# CAT 2018

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| **Subject:** | CAT 2018 |

Section : **VARC**

**Comprehension:**

Economists have spent most of the 20th century ignoring psychology, positive or otherwise. But today there is a great deal of emphasis on how happiness can shape global economies, or — on a smaller scale — successful business practice. This is driven, in part, by a trend in "measuring" positive emotions, mostly so they can be optimized. Neuroscientists, for example, claim to be able to locate specific emotions, such as happiness or disappointment, in particular areas of the brain. Wearable technologies, such as Spire, offer data-driven advice on how to reduce stress.

We are no longer just dealing with "happiness" in a philosophical or romantic sense — it has become something that can be monitored and measured, including by our behavior, use of social media and bodily indicators such as pulse rate and facial expressions.

There is nothing automatically sinister about this trend. But it is disquieting that the businesses and experts driving the quantification of happiness claim to have our best interests at heart, often concealing their own agendas in the process. In the workplace, happy workers are viewed as a "win-win." Work becomes more pleasant, and employees, more productive. But this is now being pursued through the use of performance-evaluating wearable technology, such as Humanyze or Virgin Pulse, both of which monitor physical signs of stress and activity toward the goal of increasing productivity.

Cities such as Dubai, which has pledged to become the "happiest city in the world," dream up ever-more elaborate and intrusive ways of collecting data on well-being — to the point where there is now talk of using CCTV cameras to monitor facial expressions in public spaces. New ways of detecting emotions are hitting the market all the time: One company, Beyond Verbal, aims to calculate moods conveyed in a phone conversation, potentially without the knowledge of at least one of the participants. And Facebook [has] demonstrated . . . that it could influence our emotions through tweaking our news feeds — opening the door to ever-more targeted manipulation in advertising and influence.

As the science grows more sophisticated and technologies become more intimate with our thoughts and bodies, a clear trend is emerging. Where happiness indicators were once used as a basis to reform society, challenging the obsession with money that G.D.P. measurement entrenches, they are increasingly used as a basis to transform or discipline individuals.

Happiness becomes a personal project, that each of us must now work on, like going to the gym. Since the 1970s, depression has come to be viewed as a cognitive or neurological defect in the individual, and never a consequence of circumstances. All of this simply escalates the sense of responsibility each of us feels for our own feelings, and with it, the sense of failure when things go badly. A society that deliberately removed certain sources of misery, such as precarious and exploitative employment, may well be a happier one. But we won't get there by making this single, often fleeting emotion, the over-arching goal.

**SubQuestion No : 1**

**Q.1** **The author's view would be undermined by which of the following research findings?**

**Options**

1. Stakeholders globally are moving away from collecting data on the well-being of individuals.
2. There is a definitive move towards the adoption of wearable technology that taps into emotions.
3. A proliferation of gyms that are collecting data on customer well-being.
4. Individuals worldwide are utilising technologies to monitor and increase their well-being.

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891686854**
Status : **Not Answered**
Chosen Option : **--**

**Comprehension:**

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**SubQuestion No : 2**

**Q.2 From the passage we can infer that the author would like economists to:**

**Options**

1. measure the effectiveness of Facebook and social media advertising.
2. work closely with neuroscientists to understand human behaviour.
3. incorporate psychological findings into their research cautiously.
4. correlate measurements of happiness with economic indicators.

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891686856**
Status : **Not Answered**
Chosen Option : **--**

**Comprehension:**

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**SubQuestion No : 3**

**Q.3 According to the author, wearable technologies and social media are contributing most to:**

**Options** 1. making individuals aware of stress in their lives.

2. happiness as a “personal project”.

3. depression as a thing of the past.

4. disciplining individuals to be happy.

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891686853**
Status : **Not Answered**
Chosen Option : **--**

**Comprehension:**

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**SubQuestion No : 4**

**Q.4 According to the author, Dubai:**

**Options** 1. is on its way to becoming one of the world’s happiest cities.

2. develops sophisticated technologies to monitor its inhabitants’ states of mind.

3. incentivises companies that prioritise worker welfare.

4. collaborates with Facebook to selectively influence its inhabitants' moods.

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891686857**
Status : **Not Answered**
Chosen Option : **--**

**Comprehension:**

Economists have spent most of the 20th century ignoring psychology, positive or otherwise. But today there is a great deal of emphasis on how happiness can shape global economies, or — on a smaller scale — successful business practice. This is driven, in part, by a trend in "measuring" positive emotions, mostly so they can be optimized. Neuroscientists, for example, claim to be able to locate specific emotions, such as happiness or disappointment, in particular areas of the brain. Wearable technologies, such as Spire, offer data-driven advice on how to reduce stress.

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**SubQuestion No : 5**

**Q.5 In the author's opinion, the shift in thinking in the 1970s:**

**Options** 1. introduced greater stress into people's lives as they were expected to be responsible for their own happiness.

2. reflected the emergence of neuroscience as the authority on human emotions.

3. put people in touch with their own feelings rather than depending on psychologists.

4. was a welcome change from the earlier view that depression could be cured by changing circumstances.

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891686855**
Status : **Not Answered**
Chosen Option : **--**

**Comprehension:**

[The] Indian government [has] announced an international competition to design a National War Memorial in New Delhi, to honour all of the Indian soldiers who served in the various wars and counter-insurgency campaigns from 1947 onwards. The terms of the competition also specified that the new structure would be built adjacent to the India Gate – a memorial to the Indian soldiers who died in the First World War. Between the old imperialist memorial and the proposed nationalist one, India's contribution to the Second World War is airbrushed out of existence.

The Indian government's conception of the war memorial was not merely absent-minded. Rather, it accurately reflected the fact that both academic history and popular memory have

yet to come to terms with India's Second World War, which continues to be seen as little more than mood music in the drama of India's advance towards independence and partition in 1947. Further, the political trajectory of the postwar subcontinent has militated against popular remembrance of the war. With partition and the onset of the India-Pakistan rivalry, both of the new nations needed fresh stories for self-legitimisation rather than focusing on shared wartime experiences.

However, the Second World War played a crucial role in both the independence and partition of India. . . . The Indian army recruited, trained and deployed some 2.5 million men, almost 90,000 of which were killed and many more injured. Even at the time, it was recognised as the largest volunteer force in the war. . . .

India's material and financial contribution to the war was equally significant. India emerged as a major military-industrial and logistical base for Allied operations in south-east Asia and the Middle East. This led the United States to take considerable interest in the country's future, and ensured that this was no longer the preserve of the British government.

Other wartime developments pointed in the direction of India's independence. In a stunning reversal of its long-standing financial relationship with Britain, India finished the war as one of the largest creditors to the imperial power.

Such extraordinary mobilization for war was achieved at great human cost, with the Bengal famine the most extreme manifestation of widespread wartime deprivation. The costs on India's home front must be counted in millions of lives.

Indians signed up to serve on the war and home fronts for a variety of reasons. . . . [M]any were convinced that their contribution would open the doors to India's freedom. . . . The political and social churn triggered by the war was evident in the massive waves of popular protest and unrest that washed over rural and urban India in the aftermath of the conflict. This turmoil was crucial in persuading the Attlee government to rid itself of the incubus of ruling India. . . .

Seventy years on, it is time that India engaged with the complex legacies of the Second World War. Bringing the war into the ambit of the new national memorial would be a fitting – if not overdue – recognition that this was India's War.

**SubQuestion No : 6**

**Q.6 The author claims that omitting mention of Indians who served in the Second World War from the new National War Memorial is:**

**Options**
1. appropriate as their names can always be included in the India Gate memorial.
2. is something which can be rectified in future by constructing a separate memorial.
3. a reflection of the academic and popular view of India's role in the War.
4. a reflection of misplaced priorities of the post-independence Indian governments.

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891686770**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **4**

**Comprehension:**

[The] Indian government [has] announced an international competition to design a National War Memorial in New Delhi, to honour all of the Indian soldiers who served in the various wars and counter-insurgency campaigns from 1947 onwards. The terms of the competition also specified that the new structure would be built adjacent to the India Gate – a memorial to the Indian soldiers who died in the First World War. Between the old imperialist memorial and the proposed nationalist one, India's contribution to the Second World War is airbrushed out of existence.

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**SubQuestion No : 7**

**Q.7 The author suggests that a major reason why India has not so far acknowledged its role in the Second World War is that it:**

**Options** 1. wants to forget the human and financial toll of the War on the country.

2. has been focused on building an independent, non-colonial political identity.

3. blames the War for leading to the momentous partition of the country.

4. views the War as a predominantly Allied effort, with India playing only a supporting role.

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891686769**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **2**

**Comprehension:**

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if not overdue – recognition that this was India's War.

**SubQuestion No : 8**

**Q.8 In the first paragraph, the author laments the fact that:**

**Options** 1. India lost thousands of human lives during the Second World War.

2. funds will be wasted on another war memorial when we already have the India Gate memorial.

3. the new war memorial will be built right next to India Gate.

4. there is no recognition of the Indian soldiers who served in the Second World War.

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891686766**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **4**

**Comprehension:**

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**SubQuestion No : 9**

**Q.9 The phrase "mood music" is used in the second paragraph to indicate that the Second World War is viewed as:**

**Options** 1. a tragic period in terms of loss of lives and national wealth.

2. setting the stage for the emergence of the India–Pakistan rivalry in the subcontinent.

3. a backdrop to the subsequent independence and partition of the region.

4. a part of the narrative on the ill-effects of colonial rule on India.

Question Type : **MCQ**

Question ID : **4891686768**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **3**

**Comprehension:**

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**SubQuestion No : 10**

**Q.10 The author lists all of the following as outcomes of the Second World War EXCEPT:**

**Options**
1. the large financial debt India owed to Britain after the War.
2. large-scale deaths in Bengal as a result of deprivation and famine.
3. independence of the subcontinent and its partition into two countries.
4. US recognition of India's strategic location and role in the War.

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891686767**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **4**

**Comprehension:**

. . . "Everybody pretty much agrees that the relationship between elephants and people has dramatically changed," [says psychologist Gay] Bradshaw. . . . "Where for centuries humans and elephants lived in relatively peaceful coexistence, there is now hostility and violence. Now, I use the term 'violence' because of the intentionality associated with it, both in the aggression of humans and, at times, the recently observed behavior of elephants." . . .

Typically, elephant researchers have cited, as a cause of aggression, the high levels of testosterone in newly matured male elephants or the competition for land and resources between elephants and humans. But. . . Bradshaw and several colleagues argue. . . that today's elephant populations are suffering from a form of chronic stress, a kind of species-wide trauma. Decades of poaching and culling and habitat loss, they claim, have so

disrupted the intricate web of familial and societal relations by which young elephants have traditionally been raised in the wild, and by which established elephant herds are governed, that what we are now witnessing is nothing less than a precipitous collapse of elephant culture. . . .

Elephants, when left to their own devices, are profoundly social creatures. . . . Young elephants are raised within an extended, multitiered network of doting female caregivers that includes the birth mother, grandmothers, aunts and friends. These relations are maintained over a life span as long as 70 years. Studies of established herds have shown that young elephants stay within 15 feet of their mothers for nearly all of their first eight years of life, after which young females are socialized into the matriarchal network, while young males go off for a time into an all-male social group before coming back into the fold as mature adults. . . .

This fabric of elephant society, Bradshaw and her colleagues [demonstrate], ha[s] effectively been frayed by years of habitat loss and poaching, along with systematic culling by government agencies to control elephant numbers and translocations of herds to different habitats. . . . As a result of such social upheaval, calves are now being born to and raised by ever younger and inexperienced mothers. Young orphaned elephants, meanwhile, that have witnessed the death of a parent at the hands of poachers are coming of age in the absence of the support system that defines traditional elephant life. “The loss of elephant elders,” [says] Bradshaw . . . "and the traumatic experience of witnessing the massacres of their family, impairs normal brain and behavior development in young elephants.”

What Bradshaw and her colleagues describe would seem to be an extreme form of anthropocentric conjecture if the evidence that they’ve compiled from various elephant researchers. . . weren’t so compelling. The elephants of decimated herds, especially orphans who’ve watched the death of their parents and elders from poaching and culling, exhibit behavior typically associated with post-traumatic stress disorder and other trauma-related disorders in humans: abnormal startle response, unpredictable asocial behavior, inattentive mothering and hyperaggression. . . .

[According to Bradshaw], “Elephants are suffering and behaving in the same ways that we recognize in ourselves as a result of violence. . . . Except perhaps for a few specific features, brain organization and early development of elephants and humans are extremely similar.”

**SubQuestion No : 11**

**Q.11 Which of the following statements best expresses the overall argument of this passage?**

**Options** 1. The brain organisation and early development of elephants and humans are extremely similar.

2. The relationship between elephants and humans has changed from one of coexistence to one of hostility.

3. Elephants, like the humans they are in conflict with, are profoundly social creatures.

4. Recent elephant behaviour could be understood as a form of species-wide trauma-related response.

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891686685**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **4**

**Comprehension:**

. . . “Everybody pretty much agrees that the relationship between elephants and people has dramatically changed,” [says psychologist Gay] Bradshaw. . . . “Where for centuries humans and elephants lived in relatively peaceful coexistence, there is now hostility and violence. Now, I use the term ‘violence’ because of the intentionality associated with it, both in the aggression of humans and, at times, the recently observed behavior of elephants.” . . .

Typically, elephant researchers have cited, as a cause of aggression, the high levels of testosterone in newly matured male elephants or the competition for land and resources between elephants and humans. But. . . Bradshaw and several colleagues argue. . . that today’s elephant populations are suffering from a form of chronic stress, a kind of species-wide trauma. Decades of poaching and culling and habitat loss, they claim, have so disrupted the intricate web of familial and societal relations by which young elephants have traditionally been raised in the wild, and by which established elephant herds are governed, that what we are now witnessing is nothing less than a precipitous collapse of elephant culture. . . .

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habitats. . . . As a result of such social upheaval, calves are now being born to and raised by ever younger and inexperienced mothers. Young orphaned elephants, meanwhile, that have witnessed the death of a parent at the hands of poachers are coming of age in the absence of the support system that defines traditional elephant life. “The loss of elephant elders,” [says] Bradshaw . . . "and the traumatic experience of witnessing the massacres of their family, impairs normal brain and behavior development in young elephants.”

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**SubQuestion No : 12**

**Q.12 Which of the following measures is Bradshaw most likely to support to address the problem of elephant aggression?**

**Options** 1. Increased funding for research into the similarity of humans and other animals drawing on insights gained from human-elephant similarities.

2. Studying the impact of isolating elephant calves on their early brain development, behaviour and aggression.

3. The development of treatment programmes for elephants drawing on insights gained from treating post-traumatic stress disorder in humans.

4. Funding of more studies to better understand the impact of testosterone on male elephant aggression.

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891686688**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **2**

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**Comprehension:**

. . . “Everybody pretty much agrees that the relationship between elephants and people has dramatically changed,” [says psychologist Gay] Bradshaw. . . . “Where for centuries humans and elephants lived in relatively peaceful coexistence, there is now hostility and violence. Now, I use the term ‘violence’ because of the intentionality associated with it, both in the aggression of humans and, at times, the recently observed behavior of elephants.” . . .

Typically, elephant researchers have cited, as a cause of aggression, the high levels of testosterone in newly matured male elephants or the competition for land and resources between elephants and humans. But. . . Bradshaw and several colleagues argue. . . that today’s elephant populations are suffering from a form of chronic stress, a kind of species-wide trauma. Decades of poaching and culling and habitat loss, they claim, have so disrupted the intricate web of familial and societal relations by which young elephants have traditionally been raised in the wild, and by which established elephant herds are governed, that what we are now witnessing is nothing less than a precipitous collapse of elephant culture. . . .

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**SubQuestion No : 13**

**Q.13 In the first paragraph, Bradshaw uses the term “violence” to describe the recent change in the human-elephant relationship because, according to him:**

**Options** 1. human-elephant interactions have changed their character over time.

2. both humans and elephants have killed members of each other’s species.

3. elephant herds and their habitat have been systematically destroyed by humans.

4. there is a purposefulness in human and elephant aggression towards each other.

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891686686**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **3**

**Comprehension:**

. . . “Everybody pretty much agrees that the relationship between elephants and people has dramatically changed,” [says psychologist Gay] Bradshaw. . . . “Where for centuries humans and elephants lived in relatively peaceful coexistence, there is now hostility and violence. Now, I use the term ‘violence’ because of the intentionality associated with it, both in the aggression of humans and, at times, the recently observed behavior of elephants.” . . .

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**SubQuestion No : 14**

**Q.14 In paragraph 4, the phrase, “The fabric of elephant society . . . has[s] effectively been frayed by . . .” is:**

**Options** 1. an exaggeration aimed at bolstering Bradshaw’s claims.

2. an ode to the fragility of elephant society today.

3. a metaphor for the effect of human activity on elephant communities.

4. an accurate description of the condition of elephant herds today.

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891686689**
Status : **Answered**

Chosen Option : **3**

**Comprehension:**

. . . "Everybody pretty much agrees that the relationship between elephants and people has dramatically changed," [says psychologist Gay] Bradshaw. . . . "Where for centuries humans and elephants lived in relatively peaceful coexistence, there is now hostility and violence. Now, I use the term 'violence' because of the intentionality associated with it, both in the aggression of humans and, at times, the recently observed behavior of elephants." . . .

Typically, elephant researchers have cited, as a cause of aggression, the high levels of testosterone in newly matured male elephants or the competition for land and resources between elephants and humans. But. . . Bradshaw and several colleagues argue. . . that today's elephant populations are suffering from a form of chronic stress, a kind of species-wide trauma. Decades of poaching and culling and habitat loss, they claim, have so disrupted the intricate web of familial and societal relations by which young elephants have traditionally been raised in the wild, and by which established elephant herds are governed, that what we are now witnessing is nothing less than a precipitous collapse of elephant culture. . . .

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[According to Bradshaw], "Elephants are suffering and behaving in the same ways that we recognize in ourselves as a result of violence. . . . Except perhaps for a few specific features, brain organization and early development of elephants and humans are extremely similar."

**SubQuestion No : 15**

**Q.15 The passage makes all of the following claims EXCEPT:**

**Options** 1. elephants establish extended and enduring familial relationships as do humans.

2. the elephant response to deeply disturbing experiences is similar to that of humans.

3. human actions such as poaching and culling have created stressful conditions for elephant communities.

4. elephant mothers are evolving newer ways of rearing their calves to adapt to emerging threats.

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891686687**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **4**

**Comprehension:**

The only thing worse than being lied to is not knowing you're being lied to. It's true that plastic pollution is a huge problem, of planetary proportions. And it's true we could all do more to reduce our plastic footprint. The lie is that blame for the plastic problem is wasteful consumers and that changing our individual habits will fix it.

Recycling plastic is to saving the Earth what hammering a nail is to halting a falling skyscraper. You struggle to find a place to do it and feel pleased when you succeed. But your effort is wholly inadequate and distracts from the real problem of why the building is collapsing in the first place. The real problem is that single-use plastic—the very idea of producing plastic items like grocery bags, which we use for an average of 12 minutes but can persist in the environment for half a millennium—is an incredibly reckless abuse of technology. Encouraging individuals to recycle more will never solve the problem of a massive production of single-use plastic that should have been avoided in the first place.

As an ecologist and evolutionary biologist, I have had a disturbing window into the accumulating literature on the hazards of plastic pollution. Scientists have long recognized that plastics biodegrade slowly, if at all, and pose multiple threats to wildlife through entanglement and consumption. More recent reports highlight dangers posed by absorption of toxic chemicals in the water and by plastic odors that mimic some species' natural food. Plastics also accumulate up the food chain, and studies now show that we are likely ingesting it ourselves in seafood. . . .

Beginning in the 1950s, big beverage companies like Coca-Cola and Anheuser-Busch, along with Phillip Morris and others, formed a non-profit called Keep America Beautiful. Its mission is/was to educate and encourage environmental stewardship in the public. . . . At face value, these efforts seem benevolent, but they obscure the real problem, which is the role that corporate polluters play in the plastic problem. This clever misdirection has led journalist and author Heather Rogers to describe Keep America Beautiful as the first corporate greenwashing front, as it has helped shift the public focus to consumer recycling behavior and actively thwarted legislation that would increase extended producer responsibility for waste management. . . . [T]he greatest success of Keep America Beautiful has been to shift the onus of environmental responsibility onto the public while simultaneously becoming a trusted name in the environmental movement. . . .

So what can we do to make responsible use of plastic a reality? First: reject the lie. Litterbugs are not responsible for the global ecological disaster of plastic. Humans can only function to the best of their abilities, given time, mental bandwidth and systemic constraints. Our huge problem with plastic is the result of a permissive legal framework that has allowed the uncontrolled rise of plastic pollution, despite clear evidence of the harm it causes to local communities and the world's oceans. Recycling is also too hard in most parts of the U.S. and lacks the proper incentives to make it work well.

**SubQuestion No : 16**

**Q.16 Which of the following interventions would the author most strongly support:**

**Options** 1. completely banning all single-use plastic bags.

2. passing regulations targeted at producers that generate plastic products.

3. recycling all plastic debris in the seabed.

4. having all consumers change their plastic consumption habits.

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891686847**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **2**

**Comprehension:**

The only thing worse than being lied to is not knowing you're being lied to. It's true that plastic pollution is a huge problem, of planetary proportions. And it's true we could all do more to reduce our plastic footprint. The lie is that blame for the plastic problem is wasteful consumers and that changing our individual habits will fix it.

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the uncontrolled rise of plastic pollution, despite clear evidence of the harm it causes to local communities and the world's oceans. Recycling is also too hard in most parts of the U.S. and lacks the proper incentives to make it work well.

**SubQuestion No : 17**

**Q.17 The author lists all of the following as negative effects of the use of plastics EXCEPT the:**

**Options** 1. slow pace of degradation or non-degradation of plastics in the environment.

2. adverse impacts on the digestive systems of animals exposed to plastic.

3. air pollution caused during the process of recycling plastics.

4. poisonous chemicals released into the water and food we consume.

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891686848**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **3**

**Comprehension:**

The only thing worse than being lied to is not knowing you're being lied to. It's true that plastic pollution is a huge problem, of planetary proportions. And it's true we could all do more to reduce our plastic footprint. The lie is that blame for the plastic problem is wasteful consumers and that changing our individual habits will fix it.

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**SubQuestion No : 18**

**Q.18 In the first paragraph, the author uses "lie" to refer to the:**

**Options** 1. fact that people do not know they have been lied to.

2. understatement of the enormity of the plastics pollution problem.

3. blame assigned to consumers for indiscriminate use of plastics.

4. understatement of the effects of recycling plastics.

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891686849**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **3**

**Comprehension:**

The only thing worse than being lied to is not knowing you're being lied to. It's true that plastic pollution is a huge problem, of planetary proportions. And it's true we could all do more to reduce our plastic footprint. The lie is that blame for the plastic problem is wasteful

consumers and that changing our individual habits will fix it.

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**SubQuestion No : 19**

**Q.19** **It can be inferred that the author considers the Keep America Beautiful organisation:**

**Options**
1. a "greenwash" because it was a benevolent attempt to improve public recycling habits.
2. a sham as it diverted attention away from the role of corporates in plastics pollution.
3. an innovative example of a collaborative corporate social responsibility initiative.
4. an important step in sensitising producers to the need to tackle plastics pollution.

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891686851**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **2**

**Comprehension:**

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**SubQuestion No : 20**

**Q.20 In the second paragraph, the phrase "what hammering a nail is to halting a falling skyscraper" means:**

**Options** 1. relying on emerging technologies to mitigate the ill-effects of plastic pollution.

2. encouraging the responsible production of plastics by firms.

3. focusing on consumer behaviour to tackle the problem of plastics pollution.

4. focusing on single-use plastic bags to reduce the plastics footprint.

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891686850**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **3**

**Comprehension:**

When researchers at Emory University in Atlanta trained mice to fear the smell of almonds (by pairing it with electric shocks), they found, to their consternation, that both the children and grandchildren of these mice were spontaneously afraid of the same smell. That is not supposed to happen. Generations of schoolchildren have been taught that the inheritance of acquired characteristics is impossible. A mouse should not be born with something its parents have learned during their lifetimes, any more than a mouse that loses its tail in an accident should give birth to tailless mice. . . .

Modern evolutionary biology dates back to a synthesis that emerged around the 1940s-60s, which married Charles Darwin's mechanism of natural selection with Gregor Mendel's discoveries of how genes are inherited. The traditional, and still dominant, view is that adaptations – from the human brain to the peacock's tail – are fully and satisfactorily explained by natural selection (and subsequent inheritance). Yet [new evidence] from genomics, epigenetics and developmental biology [indicates] that evolution is more complex than we once assumed. . . .

