CAT 2019

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Section : **VARC**

Comprehension:

Around the world, capital cities are disgorging bureaucrats. In the post-colonial fervour of the 20th century, coastal capitals picked by trade-focused empires were spurned for "regionally neutral" new ones . . . . But decamping wholesale is costly and unpopular; governments these days prefer piecemeal dispersal. The trend reflects how the world has changed. In past eras, when information travelled at a snail's pace, civil servants had to cluster together. But now desk-workers can ping emails and video-chat around the world. Travel for face-to-face meetings may be unavoidable, but transport links, too, have improved. . . .

Proponents of moving civil servants around promise countless benefits. It disperses the risk that a terrorist attack or natural disaster will cripple an entire government. Wonks in the sticks will be inspired by new ideas that walled-off capitals cannot conjure up. Autonomous regulators perform best far from the pressure and lobbying of the big city. Some even hail a cure for ascendant cynicism and populism. The unloved bureaucrats of faraway capitals will become as popular as firefighters once they mix with regular folk.

Beyond these sunny visions, dispersing central-government functions usually has three specific aims: to improve the lives of both civil servants and those living in clogged capitals; to save money; and to redress regional imbalances. The trouble is that these goals are not always realised.

The first aim—improving living conditions—has a long pedigree. After the second world war Britain moved thousands of civil servants to "agreeable English country towns" as London was rebuilt. But swapping the capital for somewhere smaller is not always agreeable. Attrition rates can exceed 80%. . . . The second reason to pack bureaucrats off is to save money. Office space costs far more in capitals. . . . Agencies that are moved elsewhere can often recruit better workers on lower salaries than in capitals, where well-paying multinationals mop up talent.

The third reason to shift is to rebalance regional inequality. . . . Norway treats federal jobs as a resource every region deserves to enjoy, like profits from oil. Where government jobs go, private ones follow. . . . Sometimes the aim is to fulfil the potential of a country's second-tier cities. Unlike poor, remote places, bigger cities can make the most of relocated government agencies, linking them to local universities and businesses and supplying a better-educated workforce. The decision in 1946 to set up America's Centres for Disease Control in Atlanta rather than Washington, D.C., has transformed the city into a hub for health-sector research and business.

The dilemma is obvious. Pick small, poor towns, and areas of high unemployment get new jobs, but it is hard to attract the most qualified workers; opt for larger cities with infrastructure and better-qualified residents, and the country's most deprived areas see little benefit. . . .

Others contend that decentralisation begets corruption by making government agencies less accountable. . . . A study in America found that state-government corruption is worse when the state capital is isolated—journalists, who tend to live in the bigger cities, become less watchful of those in power.

SubQuestion No : 1

Q.1 The "dilemma" mentioned in the passage refers to:

Ans

✗ 1. keeping government agencies in the largest city with good infrastructure or moving them to a remote area with few amenities.

✗ 2. concentrating on decongesting large cities or focusing on boosting employment in relatively larger cities.

✓ 3. relocating government agencies to boost growth in remote areas with poor amenities or to relatively larger cities with good amenities.

✗ 4. encouraging private enterprises to relocate to smaller towns or not incentivising them in order to keep government costs in those towns low.

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891687942**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **3**

Comprehension:

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SubQuestion No : 2

Q.2 The “long pedigree” of the aim to shift civil servants to improve their living standards implies that this move:

Ans

✗ 1. has become common practice in several countries worldwide.

✗ 2. is supported by politicians and the ruling elites.

✗ 3. takes a long time to achieve its intended outcomes.

✓ 4. is not a new idea and has been tried in the past.

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891687940**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **4**

Comprehension:

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SubQuestion No : 3

Q.3 According to the passage, colonial powers located their capitals:

Ans

1. based on political expediency.
2. to showcase their power and prestige.
3. to promote their trading interests.
4. where they had the densest populations.

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891687939**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **3**

Comprehension:

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SubQuestion No : 4

Q.4 According to the author, relocating government agencies has not always been a success for all of the following reasons EXCEPT:

Ans

✗ 1. the difficulty of attracting talented, well-skilled people in more remote areas.

✓ 2. a rise in pollution levels and congestion in the new locations.

✗ 3. high staff losses, as people may not be prepared to move to smaller towns.

✗ 4. increased avenues of corruption away from the capital city.

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891687943**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **2**

Comprehension:

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SubQuestion No : 5

Q.5 People who support decentralising central government functions are LEAST likely to cite which of the following reasons for their view?

Ans

✗ 1. Policy makers may benefit from fresh thinking in a new environment.

✓ 2. It could weaken the nexus between bureaucrats and media in the capital.

✗ 3. It reduces expenses as infrastructure costs and salaries are lower in smaller cities.

✗ 4. More independence could be enjoyed by regulatory bodies located away from political centres.

Question Type : **MCQ**

Question ID : **4891687941**

Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **2**

Comprehension:

For two years, I tracked down dozens of . . . Chinese in Upper Egypt [who were] selling lingerie. In a deeply conservative region, where Egyptian families rarely allow women to work or own businesses, the Chinese flourished because of their status as outsiders. They didn't gossip, and they kept their opinions to themselves. In a New Yorker article entitled "Learning to Speak Lingerie," I described the Chinese use of Arabic as another non-threatening characteristic. I wrote, "Unlike Mandarin, Arabic is inflected for gender, and Chinese dealers, who learn the language strictly by ear, often pick up speech patterns from female customers. I've come to think of it as the lingerie dialect, and there's something disarming about these Chinese men speaking in the feminine voice." . . .

When I wrote about the Chinese in the New Yorker, most readers seemed to appreciate the unusual perspective. But as I often find with topics that involve the Middle East, some people had trouble getting past the black-and-white quality of a byline. "This piece is so orientalist I don't know what to do," Aisha Gani, a reporter who worked at The Guardian, tweeted. Another colleague at the British paper, Iman Amrani, agreed: "I wouldn't have minded an article on the subject written by an Egyptian woman—probably would have had better insight." . . .

As an MOL (man of language), I also take issue with this kind of essentialism. Empathy and understanding are not inherited traits, and they are not strictly tied to gender and race. An individual who wrestles with a difficult language can learn to be more sympathetic to outsiders and open to different experiences of the world. This learning process—the embarrassments, the frustrations, the gradual sense of understanding and connection—is invariably transformative. In Upper Egypt, the Chinese experience of struggling to learn Arabic and local culture had made them much more thoughtful. In the same way, I was interested in their lives not because of some kind of voyeurism, but because I had also experienced Egypt and Arabic as an outsider. And both the Chinese and the Egyptians welcomed me because I spoke their languages. My identity as a white male was far less important than my ability to communicate.

And that easily lobbed word—"Orientalist"—hardly captures the complexity of our interactions. What exactly is the dynamic when a man from Missouri observes a Zhejiang native selling lingerie to an Upper Egyptian woman? . . . If all of us now stand beside the same river, speaking in ways we all understand, who's looking east and who's looking west? Which way is Oriental?

For all of our current interest in identity politics, there's no corresponding sense of identity linguistics. You are what you speak—the words that run throughout your mind are at least as fundamental to your selfhood as is your ethnicity or your gender. And sometimes it's healthy to consider human characteristics that are not inborn, rigid, and outwardly defined. After all, you can always learn another language and change who you are.

SubQuestion No : 6

Q.6 The author's critics would argue that:

Ans ✗ 1. Linguistic politics can be erased.

2. Language is insufficient to bridge cultural barriers.

3. Orientalism cannot be practiced by Egyptians.

4. Empathy can overcome identity politics.

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891687997**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **2**

Comprehension:

For two years, I tracked down dozens of . . . Chinese in Upper Egypt [who were] selling lingerie. In a deeply conservative region, where Egyptian families rarely allow women to work or own businesses, the Chinese flourished because of their status as outsiders. They didn't gossip, and they kept their opinions to themselves. In a New Yorker article entitled "Learning to Speak Lingerie," I described the Chinese use of Arabic as another non-threatening characteristic. I wrote, "Unlike Mandarin, Arabic is inflected for gender, and Chinese dealers, who learn the language strictly by ear, often pick up speech patterns from female customers. I've come to think of it as the lingerie dialect, and there's something disarming about these Chinese men speaking in the feminine voice." . . .

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SubQuestion No : 7

Q.7 Which of the following can be inferred from the author's claim, "Which way is Oriental?"

Ans

1. Learning another language can mitigate cultural hierarchies and barriers.
2. Globalisation has mitigated cultural hierarchies and barriers.
3. Goodwill alone mitigates cultural hierarchies and barriers.
4. Orientalism is a discourse of the past, from colonial times, rarely visible today.

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891688001**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **1**

Comprehension:

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SubQuestion No : 8

Q.8 According to the passage, which of the following is not responsible for language’s ability to change us?

Ans

✔ 1. The twists and turns in the evolution of language over time.

✘ 2. The ups and downs involved in the course of learning a language.

✘ 3. Language’s ability to mediate the impact of identity markers one is born with.

✘ 4. Language’s intrinsic connection to our notions of self and identity.

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891687998**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **1**

Comprehension:

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SubQuestion No : 9

Q.9 A French ethnographer decides to study the culture of a Nigerian tribe. Which of the following is most likely to be the view of the author of the passage?

Ans

✗ 1. The author would discourage the ethnographer from conducting the study as Nigerian ethnographers can better understand the tribe.

✓ 2. The author would encourage the ethnographer, but ask him/her to first learn the language of the Nigerian tribe s/he wishes to study.

✗ 3. The author would encourage the ethnographer and recommend him/her to hire a good translator for the purpose of holding interviews.

✗ 4. The author would encourage the ethnographer, but ask him/her to be mindful of his/her racial and gender identity in the process.

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891687999**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **2**

Comprehension:

The magic of squatter cities is that they are improved steadily and gradually by their residents. To a planner’s eye, these cities look chaotic. I trained as a biologist and to my eye, they look organic. Squatter cities are also unexpectedly green. They have maximum density—1 million people per square mile in some areas of Mumbai—and have minimum energy and material use. People get around by foot, bicycle, rickshaw, or the universal shared taxi.

Not everything is efficient in the slums, though. In the Brazilian favelas where electricity is stolen and therefore free, people leave their lights on all day. But in most slums recycling is literally a way of life. The Dharavi slum in Mumbai has 400 recycling units and 30,000 ragpickers. Six thousand tons of rubbish are sorted every day. In 2007, the Economist reported that in Vietnam and Mozambique, “Waves of gleaners sift the sweepings of Hanoi’s streets, just as Mozambiquan children pick over the rubbish of Maputo’s main tip. Every city in Asia and Latin America has an industry based on gathering up old cardboard boxes.” . . .

In his 1985 article, Calthorpe made a statement that still jars with most people: “The city is the most environmentally benign form of human settlement. Each city dweller consumes less land, less energy, less water, and produces less pollution than his counterpart in settlements of lower densities.” “Green Manhattan” was the inflammatory title of a 2004 New Yorker article by David Owen. “By the most significant measures,” he wrote, “New York is the greenest community in the United States, and one of the greenest cities in the world . . . The key to New York’s relative environmental benignity is its extreme compactness. . . . Placing one and a half million people on a twenty-three-square-mile island sharply reduces their opportunities to be wasteful.” He went on to note that this very compactness forces people to live in the world’s most energy-efficient apartment buildings. . . .

Urban density allows half of humanity to live on 2.8 per cent of the land. . . . Consider just the infrastructure efficiencies. According to a 2004 UN report: “The concentration of population and enterprises in urban areas greatly reduces the unit cost of piped water, sewers, drains, roads, electricity, garbage collection, transport, health care, and schools.” . . .

[T]he nationally subsidised city of Manaus in northern Brazil “answers the question” of how to stop deforestation: give people decent jobs. Then they can afford houses, and gain security. One hundred thousand people who would otherwise be deforesting the jungle around Manaus are now prospering in town making such things as mobile phones and televisions. . . .

Of course, fast-growing cities are far from an unmitigated good. They concentrate crime, pollution, disease and injustice as much as business, innovation, education and entertainment. . . . But if they are overall a net good for those who move there, it is because cities offer more than just jobs. They are transformative: in the slums, as well as the office towers and leafy suburbs, the progress is from hick to metropolitan to cosmopolitan . . .

SubQuestion No : 10

Q.10 According to the passage, squatter cities are environment-friendly for all of the following reasons EXCEPT:

Ans

✔ 1. their streets are kept clean.

✘ 2. they recycle material.

✘ 3. their transportation is energy efficient.

✘ 4. they sort out garbage.

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891688209**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **1**

Comprehension:

The magic of squatter cities is that they are improved steadily and gradually by their residents. To a planner's eye, these cities look chaotic. I trained as a biologist and to my eye, they look organic. Squatter cities are also unexpectedly green. They have maximum density—1 million people per square mile in some areas of Mumbai—and have minimum energy and material use. People get around by foot, bicycle, rickshaw, or the universal shared taxi.

Not everything is efficient in the slums, though. In the Brazilian favelas where electricity is stolen and therefore free, people leave their lights on all day. But in most slums recycling is literally a way of life. The Dharavi slum in Mumbai has 400 recycling units and 30,000 ragpickers. Six thousand tons of rubbish are sorted every day. In 2007, the Economist reported that in Vietnam and Mozambique, "Waves of gleaners sift the sweepings of Hanoi's streets, just as Mozambiquan children pick over the rubbish of Maputo's main tip. Every city in Asia and Latin America has an industry based on gathering up old cardboard boxes." . . .

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SubQuestion No : 11

Q.11 From the passage it can be inferred that cities are good places to live in for all of the following reasons EXCEPT that they:

Ans

1. offer employment opportunities.

2. have suburban areas as well as office areas.

3. help prevent destruction of the environment.

4. contribute to the cultural transformation of residents.

Question Type :	**MCQ**
Question ID :	**4891688207**
Status :	**Marked For Review**
Chosen Option :	**2**

Comprehension:

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Not everything is efficient in the slums, though. In the Brazilian favelas where electricity is stolen and therefore free, people leave their lights on all day. But in most slums recycling is literally a way of life. The Dharavi slum in Mumbai has 400 recycling units and 30,000 ragpickers. Six thousand tons of rubbish are sorted every day. In 2007, the Economist reported that in Vietnam and Mozambique, "Waves of gleaners sift the sweepings of Hanoi's streets, just as Mozambiquan children pick over the rubbish of Maputo's main tip. Every city in Asia and Latin America has an industry based on gathering up old cardboard boxes." . . .

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Of course, fast-growing cities are far from an unmitigated good. They concentrate crime, pollution, disease and injustice as much as business, innovation, education and entertainment. . . . But if they are overall a net good for those who move there, it is because cities offer more than just jobs. They are transformative: in the slums, as well as the office towers and leafy suburbs, the progress is from hick to metropolitan to cosmopolitan . . .

SubQuestion No : 12

Q.12 We can infer that Calthorpe's statement "still jars" with most people because most people:

Ans

✗ 1. do not regard cities as good places to live in.

✗ 2. regard cities as places of disease and crime.

✓ 3. do not consider cities to be eco-friendly places.

✗ 4. consider cities to be very crowded and polluted.

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891688211**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **3**

Comprehension:

The magic of squatter cities is that they are improved steadily and gradually by their residents. To a planner's eye, these cities look chaotic. I trained as a biologist and to my eye, they look organic. Squatter cities are also unexpectedly green. They have maximum density—1 million people per square mile in some areas of Mumbai—and have minimum energy and material use. People get around by foot, bicycle, rickshaw, or the universal shared taxi.

Not everything is efficient in the slums, though. In the Brazilian favelas where electricity is stolen and therefore free, people leave their lights on all day. But in most slums recycling is literally a way of life. The Dharavi slum in Mumbai has 400 recycling units and 30,000 ragpickers. Six thousand tons of rubbish are sorted every day. In 2007, the Economist reported that in Vietnam and Mozambique, "Waves of gleaners sift the sweepings of Hanoi's streets, just as Mozambiquan children pick over the rubbish of Maputo's main tip. Every city in Asia and Latin America has an industry based on gathering up old cardboard boxes." . . .

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SubQuestion No : 13

Q.13 In the context of the passage, the author refers to Manaus in order to:

Ans

✗ 1. promote cities as employment hubs for people.

✗ 2. describe the infrastructure efficiencies of living in a city.

✓ 3. explain how urban areas help the environment.

✗ 4. explain where cities source their labour for factories.

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891688208**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **3**

Comprehension:

The magic of squatter cities is that they are improved steadily and gradually by their residents. To a planner's eye, these cities look chaotic. I trained as a biologist and to my eye, they look organic. Squatter cities are also unexpectedly green. They have maximum density—1 million people per square mile in some areas of Mumbai—and have minimum energy and material use. People get around by foot, bicycle, rickshaw, or the universal shared taxi.

Not everything is efficient in the slums, though. In the Brazilian favelas where electricity is stolen and therefore free, people leave their lights on all day. But in most slums recycling is literally a way of life. The Dharavi slum in Mumbai has 400 recycling units and 30,000 ragpickers. Six thousand tons of rubbish are sorted every day. In 2007, the Economist reported that in Vietnam and Mozambique, “Waves of gleaners sift the sweepings of Hanoi’s streets, just as Mozambiquan children pick over the rubbish of Maputo’s main tip. Every city in Asia and Latin America has an industry based on gathering up old cardboard boxes.” . . .

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SubQuestion No : 14

Q.14 Which one of the following statements would undermine the author’s stand regarding the greenness of cities?

Ans

✗ 1. Over the last decade the cost of utilities has been increasing for city dwellers.

✗ 2. The compactness of big cities in the West increases the incidence of violent crime.

✗ 3. Sorting through rubbish contributes to the rapid spread of diseases in the slums.

✓ 4. The high density of cities leads to an increase in carbon dioxide and global warming.

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891688210**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **4**

Comprehension:

British colonial policy . . . went through two policy phases, or at least there were two strategies between which its policies actually oscillated, sometimes to its great advantage. At first, the new colonial apparatus exercised caution, and occupied India by a mix of military power and subtle diplomacy, the high ground in the middle of the circle of circles. This, however, pushed them into contradictions. For, whatever their sense of the strangeness of the country and the thinness of colonial presence, the British colonial state represented the great conquering discourse of Enlightenment rationalism, entering India precisely at the moment of its greatest unchecked arrogance. As inheritors and representatives of this discourse, which carried everything before it, this colonial state could hardly adopt for long such a self-denying attitude. It had restructured everything in Europe—the productive system, the political regimes, the moral and cognitive orders—and would do the same in India, particularly as some empirically inclined theorists of that generation considered the colonies a massive laboratory of utilitarian or other theoretical experiments. Consequently, the colonial state could not settle simply for eminence at the cost of its marginality; it began to take initiatives to introduce the logic of modernity into Indian society. But this modernity did not enter a passive society. Sometimes, its initiatives were resisted by pre-existing structural forms. At times, there was a more direct form of collective resistance. Therefore the map of continuity and discontinuity that this state left behind at the time of independence was rather complex and has to be traced with care.

Most significantly, of course, initiatives for . . . modernity came to assume an external character. The acceptance of modernity came to be connected, ineradicably, with subjection. This again points to two different problems, one theoretical, the other political. Theoretically, because modernity was externally introduced, it is explanatorily unhelpful to apply the logical format of the 'transition process' to this pattern of change. Such a logical format would be wrong on two counts. First, however subtly, it would imply that what was proposed to be built was something like European capitalism. (And, in any case, historians have forcefully argued that what it was to replace was not like feudalism, with or without modificatory adjectives.) But, more fundamentally, the logical structure of endogenous change does not apply here. Here transformation agendas attack as an external force. This externality is not something that can be casually mentioned and forgotten. It is inscribed on every move, every object, every proposal, every legislative act, each line of causality. It comes to be marked on the epoch itself. This repetitive emphasis on externality should not be seen as a nationalist initiative that is so well rehearsed in Indian social science. . . .

Quite apart from the externality of the entire historical proposal of modernity, some of its contents were remarkable. . . . Economic reforms, or rather alterations . . . did not foreshadow the construction of a classical capitalist economy, with its necessary emphasis on extractive and transport sectors. What happened was the creation of a degenerate version of capitalism —what early dependency theorists called the 'development of underdevelopment'.

SubQuestion No : 15

Q.15 All of the following statements, if true, could be seen as supporting the arguments in the passage, EXCEPT:

Ans

✗ 1. the introduction of capitalism in India was not through the transformation of feudalism, as happened in Europe.

✗ 2. modernity was imposed upon India by the British and, therefore, led to underdevelopment.

3. throughout the history of colonial conquest, natives have often been experimented on by the colonisers.

4. the change in British colonial policy was induced by resistance to modernity in Indian society.

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891688087**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **1**

Comprehension:

British colonial policy . . . went through two policy phases, or at least there were two strategies between which its policies actually oscillated, sometimes to its great advantage. At first, the new colonial apparatus exercised caution, and occupied India by a mix of military power and subtle diplomacy, the high ground in the middle of the circle of circles. This, however, pushed them into contradictions. For, whatever their sense of the strangeness of the country and the thinness of colonial presence, the British colonial state represented the great conquering discourse of Enlightenment rationalism, entering India precisely at the moment of its greatest unchecked arrogance. As inheritors and representatives of this discourse, which carried everything before it, this colonial state could hardly adopt for long such a self-denying attitude. It had restructured everything in Europe—the productive system, the political regimes, the moral and cognitive orders—and would do the same in India, particularly as some empirically inclined theorists of that generation considered the colonies a massive laboratory of utilitarian or other theoretical experiments. Consequently, the colonial state could not settle simply for eminence at the cost of its marginality; it began to take initiatives to introduce the logic of modernity into Indian society. But this modernity did not enter a passive society. Sometimes, its initiatives were resisted by pre-existing structural forms. At times, there was a more direct form of collective resistance. Therefore the map of continuity and discontinuity that this state left behind at the time of independence was rather complex and has to be traced with care.

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SubQuestion No : 16

Q.16 Which one of the following 5-word sequences best captures the flow of the arguments in the passage?

Ans

1. Colonial policy—Enlightenment—external modernity—subjection—underdevelopment.
2. Colonial policy—arrogant rationality—resistance—independence—development.
3. Military power—colonialism—restructuring—feudalism—capitalism.
4. Military power—arrogance—laboratory—modernity—capitalism.

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891688085**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **1**

Comprehension:

British colonial policy . . . went through two policy phases, or at least there were two strategies between which its policies actually oscillated, sometimes to its great advantage. At first, the new colonial apparatus exercised caution, and occupied India by a mix of military power and subtle diplomacy, the high ground in the middle of the circle of circles. This, however, pushed them into contradictions. For, whatever their sense of the strangeness of the country and the thinness of colonial presence, the British colonial state represented the great conquering discourse of Enlightenment rationalism, entering India precisely at the moment of its greatest unchecked arrogance. As inheritors and representatives of this discourse, which carried everything before it, this colonial state could hardly adopt for long such a self-denying attitude. It had restructured everything in Europe—the productive system, the political regimes, the moral and cognitive orders—and would do the same in India, particularly as some empirically inclined theorists of that generation considered the colonies a massive laboratory of utilitarian or other theoretical experiments. Consequently, the colonial state could not settle simply for eminence at the cost of its marginality; it began to take initiatives to introduce the logic of modernity into Indian society. But this modernity did not enter a passive society. Sometimes, its initiatives were resisted by pre-existing structural forms. At times, there was a more direct form of collective resistance. Therefore the map of continuity and discontinuity that this state left behind at the time of independence was rather complex and has to be traced with care.

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SubQuestion No : 17

Q.17 Which of the following observations is a valid conclusion to draw from the author's statement that "the logical structure of endogenous change does not apply here. Here transformation agendas attack as an external force"?

Ans

✗ 1. Colonised societies cannot be changed through logic; they need to be transformed with external force.

✗ 2. Indian society is not endogamous; it is more accurately characterised as aggressively exogamous.

✓ 3. The transformation of Indian society did not happen organically, but was forced by colonial agendas.

✗ 4. The endogenous logic of colonialism can only bring change if it attacks and transforms external forces.

Question Type :	**MCQ**
Question ID :	**4891688088**
Status :	**Answered**
Chosen Option :	**3**

Comprehension:

British colonial policy . . . went through two policy phases, or at least there were two strategies between which its policies actually oscillated, sometimes to its great advantage. At first, the new colonial apparatus exercised caution, and occupied India by a mix of military power and subtle diplomacy, the high ground in the middle of the circle of circles. This, however, pushed them into contradictions. For, whatever their sense of the strangeness of the country and the thinness of colonial presence, the British colonial state represented the great conquering discourse of Enlightenment rationalism, entering India precisely at the moment of its greatest unchecked arrogance. As inheritors and representatives of this discourse, which carried everything before it, this colonial state could hardly adopt for long such a self-denying attitude.

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SubQuestion No : 18

Q.18 All of the following statements about British colonialism can be inferred from the first paragraph, EXCEPT that it:

Ans

✗ 1. allowed the treatment of colonies as experimental sites.

✗ 2. was at least partly shaped by the project of European modernity.

✓ 3. faced resistance from existing structural forms of Indian modernity.

✗ 4. was at least partly an outcome of Enlightenment rationalism.

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891688084**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **3**

Comprehension:

British colonial policy . . . went through two policy phases, or at least there were two strategies between which its policies actually oscillated, sometimes to its great advantage. At first, the new colonial apparatus exercised caution, and occupied India by a mix of military power and subtle diplomacy, the high ground in the middle of the circle of circles. This, however, pushed them into contradictions. For, whatever their sense of the strangeness of the country and the thinness of colonial presence, the British colonial state represented the great conquering discourse of Enlightenment rationalism, entering India precisely at the moment of its greatest unchecked arrogance. As inheritors and representatives of this discourse, which carried everything before it, this colonial state could hardly adopt for long such a self-denying attitude. It had restructured everything in Europe—the productive system, the political regimes, the moral and cognitive orders—and would do the same in India, particularly as some empirically inclined theorists of that generation considered the colonies a massive laboratory of utilitarian or other theoretical experiments. Consequently, the colonial state could not settle simply for eminence at the cost of its marginality; it began to take initiatives to introduce the logic of modernity into Indian society. But this modernity did not enter a passive society. Sometimes, its initiatives were resisted by pre-existing structural forms. At times, there was a more direct form of collective resistance. Therefore the map of continuity and discontinuity that this state left behind at the time of independence was rather complex and has to be traced with care.

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SubQuestion No : 19

Q.19 "Consequently, the colonial state could not settle simply for eminence at the cost of its marginality; it began to take initiatives to introduce the logic of modernity into Indian society." Which of the following best captures the sense of this statement?

Ans

✗ 1. The colonial enterprise was a costly one; so to justify the cost it began to take initiatives to introduce the logic of modernity into Indian society.

✗ 2. The cost of the colonial state's eminence was not settled; therefore, it took the initiative of introducing modernity into Indian society.

3. The colonial state felt marginalised from Indian society because of its own modernity; therefore, it sought to address that marginalisation by bringing its modernity to change Indian society.

4. The colonial state's eminence was unsettled by its marginal position; therefore, it developed Indian society by modernising it.

Question Type : **MCQ**

Question ID : **4891688086**

Status : **Not Attempted and Marked For Review**

Chosen Option : **--**

Comprehension:

War, natural disasters and climate change are destroying some of the world's most precious cultural sites. Google is trying to help preserve these archaeological wonders by allowing users access to 3D images of these treasures through its site.
But the project is raising questions about Google's motivations and about who should own the digital copyrights. Some critics call it a form of "digital colonialism."
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But that's changing. Before the earthquake at Bagan, many of the temples on the site were scanned. . . . [These] scans . . . are on Google's Arts & Culture site. The digital renditions allow viewers to virtually wander the halls of the temple, look up-close at paintings and turn the building over, to look up at its chambers. . . . [Google Arts & Culture] works with museums and other nonprofits . . . to put high-quality images online.
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inappropriate way. The company says it works closely with authorities during the process, even training local people to help. But critics like Thompson are not persuaded. . . . She would prefer the scans to be owned by the countries and people where these sites are located.

SubQuestion No : 20

Q.20 Of the following arguments, which one is LEAST likely to be used by the companies that digitally scan cultural sites?

Ans

1. It provides images free of cost to all users.
2. It allows a large corporation to project itself as a protector of culture.
3. It enables people who cannot physically visit these sites to experience them.
4. It helps preserve precious images in case the sites are damaged or destroyed.

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891687928**
Status : **Not Answered**
Chosen Option : **--**

Comprehension:

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SubQuestion No : 21

Q.21 In Dr. Thompson's view, CyArk owning the copyright of its digital scans of archaeological sites is akin to:

Ans

✗ 1. tourists uploading photos of monuments onto social media.

✗ 2. digital platforms capturing users' data for market research.

✓ 3. the seizing of ancient Egyptian artefacts by a Western museum.

✗ 4. the illegal downloading of content from the internet.

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891687931**
Status : **Not Answered**
Chosen Option : **--**

Comprehension:

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SubQuestion No : 22

Q.22 Based on his views mentioned in the passage, one could best characterise Dr. Watrall as being:

Ans

✗ 1. dismissive of laypeople’s access to specialist images of archaeological and cultural sites.

✗ 2. uneasy about the marketing of archaeological images for commercial use by firms such as Google and CyArk.

✗ 3. opposed to the use of digital technology in archaeological and cultural sites in developing countries.

✓ 4. critical about the links between a non-profit and a commercial tech platform for distributing archaeological images.

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891687932**
Status : **Not Answered**
Chosen Option : **--**

Comprehension:

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SubQuestion No : 23

Q.23 By "digital colonialism", critics of the CyArk–Google project are referring to the fact that:

Ans

1. CyArk and Google have not shared the details of digitisation with the host countries.

2. the scanning process can damage delicate frescos and statues at the sites.

3. countries where the scanned sites are located do not own the scan copyrights.

4. CyArk and Google have been scanning images without copyright permission from host countries.

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891687929**
Status : **Not Answered**
Chosen Option : **--**

Comprehension:

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users access to 3D images of these treasures through its site.
But the project is raising questions about Google's motivations and about who should own the digital copyrights. Some critics call it a form of "digital colonialism."
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SubQuestion No : 24

Q.24 Which of the following, if true, would most strongly invalidate Dr. Watrall's objections?

Ans

✔ 1. CyArk uploads its scanned images of archaeological sites onto museum websites only.

✘ 2. Google takes down advertisements on its website hosting CyArk's scanned images.

✘ 3. There is a ban on CyArk scanning archeological sites located in other countries.

✘ 4. CyArk does not own the copyright on scanned images of archaeological sites.

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891687930**
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. Choose its number as your answer and key it in.**
1. Ocean plastic is problematic for a number of reasons, but primarily because marine animals eat it.
2. The largest numerical proportion of ocean plastic falls in small size fractions.
3. Aside from clogging up the digestive tracts of marine life, plastic also tends to adsorb pollutants from the water column.
4. Plastic in the oceans is arguably one of the most important and pervasive environmental problems today.
5. Eating plastic has a number of negative consequences such as the retention of plastic particles in the gut for longer periods than normal food particles.

Case Sensitivity: No

Answer Type: Equal

Possible Answer: 2

Given Answer : **2**

Question Type : **SA**
Question ID : **4891688125**
Status : **Answered**

Q.26 **The four sentences (labelled 1, 2, 3, 4) given below, when properly sequenced would yield a coherent paragraph. Decide on the proper sequence of the order of the sentences and key in the sequence of the four numbers as your answer.**
1. Such a belief in the harmony of nature requires a purpose presumably imposed by the goodness and wisdom of a deity.
2. These parts, all fit together into an integrated, well-ordered system that was created by design.
3. Historically, the notion of a balance of nature is part observational, part metaphysical, and not scientific in any way.
4. It is an example of an ancient belief system called teleology, the notion that what we call nature has a predetermined destiny associated with its component parts.

Case Sensitivity: No

Answer Type: Equal

Possible Answer: 3421

Given Answer : **--**

Question Type : **SA**
Question ID : **4891688139**

Status : **Not Attempted and Marked For Review**

Q.27 **The four sentences (labelled 1, 2, 3, 4) given below, when properly sequenced would yield a coherent paragraph. Decide on the proper sequence of the order of the sentences and key in the sequence of the four numbers as your answer.**
1. To the uninitiated listener, atonal music can sound like chaotic, random noise.
2. Atonality is a condition of music in which the constructs of the music do not 'live' within the confines of a particular key signature, scale, or mode.
3. After you realize the amount of knowledge, skill, and technical expertise required to compose or perform it, your tune may change, so to speak.
4. However, atonality is one of the most important movements in 20th century music.

Case Sensitivity: No

Answer Type: Equal

Possible Answer: 2143

Given Answer : **2143**

Question Type : **SA**
Question ID : **4891688135**
Status : **Answered**

Q.28 **The passage given below is followed by four alternate summaries. Choose the option that best captures the essence of the passage.**

Privacy-challenged office workers may find it hard to believe, but open-plan offices and cubicles were invented by architects and designers who thought that to break down the social walls that divide people, you had to break down the real walls, too. Modernist architects saw walls and rooms as downright fascist. The spaciousness and flexibility of an open plan would liberate homeowners and office dwellers from the confines of boxes. But companies took up their idea less out of a democratic ideology than a desire to pack in as many workers as they could. The typical open-plan office of the first half of the 20th century was a white-collar assembly line. Cubicles were interior designers' attempt to put some soul back in.

Ans

✗ 1. Wall-free office spaces did not quite work out as desired and therefore cubicles came into being.

✗ 2. Wall-free office spaces could have worked out the way their utopian inventors intended had companies cared for workers' satisfaction.

✗ 3. Wall-free office spaces did not quite work out as companies don't believe in democratic ideology.

✓ 4. Wall-free office spaces did not quite work out the way their utopian inventors intended, as they became tools for exploitation of labor.

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891688103**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **4**

Q.29 **The four sentences (labelled 1, 2, 3, 4) given below, when properly sequenced would yield a coherent paragraph. Decide on the proper sequence of the order of the sentences and key in the sequence of the four numbers as your answer.**
1. Living things—animals and plants—typically exhibit correlational structure.
2. Adaptive behaviour depends on cognitive economy, treating objects as equivalent.
3. The information we receive from our senses, from the world, typically has structure and order, and is not arbitrary.
4. To categorize an object means to consider it equivalent to other things in that category, and different—along some salient dimension—from things that are not.

Case Sensitivity: No

Answer Type: Equal

Possible Answer: 2431

Given Answer : **--**

Question Type : **SA**
Question ID : **4891688137**
Status : **Not Attempted and Marked For Review**

Q.30 **The four sentences (labelled 1, 2, 3, 4) given below, when properly sequenced would yield a coherent paragraph. Decide on the proper sequence of the order of the sentences and key in the sequence of the four numbers as your answer.**
1. Conceptualisations of 'women's time' as contrary to clock-time and clock-time as synonymous with economic rationalism are two of the deleterious results of this representation.
2. While dichotomies of 'men's time', 'women's time', clock-time, and caring time can be analytically useful, this article argues that everyday caring practices incorporate a multiplicity of times; and both men and women can engage in these multiple-times
3. When the everyday practices of working sole fathers and working sole mothers are carefully examined to explore conceptualisations of gendered time, it is found that caring time is often more focused on the clock than generally theorised.
4. Clock-time has been consistently represented in feminist literature as a masculine artefact representative of a 'time is money' perspective.

Case Sensitivity: No

Answer Type: Equal

Possible Answer: 4132

Given Answer : **4132**

Question Type : **SA**
Question ID : **4891688121**
Status : **Answered**

Q.31 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. A particularly interesting example of inference occurs in many single panel comics.
2. It's the creator's participation and imagination that makes the single-panel comic so engaging and so rewarding.
3. Often, the humor requires you to imagine what happened in the instant immediately before or immediately after the panel you're being shown.
4. To get the joke, you actually have to figure out what some of these missing panels must be.
5. It is as though the cartoonist devised a series of panels to tell the story and has chosen to show you only one – and typically not even the funniest.

Case Sensitivity: No

Answer Type: Equal

Possible Answer: 2

Given Answer : **1**

Question Type : **SA**
Question ID : **4891688116**
Status : **Answered**

Q.32 The passage given below is followed by four alternate summaries. Choose the option that best captures the essence of the passage.

Social movement organizations often struggle to mobilize supporters from allied movements in their efforts to achieve critical mass. Organizations with hybrid identities—those whose organizational identities span the boundaries of two or more social movements, issues, or identities—are vital to mobilizing these constituencies. Studies of the post-9/11 U.S. antiwar movement show that individuals with past involvement in non-anti-war movements are more likely to join hybrid organizations than are individuals without involvement in non-anti-war movements. In addition, they show that organizations with hybrid identities occupy relatively more central positions

in inter-organizational contact networks within the antiwar movement and thus recruit significantly more participants in demonstrations than do nonhybrid organizations.

Ans

1. Movements that work towards social change often find it difficult to mobilize a critical mass of supporters.

2. Organizations with hybrid identities are able to mobilize individuals with different points of view.

3. Hybrid organizations attract individuals that are deeply involved in anti-war movements.

4. Post 9/11 studies show that people who are involved in non anti-war movements are likely to join hybrid organizations.

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891688132**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **2**

Q.33 The passage given below is followed by four alternate summaries. Choose the option that best captures the essence of the passage.

Language is an autapomorphy found only in our lineage, and not shared with other branches of our group such as primates. We also have no definitive evidence that any species other than Homo sapiens ever had language. However, it must be noted straightaway that 'language' is not a monolithic entity, but rather a complex bundle of traits that must have evolved over a significant time frame…. Moreover, language crucially draws on aspects of cognition that are long established in the primate lineage, such as memory: the language faculty as a whole comprises more than just the uniquely linguistic features.

Ans

1. Language, a derived trait found only in humans, has evolved over time and involves memory.

2. Language is not a single, uniform entity but the end result of a long and complex process of linguistic evolution.

3. Language evolved with linguistic features building on features of cognition such as memory.

4. Language is a distinctively human feature as there is no evidence of the existence of language in any other species.

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891688145**
Status : **Answered**

Chosen Option : **2**

Q.34 **Five sentences related to a topic are given below in a jumbled order. Four of them form a coherent and unified paragraph. Identify the odd sentence that does not go with the four. Key in the number of the option that you choose.**
1. Socrates told us that 'the unexamined life is not worth living' and that to 'know thyself' is the path to true wisdom
2. It suggests that you should adopt an ancient rhetorical method favored by the likes of Julius Caesar and known as 'illeism' – or speaking about yourself in the third person.
3. Research has shown that people who are prone to rumination also often suffer from impaired decision making under pressure and are at a substantially increased risk of depression.
4. Simple rumination – the process of churning your concerns around in your head – is not the way to achieve self-realization.
5. The idea is that this small change in perspective can clear your emotional fog, allowing you to see past your biases.

Case Sensitivity: No

Answer Type: Equal

Possible Answer: 1

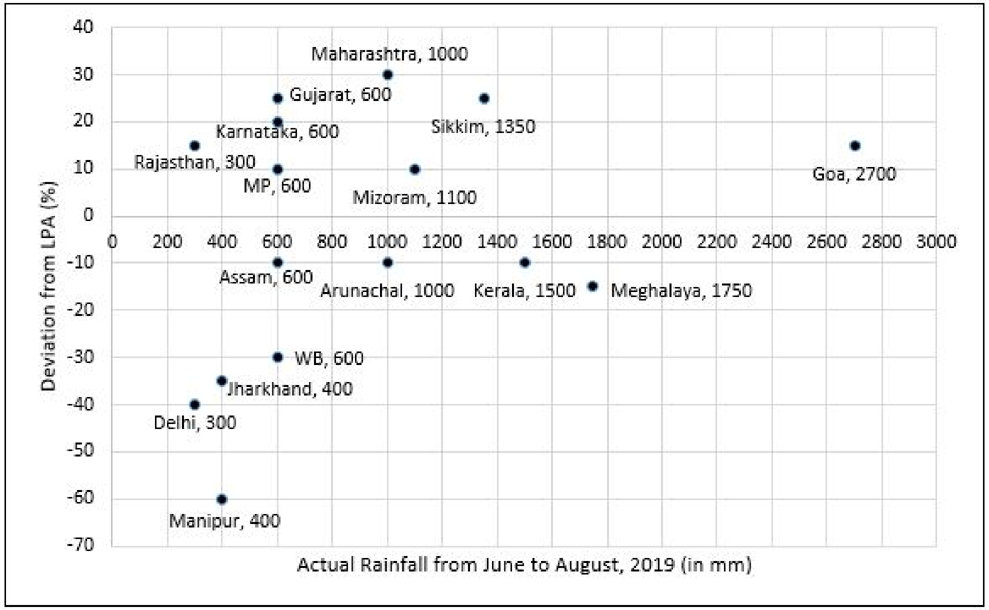
Given Answer : **1**

Question Type : **SA**
Question ID : **4891688114**
Status : **Answered**

Section : **DILR**

Comprehension:

To compare the rainfall data, India Meteorological Department (IMD) calculated the Long Period Average (LPA) of rainfall during period June-August for each of the 16 states. The figure given below shows the actual rainfall (measured in mm) during June-August, 2019 and the percentage deviations from LPA of respective states in 2018. Each state along with its actual rainfall is presented in the figure.



SubQuestion No : 1

Q.1 If a 'Heavy Monsoon State' is defined as a state with actual rainfall from June-August, 2019 of 900 mm or more, then approximately what percentage of 'Heavy Monsoon States' have a negative deviation from respective LPAs in 2019?

Ans

1. 42.86
2. 57.14
3. 75.00
4. 14.29

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891688355**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **1**

Comprehension:

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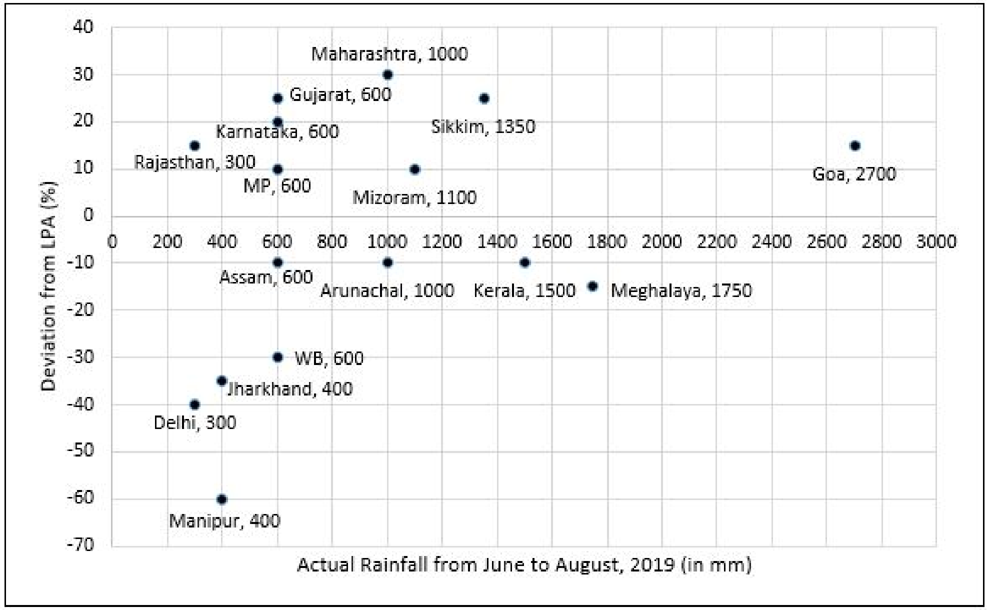


SubQuestion No : 2

Q.2 If a ‘Low Monsoon State’ is defined as a state with actual rainfall from June-August, 2019 of 750 mm or less, then what is the median ‘deviation from LPA’ (as defined in the Y-axis of the figure) of ‘Low Monsoon States’?

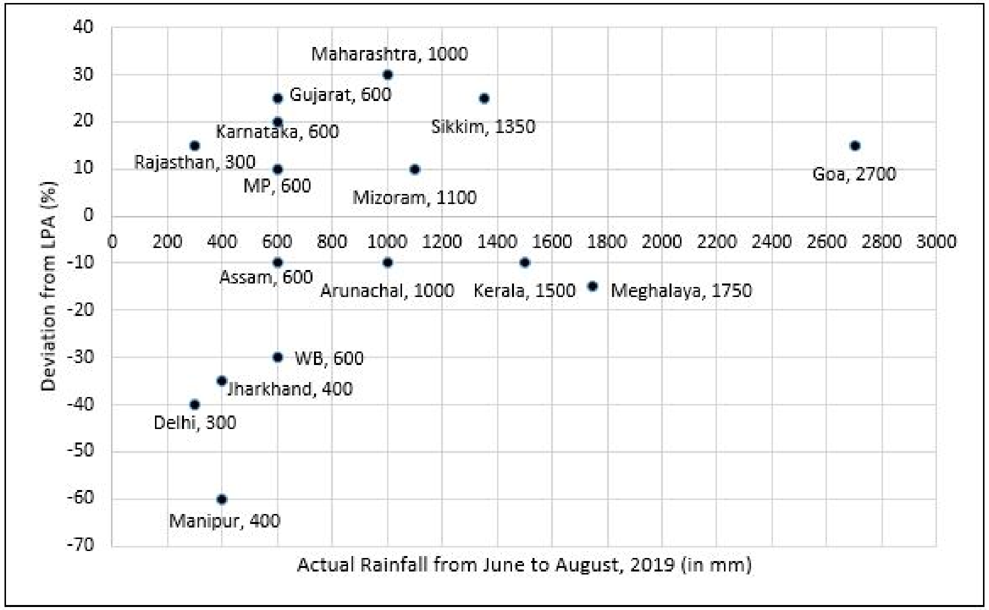
Ans

1. -30%
2. -20%
3. -10%
4. 10%

Question Type :	**MCQ**
Question ID :	**4891688356**
Status :	**Answered**
Chosen Option :	**3**

Comprehension:

To compare the rainfall data, India Meteorological Department (IMD) calculated the Long Period Average (LPA) of rainfall during period June-August for each of the 16 states. The figure given below shows the actual rainfall (measured in mm) during June-August, 2019 and the percentage deviations from LPA of respective states in 2018. Each state along with its actual rainfall is presented in the figure.



SubQuestion No : 3

Q.3 What is the average rainfall of all states that have actual rainfall of 600 mm or less in 2019 and have a negative deviation from LPA?

Ans

1. 367 mm
2. 500 mm
3. 460 mm
4. 450 mm

Question Type : **MCQ**

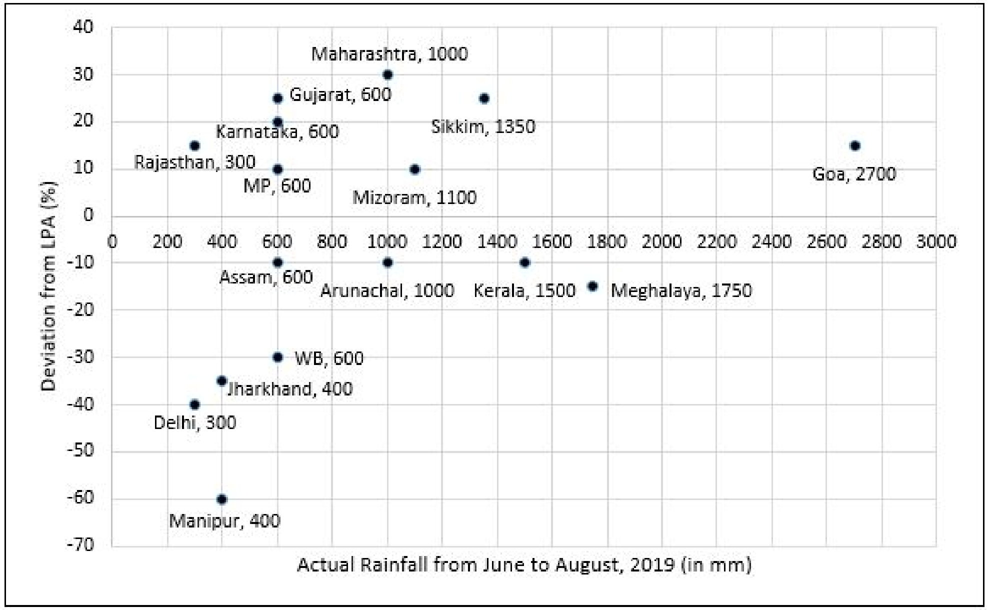
Question ID : **4891688359**

Status : **Answered**

Chosen Option : **3**

Comprehension:

To compare the rainfall data, India Meteorological Department (IMD) calculated the Long Period Average (LPA) of rainfall during period June-August for each of the 16 states. The figure given below shows the actual rainfall (measured in mm) during June-August, 2019 and the percentage deviations from LPA of respective states in 2018. Each state along with its actual rainfall is presented in the figure.



SubQuestion No : 4

Q.4 The LPA of a state for a year is defined as the average rainfall in the preceding 10 years considering the period of June-August. For example, LPA in 2018 is the average rainfall during 2009-2018 and LPA in 2019 is the average rainfall during 2010-2019. It is also observed that the actual rainfall in Gujarat in 2019 is 20% more than the rainfall in 2009. The LPA of Gujarat in 2019 is closest to

Ans

1. 475 mm
2. 490 mm
3. 525 mm
4. 505 mm

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891688358**
Status : **Not Answered**
Chosen Option : **--**

Comprehension:

Ten players, as listed in the table below, participated in a rifle shooting competition comprising of 10 rounds. Each round had 6 participants. Players numbered 1 through 6 participated in Round 1, players 2 through 7 in Round 2,..., players 5 through 10 in Round 5, players 6

through 10 and 1 in Round 6, players 7 through 10, 1 and 2 in Round 7 and so on.
The top three performances in each round were awarded 7, 3 and 1 points respectively. There were no ties in any of the 10 rounds. The table below gives the total number of points obtained by the 10 players after Round 6 and Round 10.

Player No.	Player Name	Points after Round 6	Points after Round 10
1	Amita	8	18
2	Bala	2	5
3	Chen	3	6
4	David	6	6
5	Eric	3	10
6	Fatima	10	10
7	Gordon	17	17
8	Hansa	1	4
9	Ikea	2	17
10	Joshin	14	17

The following information is known about Rounds 1 through 6:
1. Gordon did not score consecutively in any two rounds.
2. Eric and Fatima both scored in a round.

The following information is known about Rounds 7 through 10:
1. Only two players scored in three consecutive rounds. One of them was Chen. No other player scored in any two consecutive rounds.
2. Joshin scored in Round 7, while Amita scored in Round 10.
3. No player scored in all the four rounds.

SubQuestion No : 5

Q.5 What were the scores of Chen, David, and Eric respectively after Round 3?

Ans

✗ 1. 3, 6, 3

✗ 2. 3, 0, 3

✗ 3. 3, 3, 0

✓ 4. 3, 3, 3

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891688022**
Status : **Not Answered**
Chosen Option : **--**

Comprehension:

Ten players, as listed in the table below, participated in a rifle shooting competition comprising of 10 rounds. Each round had 6 participants. Players numbered 1 through 6 participated in Round 1, players 2 through 7 in Round 2,..., players 5 through 10 in Round 5, players 6 through 10 and 1 in Round 6, players 7 through 10, 1 and 2 in Round 7 and so on.
The top three performances in each round were awarded 7, 3 and 1 points respectively. There were no ties in any of the 10 rounds. The table below gives the total number of points obtained by the 10 players after Round 6 and Round 10.

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7	Gordon	17	17
8	Hansa	1	4
9	Ikea	2	17
10	Joshin	14	17

The following information is known about Rounds 1 through 6:
1. Gordon did not score consecutively in any two rounds.
2. Eric and Fatima both scored in a round.