In his book *On Human Nature* (1978), the evolutionary biologist Edward O Wilson claimed that human culture is held on a genetic leash. The metaphor [needs revision]. . . . Imagine a dog-walker (the genes) struggling to retain control of a brawny mastiff (human culture). The pair's trajectory (the pathway of evolution) reflects the outcome of the struggle. Now imagine the same dog-walker struggling with multiple dogs, on leashes of varied lengths, with each dog tugging in different directions. All these tugs represent the influence of developmental factors, including epigenetics, antibodies and hormones passed on by parents, as well as the ecological legacies and culture they bequeath. . . .

The received wisdom is that parental experiences can't affect the characters of their offspring. Except they do. The way that genes are expressed to produce an organism's phenotype – the actual characteristics it ends up with – is affected by chemicals that attach to them. Everything from diet to air pollution to parental behaviour can influence the addition or removal of these chemical marks, which switches genes on or off. Usually these so-called 'epigenetic' attachments are removed during the production of sperm and eggs cells, but it turns out that some escape the resetting process and are passed on to the next generation, along with the genes. This is known as 'epigenetic inheritance', and more and more studies are confirming that it really happens. Let's return to the almond-fearing mice. The inheritance of an epigenetic mark transmitted in the sperm is what led the mice's offspring to acquire an inherited fear. . . .

Epigenetics is only part of the story. Through culture and society, [humans and other animals] inherit knowledge and skills acquired by [their] parents. . . . All this complexity . . . points to an evolutionary process in which genomes (over hundreds to thousands of generations), epigenetic modifications and inherited cultural factors (over several, perhaps tens or hundreds of generations), and parental effects (over single-generation timespans) collectively inform how organisms adapt. These extra-genetic kinds of inheritance give organisms the flexibility to make rapid adjustments to environmental challenges, dragging genetic change in their wake – much like a rowdy pack of dogs.

**SubQuestion No : 21**

**Q.21 Which of the following options best describes the author's argument?**

**Options** 1. Darwin's theory of natural selection cannot fully explain evolution.

2. Mendel's theory of inheritance is unfairly underestimated in explaining evolution.

3. Darwin's and Mendel's theories together best explain evolution.

4. Wilson's theory of evolution is scientifically superior to either Darwin's or Mendel's.

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891686953**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **3**

**Comprehension:**

When researchers at Emory University in Atlanta trained mice to fear the smell of almonds (by pairing it with electric shocks), they found, to their consternation, that both the children and grandchildren of these mice were spontaneously afraid of the same smell. That is not supposed to happen. Generations of schoolchildren have been taught that the inheritance of acquired characteristics is impossible. A mouse should not be born with something its parents have learned during their lifetimes, any more than a mouse that loses its tail in an accident should give birth to tailless mice. . . .

Modern evolutionary biology dates back to a synthesis that emerged around the 1940s-60s, which married Charles Darwin's mechanism of natural selection with Gregor Mendel's discoveries of how genes are inherited. The traditional, and still dominant, view is that adaptations – from the human brain to the peacock's tail – are fully and satisfactorily explained by natural selection (and subsequent inheritance). Yet [new evidence] from genomics, epigenetics and developmental biology [indicates] that evolution is more complex than we once assumed. . . .

In his book *On Human Nature* (1978), the evolutionary biologist Edward O Wilson claimed that human culture is held on a genetic leash. The metaphor [needs revision]. . . . Imagine a dog-walker (the genes) struggling to retain control of a brawny mastiff (human culture). The pair's trajectory (the pathway of evolution) reflects the outcome of the struggle. Now imagine the same dog-walker struggling with multiple dogs, on leashes of varied lengths, with each dog tugging in different directions. All these tugs represent the influence of developmental factors, including epigenetics, antibodies and hormones passed on by parents, as well as the ecological legacies and culture they bequeath. . . .

The received wisdom is that parental experiences can't affect the characters of their offspring. Except they do. The way that genes are expressed to produce an organism's phenotype – the actual characteristics it ends up with – is affected by chemicals that attach to them. Everything from diet to air pollution to parental behaviour can influence the addition or removal of these chemical marks, which switches genes on or off. Usually these so-called 'epigenetic' attachments are removed during the production of sperm and eggs cells, but it turns out that some escape the resetting process and are passed on to the next generation, along with the genes. This is known as 'epigenetic inheritance', and more and more studies are confirming that it really happens. Let's return to the almond-fearing mice. The inheritance of an epigenetic mark transmitted in the sperm is what led the mice's offspring to acquire an inherited fear. . . .

Epigenetics is only part of the story. Through culture and society, [humans and other animals] inherit knowledge and skills acquired by [their] parents. . . . All this complexity . . . points to an evolutionary process in which genomes (over hundreds to thousands of generations), epigenetic modifications and inherited cultural factors (over several, perhaps tens or hundreds of generations), and parental effects (over single-generation timespans) collectively inform how organisms adapt. These extra-genetic kinds of inheritance give organisms the flexibility to make rapid adjustments to environmental challenges, dragging genetic change in their wake – much like a rowdy pack of dogs.

**SubQuestion No : 22**

**Q.22 The passage uses the metaphor of a dog walker to argue that evolutionary adaptation is most comprehensively understood as being determined by:**

**Options** 1. socio-cultural, genetic, epigenetic, and genomic legacies

2. ecological, hormonal, extra genetic and genetic legacies.

3. genetic, epigenetic, developmental factors, and ecological legacies.

4. extra genetic, genetic, epigenetic and genomic legacies.

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891686952**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **3**

**Comprehension:**

When researchers at Emory University in Atlanta trained mice to fear the smell of almonds (by pairing it with electric shocks), they found, to their consternation, that both the children and grandchildren of these mice were spontaneously afraid of the same smell. That is not supposed to happen. Generations of schoolchildren have been taught that the inheritance of

acquired characteristics is impossible. A mouse should not be born with something its parents have learned during their lifetimes, any more than a mouse that loses its tail in an accident should give birth to tailless mice. . . .

Modern evolutionary biology dates back to a synthesis that emerged around the 1940s-60s, which married Charles Darwin's mechanism of natural selection with Gregor Mendel's discoveries of how genes are inherited. The traditional, and still dominant, view is that adaptations – from the human brain to the peacock's tail – are fully and satisfactorily explained by natural selection (and subsequent inheritance). Yet [new evidence] from genomics, epigenetics and developmental biology [indicates] that evolution is more complex than we once assumed. . . .

In his book *On Human Nature* (1978), the evolutionary biologist Edward O Wilson claimed that human culture is held on a genetic leash. The metaphor [needs revision]. . . . Imagine a dog-walker (the genes) struggling to retain control of a brawny mastiff (human culture). The pair's trajectory (the pathway of evolution) reflects the outcome of the struggle. Now imagine the same dog-walker struggling with multiple dogs, on leashes of varied lengths, with each dog tugging in different directions. All these tugs represent the influence of developmental factors, including epigenetics, antibodies and hormones passed on by parents, as well as the ecological legacies and culture they bequeath. . . .

The received wisdom is that parental experiences can't affect the characters of their offspring. Except they do. The way that genes are expressed to produce an organism's phenotype – the actual characteristics it ends up with – is affected by chemicals that attach to them. Everything from diet to air pollution to parental behaviour can influence the addition or removal of these chemical marks, which switches genes on or off. Usually these so-called 'epigenetic' attachments are removed during the production of sperm and eggs cells, but it turns out that some escape the resetting process and are passed on to the next generation, along with the genes. This is known as 'epigenetic inheritance', and more and more studies are confirming that it really happens. Let's return to the almond-fearing mice. The inheritance of an epigenetic mark transmitted in the sperm is what led the mice's offspring to acquire an inherited fear. . . .

Epigenetics is only part of the story. Through culture and society, [humans and other animals] inherit knowledge and skills acquired by [their] parents. . . . All this complexity . . . points to an evolutionary process in which genomes (over hundreds to thousands of generations), epigenetic modifications and inherited cultural factors (over several, perhaps tens or hundreds of generations), and parental effects (over single-generation timespans) collectively inform how organisms adapt. These extra-genetic kinds of inheritance give organisms the flexibility to make rapid adjustments to environmental challenges, dragging genetic change in their wake – much like a rowdy pack of dogs.

**SubQuestion No : 23**

**Q.23 The Emory University experiment with mice points to the inheritance of:**

**Options**
1. psychological markers
2. personality traits
3. acquired parental fears
4. acquired characteristics

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891686954**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **4**

**Comprehension:**

When researchers at Emory University in Atlanta trained mice to fear the smell of almonds (by pairing it with electric shocks), they found, to their consternation, that both the children and grandchildren of these mice were spontaneously afraid of the same smell. That is not supposed to happen. Generations of schoolchildren have been taught that the inheritance of acquired characteristics is impossible. A mouse should not be born with something its parents have learned during their lifetimes, any more than a mouse that loses its tail in an accident should give birth to tailless mice. . . .

Modern evolutionary biology dates back to a synthesis that emerged around the 1940s-60s, which married Charles Darwin's mechanism of natural selection with Gregor Mendel's discoveries of how genes are inherited. The traditional, and still dominant, view is that adaptations – from the human brain to the peacock's tail – are fully and satisfactorily explained by natural selection (and subsequent inheritance). Yet [new evidence] from genomics, epigenetics and developmental biology [indicates] that evolution is more complex than we once assumed. . . .

In his book *On Human Nature* (1978), the evolutionary biologist Edward O Wilson claimed that human culture is held on a genetic leash. The metaphor [needs revision]. . . . Imagine a dog-walker (the genes) struggling to retain control of a brawny mastiff (human culture). The pair's trajectory (the pathway of evolution) reflects the outcome of the struggle. Now imagine the same dog-walker struggling with multiple dogs, on leashes of varied lengths, with each dog tugging in different directions. All these tugs represent the influence of developmental factors, including epigenetics, antibodies and hormones passed on by

parents, as well as the ecological legacies and culture they bequeath. . . .

The received wisdom is that parental experiences can't affect the characters of their offspring. Except they do. The way that genes are expressed to produce an organism's phenotype – the actual characteristics it ends up with – is affected by chemicals that attach to them. Everything from diet to air pollution to parental behaviour can influence the addition or removal of these chemical marks, which switches genes on or off. Usually these so-called 'epigenetic' attachments are removed during the production of sperm and eggs cells, but it turns out that some escape the resetting process and are passed on to the next generation, along with the genes. This is known as 'epigenetic inheritance', and more and more studies are confirming that it really happens. Let's return to the almond-fearing mice. The inheritance of an epigenetic mark transmitted in the sperm is what led the mice's offspring to acquire an inherited fear. . . .

Epigenetics is only part of the story. Through culture and society, [humans and other animals] inherit knowledge and skills acquired by [their] parents. . . . All this complexity . . . points to an evolutionary process in which genomes (over hundreds to thousands of generations), epigenetic modifications and inherited cultural factors (over several, perhaps tens or hundreds of generations), and parental effects (over single-generation timespans) collectively inform how organisms adapt. These extra-genetic kinds of inheritance give organisms the flexibility to make rapid adjustments to environmental challenges, dragging genetic change in their wake – much like a rowdy pack of dogs.

**SubQuestion No : 24**

**Q.24 Which of the following, if found to be true, would negate the main message of the passage?**

**Options** 1. A study affirming the influence of socio-cultural markers on evolutionary processes.

2. A study indicating the primacy of ecological impact on human adaptation.

3. A study highlighting the criticality of epigenetic inheritance to evolution.

4. A study affirming the sole influence of natural selection and inheritance on evolution.

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891686955**
Status : **Not Answered**
Chosen Option : **--**

**Q.25 Five sentences related to a topic are given below. Four of them can be put together to form a meaningful and coherent short paragraph. Identify the odd one out.**

1. **Displacement in Bengal is thus not very significant in view of its magnitude.**
2. **A factor of displacement in Bengal is the shifting course of the Ganges leading to erosion of river banks.**
3. **The nature of displacement in Bengal makes it an interesting case study.**
4. **Since displacement due to erosion is well spread over a long period of time, it remains invisible.**
5. **Rapid displacement would have helped sensitize the public to its human costs.**

Question Type : **SA**
Question ID : **4891686591**
Status : **Answered**
Given Answer : **5**

**Q.26 The four sentences (labelled 1,2,3,4) given in this question, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Each sentence is labelled with a number. Decide on the proper sequence of order of the sentences and key in this sequence of four numbers as your answer:**

1. **But now we have another group: the unwitting enablers.**
2. **Democracy and high levels of inequality of the kind that have come to characterize the United States are simply incompatible.**
3. **Believing these people are working for a better world, they are, actually, at most, chipping away at the margins, making slight course corrections, ensuring the system goes on as it is, uninterrupted.**
4. **Very rich people will always use money to maintain their political and economic power.**

Question Type : **SA**
Question ID : **4891686824**
Status : **Answered**
Given Answer : **2341**

**Q.27 Five sentences related to a topic are given below. Four of them can be put together to form a meaningful and coherent short paragraph. Identify the odd one out.**

1. **In many cases time inconsistency is what prevents our going from intention to action.**
2. **For people to continuously postpone getting their children immunized, they would need to be constantly fooled by themselves.**

3. **In the specific case of immunization, however, it is hard to believe that time inconsistency by itself would be sufficient to make people permanently postpone the decision if they were fully cognizant of its benefits.**
4. **In most cases, even a small cost of immunization was large enough to discourage most people.**
5. **Not only do they have to think that they prefer to spend time going to the camp next month rather than today, they also have to believe that they will indeed go next month.**

Question Type : **SA**
Question ID : **4891686592**
Status : **Answered**
Given Answer : **1**

**Q.28** **The four sentences (labelled 1, 2, 3, and 4) given in this question, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Decide on the proper order for the sentences and key in this sequence of four numbers as your answer.**

1. **The eventual diagnosis was skin cancer and after treatment all seemed well.**
2. **The viola player didn't know what it was; nor did her GP.**
3. **Then a routine scan showed it had come back and spread to her lungs.**
4. **It started with a lump on Cathy Perkins' index finger.**

Question Type : **SA**
Question ID : **4891686574**
Status : **Answered**
Given Answer : **4213**

**Q.29** **Five sentences related to a topic are given below. Four of them can be put together to form a meaningful and coherent short paragraph. Identify the odd one out. Choose its number as your answer and key it in.**

1. **Translators are like bumblebees.**
2. **Though long since scientifically disproved, this factoid is still routinely trotted out.**
3. **Similar pronouncements about the impossibility of translation have dogged practitioners since Leonardo Bruni's *De interpretatione recta*, published in 1424.**
4. **Bees, unaware of these deliberations, have continued to flit from flower to flower, and translators continue to translate.**
5. **In 1934, the French entomologist August Magnan pronounced the flight of the bumblebee to be aerodynamically impossible**

Question Type : **SA**
Question ID : **4891686816**
Status : **Answered**
Given Answer : **12354**

**Q.30** **The passage given below is followed by four summaries. Choose the option that best captures the author's position.**

**Production and legitimation of scientific knowledge can be approached from a number of perspectives. To study knowledge production from the sociology of professions perspective would mean a focus on the institutionalization of a body of knowledge. The professions-approach informed earlier research on managerial occupation, business schools and management knowledge. It however tends to reify institutional power structures in its understanding of the links between knowledge and authority. Knowledge production is restricted in the perspective to the selected members of the professional community, most notably to the university faculties and professional colleges. Power is understood as a negative mechanism, which prevents the non-professional actors from offering their ideas and information as legitimate knowledge.**

**Options**
1. The study of knowledge production can be done through many perspectives.
2. Professions-approach focuses on the creation of institutions of higher education and disciplines to promote knowledge production
3. Professions-approach aims at the institutionalization of knowledge but restricts knowledge production as a function of a select few.
4. The professions-approach has been one of the most relied upon perspective in the study of management knowledge production.

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891686610**
Status : **Not Answered**
Chosen Option : **--**

**Q.31** **The passage given below is followed by four summaries. Choose the option that best captures the author's position.**

**Artificial embryo twinning is a relatively low-tech way to make clones. As the name suggests, this technique mimics the natural process that creates identical twins. In nature, twins form very early in development when the embryo splits in two. Twinning happens in the first days after egg and sperm join, while the embryo is made of just a small number of unspecialized cells. Each half of the embryo continues dividing on its own, ultimately developing into separate, complete individuals. Since they developed from the same fertilized egg, the resulting individuals are genetically identical.**

**Options**

1. Artificial embryo twinning is low-tech unlike the natural development of identical twins from the embryo after fertilization.

2. Artificial embryo twinning is low-tech and is close to the natural development of twins where the embryo splits into two identical twins.

3. Artificial embryo twinning is just like the natural development of twins, where during fertilization twins are formed.

4. Artificial embryo twinning is low-tech and mimetic of the natural development of genetically identical twins from the embryo after fertilization.

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891686600**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **4**

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**Q.32 The four sentences (labelled 1, 2, 3, and 4) given in this question, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Decide on the proper order for the sentences and key in this sequence of four numbers as your answer.**

1. **The woodland's canopy receives most of the sunlight that falls on the trees.**
2. **Swifts do not confine themselves to woodlands, but hunt wherever there are insects in the air.**
3. **With their streamlined bodies, swifts are agile flyers, ideally adapted to twisting and turning through the air as they chase flying insects – the creatures that form their staple diet.**
4. **Hundreds of thousands of insects fly in the sunshine up above the canopy, some falling prey to swifts and swallows**

Question Type : **SA**
Question ID : **4891686578**
Status : **Answered**
Given Answer : **1423**

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**Q.33 The four sentences (labelled 1,2,3,4) given in this question, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Each sentence is labelled with a number. Decide on the proper sequence of order of the sentences and key in this sequence of four numbers as your answer:**

1. **Impartiality and objectivity are fiendishly difficult concepts that can cause all sorts of injustices even if transparently implemented.**
2. **It encourages us into bubbles of people we know and like, while blinding us to different perspectives, but the deeper problem of 'transparency' lies in the words "…and much more".**
3. **Twitter's website says that "tweets you are likely to care about most will show up first in your timeline…based on accounts you interact with most, tweets you engage with, and much more."**
4. **We are only told some of the basic principles, and we can't see the algorithm itself, making it hard for citizens to analyse the system sensibly or fairly or be convinced of its impartiality and objectivity.**

Question Type : **SA**
Question ID : **4891687265**
Status : **Answered**
Given Answer : **1234**

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**Q.34 The passage given below is followed by four summaries. Choose the option that best captures the author's position.**

**The conceptualization of landscape as a geometric object first occurred in Europe and is historically related to the European conceptualization of the organism, particularly the human body, as a geometric object with parts having a rational, three-dimensional organization and integration. The European idea of landscape appeared before the science of landscape emerged, and it is no coincidence that Renaissance artists such as Leonardo da Vinci, who studied the structure of the human body, also facilitated an understanding of the structure of landscape. Landscape which had been a subordinate background to religious or historical narratives, became an independent genre or subject of art by the end of sixteenth century or the beginning of the seventeenth century.**

**Options**

1. The study of landscape as an independent genre was aided by the Renaissance artists.

2. The three-dimensional understanding of the organism in Europe led to a similar approach towards the understanding of landscape.

3. Landscape became a major subject of art at the turn of the sixteenth century.

4. The Renaissance artists were responsible for the study of landscape as a subject of art.

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891686613**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **2**

Section : **DILR**

**Comprehension:**

Adriana, Bandita, Chitra, and Daisy are four female students, and Amit, Barun, Chetan, and Deb are four male students. Each of them studies in one of three institutes - X, Y, and Z. Each student majors in one subject among Marketing, Operations, and Finance, and minors in a different one among these three subjects. The following facts are known about the eight students:

1. Three students are from X, three are from Y, and the remaining two students, both female, are from Z.
2. Both the male students from Y minor in Finance, while the female student from Y majors in Operations.
3. Only one male student majors in Operations, while three female students minor in Marketing.
4. One female and two male students major in Finance.
5. Adriana and Deb are from the same institute. Daisy and Amit are from the same institute.
6. Barun is from Y and majors in Operations. Chetan is from X and majors in Finance.
7. Daisy minors in Operations.

**SubQuestion No : 1**

**Q.1 Who are the students from the institute Z?**

**Options** 1. Adriana and Bandita

2. Adriana and Daisy

3. Bandita and Chitra

4. Chitra and Daisy

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891686971**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **3**

**Comprehension:**

Adriana, Bandita, Chitra, and Daisy are four female students, and Amit, Barun, Chetan, and Deb are four male students. Each of them studies in one of three institutes - X, Y, and Z. Each student majors in one subject among Marketing, Operations, and Finance, and minors in a different one among these three subjects. The following facts are known about the eight students:

1. Three students are from X, three are from Y, and the remaining two students, both female, are from Z.
2. Both the male students from Y minor in Finance, while the female student from Y majors in Operations.
3. Only one male student majors in Operations, while three female students minor in Marketing.
4. One female and two male students major in Finance.
5. Adriana and Deb are from the same institute. Daisy and Amit are from the same institute.
6. Barun is from Y and majors in Operations. Chetan is from X and majors in Finance.
7. Daisy minors in Operations.

**SubQuestion No : 2**

**Q.2 Which subject does Deb minor in?**

**Options** 1. Marketing

2. Cannot be determined uniquely from the given information

3. Finance

4. Operations

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891686972**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **3**

**Comprehension:**

Adriana, Bandita, Chitra, and Daisy are four female students, and Amit, Barun, Chetan, and Deb are four male students. Each of them studies in one of three institutes - X, Y, and Z. Each student majors in one subject among Marketing, Operations, and Finance, and minors

in a different one among these three subjects. The following facts are known about the eight students:

1. Three students are from X, three are from Y, and the remaining two students, both female, are from Z.
2. Both the male students from Y minor in Finance, while the female student from Y majors in Operations.
3. Only one male student majors in Operations, while three female students minor in Marketing.
4. One female and two male students major in Finance.
5. Adriana and Deb are from the same institute. Daisy and Amit are from the same institute.
6. Barun is from Y and majors in Operations. Chetan is from X and majors in Finance.
7. Daisy minors in Operations.

**SubQuestion No : 3**

**Q.3 Which subject does Amit major in?**

**Options** 1. Operations

2. Cannot be determined uniquely from the given information

3. Marketing

4. Finance

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891686973**
Status : **Not Answered**
Chosen Option : **--**

**Comprehension:**

Adriana, Bandita, Chitra, and Daisy are four female students, and Amit, Barun, Chetan, and Deb are four male students. Each of them studies in one of three institutes - X, Y, and Z. Each student majors in one subject among Marketing, Operations, and Finance, and minors in a different one among these three subjects. The following facts are known about the eight students:

1. Three students are from X, three are from Y, and the remaining two students, both female, are from Z.
2. Both the male students from Y minor in Finance, while the female student from Y majors in Operations.
3. Only one male student majors in Operations, while three female students minor in Marketing.
4. One female and two male students major in Finance.
5. Adriana and Deb are from the same institute. Daisy and Amit are from the same institute.
6. Barun is from Y and majors in Operations. Chetan is from X and majors in Finance.
7. Daisy minors in Operations.

**SubQuestion No : 4**

**Q.4 If Chitra majors in Finance, which subject does Bandita major in?**

**Options** 1. Cannot be determined uniquely from the given information

2. Operations

3. Finance

4. Marketing

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891686974**
Status : **Not Answered**
Chosen Option : **--**

**Comprehension:**

1600 satellites were sent up by a country for several purposes. The purposes are classified as broadcasting (B), communication (C), surveillance (S), and others (O). A satellite can serve multiple purposes; however a satellite serving either B, or C, or S does not serve O. The following facts are known about the satellites:

1. The numbers of satellites serving B, C, and S (though may be not exclusively) are in the ratio 2:1:1.
2. The number of satellites serving all three of B, C, and S is 100.
3. The number of satellites exclusively serving C is the same as the number of satellites exclusively serving S. This number is 30% of the number of satellites exclusively serving B.
4. The number of satellites serving O is the same as the number of satellites serving both C and S but not B.