The following information is known about Rounds 7 through 10:
1. Only two players scored in three consecutive rounds. One of them was Chen. No other player scored in any two consecutive rounds.
2. Joshin scored in Round 7, while Amita scored in Round 10.
3. No player scored in all the four rounds.

SubQuestion No : 6

Q.6 Which three players were in the last three positions after Round 4?

Ans

1. Hansa, Ikea, Joshin ✔
2. Bala, Chen, Gordon ✘
3. Bala, Ikea, Joshin ✘
4. Bala, Hansa, Ikea ✘

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891688023**
Status : **Not Answered**
Chosen Option : **--**

Comprehension:

Ten players, as listed in the table below, participated in a rifle shooting competition comprising of 10 rounds. Each round had 6 participants. Players numbered 1 through 6 participated in Round 1, players 2 through 7 in Round 2,..., players 5 through 10 in Round 5, players 6 through 10 and 1 in Round 6, players 7 through 10, 1 and 2 in Round 7 and so on.
The top three performances in each round were awarded 7, 3 and 1 points respectively. There were no ties in any of the 10 rounds. The table below gives the total number of points obtained by the 10 players after Round 6 and Round 10.

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3	Chen	3	6
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5	Eric	3	10
6	Fatima	10	10
7	Gordon	17	17
8	Hansa	1	4
9	Ikea	2	17
10	Joshin	14	17

The following information is known about Rounds 1 through 6:
1. Gordon did not score consecutively in any two rounds.
2. Eric and Fatima both scored in a round.

The following information is known about Rounds 7 through 10:
1. Only two players scored in three consecutive rounds. One of them was Chen. No other player scored in any two consecutive rounds.
2. Joshin scored in Round 7, while Amita scored in Round 10.
3. No player scored in all the four rounds.

SubQuestion No : 7

Q.7 Which player scored points in maximum number of rounds?

Ans

✗ 1. Joshin

✗ 2. Amita

✗ 3. Chen

✓ 4. Ikea

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891688025**
Status : **Not Answered**

Chosen Option : **--**

Comprehension:

Ten players, as listed in the table below, participated in a rifle shooting competition comprising of 10 rounds. Each round had 6 participants. Players numbered 1 through 6 participated in Round 1, players 2 through 7 in Round 2,..., players 5 through 10 in Round 5, players 6 through 10 and 1 in Round 6, players 7 through 10, 1 and 2 in Round 7 and so on.
The top three performances in each round were awarded 7, 3 and 1 points respectively. There were no ties in any of the 10 rounds. The table below gives the total number of points obtained by the 10 players after Round 6 and Round 10.

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10	Joshin	14	17

The following information is known about Rounds 1 through 6:
1. Gordon did not score consecutively in any two rounds.
2. Eric and Fatima both scored in a round.

The following information is known about Rounds 7 through 10:
1. Only two players scored in three consecutive rounds. One of them was Chen. No other player scored in any two consecutive rounds.
2. Joshin scored in Round 7, while Amita scored in Round 10.
3. No player scored in all the four rounds.

SubQuestion No : 8

Q.8 Which players scored points in the last round?

Ans

✗ 1. Amita, Bala, Chen

✗ 2. Amita, Eric, Joshin

✗ 3. Amita, Chen, David

✓ 4. Amita, Chen, Eric

Question Type : **MCQ**

Question ID : **4891688026**
Status : **Not Answered**
Chosen Option : **--**

Comprehension:

The first year students in a business school are split into six sections. In 2019 the Business Statistics course was taught in these six sections by Annie, Beti, Chetan, Dave, Esha, and Fakir. All six sections had a common midterm (MT) and a common endterm (ET) worth 100 marks each. ET contained more questions than MT. Questions for MT and ET were prepared collectively by the six faculty members. Considering MT and ET together, each faculty member prepared the same number of questions.

Each of MT and ET had at least four questions that were worth 5 marks, at least three questions that were worth 10 marks, and at least two questions that were worth 15 marks. In both MT and ET, all the 5-mark questions preceded the 10-mark questions, and all the 15-mark questions followed the 10-mark questions.

The following additional facts are known.

i. Annie prepared the fifth question for both MT and ET. For MT, this question carried 5 marks.
ii. Annie prepared one question for MT. Every other faculty member prepared more than one questions for MT.
iii. All questions prepared by a faculty member appeared consecutively in MT as well as ET.
iv. Chetan prepared the third question in both MT and ET; and Esha prepared the eighth question in both.
v. Fakir prepared the first question of MT and the last one in ET. Dave prepared the last question of MT and the first one in ET.

SubQuestion No : 9

Q.9 The second question in ET was prepared by:

Ans

1. Chetan ✗
2. Dave ✓
3. Esha ✗
4. Beti ✗

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891687581**
Status : **Not Answered**
Chosen Option : **--**

Comprehension:

The first year students in a business school are split into six sections. In 2019 the Business

Statistics course was taught in these six sections by Annie, Beti, Chetan, Dave, Esha, and Fakir. All six sections had a common midterm (MT) and a common endterm (ET) worth 100 marks each. ET contained more questions than MT. Questions for MT and ET were prepared collectively by the six faculty members. Considering MT and ET together, each faculty member prepared the same number of questions.

Each of MT and ET had at least four questions that were worth 5 marks, at least three questions that were worth 10 marks, and at least two questions that were worth 15 marks. In both MT and ET, all the 5-mark questions preceded the 10-mark questions, and all the 15-mark questions followed the 10-mark questions.

The following additional facts are known.

i. Annie prepared the fifth question for both MT and ET. For MT, this question carried 5 marks.
ii. Annie prepared one question for MT. Every other faculty member prepared more than one questions for MT.
iii. All questions prepared by a faculty member appeared consecutively in MT as well as ET.
iv. Chetan prepared the third question in both MT and ET; and Esha prepared the eighth question in both.
v. Fakir prepared the first question of MT and the last one in ET. Dave prepared the last question of MT and the first one in ET.

SubQuestion No : 10

Q.10 How many 5-mark questions were there in MT and ET combined?

Ans

1. 13 ✔
2. 12 ✘
3. 10 ✘
4. Cannot be determined ✘

Question Type :	**MCQ**
Question ID :	**4891687582**
Status :	**Not Answered**
Chosen Option :	**--**

Comprehension:

The first year students in a business school are split into six sections. In 2019 the Business Statistics course was taught in these six sections by Annie, Beti, Chetan, Dave, Esha, and Fakir. All six sections had a common midterm (MT) and a common endterm (ET) worth 100 marks each. ET contained more questions than MT. Questions for MT and ET were prepared collectively by the six faculty members. Considering MT and ET together, each faculty member prepared the same number of questions.

Each of MT and ET had at least four questions that were worth 5 marks, at least three questions that were worth 10 marks, and at least two questions that were worth 15 marks. In both MT and ET, all the 5-mark questions preceded the 10-mark questions, and all the 15-mark questions followed the 10-mark questions.

The following additional facts are known.

i. Annie prepared the fifth question for both MT and ET. For MT, this question carried 5 marks.
ii. Annie prepared one question for MT. Every other faculty member prepared more than one questions for MT.
iii. All questions prepared by a faculty member appeared consecutively in MT as well as ET.
iv. Chetan prepared the third question in both MT and ET; and Esha prepared the eighth question in both.
v. Fakir prepared the first question of MT and the last one in ET. Dave prepared the last question of MT and the first one in ET.

SubQuestion No : 11

Q.11 Who prepared 15-mark questions for MT and ET?

Ans

1. Only Dave, Esha and Fakir
2. Only Dave and Fakir
3. Only Beti, Dave, Esha and Fakir
4. Only Esha and Fakir

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891687583**
Status : **Not Answered**
Chosen Option : **--**

Comprehension:

The first year students in a business school are split into six sections. In 2019 the Business Statistics course was taught in these six sections by Annie, Beti, Chetan, Dave, Esha, and Fakir. All six sections had a common midterm (MT) and a common endterm (ET) worth 100 marks each. ET contained more questions than MT. Questions for MT and ET were prepared collectively by the six faculty members. Considering MT and ET together, each faculty member prepared the same number of questions.

Each of MT and ET had at least four questions that were worth 5 marks, at least three questions that were worth 10 marks, and at least two questions that were worth 15 marks. In both MT and ET, all the 5-mark questions preceded the 10-mark questions, and all the 15-mark questions followed the 10-mark questions.

The following additional facts are known.

i. Annie prepared the fifth question for both MT and ET. For MT, this question carried 5 marks.
ii. Annie prepared one question for MT. Every other faculty member prepared more than one questions for MT.

iii. All questions prepared by a faculty member appeared consecutively in MT as well as ET.
iv. Chetan prepared the third question in both MT and ET; and Esha prepared the eighth question in both.
v. Fakir prepared the first question of MT and the last one in ET. Dave prepared the last question of MT and the first one in ET.

SubQuestion No : 12

Q.12 Which of the following questions did Beti prepare in ET?

Ans

1. Tenth question
2. Ninth question
3. Fourth question
4. Seventh question

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891687585**
Status : **Not Answered**
Chosen Option : **--**

Comprehension:

Students in a college are discussing two proposals --
A: a proposal by the authorities to introduce dress code on campus, and
B: a proposal by the students to allow multinational food franchises to set up outlets on college campus.

A student does not necessarily support either of the two proposals.

In an upcoming election for student union president, there are two candidates in fray: Sunita and Ragini. Every student prefers one of the two candidates.

A survey was conducted among the students by picking a sample of 500 students. The following information was noted from this survey.

1. 250 students supported proposal A and 250 students supported proposal B.
2. Among the 200 students who preferred Sunita as student union president, 80% supported proposal A.
3. Among those who preferred Ragini, 30% supported proposal A.
4. 20% of those who supported proposal B preferred Sunita.
5. 40% of those who did not support proposal B preferred Ragini.
6. Every student who preferred Sunita and supported proposal B also supported proposal A.
7. Among those who preferred Ragini, 20% did not support any of the proposals.

SubQuestion No : 13

Q.13 Among the students surveyed who supported proposal A, what percentage

preferred Sunita for student union president?

Case Sensitivity: No

Answer Type: Equal

Possible Answer: 64

Given Answer : --

Question Type : **SA**
Question ID : **4891688392**
Status : **Not Answered**

Comprehension:

Students in a college are discussing two proposals --
A: a proposal by the authorities to introduce dress code on campus, and
B: a proposal by the students to allow multinational food franchises to set up outlets on college campus.

A student does not necessarily support either of the two proposals.

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2. Among the 200 students who preferred Sunita as student union president, 80% supported proposal A.
3. Among those who preferred Ragini, 30% supported proposal A.
4. 20% of those who supported proposal B preferred Sunita.
5. 40% of those who did not support proposal B preferred Ragini.
6. Every student who preferred Sunita and supported proposal B also supported proposal A.
7. Among those who preferred Ragini, 20% did not support any of the proposals.

SubQuestion No : 14

Q.14 What percentage of the students surveyed who did not support proposal A preferred Ragini as student union president?

Case Sensitivity: No

Answer Type: Equal

Possible Answer: 84

Given Answer : --

Question Type : **SA**
Question ID : **4891688393**
Status : **Not Answered**

Comprehension:

Students in a college are discussing two proposals --
A: a proposal by the authorities to introduce dress code on campus, and
B: a proposal by the students to allow multinational food franchises to set up outlets on college campus.

A student does not necessarily support either of the two proposals.

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3. Among those who preferred Ragini, 30% supported proposal A.
4. 20% of those who supported proposal B preferred Sunita.
5. 40% of those who did not support proposal B preferred Ragini.
6. Every student who preferred Sunita and supported proposal B also supported proposal A.
7. Among those who preferred Ragini, 20% did not support any of the proposals.

SubQuestion No : 15

Q.15 What percentage of the students surveyed who supported both proposals A and B preferred Sunita as student union president?

Ans

✗ 1. 20

✓ 2. 50

✗ 3. 25

✗ 4. 40

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891687723**
Status : **Not Answered**
Chosen Option : **--**

Comprehension:

Students in a college are discussing two proposals --

A: a proposal by the authorities to introduce dress code on campus, and
B: a proposal by the students to allow multinational food franchises to set up outlets on college campus.

A student does not necessarily support either of the two proposals.

In an upcoming election for student union president, there are two candidates in fray: Sunita and Ragini. Every student prefers one of the two candidates.

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3. Among those who preferred Ragini, 30% supported proposal A.
4. 20% of those who supported proposal B preferred Sunita.
5. 40% of those who did not support proposal B preferred Ragini.
6. Every student who preferred Sunita and supported proposal B also supported proposal A.
7. Among those who preferred Ragini, 20% did not support any of the proposals.

SubQuestion No : 16

Q.16 How many of the students surveyed supported proposal B, did not support proposal A and preferred Ragini as student union president?

Ans

1. 200
2. 150
3. 40
4. 210

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891687725**
Status : **Not Answered**
Chosen Option : **--**

Comprehension:

In the table below the check marks indicate all languages spoken by five people: Paula, Quentin, Robert, Sally and Terence. For example, Paula speaks only Chinese and English.

	Arabic	Basque	Chinese	Dutch	English	French
Paula			✓		✓	
Quentin				✓	✓	
Robert	✓					✓
Sally		✓			✓	
Terence			✓			✓

These five people form three teams, Team 1, Team 2 and Team 3. Each team has either 2 or 3 members. A team is said to speak a particular language if at least one of its members speak that language.

The following facts are known.

(1) Each team speaks exactly four languages and has the same number of members.
(2) English and Chinese are spoken by all three teams, Basque and French by exactly two teams and the other languages by exactly one team.
(3) None of the teams include both Quentin and Robert.
(4) Paula and Sally are together in exactly two teams.
(5) Robert is in Team 1 and Quentin is in Team 3.

SubQuestion No : 17

Q.17 Who among the following four is not a member of Team 2?

Ans

✗ 1. Terence

✗ 2. Sally

✓ 3. Quentin

✗ 4. Paula

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891688329**
Status : **Not Answered**
Chosen Option : **--**

Comprehension:

In the table below the check marks indicate all languages spoken by five people: Paula, Quentin, Robert, Sally and Terence. For example, Paula speaks only Chinese and English.

	Arabic	Basque	Chinese	Dutch	English	French
Paula			✓		✓	
Quentin				✓	✓	
Robert	✓					✓
Sally		✓			✓	
Terence			✓			✓

These five people form three teams, Team 1, Team 2 and Team 3. Each team has either 2 or 3 members. A team is said to speak a particular language if at least one of its members speak that language.

The following facts are known.

(1) Each team speaks exactly four languages and has the same number of members.
(2) English and Chinese are spoken by all three teams, Basque and French by exactly two teams and the other languages by exactly one team.
(3) None of the teams include both Quentin and Robert.
(4) Paula and Sally are together in exactly two teams.
(5) Robert is in Team 1 and Quentin is in Team 3.

SubQuestion No : 18

Q.18 Who among the following four people is a part of exactly two teams?

Ans

✗ 1. Quentin

✗ 2. Paula

✗ 3. Robert

✓ 4. Sally

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891688330**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **4**

Comprehension:

In the table below the check marks indicate all languages spoken by five people: Paula, Quentin, Robert, Sally and Terence. For example, Paula speaks only Chinese and English.

	Arabic	Basque	Chinese	Dutch	English	French
Paula			✓		✓	
Quentin				✓	✓	
Robert	✓					✓
Sally		✓			✓	
Terence			✓			✓

These five people form three teams, Team 1, Team 2 and Team 3. Each team has either 2 or 3 members. A team is said to speak a particular language if at least one of its members speak that language.

The following facts are known.

(1) Each team speaks exactly four languages and has the same number of members.
(2) English and Chinese are spoken by all three teams, Basque and French by exactly two teams and the other languages by exactly one team.
(3) None of the teams include both Quentin and Robert.
(4) Paula and Sally are together in exactly two teams.
(5) Robert is in Team 1 and Quentin is in Team 3.

SubQuestion No : 19

Q.19 Who among the five people is a member of all teams?

Ans

1. Terence
2. Paula
3. No one
4. Sally

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891688331**
Status : **Not Answered**
Chosen Option : **--**

Comprehension:

In the table below the check marks indicate all languages spoken by five people: Paula, Quentin, Robert, Sally and Terence. For example, Paula speaks only Chinese and English.

	Arabic	Basque	Chinese	Dutch	English	French
Paula			✓		✓	
Quentin				✓	✓	
Robert	✓					✓
Sally		✓			✓	
Terence			✓			✓

These five people form three teams, Team 1, Team 2 and Team 3. Each team has either 2 or 3 members. A team is said to speak a particular language if at least one of its members speak that language.

The following facts are known.

(1) Each team speaks exactly four languages and has the same number of members.
(2) English and Chinese are spoken by all three teams, Basque and French by exactly two teams and the other languages by exactly one team.
(3) None of the teams include both Quentin and Robert.
(4) Paula and Sally are together in exactly two teams.
(5) Robert is in Team 1 and Quentin is in Team 3.

SubQuestion No : 20

Q.20 Apart from Chinese and English, which languages are spoken by Team 1?

Ans

✓ 1. Arabic and French

✗ 2. Basque and French

✗ 3. Arabic and Basque

✗ 4. Basque and Dutch

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891688332**
Status : **Not Answered**
Chosen Option : **--**

Comprehension:

Three doctors, Dr. Ben, Dr. Kane and Dr. Wayne visit a particular clinic Monday to Saturday to see patients. Dr. Ben sees each patient for 10 minutes and charges Rs. 100/-. Dr. Kane sees each patient for 15 minutes and charges Rs. 200/-, while Dr. Wayne sees each patient for 25 minutes and charges Rs. 300/-.
The clinic has three rooms numbered 1, 2 and 3 which are assigned to the three doctors as per the following table.

Room No.	Monday & Tuesday	Wednesday & Thursday	Friday & Saturday
1	Ben	Wayne	Kane
2	Kane	Ben	Wayne
3	Wayne	Kane	Ben

The clinic is open from 9 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. every Monday to Saturday.

On arrival each patient is handed a numbered token indicating their position in the queue, starting with token number 1 every day. As soon as any doctor becomes free, the next patient in the queue enters that emptied room for consultation. If at any time, more than one room is free then the waiting patient enters the room with the smallest number. For example, if the next two patients in the queue have token numbers 7 and 8 and if rooms numbered 1 and 3 are free, then patient with token number 7 enters room number 1 and patient with token number 8 enters room number 3.

SubQuestion No : 21

Q.21 What is the maximum number of patients that the clinic can cater to on any single day?

Ans

✗ 1. 30

✗ 2. 15

✗ 3. 12

✓ 4. 31

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891688408**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **4**

Comprehension:

Three doctors, Dr. Ben, Dr. Kane and Dr. Wayne visit a particular clinic Monday to Saturday to see patients. Dr. Ben sees each patient for 10 minutes and charges Rs. 100/-. Dr. Kane sees each patient for 15 minutes and charges Rs. 200/-, while Dr. Wayne sees each patient for 25 minutes and charges Rs. 300/-.
The clinic has three rooms numbered 1, 2 and 3 which are assigned to the three doctors as per the following table.

Room No.	Monday & Tuesday	Wednesday & Thursday	Friday & Saturday
1	Ben	Wayne	Kane
2	Kane	Ben	Wayne
3	Wayne	Kane	Ben

The clinic is open from 9 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. every Monday to Saturday.

On arrival each patient is handed a numbered token indicating their position in the queue, starting with token number 1 every day. As soon as any doctor becomes free, the next patient in the queue enters that emptied room for consultation. If at any time, more than one room is free then the waiting patient enters the room with the smallest number. For example, if the next two patients in the queue have token numbers 7 and 8 and if rooms numbered 1 and 3 are free, then patient with token number 7 enters room number 1 and patient with token number 8 enters room number 3.

SubQuestion No : 22

Q.22 The queue is never empty on one particular Saturday. Which of the three doctors would earn the maximum amount in consultation charges on that day?

Ans

✔ 1. Dr. Kane

✘ 2. Dr. Ben

✘ 3. Both Dr. Wayne and Dr. Kane

✘ 4. Dr. Wayne

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891687752**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **1**

Comprehension:

Three doctors, Dr. Ben, Dr. Kane and Dr. Wayne visit a particular clinic Monday to Saturday to see patients. Dr. Ben sees each patient for 10 minutes and charges Rs. 100/-. Dr. Kane sees each patient for 15 minutes and charges Rs. 200/-, while Dr. Wayne sees each patient for 25 minutes and charges Rs. 300/-.
The clinic has three rooms numbered 1, 2 and 3 which are assigned to the three doctors as per the following table.

Room No.	Monday & Tuesday	Wednesday & Thursday	Friday & Saturday
1	Ben	Wayne	Kane
2	Kane	Ben	Wayne
3	Wayne	Kane	Ben

The clinic is open from 9 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. every Monday to Saturday.

On arrival each patient is handed a numbered token indicating their position in the queue, starting with token number 1 every day. As soon as any doctor becomes free, the next patient in the queue enters that emptied room for consultation. If at any time, more than one room is free then the waiting patient enters the room with the smallest number. For example, if the next two patients in the queue have token numbers 7 and 8 and if rooms numbered 1 and 3 are free, then patient with token number 7 enters room number 1 and patient with token number 8 enters room number 3.

SubQuestion No : 23

Q.23 Mr. Singh visited the clinic on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday of a particular week, arriving at 8:50 a.m. on each of the three days. His token number was 13 on all three days. On which day was he at the clinic for the maximum duration?

Ans

1. Friday
2. Monday
3. Wednesday
4. Same duration on all three days

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891687753**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **4**

Comprehension:

Three doctors, Dr. Ben, Dr. Kane and Dr. Wayne visit a particular clinic Monday to Saturday to see patients. Dr. Ben sees each patient for 10 minutes and charges Rs. 100/-. Dr. Kane sees each patient for 15 minutes and charges Rs. 200/-, while Dr. Wayne sees each patient for 25 minutes and charges Rs. 300/-.
The clinic has three rooms numbered 1, 2 and 3 which are assigned to the three doctors as per the following table.

Room No.	Monday & Tuesday	Wednesday & Thursday	Friday & Saturday
1	Ben	Wayne	Kane
2	Kane	Ben	Wayne
3	Wayne	Kane	Ben

The clinic is open from 9 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. every Monday to Saturday.

On arrival each patient is handed a numbered token indicating their position in the queue, starting with token number 1 every day. As soon as any doctor becomes free, the next patient in the queue enters that emptied room for consultation. If at any time, more than one room is free then the waiting patient enters the room with the smallest number. For example, if the next two patients in the queue have token numbers 7 and 8 and if rooms numbered 1 and 3 are free, then patient with token number 7 enters room number 1 and patient with token number 8 enters room number 3.

SubQuestion No : 24

Q.24 On a slow Thursday, only two patients are waiting at 9 a.m. After that two patients keep arriving at exact 15 minute intervals starting at 9:15 a.m. -- i.e. at 9:15 a.m., 9:30 a.m., 9:45 a.m. etc. Then the total duration in minutes when all three doctors are simultaneously free is

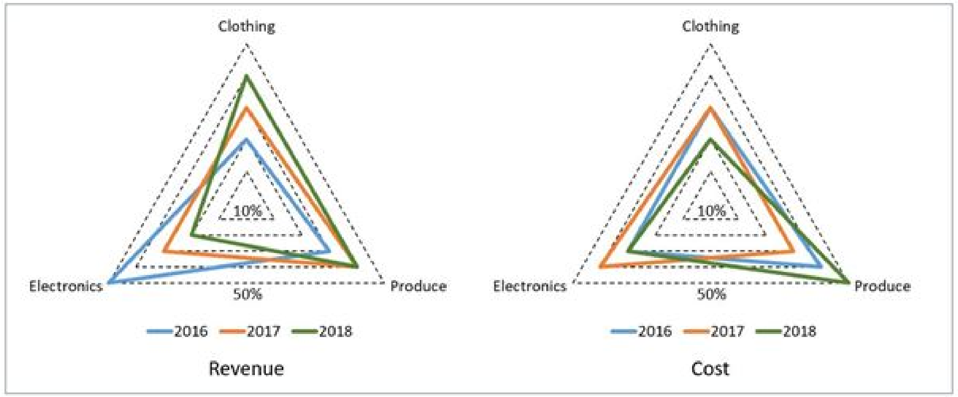
Ans

1. 15
2. 0
3. 10
4. 30

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891688409**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **2**

Comprehension:

A large store has only three departments, Clothing, Produce, and Electronics. The following figure shows the percentages of revenue and cost from the three departments for the years 2016, 2017 and 2018. The dotted lines depict percentage levels. So for example, in 2016, 50% of store's revenue came from its Electronics department while 40% of its costs were incurred in the Produce department.



In this setup, Profit is computed as (Revenue – Cost) and Percentage Profit as Profit/Cost × 100%.

It is known that

1. The percentage profit for the store in 2016 was 100%.
2. The store's revenue doubled from 2016 to 2017, and its cost doubled from 2016 to 2018.
3. There was no profit from the Electronics department in 2017.
4. In 2018, the revenue from the Clothing department was the same as the cost incurred in the Produce department.

SubQuestion No : 25

Q.25 What was the percentage profit of the store in 2018?

Case Sensitivity: No

Answer Type: Equal

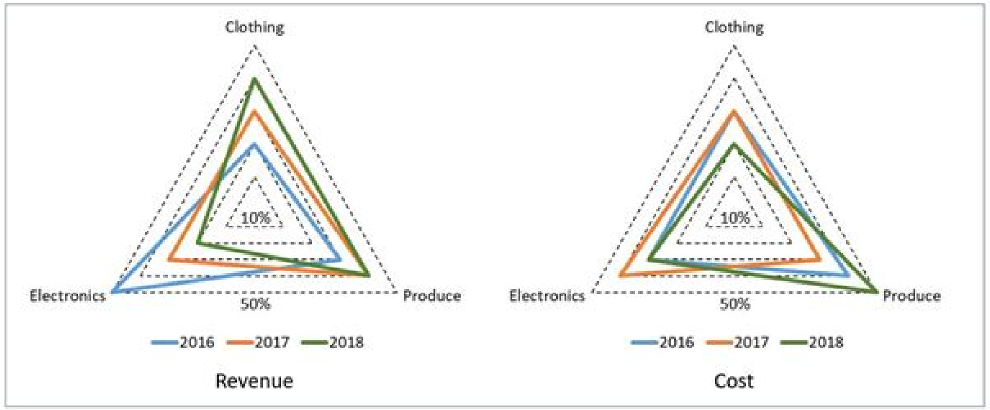
Possible Answer: 25

Given Answer : **25**

Question Type : **SA**
Question ID : **4891688399**
Status : **Answered**

Comprehension:

A large store has only three departments, Clothing, Produce, and Electronics. The following figure shows the percentages of revenue and cost from the three departments for the years 2016, 2017 and 2018. The dotted lines depict percentage levels. So for example, in 2016, 50% of store's revenue came from its Electronics department while 40% of its costs were incurred in the Produce department.



In this setup, Profit is computed as (Revenue – Cost) and Percentage Profit as Profit/Cost × 100%.

It is known that

1. The percentage profit for the store in 2016 was 100%.
2. The store's revenue doubled from 2016 to 2017, and its cost doubled from 2016 to 2018.
3. There was no profit from the Electronics department in 2017.
4. In 2018, the revenue from the Clothing department was the same as the cost incurred in the Produce department.

SubQuestion No : 26

Q.26 What was the ratio of revenue generated from the Produce department in 2017 to that in 2018?

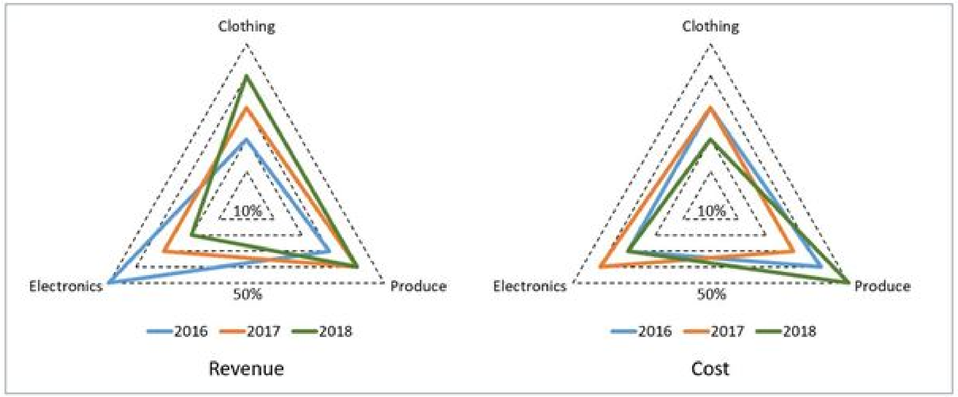
Ans

1. 16 : 9
2. 4 : 3
3. 9 : 16
4. 8 : 5

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891688340**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **4**

Comprehension:

A large store has only three departments, Clothing, Produce, and Electronics. The following figure shows the percentages of revenue and cost from the three departments for the years 2016, 2017 and 2018. The dotted lines depict percentage levels. So for example, in 2016, 50% of store's revenue came from its Electronics department while 40% of its costs were incurred in the Produce department.



In this setup, Profit is computed as (Revenue – Cost) and Percentage Profit as Profit/Cost × 100%.

It is known that

1. The percentage profit for the store in 2016 was 100%.
2. The store’s revenue doubled from 2016 to 2017, and its cost doubled from 2016 to 2018.
3. There was no profit from the Electronics department in 2017.
4. In 2018, the revenue from the Clothing department was the same as the cost incurred in the Produce department.

SubQuestion No : 27

Q.27 What percentage of the total profits for the store in 2016 was from the Electronics department?

Case Sensitivity: No

Answer Type: Equal

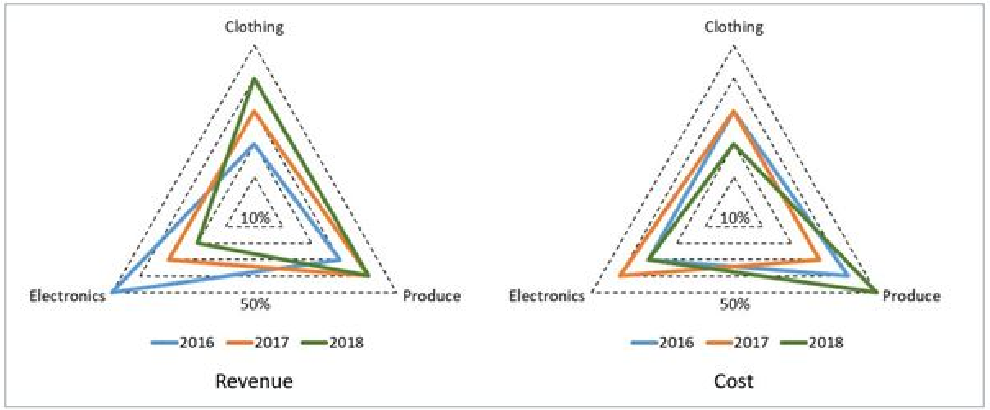
Possible Answer: 70

Given Answer : **60**

Question Type : **SA**
Question ID : **4891688400**
Status : **Answered**

Comprehension:

A large store has only three departments, Clothing, Produce, and Electronics. The following figure shows the percentages of revenue and cost from the three departments for the years 2016, 2017 and 2018. The dotted lines depict percentage levels. So for example, in 2016, 50% of store's revenue came from its Electronics department while 40% of its costs were incurred in the Produce department.



In this setup, Profit is computed as (Revenue – Cost) and Percentage Profit as Profit/Cost × 100%.

It is known that

1. The percentage profit for the store in 2016 was 100%.
2. The store's revenue doubled from 2016 to 2017, and its cost doubled from 2016 to 2018.
3. There was no profit from the Electronics department in 2017.
4. In 2018, the revenue from the Clothing department was the same as the cost incurred in the Produce department.

SubQuestion No : 28

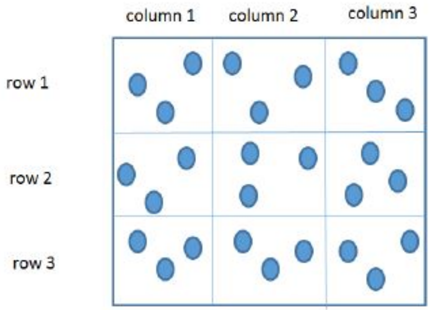
Q.28 What was the approximate difference in profit percentages of the store in 2017 and 2018?

Ans

1. 25.0
2. 8.3
3. 15.5
4. 33.3

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891688342**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **2**

Comprehension:



	Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Row 1	(2,4)	(6, 8)	(1, 3)
Row 2	(3,5)	(1,1)	(6, 20)
Row 3	(1,2)	(1,2)	(2,5)

Three pouches (each represented by a filled circle) are kept in each of the nine slots in a 3 × 3 grid, as shown in the figure. Every pouch has a certain number of one-rupee coins. The minimum and maximum amounts of money (in rupees) among the three pouches in each of the nine slots are given in the table. For example, we know that among the three pouches kept in the second column of the first row, the minimum amount in a pouch is Rs. 6 and the maximum amount is Rs. 8.

There are nine pouches in any of the three columns, as well as in any of the three rows. It is known that the average amount of money (in rupees) kept in the nine pouches in any column or in any row is an integer. It is also known that the total amount of money kept in the three pouches in the first column of the third row is Rs. 4.

SubQuestion No : 29

Q.29 **What is the total amount of money (in rupees) in the three pouches kept in the first column of the second row?**

Case Sensitivity: No

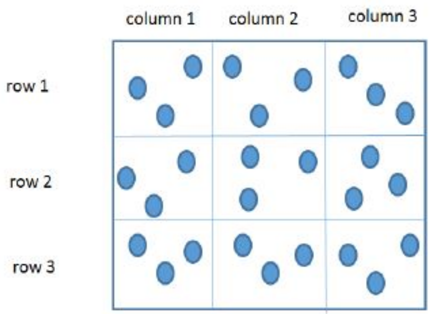
Answer Type: Equal

Possible Answer: 13

Given Answer : --

Question Type : **SA**
Question ID : **4891688394**
Status : **Not Answered**

Comprehension:



	Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Row 1	(2,4)	(6, 8)	(1, 3)
Row 2	(3,5)	(1,1)	(6, 20)
Row 3	(1,2)	(1,2)	(2,5)

Three pouches (each represented by a filled circle) are kept in each of the nine slots in a 3 × 3 grid, as shown in the figure. Every pouch has a certain number of one-rupee coins. The minimum and maximum amounts of money (in rupees) among the three pouches in each of the nine slots are given in the table. For example, we know that among the three pouches kept in the second column of the first row, the minimum amount in a pouch is Rs. 6 and the maximum amount is Rs. 8.

There are nine pouches in any of the three columns, as well as in any of the three rows. It is known that the average amount of money (in rupees) kept in the nine pouches in any column or in any row is an integer. It is also known that the total amount of money kept in the three pouches in the first column of the third row is Rs. 4.

SubQuestion No : 30

Q.30 How many pouches contain exactly one coin?

Case Sensitivity: No

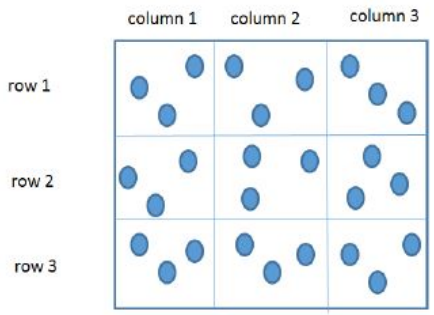
Answer Type: Equal

Possible Answer: 8

Given Answer : **--**

Question Type : **SA**
Question ID : **4891688395**
Status : **Not Answered**

Comprehension:



	Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Row 1	(2,4)	(6, 8)	(1, 3)
Row 2	(3,5)	(1,1)	(6, 20)
Row 3	(1,2)	(1,2)	(2,5)

Three pouches (each represented by a filled circle) are kept in each of the nine slots in a 3 × 3 grid, as shown in the figure. Every pouch has a certain number of one-rupee coins. The minimum and maximum amounts of money (in rupees) among the three pouches in each of the nine slots are given in the table. For example, we know that among the three pouches kept in the second column of the first row, the minimum amount in a pouch is Rs. 6 and the maximum amount is Rs. 8.

There are nine pouches in any of the three columns, as well as in any of the three rows. It is known that the average amount of money (in rupees) kept in the nine pouches in any column or in any row is an integer. It is also known that the total amount of money kept in the three pouches in the first column of the third row is Rs. 4.

SubQuestion No : 31

Q.31 **What is the number of slots for which the average amount (in rupees) of its three pouches is an integer?**

Case Sensitivity: No

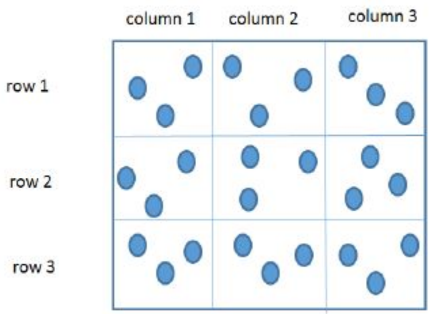
Answer Type: Equal

Possible Answer: 2

Given Answer : **2**

Question Type : **SA**
Question ID : **4891688396**
Status : **Answered**

Comprehension:



	Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Row 1	(2,4)	(6, 8)	(1, 3)
Row 2	(3,5)	(1,1)	(6, 20)
Row 3	(1,2)	(1,2)	(2,5)

Three pouches (each represented by a filled circle) are kept in each of the nine slots in a 3 × 3 grid, as shown in the figure. Every pouch has a certain number of one-rupee coins. The minimum and maximum amounts of money (in rupees) among the three pouches in each of the nine slots are given in the table. For example, we know that among the three pouches kept in the second column of the first row, the minimum amount in a pouch is Rs. 6 and the maximum amount is Rs. 8.

There are nine pouches in any of the three columns, as well as in any of the three rows. It is known that the average amount of money (in rupees) kept in the nine pouches in any column or in any row is an integer. It is also known that the total amount of money kept in the three pouches in the first column of the third row is Rs. 4.

SubQuestion No : 32

Q.32 The number of slots for which the total amount in its three pouches strictly exceeds Rs. 10 is

Case Sensitivity: No

Answer Type: Equal

Possible Answer: 3

Given Answer : **2**

Question Type : **SA**
Question ID : **4891688397**
Status : **Answered**

Section : **QA**

Q.1 A shopkeeper sells two tables, each procured at cost price p, to Amal and Asim at a profit of 20% and at a loss of 20%, respectively. Amal sells his table to Bimal at a profit of 30%, while Asim sells his table to Barun at a loss of 30%. If the amounts paid by Bimal and Barun are x and y, respectively, then (x −y) / p equals

Ans

1. 0.7

2. 1

3. 0.50

4. 1.2

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891687915**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **2**

Q.2 The real root of the equation $2^{6x} + 2^{3x+2} - 21 = 0$ is

Ans

1. $\log_2 9$

2. $\frac{\log_2 7}{3}$

3. $\log_2 27$

4. $\frac{\log_2 3}{3}$

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891687652**
Status : **Not Answered**
Chosen Option : **--**

Q.3 Let a, b, x, y be real numbers such that $a^2 + b^2 = 25$, $x^2 + y^2 = 169$, and $ax + by = 65$. If $k = ay - bx$, then

Ans

1. $k = 0$

2. $k = \frac{5}{13}$

✗ 3. $0 < k \leq \frac{5}{13}$

✗ 4. $k > \frac{5}{13}$

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891687805**
Status : **Not Answered**
Chosen Option : **--**

Q.4

If x is a real number, then $\sqrt{log_e \frac{4x-x^2}{3}}$ is a real number if and only if

Ans

✗ 1. $1 \leq x \leq 2$

✓ 2. $1 \leq x \leq 3$

✗ 3. $-1 \leq x \leq 3$

✗ 4. $-3 \leq x \leq 3$

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891687896**
Status : **Not Answered**
Chosen Option : **--**

Q.5 If (2n + 1) + (2n + 3) + (2n + 5) + ... + (2n + 47) = 5280, then what is the value of 1 + 2 + 3 + ... + n?

Case Sensitivity: No

Answer Type: Equal

Possible Answer: 4851

Given Answer : **4851**

Question Type : **SA**
Question ID : **4891688280**
Status : **Answered**

Q.6 Two circles, each of radius 4 cm, touch externally. Each of these two circles is touched externally by a third circle. If these three circles have a common tangent, then the radius of the third circle, in cm, is

Ans

1. $\sqrt{2}$
2. 1
3. $\pi/3$
4. $1/\sqrt{2}$

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891687601**
Status : **Not Answered**
Chosen Option : **--**

Q.7 If $5^x - 3^y = 13438$ and $5^{x-1} + 3^{y+1} = 9686$, then x+y equals

Case Sensitivity: No

Answer Type: Equal

Possible Answer: 13

Given Answer : **--**

Question Type : **SA**
Question ID : **4891688274**
Status : **Not Answered**

Q.8 In 2010, a library contained a total of 11500 books in two categories - fiction and non-fiction. In 2015, the library contained a total of 12760 books in these two categories. During this period, there was 10% increase in the fiction category while there was 12% increase in the non-fiction category. How many fiction books were in the library in 2015?

Ans

1. 6600
2. 6160
3. 6000

4. 5500

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891687641**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **1**

Q.9 The strength of a salt solution is p% if 100 ml of the solution contains p grams of salt. Each of three vessels A, B, C contains 500 ml of salt solution of strengths 10%, 22%, and 32%, respectively. Now, 100 ml of the solution in vessel A is transferred to vessel B. Then, 100 ml of the solution in vessel B is transferred to vessel C. Finally, 100 ml of the solution in vessel C is transferred to vessel A. The strength, in percentage, of the resulting solution in vessel A is

Ans

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

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891687681**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **3**

Q.10 In an examination, the score of A was 10% less than that of B, the score of B was 25% more than that of C, and the score of C was 20% less than that of D. If A scored 72, then the score of D was

Case Sensitivity: No

Answer Type: Equal

Possible Answer: 80

Given Answer : **80**

Question Type : **SA**
Question ID : **4891687667**
Status : **Answered**

Q.11 In a triangle ABC, medians AD and BE are perpendicular to each other, and have lengths 12 cm and 9 cm, respectively. Then, the area of triangle ABC, in sq cm, is

Ans

1. 78
2. 72
3. 68
4. 80

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891687863**
Status : **Not Answered**
Chosen Option : **--**

Q.12 The number of common terms in the two sequences: 15, 19, 23, 27, ... , 415 and 14, 19, 24, 29, . . . , 464 is

Ans

1. 19
2. 18
3. 20
4. 21

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891687877**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **3**

Q.13 John gets Rs 57 per hour of regular work and Rs 114 per hour of overtime work. He works altogether 172 hours and his income from overtime hours is 15% of his income from regular hours. Then, for how many hours did he work overtime?

Case Sensitivity: No

Answer Type: Equal

Possible Answer: 12

Given Answer : **12**

Question Type : **SA**
Question ID : **4891687669**
Status : **Answered**

Q.14 Let ABC be a right-angled triangle with hypotenuse BC of length 20 cm. If AP is perpendicular on BC, then the maximum possible length of AP, in cm, is

Ans
1. 5
2. 10
3. $6\sqrt{2}$
4. $8\sqrt{2}$

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891687800**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **2**

Q.15 Let A be a real number. Then the roots of the equation $x^2 - 4x - \log_2 A = 0$ are real and distinct if and only if

Ans
1. A > 1/8
2. A > 1/16
3. A < 1/8
4. A < 1/16

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891687610**
Status : **Not Answered**
Chosen Option : **--**

Q.16 The average of 30 integers is 5. Among these 30 integers, there are exactly 20 which do not exceed 5. What is the highest possible value of the average of these 20 integers?

Ans
1. 3.5
2. 4.5
3. 4
4. 5

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891687914**

Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **2**

Q.17 **The salaries of Ramesh, Ganesh and Rajesh were in the ratio 6:5:7 in 2010, and in the ratio 3:4:3 in 2015. If Ramesh's salary increased by 25% during 2010-2015, then the percentage increase in Rajesh's salary during this period is closest to**

Ans
1. 9
2. 7
3. 8
4. 10

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891687688**
Status : **Not Answered**
Chosen Option : **--**

Q.18 **Mukesh purchased 10 bicycles in 2017, all at the same price. He sold six of these at a profit of 25% and the remaining four at a loss of 25%. If he made a total profit of Rs. 2000, then his purchase price of a bicycle, in Rupees, was**

Ans
1. 4000
2. 8000
3. 6000
4. 2000

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891687543**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **1**

Q.19
Let $a_1, a_2, \ldots$ be integers such that

$a_1 - a_2 + a_3 - a_4 + \cdots + (-1)^{n-1} a_n = n$, for all $n \geq 1$.

Then $a_{51} + a_{52} + \cdots + a_{1023}$ equals

Ans

1. 0 ✗
2. −1 ✗
3. 1 ✓
4. 10 ✗

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891687544**
Status : **Not Answered**
Chosen Option : **--**

Q.20 **In a six-digit number, the sixth, that is, the rightmost, digit is the sum of the first three digits, the fifth digit is the sum of first two digits, the third digit is equal to the first digit, the second digit is twice the first digit and the fourth digit is the sum of fifth and sixth digits. Then, the largest possible value of the fourth digit is**

Case Sensitivity: No

Answer Type: Equal

Possible Answer: 7

Given Answer : **--**

Question Type : **SA**
Question ID : **4891687696**
Status : **Not Answered**

Q.21 **How many factors of 2^4 x 3^5 x 10^4 are perfect squares which are greater than 1?**

Case Sensitivity: No

Answer Type: Equal

Possible Answer: 44

Given Answer : **--**

Question Type : **SA**
Question ID : **4891687638**
Status : **Not Answered**

Q.22 **A cyclist leaves A at 10 am and reaches B at 11 am. Starting from 10:01 am, every minute a motor cycle leaves A and moves towards B. Forty-five such motor cycles**

reach B by 11 am. All motor cycles have the same speed. If the cyclist had doubled his speed, how many motor cycles would have reached B by the time the cyclist reached B?

Ans

1. 22
2. 23
3. 20
4. 15

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891687801**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **4**

Q.23 **Let A and B be two regular polygons having a and b sides, respectively. If b = 2a and each interior angle of B is 3/2 times each interior angle of A, then each interior angle, in degrees, of a regular polygon with a + b sides is**

Case Sensitivity: No

Answer Type: Equal

Possible Answer: 150

Given Answer : **--**

Question Type : **SA**
Question ID : **4891687631**
Status : **Not Answered**

Q.24 **Anil alone can do a job in 20 days while Sunil alone can do it in 40 days. Anil starts the job, and after 3 days, Sunil joins him. Again, after a few more days, Bimal joins them and they together finish the job. If Bimal has done 10% of the job, then in how many days was the job done?**

Ans

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

Question Type : **MCQ**

Question ID : **4891687611**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **3**

Q.25 **The quadratic equation $x^2 + bx + c = 0$ has two roots 4a and 3a, where a is an integer. Which of the following is a possible value of $b^2 + c$?**

Ans
1. 427
2. 3721
3. 361
4. 549

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891687598**
Status : **Not Answered**
Chosen Option : **--**

Q.26 **Amal invests Rs 12000 at 8% interest, compounded annually, and Rs 10000 at 6% interest, compounded semi-annually, both investments being for one year. Bimal invests his money at 7.5% simple interest for one year. If Amal and Bimal get the same amount of interest, then the amount, in Rupees, invested by Bimal is**

Case Sensitivity: No

Answer Type: Equal

Possible Answer: 20920

Given Answer : **29280**

Question Type : **SA**
Question ID : **4891687670**
Status : **Answered**

Q.27 What is the largest positive integer n such that $\frac{n^2+7n+12}{n^2-n-12}$ is also a positive integer?

Ans
1. 16
2. 6

3. 8

4. 12

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891687586**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **4**

Q.28 Two ants A and B start from a point P on a circle at the same time, with A moving clock-wise and B moving anti-clockwise. They meet for the first time at 10:00 am when A has covered 60% of the track. If A returns to P at 10:12 am, then B returns to P at

Ans

1. 10:18 am

2. 10:27 am

3. 10:25 am

4. 10:45 am

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891687567**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **2**

Q.29 A man makes complete use of 405 cc of iron, 783 cc of aluminium, and 351 cc of copper to make a number of solid right circular cylinders of each type of metal. These cylinders have the same volume and each of these has radius 3 cm. If the total number of cylinders is to be kept at a minimum, then the total surface area of all these cylinders, in sq cm, is

Ans

1. 8464π

2. $1026(1 + \pi)$

3. 928π

4. $1044(4 + \pi)$

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891687613**
Status : **Not Answered**
Chosen Option : **--**

Q.30 In an examination, Rama's score was one-twelfth of the sum of the scores of Mohan and Anjali. After a review, the score of each of them increased by 6. The revised scores of Anjali, Mohan, and Rama were in the ratio 11:10:3. Then Anjali's score exceeded Rama's score by

Ans

1. 26
2. 35
3. 24
4. 32 ✔

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891687679**
Status : **Not Answered**
Chosen Option : **--**

Q.31 The base of a regular pyramid is a square and each of the other four sides is an equilateral triangle, length of each side being 20 cm. The vertical height of the pyramid, in cm, is

Ans

1. 12
2. $8\sqrt{3}$
3. $5\sqrt{5}$
4. $10\sqrt{2}$ ✔

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891687682**
Status : **Not Answered**
Chosen Option : **--**

Q.32 Let *f* be a function such that *f* (mn) = *f* (m) *f* (n) for every positive integers m and n. If *f* (1), *f* (2) and *f* (3) are positive integers, *f* (1) < *f* (2), and *f* (24) = 54, then *f* (18) equals

Case Sensitivity: No

Answer Type: Equal

Possible Answer: 12

Given Answer : **--**

Question Type : **SA**
Question ID : **4891687668**
Status : **Not Answered**

Q.33 **John jogs on track A at 6 kmph and Mary jogs on track B at 7.5 kmph. The total length of tracks A and B is 325 metres. While John makes 9 rounds of track A, Mary makes 5 rounds of track B. In how many seconds will Mary make one round of track A?**

Case Sensitivity: No

Answer Type: Equal

Possible Answer: 48

Given Answer : --

Question Type : **SA**
Question ID : **4891687695**
Status : **Not Answered**

Q.34 How many pairs (m, n) of positive integers satisfy the equation $m^2 + 105 = n^2$?

Case Sensitivity: No

Answer Type: Equal

Possible Answer: 4

Given Answer : --

Question Type : **SA**
Question ID : **4891688276**
Status : **Not Answered**

CAT 2019

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Section : **VARC**

Comprehension:

In the past, credit for telling the tale of Aladdin has often gone to Antoine Galland . . . the first European translator of . . . Arabian Nights [which] started as a series of translations of an incomplete manuscript of a medieval Arabic story collection. . . But, though those tales were of medieval origin, Aladdin may be a more recent invention. Scholars have not found a manuscript of the story that predates the version published in 1712 by Galland, who wrote in his diary that he first heard the tale from a Syrian storyteller from Aleppo named Hanna Diyab . . .

Despite the fantastical elements of the story, scholars now think the main character may actually be based on a real person's real experiences. . . . Though Galland never credited Diyab in his published translations of the Arabian Nights stories, Diyab wrote something of his own: a travelogue penned in the mid-18th century. In it, he recalls telling Galland the story of Aladdin [and] describes his own hard-knocks upbringing and the way he marveled at the extravagance of Versailles. The descriptions he uses were very similar to the descriptions of the lavish palace that ended up in Galland's version of the Aladdin story. [Therefore, author Paulo Lemos] Horta believes that "Aladdin might be the young Arab Maronite from Aleppo, marveling at the jewels and riches of Versailles." . . .