**SubQuestion No : 5**

**Q.5 What best can be said about the number of satellites serving C?**

**Options** 1. Must be at least 100

2. Cannot be more than 800

3. Must be between 400 and 800

4. Must be between 450 and 725

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891686545**
Status : **Not Answered**
Chosen Option : **--**

**Comprehension:**

1600 satellites were sent up by a country for several purposes. The purposes are classified as broadcasting (B), communication (C), surveillance (S), and others (O). A satellite can serve multiple purposes; however a satellite serving either B, or C, or S does not serve O. The following facts are known about the satellites:

1. The numbers of satellites serving B, C, and S (though may be not exclusively) are in the ratio 2:1:1.
2. The number of satellites serving all three of B, C, and S is 100.
3. The number of satellites exclusively serving C is the same as the number of satellites exclusively serving S. This number is 30% of the number of satellites exclusively serving B.
4. The number of satellites serving O is the same as the number of satellites serving both C and S but not B.

**SubQuestion No : 6**

**Q.6 What is the minimum possible number of satellites serving B exclusively?**

**Options** 1. 500

2. 100

3. 200

4. 250

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891686546**
Status : **Not Answered**
Chosen Option : **--**

**Comprehension:**

1600 satellites were sent up by a country for several purposes. The purposes are classified as broadcasting (B), communication (C), surveillance (S), and others (O). A satellite can serve multiple purposes; however a satellite serving either B, or C, or S does not serve O. The following facts are known about the satellites:

1. The numbers of satellites serving B, C, and S (though may be not exclusively) are in the ratio 2:1:1.
2. The number of satellites serving all three of B, C, and S is 100.
3. The number of satellites exclusively serving C is the same as the number of satellites exclusively serving S. This number is 30% of the number of satellites exclusively serving B.
4. The number of satellites serving O is the same as the number of satellites serving both C and S but not B.

**SubQuestion No : 7**

**Q.7 If at least 100 of the 1600 satellites were serving O, what can be said about the number of satellites serving S?**

**Options** 1. No conclusion is possible based on the given information

2. At most 475

3. At least 475

4. Exactly 475

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891686547**
Status : **Not Answered**
Chosen Option : **--**

**Comprehension:**

1600 satellites were sent up by a country for several purposes. The purposes are classified as broadcasting (B), communication (C), surveillance (S), and others (O). A satellite can serve multiple purposes; however a satellite serving either B, or C, or S does not serve O. The following facts are known about the satellites:

1. The numbers of satellites serving B, C, and S (though may be not exclusively) are in the ratio 2:1:1.
2. The number of satellites serving all three of B, C, and S is 100.
3. The number of satellites exclusively serving C is the same as the number of satellites exclusively serving S. This number is 30% of the number of satellites exclusively serving B.
4. The number of satellites serving O is the same as the number of satellites serving both C and S but not B.

**SubQuestion No : 8**

**Q.8 If the number of satellites serving at least two among B, C, and S is 1200, which of the**

**following MUST be FALSE?**

**Options** 1. The number of satellites serving C cannot be uniquely determined

2. The number of satellites serving B exclusively is exactly 250

3. The number of satellites serving B is more than 1000

4. All 1600 satellites serve B or C or S

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891686548**
Status : **Not Answered**
Chosen Option : **--**

**Comprehension:**

A company administers a written test comprising of three sections of 20 marks each – Data Interpretation (DI), Written English (WE) and General Awareness (GA), for recruitment. A composite score for a candidate (out of 80) is calculated by doubling her marks in DI and adding it to the sum of her marks in the other two sections. Candidates who score less than 70% marks in two or more sections are disqualified. From among the rest, the four with the highest composite scores are recruited. If four or less candidates qualify, all who qualify are recruited.

Ten candidates appeared for the written test. Their marks in the test are given in the table below. Some marks in the table are missing, but the following facts are known:

1. No two candidates had the same composite score.
2. Ajay was the unique highest scorer in WE.
3. Among the four recruited, Geeta had the lowest composite score.
4. Indu was recruited.
5. Danish, Harini, and Indu had scored the same marks the in GA.
6. Indu and Jatin both scored 100% in exactly one section and Jatin's composite score was 10 more than Indu's.

| Candidate | marks out of 20 | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | DI | WE | GA |
| Ajay | 8 | | 16 |
| Bala | | 9 | 11 |
| Chetna | 19 | 4 | 12 |
| Danish | 8 | 15 | |
| Ester | 12 | 18 | 16 |
| Falak | 15 | 7 | 10 |
| Geeta | 14 | | 6 |
| Harini | 5 | | |
| Indu | | 8 | |
| Jatin | | 16 | 14 |

**SubQuestion No : 9**

**Q.9 Which of the following statements MUST be true?**

1. **Jatin's composite score was more than that of Danish.**
2. **Indu scored less than Chetna in DI.**
3. **Jatin scored more than Indu in GA.**

**Options** 1. Both 2 and 3

2. Only 1

3. Only 2

4. Both 1 and 2

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891686993**
Status : **Not Answered**
Chosen Option : **--**

**Comprehension:**

A company administers a written test comprising of three sections of 20 marks each – Data Interpretation (DI), Written English (WE) and General Awareness (GA), for recruitment. A composite score for a candidate (out of 80) is calculated by doubling her marks in DI and adding it to the sum of her marks in the other two sections. Candidates who score less than 70% marks in two or more sections are disqualified. From among the rest, the four with the highest composite scores are recruited. If four or less candidates qualify, all who qualify are

recruited.
Ten candidates appeared for the written test. Their marks in the test are given in the table below. Some marks in the table are missing, but the following facts are known:

1. No two candidates had the same composite score.
2. Ajay was the unique highest scorer in WE.
3. Among the four recruited, Geeta had the lowest composite score.
4. Indu was recruited.
5. Danish, Harini, and Indu had scored the same marks the in GA.
6. Indu and Jatin both scored 100% in exactly one section and Jatin's composite score was 10 more than Indu's.

| Candidate | marks out of 20 | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | DI | WE | GA |
| Ajay | 8 | | 16 |
| Bala | | 9 | 11 |
| Chetna | 19 | 4 | 12 |
| Danish | 8 | 15 | |
| Ester | 12 | 18 | 16 |
| Falak | 15 | 7 | 10 |
| Geeta | 14 | | 6 |
| Harini | 5 | | |
| Indu | | 8 | |
| Jatin | | 16 | 14 |

**SubQuestion No : 10**

**Q.10 Which of the following statements MUST be FALSE?**

**Options** 1. Chetna scored more than Bala in DI

2. Harini's composite score was less than that of Falak

3. Bala's composite score was less than that of Ester

4. Bala scored same as Jatin in DI

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891686994**
Status : **Not Answered**
Chosen Option : **--**

**Comprehension:**

A company administers a written test comprising of three sections of 20 marks each – Data Interpretation (DI), Written English (WE) and General Awareness (GA), for recruitment. A composite score for a candidate (out of 80) is calculated by doubling her marks in DI and adding it to the sum of her marks in the other two sections. Candidates who score less than 70% marks in two or more sections are disqualified. From among the rest, the four with the highest composite scores are recruited. If four or less candidates qualify, all who qualify are recruited.
Ten candidates appeared for the written test. Their marks in the test are given in the table below. Some marks in the table are missing, but the following facts are known:

1. No two candidates had the same composite score.
2. Ajay was the unique highest scorer in WE.
3. Among the four recruited, Geeta had the lowest composite score.
4. Indu was recruited.
5. Danish, Harini, and Indu had scored the same marks the in GA.
6. Indu and Jatin both scored 100% in exactly one section and Jatin's composite score was 10 more than Indu's.

| Candidate | marks out of 20 | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | DI | WE | GA |
| Ajay | 8 | | 16 |
| Bala | | 9 | 11 |
| Chetna | 19 | 4 | 12 |
| Danish | 8 | 15 | |
| Ester | 12 | 18 | 16 |
| Falak | 15 | 7 | 10 |
| Geeta | 14 | | 6 |
| Harini | 5 | | |
| Indu | | 8 | |
| Jatin | | 16 | 14 |

**SubQuestion No : 11**

**Q.11 If all the candidates except Ajay and Danish had different marks in DI, and Bala's composite score was less than Chetna's composite score, then what is the maximum marks that Bala could have scored in DI?**

Question Type : **SA**
Question ID : **4891687403**
Status : **Not Answered**
Given Answer : **--**

**Comprehension:**

A company administers a written test comprising of three sections of 20 marks each – Data Interpretation (DI), Written English (WE) and General Awareness (GA), for recruitment. A composite score for a candidate (out of 80) is calculated by doubling her marks in DI and adding it to the sum of her marks in the other two sections. Candidates who score less than 70% marks in two or more sections are disqualified. From among the rest, the four with the highest composite scores are recruited. If four or less candidates qualify, all who qualify are recruited.

Ten candidates appeared for the written test. Their marks in the test are given in the table below. Some marks in the table are missing, but the following facts are known:

1. No two candidates had the same composite score.
2. Ajay was the unique highest scorer in WE.
3. Among the four recruited, Geeta had the lowest composite score.
4. Indu was recruited.
5. Danish, Harini, and Indu had scored the same marks the in GA.
6. Indu and Jatin both scored 100% in exactly one section and Jatin's composite score was 10 more than Indu's.

| Candidate | marks out of 20 | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | DI | WE | GA |
| Ajay | 8 | | 16 |
| Bala | | 9 | 11 |
| Chetna | 19 | 4 | 12 |
| Danish | 8 | 15 | |
| Ester | 12 | 18 | 16 |
| Falak | 15 | 7 | 10 |
| Geeta | 14 | | 6 |
| Harini | 5 | | |
| Indu | | 8 | |
| Jatin | | 16 | 14 |

**SubQuestion No : 12**

**Q.12 If all the candidates scored different marks in WE then what is the maximum marks that Harini could have scored in WE?**

Question Type : **SA**
Question ID : **4891687404**
Status : **Not Answered**

Given Answer : --

**Comprehension:**

An ATM dispenses exactly Rs. 5000 per withdrawal using 100, 200 and 500 rupee notes. The ATM requires every customer to give her preference for one of the three denominations of notes. It then dispenses notes such that the number of notes of the customer's preferred denomination exceeds the total number of notes of other denominations dispensed to her.

**SubQuestion No : 13**

**Q.13 In how many different ways can the ATM serve a customer who gives 500 rupee notes as her preference?**

Question Type : **SA**
Question ID : **4891687415**
Status : **Answered**
Given Answer : **7**

**Comprehension:**

An ATM dispenses exactly Rs. 5000 per withdrawal using 100, 200 and 500 rupee notes. The ATM requires every customer to give her preference for one of the three denominations of notes. It then dispenses notes such that the number of notes of the customer's preferred denomination exceeds the total number of notes of other denominations dispensed to her.

**SubQuestion No : 14**

**Q.14 If the ATM could serve only 10 customers with a stock of fifty 500 rupee notes and a sufficient number of notes of other denominations, what is the maximum number of customers among these 10 who could have given 500 rupee notes as their preferences?**

Question Type : **SA**
Question ID : **4891687416**
Status : **Not Answered**
Given Answer : **--**

**Comprehension:**

An ATM dispenses exactly Rs. 5000 per withdrawal using 100, 200 and 500 rupee notes. The ATM requires every customer to give her preference for one of the three denominations of notes. It then dispenses notes such that the number of notes of the customer's preferred denomination exceeds the total number of notes of other denominations dispensed to her.

**SubQuestion No : 15**

**Q.15 What is the maximum number of customers that the ATM can serve with a stock of fifty 500 rupee notes and a sufficient number of notes of other denominations, if all the customers are to be served with at most 20 notes per withdrawal?**

**Options**
1. 12
2. 16
3. 13
4. 10

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891686900**
Status : **Not Answered**
Chosen Option : **--**

**Comprehension:**

An ATM dispenses exactly Rs. 5000 per withdrawal using 100, 200 and 500 rupee notes. The ATM requires every customer to give her preference for one of the three denominations of notes. It then dispenses notes such that the number of notes of the customer's preferred denomination exceeds the total number of notes of other denominations dispensed to her.

**SubQuestion No : 16**

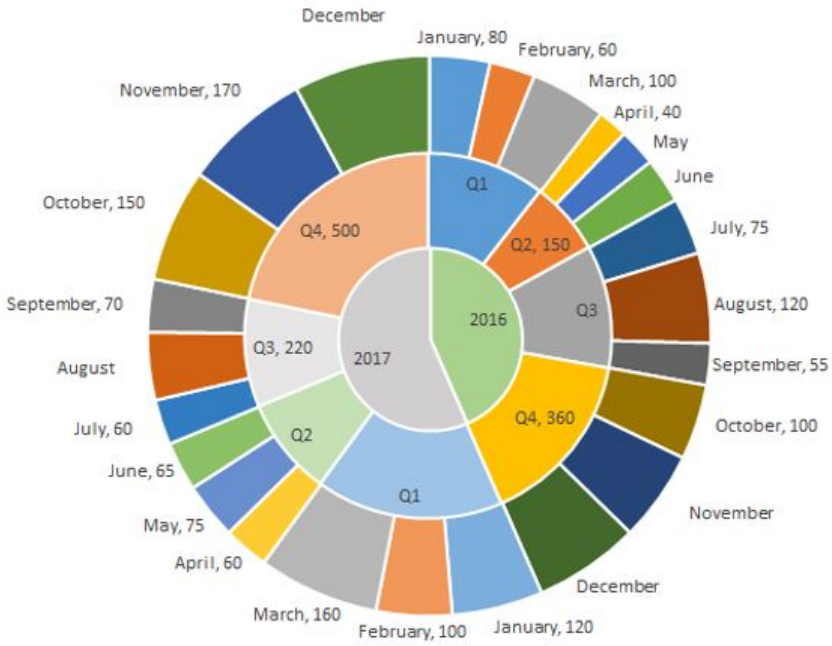
**Q.16 What is the number of 500 rupee notes required to serve 50 customers with 500 rupee notes as their preferences and another 50 customers with 100 rupee notes as their preferences, if the total number of notes to be dispensed is the smallest possible?**

**Options**
1. 800
2. 750
3. 1400
4. 900

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891686901**
Status : **Not Answered**
Chosen Option : **--**

**Comprehension:**

The multi-layered pie-chart below shows the sales of LED television sets for a big retail electronics outlet during 2016 and 2017. The outer layer shows the monthly sales during this period, with each label showing the month followed by sales figure of that month. For some months, the sales figures are not given in the chart. The middle-layer shows quarter-wise aggregate sales figures (in some cases, aggregate quarter-wise sales numbers are not given next to the quarter). The innermost layer shows annual sales. It is known that the sales figures during the three months of the second quarter (April, May, June) of 2016 form an arithmetic progression, as do the three monthly sales figures in the fourth quarter (October, November, December) of that year.




**SubQuestion No : 17**

**Q.17 What is the percentage increase in sales in December 2017 as compared to the sales in December 2016?**

**Options** 1. 22.22

2. 50.00

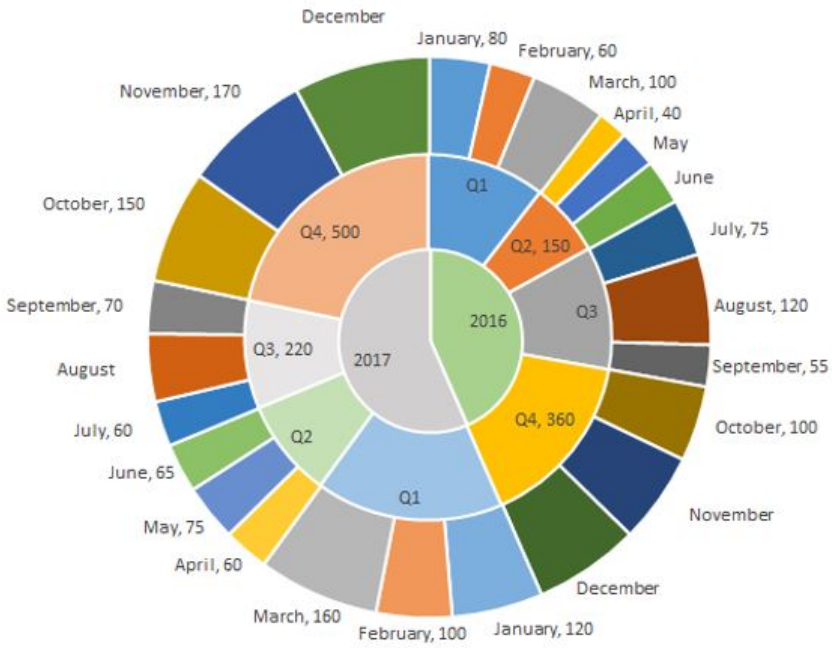
3. 28.57

4. 38.46

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891687040**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **3**

**Comprehension:**

The multi-layered pie-chart below shows the sales of LED television sets for a big retail electronics outlet during 2016 and 2017. The outer layer shows the monthly sales during this period, with each label showing the month followed by sales figure of that month. For some months, the sales figures are not given in the chart. The middle-layer shows quarter-wise aggregate sales figures (in some cases, aggregate quarter-wise sales numbers are not given next to the quarter). The innermost layer shows annual sales. It is known that the sales figures during the three months of the second quarter (April, May, June) of 2016 form an arithmetic progression, as do the three monthly sales figures in the fourth quarter (October, November, December) of that year.




**SubQuestion No : 18**

**Q.18 In which quarter of 2017 was the percentage increase in sales from the same quarter of 2016 the highest?**

**Options** 1. Q1

2. Q3

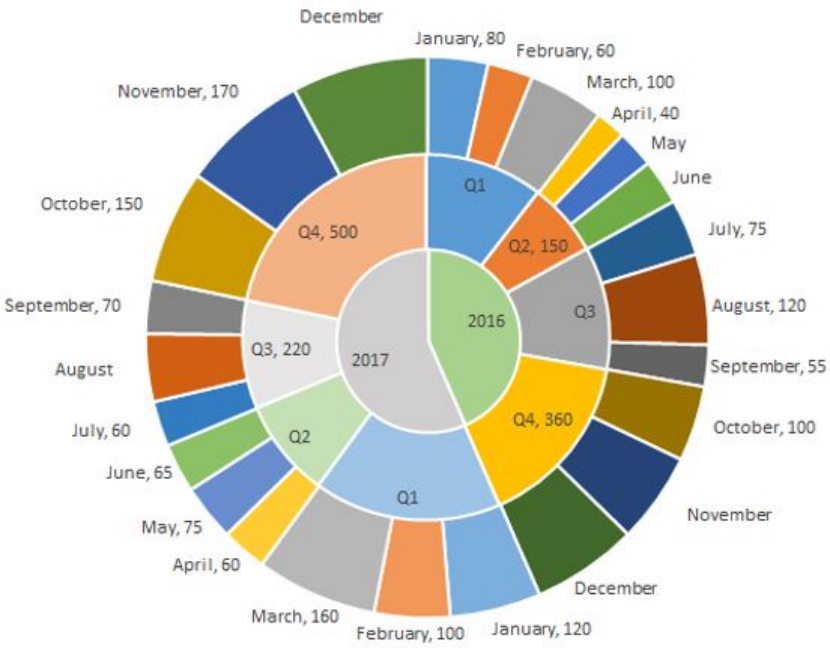
3. Q4

4. Q2

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891687041**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **1**

**Comprehension:**

The multi-layered pie-chart below shows the sales of LED television sets for a big retail electronics outlet during 2016 and 2017. The outer layer shows the monthly sales during this period, with each label showing the month followed by sales figure of that month. For some months, the sales figures are not given in the chart. The middle-layer shows quarter-wise aggregate sales figures (in some cases, aggregate quarter-wise sales numbers are not given next to the quarter). The innermost layer shows annual sales. It is known that the sales figures during the three months of the second quarter (April, May, June) of 2016 form an arithmetic progression, as do the three monthly sales figures in the fourth quarter (October, November, December) of that year.




**SubQuestion No : 19**

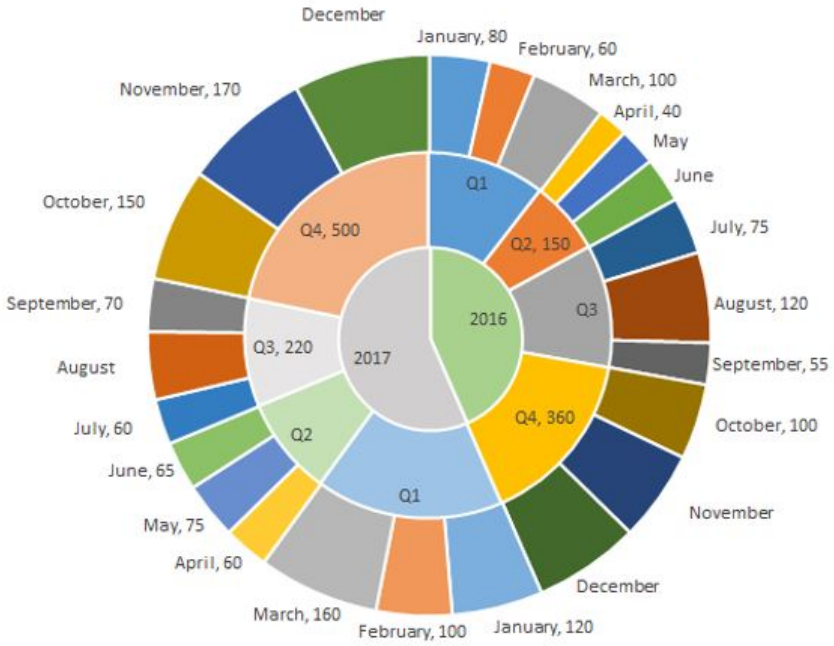
**Q.19 During which quarter was the percentage decrease in sales from the previous quarter's sales the highest?**

**Options**
1. Q1 of 2017
2. Q2 of 2016
3. Q2 of 2017
4. Q4 of 2017

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891687043**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **3**

**Comprehension:**

The multi-layered pie-chart below shows the sales of LED television sets for a big retail electronics outlet during 2016 and 2017. The outer layer shows the monthly sales during this period, with each label showing the month followed by sales figure of that month. For some months, the sales figures are not given in the chart. The middle-layer shows quarter-wise aggregate sales figures (in some cases, aggregate quarter-wise sales numbers are not given next to the quarter). The innermost layer shows annual sales. It is known that the sales figures during the three months of the second quarter (April, May, June) of 2016 form an arithmetic progression, as do the three monthly sales figures in the fourth quarter (October, November, December) of that year.




**SubQuestion No : 20**

**Q.20 During which month was the percentage increase in sales from the previous month's sales the highest?**

**Options** 1. October of 2017

2. October of 2016

3. March of 2016

4. March of 2017

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891687044**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **1**

**Comprehension:**

You are given an n×n square matrix to be filled with numerals so that no two adjacent cells have the same numeral. Two cells are called adjacent if they touch each other horizontally, vertically or diagonally. So a cell in one of the four corners has three cells adjacent to it, and a cell in the first or last row or column which is not in the corner has five cells adjacent to it. Any other cell has eight cells adjacent to it.

**SubQuestion No : 21**

**Q.21 What is the minimum number of different numerals needed to fill a 3×3 square matrix?**

Question Type : **SA**
Question ID : **4891687411**
Status : **Answered**
Given Answer : **9**

**Comprehension:**

You are given an n×n square matrix to be filled with numerals so that no two adjacent cells have the same numeral. Two cells are called adjacent if they touch each other horizontally, vertically or diagonally. So a cell in one of the four corners has three cells adjacent to it, and a cell in the first or last row or column which is not in the corner has five cells adjacent to it. Any other cell has eight cells adjacent to it.

**SubQuestion No : 22**

**Q.22 What is the minimum number of different numerals needed to fill a 5×5 square matrix?**

Question Type : **SA**
Question ID : **4891687412**
Status : **Not Answered**
Given Answer : **--**

**Comprehension:**

You are given an n×n square matrix to be filled with numerals so that no two adjacent cells have the same numeral. Two cells are called adjacent if they touch each other horizontally, vertically or diagonally. So a cell in one of the four corners has three cells adjacent to it, and a cell in the first or last row or column which is not in the corner has five cells adjacent to it. Any other cell has eight cells adjacent to it.

**SubQuestion No : 23**

**Q.23 Suppose you are allowed to make one mistake, that is, one pair of adjacent cells can have the same numeral. What is the minimum number of different numerals required to fill a 5×5 matrix?**

**Options** 1. 9

2. 16

3. 4

4. 25

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891686894**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **1**

**Comprehension:**

You are given an n×n square matrix to be filled with numerals so that no two adjacent cells have the same numeral. Two cells are called adjacent if they touch each other horizontally, vertically or diagonally. So a cell in one of the four corners has three cells adjacent to it, and a cell in the first or last row or column which is not in the corner has five cells adjacent to it. Any other cell has eight cells adjacent to it.

**SubQuestion No : 24**

**Q.24 Suppose that all the cells adjacent to any particular cell must have different numerals. What is the minimum number of different numerals needed to fill a 5×5 square matrix?**

**Options** 1. 16

2. 9

3. 4

4. 25

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891686891**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **2**

**Comprehension:**

Fuel contamination levels at each of 20 petrol pumps P1, P2, …, P20 were recorded as either high, medium, or low.

1. Contamination levels at three pumps among P1 – P5 were recorded as high.
2. P6 was the only pump among P1 – P10 where the contamination level was recorded as low.
3. P7 and P8 were the only two consecutively numbered pumps where the same levels of contamination were recorded.
4. High contamination levels were not recorded at any of the pumps P16 – P20.
5. The number of pumps where high contamination levels were recorded was twice the number of pumps where low contamination levels were recorded.

**SubQuestion No : 25**

**Q.25 Which of the following MUST be true?**

**Options** 1. The contamination level at P10 was recorded as high.

2. The contamination level at P13 was recorded as low.

3. The contamination level at P20 was recorded as medium.

4. The contamination level at P12 was recorded as high.

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891687389**

Status : **Not Answered**
Chosen Option : **--**

**Comprehension:**

Fuel contamination levels at each of 20 petrol pumps P1, P2, …, P20 were recorded as either high, medium, or low.

1. Contamination levels at three pumps among P1 – P5 were recorded as high.
2. P6 was the only pump among P1 – P10 where the contamination level was recorded as low.
3. P7 and P8 were the only two consecutively numbered pumps where the same levels of contamination were recorded.
4. High contamination levels were not recorded at any of the pumps P16 – P20.
5. The number of pumps where high contamination levels were recorded was twice the number of pumps where low contamination levels were recorded.

**SubQuestion No : 26**

**Q.26 What best can be said about the number of pumps at which the contamination levels were recorded as medium?**

**Options** 1. At most 9

2. At least 8

3. More than 4

4. Exactly 8

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891687390**
Status : **Not Answered**
Chosen Option : **--**

**Comprehension:**

Fuel contamination levels at each of 20 petrol pumps P1, P2, …, P20 were recorded as either high, medium, or low.

1. Contamination levels at three pumps among P1 – P5 were recorded as high.
2. P6 was the only pump among P1 – P10 where the contamination level was recorded as low.
3. P7 and P8 were the only two consecutively numbered pumps where the same levels of contamination were recorded.
4. High contamination levels were not recorded at any of the pumps P16 – P20.
5. The number of pumps where high contamination levels were recorded was twice the number of pumps where low contamination levels were recorded.

**SubQuestion No : 27**

**Q.27 If the contamination level at P11 was recorded as low, then which of the following MUST be true?**

**Options** 1. The contamination level at P14 was recorded as medium.

2. The contamination level at P15 was recorded as medium.

3. The contamination level at P18 was recorded as low.

4. The contamination level at P12 was recorded as high.

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891687391**
Status : **Not Answered**
Chosen Option : **--**

**Comprehension:**

Fuel contamination levels at each of 20 petrol pumps P1, P2, …, P20 were recorded as either high, medium, or low.

1. Contamination levels at three pumps among P1 – P5 were recorded as high.

2. P6 was the only pump among P1 – P10 where the contamination level was recorded as low.
3. P7 and P8 were the only two consecutively numbered pumps where the same levels of contamination were recorded.
4. High contamination levels were not recorded at any of the pumps P16 – P20.
5. The number of pumps where high contamination levels were recorded was twice the number of pumps where low contamination levels were recorded.

**SubQuestion No : 28**

**Q.28 If contamination level at P15 was recorded as medium, then which of the following MUST be FALSE?**

**Options** 1. Contamination levels at P10 and P14 were recorded as the same.

2. Contamination level at P14 was recorded to be higher than that at P15.

3. Contamination levels at P11 and P16 were recorded as the same.

4. Contamination levels at P13 and P17 were recorded as the same.

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891687392**
Status : **Not Answered**
Chosen Option : **--**

**Comprehension:**

Twenty four people are part of three committees which are to look at research, teaching, and administration respectively. No two committees have any member in common. No two committees are of the same size. Each committee has three types of people: bureaucrats, educationalists, and politicians, with at least one from each of the three types in each committee. The following facts are also known about the committees:

1. The numbers of bureaucrats in the research and teaching committees are equal, while the number of bureaucrats in the research committee is 75% of the number of bureaucrats in the administration committee.
2. The number of educationalists in the teaching committee is less than the number of educationalists in the research committee. The number of educationalists in the research committee is the average of the numbers of educationalists in the other two committees.
3. 60% of the politicians are in the administration committee, and 20% are in the teaching committee.

**SubQuestion No : 29**

**Q.29 Based on the given information, which of the following statements MUST be FALSE?**

**Options** 1. In the teaching committee the number of educationalists is equal to the number of politicians

2. In the administration committee the number of bureaucrats is equal to the number of educationalists

3. The size of the research committee is less than the size of the teaching committee

4. The size of the research committee is less than the size of the administration committee

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891686550**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **3**

**Comprehension:**

Twenty four people are part of three committees which are to look at research, teaching, and administration respectively. No two committees have any member in common. No two committees are of the same size. Each committee has three types of people: bureaucrats, educationalists, and politicians, with at least one from each of the three types in each committee. The following facts are also known about the committees:

1. The numbers of bureaucrats in the research and teaching committees are equal, while the number of bureaucrats in the research committee is 75% of the number of bureaucrats in the administration committee.
2. The number of educationalists in the teaching committee is less than the number of educationalists in the research committee. The number of educationalists in the research committee is the average of the numbers of educationalists in the other two committees.
3. 60% of the politicians are in the administration committee, and 20% are in the teaching committee.

**SubQuestion No : 30**

**Q.30 What is the number of bureaucrats in the administration committee?**

Question Type : **SA**
Question ID : **4891687409**
Status : **Answered**
Given Answer : **10**

**Comprehension:**

Twenty four people are part of three committees which are to look at research, teaching, and administration respectively. No two committees have any member in common. No two committees are of the same size. Each committee has three types of people: bureaucrats, educationalists, and politicians, with at least one from each of the three types in each committee. The following facts are also known about the committees:

1. The numbers of bureaucrats in the research and teaching committees are equal, while the number of bureaucrats in the research committee is 75% of the number of bureaucrats in the administration committee.
2. The number of educationalists in the teaching committee is less than the number of educationalists in the research committee. The number of educationalists in the research committee is the average of the numbers of educationalists in the other two committees.
3. 60% of the politicians are in the administration committee, and 20% are in the teaching committee.

**SubQuestion No : 31**

**Q.31 What is the number of educationalists in the research committee?**

Question Type : **SA**
Question ID : **4891687410**
Status : **Answered**
Given Answer : **3**

**Comprehension:**

Twenty four people are part of three committees which are to look at research, teaching, and administration respectively. No two committees have any member in common. No two committees are of the same size. Each committee has three types of people: bureaucrats, educationalists, and politicians, with at least one from each of the three types in each committee. The following facts are also known about the committees:

1. The numbers of bureaucrats in the research and teaching committees are equal, while the number of bureaucrats in the research committee is 75% of the number of bureaucrats in the administration committee.
2. The number of educationalists in the teaching committee is less than the number of educationalists in the research committee. The number of educationalists in the research committee is the average of the numbers of educationalists in the other two committees.
3. 60% of the politicians are in the administration committee, and 20% are in the teaching committee.

**SubQuestion No : 32**

**Q.32 Which of the following CANNOT be determined uniquely based on the given information?**

**Options**
1. The total number of bureaucrats in the three committees
2. The size of the research committee
3. The total number of educationalists in the three committees
4. The size of the teaching committee

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891686553**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **4**

Section : **QA**

**Q.1 Let x, y, z be three positive real numbers in a geometric progression such that x < y < z. If 5x, 16y, and 12z are in an arithmetic progression then the common ratio of the geometric progression is**

**Options**
1. $\frac{3}{2}$
2. $\frac{1}{6}$
3. $\frac{3}{6}$

4. $\frac{5}{2}$

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891687481**
Status : **Not Answered**
Chosen Option : **--**

**Q.2** **A trader sells 10 litres of a mixture of paints A and B, where the amount of B in the mixture does not exceed that of A. The cost of paint A per litre is Rs. 8 more than that of paint B. If the trader sells the entire mixture for Rs. 264 and makes a profit of 10%, then the highest possible cost of paint B, in Rs. per litre, is**

**Options** 1. 16
2. 20
3. 26
4. 22

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891687102**
Status : **Not Answered**
Chosen Option : **--**

**Q.3** **In a parallelogram ABCD of area 72 sq cm, the sides CD and AD have lengths 9 cm and 16 cm, respectively. Let P be a point on CD such that AP is perpendicular to CD. Then the area, in sq cm, of triangle APD is**

**Options** 1. 24√3
2. 12√3
3. 18√3
4. 32√3

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891686942**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **4**

**Q.4** **The distance from A to B is 60 km. Partha and Narayan start from A at the same time and move towards B. Partha takes four hours more than Narayan to reach B. Moreover, Partha reaches the mid-point of A and B two hours before Narayan reaches B. The speed of Partha, in km per hour, is**

**Options** 1. 3
2. 4
3. 5
4. 6

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891687430**
Status : **Not Answered**
Chosen Option : **--**

**Q.5** **If among 200 students, 105 like pizza and 134 like burger, then the number of students who like only burger can possibly be**

**Options** 1. 23
2. 96
3. 26
4. 93

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891686690**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **2**

**Q.6** **Train T leaves station X for station Y at 3 pm. Train S, traveling at three quarters of the speed of T, leaves Y for X at 4 pm. The two trains pass each other at a station Z, where the distance**

between X and Z is three-fifths of that between X and Y. How many hours does train T take for its journey from X to Y?

Question Type : **SA**
Question ID : **4891686881**
Status : **Not Answered**
Given Answer : **--**

**Q.7** In an apartment complex, the number of people aged 51 years and above is 30 and there are at most 39 people whose ages are below 51 years. The average age of all the people in the apartment complex is 38 years. What is the largest possible average age, in years, of the people whose ages are below 51 years?

**Options**
1. 25
2. 26
3. 27
4. 28

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891686623**
Status : **Not Answered**
Chosen Option : **--**

**Q.8** When they work alone, B needs 25% more time to finish a job than A does. They two finish the job in 13 days in the following manner: A works alone till half the job is done, then A and B work together for four days, and finally B works alone to complete the remaining 5% of the job. In how many days can B alone finish the entire job?

**Options**
1. 20
2. 16
3. 18
4. 22

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891687099**
Status : **Not Answered**
Chosen Option : **--**

**Q.9** Points E, F, G, H lie on the sides AB, BC, CD, and DA, respectively, of a square ABCD. If EFGH is also a square whose area is 62.5% of that of ABCD and CG is longer than EB, then the ratio of length of EB to that of CG is

**Options**
1. 2 : 5
2. 4 : 9
3. 1 : 3
4. 3 : 8

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891686619**
Status : **Not Answered**
Chosen Option : **--**

**Q.10** Humans and robots can both perform a job but at different efficiencies. Fifteen humans and five robots working together take thirty days to finish the job, whereas five humans and fifteen robots working together take sixty days to finish it. How many days will fifteen humans working together (without any robot) take to finish it?

**Options**
1. 32
2. 36
3. 45
4. 40

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891687083**
Status : **Not Answered**
Chosen Option : **--**

**Q.1** **Let $f(x) = \min\{2x^2, 52-5x\}$, where x is any positive real number. Then the**

1 **maximum possible value of f(x) is**

Question Type : **SA**
Question ID : **4891687471**
Status : **Not Answered**
Given Answer : **--**

Q.12 **Each of 74 students in a class studies at least one of the three subjects H, E and P. Ten students study all three subjects, while twenty study H and E, but not P. Every student who studies P also studies H or E or both. If the number of students studying H equals that studying E, then the number of students studying H is**

Question Type : **SA**
Question ID : **4891687524**
Status : **Not Answered**
Given Answer : **--**

Q.13 **If $u^2 + (u-2v-1)^2 = -4v(u + v)$, then what is the value of u + 3v?**

Options
1. 1/2
2. -1/4
3. 0
4. 1/4

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891687462**
Status : **Not Answered**
Chosen Option : **--**

Q.14 **While multiplying three real numbers, Ashok took one of the numbers as 73 instead of 37. As a result, the product went up by 720. Then the minimum possible value of the sum of squares of the other two numbers is**

Question Type : **SA**
Question ID : **4891687504**
Status : **Not Answered**
Given Answer : **--**

Q.15 **If $\log_2(5 + \log_3 a) = 3$ and $\log_5(4a + 12 + \log_2 b) = 3$, then a + b is equal to**

Options
1. 40
2. 67
3. 59
4. 32

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891686662**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **3**

Q.16 **Let ABCD be a rectangle inscribed in a circle of radius 13 cm. Which one of the following pairs can represent, in cm, the possible length and breadth of ABCD?**

Options
1. 25, 9
2. 24, 12
3. 24, 10
4. 25, 10

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891686957**
Status : **Not Answered**
Chosen Option : **--**

Q.1

7 The number of integers x such that $0.25 \leq 2^x \leq 200$, and $2^x + 2$ is perfectly divisible by either 3 or 4, is

Question Type : **SA**
Question ID : **4891687169**
Status : **Answered**
Given Answer : **6**

**Q.18 Point P lies between points A and B such that the length of BP is thrice that of AP. Car 1 starts from A and moves towards B. Simultaneously, car 2 starts from B and moves towards A. Car 2 reaches P one hour after car 1 reaches P. If the speed of car 2 is half that of car 1, then the time, in minutes, taken by car 1 in reaching P from A is**

Question Type : **SA**
Question ID : **4891687068**
Status : **Not Answered**
Given Answer : **--**

**Q.19** If $\log_{12}81 = p$, then $3\left(\frac{4-p}{4+p}\right)$ is equal to

**Options**
1. $\log_2 8$
2. $\log_4 16$
3. $\log_6 16$
4. $\log_6 8$

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891686659**
Status : **Not Answered**
Chosen Option : **--**

**Q.20 In an examination, the maximum possible score is N while the pass mark is 45% of N. A candidate obtains 36 marks, but falls short of the pass mark by 68%. Which one of the following is then correct?**

**Options**
1. $243 \leq N \leq 252$.
2. $N \geq 253$.
3. $N \leq 200$.
4. $201 \leq N \leq 242$.

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891686626**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **1**

**Q.21 Given an equilateral triangle T1 with side 24 cm, a second triangle T2 is formed by joining the midpoints of the sides of T1. Then a third triangle T3 is formed by joining the midpoints of the sides of T2. If this process of forming triangles is continued, the sum of the areas, in sq cm, of infinitely many such triangles T1, T2, T3,... will be**

**Options**
1. $192\sqrt{3}$
2. $188\sqrt{3}$
3. $164\sqrt{3}$
4. $248\sqrt{3}$

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891686677**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **1**

**Q.22 If f(x + 2) = f(x) + f(x + 1) for all positive integers x, and f(11) = 91, f(15) = 617, then f(10) equals**

Question Type : **SA**
Question ID : **4891687158**
Status : **Not Answered**
Given Answer : **--**

**Q.23** **Given that $x^{2018}y^{2017} = 1/2$ and $x^{2016}y^{2019} = 8$, the value of $x^2 + y^3$ is**

**Options**
1. 33/4
2. 37/4
3. 31/4
4. 35/4

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891686596**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **1**

**Q.24** **In a circle, two parallel chords on the same side of a diameter have lengths 4 cm and 6 cm. If the distance between these chords is 1 cm, then the radius of the circle, in cm, is**

**Options**
1. $\sqrt{11}$
2. $\sqrt{13}$
3. $\sqrt{12}$
4. $\sqrt{14}$

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891686701**
Status : **Not Answered**
Chosen Option : **--**

**Q.25** **If x is a positive quantity such that $2^x = 3^{\log_5 2}$, then x is equal to**

**Options**
1. $log_5 9$
2. $1 + log_5 \frac{3}{5}$
3. $1 + log_3 \frac{5}{3}$
4. $log_5 8$

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891686657**
Status : **Not Answered**
Chosen Option : **--**

**Q.26** **Raju and Lalitha originally had marbles in the ratio 4:9. Then Lalitha gave some of her marbles to Raju. As a result, the ratio of the number of marbles with Raju to that with Lalitha became 5:6. What fraction of her original number of marbles was given by Lalitha to Raju?**

**Options**
1. $\frac{1}{5}$
2. $\frac{6}{19}$
3. $\frac{7}{33}$

4. $\frac{1}{4}$

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891687098**
Status : **Not Answered**
Chosen Option : **--**

**Q.27** **A wholesaler bought walnuts and peanuts, the price of walnut per kg being thrice that of peanut per kg. He then sold 8 kg of peanuts at a profit of 10% and 16 kg of walnuts at a profit of 20% to a shopkeeper. However, the shopkeeper lost 5 kg of walnuts and 3 kg of peanuts in transit. He then mixed the remaining nuts and sold the mixture at Rs. 166 per kg, thus making an overall profit of 25%. At what price, in Rs. per kg, did the wholesaler buy the walnuts?**

**Options**
1. 84
2. 98
3. 96
4. 86

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891686646**
Status : **Not Answered**
Chosen Option : **--**

**Q.28** **A right circular cone, of height 12 ft, stands on its base which has diameter 8 ft. The tip of the cone is cut off with a plane which is parallel to the base and 9 ft from the base. With π = 22/7, the volume, in cubic ft, of the remaining part of the cone is**

Question Type : **SA**
Question ID : **4891686719**
Status : **Not Answered**
Given Answer : **--**

**Q.29** **In a circle with center O and radius 1 cm, an arc AB makes an angle 60 degrees at O. Let R be the region bounded by the radii OA, OB and the arc AB. If C and D are two points on OA and OB, respectively, such that OC = OD and the area of triangle OCD is half that of R, then the length of OC, in cm, is**

**Options**
1. $\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$
2. $\left(\frac{\pi}{4\sqrt{3}}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$
3. $\left(\frac{\pi}{3\sqrt{3}}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$
4. $\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891686702**
Status : **Not Answered**
Chosen Option : **--**

**Q.30** **Two types of tea, A and B, are mixed and then sold at Rs. 40 per kg. The profit is 10% if A and B are mixed in the ratio 3 : 2, and 5% if this ratio is 2 : 3. The cost prices, per kg, of A and B are in the ratio**

**Options**
1. 18 : 25
2. 21 : 25
3. 19 : 24
4. 17 : 25

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891687071**
Status : **Not Answered**
Chosen Option : **--**

**Q.31** **A tank is fitted with pipes, some filling it and the rest draining it. All filling pipes fill at the same rate, and all draining pipes drain at the same rate. The empty tank gets completely filled in 6 hours when 6 filling and 5 draining pipes are on, but this time becomes 60 hours when 5 filling and 6 draining pipes are on. In how many hours will the empty tank get completely filled when one draining and two filling pipes are on?**

Question Type : **SA**
Question ID : **4891687146**
Status : **Not Answered**
Given Answer : **--**

**Q.32** A CAT aspirant appears for a certain number of tests. His average score increases by 1 if the first 10 tests are not considered, and decreases by 1 if the last 10 tests are not considered. If his average scores for the first 10 and the last 10 tests are 20 and 30, respectively, then the total number of tests taken by him is

Question Type : **SA**
Question ID : **4891687175**
Status : **Not Answered**
Given Answer : **--**

**Q.33** **How many numbers with two or more digits can be formed with the digits 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9, so that in every such number, each digit is used at most once and the digits appear in the ascending order?**

Question Type : **SA**
Question ID : **4891686921**
Status : **Not Answered**
Given Answer : **--**

**Q.34** **John borrowed Rs. 2,10,000 from a bank at an interest rate of 10% per annum, compounded annually. The loan was repaid in two equal instalments, the first after one year and the second after another year. The first instalment was interest of one year plus part of the principal amount, while the second was the rest of the principal amount plus due interest thereon. Then each instalment, in Rs., is**

Question Type : **SA**
Question ID : **4891687079**
Status : **Not Answered**
Given Answer : **--**

# CAT 2018

| | |
|---|---|
| **Registration No:** | 8027984 |
| **Participant Name:** | ABHISHEK GUPTA |
| **Test Center Name:** | iON Digital Zone iDZ 2 Mathura Road |
| **Test Date:** | 25/11/2018 |
| **Test Time:** | 2:30 PM - 5:30 PM |
| **Subject:** | CAT 2018 |

Section : **VARC**

**Comprehension:**

NOT everything looks lovelier the longer and closer its inspection. But Saturn does. It is gorgeous through Earthly telescopes. However, the 13 years of close observation provided by Cassini, an American spacecraft, showed the planet, its moons and its remarkable rings off better and better, revealing finer structures, striking novelties and greater drama. . . .

By and large the big things in the solar system—planets and moons—are thought of as having been around since the beginning. The suggestion that rings and moons are new is, though, made even more interesting by the fact that one of those moons, Enceladus, is widely considered the most promising site in the solar system on which to look for alien life. If Enceladus is both young and bears life, that life must have come into being quickly. This is also believed to have been the case on Earth. Were it true on Enceladus, that would encourage the idea that life evolves easily when conditions are right.

One reason for thinking Saturn's rings are young is that they are bright. The solar system is suffused with comet dust, and comet dust is dark. Leaving Saturn's ring system (which Cassini has shown to be more than 90% water ice) out in such a mist is like leaving laundry hanging on a line downwind from a smokestack: it will get dirty. The lighter the rings are, the faster this will happen, for the less mass they contain, the less celestial pollution they can absorb before they start to discolour. . . . Jeff Cuzzi, a scientist at America's space agency, NASA, who helped run Cassini, told the Lunar and Planetary Science Conference in Houston that combining the mass estimates with Cassini's measurements of the density of comet-dust near Saturn suggests the rings are no older than the first dinosaurs, nor younger than the last of them—that is, they are somewhere between 200m and 70m years old.

That timing fits well with a theory put forward in 2016, by Matija Cuk of the SETI Institute, in California and his colleagues. They suggest that at around the same time as the rings came into being an old set of moons orbiting Saturn destroyed themselves, and from their remains emerged not only the rings but also the planet's current suite of inner moons—Rhea, Dione, Tethys, Enceladus and Mimas. . . .

Dr Cuk and his colleagues used computer simulations of Saturn's moons' orbits as a sort of time machine. Looking at the rate at which tidal friction is causing these orbits to lengthen they extrapolated backwards to find out what those orbits would have looked like in the past. They discovered that about 100m years ago the orbits of two of them, Tethys and Dione, would have interacted in a way that left the planes in which they orbit markedly tilted. But their orbits are untilted. The obvious, if unsettling, conclusion was that this interaction never happened—and thus that at the time when it should have happened, Dione and Tethys were simply not there. They must have come into being later. . . .

**SubQuestion No : 1**

**Q.1** **Data provided by Cassini challenged the assumption that:**

**Options**
1. Saturn's ring system is composed mostly of water ice.
2. new celestial bodies can form from the destruction of old celestial bodies.
3. all big things in the solar system have been around since the beginning.
4. there was life on earth when Saturn's rings were being formed.

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891687284**
Status : **Answered**

Chosen Option : **3**

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**SubQuestion No : 2**

**Q.2 Based on information provided in the passage, we can infer that, in addition to water ice, Saturn's rings might also have small amounts of:**

**Options**

1. helium and methane.
2. methane and rock particles.
3. helium and comet dust.
4. rock particles and comet dust.

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891687281**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **4**

**Comprehension:**

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**SubQuestion No : 3**

**Q.3 Based on information provided in the passage, we can conclude all of the following EXCEPT:**

**Options**

1. none of Saturn's moons ever had suitable conditions for life to evolve.
2. Saturn's lighter rings discolour faster than rings with greater mass.
3. Thethys and Dione are less than 100 million years old.
4. Saturn's rings were created from the remains of older moons.

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891687282**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **1**

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**SubQuestion No : 4**

**Q.4 The main objective of the passage is to:**

**Options** 1. demonstrate how the orbital patterns of Saturn's rings and moons change over time.

2. provide evidence that Saturn's rings and moons are recent creations.

3. establish that Saturn's rings and inner moons have been around since the beginning of time.

4. highlight the beauty, finer structures and celestial drama of Saturn's rings and moons.