For 300 years, scholars thought that the rags-to-riches story of Aladdin might have been inspired by the plots of French fairy tales that came out around the same time, or that the story was invented in that 18th century period as a byproduct of French Orientalism, a fascination with stereotypical exotic Middle Eastern luxuries that was prevalent then. The idea that Diyab might have based it on his own life — the experiences of a Middle Eastern man encountering the French, not vice-versa — flips the script. [According to Horta,] "Diyab was ideally placed to embody the overlapping world of East and West, blending the storytelling traditions of his homeland with his youthful observations of the wonder of 18th-century France." . . .

To the scholars who study the tale, its narrative drama isn't the only reason storytellers keep finding reason to return to Aladdin. It reflects not only "a history of the French and the Middle East, but also [a story about] Middle Easterners coming to Paris and that speaks to our world today," as Horta puts it. "The day Diyab told the story of Aladdin to Galland, there were riots due to food shortages during the winter and spring of 1708 to 1709, and Diyab was sensitive to those people in a way that Galland is not. When you read this diary, you see this solidarity among the Arabs who were in Paris at the time. . . . There is little in the writings of Galland that would suggest that he was capable of developing a character like Aladdin with sympathy, but Diyab's memoir reveals a narrator adept at capturing the distinctive psychology of a young protagonist, as well as recognizing the kinds of injustices and opportunities that can transform the path of any youthful adventurer."

SubQuestion No : 1

Q.1 All of the following serve as evidence for the character of Aladdin being based on Hanna Diyab EXCEPT:

Ans

✗ 1. Diyab's cosmopolitanism and cross-cultural experience.

✗ 2. Diyab's humble origins and class struggles, as recounted in his travelogue.

✗ 3. Diyab's description of the wealth of Versailles in his travelogue.

✓ 4. Diyab's narration of the original story to Galland.

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891688003**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **1**

Comprehension:

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SubQuestion No : 2

Q.2 The author of the passage is most likely to agree with which of the following explanations for the origins of the story of Aladdin?

Ans

✗ 1. Galland derived the story of Aladdin from Diyab's travelogue in which he recounts his fascination with the wealth of Versailles.

✗ 2. The story of Aladdin has its origins in an undiscovered, incomplete manuscript of a medieval Arabic collection of stories.

✓ 3. Basing it on his own life experiences, Diyab transmitted the story of Aladdin to Galland who included it in Arabian Nights.

✗ 4. Galland received the story of Aladdin from Diyab who, in turn, found it in an incomplete medieval manuscript.

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891688007**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **3**

Comprehension:

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SubQuestion No : 3

Q.3 Which of the following, if true, would invalidate the inversion that the phrase "flips the script" refers to?

Ans

1. Diyab's travelogue described the affluence of the French city of Bordeaux, instead of Versailles.
2. The French fairy tales of the eighteenth century did not have rags-to-riches plot lines like that of the tale of Aladdin.
3. The description of opulence in Hanna Diyab's and Antoine Galland's narratives bore no resemblance to each other.
4. Galland acknowledged in the published translations of Arabian Nights that he heard the story of Aladdin from Diyab.

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891688004**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **3**

Comprehension:

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SubQuestion No : 4

Q.4 Which of the following is the primary reason for why storytellers are still fascinated by the story of Aladdin?

Ans

✔ 1. The traveller's experience that inspired the tale of Aladdin resonates even today.

✘ 2. The tale of Aladdin documents the history of Europe and Middle East.

✘ 3. The archetype of the rags-to-riches story of Aladdin makes it popular even today.

✘ 4. The story of Aladdin is evidence of the eighteenth century French Orientalist attitude.

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891688005**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **3**

Comprehension:

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SubQuestion No : 5

Q.5 Which of the following does not contribute to the passage's claim about the authorship of Aladdin?

Ans

✘ 1. The narrative sensibility of Diyab's travelogue.

✘ 2. The depiction of the affluence of Versailles in Diyab's travelogue.

✘ 3. Galland's acknowledgment of Diyab in his diary.

✔ 4. The story-line of many French fairy tales of the 18th century.

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891688006**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **4**

Comprehension:

Contemporary internet shopping conjures a perfect storm of choice anxiety. Research has consistently held that people who are presented with a few options make better, easier

decisions than those presented with many. . . . Helping consumers figure out what to buy amid an endless sea of choice online has become a cottage industry unto itself. Many brands and retailers now wield marketing buzzwords such as curation, differentiation, and discovery as they attempt to sell an assortment of stuff targeted to their ideal customer. Companies find such shoppers through the data gold mine of digital advertising, which can catalog people by gender, income level, personal interests, and more. Since Americans have lost the ability to sort through the sheer volume of the consumer choices available to them, a ghost now has to be in the retail machine, whether it's an algorithm, an influencer, or some snazzy ad tech to help a product follow you around the internet. Indeed, choice fatigue is one reason so many people gravitate toward lifestyle influencers on Instagram—the relentlessly chic young moms and perpetually vacationing 20-somethings—who present an aspirational worldview, and then recommend the products and services that help achieve it. . . .
For a relatively new class of consumer-products start-ups, there's another method entirely. Instead of making sense of a sea of existing stuff, these companies claim to disrupt stuff as Americans know it. Casper (mattresses), Glossier (makeup), Away (suitcases), and many others have sprouted up to offer consumers freedom from choice: The companies have a few aesthetically pleasing and supposedly highly functional options, usually at mid-range prices. They're selling nice things, but maybe more importantly, they're selling a confidence in those things, and an ability to opt out of the stuff rat race. . . .

One-thousand-dollar mattresses and $300 suitcases might solve choice anxiety for a certain tier of consumer, but the companies that sell them, along with those that attempt to massage the larger stuff economy into something navigable, are still just working within a consumer market that's broken in systemic ways. The presence of so much stuff in America might be more valuable if it were more evenly distributed, but stuff's creators tend to focus their energy on those who already have plenty. As options have expanded for people with disposable income, the opportunity to buy even basic things such as fresh food or quality diapers has contracted for much of America's lower classes.

For start-ups that promise accessible simplicity, their very structure still might eventually push them toward overwhelming variety. Most of these companies are based on hundreds of millions of dollars of venture capital, the investors of which tend to expect a steep growth rate that can't be achieved by selling one great mattress or one great sneaker. Casper has expanded into bedroom furniture and bed linens. Glossier, after years of marketing itself as no-makeup makeup that requires little skill to apply, recently launched a full line of glittering color cosmetics. There may be no way to opt out of stuff by buying into the right thing.

SubQuestion No : 6

Q.6 Which of the following hypothetical statements would add the least depth to the author's prediction of the fate of start-ups offering few product options?

Ans

✔ 1. An exponential surge in their sales enables start-ups to meet their desired profit goals without expanding their product catalogue.

✘ 2. With the motive of promoting certain rival companies, the government decides to double the tax-rates for these start-ups.

✘ 3. With Casper and Glossier venturing into new product ranges, their regular customers start losing trust in the companies and their products.

✘ 4. Start-ups with few product options are no exception to the American consumer market that is deeply divided along class lines.

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891687989**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **3**

Comprehension:

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SubQuestion No : 7

Q.7 Which one of the following best sums up the overall purpose of the examples of Casper and Glossier in the passage?

Ans

1. They are increasing the purchasing power of poor Americans.
2. They are exceptions to a dominant trend in consumer markets.
3. They are facilitating a uniform distribution of commodities in the market.
4. They might transform into what they were exceptions to.

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891687985**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **4**

Comprehension:

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SubQuestion No : 8

Q.8 A new food brand plans to launch a series of products in the American market. Which of the following product plans is most likely to be supported by the author of the passage?

Ans

1. A range of 10 products priced between $5 and $10.
2. A range of 25 products priced between $10 and $25.

3. A range of 25 products priced between $5 and $10.

4. A range of 10 products priced between $10 and $25.

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891687986**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **1**

Comprehension:

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SubQuestion No : 9

Q.9 All of the following, IF TRUE, would weaken the author's claims EXCEPT:

Ans

1. product options increased market competition, bringing down the prices of commodities, which, in turn, increased purchasing power of the poor.

2. the annual sales growth of companies with fewer product options were higher than that of companies which curated their products for target consumers.

3. the annual sale of companies that hired lifestyle influencers on Instagram for marketing their products were 40% less than those that did not.

4. the empowerment felt by purchasers in buying a commodity were directly proportional to the number of options they could choose from.

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891687988**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **2**

Comprehension:

Contemporary internet shopping conjures a perfect storm of choice anxiety. Research has consistently held that people who are presented with a few options make better, easier decisions than those presented with many. . . . Helping consumers figure out what to buy amid an endless sea of choice online has become a cottage industry unto itself. Many brands and retailers now wield marketing buzzwords such as curation, differentiation, and discovery as they attempt to sell an assortment of stuff targeted to their ideal customer. Companies find such shoppers through the data gold mine of digital advertising, which can catalog people by gender, income level, personal interests, and more. Since Americans have lost the ability to sort through the sheer volume of the consumer choices available to them, a ghost now has to

be in the retail machine, whether it's an algorithm, an influencer, or some snazzy ad tech to help a product follow you around the internet. Indeed, choice fatigue is one reason so many people gravitate toward lifestyle influencers on Instagram—the relentlessly chic young moms and perpetually vacationing 20-somethings—who present an aspirational worldview, and then recommend the products and services that help achieve it. . . .
For a relatively new class of consumer-products start-ups, there's another method entirely. Instead of making sense of a sea of existing stuff, these companies claim to disrupt stuff as Americans know it. Casper (mattresses), Glossier (makeup), Away (suitcases), and many others have sprouted up to offer consumers freedom from choice: The companies have a few aesthetically pleasing and supposedly highly functional options, usually at mid-range prices. They're selling nice things, but maybe more importantly, they're selling a confidence in those things, and an ability to opt out of the stuff rat race. . . .

One-thousand-dollar mattresses and $300 suitcases might solve choice anxiety for a certain tier of consumer, but the companies that sell them, along with those that attempt to massage the larger stuff economy into something navigable, are still just working within a consumer market that's broken in systemic ways. The presence of so much stuff in America might be more valuable if it were more evenly distributed, but stuff's creators tend to focus their energy on those who already have plenty. As options have expanded for people with disposable income, the opportunity to buy even basic things such as fresh food or quality diapers has contracted for much of America's lower classes.

For start-ups that promise accessible simplicity, their very structure still might eventually push them toward overwhelming variety. Most of these companies are based on hundreds of millions of dollars of venture capital, the investors of which tend to expect a steep growth rate that can't be achieved by selling one great mattress or one great sneaker. Casper has expanded into bedroom furniture and bed linens. Glossier, after years of marketing itself as no-makeup makeup that requires little skill to apply, recently launched a full line of glittering color cosmetics. There may be no way to opt out of stuff by buying into the right thing.

SubQuestion No : 10

Q.10 Based on the passage, all of the following can be inferred about consumer behaviour EXCEPT that:

Ans

✗ 1. too many options have made it difficult for consumers to trust products.

✗ 2. consumers are susceptible to marketing images that they see on social media.

✗ 3. having too many product options can be overwhelming for consumers.

✓ 4. consumers tend to prefer products by start-ups over those by established companies.

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891687987**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **4**

Comprehension:

Scientists recently discovered that Emperor Penguins—one of Antarctica's most celebrated species—employ a particularly unusual technique for surviving the daily chill. As detailed in an article published today in the journal Biology Letters, the birds minimize heat loss by keeping the outer surface of their plumage below the temperature of the surrounding air. At the same time, the penguins' thick plumage insulates their body and keeps it toasty. . . .

The researchers analyzed thermographic images . . . taken over roughly a month during June 2008. During that period, the average air temperature was 0.32 degrees Fahrenheit. At the same time, the majority of the plumage covering the penguins' bodies was even colder: the surface of their warmest body part, their feet, was an average 1.76 degrees Fahrenheit, but the plumage on their heads, chests and backs were -1.84, -7.24 and -9.76 degrees Fahrenheit respectively. Overall, nearly the entire outer surface of the penguins' bodies was below freezing at all times, except for their eyes and beaks. The scientists also used a computer simulation to determine how much heat was lost or gained from each part of the body—and discovered that by keeping their outer surface below air temperature, the birds might paradoxically be able to draw very slight amounts of heat from the air around them. The key to their trick is the difference between two different types of heat transfer: radiation and convection.

The penguins do lose internal body heat to the surrounding air through thermal radiation, just as our bodies do on a cold day. Because their bodies (but not surface plumage) are warmer than the surrounding air, heat gradually radiates outward over time, moving from a warmer material to a colder one. To maintain body temperature while losing heat, penguins, like all warm-blooded animals, rely on the metabolism of food. The penguins, though, have an additional strategy. Since their outer plumage is even colder than the air, the simulation showed that they might gain back a little of this heat through thermal convection—the transfer of heat via the movement of a fluid (in this case, the air). As the cold Antarctic air cycles around their bodies, slightly warmer air comes into contact with the plumage and donates minute amounts of heat back to the penguins, then cycles away at a slightly colder temperature.

Most of this heat, the researchers note, probably doesn't make it all the way through the plumage and back to the penguins' bodies, but it could make a slight difference. At the very least, the method by which a penguin's plumage wicks heat from the bitterly cold air that surrounds it helps to cancel out some of the heat that's radiating from its interior. And given the Emperors' unusually demanding breeding cycle, every bit of warmth counts. . . . Since [penguins trek as far as 75 miles to the coast to breed and male penguins] don't eat anything during [the incubation period of 64 days], conserving calories by giving up as little heat as possible is absolutely crucial.

SubQuestion No : 11

Q.11 In the last sentence of paragraph 3, "slightly warmer air" and "at a slightly colder temperature" refer to ______ AND ______ respectively:

Ans

1. the air inside penguins' bodies kept warm because of metabolism of food AND the fall in temperature of the body air after it transfers some heat to the plumage.
2. the cold Antarctic air which becomes warmer because of the heat radiated out from penguins' bodies AND the fall in temperature of the surrounding air after thermal convection.
3. the air trapped in the plumage which is warmer than the Antarctic air AND the fall in temperature of the trapped plumage air after it radiates out some heat.
4. the cold Antarctic air whose temperature is higher than that of the plumage AND the fall in temperature of the Antarctic air after it has transmitted some heat to the plumage.

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891688071**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **4**

Comprehension:

Scientists recently discovered that Emperor Penguins—one of Antarctica's most celebrated species—employ a particularly unusual technique for surviving the daily chill. As detailed in an article published today in the journal Biology Letters, the birds minimize heat loss by keeping the outer surface of their plumage below the temperature of the surrounding air. At the same time, the penguins' thick plumage insulates their body and keeps it toasty. . . .

The researchers analyzed thermographic images . . . taken over roughly a month during June 2008. During that period, the average air temperature was 0.32 degrees Fahrenheit. At the same time, the majority of the plumage covering the penguins' bodies was even colder: the surface of their warmest body part, their feet, was an average 1.76 degrees Fahrenheit, but the plumage on their heads, chests and backs were -1.84, -7.24 and -9.76 degrees Fahrenheit respectively. Overall, nearly the entire outer surface of the penguins' bodies was below freezing at all times, except for their eyes and beaks. The scientists also used a computer simulation to determine how much heat was lost or gained from each part of the body—and discovered that by keeping their outer surface below air temperature, the birds might paradoxically be able to draw very slight amounts of heat from the air around them. The key to their trick is the difference between two different types of heat transfer: radiation and convection.

The penguins do lose internal body heat to the surrounding air through thermal radiation, just as our bodies do on a cold day. Because their bodies (but not surface plumage) are warmer than the surrounding air, heat gradually radiates outward over time, moving from a warmer material to a colder one. To maintain body temperature while losing heat, penguins, like all warm-blooded animals, rely on the metabolism of food. The penguins, though, have an additional strategy. Since their outer plumage is even colder than the air, the simulation showed that they might gain back a little of this heat through thermal convection—the transfer of heat via the movement of a fluid (in this case, the air). As the cold Antarctic air cycles around their bodies, slightly warmer air comes into contact with the plumage and donates minute amounts of heat back to the penguins, then cycles away at a slightly colder temperature.

Most of this heat, the researchers note, probably doesn't make it all the way through the plumage and back to the penguins' bodies, but it could make a slight difference. At the very least, the method by which a penguin's plumage wicks heat from the bitterly cold air that surrounds it helps to cancel out some of the heat that's radiating from its interior. And given the Emperors' unusually demanding breeding cycle, every bit of warmth counts. . . . Since [penguins trek as far as 75 miles to the coast to breed and male penguins] don't eat anything during [the incubation period of 64 days], conserving calories by giving up as little heat as possible is absolutely crucial.

SubQuestion No : 12

Q.12 Which of the following best explains the purpose of the word "paradoxically" as used by the author?

Ans

1. Keeping their body colder helps penguins keep their plumage warmer.
2. Keeping a part of their body colder helps penguins keep their bodies warmer.
3. Heat gain through radiation happens despite the heat loss through convection.
4. Heat loss through radiation happens despite the heat gain through convection.

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891688068**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **2**

Comprehension:

Scientists recently discovered that Emperor Penguins—one of Antarctica's most celebrated species—employ a particularly unusual technique for surviving the daily chill. As detailed in an article published today in the journal Biology Letters, the birds minimize heat loss by keeping the outer surface of their plumage below the temperature of the surrounding air. At the same time, the penguins' thick plumage insulates their body and keeps it toasty. . . .

The researchers analyzed thermographic images . . . taken over roughly a month during June 2008. During that period, the average air temperature was 0.32 degrees Fahrenheit. At the same time, the majority of the plumage covering the penguins' bodies was even colder: the surface of their warmest body part, their feet, was an average 1.76 degrees Fahrenheit, but the plumage on their heads, chests and backs were -1.84, -7.24 and -9.76 degrees Fahrenheit respectively. Overall, nearly the entire outer surface of the penguins' bodies was below freezing at all times, except for their eyes and beaks. The scientists also used a computer simulation to determine how much heat was lost or gained from each part of the body—and discovered that by keeping their outer surface below air temperature, the birds might paradoxically be able to draw very slight amounts of heat from the air around them. The key to their trick is the difference between two different types of heat transfer: radiation and convection.

The penguins do lose internal body heat to the surrounding air through thermal radiation, just as our bodies do on a cold day. Because their bodies (but not surface plumage) are warmer than the surrounding air, heat gradually radiates outward over time, moving from a warmer material to a colder one. To maintain body temperature while losing heat, penguins, like all warm-blooded animals, rely on the metabolism of food. The penguins, though, have an additional strategy. Since their outer plumage is even colder than the air, the simulation showed that they might gain back a little of this heat through thermal convection—the transfer of heat via the movement of a fluid (in this case, the air). As the cold Antarctic air cycles around their bodies, slightly warmer air comes into contact with the plumage and donates minute amounts of heat back to the penguins, then cycles away at a slightly colder temperature.

Most of this heat, the researchers note, probably doesn't make it all the way through the plumage and back to the penguins' bodies, but it could make a slight difference. At the very least, the method by which a penguin's plumage wicks heat from the bitterly cold air that surrounds it helps to cancel out some of the heat that's radiating from its interior. And given the Emperors' unusually demanding breeding cycle, every bit of warmth counts. . . . Since [penguins trek as far as 75 miles to the coast to breed and male penguins] don't eat anything during [the incubation period of 64 days], conserving calories by giving up as little heat as possible is absolutely crucial.

SubQuestion No : 13

Q.13 All of the following, if true, would negate the findings of the study reported in the passage EXCEPT:

Ans

✗ 1. the penguins' plumage were made of a material that did not allow any heat transfer through convection or radiation.

✗ 2. the average air temperature recorded during the month of June 2008 in the area of study were –10 degrees Fahrenheit.

✗ 3. the temperature of the plumage on the penguins' heads, chests and backs were found to be 1.84, 7.24 and 9.76 degrees Fahrenheit respectively.

✓ 4. the average temperature of the feet of penguins in the month of June 2008 were found to be 2.76 degrees Fahrenheit.

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891688067**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **4**

Comprehension:

Scientists recently discovered that Emperor Penguins—one of Antarctica's most celebrated species—employ a particularly unusual technique for surviving the daily chill. As detailed in an article published today in the journal Biology Letters, the birds minimize heat loss by keeping the outer surface of their plumage below the temperature of the surrounding air. At the same time, the penguins' thick plumage insulates their body and keeps it toasty. . . .

The researchers analyzed thermographic images . . . taken over roughly a month during June 2008. During that period, the average air temperature was 0.32 degrees Fahrenheit. At the same time, the majority of the plumage covering the penguins' bodies was even colder: the surface of their warmest body part, their feet, was an average 1.76 degrees Fahrenheit, but the plumage on their heads, chests and backs were -1.84, -7.24 and -9.76 degrees Fahrenheit respectively. Overall, nearly the entire outer surface of the penguins' bodies was

below freezing at all times, except for their eyes and beaks. The scientists also used a computer simulation to determine how much heat was lost or gained from each part of the body—and discovered that by keeping their outer surface below air temperature, the birds might paradoxically be able to draw very slight amounts of heat from the air around them. The key to their trick is the difference between two different types of heat transfer: radiation and convection.

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SubQuestion No : 14

Q.14 Which of the following can be responsible for Emperor Penguins losing body heat?

Ans

1. Food metabolism.
2. Reproduction process.
3. Plumage.
4. Thermal convection.

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891688069**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **2**

Comprehension:

"Free of the taint of manufacture" – that phrase, in particular, is heavily loaded with the ideology of what the Victorian socialist William Morris called the "anti-scrape", or an anti-capitalist conservationism (not conservatism) that solaced itself with the vision of a pre-industrial golden age. In Britain, folk may often appear a cosy, fossilised form, but when you look more closely, the idea of folk – who has the right to sing it, dance it, invoke it, collect it, belong to it or appropriate it for political or cultural ends – has always been contested territory. . . .

In our own time, though, the word "folk" . . . has achieved the rare distinction of occupying fashionable and unfashionable status simultaneously. Just as the effusive floral prints of the radical William Morris now cover genteel sofas, so the revolutionary intentions of many folk historians and revivalists have led to music that is commonly regarded as parochial and conservative. And yet – as newspaper columns periodically rejoice – folk is hip again, influencing artists, clothing and furniture designers, celebrated at music festivals, awards ceremonies and on TV, reissued on countless record labels. Folk is a sonic "shabby chic", containing elements of the uncanny and eerie, as well as an antique veneer, a whiff of Britain's heathen dark ages. The very obscurity and anonymity of folk music's origins open up space for rampant imaginative fancies. . . .

[Cecil Sharp, who wrote about this subject, believed that] folk songs existed in constant transformation, a living example of an art form in a perpetual state of renewal. "One man sings a song, and then others sing it after him, changing what they do not like" is the most concise summary of his conclusions on its origins. He compared each rendition of a ballad to an acorn falling from an oak tree; every subsequent iteration sows the song anew. But there is tension in newness. In the late 1960s, purists were suspicious of folk songs recast in rock idioms. Electrification, however, comes in many forms. For the early-20th-century composers such as Vaughan Williams and Holst, there were thunderbolts of inspiration from oriental mysticism, angular modernism and the body blow of the first world war, as well as input from the rediscovered folk tradition itself.

For the second wave of folk revivalists, such as Ewan MacColl and AL Lloyd, starting in the 40s, the vital spark was communism's dream of a post-revolutionary New Jerusalem. For their younger successors in the 60s, who thronged the folk clubs set up by the old guard, the lyrical freedom of Dylan and the unchained melodies of psychedelia created the conditions for folk-rock's own golden age, a brief Indian summer that lasted from about 1969 to 1971. . . . Four decades on, even that progressive period has become just one more era ripe for fashionable emulation and pastiche. The idea of a folk tradition being exclusively confined to oral transmission has become a much looser, less severely guarded concept. Recorded music and television, for today's metropolitan generation, are where the equivalent of folk memories are seeded. . . .

SubQuestion No : 15

Q.15 The author says that folk "may often appear a cosy, fossilised form" because:

Ans

✔ 1. of its nostalgic association with a pre-industrial past.

✘ 2. it has been arrogated for various political and cultural purposes.

✘ 3. folk is a sonic "shabby chic" with an antique veneer.

✘ 4. the notion of folk has led to several debates and disagreements.

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891687995**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **1**

Comprehension:

"Free of the taint of manufacture" – that phrase, in particular, is heavily loaded with the ideology of what the Victorian socialist William Morris called the "anti-scrape", or an anti-capitalist conservationism (not conservatism) that solaced itself with the vision of a pre-industrial golden age. In Britain, folk may often appear a cosy, fossilised form, but when you look more closely, the idea of folk – who has the right to sing it, dance it, invoke it, collect it, belong to it or appropriate it for political or cultural ends – has always been contested territory. . . .

In our own time, though, the word "folk" . . . has achieved the rare distinction of occupying fashionable and unfashionable status simultaneously. Just as the effusive floral prints of the radical William Morris now cover genteel sofas, so the revolutionary intentions of many folk historians and revivalists have led to music that is commonly regarded as parochial and conservative. And yet – as newspaper columns periodically rejoice – folk is hip again, influencing artists, clothing and furniture designers, celebrated at music festivals, awards ceremonies and on TV, reissued on countless record labels. Folk is a sonic "shabby chic", containing elements of the uncanny and eerie, as well as an antique veneer, a whiff of Britain's heathen dark ages. The very obscurity and anonymity of folk music's origins open up space for rampant imaginative fancies. . . .