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891687280**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **2**

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**SubQuestion No : 5**

**Q.5 The phrase "leaving laundry hanging on a line downwind from a smokestack" is used to explain how the ringed planet's:**

**Options** 1. rings lose mass over time.

2. atmosphere absorbs comet dust.

3. moons create a gap between the rings.

4. rings discolour and darken over time.

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891687283**
Status : **Answered**

Chosen Option : **4**

**Comprehension:**

. . . The complexity of modern problems often precludes any one person from fully understanding them. Factors contributing to rising obesity levels, for example, include transportation systems and infrastructure, media, convenience foods, changing social norms, human biology and psychological factors. . . . The multidimensional or layered character of complex problems also undermines the principle of meritocracy: the idea that the 'best person' should be hired. There is no best person. When putting together an oncological research team, a biotech company such as Gilead or Genentech would not construct a multiple-choice test and hire the top scorers, or hire people whose resumes score highest according to some performance criteria. Instead, they would seek diversity. They would build a team of people who bring diverse knowledge bases, tools and analytic skills. . . .

Believers in a meritocracy might grant that teams ought to be diverse but then argue that meritocratic principles should apply within each category. Thus the team should consist of the 'best' mathematicians, the 'best' oncologists, and the 'best' biostatisticians from within the pool. That position suffers from a similar flaw. Even with a knowledge domain, no test or criteria applied to individuals will produce the best team. Each of these domains possesses such depth and breadth, that no test can exist. Consider the field of neuroscience. Upwards of 50,000 papers were published last year covering various techniques, domains of enquiry and levels of analysis, ranging from molecules and synapses up through networks of neurons. Given that complexity, any attempt to rank a collection of neuroscientists from best to worst, as if they were competitors in the 50-metre butterfly, must fail. What could be true is that given a specific task and the composition of a particular team, one scientist would be more likely to contribute than another. Optimal hiring depends on context. Optimal teams will be diverse.

Evidence for this claim can be seen in the way that papers and patents that combine diverse ideas tend to rank as high-impact. It can also be found in the structure of the so-called random decision forest, a state-of-the-art machine-learning algorithm. Random forests consist of ensembles of decision trees. If classifying pictures, each tree makes a vote: is that a picture of a fox or a dog? A weighted majority rules. Random forests can serve many ends. They can identify bank fraud and diseases, recommend ceiling fans and predict online dating behaviour. When building a forest, you do not select the best trees as they tend to make similar classifications. You want diversity. Programmers achieve that diversity by training each tree on different data, a technique known as bagging. They also boost the forest 'cognitively' by training trees on the hardest cases – those that the current forest gets wrong. This ensures even more diversity and accurate forests.

Yet the fallacy of meritocracy persists. Corporations, non-profits, governments, universities and even preschools test, score and hire the 'best'. This all but guarantees not creating the best team. Ranking people by common criteria produces homogeneity. . . . That's not likely to lead to breakthroughs.

**SubQuestion No : 6**

**Q.6 The author critiques meritocracy for all the following reasons EXCEPT that:**

**Options**

1. diversity and context-specificity are important for making major advances in any field.
2. criteria designed to assess merit are insufficient to test expertise in any field of knowledge.
3. modern problems are multifaceted and require varied skill-sets to be solved.
4. an ideal team comprises of best individuals from diverse fields of knowledge.

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891687185**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **4**

**Comprehension:**

. . . The complexity of modern problems often precludes any one person from fully understanding them. Factors contributing to rising obesity levels, for example, include transportation systems and infrastructure, media, convenience foods, changing social norms, human biology and psychological factors. . . . The multidimensional or layered character of complex problems also undermines the principle of meritocracy: the idea that the 'best person' should be hired. There is no best person. When putting together an oncological research team, a biotech company such as Gilead or Genentech would not construct a multiple-choice test and hire the top scorers, or hire people whose resumes score highest according to some performance criteria. Instead, they would seek diversity. They would build a team of people who bring diverse knowledge bases, tools and analytic

skills. . . .

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**SubQuestion No : 7**

**Q.7 Which of the following conditions, if true, would invalidate the passage's main argument?**

**Options** 1. If top-scorers possessed multidisciplinary knowledge that enabled them to look at a problem from several perspectives.

2. If a new machine-learning algorithm were developed that proved to be more effective than the random decision forest.

3. If it were proven that teams characterised by diversity end up being conflicted about problems and take a long time to arrive at a solution.

4. If assessment tests were made more extensive and rigorous.

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891687186**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **3**

**Comprehension:**

. . . The complexity of modern problems often precludes any one person from fully understanding them. Factors contributing to rising obesity levels, for example, include transportation systems and infrastructure, media, convenience foods, changing social norms, human biology and psychological factors. . . . The multidimensional or layered character of complex problems also undermines the principle of meritocracy: the idea that the 'best person' should be hired. There is no best person. When putting together an oncological research team, a biotech company such as Gilead or Genentech would not construct a multiple-choice test and hire the top scorers, or hire people whose resumes score highest according to some performance criteria. Instead, they would seek diversity. They would build a team of people who bring diverse knowledge bases, tools and analytic skills. . . .

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**SubQuestion No : 8**

**Q.8 Which of the following best describes the purpose of the example of neuroscience?**

**Options** 1. In narrow fields of knowledge, a meaningful assessment of expertise has always been possible.

2. In the modern age, every field of knowledge is so vast that a meaningful assessment of merit is impossible.

3. Unlike other fields of knowledge, neuroscience is an exceptionally complex field, making a meaningful assessment of neuroscientists impossible.

4. Neuroscience is an advanced field of science because of its connections with other branches of science like oncology and biostatistics.

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891687187**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **2**

**Comprehension:**

. . . The complexity of modern problems often precludes any one person from fully understanding them. Factors contributing to rising obesity levels, for example, include transportation systems and infrastructure, media, convenience foods, changing social norms, human biology and psychological factors. . . . The multidimensional or layered character of complex problems also undermines the principle of meritocracy: the idea that the 'best person' should be hired. There is no best person. When putting together an oncological research team, a biotech company such as Gilead or Genentech would not construct a multiple-choice test and hire the top scorers, or hire people whose resumes score highest according to some performance criteria. Instead, they would seek diversity. They would build a team of people who bring diverse knowledge bases, tools and analytic skills. . . .

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**SubQuestion No : 9**

**Q.9 Which of the following conditions would weaken the efficacy of a random decision forest?**

**Options** 1. If the types of decision trees in each ensemble of the forest were doubled.

2. If a large number of decision trees in the ensemble were trained on data derived from easy and hard cases.

3. If the types of ensembles of decision trees in the forest were doubled.

4. If a large number of decision trees in the ensemble were trained on data derived from easy cases.

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891687183**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **4**

**Comprehension:**

. . . The complexity of modern problems often precludes any one person from fully understanding them. Factors contributing to rising obesity levels, for example, include transportation systems and infrastructure, media, convenience foods, changing social norms, human biology and psychological factors. . . . The multidimensional or layered character of complex problems also undermines the principle of meritocracy: the idea that the 'best person' should be hired. There is no best person. When putting together an oncological research team, a biotech company such as Gilead or Genentech would not construct a multiple-choice test and hire the top scorers, or hire people whose resumes score highest according to some performance criteria. Instead, they would seek diversity. They would build a team of people who bring diverse knowledge bases, tools and analytic skills. . . .

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**SubQuestion No : 10**

**Q.10 On the basis of the passage, which of the following teams is likely to be most effective in solving the problem of rising obesity levels?**

**Options** 1. A specialised team of nutritionists from various countries, who are also trained in the machine-learning algorithm of random decision forest.

2. A team comprised of nutritionists, psychologists, urban planners and media personnel, who have each performed well in their respective subject tests.

3. A specialised team of top nutritionists from various countries, who also possess some knowledge of psychology.

4. A team comprised of nutritionists, psychologists, urban planners and media personnel, who have each scored a distinction in their respective subject tests.

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891687184**
Status : **Not Attempted and Marked For Review**
Chosen Option : **--**

**Comprehension:**

. . . Grove snails as a whole are distributed all over Europe, but a specific variety of the snail, with a distinctive white-lipped shell, is found exclusively in Ireland and in the Pyrenees mountains that lie on the border between France and Spain. The researchers sampled a total of 423 snail specimens from 36 sites distributed across Europe, with an emphasis on gathering large numbers of the white-lipped variety. When they sequenced genes from the mitochondrial DNA of each of these snails and used algorithms to analyze the genetic diversity between them, they found that. . . a distinct lineage (the snails with the white-lipped shells) was indeed endemic to the two very specific and distant places in question.

Explaining this is tricky. Previously, some had speculated that the strange distributions of creatures such as the white-lipped grove snails could be explained by convergent evolution—in which two populations evolve the same trait by coincidence—but the underlying genetic similarities between the two groups rules that out. Alternately, some scientists had suggested that the white-lipped variety had simply spread over the whole continent, then been wiped out everywhere besides Ireland and the Pyrenees, but the researchers say their sampling and subsequent DNA analysis eliminate that possibility too. “If the snails naturally colonized Ireland, you would expect to find some of the same genetic type in other areas of Europe, especially Britain. We just don’t find them,” Davidson, the lead author, said in a press statement.

Moreover, if they’d gradually spread across the continent, there would be some genetic variation within the white-lipped type, because evolution would introduce variety over the thousands of years it would have taken them to spread from the Pyrenees to Ireland. That variation doesn’t exist, at least in the genes sampled. This means that rather than the organism gradually expanding its range, large populations instead were somehow moved en mass to the other location within the space of a few dozen generations, ensuring a lack of genetic variety.

“There is a very clear pattern, which is difficult to explain except by involving humans,” Davidson said. Humans, after all, colonized Ireland roughly 9,000 years ago, and the oldest fossil evidence of grove snails in Ireland dates to roughly the same era. Additionally, there is archaeological evidence of early sea trade between the ancient peoples of Spain and Ireland via the Atlantic and even evidence that humans routinely ate these types of snails before the advent of agriculture, as their burnt shells have been found in Stone Age trash heaps.

The simplest explanation, then? Boats. These snails may have inadvertently traveled on the floor of the small, coast-hugging skiffs these early humans used for travel, or they may have been intentionally carried to Ireland by the seafarers as a food source. “The highways of the past were rivers and the ocean–as the river that flanks the Pyrenees was an ancient trade route to the Atlantic, what we’re actually seeing might be the long lasting legacy of snails that hitched a ride…as humans travelled from the South of France to Ireland 8,000 years ago,” Davidson said.

**SubQuestion No : 11**

**Q.11** **The passage outlines several hypotheses and evidence related to white-lipped grove snails to arrive at the most convincing explanation for:**

**Options** 1. why the white-lipped variety of grove snails were wiped out everywhere except in Ireland and the Pyrenees.

2. how the white-lipped variety of grove snails independently evolved in Ireland and the Pyrenees.

3. why the white-lipped variety of grove snails are found only in Ireland and the Pyrenees.

4. how the white-lipped variety of grove snails might have migrated from the Pyrenees to Ireland.

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891686714**
Status : **Answered**

Chosen Option : **4**

**Comprehension:**

. . . Grove snails as a whole are distributed all over Europe, but a specific variety of the snail, with a distinctive white-lipped shell, is found exclusively in Ireland and in the Pyrenees mountains that lie on the border between France and Spain. The researchers sampled a total of 423 snail specimens from 36 sites distributed across Europe, with an emphasis on gathering large numbers of the white-lipped variety. When they sequenced genes from the mitochondrial DNA of each of these snails and used algorithms to analyze the genetic diversity between them, they found that. . . a distinct lineage (the snails with the white-lipped shells) was indeed endemic to the two very specific and distant places in question.

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**SubQuestion No : 12**

**Q.12 In paragraph 4, the evidence that "humans routinely ate these types of snails before the advent of agriculture" can be used to conclude that:**

**Options** 1. 9,000 years ago, during the Stone Age, humans traveled from the South of France to Ireland via the Atlantic Ocean.

2. the seafarers who traveled from the Pyrenees to Ireland might have carried white-lipped grove snails with them as edibles.

3. rivers and oceans in the Stone Age facilitated trade in white-lipped grove snails.

4. white-lipped grove snails may have inadvertently traveled from the Pyrenees to Ireland on the floor of the small, coast-hugging skiffs that early seafarers used for travel.

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891686716**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **2**

**Comprehension:**

. . . Grove snails as a whole are distributed all over Europe, but a specific variety of the snail, with a distinctive white-lipped shell, is found exclusively in Ireland and in the Pyrenees mountains that lie on the border between France and Spain. The researchers sampled a total of 423 snail specimens from 36 sites distributed across Europe, with an emphasis on gathering large numbers of the white-lipped variety. When they sequenced genes from the mitochondrial DNA of each of these snails and used algorithms to analyze the genetic diversity between them, they found that. . . a distinct lineage (the snails with the white-lipped shells) was indeed endemic to the two very specific and distant places in question.

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**SubQuestion No : 13**

**Q.13** **Which one of the following makes the author eliminate convergent evolution as a probable explanation for why white-lipped grove snails are found in Ireland and the Pyrenees?**

**Options**

1. The absence of genetic similarities between white-lipped grove snails of Ireland and snails from other parts of Europe, especially Britain.

2. The absence of genetic variation between white-lipped grove snails of Ireland and the Pyrenees.

3. The coincidental evolution of similar traits (white-lipped shell) in the grove snails of Ireland and the Pyrenees.

4. The distinct lineage of white-lipped grove snails found specifically in Ireland and the Pyrenees.

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891686717**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **2**

**Comprehension:**

. . . Grove snails as a whole are distributed all over Europe, but a specific variety of the snail, with a distinctive white-lipped shell, is found exclusively in Ireland and in the Pyrenees mountains that lie on the border between France and Spain. The researchers sampled a total of 423 snail specimens from 36 sites distributed across Europe, with an emphasis on gathering large numbers of the white-lipped variety. When they sequenced genes from the mitochondrial DNA of each of these snails and used algorithms to analyze the genetic diversity between them, they found that. . . a distinct lineage (the snails with the white-lipped shells) was indeed endemic to the two very specific and distant places in question.

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**SubQuestion No : 14**

**Q.14 All of the following evidence supports the passage's explanation of sea travel/trade EXCEPT:**

**Options** 1. archaeological evidence of early sea trade between the ancient peoples of Spain and Ireland via the Atlantic Ocean.

2. the coincidental existence of similar traits in the white-lipped grove snails of Ireland and the Pyrenees because of convergent evolution.

3. the oldest fossil evidence of white-lipped grove snails in Ireland dates back to roughly 9,000 years ago, the time when humans colonised Ireland.

4. absence of genetic variation within the white-lipped grove snails of Ireland and the Pyrenees, whose genes were sampled.

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891686715**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **2**

**Comprehension:**

More and more companies, government agencies, educational institutions and philanthropic organisations are today in the grip of a new phenomenon: 'metric fixation'. The key components of metric fixation are the belief that it is possible – and desirable – to replace professional judgment (acquired through personal experience and talent) with numerical indicators of comparative performance based upon standardised data (metrics); and that the best way to motivate people within these organisations is by attaching rewards and penalties to their measured performance.

The rewards can be monetary, in the form of pay for performance, say, or reputational, in the form of college rankings, hospital ratings, surgical report cards and so on. But the most dramatic negative effect of metric fixation is its propensity to incentivise gaming: that is, encouraging professionals to maximise the metrics in ways that are at odds with the larger purpose of the organisation. If the rate of major crimes in a district becomes the metric according to which police officers are promoted, then some officers will respond by simply not recording crimes or downgrading them from major offences to misdemeanours. Or take the case of surgeons. When the metrics of success and failure are made public – affecting their reputation and income – some surgeons will improve their metric scores by refusing to operate on patients with more complex problems, whose surgical outcomes are more likely to be negative. Who suffers? The patients who don't get operated upon.

When reward is tied to measured performance, metric fixation invites just this sort of gaming. But metric fixation also leads to a variety of more subtle unintended negative consequences. These include goal displacement, which comes in many varieties: when performance is judged by a few measures, and the stakes are high (keeping one's job, getting a pay rise or raising the stock price at the time that stock options are vested), people focus on satisfying those measures – often at the expense of other, more important organisational goals that are not measured. The best-known example is 'teaching to the test', a widespread phenomenon that has distorted primary and secondary education in the United States since the adoption of the *No Child Left Behind Act* of 2001.

Short-termism is another negative. Measured performance encourages what the US sociologist Robert K Merton in 1936 called 'the imperious immediacy of interests … where the actor's paramount concern with the foreseen immediate consequences excludes consideration of further or other consequences'. In short, advancing short-term goals at the expense of long-range considerations. This problem is endemic to publicly traded corporations that sacrifice long-term research and development, and the development of their staff, to the perceived imperatives of the quarterly report.

To the debit side of the ledger must also be added the transactional costs of metrics: the expenditure of employee time by those tasked with compiling and processing the metrics in the first place – not to mention the time required to actually read them. . . .

**SubQuestion No : 15**

**Q.15 What is the main idea that the author is trying to highlight in the passage?**

**Options** 1. All kinds of organisations are now relying on metrics to measure performance and to give rewards and punishments.

2. Performance measurement needs to be precise and cost-effective to be useful for evaluating organisational performance.

3. Long-term organisational goals should not be ignored for short-term measures of organisational success.

4. Evaluating performance by using measurable performance metrics may misguide organisational goal achievement.

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891686841**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **4**

**Comprehension:**

More and more companies, government agencies, educational institutions and philanthropic organisations are today in the grip of a new phenomenon: 'metric fixation'. The key components of metric fixation are the belief that it is possible – and desirable – to replace professional judgment (acquired through personal experience and talent) with numerical indicators of comparative performance based upon standardised data (metrics); and that the best way to motivate people within these organisations is by attaching rewards and penalties to their measured performance.

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To the debit side of the ledger must also be added the transactional costs of metrics: the expenditure of employee time by those tasked with compiling and processing the metrics in the first place – not to mention the time required to actually read them. . . .

**SubQuestion No : 16**

**Q.16 Of the following, which would have added the least depth to the author's argument?**

**Options** 1. A comparative case study of metrics- and non-metrics-based evaluation, and its impact on the main goals of an organisation.

2. An analysis of the reasons why metrics fixation is becoming popular despite its drawbacks.

3. Assessment of the pros and cons of a professional judgment-based evaluation system.

4. More real-life illustrations of the consequences of employees and professionals gaming metrics-based performance measurement systems.

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891686845**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **2**

**Comprehension:**

More and more companies, government agencies, educational institutions and philanthropic organisations are today in the grip of a new phenomenon: 'metric fixation'. The key components of metric fixation are the belief that it is possible – and desirable – to replace professional judgment (acquired through personal experience and talent) with numerical indicators of comparative performance based upon standardised data (metrics); and that the best way to motivate people within these organisations is by attaching rewards and penalties to their measured performance.

The rewards can be monetary, in the form of pay for performance, say, or reputational, in the form of college rankings, hospital ratings, surgical report cards and so on. But the most dramatic negative effect of metric fixation is its propensity to incentivise gaming: that is, encouraging professionals to maximise the metrics in ways that are at odds with the larger purpose of the organisation. If the rate of major crimes in a district becomes the metric according to which police officers are promoted, then some officers will respond by simply not recording crimes or downgrading them from major offences to misdemeanours. Or take the case of surgeons. When the metrics of success and failure are made public – affecting their reputation and income – some surgeons will improve their metric scores by refusing to operate on patients with more complex problems, whose surgical outcomes are more likely to be negative. Who suffers? The patients who don't get operated upon.

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Short-termism is another negative. Measured performance encourages what the US sociologist Robert K Merton in 1936 called 'the imperious immediacy of interests … where the actor's paramount concern with the foreseen immediate consequences excludes consideration of further or other consequences'. In short, advancing short-term goals at the expense of long-range considerations. This problem is endemic to publicly traded corporations that sacrifice long-term research and development, and the development of their staff, to the perceived imperatives of the quarterly report.

To the debit side of the ledger must also be added the transactional costs of metrics: the expenditure of employee time by those tasked with compiling and processing the metrics in the first place – not to mention the time required to actually read them. . . .

**SubQuestion No : 17**

**Q.17 What main point does the author want to convey through the examples of the police officer and the surgeon?**

**Options** 1. Metrics-linked rewards may encourage unethical behaviour among some professionals.

2. Some professionals are likely to be significantly influenced by the design of performance measurement systems.

3. The actions of police officers and surgeons have a significantly impact on society.

4. Critical public roles should not be evaluated on metrics-based performance measures.

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891686844**

Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **1**

**Comprehension:**

More and more companies, government agencies, educational institutions and philanthropic organisations are today in the grip of a new phenomenon: 'metric fixation'. The key components of metric fixation are the belief that it is possible – and desirable – to replace professional judgment (acquired through personal experience and talent) with numerical indicators of comparative performance based upon standardised data (metrics); and that the best way to motivate people within these organisations is by attaching rewards and penalties to their measured performance.

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Short-termism is another negative. Measured performance encourages what the US sociologist Robert K Merton in 1936 called 'the imperious immediacy of interests … where the actor's paramount concern with the foreseen immediate consequences excludes consideration of further or other consequences'. In short, advancing short-term goals at the expense of long-range considerations. This problem is endemic to publicly traded corporations that sacrifice long-term research and development, and the development of their staff, to the perceived imperatives of the quarterly report.

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**SubQuestion No : 18**

**Q.18 All of the following can be a possible feature of the *No Child Left Behind Act* of 2001, EXCEPT:**

**Options**
1. the focus is more on test-taking skills than on higher order thinking and problem-solving.
2. school funding and sanctions are tied to yearly improvement shown on tests.
3. standardised test scores can be critical in determining a student's educational future.
4. assessment is dependent on the teacher's subjective evaluation of students' class participation.

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891686842**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **4**

**Comprehension:**

More and more companies, government agencies, educational institutions and philanthropic organisations are today in the grip of a new phenomenon: 'metric fixation'. The key components of metric fixation are the belief that it is possible – and desirable – to replace professional judgment (acquired through personal experience and talent) with numerical indicators of comparative performance based upon standardised data (metrics); and that the best way to motivate people within these organisations is by attaching rewards and penalties to their measured performance.

The rewards can be monetary, in the form of pay for performance, say, or reputational, in the

form of college rankings, hospital ratings, surgical report cards and so on. But the most dramatic negative effect of metric fixation is its propensity to incentivise gaming: that is, encouraging professionals to maximise the metrics in ways that are at odds with the larger purpose of the organisation. If the rate of major crimes in a district becomes the metric according to which police officers are promoted, then some officers will respond by simply not recording crimes or downgrading them from major offences to misdemeanours. Or take the case of surgeons. When the metrics of success and failure are made public – affecting their reputation and income – some surgeons will improve their metric scores by refusing to operate on patients with more complex problems, whose surgical outcomes are more likely to be negative. Who suffers? The patients who don't get operated upon.

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Short-termism is another negative. Measured performance encourages what the US sociologist Robert K Merton in 1936 called 'the imperious immediacy of interests … where the actor's paramount concern with the foreseen immediate consequences excludes consideration of further or other consequences'. In short, advancing short-term goals at the expense of long-range considerations. This problem is endemic to publicly traded corporations that sacrifice long-term research and development, and the development of their staff, to the perceived imperatives of the quarterly report.

To the debit side of the ledger must also be added the transactional costs of metrics: the expenditure of employee time by those tasked with compiling and processing the metrics in the first place – not to mention the time required to actually read them. . . .

**SubQuestion No : 19**

**Q.19 Which of the following is NOT a consequence of the 'metric fixation' phenomenon mentioned in the passage?**

**Options** 1. Deviating from organisationally important objectives to measurable yet less important objectives.

2. Short-term orientation induced by frequent measurement of performance.

3. Improving cooperation among employees leading to increased organisational effectiveness in the long run.

4. Finding a way to show better results without actually improving performance.

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891686843**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **3**

**Comprehension:**

Will a day come when India's poor can access government services as easily as drawing cash from an ATM? . . . [N]o country in the world has made accessing education or health or policing or dispute resolution as easy as an ATM, because the nature of these activities requires individuals to use their discretion in a positive way. Technology can certainly facilitate this in a variety of ways if it is seen as one part of an overall approach, but the evidence so far in education, for instance, is that just adding computers alone doesn't make education any better. . . .

The dangerous illusion of technology is that it can create stronger, top down accountability of service providers in implementation-intensive services within existing public sector organisations. One notion is that electronic management information systems (EMIS) keep better track of inputs and those aspects of personnel that are 'EMIS visible' can lead to better services. A recent study examined attempts to increase attendance of Auxiliary Nurse Midwife (ANMs) at clinics in Rajasthan, which involved high-tech time clocks to monitor attendance. The study's title says it all: Band-Aids on a Corpse . . . e-governance can be just as bad as any other governance when the real issue is people and their motivation.
For services to improve, the people providing the services have to want to do a better job with the skills they have. A study of medical care in Delhi found that even though providers, in the public sector had much better skills than private sector providers their provision of care in actual practice was much worse.

In implementation-intensive services the key to success is face-to-face interactions between a teacher, a nurse, a policeman, an extension agent and a citizen. This relationship is about

power. Amartya Sen's . . . report on education in West Bengal had a supremely telling anecdote in which the villagers forced the teacher to attend school, but then, when the parents went off to work, the teacher did not teach, but forced the children to massage his feet. . . . As long as the system empowers providers over citizens, technology is irrelevant.

The answer to successfully providing basic services is to create systems that provide both autonomy and accountability. In basic education for instance, the answer to poor teaching is not controlling teachers more . . . The key . . . is to hire teachers who want to teach and let them teach, expressing their professionalism and vocation as a teacher through autonomy in the classroom. This autonomy has to be matched with accountability for results—not just narrowly measured through test scores, but broadly for the quality of the education they provide.

A recent study in Uttar Pradesh showed that if, somehow, all civil service teachers could be replaced with contract teachers, the state could save a billion dollars a year in revenue and double student learning. Just the additional autonomy and accountability of contracts through local groups—even without complementary system changes in information and empowerment—led to that much improvement. The first step to being part of the solution is to create performance information accessible to those outside of the government. . . .

**SubQuestion No : 20**

**Q.20 The main purpose of the passage is to:**

**Options** 1. find a solution to the problem of poor service delivery in education by examining different strategies.

2. analyse the shortcomings of government-appointed nurses and their management through technology.

3. argue that some types of services can be improved by providing independence and requiring accountability.

4. critique the government's involvement in educational activities and other implementation-intensive services.

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891687257**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **1**

**Comprehension:**

Will a day come when India's poor can access government services as easily as drawing cash from an ATM? . . . [N]o country in the world has made accessing education or health or policing or dispute resolution as easy as an ATM, because the nature of these activities requires individuals to use their discretion in a positive way. Technology can certainly facilitate this in a variety of ways if it is seen as one part of an overall approach, but the evidence so far in education, for instance, is that just adding computers alone doesn't make education any better. . . .

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**SubQuestion No : 21**

**Q.21 Which of the following, IF TRUE, would undermine the passage's main argument?**

**Options** 1. If absolute instead of moderate technological surveillance is exercised over the performance of service providers.

2. Empowerment of service providers leads to increased complacency and rigged performance results.

3. If it were proven that service providers in the private sector have better skills than those in the public sector.

4. If it were proven that increase in autonomy of service providers leads to an exponential increase in their work ethic and sense of responsibility.

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891687262**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **1**

**Comprehension:**

Will a day come when India's poor can access government services as easily as drawing cash from an ATM? . . . [N]o country in the world has made accessing education or health or policing or dispute resolution as easy as an ATM, because the nature of these activities requires individuals to use their discretion in a positive way. Technology can certainly facilitate this in a variety of ways if it is seen as one part of an overall approach, but the evidence so far in education, for instance, is that just adding computers alone doesn't make education any better. . . .

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**SubQuestion No : 22**

**Q.22 According to the author, service delivery in Indian education can be improved in all of the following ways EXCEPT through:**

**Options** 1. elimination of government involvement.

2. access to information on the quality of teaching.

3. recruitment of motivated teachers.

4. use of technology.

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891687259**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **4**

**Comprehension:**

Will a day come when India's poor can access government services as easily as drawing cash from an ATM? . . . [N]o country in the world has made accessing education or health or policing or dispute resolution as easy as an ATM, because the nature of these activities requires individuals to use their discretion in a positive way. Technology can certainly facilitate this in a variety of ways if it is seen as one part of an overall approach, but the evidence so far in education, for instance, is that just adding computers alone doesn't make education any better. . . .

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**SubQuestion No : 23**

**Q.23 The author questions the use of monitoring systems in services that involve face-to-face interaction between service providers and clients because such systems:**

**Options** 1. are not as effective in the public sector as they are in the private sector.

2. are ineffective because they are managed by the government.

3. improve the skills but do not increase the motivation of service providers.

4. do not improve services that need committed service providers.

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891687260**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **4**

**Comprehension:**

Will a day come when India's poor can access government services as easily as drawing cash from an ATM? . . . [N]o country in the world has made accessing education or health or policing or dispute resolution as easy as an ATM, because the nature of these activities requires individuals to use their discretion in a positive way. Technology can certainly facilitate this in a variety of ways if it is seen as one part of an overall approach, but the evidence so far in education, for instance, is that just adding computers alone doesn't make education any better. . . .

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**SubQuestion No : 24**

**Q.24 In the context of the passage, we can infer that the title "Band Aids on a Corpse" (in paragraph 2) suggests that:**

**Options** 1. the electronic monitoring system was a superficial solution to a serious problem.

2. the clinics were better funded, but performance monitoring did not result in any improvement.

3. the nurses attended the clinics, but the clinics were ill-equipped.

4. the nurses who attended the clinics were too poorly trained to provide appropriate medical care.

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891687258**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **1**

**Q.25 The four sentences (labelled 1, 2, 3, and 4) given in this question, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Decide on the proper order for the sentences and key in this sequence of four numbers as your answer.**

1. **Self-management is thus defined as the 'individual's ability to manage the symptoms, treatment, physical and psychosocial consequences and lifestyle changes inherent in living with a chronic condition'.**
2. **Most people with progressive diseases like dementia prefer to have control over their own lives and health-care for as long as possible.**
3. **Having control means, among other things, that patients themselves perform self-management activities.**
4. **Supporting people in decisions and actions that promote self-management is called self-management support requiring a cooperative relationship between the patient, the family, and the professionals.**

Question Type : **SA**
Question ID : **4891686587**
Status : **Answered**
Given Answer : **4231**

**Q.26** **The four sentences (labelled 1,2,3,4) given in this question, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Each sentence is labelled with a number. Decide on the proper sequence of order of the sentences and key in this sequence of four numbers as your answer:**

1. **In the era of smart world, however, 'Universal Basic Income' is an ineffective instrument which cannot address the potential breakdown of the social contract when large swathes of the population would effectively be unemployed.**
2. **In the era of industrial revolution, the abolition of child labour, poor laws and the growth of trade unions helped families cope with the pressures of mechanised work.**
3. **Growing inequality could be matched by a creeping authoritarianism that is bolstered by technology that is increasingly able to peer into the deepest vestiges of our lives.**
4. **New institutions emerge which recognise ways in which workers could contribute to and benefit by economic growth when, rather than if, their jobs are automated.**

Question Type : **SA**
Question ID : **4891687266**
Status : **Answered**
Given Answer : **2341**

**Q.27** **Five sentences related to a topic are given below. Four of them can be put together to form a meaningful and coherent short paragraph. Identify the odd one out. Choose its number as your answer and key the number in:**

**1.Our smartphones can now track our diets, our biological cycles, even our digestive systems and sleep-patterns.**
**2.Researchers have even coined a new term, "orthosomnia", to describe the insomnia brought on by paying too much attention to smartphones and sleep-tracking apps.**
**3.Sleep, nature's soft nurse, is a blissful, untroubled state all too easily disturbed by earthly worries or a guilty conscience.**
**4.The existence of a market for such apps is unsurprising: shift work, a long-hours culture and blue light from screens have conspired to rob many of us of sufficient rest.**
**5.A new threat to a good night's rest has emerged – smart-phones, with sleep-tracking apps.**

Question Type : **SA**
Question ID : **4891687286**
Status : **Answered**
Given Answer : **3**

**Q.28** **The passage given below is followed by four summaries. Choose the option that best captures the author's position.**

**Should the moral obligation to rescue and aid persons in grave peril, felt by a few, be enforced by the criminal law? Should we follow the lead of a number of European countries and enact bad Samaritan laws? Proponents of bad Samaritan laws must overcome at least three different sorts of obstacles. First, they must show the laws are morally legitimate in principle, that is, that the duty to aid others is a proper candidate for legal enforcement. Second, they must show that this duty to aid can be defined in a way that can be fairly enforced by the courts. Third, they must show that the benefits of the laws are worth their problems, risks and costs.**

**Options**
1. A number of European countries that have successfully enacted bad Samaritan laws may serve as model statutes.
2. Bad Samaritan laws may be desirable but they need to be tested for legal soundness.
3. Everyone agrees that people ought to aid others, the only debate is whether to have a law on it.
4. If bad Samaritan laws are found to be legally sound and enforceable they must be enacted.

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891686615**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **2**

**Q.29** **The four sentences (labelled 1, 2, 3, and 4) given in this question, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Decide on the proper order for the sentences and key in this sequence of four numbers as your answer.**

1. **It was his taxpayers who had to shell out as much as $1.6bn over 10 years to employees of failed companies.**
2. **Companies in many countries routinely engage in such activities which means that the employees are left with unpaid entitlements**
3. **Deliberate and systematic liquidation of a company to avoid liabilities and then restarting the business is called phoenixing.**
4. **The Australian Minister for Revenue and Services discovered in an audit that phoenixing had cost the Australian economy between $2.9bn and $5.1bn last year.**

Question Type : **SA**
Question ID : **4891686576**
Status : **Answered**
Given Answer : **4321**

**Q.30** **The four sentences (labelled 1,2,3,4) given in this question, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Each sentence is labelled with a number. Decide on the proper sequence of order of the sentences and key in this sequence of four numbers as your answer:**

1. **They would rather do virtuous side projects assiduously as long as these would not compel them into doing their day jobs more honourably or reduce the profit margins.**
2. **They would fund a million of the buzzwordy programs rather than fundamentally question the rules of their game or alter their own behavior to reduce the harm of the existing distorted, inefficient and unfair rules.**
3. **Like the dieter who would rather do anything to lose weight than actually eat less, the business elite would save the world through social-impact-investing and philanthro-capitalism.**
4. **Doing the right thing — and moving away from their win-win mentality — would involve real sacrifice; instead, it's easier to focus on their pet projects and initiatives.**

Question Type : **SA**
Question ID : **4891686823**
Status : **Answered**
Given Answer : **3124**

**Q.31** **The passage given below is followed by four summaries. Choose the option that best captures the author's position:**

**A Japanese government panel announced that it recommends regulating only genetically modified organisms that have had foreign genes permanently introduced into their genomes and not those whose endogenous genes have been edited. The only stipulation is that researchers and businesses will have to register their modifications to plants or animals with the government, with the exception of microbes cultured in contained environments. Reactions to the decision are mixed. While lauding the potential benefits of genome editing, an editorial opposes across-the-board permission. Unforeseen risks in gene editing cannot be ruled out. All genetically modified products must go through the same safety and labeling processes regardless of method.**

**Options** 1.
A government panel in Japan says transgenic modification and genome editing are not the same.

2.
Creating categories within genetically modified products in terms of transgenic modification and genome editing advances science but defies laws.

3. Excepting microbes cultured in contained environments from the regulations of genome editing is premature.

4.
Exempting from regulations the editing of endogenous genes is not desirable as this procedure might be risk-prone.

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891686832**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **4**

**Q.32** **The passage given below is followed by four summaries. Choose the option that best captures the author's position.**

**The early optimism about sport's deterrent effects on delinquency was premature as researchers failed to find any consistent relationships between sports participation and deviance. As the initial studies were based upon cross-sectional data and the effects captured were short-term, it was problematic to test and verify the temporal sequencing of events suggested by the deterrence theory. The correlation between sport and delinquency could not be disentangled from class and cultural variables known. Choosing individuals to play sports in the first place was problematic, which became more acute in the subsequent decades as researchers began to document just how closely sports participation was linked to social class indicators.**

**Options**

1. Sports participation is linked to class and cultural variables such as education, income, and social capital.

2. There is a direct relationship between sport participation and delinquency but it needs more empirical evidence.

3. Contradicting the previous optimism, latter researchers have proved that there is no consistent relationship between sports participation and deviance.

4. Statistical and empirical weaknesses stand in the way of inferring any relationship between sports participation and deviance.

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891686606**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **4**

**Q.33** **Five sentences related to a topic are given below. Four of them can be put together to form a meaningful and coherent short paragraph. Identify the odd one out.**

1. **Much has been recently discovered about the development of songs in birds.**
2. **Some species are restricted to a single song learned by all individuals, others have a range of songs.**
3. **The most important auditory stimuli for the birds are the sounds of other birds.**
4. **For all bird species there is a prescribed path to development of the final song,**
5. **A bird begins with the subsong, passes through plastic song, until it achieves the species song.**

Question Type : **SA**
Question ID : **4891686602**
Status : **Answered**
Given Answer : **3**

**Q.34** **Five sentences related to a topic are given below. Four of them can be put together to form a meaningful and coherent short paragraph. Identify the odd one out.**

1. **As India looks to increase the number of cities, our urban planning must factor in potential natural disasters and work out contingencies in advance.**
2. **Authorities must revise data and upgrade infrastructure and mitigation plans even if their local area hasn't been visited by a natural calamity yet.**
3. **Extreme temperatures, droughts, and forest fires have more than doubled since 1980.**
4. **There is no denying the fact that our baseline normal weather is changing.**
5. **It is no longer a question of whether we will be hit by nature's fury but rather when.**

Question Type : **SA**
Question ID : **4891686594**
Status : **Answered**
Given Answer : **2**

Section : **DILR**

**Comprehension:**

An agency entrusted to accredit colleges looks at four parameters: faculty quality (F), reputation (R), placement quality (P), and infrastructure (I). The four parameters are used to arrive at an overall score, which the agency uses to give an accreditation to the colleges. In each parameter, there are five possible letter grades given, each carrying certain points: A

(50 points), B (40 points), C (30 points), D (20 points), and F (0 points). The overall score for a college is the weighted sum of the points scored in the four parameters. The weights of the parameters are 0.1, 0.2, 0.3 and 0.4 in some order, but the order is not disclosed. Accreditation is awarded based on the following scheme:

| Range | Accreditation |
|---|---|
| Overall score ≥ 45 | AAA |
| 35 ≤ Overall score < 45 | BAA |
| 25 ≤ Overall score < 35 | BBA |
| 15 ≤ Overall score < 25 | BBB |
| Overall score < 15 | Junk |

Eight colleges apply for accreditation, and receive the following grades in the four parameters (F, R, P, and I):

| | F | R | P | I |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **A-one** | A | A | A | B |
| **Best Ed** | B | C | D | D |
| **Cosmopolitan** | B | D | D | C |
| **Dominance** | D | D | B | C |
| **Education Aid** | A | A | B | A |
| **Fancy** | A | A | B | B |
| **Global** | C | F | D | D |
| **High Q** | C | D | D | B |

It is further known that in terms of overall scores:

1. High Q is better than Best Ed;
2. Best Ed is better than Cosmopolitan; and
3. Education Aid is better than A-one.

**SubQuestion No : 1**

**Q.1 What is the weight of the faculty quality parameter?**

**Options** 1. 0.3

2. 0.2

3. 0.4

4. 0.1

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891686539**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **3**

**Comprehension:**

An agency entrusted to accredit colleges looks at four parameters: faculty quality (F), reputation (R), placement quality (P), and infrastructure (I). The four parameters are used to arrive at an overall score, which the agency uses to give an accreditation to the colleges. In each parameter, there are five possible letter grades given, each carrying certain points: A (50 points), B (40 points), C (30 points), D (20 points), and F (0 points). The overall score for a college is the weighted sum of the points scored in the four parameters. The weights of the parameters are 0.1, 0.2, 0.3 and 0.4 in some order, but the order is not disclosed. Accreditation is awarded based on the following scheme:

| Range | Accreditation |
|---|---|
| Overall score ≥ 45 | AAA |
| 35 ≤ Overall score < 45 | BAA |
| 25 ≤ Overall score < 35 | BBA |
| 15 ≤ Overall score < 25 | BBB |
| Overall score < 15 | Junk |

Eight colleges apply for accreditation, and receive the following grades in the four parameters (F, R, P, and I):

| | F | R | P | I |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **A-one** | A | A | A | B |
| **Best Ed** | B | C | D | D |
| **Cosmopolitan** | B | D | D | C |
| **Dominance** | D | D | B | C |
| **Education Aid** | A | A | B | A |
| **Fancy** | A | A | B | B |
| **Global** | C | F | D | D |
| **High Q** | C | D | D | B |

It is further known that in terms of overall scores:
1. High Q is better than Best Ed;
2. Best Ed is better than Cosmopolitan; and
3. Education Aid is better than A-one.

**SubQuestion No : 2**

## Q.2 How many colleges receive the accreditation of AAA?

Question Type : **SA**
Question ID : **4891687417**
Status : **Answered**
Given Answer : **3**

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**Comprehension:**

An agency entrusted to accredit colleges looks at four parameters: faculty quality (F), reputation (R), placement quality (P), and infrastructure (I). The four parameters are used to arrive at an overall score, which the agency uses to give an accreditation to the colleges. In each parameter, there are five possible letter grades given, each carrying certain points: A (50 points), B (40 points), C (30 points), D (20 points), and F (0 points). The overall score for a college is the weighted sum of the points scored in the four parameters. The weights of the parameters are 0.1, 0.2, 0.3 and 0.4 in some order, but the order is not disclosed. Accreditation is awarded based on the following scheme:

| Range | Accreditation |
|---|---|
| Overall score ≥ 45 | AAA |
| 35 ≤ Overall score < 45 | BAA |
| 25 ≤ Overall score < 35 | BBA |
| 15 ≤ Overall score < 25 | BBB |
| Overall score < 15 | Junk |

Eight colleges apply for accreditation, and receive the following grades in the four parameters (F, R, P, and I):

| | F | R | P | I |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **A-one** | A | A | A | B |
| **Best Ed** | B | C | D | D |
| **Cosmopolitan** | B | D | D | C |
| **Dominance** | D | D | B | C |
| **Education Aid** | A | A | B | A |
| **Fancy** | A | A | B | B |
| **Global** | C | F | D | D |
| **High Q** | C | D | D | B |

It is further known that in terms of overall scores:
1. High Q is better than Best Ed;

2. Best Ed is better than Cosmopolitan; and
3. Education Aid is better than A-one.

**SubQuestion No : 3**

**Q.3 What is the highest overall score among the eight colleges?**

Question Type : **SA**
Question ID : **4891687418**
Status : **Answered**
Given Answer : **48**

**Comprehension:**

An agency entrusted to accredit colleges looks at four parameters: faculty quality (F), reputation (R), placement quality (P), and infrastructure (I). The four parameters are used to arrive at an overall score, which the agency uses to give an accreditation to the colleges. In each parameter, there are five possible letter grades given, each carrying certain points: A (50 points), B (40 points), C (30 points), D (20 points), and F (0 points). The overall score for a college is the weighted sum of the points scored in the four parameters. The weights of the parameters are 0.1, 0.2, 0.3 and 0.4 in some order, but the order is not disclosed. Accreditation is awarded based on the following scheme:

| Range | Accreditation |
|---|---|
| Overall score ≥ 45 | AAA |
| 35 ≤ Overall score < 45 | BAA |
| 25 ≤ Overall score < 35 | BBA |
| 15 ≤ Overall score < 25 | BBB |
| Overall score < 15 | Junk |

Eight colleges apply for accreditation, and receive the following grades in the four parameters (F, R, P, and I):

| | F | R | P | I |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **A-one** | A | A | A | B |
| **Best Ed** | B | C | D | D |
| **Cosmopolitan** | B | D | D | C |
| **Dominance** | D | D | B | C |
| **Education Aid** | A | A | B | A |
| **Fancy** | A | A | B | B |
| **Global** | C | F | D | D |
| **High Q** | C | D | D | B |

It is further known that in terms of overall scores:
1. High Q is better than Best Ed;
2. Best Ed is better than Cosmopolitan; and
3. Education Aid is better than A-one.

**SubQuestion No : 4**

**Q.4 How many colleges have overall scores between 31 and 40, both inclusive?**

**Options** 1. 1

2. 0

3. 3

4. 2

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891686543**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **1**

**Comprehension:**

According to a coding scheme the sentence
*Peacock is designated as the national bird of India*
is coded as
5688999 35 1135556678 56 458 13666689 1334 79 13366

This coding scheme has the following rules:
1. The scheme is case-insensitive (does not distinguish between upper case and lower case letters).
2. Each letter has a unique code which is a single digit from among 1,2,3, ..., 9.
3. The digit 9 codes two letters, and every other digit codes three letters.
4. The code for a word is constructed by arranging the digits corresponding to its letters in a non-decreasing sequence.

Answer these questions on the basis of this information.

**SubQuestion No : 5**

**Q.5 What best can be concluded about the code for the letter L?**

**Options** 1. 6

2. 1

3. 1 or 8

4. 8

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891686563**
Status : **Not Answered**
Chosen Option : **--**

**Comprehension:**

According to a coding scheme the sentence
*Peacock is designated as the national bird of India*
is coded as
5688999 35 1135556678 56 458 13666689 1334 79 13366

This coding scheme has the following rules:
1. The scheme is case-insensitive (does not distinguish between upper case and lower case letters).
2. Each letter has a unique code which is a single digit from among 1,2,3, ..., 9.
3. The digit 9 codes two letters, and every other digit codes three letters.
4. The code for a word is constructed by arranging the digits corresponding to its letters in a non-decreasing sequence.

Answer these questions on the basis of this information.

**SubQuestion No : 6**

**Q.6 What best can be concluded about the code for the letter B?**

**Options** 1. 3

2. 3 or 4

3. 1

4. 1 or 3 or 4

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891686564**
Status : **Not Answered**
Chosen Option : **--**

**Comprehension:**

According to a coding scheme the sentence
*Peacock is designated as the national bird of India*
is coded as
5688999 35 1135556678 56 458 13666689 1334 79 13366

This coding scheme has the following rules:
1. The scheme is case-insensitive (does not distinguish between upper case and lower case letters).
2. Each letter has a unique code which is a single digit from among 1,2,3, ..., 9.
3. The digit 9 codes two letters, and every other digit codes three letters.

4. The code for a word is constructed by arranging the digits corresponding to its letters in a non-decreasing sequence.

Answer these questions on the basis of this information.

**SubQuestion No : 7**

**Q.7 For how many digits can the complete list of letters associated with that digit be identified?**

**Options** 1. 3

2. 2

3. 1

4. 0

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891686565**
Status : **Not Answered**
Chosen Option : **--**

**Comprehension:**

According to a coding scheme the sentence
*Peacock is designated as the national bird of India*
is coded as
5688999 35 1135556678 56 458 13666689 1334 79 13366

This coding scheme has the following rules:

1. The scheme is case-insensitive (does not distinguish between upper case and lower case letters).
2. Each letter has a unique code which is a single digit from among 1,2,3, ..., 9.
3. The digit 9 codes two letters, and every other digit codes three letters.
4. The code for a word is constructed by arranging the digits corresponding to its letters in a non-decreasing sequence.

Answer these questions on the basis of this information.

**SubQuestion No : 8**

**Q.8 Which set of letters CANNOT be coded with the same digit?**

**Options** 1. S,U,V

2. I,B,M

3. X,Y,Z

4. S,E,Z

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891686566**
Status : **Not Answered**
Chosen Option : **--**

**Comprehension:**

Fun Sports (FS) provides training in three sports – Gilli-danda (G), Kho-Kho (K), and Ludo (L). Currently it has an enrollment of 39 students each of whom is enrolled in at least one of the three sports. The following details are known:

1. The number of students enrolled only in L is double the number of students enrolled in all the three sports.
2. There are a total of 17 students enrolled in G.
3. The number of students enrolled only in G is one less than the number of students enrolled only in L.
4. The number of students enrolled only in K is equal to the number of students who are enrolled in both K and L.
5. The maximum student enrollment is in L.
6. Ten students enrolled in G are also enrolled in at least one more sport.

**SubQuestion No : 9**

**Q.9 What is the minimum number of students enrolled in both G and L but not in K?**

Question Type : **SA**

Question ID : **4891687413**
Status : **Answered**
Given Answer : **4**

**Comprehension:**

Fun Sports (FS) provides training in three sports – Gilli-danda (G), Kho-Kho (K), and Ludo (L). Currently it has an enrollment of 39 students each of whom is enrolled in at least one of the three sports. The following details are known:

1. The number of students enrolled only in L is double the number of students enrolled in all the three sports.
2. There are a total of 17 students enrolled in G.
3. The number of students enrolled only in G is one less than the number of students enrolled only in L.
4. The number of students enrolled only in K is equal to the number of students who are enrolled in both K and L.
5. The maximum student enrollment is in L.
6. Ten students enrolled in G are also enrolled in at least one more sport.