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For the second wave of folk revivalists, such as Ewan MacColl and AL Lloyd, starting in the 40s, the vital spark was communism's dream of a post-revolutionary New Jerusalem. For their younger successors in the 60s, who thronged the folk clubs set up by the old guard, the lyrical freedom of Dylan and the unchained melodies of psychedelia created the conditions for folk-rock's own golden age, a brief Indian summer that lasted from about 1969 to 1971. . . . Four decades on, even that progressive period has become just one more era ripe for fashionable emulation and pastiche. The idea of a folk tradition being exclusively confined to oral transmission has become a much looser, less severely guarded concept. Recorded music and television, for today's metropolitan generation, are where the equivalent of folk memories are seeded. . . .

SubQuestion No : 16

Q.16 All of the following are causes for plurality and diversity within the British folk tradition EXCEPT:

Ans

✘ 1. the fluidity of folk forms owing to their history of oral mode of transmission.

✔ 2. paradoxically, folk forms are both popular and unpopular.

✘ 3. that British folk forms can be traced to the remote past of the country.

✘ 4. that British folk continues to have traces of pagan influence from the dark ages.

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891687991**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **4**

Comprehension:

"Free of the taint of manufacture" – that phrase, in particular, is heavily loaded with the ideology of what the Victorian socialist William Morris called the "anti-scrape", or an anti-capitalist conservationism (not conservatism) that solaced itself with the vision of a pre-industrial golden age. In Britain, folk may often appear a cosy, fossilised form, but when you look more closely, the idea of folk – who has the right to sing it, dance it, invoke it, collect it, belong to it or appropriate it for political or cultural ends – has always been contested territory. . . .

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SubQuestion No : 17

Q.17 At a conference on folk forms, the author of the passage is least likely to agree with which one of the following views?

Ans

1. The power of folk resides in its contradictory ability to influence and be influenced by the present while remaining rooted in the past.

2. Folk forms, despite their archaic origins, remain intellectually relevant in contemporary times.

3. Folk forms, in their ability to constantly adapt to the changing world, exhibit an unusual poise and homogeneity with each change.

4. The plurality and democratising impulse of folk forms emanate from the improvisation that its practitioners bring to it.

Question Type :	**MCQ**
Question ID :	**4891687994**
Status :	**Answered**
Chosen Option :	**3**

Comprehension:

"Free of the taint of manufacture" – that phrase, in particular, is heavily loaded with the ideology of what the Victorian socialist William Morris called the "anti-scrape", or an anti-capitalist conservationism (not conservatism) that solaced itself with the vision of a pre-industrial golden age. In Britain, folk may often appear a cosy, fossilised form, but when you look more closely, the idea of folk – who has the right to sing it, dance it, invoke it, collect it, belong to it or appropriate it for political or cultural ends – has always been contested territory. . . .

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SubQuestion No : 18

Q.18 The primary purpose of the reference to William Morris and his floral prints is to show:

Ans

1. the pervasive influence of folk on contemporary art, culture, and fashion.
2. that what is once regarded as radical in folk, can later be seen as conformist.
3. that what was once derided as genteel is now considered revolutionary.
4. that despite its archaic origins, folk continues to remain a popular tradition.

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891687992**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **2**

Comprehension:

"Free of the taint of manufacture" – that phrase, in particular, is heavily loaded with the ideology of what the Victorian socialist William Morris called the "anti-scrape", or an anti-capitalist conservationism (not conservatism) that solaced itself with the vision of a pre-industrial golden age. In Britain, folk may often appear a cosy, fossilised form, but when you look more closely, the idea of folk – who has the right to sing it, dance it, invoke it, collect it, belong to it or appropriate it for political or cultural ends – has always been contested territory. . . .

In our own time, though, the word "folk" . . . has achieved the rare distinction of occupying fashionable and unfashionable status simultaneously. Just as the effusive floral prints of the radical William Morris now cover genteel sofas, so the revolutionary intentions of many folk historians and revivalists have led to music that is commonly regarded as parochial and conservative. And yet – as newspaper columns periodically rejoice – folk is hip again, influencing artists, clothing and furniture designers, celebrated at music festivals, awards ceremonies and on TV, reissued on countless record labels. Folk is a sonic "shabby chic", containing elements of the uncanny and eerie, as well as an antique veneer, a whiff of Britain's heathen dark ages. The very obscurity and anonymity of folk music's origins open up space for rampant imaginative fancies. . . .

[Cecil Sharp, who wrote about this subject, believed that] folk songs existed in constant transformation, a living example of an art form in a perpetual state of renewal. "One man sings a song, and then others sing it after him, changing what they do not like" is the most concise summary of his conclusions on its origins. He compared each rendition of a ballad to an acorn falling from an oak tree; every subsequent iteration sows the song anew. But there is tension in newness. In the late 1960s, purists were suspicious of folk songs recast in rock idioms. Electrification, however, comes in many forms. For the early-20th-century composers such as Vaughan Williams and Holst, there were thunderbolts of inspiration from oriental mysticism, angular modernism and the body blow of the first world war, as well as input from the rediscovered folk tradition itself.

For the second wave of folk revivalists, such as Ewan MacColl and AL Lloyd, starting in the 40s, the vital spark was communism's dream of a post-revolutionary New Jerusalem. For their younger successors in the 60s, who thronged the folk clubs set up by the old guard, the lyrical freedom of Dylan and the unchained melodies of psychedelia created the conditions for folk-rock's own golden age, a brief Indian summer that lasted from about 1969 to 1971. . . . Four decades on, even that progressive period has become just one more era ripe for fashionable emulation and pastiche. The idea of a folk tradition being exclusively confined to oral transmission has become a much looser, less severely guarded concept. Recorded music and television, for today's metropolitan generation, are where the equivalent of folk memories are seeded. . . .

SubQuestion No : 19

Q.19 Which of the following statements about folk revivalism of the 1940s and 1960s cannot be inferred from the passage?

Ans

1. Freedom and rebellion were popular themes during the second wave of folk revivalism.

2. Electrification of music would not have happened without the influence of rock music.

3. Even though it led to folk-rock's golden age, it wasn't entirely free from critique.

4. It reinforced Cecil Sharp's observation about folk's constant transformation.

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891687993**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **2**

Comprehension:

As defined by the geographer Yi-Fu Tuan, topophilia is the affective bond between people and place. His 1974 book set forth a wide-ranging exploration of how the emotive ties with the material environment vary greatly from person to person and in intensity, subtlety, and mode of expression. Factors influencing one's depth of response to the environment include cultural background, gender, race, and historical circumstance, and Tuan also argued that there is a biological and sensory element. Topophilia might not be the strongest of human emotions—indeed, many people feel utterly indifferent toward the environments that shape their lives—but when activated it has the power to elevate a place to become the carrier of emotionally charged events or to be perceived as a symbol.

Aesthetic appreciation is one way in which people respond to the environment. A brilliantly colored rainbow after gloomy afternoon showers, a busy city street alive with human interaction—one might experience the beauty of such landscapes that had seemed quite ordinary only moments before or that are being newly discovered. This is quite the opposite of a second topophilic bond, namely that of the acquired taste for certain landscapes and places that one knows well. When a place is home, or when a space has become the locus of memories or the means of gaining a livelihood, it frequently evokes a deeper set of attachments than those predicated purely on the visual. A third response to the environment also depends on the human senses but may be tactile and olfactory, namely a delight in the feel and smell of air, water, and the earth.

Topophilia—and its very close conceptual twin, sense of place—is an experience that, however elusive, has inspired recent architects and planners. Most notably, new urbanism seeks to counter the perceived placelessness of modern suburbs and the decline of central cities through neo-traditional design motifs. Although motivated by good intentions, such attempts to create places rich in meaning are perhaps bound to disappoint. As Tuan noted, purely aesthetic responses often are suddenly revealed, but their intensity rarely is long-lasting. Topophilia is difficult to design for and impossible to quantify, and its most articulate interpreters have been self-reflective philosophers such as Henry David Thoreau, evoking a marvelously intricate sense of place at Walden Pond, and Tuan, describing his deep affinity for the desert.

Topophilia connotes a positive relationship, but it often is useful to explore the darker affiliations between people and place. Patriotism, literally meaning the love of one's terra patria or homeland, has long been cultivated by governing elites for a range of nationalist projects, including war preparation and ethnic cleansing. Residents of upscale residential developments have disclosed how important it is to maintain their community's distinct identity, often by casting themselves in a superior social position and by reinforcing class and racial differences. And just as a beloved landscape is suddenly revealed, so too may landscapes of fear cast a dark shadow over a place that makes one feel a sense of dread or anxiety—or topophobia.

SubQuestion No : 20

Q.20 The word "topophobia" in the passage is used:

Ans

1. to represent a feeling of dread towards particular spaces and places.

2. as a metaphor expressing the failure of the homeland to accommodate non-citizens.

3. to signify the fear of studying the complex discipline of topography.

4. to signify feelings of fear or anxiety towards topophilic people.

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891688150**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **1**

Comprehension:

As defined by the geographer Yi-Fu Tuan, topophilia is the affective bond between people and place. His 1974 book set forth a wide-ranging exploration of how the emotive ties with the material environment vary greatly from person to person and in intensity, subtlety, and mode of expression. Factors influencing one's depth of response to the environment include cultural background, gender, race, and historical circumstance, and Tuan also argued that there is a biological and sensory element. Topophilia might not be the strongest of human emotions—indeed, many people feel utterly indifferent toward the environments that shape their lives—but when activated it has the power to elevate a place to become the carrier of emotionally charged events or to be perceived as a symbol.

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SubQuestion No : 21

Q.21 In the last paragraph, the author uses the example of "Residents of upscale residential developments" to illustrate the:

Ans

✗ 1. introduction of nationalist projects by such elites to produce a sense of dread or topophobia.

✗ 2. manner in which environments are designed to minimise the social exclusion of their clientele.

✗ 3. sensitive response to race and class problems in upscale residential developments.

✓ 4. social exclusivism practised by such residents in order to enforce a sense of racial or class superiority.

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891688153**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **4**

Comprehension:

As defined by the geographer Yi-Fu Tuan, topophilia is the affective bond between people and place. His 1974 book set forth a wide-ranging exploration of how the emotive ties with the material environment vary greatly from person to person and in intensity, subtlety, and mode of expression. Factors influencing one's depth of response to the environment include cultural background, gender, race, and historical circumstance, and Tuan also argued that there is a biological and sensory element. Topophilia might not be the strongest of human emotions—indeed, many people feel utterly indifferent toward the environments that shape their lives—but when activated it has the power to elevate a place to become the carrier of emotionally charged events or to be perceived as a symbol.

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memories or the means of gaining a livelihood, it frequently evokes a deeper set of attachments than those predicated purely on the visual. A third response to the environment also depends on the human senses but may be tactile and olfactory, namely a delight in the feel and smell of air, water, and the earth.

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SubQuestion No : 22

Q.22 Which one of the following best captures the meaning of the statement, "Topophilia is difficult to design for and impossible to quantify . . ."?

Ans

1. Philosopher-architects are uniquely suited to develop topophilic design.
2. People's responses to their environment are usually subjective and so cannot be rendered in design.
3. Architects have to objectively quantify spaces and hence cannot be topophilic.
4. The deep anomie of modern urbanisation led to new urbanism's intricate sense of place.

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891688151**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **2**

Comprehension:

As defined by the geographer Yi-Fu Tuan, topophilia is the affective bond between people and place. His 1974 book set forth a wide-ranging exploration of how the emotive ties with the material environment vary greatly from person to person and in intensity, subtlety, and mode of expression. Factors influencing one's depth of response to the environment include cultural background, gender, race, and historical circumstance, and Tuan also argued that there is a biological and sensory element. Topophilia might not be the strongest of human emotions—indeed, many people feel utterly indifferent toward the environments that shape their lives—but when activated it has the power to elevate a place to become the carrier of emotionally charged events or to be perceived as a symbol.

Aesthetic appreciation is one way in which people respond to the environment. A brilliantly colored rainbow after gloomy afternoon showers, a busy city street alive with human interaction—one might experience the beauty of such landscapes that had seemed quite ordinary only moments before or that are being newly discovered. This is quite the opposite of a second topophilic bond, namely that of the acquired taste for certain landscapes and places that one knows well. When a place is home, or when a space has become the locus of memories or the means of gaining a livelihood, it frequently evokes a deeper set of attachments than those predicated purely on the visual. A third response to the environment also depends on the human senses but may be tactile and olfactory, namely a delight in the feel and smell of air, water, and the earth.

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SubQuestion No : 23

Q.23 Which one of the following comes closest in meaning to the author's understanding of topophilia?

Ans

1. The French are not overly patriotic, but they will refuse to use English as far as possible, even when they know it well.

2. The tendency of many cultures to represent their land as "motherland" or "fatherland" may be seen as an expression of their topophilia

3. Scientists have found that most creatures, including humans, are either born with or cultivate a strong sense of topography.

4. Nomadic societies are known to have the least affinity for the lands through which they traverse because they tend to be topophobic.

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891688154**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **2**

Comprehension:

As defined by the geographer Yi-Fu Tuan, topophilia is the affective bond between people and place. His 1974 book set forth a wide-ranging exploration of how the emotive ties with the material environment vary greatly from person to person and in intensity, subtlety, and mode of expression. Factors influencing one's depth of response to the environment include cultural background, gender, race, and historical circumstance, and Tuan also argued that there is a biological and sensory element. Topophilia might not be the strongest of human emotions—indeed, many people feel utterly indifferent toward the environments that shape their lives—but when activated it has the power to elevate a place to become the carrier of emotionally charged events or to be perceived as a symbol.

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Topophilia—and its very close conceptual twin, sense of place—is an experience that, however elusive, has inspired recent architects and planners. Most notably, new urbanism seeks to counter the perceived placelessness of modern suburbs and the decline of central cities through neo-traditional design motifs. Although motivated by good intentions, such attempts to create places rich in meaning are perhaps bound to disappoint. As Tuan noted, purely aesthetic responses often are suddenly revealed, but their intensity rarely is long-lasting. Topophilia is difficult to design for and impossible to quantify, and its most articulate interpreters have been self-reflective philosophers such as Henry David Thoreau, evoking a marvelously intricate sense of place at Walden Pond, and Tuan, describing his deep affinity for the desert.

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SubQuestion No : 24

Q.24 Which of the following statements, if true, could be seen as not contradicting the arguments in the passage?

Ans

1. Generally speaking, in a given culture, the ties of the people to their environment vary little in significance or intensity.

2. Patriotism, usually seen as a positive feeling, is presented by the author as a darker form of topophilia.

3. New Urbanism succeeded in those designs where architects collaborated with their clients.

4. The most important, even fundamental, response to our environment is our tactile and olfactory response.

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891688152**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **2**

Q.25 The passage given below is followed by four alternate summaries. Choose the option that best captures the essence of the passage.

Vance Packard's The Hidden Persuaders alerted the public to the psychoanalytical techniques used by the advertising industry. Its premise was that advertising agencies were using depth interviews to identify hidden consumer motivations, which were then used to entice consumers to buy goods. Critics and reporters often wrongly assumed that Packard was writing mainly about subliminal advertising. Packard never mentioned the word subliminal, however, and devoted very little space to discussions of "subthreshold" effects. Instead, his views largely aligned with the notion that individuals do not always have access to their conscious thoughts and can be persuaded by supraliminal messages without their knowledge.

Ans

1. Packard argued that advertising as a 'hidden persuasion' understands the hidden motivations of consumers and works at the subliminal level, on the subconscious level of the awareness of the people targeted.

2. Packard held that advertising as a 'hidden persuasion' understands the hidden motivations of consumers and works at the supraliminal level, though the people targeted have no awareness of being persuaded.

3. Packard held that advertising as a 'hidden persuasion' builds on peoples' conscious thoughts and awareness, by understanding the hidden motivations of consumers and works at the subliminal level.

4. Packard argued that advertising as a 'hidden persuasion' works at the supraliminal level, wherein the people targeted are aware of being persuaded, after understanding the hidden motivations of consumers and works.

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891688101**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **2**

Q.26 The four sentences (labelled 1, 2, 3, 4) given below, when properly sequenced would yield a coherent paragraph. Decide on the proper sequence of the order of the sentences and key in the sequence of the four numbers as your answer.

1. People with dyslexia have difficulty with print-reading, and people with autism spectrum disorder have difficulty with mind-reading.
2. An example of a lost cognitive instinct is mind-reading: our capacity to think of ourselves and others as having beliefs, desires, thoughts and feelings.
3. Mind-reading looks increasingly like literacy, a skill we know for sure is not in our genes, since scripts have been around for only 5,000-6,000 years.
4. Print-reading, like mind-reading varies across cultures, depends heavily on certain parts of the brain, and is subject to developmental disorders.

Case Sensitivity: No

Answer Type: Equal

Possible Answer: 2341

Given Answer : **2341**

Question Type : **SA**
Question ID : **4891688267**
Status : **Answered**

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 it in.
1. His idea to use sign language was not a completely new idea as Native Americans used hand gestures to communicate with other tribes.
2. Ancient Greek philosopher Aristotle, for example, observed that men who are deaf are incapable of speech.
3. People who were born deaf were denied the right to sign a will as they were "presumed to understand nothing; because it is not possible that they have been able to learn to read or write."
4. Pushback against this prejudice began in the 16th century when Pedro Ponce de León created a formal sign language for the hearing impaired.

5. For millennia, people with hearing impairments encountered marginalization because it was believed that language could only be learned by hearing the spoken word.

Case Sensitivity: No

Answer Type: Equal

Possible Answer: 2

Given Answer : **2**

Question Type : **SA**
Question ID : **4891688112**
Status : **Answered**

Q.28 The four sentences (labelled 1, 2, 3, 4) given below, when properly sequenced would yield a coherent paragraph. Decide on the proper sequence of the order of the sentences and key in the sequence of the four numbers as your answer.
1. If you've seen a little line of text on websites that says something like "customers who bought this also enjoyed that" you have experienced this collaborative filtering firsthand.
2. The problem with these algorithms is that they don't take into account a host of nuances and circumstances that might interfere with their accuracy.
3. If you just bought a gardening book for your cousin, you might get a flurry of links to books about gardening, recommended just for you! – the algorithm has no way of knowing you hate gardening and only bought the book as a gift.
4. Collaborative filtering is a mathematical algorithm by which correlations and co-occurrences of behaviors are tracked and then used to make recommendations.

Case Sensitivity: No

Answer Type: Equal

Possible Answer: 4123

Given Answer : **4123**

Question Type : **SA**
Question ID : **4891688133**
Status : **Answered**

Q.29 The passage given below is followed by four alternate summaries. Choose the option that best captures the essence of the passage.

A distinguishing feature of language is our ability to refer to absent things, known as displaced reference. A speaker can bring distant referents to mind in the absence of any obvious stimuli. Thoughts, not limited to the here and now, can pop into our heads for unfathomable reasons. This ability to think about distant things necessarily precedes the ability to talk about them. Thought precedes meaningful referential communication. A prerequisite for the emergence of human-like meaningful symbols is that the mental categories they relate to can be invoked even in the absence of immediate stimuli.

Ans

✗ 1. Thoughts precede all speech acts and these thoughts pop up in our heads even in the absence of any stimulus.

✓ 2. The ability to think about objects not present in our environment precedes the development of human communication.

✗ 3. Thoughts are essential to communication and only humans have the ability to think about objects not present in their surroundings.

✗ 4. Displaced reference is particular to humans and thoughts pop into our heads for no real reason.

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891688146**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **2**

Q.30 The passage given below is followed by four alternate summaries. Choose the option that best captures the essence of the passage.

Physics is a pure science that seeks to understand the behavior of matter without regard to whether it will afford any practical benefit. Engineering is the correlative applied science in which physical theories are put to some specific use, such as building a bridge or a nuclear reactor. Engineers obviously rely heavily on the discoveries of physicists, but an engineer's knowledge of the world is not the same as the physicist's knowledge. In fact, an engineer's know-how will often depend on physical theories that, from the point of view of pure physics, are false. There are

some reasons for this. First, theories that are false in the purest and strictest sense are still sometimes very good approximations to the true ones, and often have the added virtue of being much easier to work with. Second, sometimes the true theories apply only under highly idealized conditions which can only be created under controlled experimental situations. The engineer finds that in the real world, theories rejected by physicists yield more accurate predictions than the ones that they accept.

Ans

1. The unique task of the engineer is to identify, understand, and interpret the design constraints to produce a successful result.

2. The relationship between pure and applied science is strictly linear, with the pure science directing applied science, and never the other way round.

3. Though engineering draws heavily from pure science, it contributes to knowledge, by incorporating the constraints and conditions in the real world.

4. Engineering and physics fundamentally differ on matters like building a bridge or a nuclear reactor.

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891688144**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **3**

Q.31 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. One argument is that actors that do not fit within a single, well-defined category may suffer an "illegitimacy discount".
2. Others believe that complex identities confuse audiences about an organization's role or purpose.
3. Some organizations have complex and multidimensional identities that span or combine categories, while other organizations possess narrow identities.
4. Identity is one of the most important features of organizations, but there exist opposing views among sociologists about how identity affects organizational performance.
5. Those who think that complex identities are beneficial point to the strategic advantages of ambiguity, and organizations' potential to differentiate themselves from competitors.

Case Sensitivity: No

Answer Type: Equal

Possible Answer: 1

Given Answer : **1**

Question Type : **SA**
Question ID : **4891688254**
Status : **Answered**

Q.32 Five sentences related to a topic are given below in a jumbled order. Four of them form a coherent and unified paragraph. Identify the odd sentence that does not go with the four. Key in the number of the option that you choose.
1. 'Stat' signaled something measurable, while 'matic' advertised free labour; but 'tron', above all, indicated control.
2. It was a totem of high modernism, the intellectual and cultural mode that decreed no process or phenomenon was too complex to be grasped, managed and optimized.
3. Like the heraldic shields of ancient knights, these morphemes were painted onto the names of scientific technologies to proclaim one's history and achievements to friends and enemies alike.
4. The historian Robert Proctor at Stanford University calls the suffix '-tron', along with '-matic' and '-stat', embodied symbols.
5. To gain the suffix was to acquire a proud and optimistic emblem of the electronic and atomic age.

Case Sensitivity: No

Answer Type: Equal

Possible Answer: 2

Given Answer : **2**

Question Type : **SA**
Question ID : **4891688115**
Status : **Answered**

Q.33 **The four sentences (labelled 1, 2, 3, 4) given below, when properly sequenced would yield a coherent paragraph. Decide on the proper sequence of the order of the sentences and key in the sequence of the four numbers as your answer.**
1. We'll all live under mob rule until then, which doesn't help anyone.
2. Perhaps we need to learn to condense the feedback we receive online so that 100 replies carry the same weight as just one.
3. As we grow more comfortable with social media conversations being part of the way we interact every day, we are going to have to learn how to deal with legitimate criticism.
4. A new norm will arise where it is considered unacceptable to reply with the same point that dozens of others have already.

Case Sensitivity: No

Answer Type: Equal

Possible Answer: 3241

Given Answer : **3241**

Question Type : **SA**
Question ID : **4891688120**
Status : **Answered**

Q.34 **The four sentences (labelled 1, 2, 3, 4) given below, when properly sequenced would yield a coherent paragraph. Decide on the proper sequence of the order of the sentences and key in the sequence of the four numbers as your answer.**
1. Metaphors may map to similar meanings across languages, but their subtle differences can have a profound effect on our understanding of the world.
2. Latin scholars point out carpe diem is a horticultural metaphor that, particularly seen in the context of its source, is more accurately translated as "plucking the day," evoking the plucking and gathering of ripening fruits or flowers, enjoying a moment that is rooted in the sensory experience of nature, unrelated to the force implied in seizing.
3. The phrase carpe diem, which is often translated as "seize the day and its accompanying philosophy, has gone on to inspire countless people in how they live their lives and motivates us to see the world a little differently from the norm
4. It's an example of one of the more telling ways that we mistranslate metaphors from one language to another, revealing in the process our hidden assumptions about what we really value.

Case Sensitivity: No

Answer Type: Equal

Possible Answer: 3241

Given Answer : **3124**

Question Type : **SA**
Question ID : **4891688124**
Status : **Answered**

Section : **DILR**

Comprehension:

A new game show on TV has 100 boxes numbered 1, 2, . . . , 100 in a row, each containing a mystery prize. The prizes are items of different types, a, b, c, . . . , in decreasing order of value. The most expensive item is of type a, a diamond ring, and there is exactly one of these. You are told that the number of items at least doubles as you move to the next type. For example, there would be at least twice as many items of type b as of type a, at least twice as many items of type c as of type b and so on. There is no particular order in which the prizes are placed in the boxes.

SubQuestion No : 1

Q.1 **What is the minimum possible number of different types of prizes?**

Case Sensitivity: No

Answer Type: Equal

Possible Answer: 2

Given Answer : **2**

Question Type : **SA**
Question ID : **4891688391**
Status : **Answered**

Comprehension:

A new game show on TV has 100 boxes numbered 1, 2, . . . , 100 in a row, each containing a mystery prize. The prizes are items of different types, a, b, c, . . . , in decreasing order of value. The most expensive item is of type a, a diamond ring, and there is exactly one of these. You are told that the number of items at least doubles as you move to the next type. For example, there would be at least twice as many items of type b as of type a, at least twice as many items of type c as of type b and so on. There is no particular order in which the prizes are placed in the boxes.

SubQuestion No : 2

Q.2 **What is the maximum possible number of different types of prizes?**

Case Sensitivity: No

Answer Type: Equal

Possible Answer: 6

Given Answer : **6**

Question Type : **SA**
Question ID : **4891688398**
Status : **Answered**

Comprehension:

A new game show on TV has 100 boxes numbered 1, 2, . . . , 100 in a row, each containing a mystery prize. The prizes are items of different types, a, b, c, . . . , in decreasing order of value. The most expensive item is of type a, a diamond ring, and there is exactly one of these. You are told that the number of items at least doubles as you move to the next type. For example, there would be at least twice as many items of type b as of type a, at least twice as many items of type c as of type b and so on. There is no particular order in which the prizes are placed in the boxes.

SubQuestion No : 3

Q.3 **Which of the following is not possible?**

Ans

✗ 1. There are exactly 30 items of type b.

✗ 2. There are exactly 75 items of type e.

✗ 3. There are exactly 60 items of type d.

✓ 4. There are exactly 45 items of type c.

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891688243**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **4**

Comprehension:

A new game show on TV has 100 boxes numbered 1, 2, . . . , 100 in a row, each containing a mystery prize. The prizes are items of different types, a, b, c, . . . , in decreasing order of value. The most expensive item is of type a, a diamond ring, and there is exactly one of these. You are told that the number of items at least doubles as you move to the next type. For example, there would be at least twice as many items of type b as of type a, at least twice as many items of type c as of type b and so on. There is no particular order in which the prizes are placed in the boxes.

SubQuestion No : 4

Q.4 **You ask for the type of item in box 45. Instead of being given a direct answer, you are told that there are 31 items of the same type as box 45 in boxes 1 to 44 and 43 items of the same type as box 45 in boxes 46 to 100.**

What is the maximum possible number of different types of items?

Ans

✓ 1. 5

✗ 2. 6

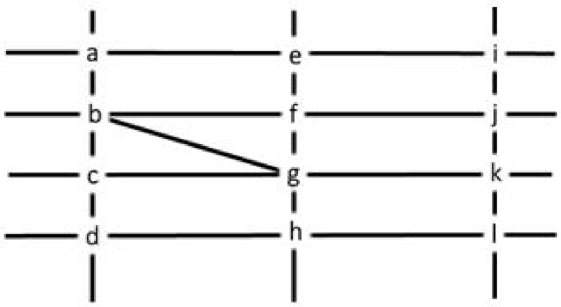
✗ 3. 3

✗ 4. 4

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891688244**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **1**

Comprehension:

The figure below shows the street map for a certain region with the street intersections marked from a through l. A person standing at an intersection can see along straight lines to other intersections that are in her line of sight and all other people standing at these intersections. For example, a person standing at intersection g can see all people standing at intersections b, c, e, f, h, and k. In particular, the person standing at intersection g can see the person standing at intersection e irrespective of whether there is a person standing at intersection f.



Six people U, V, W, X, Y, and Z, are standing at different intersections. No two people are standing at the same intersection.

The following additional facts are known.

1. X, U, and Z are standing at the three corners of a triangle formed by three street segments.
2. X can see only U and Z.
3. Y can see only U and W.
4. U sees V standing in the next intersection behind Z.
5. W cannot see V or Z.
6. No one among the six is standing at intersection d.

SubQuestion No : 5

Q.5 Who is standing at intersection a?

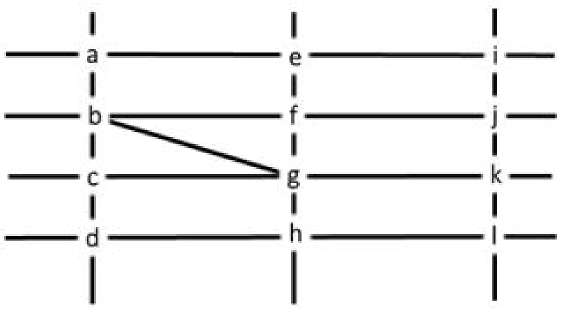
Ans

1. W
2. Y
3. No one
4. V

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891688344**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **3**

Comprehension:

The figure below shows the street map for a certain region with the street intersections marked from a through l. A person standing at an intersection can see along straight lines to other intersections that are in her line of sight and all other people standing at these intersections. For example, a person standing at intersection g can see all people standing at intersections b, c, e, f, h, and k. In particular, the person standing at intersection g can see the person standing at intersection e irrespective of whether there is a person standing at intersection f.



Six people U, V, W, X, Y, and Z, are standing at different intersections. No two people are standing at the same intersection.

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1. X, U, and Z are standing at the three corners of a triangle formed by three street segments.

2. X can see only U and Z.
3. Y can see only U and W.
4. U sees V standing in the next intersection behind Z.
5. W cannot see V or Z.
6. No one among the six is standing at intersection d.

SubQuestion No : 6

Q.6 Who can V see?

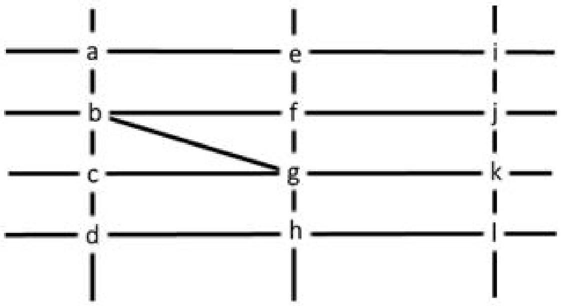
Ans

1. U, W and Z only ✗
2. U and Z only ✓
3. Z only ✗
4. U only ✗

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891688345**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **2**

Comprehension:

The figure below shows the street map for a certain region with the street intersections marked from a through l. A person standing at an intersection can see along straight lines to other intersections that are in her line of sight and all other people standing at these intersections. For example, a person standing at intersection g can see all people standing at intersections b, c, e, f, h, and k. In particular, the person standing at intersection g can see the person standing at intersection e irrespective of whether there is a person standing at intersection f.



Six people U, V, W, X, Y, and Z, are standing at different intersections. No two people are standing at the same intersection.

The following additional facts are known.

1. X, U, and Z are standing at the three corners of a triangle formed by three street segments.
2. X can see only U and Z.
3. Y can see only U and W.
4. U sees V standing in the next intersection behind Z.
5. W cannot see V or Z.
6. No one among the six is standing at intersection d.

SubQuestion No : 7

Q.7 What is the minimum number of street segments that X must cross to reach Y?

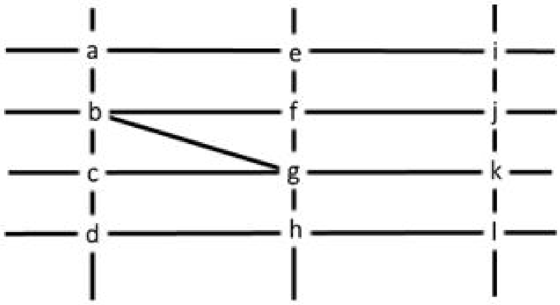
Ans

1. 3 ✗
2. 2 ✓
3. 1 ✗
4. 4 ✗

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891688346**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **2**

Comprehension:

The figure below shows the street map for a certain region with the street intersections marked from a through l. A person standing at an intersection can see along straight lines to other intersections that are in her line of sight and all other people standing at these intersections. For example, a person standing at intersection g can see all people standing at intersections b, c, e, f, h, and k. In particular, the person standing at intersection g can see the person standing at intersection e irrespective of whether there is a person standing at intersection f.



Six people U, V, W, X, Y, and Z, are standing at different intersections. No two people are standing at the same intersection.

The following additional facts are known.

1. X, U, and Z are standing at the three corners of a triangle formed by three street segments.
2. X can see only U and Z.
3. Y can see only U and W.
4. U sees V standing in the next intersection behind Z.
5. W cannot see V or Z.
6. No one among the six is standing at intersection d.

SubQuestion No : 8

Q.8 Should a new person stand at intersection d, who among the six would she see?

Ans

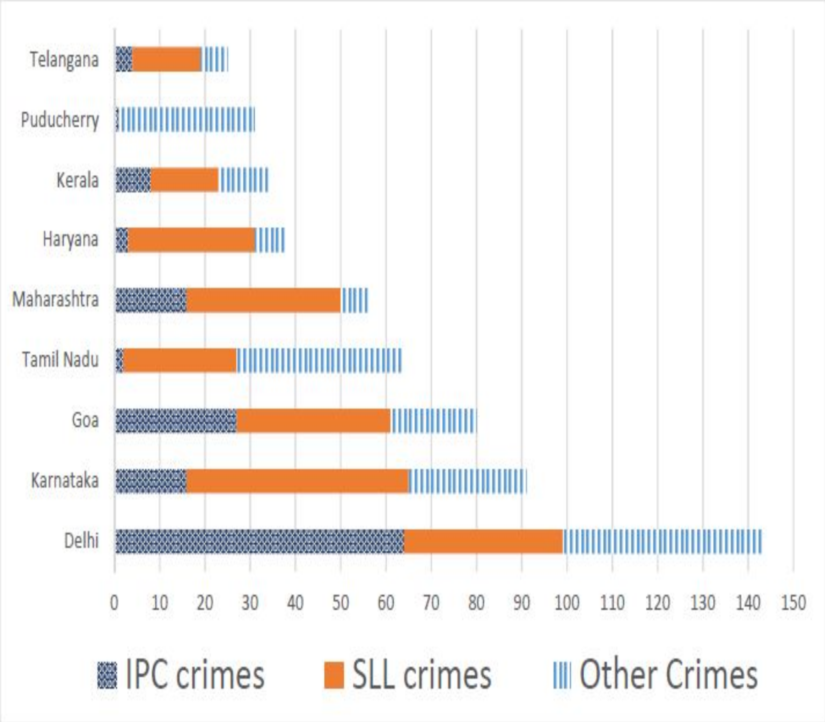
1. V and X only
2. U and Z only
3. U and W only
4. W and X only

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891688347**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **4**

Comprehension:

The Ministry of Home Affairs is analysing crimes committed by foreigners in different states and union territories (UT) of India. All cases refer to the ones registered against foreigners in 2016.

The number of cases – classified into three categories: IPC crimes, SLL crimes and other crimes – for nine states/UTs are shown in the figure below. These nine belong to the top ten states/UTs in terms of the total number of cases registered. The remaining state (among top ten) is West Bengal, where all the 520 cases registered were SLL crimes.



The table below shows the ranks of the ten states/UTs mentioned above among ALL states/UTs of India in terms of the number of cases registered in each of the three category of crimes. A state/UT is given rank r for a category of crimes if there are (r-1) states/UTs having a larger number of cases registered in that category of crimes. For example, if two states have the same number of cases in a category, and exactly three other states/UTs have larger numbers of cases registered in the same category, then both the states are given rank 4 in that category. Missing ranks in the table are denoted by *.

	IPC crimes	SLL crimes	Other Crimes
Delhi	*	*	*
Goa	*	4	*
Haryana	8	6	*
Karnataka	3	2	*
Kerala	*	9	*
Maharashtra	3	4	8
Puducherry	13	29	*
Tamil Nadu	11	7	*
Telangana	6	9	8
West Bengal	17	*	16

SubQuestion No : 9

Q.9 What is the rank of Kerala in the ‘IPC crimes’ category?

Case Sensitivity: No

Answer Type: Equal

Possible Answer: 5

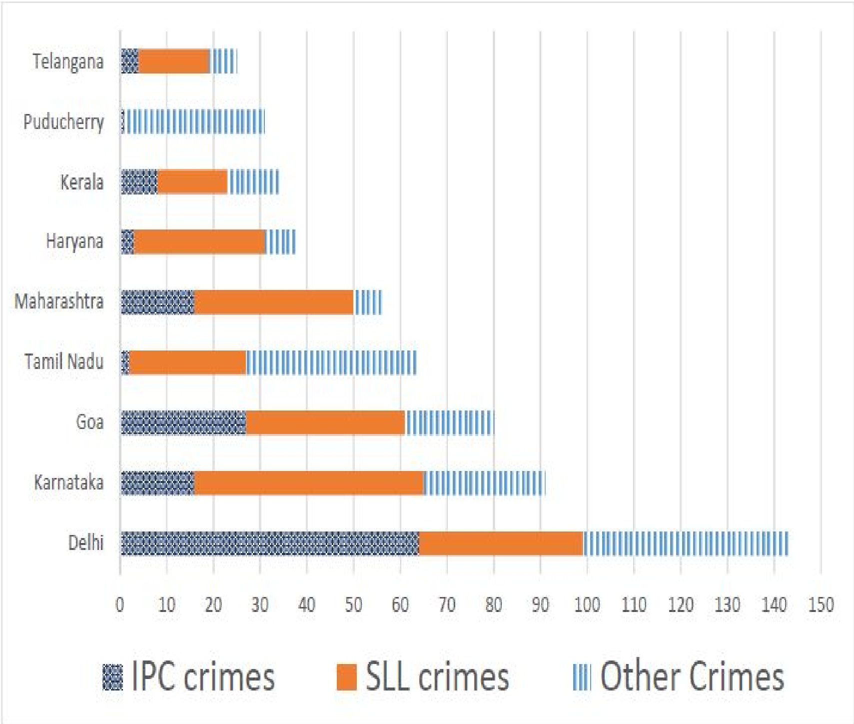
Given Answer : **5**

Question Type : **SA**
Question ID : **4891688377**
Status : **Answered**

Comprehension:

The Ministry of Home Affairs is analysing crimes committed by foreigners in different states and union territories (UT) of India. All cases refer to the ones registered against foreigners in 2016.

The number of cases – classified into three categories: IPC crimes, SLL crimes and other crimes – for nine states/UTs are shown in the figure below. These nine belong to the top ten states/UTs in terms of the total number of cases registered. The remaining state (among top ten) is West Bengal, where all the 520 cases registered were SLL crimes.



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Maharashtra	3	4	8
Puducherry	13	29	*
Tamil Nadu	11	7	*
Telangana	6	9	8
West Bengal	17	*	16

SubQuestion No : 10

Q.10 In the two states where the highest total number of cases are registered, the ratio of the total number of cases in IPC crimes to the total number in SLL crimes is closest to

Ans

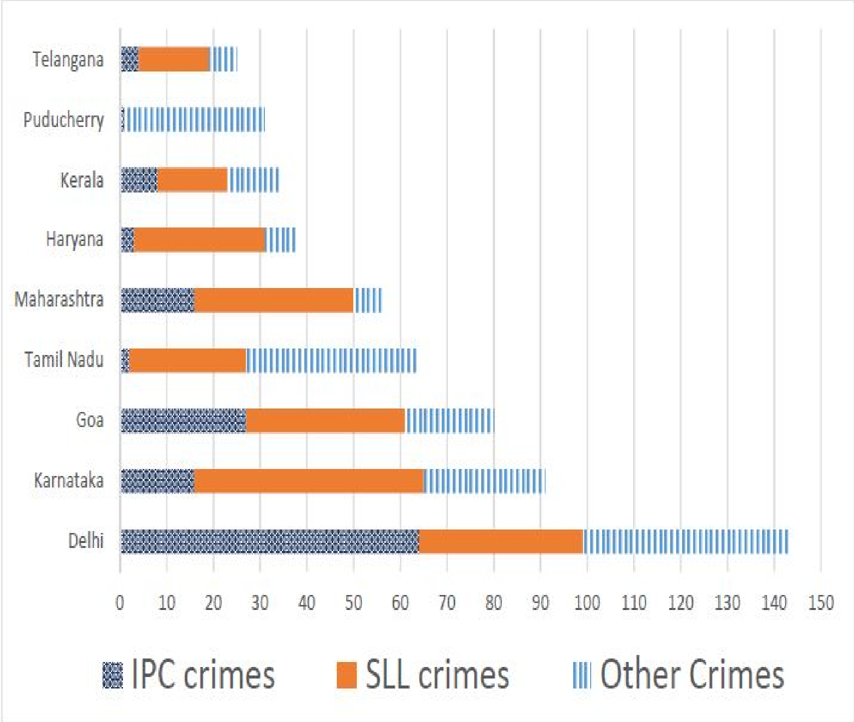
1. 19:20
2. 11:10
3. 1:9
4. 3:2

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891687959**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **3**

Comprehension:

The Ministry of Home Affairs is analysing crimes committed by foreigners in different states and union territories (UT) of India. All cases refer to the ones registered against foreigners in 2016.

The number of cases – classified into three categories: IPC crimes, SLL crimes and other crimes – for nine states/UTs are shown in the figure below. These nine belong to the top ten states/UTs in terms of the total number of cases registered. The remaining state (among top ten) is West Bengal, where all the 520 cases registered were SLL crimes.



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Maharashtra	3	4	8
Puducherry	13	29	*
Tamil Nadu	11	7	*
Telangana	6	9	8
West Bengal	17	*	16

SubQuestion No : 11

Q.11 Which of the following is DEFINITELY true about the ranks of states/UT in the 'other crimes' category?
i) Tamil Nadu: 2
ii) Puducherry: 3

Ans

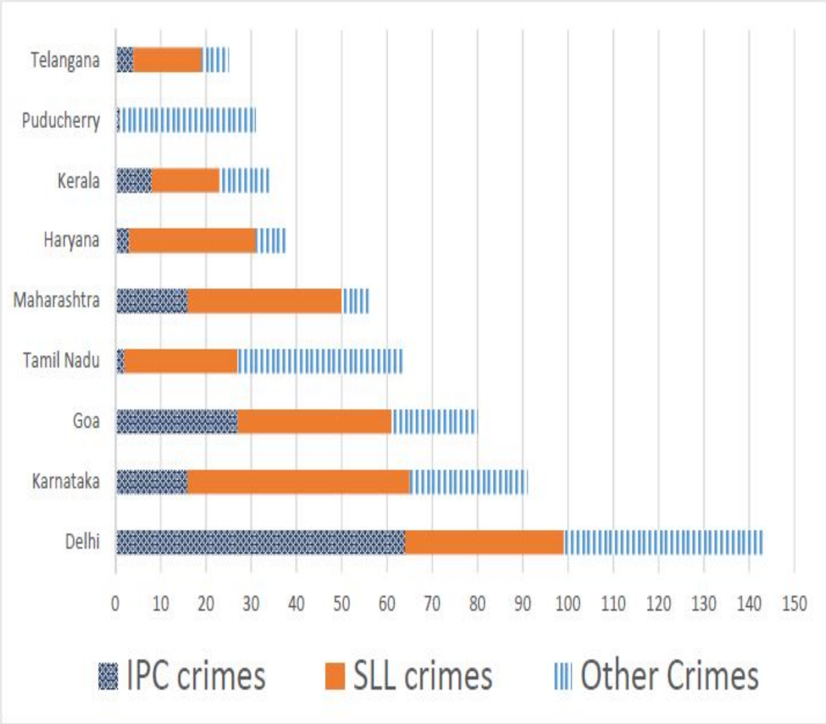
1. only ii)
2. both i) and ii)
3. only i)
4. neither i) , nor ii)

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891687960**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **2**

Comprehension:

The Ministry of Home Affairs is analysing crimes committed by foreigners in different states and union territories (UT) of India. All cases refer to the ones registered against foreigners in 2016.

The number of cases – classified into three categories: IPC crimes, SLL crimes and other crimes – for nine states/UTs are shown in the figure below. These nine belong to the top ten states/UTs in terms of the total number of cases registered. The remaining state (among top ten) is West Bengal, where all the 520 cases registered were SLL crimes.



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Haryana	8	6	*
Karnataka	3	2	*
Kerala	*	9	*
Maharashtra	3	4	8
Puducherry	13	29	*
Tamil Nadu	11	7	*
Telangana	6	9	8
West Bengal	17	*	16

SubQuestion No : 12

Q.12 What is the sum of the ranks of Delhi in the three categories of crimes?

Case Sensitivity: No

Answer Type: Equal

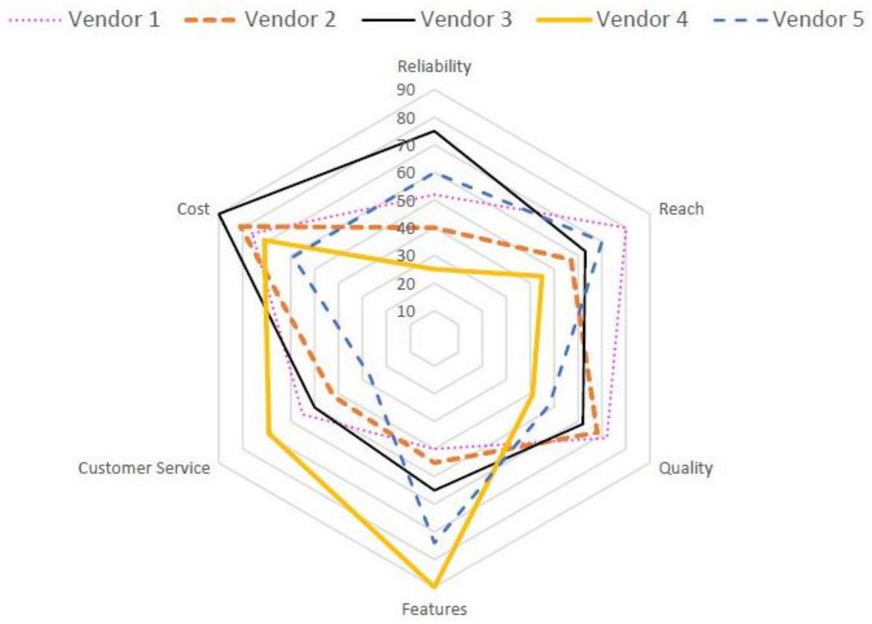
Possible Answer: 5

Given Answer : **5**

Question Type : **SA**
Question ID : **4891688378**
Status : **Answered**

Comprehension:

Five vendors are being considered for a service. The evaluation committee evaluated each vendor on six aspects – Cost, Customer Service, Features, Quality, Reach, and Reliability. Each of these evaluations are on a scale of 0 (worst) to 100 (perfect). The evaluation scores on these aspects are shown in the radar chart. For example, Vendor 1 obtains a score of 52 on Reliability, Vendor 2 obtains a score of 45 on Features and Vendor 3 obtains a score of 90 on Cost.



SubQuestion No : 13

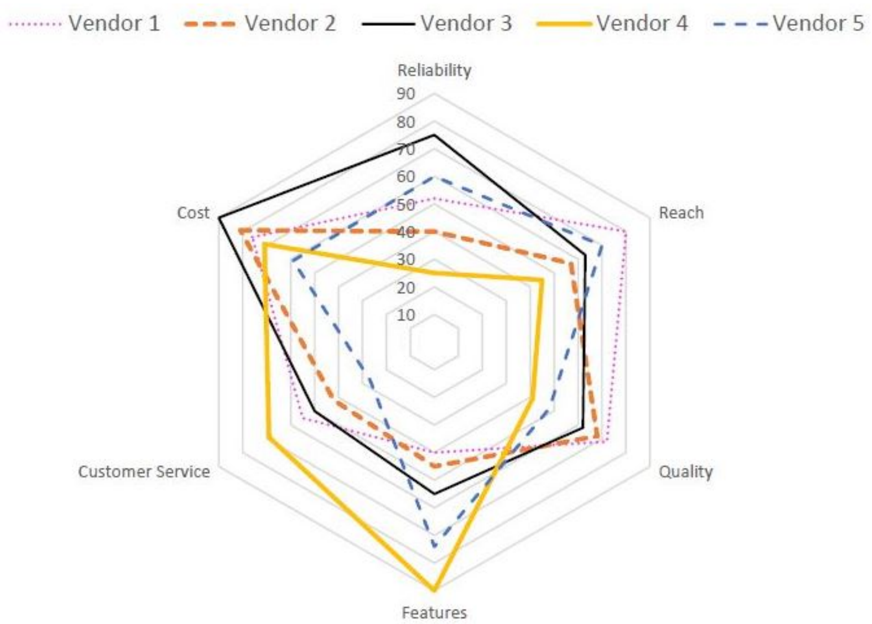
Q.13 On which aspect is the median score of the five vendors the least?

Ans
1. Cost
2. Quality
3. Reliability
4. Customer Service

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891687945**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **4**

Comprehension:

Five vendors are being considered for a service. The evaluation committee evaluated each vendor on six aspects – Cost, Customer Service, Features, Quality, Reach, and Reliability. Each of these evaluations are on a scale of 0 (worst) to 100 (perfect). The evaluation scores on these aspects are shown in the radar chart. For example, Vendor 1 obtains a score of 52 on Reliability, Vendor 2 obtains a score of 45 on Features and Vendor 3 obtains a score of 90 on Cost.



SubQuestion No : 14

Q.14 A vendor's final score is the average of their scores on all six aspects. Which vendor has the highest final score?

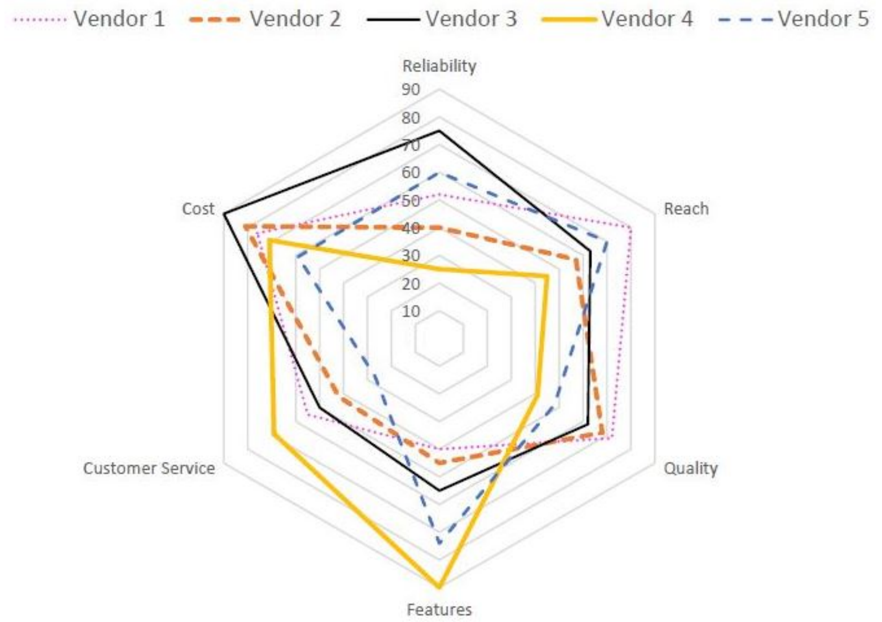
Ans

1. Vendor 1
2. Vendor 3
3. Vendor 4
4. Vendor 2

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891687946**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **2**

Comprehension:

Five vendors are being considered for a service. The evaluation committee evaluated each vendor on six aspects – Cost, Customer Service, Features, Quality, Reach, and Reliability. Each of these evaluations are on a scale of 0 (worst) to 100 (perfect). The evaluation scores on these aspects are shown in the radar chart. For example, Vendor 1 obtains a score of 52 on Reliability, Vendor 2 obtains a score of 45 on Features and Vendor 3 obtains a score of 90 on Cost.