**SubQuestion No : 10**

**Q.10 If the numbers of students enrolled in K and L are in the ratio 19:22, then what is the number of students enrolled in L?**

**Options** 1. 22

2. 19

3. 17

4. 18

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891687063**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **3**

**Comprehension:**

Fun Sports (FS) provides training in three sports – Gilli-danda (G), Kho-Kho (K), and Ludo (L). Currently it has an enrollment of 39 students each of whom is enrolled in at least one of the three sports. The following details are known:

1. The number of students enrolled only in L is double the number of students enrolled in all the three sports.
2. There are a total of 17 students enrolled in G.
3. The number of students enrolled only in G is one less than the number of students enrolled only in L.
4. The number of students enrolled only in K is equal to the number of students who are enrolled in both K and L.
5. The maximum student enrollment is in L.
6. Ten students enrolled in G are also enrolled in at least one more sport.

**SubQuestion No : 11**

**Q.11 Due to academic pressure, students who were enrolled in all three sports were asked to withdraw from one of the three sports. After the withdrawal, the number of students enrolled in G was six less than the number of students enrolled in L, while the number of students enrolled in K went down by one. After the withdrawal, how many students were enrolled in both G and K?**

Question Type : **SA**
Question ID : **4891687414**
Status : **Answered**
Given Answer : **2**

**Comprehension:**

Fun Sports (FS) provides training in three sports – Gilli-danda (G), Kho-Kho (K), and Ludo (L). Currently it has an enrollment of 39 students each of whom is enrolled in at least one of the three sports. The following details are known:

1. The number of students enrolled only in L is double the number of students enrolled in all the three sports.

2. There are a total of 17 students enrolled in G.
3. The number of students enrolled only in G is one less than the number of students enrolled only in L.
4. The number of students enrolled only in K is equal to the number of students who are enrolled in both K and L.
5. The maximum student enrollment is in L.
6. Ten students enrolled in G are also enrolled in at least one more sport.

**SubQuestion No : 12**

**Q.12 Due to academic pressure, students who were enrolled in all three sports were asked to withdraw from one of the three sports. After the withdrawal, the number of students enrolled in G was six less than the number of students enrolled in L, while the number of students enrolled in K went down by one. After the withdrawal, how many students were enrolled in both G and L?**

**Options**
1. 7
2. 6
3. 8
4. 5

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891687065**
Status : **Not Attempted and Marked For Review**
Chosen Option : **--**

**Comprehension:**

Seven candidates, Akil, Balaram, Chitra, Divya, Erina, Fatima, and Ganeshan, were invited to interview for a position. Candidates were required to reach the venue before 8 am. Immediately upon arrival, they were sent to one of three interview rooms: 101, 102, and 103. The following venue log shows the arrival times for these candidates. Some of the names have not been recorded in the log and have been marked as '?'.

| Time | 7:10 am | 7:15 am | 7:25 am | 7:30 am | 7:40 am | 7:45 am |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Person | Akil, ? | ? | ? | Chitra | Fatima | ? |

Additionally here are some statements from the candidates:

Balaram: I was the third person to enter Room 101.
Chitra: I was the last person to enter the room I was allotted to.
Erina: I was the only person in the room I was allotted to.
Fatima: Three people including Akil were already in the room that I was allotted to when I entered it.
Ganeshan: I was one among the two candidates allotted to Room 102.

**SubQuestion No : 13**

**Q.13 What best can be said about the room to which Divya was allotted?**

**Options**
1. Either Room 101 or Room 102
2. Definitely Room 101
3. Definitely Room 102
4. Definitely Room 103

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891687349**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **2**

**Comprehension:**

Seven candidates, Akil, Balaram, Chitra, Divya, Erina, Fatima, and Ganeshan, were invited to interview for a position. Candidates were required to reach the venue before 8 am. Immediately upon arrival, they were sent to one of three interview rooms: 101, 102, and 103.

The following venue log shows the arrival times for these candidates. Some of the names have not been recorded in the log and have been marked as '?'.

| Time | 7:10 am | 7:15 am | 7:25 am | 7:30 am | 7:40 am | 7:45 am |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Person | Akil, ? | ? | ? | Chitra | Fatima | ? |

Additionally here are some statements from the candidates:

Balaram: I was the third person to enter Room 101.
Chitra: I was the last person to enter the room I was allotted to.
Erina: I was the only person in the room I was allotted to.
Fatima: Three people including Akil were already in the room that I was allotted to when I entered it.
Ganeshan: I was one among the two candidates allotted to Room 102.

**SubQuestion No : 14**

**Q.14 Who else was in Room 102 when Ganeshan entered?**

**Options** 1. Divya

2. No one

3. Akil

4. Chitra

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891687350**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **2**

**Comprehension:**

Seven candidates, Akil, Balaram, Chitra, Divya, Erina, Fatima, and Ganeshan, were invited to interview for a position. Candidates were required to reach the venue before 8 am. Immediately upon arrival, they were sent to one of three interview rooms: 101, 102, and 103. The following venue log shows the arrival times for these candidates. Some of the names have not been recorded in the log and have been marked as '?'.

| Time | 7:10 am | 7:15 am | 7:25 am | 7:30 am | 7:40 am | 7:45 am |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Person | Akil, ? | ? | ? | Chitra | Fatima | ? |

Additionally here are some statements from the candidates:

Balaram: I was the third person to enter Room 101.
Chitra: I was the last person to enter the room I was allotted to.
Erina: I was the only person in the room I was allotted to.
Fatima: Three people including Akil were already in the room that I was allotted to when I entered it.
Ganeshan: I was one among the two candidates allotted to Room 102.

**SubQuestion No : 15**

**Q.15 When did Erina reach the venue?**

**Options** 1. 7:25 am

2. 7:45 am

3. 7:10 am

4. 7:15 am

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891687351**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **2**

**Comprehension:**

Seven candidates, Akil, Balaram, Chitra, Divya, Erina, Fatima, and Ganeshan, were invited to interview for a position. Candidates were required to reach the venue before 8 am. Immediately upon arrival, they were sent to one of three interview rooms: 101, 102, and 103. The following venue log shows the arrival times for these candidates. Some of the names have not been recorded in the log and have been marked as '?'.

| Time | 7:10 am | 7:15 am | 7:25 am | 7:30 am | 7:40 am | 7:45 am |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Person | Akil, ? | ? | ? | Chitra | Fatima | ? |

Additionally here are some statements from the candidates:

Balaram: I was the third person to enter Room 101.
Chitra: I was the last person to enter the room I was allotted to.
Erina: I was the only person in the room I was allotted to.
Fatima: Three people including Akil were already in the room that I was allotted to when I entered it.
Ganeshan: I was one among the two candidates allotted to Room 102.

**SubQuestion No : 16**

**Q.16 If Ganeshan entered the venue before Divya, when did Balaram enter the venue?**

**Options** 1. 7:15 am

2. 7:10 am

3. 7:25 am

4. 7:45 am

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891687352**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **1**

**Comprehension:**

The base exchange rate of a currency X with respect to a currency Y is the number of units of currency Y which is equivalent in value to one unit of currency X. Currency exchange outlets buy currency at buying exchange rates that are lower than base exchange rates, and sell currency at selling exchange rates that are higher than base exchange rates.

A currency exchange outlet uses the local currency L to buy and sell three international currencies A, B, and C, but does not exchange one international currency directly with another. The base exchange rates of A, B and C with respect to L are in the ratio 100:120:1. The buying exchange rates of each of A, B, and C with respect to L are 5% below the corresponding base exchange rates, and their selling exchange rates are 10% above their corresponding base exchange rates.
The following facts are known about the outlet on a particular day:

1. The amount of L used by the outlet to buy C equals the amount of L it received by selling C.
2. The amounts of L used by the outlet to buy A and B are in the ratio 5:3.
3. The amounts of L the outlet received from the sales of A and B are in the ratio 5:9.
4. The outlet received 88000 units of L by selling A during the day.
5. The outlet started the day with some amount of L, 2500 units of A, 4800 units of B, and 48000 units of C.
6. The outlet ended the day with some amount of L, 3300 units of A, 4800 units of B, and 51000 units of C.

**SubQuestion No : 17**

**Q.17 How many units of currency A did the outlet buy on that day?**

Question Type : **SA**
Question ID : **4891687405**
Status : **Not Answered**
Given Answer : **--**

**Comprehension:**

The base exchange rate of a currency X with respect to a currency Y is the number of units

of currency Y which is equivalent in value to one unit of currency X. Currency exchange outlets buy currency at buying exchange rates that are lower than base exchange rates, and sell currency at selling exchange rates that are higher than base exchange rates.

A currency exchange outlet uses the local currency L to buy and sell three international currencies A, B, and C, but does not exchange one international currency directly with another. The base exchange rates of A, B and C with respect to L are in the ratio 100:120:1. The buying exchange rates of each of A, B, and C with respect to L are 5% below the corresponding base exchange rates, and their selling exchange rates are 10% above their corresponding base exchange rates.
The following facts are known about the outlet on a particular day:

1. The amount of L used by the outlet to buy C equals the amount of L it received by selling C.
2. The amounts of L used by the outlet to buy A and B are in the ratio 5:3.
3. The amounts of L the outlet received from the sales of A and B are in the ratio 5:9.
4. The outlet received 88000 units of L by selling A during the day.
5. The outlet started the day with some amount of L, 2500 units of A, 4800 units of B, and 48000 units of C.
6. The outlet ended the day with some amount of L, 3300 units of A, 4800 units of B, and 51000 units of C.

**SubQuestion No : 18**

**Q.18 How many units of currency C did the outlet sell on that day?**

**Options** 1. 3000

2. 19000

3. 6000

4. 22000

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891687330**
Status : **Not Answered**
Chosen Option : **--**

**Comprehension:**

The base exchange rate of a currency X with respect to a currency Y is the number of units of currency Y which is equivalent in value to one unit of currency X. Currency exchange outlets buy currency at buying exchange rates that are lower than base exchange rates, and sell currency at selling exchange rates that are higher than base exchange rates.

A currency exchange outlet uses the local currency L to buy and sell three international currencies A, B, and C, but does not exchange one international currency directly with another. The base exchange rates of A, B and C with respect to L are in the ratio 100:120:1. The buying exchange rates of each of A, B, and C with respect to L are 5% below the corresponding base exchange rates, and their selling exchange rates are 10% above their corresponding base exchange rates.
The following facts are known about the outlet on a particular day:

1. The amount of L used by the outlet to buy C equals the amount of L it received by selling C.
2. The amounts of L used by the outlet to buy A and B are in the ratio 5:3.
3. The amounts of L the outlet received from the sales of A and B are in the ratio 5:9.
4. The outlet received 88000 units of L by selling A during the day.
5. The outlet started the day with some amount of L, 2500 units of A, 4800 units of B, and 48000 units of C.
6. The outlet ended the day with some amount of L, 3300 units of A, 4800 units of B, and 51000 units of C.

**SubQuestion No : 19**

**Q.19 What was the base exchange rate of currency B with respect to currency L on that day?**

Question Type : **SA**
Question ID : **4891687406**
Status : **Not Answered**
Given Answer : **--**

**Comprehension:**

The base exchange rate of a currency X with respect to a currency Y is the number of units of currency Y which is equivalent in value to one unit of currency X. Currency exchange outlets buy currency at buying exchange rates that are lower than base exchange rates, and sell currency at selling exchange rates that are higher than base exchange rates.

A currency exchange outlet uses the local currency L to buy and sell three international currencies A, B, and C, but does not exchange one international currency directly with another. The base exchange rates of A, B and C with respect to L are in the ratio 100:120:1. The buying exchange rates of each of A, B, and C with respect to L are 5% below the corresponding base exchange rates, and their selling exchange rates are 10% above their corresponding base exchange rates.

The following facts are known about the outlet on a particular day:

1. The amount of L used by the outlet to buy C equals the amount of L it received by selling C.
2. The amounts of L used by the outlet to buy A and B are in the ratio 5:3.
3. The amounts of L the outlet received from the sales of A and B are in the ratio 5:9.
4. The outlet received 88000 units of L by selling A during the day.
5. The outlet started the day with some amount of L, 2500 units of A, 4800 units of B, and 48000 units of C.
6. The outlet ended the day with some amount of L, 3300 units of A, 4800 units of B, and 51000 units of C.

**SubQuestion No : 20**

**Q.20 What was the buying exchange rate of currency C with respect to currency L on that day?**

**Options** 1. 0.95

2. 2.20

3. 1.10

4. 1.90

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891687332**
Status : **Not Answered**
Chosen Option : **--**

**Comprehension:**

There are only four brands of entry level smartphones called Azra, Bysi, Cxqi, and Dipq in a country.
Details about their market share, unit selling price, and profitability (defined as the profit as a percentage of the revenue) for the year 2016 are given in the table below:

| Brand | Market share (%) | Unit Selling Price (Rs.) | Profitability (%) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Azra | 40 | 15,000 | 10 |
| Bysi | 25 | 20,000 | 30 |
| Cxqi | 15 | 30,000 | 40 |
| Dipq | 20 | 25,000 | 30 |

In 2017, sales volume of entry level smartphones grew by 40% as compared to that in 2016. Cxqi offered a 40% discount on its unit selling price in 2017, which resulted in a 15% increase in its market share. Each of the other three brands lost 5% market share. However, the profitability of Cxqi came down to half of its value in 2016. The unit selling prices of the other three brands and their profitability values remained the same in 2017 as they were in 2016.

**SubQuestion No : 21**

**Q.21 The brand that had the highest revenue in 2016 is:**

**Options** 1. Bysi

2. Dipq

3. Cxqi

4. Azra

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891686987**
Status : **Not Attempted and Marked For Review**
Chosen Option : **--**

**Comprehension:**

There are only four brands of entry level smartphones called Azra, Bysi, Cxqi, and Dipq in a country.
Details about their market share, unit selling price, and profitability (defined as the profit as a

percentage of the revenue) for the year 2016 are given in the table below:

| Brand | Market share (%) | Unit Selling Price (Rs.) | Profitability (%) |
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| Azra | 40 | 15,000 | 10 |
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| Cxqi | 15 | 30,000 | 40 |
| Dipq | 20 | 25,000 | 30 |

In 2017, sales volume of entry level smartphones grew by 40% as compared to that in 2016. Cxqi offered a 40% discount on its unit selling price in 2017, which resulted in a 15% increase in its market share. Each of the other three brands lost 5% market share. However, the profitability of Cxqi came down to half of its value in 2016. The unit selling prices of the other three brands and their profitability values remained the same in 2017 as they were in 2016.

**SubQuestion No : 22**

**Q.22 The brand that had the highest profit in 2016 is:**

**Options** 1. Azra

2. Bysi

3. Cxqi

4. Dipq

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891686988**
Status : **Not Attempted and Marked For Review**
Chosen Option : **--**

**Comprehension:**

There are only four brands of entry level smartphones called Azra, Bysi, Cxqi, and Dipq in a country.
Details about their market share, unit selling price, and profitability (defined as the profit as a percentage of the revenue) for the year 2016 are given in the table below:

| Brand | Market share (%) | Unit Selling Price (Rs.) | Profitability (%) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Azra | 40 | 15,000 | 10 |
| Bysi | 25 | 20,000 | 30 |
| Cxqi | 15 | 30,000 | 40 |
| Dipq | 20 | 25,000 | 30 |

In 2017, sales volume of entry level smartphones grew by 40% as compared to that in 2016. Cxqi offered a 40% discount on its unit selling price in 2017, which resulted in a 15% increase in its market share. Each of the other three brands lost 5% market share. However, the profitability of Cxqi came down to half of its value in 2016. The unit selling prices of the other three brands and their profitability values remained the same in 2017 as they were in 2016.

**SubQuestion No : 23**

**Q.23 The brand that had the highest profit in 2017 is:**

**Options** 1. Dipq

2. Azra

3. Cxqi

4. Bysi

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891686989**
Status : **Not Attempted and Marked For Review**
Chosen Option : **--**

**Comprehension:**

There are only four brands of entry level smartphones called Azra, Bysi, Cxqi, and Dipq in a country.

Details about their market share, unit selling price, and profitability (defined as the profit as a percentage of the revenue) for the year 2016 are given in the table below:

| Brand | Market share (%) | Unit Selling Price (Rs.) | Profitability (%) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Azra | 40 | 15,000 | 10 |
| Bysi | 25 | 20,000 | 30 |
| Cxqi | 15 | 30,000 | 40 |
| Dipq | 20 | 25,000 | 30 |

In 2017, sales volume of entry level smartphones grew by 40% as compared to that in 2016. Cxqi offered a 40% discount on its unit selling price in 2017, which resulted in a 15% increase in its market share. Each of the other three brands lost 5% market share. However, the profitability of Cxqi came down to half of its value in 2016. The unit selling prices of the other three brands and their profitability values remained the same in 2017 as they were in 2016.

**SubQuestion No : 24**

**Q.24 The complete list of brands whose profits went up in 2017 from 2016 is:**

**Options** 1. Cxqi, Azra, Dipq

2. Azra, Bysi, Cxqi

3. Azra, Bysi, Dipq

4. Bysi, Cxqi, Dipq

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891686990**
Status : **Not Attempted and Marked For Review**
Chosen Option : **--**

**Comprehension:**

Each visitor to an amusement park needs to buy a ticket. Tickets can be Platinum, Gold, or Economy. Visitors are classified as Old, Middle-aged, or Young. The following facts are known about visitors and ticket sales on a particular day:

1. 140 tickets were sold.
2. The number of Middle-aged visitors was twice the number of Old visitors, while the number of Young visitors was twice the number of Middle-aged visitors.
3. Young visitors bought 38 of the 55 Economy tickets that were sold, and they bought half the total number of Platinum tickets that were sold.
4. The number of Gold tickets bought by Old visitors was equal to the number of Economy tickets bought by Old visitors.

**SubQuestion No : 25**

**Q.25 If the number of Old visitors buying Platinum tickets was equal to the number of Middle-aged visitors buying Platinum tickets, then which among the following could be the total number of Platinum tickets sold?**

**Options** 1. 38

2. 32

3. 34

4. 36

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891687421**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **2**

**Comprehension:**

Each visitor to an amusement park needs to buy a ticket. Tickets can be Platinum, Gold, or Economy. Visitors are classified as Old, Middle-aged, or Young. The following facts are known about visitors and ticket sales on a particular day:

1. 140 tickets were sold.
2. The number of Middle-aged visitors was twice the number of Old visitors, while the number of Young visitors was twice the number of Middle-aged visitors.
3. Young visitors bought 38 of the 55 Economy tickets that were sold, and they bought half the total number of Platinum tickets that were sold.

4. The number of Gold tickets bought by Old visitors was equal to the number of Economy tickets bought by Old visitors.

**SubQuestion No : 26**

**Q.26 If the number of Old visitors buying Platinum tickets was equal to the number of Middle-aged visitors buying Economy tickets, then the number of Old visitors buying Gold tickets was**

Question Type : **SA**
Question ID : **4891687422**
Status : **Answered**
Given Answer : **14**

**Comprehension:**

Each visitor to an amusement park needs to buy a ticket. Tickets can be Platinum, Gold, or Economy. Visitors are classified as Old, Middle-aged, or Young. The following facts are known about visitors and ticket sales on a particular day:

1. 140 tickets were sold.
2. The number of Middle-aged visitors was twice the number of Old visitors, while the number of Young visitors was twice the number of Middle-aged visitors.
3. Young visitors bought 38 of the 55 Economy tickets that were sold, and they bought half the total number of Platinum tickets that were sold.
4. The number of Gold tickets bought by Old visitors was equal to the number of Economy tickets bought by Old visitors.

**SubQuestion No : 27**

**Q.27 If the number of Old visitors buying Gold tickets was strictly greater than the number of Young visitors buying Gold tickets, then the number of Middle-aged visitors buying Gold tickets was**

Question Type : **SA**
Question ID : **4891687408**
Status : **Answered**
Given Answer : **2**

**Comprehension:**

Each visitor to an amusement park needs to buy a ticket. Tickets can be Platinum, Gold, or Economy. Visitors are classified as Old, Middle-aged, or Young. The following facts are known about visitors and ticket sales on a particular day:

1. 140 tickets were sold.
2. The number of Middle-aged visitors was twice the number of Old visitors, while the number of Young visitors was twice the number of Middle-aged visitors.
3. Young visitors bought 38 of the 55 Economy tickets that were sold, and they bought half the total number of Platinum tickets that were sold.
4. The number of Gold tickets bought by Old visitors was equal to the number of Economy tickets bought by Old visitors.

**SubQuestion No : 28**

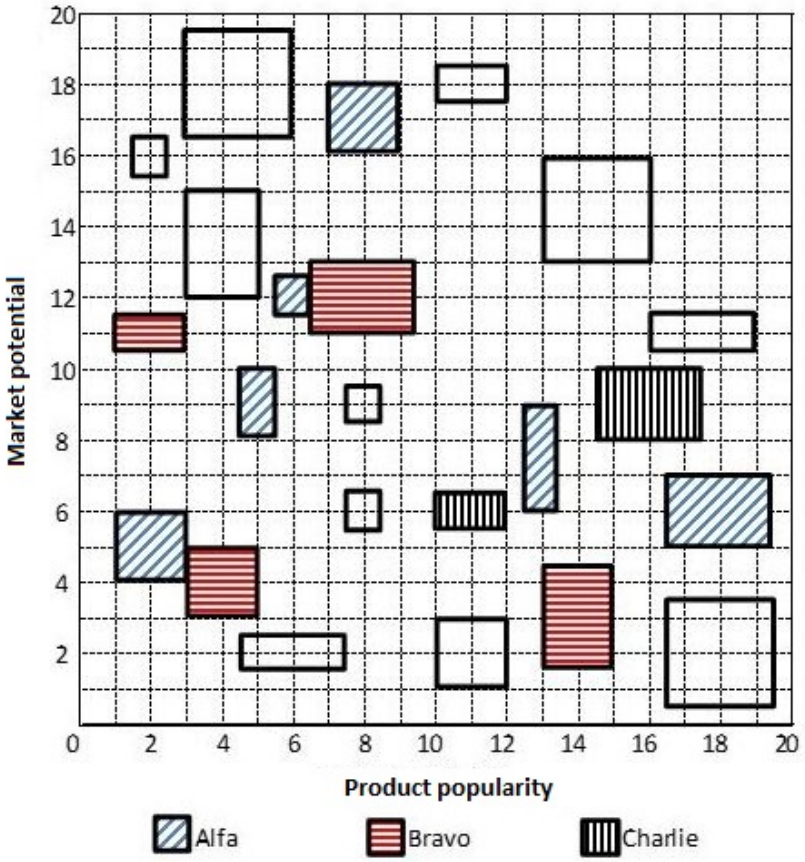
**Q.28 Which of the following statements MUST be FALSE?**

**Options**
1. The numbers of Gold and Platinum tickets bought by Young visitors were equal
2. The numbers of Old and Middle-aged visitors buying Platinum tickets were equal
3. The numbers of Old and Middle-aged visitors buying Economy tickets were equal
4. The numbers of Middle-aged and Young visitors buying Gold tickets were equal

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891687387**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **1**

**Comprehension:**

Each of the 23 boxes in the picture below represents a product manufactured by one of the following three companies: Alfa, Bravo and Charlie. The area of a box is proportional to the revenue from the corresponding product, while its centre represents the Product popularity and Market potential scores of the product (out of 20). The shadings of some of the boxes have got erased.




The companies classified their products into four categories based on a combination of scores (out of 20) on the two parameters – Product popularity and Market potential as given below:

| | Promising | Blockbuster | Doubtful | No-hope |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Product popularity score | >10 | >10 | ≤10 | ≤10 |
| Market potential score | >10 | ≤10 | >10 | ≤10 |

The following facts are known:

1. Alfa and Bravo had the same number of products in the Blockbuster category.
2. Charlie had more products than Bravo but fewer products than Alfa in the No-hope category.
3. Each company had an equal number of products in the Promising category.
4. Charlie did not have any product in the Doubtful category, while Alfa had one product more than Bravo in this category.
5. Bravo had a higher revenue than Alfa from products in the Doubtful category.
6. Charlie had a higher revenue than Bravo from products in the Blockbuster category.
7. Bravo and Charlie had the same revenue from products in the No-hope category.
8. Alfa and Charlie had the same total revenue considering all products.

**SubQuestion No : 29**

**Q.29 Considering all companies' products, which product category had the highest revenue?**

**Options**

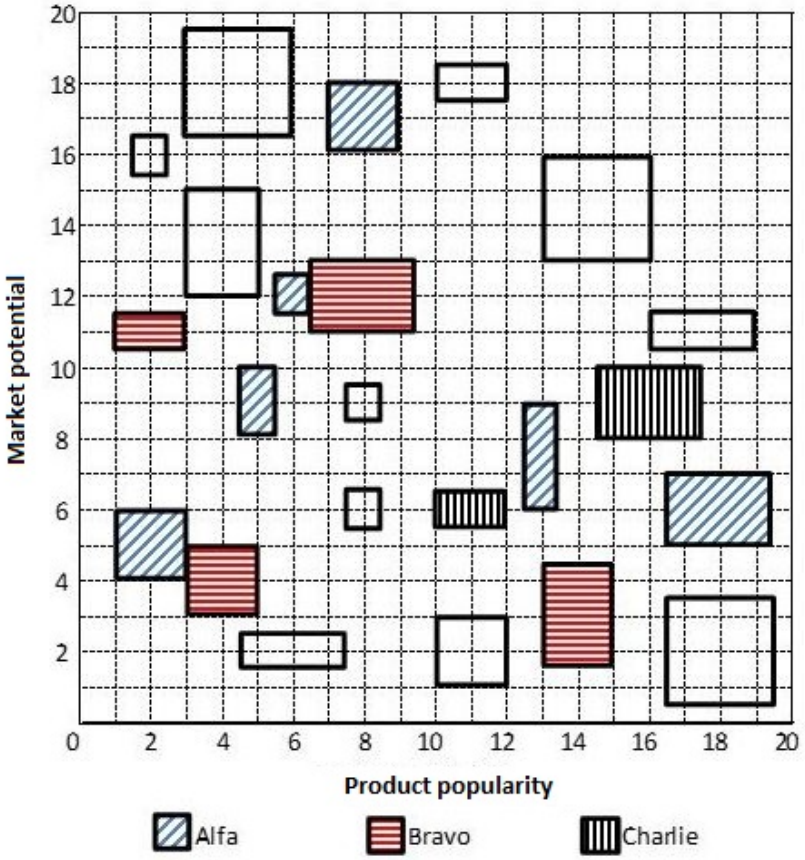
1. Doubtful
2. Promising
3. No-hope
4. Blockbuster

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891686981**
Status : **Not Answered**
Chosen Option : **--**

**Comprehension:**

Each of the 23 boxes in the picture below represents a product manufactured by one of the following three companies: Alfa, Bravo and Charlie. The area of a box is proportional to the revenue from the corresponding product, while its centre represents the Product popularity

and Market potential scores of the product (out of 20). The shadings of some of the boxes have got erased.




The companies classified their products into four categories based on a combination of scores (out of 20) on the two parameters – Product popularity and Market potential as given below:

| | Promising | Blockbuster | Doubtful | No-hope |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Product popularity score | >10 | >10 | ≤10 | ≤10 |
| Market potential score | >10 | ≤10 | >10 | ≤10 |

The following facts are known:

1. Alfa and Bravo had the same number of products in the Blockbuster category.
2. Charlie had more products than Bravo but fewer products than Alfa in the No-hope category.
3. Each company had an equal number of products in the Promising category.
4. Charlie did not have any product in the Doubtful category, while Alfa had one product more than Bravo in this category.
5. Bravo had a higher revenue than Alfa from products in the Doubtful category.
6. Charlie had a higher revenue than Bravo from products in the Blockbuster category.
7. Bravo and Charlie had the same revenue from products in the No-hope category.
8. Alfa and Charlie had the same total revenue considering all products.

**SubQuestion No : 30**

**Q.30 Which of the following is the correct sequence of numbers of products Bravo had in No-hope, Doubtful, Promising and Blockbuster categories respectively?**

**Options** 1. 2,3,1,2

2. 1,3,1,2

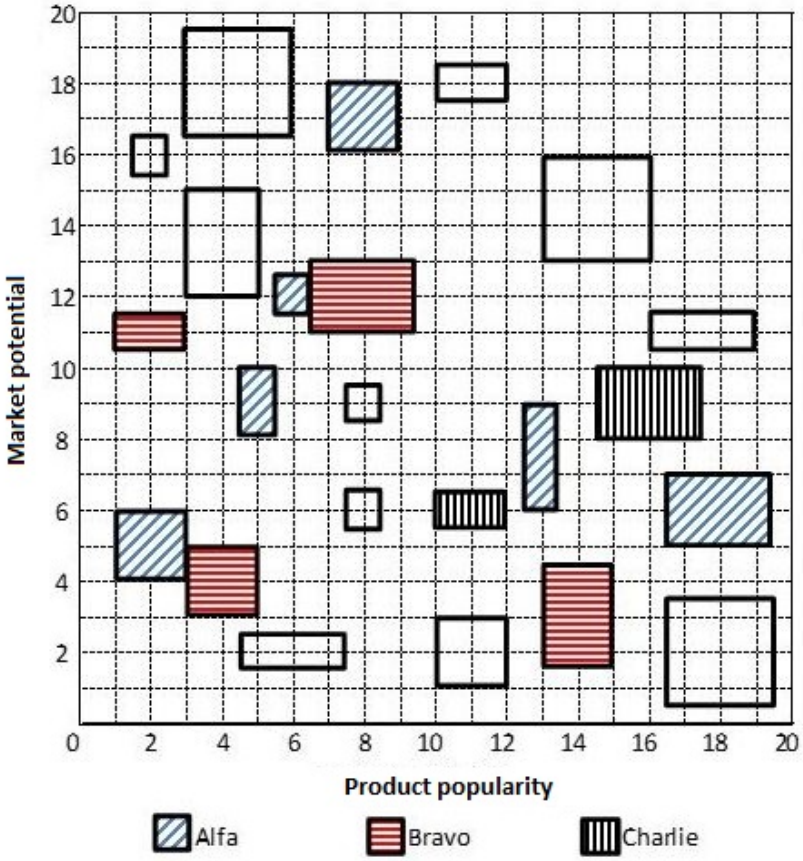
3. 3,3,1,2

4. 1,3,1,3

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891686978**
Status : **Not Answered**
Chosen Option : **--**

**Comprehension:**

Each of the 23 boxes in the picture below represents a product manufactured by one of the following three companies: Alfa, Bravo and Charlie. The area of a box is proportional to the revenue from the corresponding product, while its centre represents the Product popularity and Market potential scores of the product (out of 20). The shadings of some of the boxes have got erased.




The companies classified their products into four categories based on a combination of scores (out of 20) on the two parameters – Product popularity and Market potential as given below:

| | Promising | Blockbuster | Doubtful | No-hope |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Product popularity score | >10 | >10 | ≤10 | ≤10 |
| Market potential score | >10 | ≤10 | >10 | ≤10 |

The following facts are known:

1. Alfa and Bravo had the same number of products in the Blockbuster category.
2. Charlie had more products than Bravo but fewer products than Alfa in the No-hope category.
3. Each company had an equal number of products in the Promising category.
4. Charlie did not have any product in the Doubtful category, while Alfa had one product more than Bravo in this category.
5. Bravo had a higher revenue than Alfa from products in the Doubtful category.
6. Charlie had a higher revenue than Bravo from products in the Blockbuster category.
7. Bravo and Charlie had the same revenue from products in the No-hope category.
8. Alfa and Charlie had the same total revenue considering all products.

**SubQuestion No : 31**

**Q.31 Which of the following statements is NOT correct?**

**Options**

1. The total revenue from No-hope products was less than the total revenue from Doubtful products

2. Bravo and Charlie had the same revenues from No-hope products

3. Bravo's revenue from Blockbuster products was greater than Alfa's revenue from Doubtful products

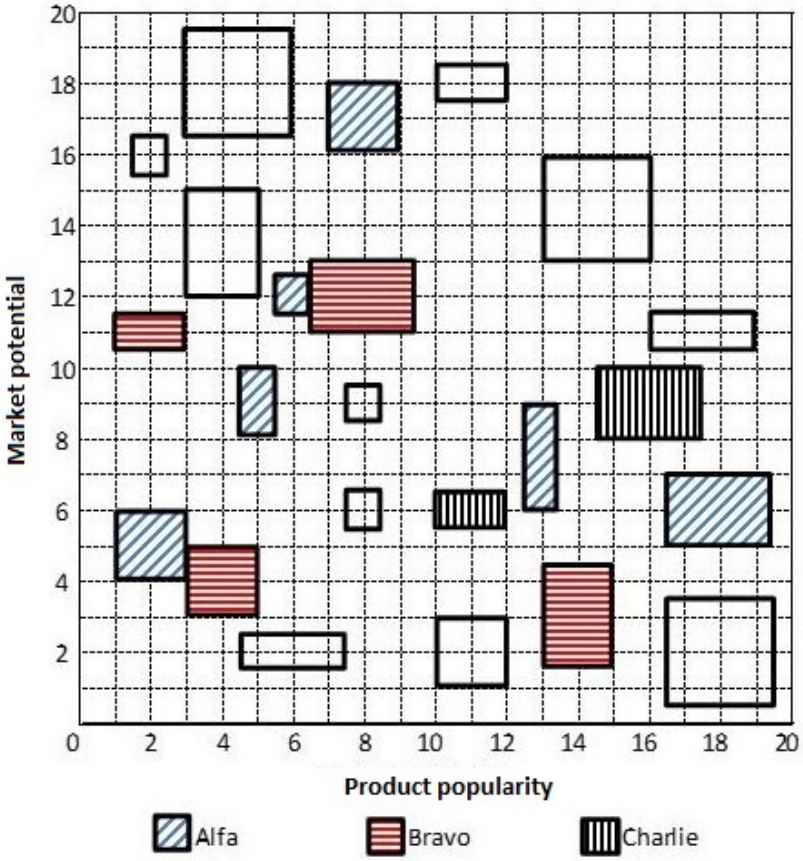
4. Alfa's revenue from Blockbuster products was the same as Charlie's revenue from Promising products

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891686979**
Status : **Not Answered**

Chosen Option : --

**Comprehension:**

Each of the 23 boxes in the picture below represents a product manufactured by one of the following three companies: Alfa, Bravo and Charlie. The area of a box is proportional to the revenue from the corresponding product, while its centre represents the Product popularity and Market potential scores of the product (out of 20). The shadings of some of the boxes have got erased.




The companies classified their products into four categories based on a combination of scores (out of 20) on the two parameters – Product popularity and Market potential as given below:

| | Promising | Blockbuster | Doubtful | No-hope |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Product popularity score | >10 | >10 | ≤10 | ≤10 |
| Market potential score | >10 | ≤10 | >10 | ≤10 |

The following facts are known:

1. Alfa and Bravo had the same number of products in the Blockbuster category.
2. Charlie had more products than Bravo but fewer products than Alfa in the No-hope category.
3. Each company had an equal number of products in the Promising category.
4. Charlie did not have any product in the Doubtful category, while Alfa had one product more than Bravo in this category.
5. Bravo had a higher revenue than Alfa from products in the Doubtful category.
6. Charlie had a higher revenue than Bravo from products in the Blockbuster category.
7. Bravo and Charlie had the same revenue from products in the No-hope category.
8. Alfa and Charlie had the same total revenue considering all products.

**SubQuestion No : 32**

**Q.32 If the smallest box on the grid is equivalent to revenue of Rs.1 crore, then what approximately was the total revenue of Bravo in Rs. crore?**

**Options**

1. 40
2. 34
3. 24
4. 30

Question Type : **MCQ**

Question ID : **4891686982**
Status : **Not Answered**
Chosen Option : **--**

Section : **QA**

**Q.1** **A triangle ABC has area 32 sq units and its side BC, of length 8 units, lies on the line x = 4. Then the shortest possible distance between A and the point (0,0) is**

**Options** 1. 8 units

2. 4√2 units

3. 4 units

4. 2√2 units

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891686711**
Status : **Not Attempted and Marked For Review**
Chosen Option : **--**

**Q.2** **If A = {$6^{2n}$ -35n -1: n = 1,2,3,...} and B = {35(n-1) : n = 1,2,3,...} then which of the following is true?**

**Options** 1. Every member of B is in A.

2. Every member of A is in B and at least one member of B is not in A

3. Neither every member of A is in B nor every member of B is in A

4. At least one member of A is not in B

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891686683**
Status : **Not Attempted and Marked For Review**
Chosen Option : **--**

**Q.3** **A chord of length 5 cm subtends an angle of 60° at the centre of a circle. The length, in cm, of a chord that subtends an angle of 120° at the centre of the same circle is**

**Options** 1. 8

2. $2\pi$

3. 6√2

4. 5√3

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891686905**
Status : **Not Answered**
Chosen Option : **--**

**Q.4** $\frac{1}{\log_2 100} - \frac{1}{\log_4 100} + \frac{1}{\log_5 100} - \frac{1}{\log_{10} 100} + \frac{1}{\log_{20} 100} - \frac{1}{\log_{25} 100} + \frac{1}{\log_{50} 100} = ?$

**Options** 1. 0

2. −4

3. 10

4. $\frac{1}{2}$

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891686879**

Status : **Not Attempted and Marked For Review**
Chosen Option : **--**

**Q.5** **The strength of a salt solution is p% if 100 ml of the solution contains p grams of salt. If three salt solutions A, B, C are mixed in the proportion 1 : 2 : 3, then the resulting solution has strength 20%. If instead the proportion is 3 : 2 : 1, then the resulting solution has strength 30%. A fourth solution, D, is produced by mixing B and C in the ratio 2 : 7. The ratio of the strength of D to that of A is**

**Options**
1. 3 : 10
2. 2 : 5
3. 1 : 4
4. 1 : 3

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891687089**
Status : **Not Attempted and Marked For Review**
Chosen Option : **--**

**Q.6** **The value of the sum 7 x 11 + 11 x 15 + 15 x 19 + ...+ 95 x 99 is**

**Options**
1. 80730
2. 80773
3. 80751
4. 80707

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891686680**
Status : **Not Attempted and Marked For Review**
Chosen Option : **--**

**Q.7** **A tank is emptied everyday at a fixed time point. Immediately thereafter, either pump A or pump B or both start working until the tank is full. On Monday, A alone completed filling the tank at 8 pm. On Tuesday, B alone completed filling the tank at 6 pm. On Wednesday, A alone worked till 5 pm, and then B worked alone from 5 pm to 7 pm, to fill the tank. At what time was the tank filled on Thursday if both pumps were used simultaneously all along?**

**Options**
1. 4:36 pm
2. 4:12 pm
3. 4:48 pm
4. 4:24 pm

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891687086**
Status : **Not Answered**
Chosen Option : **--**

**Q.8** **A parallelogram ABCD has area 48 sqcm. If the length of CD is 8 cm and that of AD is s cm, then which one of the following is necessarily true?**

**Options**
1. $5 \leq s \leq 7$
2. $s \leq 6$
3. $s \neq 6$
4. $s \geq 6$

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891686935**
Status : **Not Answered**
Chosen Option : **--**

**Q.9** **Let $t_1, t_2, \ldots$ be real numbers such that $t_1+t_2+\ldots+t_n = 2n^2+9n+13$, for every positive integer $n \geq 2$. If $t_k=103$, then k equals**

Question Type : **SA**
Question ID : **4891687162**
Status : **Answered**
Given Answer : **16**

**Q.10** **How many two-digit numbers, with a non-zero digit in the units place, are there which are more than thrice the number formed by interchanging the positions of its digits?**

**Options** 1. 8
2. 6
3. 7
4. 5

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891687476**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **4**

**Q.11** **Ramesh and Ganesh can together complete a work in 16 days. After seven days of working together, Ramesh got sick and his efficiency fell by 30%. As a result, they completed the work in 17 days instead of 16 days. If Ganesh had worked alone after Ramesh got sick, in how many days would he have completed the remaining work?**

**Options** 1. 11
2. 12
3. 13.5
4. 14.5

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891686644**
Status : **Not Attempted and Marked For Review**
Chosen Option : **--**

**Q.12** **A jar contains a mixture of 175 ml water and 700 ml alcohol. Gopal takes out 10% of the mixture and substitutes it by water of the same amount. The process is repeated once again. The percentage of water in the mixture is now**

**Options** 1. 25.4
2. 20.5
3. 35.2
4. 30.3

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891686960**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **3**

**Q.13** **The scores of Amal and Bimal in an examination are in the ratio 11 : 14. After an appeal, their scores increase by the same amount and their new scores are in the ratio 47 : 56. The ratio of Bimal's new score to that of his original score is**

**Options** 1. 4 : 3
2. 8 : 5
3. 3 : 2
4. 5 : 4

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891687100**
Status : **Marked For Review**
Chosen Option : **4**

Q.14 **Points A and B are 150 km apart. Cars 1 and 2 travel from A to B, but car 2 starts from A when car 1 is already 20 km away from A. Each car travels at a speed of 100 kmph for the first 50 km, at 50 kmph for the next 50 km, and at 25 kmph for the last 50 km. The distance, in km, between car 2 and B when car 1 reaches B is**

Question Type : **SA**
Question ID : **4891687069**
Status : **Answered**
Given Answer : **30**

Q.15 **There are two drums, each containing a mixture of paints A and B. In drum 1, A and B are in the ratio 18 : 7. The mixtures from drums 1 and 2 are mixed in the ratio 3 : 4 and in this final mixture, A and B are in the ratio 13 : 7. In drum 2, then A and B were in the ratio**

**Options**
1. 229 : 141
2. 220 : 149
3. 239 : 161
4. 251 : 163

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891687104**
Status : **Not Answered**
Chosen Option : **--**

Q.16 **The area of a rectangle and the square of its perimeter are in the ratio 1 : 25. Then the lengths of the shorter and longer sides of the rectangle are in the ratio**

**Options**
1. 1:4
2. 2:9
3. 1:3
4. 3:8

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891687106**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **1**

Q.17 **If $p^3 = q^4 = r^5 = s^6$, then the value of $\log_s(pqr)$ is equal to**

**Options**
1. $1$
2. $\frac{24}{5}$
3. $\frac{16}{5}$
4. $\frac{47}{10}$

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891686661**
Status : **Not Answered**
Chosen Option : **--**

Q.18 **Gopal borrows Rs. X from Ankit at 8% annual interest. He then adds Rs. Y of his own money and lends Rs. X+Y to Ishan at 10% annual interest. At the end of the year, after returning Ankit's dues, the net interest retained by Gopal is the same as that accrued to Ankit. On the other hand, had Gopal lent Rs. X+2Y to Ishan at 10%, then the net interest retained by him would have increased by Rs. 150. If all interests are compounded annually, then find the value of X + Y.**

Question Type : **SA**
Question ID : **4891687506**
Status : **Answered**
Given Answer : **26**

**Q.19** **In a tournament, there are 43 junior level and 51 senior level participants. Each pair of juniors play one match. Each pair of seniors play one match. There is no junior versus senior match. The number of girl versus girl matches in junior level is 153, while the number of boy versus boy matches in senior level is 276. The number of matches a boy plays against a girl is**

Question Type : **SA**
Question ID : **4891687145**
Status : **Answered**
Given Answer : **250**

**Q.20** **A water tank has inlets of two types A and B. All inlets of type A when open, bring in water at the same rate. All inlets of type B, when open, bring in water at the same rate. The empty tank is completely filled in 30 minutes if 10 inlets of type A and 45 inlets of type B are open, and in 1 hour if 8 inlets of type A and 18 inlets of type B are open. In how many minutes will the empty tank get completely filled if 7 inlets of type A and 27 inlets of type B are open?**

Question Type : **SA**
Question ID : **4891687453**
Status : **Answered**
Given Answer : **30**

**Q.21** **From a rectangle ABCD of area 768 sq cm, a semicircular part with diameter AB and area 72π sq cm is removed. The perimeter of the leftover portion, in cm, is**

**Options**
1. 86 + 8π
2. 80 + 16π
3. 82 + 24π
4. 88 + 12π

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891687423**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **1**

**Q.22** **If the sum of squares of two numbers is 97, then which one of the following cannot be their product?**

**Options**
1. 16
2. −32
3. 48
4. 64

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891687460**
Status : **Not Answered**
Chosen Option : **--**

**Q.23** **For two sets A and B, let AΔB denote the set of elements which belong to A or B but not both. If P = {1,2,3,4}, Q = {2,3,5,6,}, R = {1,3,7,8,9}, S = {2,4,9,10}, then the number of elements in (PΔQ)Δ(RΔS) is**

**Options**
1. 7
2. 9
3. 8
4. 6

Question Type : **MCQ**

Question ID : **4891686691**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **4**

**Q.24** **The smallest integer n for which $4^n > 17^{19}$ holds, is closest to**

**Options**
1. 33
2. 37
3. 35
4. 39

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891686664**
Status : **Not Attempted and Marked For Review**
Chosen Option : **--**

**Q.25** **On a triangle ABC, a circle with diameter BC is drawn, intersecting AB and AC at points P and Q, respectively. If the lengths of AB, AC, and CP are 30 cm, 25 cm, and 20 cm respectively, then the length of BQ, in cm, is**

Question Type : **SA**
Question ID : **4891687470**
Status : **Answered**
Given Answer : **20**

**Q.26** **Let $f(x)=\max\{5x, 52-2x^2\}$, where x is any positive real number. Then the minimum possible value of f(x) is**

Question Type : **SA**
Question ID : **4891687163**
Status : **Answered**
Given Answer : **52**

**Q.27** **The smallest integer n such that $n^3 - 11n^2 + 32n - 28 > 0$ is**

Question Type : **SA**
Question ID : **4891687503**
Status : **Answered**
Given Answer : **8**

**Q.28** The arithmetic mean of x, y and z is 80, and that of x, y, z, u and v is 75, where u=(x+y)/2 and v=(y+z)/2. If $x \geq z$, then the minimum possible value of x is

Question Type : **SA**
Question ID : **4891687176**
Status : **Answered**
Given Answer : **50**

**Q.29** If a and b are integers such that $2x^2 - ax + 2 > 0$ and $x^2 - bx + 8 \geq 0$ for all real numbers x, then the largest possible value of 2a−6b is

Question Type : **SA**
Question ID : **4891687170**
Status : **Answered**

Given Answer : **0**

**Q.30** **Let $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_{52}$ be positive integers such that $a_1 < a_2 < \ldots < a_{52}$. Suppose, their arithmetic mean is one less than the arithmetic mean of $a_2, a_3, \ldots, a_{52}$. If $a_{52} = 100$, then the largest possible value of $a_1$ is**

**Options** 1. 20

2. 45

3. 23

4. 48

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891687097**
Status : **Not Attempted and Marked For Review**
Chosen Option : **--**

**Q.31** **Points A, P, Q and B lie on the same line such that P, Q and B are, respectively, 100 km, 200 km and 300 km away from A. Cars 1 and 2 leave A at the same time and move towards B. Simultaneously, car 3 leaves B and moves towards A. Car 3 meets car 1 at Q, and car 2 at P. If each car is moving in uniform speed then the ratio of the speed of car 2 to that of car 1 is**

**Options** 1. 2 : 9

2. 2 : 7

3. 1 : 4

4. 1 : 2

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891686870**
Status : **Not Attempted and Marked For Review**
Chosen Option : **--**

**Q.32** **On a long stretch of east-west road, A and B are two points such that B is 350 km west of A. One car starts from A and another from B at the same time. If they move towards each other, then they meet after 1 hour. If they both move towards east, then they meet in 7 hrs. The difference between their speeds, in km per hour, is**

Question Type : **SA**
Question ID : **4891686961**
Status : **Answered**
Given Answer : **50**

**Q.33** **A 20% ethanol solution is mixed with another ethanol solution, say, S of unknown concentration in the proportion 1:3 by volume. This mixture is then mixed with an equal volume of 20% ethanol solution. If the resultant mixture is a 31.25% ethanol solution, then the unknown concentration of S is**

**Options** 1. 55%

2. 52%

3. 48%

4. 50%

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891687435**
Status : **Not Attempted and Marked For Review**
Chosen Option : **--**

**Q.34** If N and x are positive integers such that $N^N = 2^{160}$ and $N^2 + 2^N$ is an integral multiple of $2^x$, then the largest possible x is

Question Type : **SA**
Question ID : **4891687168**
Status : **Answered**
Given Answer : **51**