SubQuestion No : 15

Q.15 List of all the vendors who are among the top two scorers on the maximum number of aspects is:

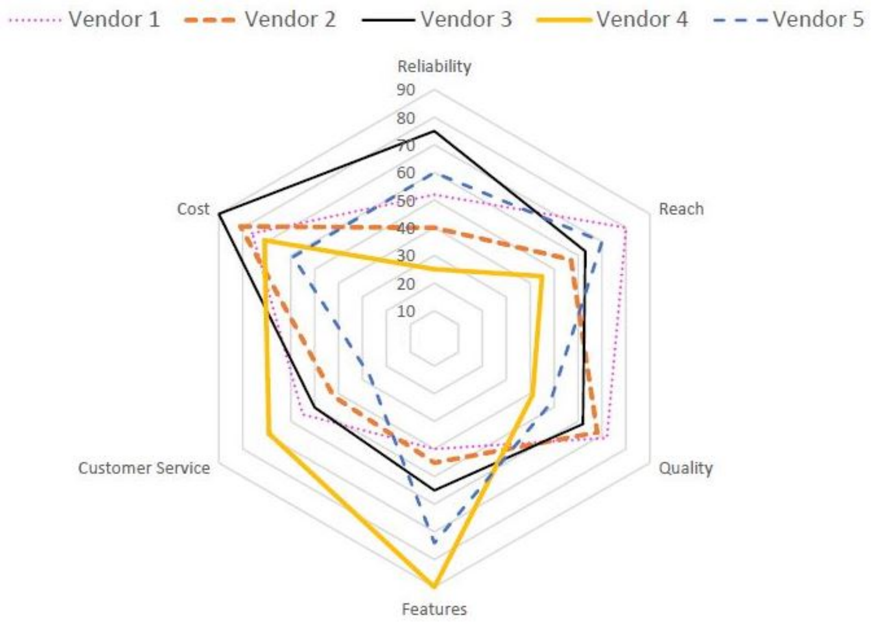
Ans

1. Vendor 1 and Vendor 2
2. Vendor 2, Vendor 3 and Vendor 4
3. Vendor 2 and Vendor 5
4. Vendor 1 and Vendor 5

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891687947**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **4**

Comprehension:

Five vendors are being considered for a service. The evaluation committee evaluated each vendor on six aspects – Cost, Customer Service, Features, Quality, Reach, and Reliability. Each of these evaluations are on a scale of 0 (worst) to 100 (perfect). The evaluation scores on these aspects are shown in the radar chart. For example, Vendor 1 obtains a score of 52 on Reliability, Vendor 2 obtains a score of 45 on Features and Vendor 3 obtains a score of 90 on Cost.



SubQuestion No : 16

Q.16 List of all the vendors who are among the top three vendors on all six aspects is:

Ans

1. None of the Vendors

2. Vendor 1

3. Vendor 1 and Vendor 3

4. Vendor 3

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891687948**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **4**

Comprehension:

A supermarket has to place 12 items (coded A to L) in shelves numbered 1 to 16. Five of these items are types of biscuits, three are types of candies and the rest are types of savouries. Only one item can be kept in a shelf. Items are to be placed such that all items of same type are clustered together with no empty shelf between items of the same type and at least one empty shelf between two different types of items. At most two empty shelves can have consecutive numbers.

The following additional facts are known.

1. A and B are to be placed in consecutively numbered shelves in increasing order.
2. I and J are to be placed in consecutively numbered shelves both higher numbered than the shelves in which A and B are kept.
3. D, E and F are savouries and are to be placed in consecutively numbered shelves in increasing order after all the biscuits and candies.
4. K is to be placed in shelf number 16.
5. L and J are items of the same type, while H is an item of a different type.
6. C is a candy and is to be placed in a shelf preceded by two empty shelves.
7. L is to be placed in a shelf preceded by exactly one empty shelf.

SubQuestion No : 17

Q.17 In how many different ways can the items be arranged on the shelves?

Ans

1. 2

2. 1

3. 4

4. 8

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891688403**
Status : **Not Answered**
Chosen Option : **--**

Comprehension:

A supermarket has to place 12 items (coded A to L) in shelves numbered 1 to 16. Five of these items are types of biscuits, three are types of candies and the rest are types of savouries. Only one item can be kept in a shelf. Items are to be placed such that all items of same type are clustered together with no empty shelf between items of the same type and at least one empty shelf between two different types of items. At most two empty shelves can have consecutive numbers.

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4. K is to be placed in shelf number 16.
5. L and J are items of the same type, while H is an item of a different type.
6. C is a candy and is to be placed in a shelf preceded by two empty shelves.
7. L is to be placed in a shelf preceded by exactly one empty shelf.

SubQuestion No : 18

Q.18 Which of the following items is not a type of biscuit?

Ans

1. B
2. A
3. L
4. G

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891688029**
Status : **Not Answered**
Chosen Option : **--**

Comprehension:

A supermarket has to place 12 items (coded A to L) in shelves numbered 1 to 16. Five of these items are types of biscuits, three are types of candies and the rest are types of savouries. Only one item can be kept in a shelf. Items are to be placed such that all items of same type are clustered together with no empty shelf between items of the same type and at least one empty shelf between two different types of items. At most two empty shelves can have consecutive numbers.

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1. A and B are to be placed in consecutively numbered shelves in increasing order.
2. I and J are to be placed in consecutively numbered shelves both higher numbered than the shelves in which A and B are kept.
3. D, E and F are savouries and are to be placed in consecutively numbered shelves in increasing order after all the biscuits and candies.
4. K is to be placed in shelf number 16.
5. L and J are items of the same type, while H is an item of a different type.
6. C is a candy and is to be placed in a shelf preceded by two empty shelves.
7. L is to be placed in a shelf preceded by exactly one empty shelf.

SubQuestion No : 19

Q.19 Which of the following can represent the numbers of the empty shelves in a possible arrangement?

Ans

1. 1,7,11,12
2. 1,5,6,12
3. 1,2,6,12
4. 1,2,8,12

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891688030**
Status : **Not Answered**
Chosen Option : **--**

Comprehension:

A supermarket has to place 12 items (coded A to L) in shelves numbered 1 to 16. Five of these items are types of biscuits, three are types of candies and the rest are types of savouries. Only one item can be kept in a shelf. Items are to be placed such that all items of same type are clustered together with no empty shelf between items of the same type and at

least one empty shelf between two different types of items. At most two empty shelves can have consecutive numbers.

The following additional facts are known.

1. A and B are to be placed in consecutively numbered shelves in increasing order.
2. I and J are to be placed in consecutively numbered shelves both higher numbered than the shelves in which A and B are kept.
3. D, E and F are savouries and are to be placed in consecutively numbered shelves in increasing order after all the biscuits and candies.
4. K is to be placed in shelf number 16.
5. L and J are items of the same type, while H is an item of a different type.
6. C is a candy and is to be placed in a shelf preceded by two empty shelves.
7. L is to be placed in a shelf preceded by exactly one empty shelf.

SubQuestion No : 20

Q.20 Which of the following statements is necessarily true?

Ans

1. There are two empty shelves between the biscuits and the candies.
2. All candies are kept before biscuits.
3. All biscuits are kept before candies.
4. There are at least four shelves between items B and C.

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891688031**
Status : **Not Answered**
Chosen Option : **--**

Comprehension:

Six players – Tanzi, Umeza, Wangdu, Xyla, Yonita and Zeneca competed in an archery tournament. The tournament had three compulsory rounds, Rounds 1 to 3. In each round every player shot an arrow at a target. Hitting the centre of the target (called bull's eye) fetched the highest score of 5. The only other possible scores that a player could achieve were 4, 3, 2 and 1. Every bull's eye score in the first three rounds gave a player one additional chance to shoot in the bonus rounds, Rounds 4 to 6. The possible scores in Rounds 4 to 6 were identical to the first three.

A player's total score in the tournament was the sum of his/her scores in all rounds played by him/her. The table below presents partial information on points scored by the players after completion of the tournament. In the table, NP means that the player did not participate in that round, while a hyphen means that the player participated in that round and the score information is missing.

	Round-1	Round-2	Round-3	Round-4	Round-5	Round-6
Tanzi	-	4	-	5	NP	NP
Umeza	-	-	-	1	2	NP
Wangdu	-	4	-	NP	NP	NP
Xyla	-	-	-	1	5	-
Yonita	-	-	3	5	NP	NP
Zeneca	-	-	-	5	5	NP

The following facts are also known.

1.Tanzi, Umeza and Yonita had the same total score.
2.Total scores for all players, except one, were in multiples of three.
3.The highest total score was one more than double of the lowest total score.
4.The number of players hitting bull's eye in Round 2 was double of that in Round 3.
5.Tanzi and Zeneca had the same score in Round 1 but different scores in Round 3.

SubQuestion No : 21

Q.21 What was the highest total score?

Ans

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

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891688312**
Status : **Not Answered**
Chosen Option : **--**

Comprehension:

Six players – Tanzi, Umeza, Wangdu, Xyla, Yonita and Zeneca competed in an archery tournament. The tournament had three compulsory rounds, Rounds 1 to 3. In each round every player shot an arrow at a target. Hitting the centre of the target (called bull's eye) fetched the highest score of 5. The only other possible scores that a player could achieve were 4, 3, 2 and 1. Every bull's eye score in the first three rounds gave a player one additional chance to shoot in the bonus rounds, Rounds 4 to 6. The possible scores in Rounds 4 to 6 were identical to the first three.

A player's total score in the tournament was the sum of his/her scores in all rounds played by him/her. The table below presents partial information on points scored by the players after completion of the tournament. In the table, NP means that the player did not participate in that round, while a hyphen means that the player participated in that round and the score information is missing.

	Round-1	Round-2	Round-3	Round-4	Round-5	Round-6
Tanzi	-	4	-	5	NP	NP
Umeza	-	-	-	1	2	NP
Wangdu	-	4	-	NP	NP	NP
Xyla	-	-	-	1	5	-
Yonita	-	-	3	5	NP	NP
Zeneca	-	-	-	5	5	NP

The following facts are also known.

1.Tanzi, Umeza and Yonita had the same total score.
2.Total scores for all players, except one, were in multiples of three.
3.The highest total score was one more than double of the lowest total score.
4.The number of players hitting bull's eye in Round 2 was double of that in Round 3.
5.Tanzi and Zeneca had the same score in Round 1 but different scores in Round 3.

SubQuestion No : 22

Q.22 What was Zeneca's total score?

Ans

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

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891688313**
Status : **Not Answered**
Chosen Option : **--**

Comprehension:

Six players – Tanzi, Umeza, Wangdu, Xyla, Yonita and Zeneca competed in an archery tournament. The tournament had three compulsory rounds, Rounds 1 to 3. In each round every player shot an arrow at a target. Hitting the centre of the target (called bull's eye) fetched the highest score of 5. The only other possible scores that a player could achieve were 4, 3, 2 and 1. Every bull's eye score in the first three rounds gave a player one additional chance to shoot in the bonus rounds, Rounds 4 to 6. The possible scores in Rounds 4 to 6 were identical to the first three.

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	Round-1	Round-2	Round-3	Round-4	Round-5	Round-6
Tanzi	-	4	-	5	NP	NP
Umeza	-	-	-	1	2	NP
Wangdu	-	4	-	NP	NP	NP
Xyla	-	-	-	1	5	-
Yonita	-	-	3	5	NP	NP
Zeneca	-	-	-	5	5	NP

The following facts are also known.

1.Tanzi, Umeza and Yonita had the same total score.
2.Total scores for all players, except one, were in multiples of three.
3.The highest total score was one more than double of the lowest total score.
4.The number of players hitting bull's eye in Round 2 was double of that in Round 3.
5.Tanzi and Zeneca had the same score in Round 1 but different scores in Round 3.

SubQuestion No : 23

Q.23 Which of the following statements is true?

Ans

1. Zeneca's score was 23.
2. Zeneca was the highest scorer.
3. Xyla was the highest scorer.
4. Xyla's score was 23.

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891688314**
Status : **Not Answered**
Chosen Option : **--**

Comprehension:

Six players – Tanzi, Umeza, Wangdu, Xyla, Yonita and Zeneca competed in an archery tournament. The tournament had three compulsory rounds, Rounds 1 to 3. In each round every player shot an arrow at a target. Hitting the centre of the target (called bull's eye) fetched the highest score of 5. The only other possible scores that a player could achieve were 4, 3, 2 and 1. Every bull's eye score in the first three rounds gave a player one additional chance to shoot in the bonus rounds, Rounds 4 to 6. The possible scores in Rounds 4 to 6 were identical to the first three.

A player's total score in the tournament was the sum of his/her scores in all rounds played by him/her. The table below presents partial information on points scored by the players after completion of the tournament. In the table, NP means that the player did not participate in that round, while a hyphen means that the player participated in that round and the score information is missing.

	Round-1	Round-2	Round-3	Round-4	Round-5	Round-6
Tanzi	-	4	-	5	NP	NP
Umeza	-	-	-	1	2	NP
Wangdu	-	4	-	NP	NP	NP
Xyla	-	-	-	1	5	-
Yonita	-	-	3	5	NP	NP
Zeneca	-	-	-	5	5	NP

The following facts are also known.

1.Tanzi, Umeza and Yonita had the same total score.
2.Total scores for all players, except one, were in multiples of three.
3.The highest total score was one more than double of the lowest total score.
4.The number of players hitting bull's eye in Round 2 was double of that in Round 3.
5.Tanzi and Zeneca had the same score in Round 1 but different scores in Round 3.

SubQuestion No : 24

Q.24 What was Tanzi's score in Round 3?

Ans

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

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891688315**
Status : **Not Answered**
Chosen Option : **--**

Comprehension:

The following table represents addition of two six-digit numbers given in the first and the second rows, while the sum is given in the third row. In the representation, each of the digits 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 has been coded with one letter among A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, J, K, with distinct letters representing distinct digits.

		B	H	A	A	G	F
+		A	H	J	F	K	F
	A	A	F	G	C	A	F

SubQuestion No : 25

Q.25 Which digit does the letter A represent?

Case Sensitivity: No

Answer Type: Equal

Possible Answer: 1

Given Answer : **1**

Question Type : **SA**
Question ID : **4891688387**
Status : **Answered**

Comprehension:

The following table represents addition of two six-digit numbers given in the first and the second rows, while the sum is given in the third row. In the representation, each of the digits 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 has been coded with one letter among A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, J, K, with distinct letters representing distinct digits.

		B	H	A	A	G	F
+		A	H	J	F	K	F
	A	A	F	G	C	A	F

SubQuestion No : 26

Q.26 Which digit does the letter B represent?

Case Sensitivity: No

Answer Type: Equal

Possible Answer: 9

Given Answer : **9**

Question Type : **SA**
Question ID : **4891688388**
Status : **Answered**

Comprehension:

The following table represents addition of two six-digit numbers given in the first and the second rows, while the sum is given in the third row. In the representation, each of the digits 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 has been coded with one letter among A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, J, K, with distinct letters representing distinct digits.

		B	H	A	A	G	F
+		A	H	J	F	K	F
	A	A	F	G	C	A	F

SubQuestion No : 27

Q.27 Which among the digits 3, 4, 6 and 7 cannot be represented by the letter D?

Case Sensitivity: No

Answer Type: Equal

Possible Answer: 7

Given Answer : **7**

Question Type : **SA**
Question ID : **4891688389**
Status : **Answered**

Comprehension:

The following table represents addition of two six-digit numbers given in the first and the second rows, while the sum is given in the third row. In the representation, each of the digits 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 has been coded with one letter among A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, J, K, with distinct letters representing distinct digits.

		B	H	A	A	G	F
+		A	H	J	F	K	F
	A	A	F	G	C	A	F

SubQuestion No : 28

Q.28 Which among the digits 4, 6, 7 and 8 cannot be represented by the letter G?

Case Sensitivity: No

Answer Type: Equal

Possible Answer: 6

Given Answer : **6**

Question Type : **SA**
Question ID : **4891688390**
Status : **Answered**

Comprehension:

Princess, Queen, Rani and Samragni were the four finalists in a dance competition. Ashman, Badal, Gagan and Dyu were the four music composers who individually assigned items to the dancers. Each dancer had to individually perform in two dance items assigned by the different composers. The first items performed by the four dancers were all assigned by different music composers. No dancer performed her second item before the performance of the first item by any other dancers. The dancers performed their second items in the same sequence of their performance of their first items.

The following additional facts are known.

i) No composer who assigned item to Princess, assigned any item to Queen.
ii) No composer who assigned item to Rani, assigned any item to Samragni.
iii) The first performance was by Princess; this item was assigned by Badal.
iv) The last performance was by Rani; this item was assigned by Gagan.
v) The items assigned by Ashman were performed consecutively. The number of performances between items assigned by each of the remaining composers was the same.

SubQuestion No : 29

Q.29 Which of the following is true?

Ans

✗ 1. The third performance was composed by Ashman.

✓ 2. The second performance was composed by Dyu.

✗ 3. The second performance was composed by Gagan.

✗ 4. The third performance was composed by Dyu.

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891687570**
Status : **Not Answered**
Chosen Option : **--**

Comprehension:

Princess, Queen, Rani and Samragni were the four finalists in a dance competition. Ashman, Badal, Gagan and Dyu were the four music composers who individually assigned items to the dancers. Each dancer had to individually perform in two dance items assigned by the different composers. The first items performed by the four dancers were all assigned by different music composers. No dancer performed her second item before the performance of the first item by any other dancers. The dancers performed their second items in the same sequence of their performance of their first items.

The following additional facts are known.

i) No composer who assigned item to Princess, assigned any item to Queen.
ii) No composer who assigned item to Rani, assigned any item to Samragni.
iii) The first performance was by Princess; this item was assigned by Badal.
iv) The last performance was by Rani; this item was assigned by Gagan.
v) The items assigned by Ashman were performed consecutively. The number of performances between items assigned by each of the remaining composers was the same.

SubQuestion No : 30

Q.30 Which of the following is FALSE?

Ans

✓ 1. Queen did not perform in any item composed by Gagan.

✗ 2. Rani did not perform in any item composed by Badal.

✗ 3. Samragni did not perform in any item composed by Ashman.

✗ 4. Princess did not perform in any item composed by Dyu.

Question Type : **MCQ**

Question ID : **4891687571**
Status : **Not Answered**
Chosen Option : **--**

Comprehension:

Princess, Queen, Rani and Samragni were the four finalists in a dance competition. Ashman, Badal, Gagan and Dyu were the four music composers who individually assigned items to the dancers. Each dancer had to individually perform in two dance items assigned by the different composers. The first items performed by the four dancers were all assigned by different music composers. No dancer performed her second item before the performance of the first item by any other dancers. The dancers performed their second items in the same sequence of their performance of their first items.

The following additional facts are known.

i) No composer who assigned item to Princess, assigned any item to Queen.
ii) No composer who assigned item to Rani, assigned any item to Samragni.
iii) The first performance was by Princess; this item was assigned by Badal.
iv) The last performance was by Rani; this item was assigned by Gagan.
v) The items assigned by Ashman were performed consecutively. The number of performances between items assigned by each of the remaining composers was the same.

SubQuestion No : 31

Q.31 The sixth performance was composed by:

Ans
1. Gagan
2. Ashman
3. Badal
4. Dyu

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891687572**
Status : **Not Answered**
Chosen Option : **--**

Comprehension:

Princess, Queen, Rani and Samragni were the four finalists in a dance competition. Ashman, Badal, Gagan and Dyu were the four music composers who individually assigned items to the dancers. Each dancer had to individually perform in two dance items assigned by the different composers. The first items performed by the four dancers were all assigned by different music composers. No dancer performed her second item before the performance of the first item by any other dancers. The dancers performed their second items in the same sequence of their performance of their first items.

The following additional facts are known.

i) No composer who assigned item to Princess, assigned any item to Queen.
ii) No composer who assigned item to Rani, assigned any item to Samragni.
iii) The first performance was by Princess; this item was assigned by Badal.
iv) The last performance was by Rani; this item was assigned by Gagan.
v) The items assigned by Ashman were performed consecutively. The number of performances between items assigned by each of the remaining composers was the same.

SubQuestion No : 32

Q.32 Which pair of performances were composed by the same composer?

Ans
1. The third and the seventh
2. The first and the seventh
3. The first and the sixth
4. The second and the sixth

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891687573**
Status : **Not Answered**
Chosen Option : **--**

Section : **QA**

Q.1 In a class, 60% of the students are girls and the rest are boys. There are 30 more

girls than boys. If 68% of the students, including 30 boys, pass an examination, the percentage of the girls who do not pass is

Case Sensitivity: No

Answer Type: Equal

Possible Answer: 20

Given Answer : **20**

Question Type : **SA**
Question ID : **4891687671**
Status : **Answered**

Q.2 If $(5.55)^x = (0.555)^y = 1000$, then the value of $\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{y}$ is

Ans

1. 1

2. $\frac{1}{3}$

3. $\frac{2}{3}$

4. 3

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891687924**
Status : **Not Answered**
Chosen Option : **--**

Q.3 **With rectangular axes of coordinates, the number of paths from (1,1) to (8,10) via (4,6), where each step from any point (x, y) is either to (x, y+1) or to (x+1, y), is**

Case Sensitivity: No

Answer Type: Equal

Possible Answer: 3920

Given Answer : **16**

Question Type : **SA**
Question ID : **4891687690**
Status : **Answered**

Q.4 **A club has 256 members of whom 144 can play football, 123 can play tennis, and 132 can play cricket. Moreover, 58 members can play both football and tennis, 25 can play both cricket and tennis, while 63 can play both football and cricket. If every member can play at least one game, then the number of members who can play only tennis is**

Ans

1. 32

2. 43

3. 38

4. 45

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891687897**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **2**

Q.5 **In a circle of radius 11 cm, CD is a diameter and AB is a chord of length 20.5 cm. If AB and CD intersect at a point E inside the circle and CE has length 7 cm, then the difference of the lengths of BE and AE, in cm, is**

Ans

1. 1.5

2. 3.5

3. 0.5

4. 2.5

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891687901**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **3**

Q.6 Meena scores 40% in an examination and after review, even though her score is increased by 50%, she fails by 35 marks. If her post-review score is increased by 20%, she will have 7 marks more than the passing score. The percentage score needed for passing the examination is

Ans

1. 75

2. 80

3. 60

4. 70

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891687899**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **4**

Q.7 Corners are cut off from an equilateral triangle T to produce a regular hexagon H. Then, the ratio of the area of H to the area of T is

Ans

1. 5 : 6

2. 3 : 4

3. 2 : 3

4. 4 : 5

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891687816**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **3**

Q.8 Let T be the triangle formed by the straight line 3x + 5y - 45 = 0 and the coordinate axes. Let the circumcircle of T have radius of length L, measured in the same unit as the coordinate axes. Then, the integer closest to L is

Case Sensitivity: No

Answer Type: Equal

Possible Answer: 9

Given Answer : **17**

Question Type : **SA**
Question ID : **4891687635**
Status : **Answered**

Q.9 For any positive integer n, let f(n) = n(n + 1) if n is even, and f(n) = n + 3 if n is odd. If m is a positive integer such that 8f(m + 1) - f(m) = 2, then m equals

Case Sensitivity: No

Answer Type: Equal

Possible Answer: 10

Given Answer : **10**

Question Type : **SA**
Question ID : **4891687642**
Status : **Answered**

Q.10 **If the population of a town is p in the beginning of any year then it becomes 3+2p in the beginning of the next year. If the population in the beginning of 2019 is 1000, then the population in the beginning of 2034 will be**

Ans
1. $(1003)^{15} + 6$
2. $(997)^{15} - 3$
3. $(1003)2^{15} - 3$
4. $(997)2^{14} + 3$

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891687861**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **3**

Q.11 **A person invested a total amount of Rs 15 lakh. A part of it was invested in a fixed deposit earning 6% annual interest, and the remaining amount was invested in two other deposits in the ratio 2 : 1, earning annual interest at the rates of 4% and 3%, respectively. If the total annual interest income is Rs 76000 then the amount (in Rs lakh) invested in the fixed deposit was**

Case Sensitivity: No

Answer Type: Equal

Possible Answer: 9

Given Answer : **9**

Question Type : **SA**
Question ID : **4891687656**
Status : **Answered**

Q.12 **The product of two positive numbers is 616. If the ratio of the difference of their cubes to the cube of their difference is 157:3, then the sum of the two numbers is**

Ans
1. 50
2. 85
3. 95
4. 58

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891687636**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **1**

Q.13 **On selling a pen at 5% loss and a book at 15% gain, Karim gains Rs. 7. If he sells the pen at 5% gain and the book at 10% gain, he gains Rs. 13. What is the cost price of the book in Rupees?**

Ans
1. 80
2. 85
3. 100
4. 95

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891687542**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **1**

Q.14 **Two cars travel the same distance starting at 10:00 am and 11:00 am, respectively, on the same day. They reach their common destination at the same point of time. If the first car travelled for at least 6 hours, then the highest possible value of the percentage by which the speed of the second car could exceed that of the first car is**

Ans
1. 20
2. 10
3. 30

4. 25

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891687550**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **1**

Q.15 At their usual efficiency levels, A and B together finish a task in 12 days. If A had worked half as efficiently as she usually does, and B had worked thrice as efficiently as he usually does, the task would have been completed in 9 days. How many days would A take to finish the task if she works alone at her usual efficiency?

Ans
1. 18
2. 12
3. 24
4. 36

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891687653**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **1**

Q.16 If $a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + \ldots + a_n = 3(2^{n+1} - 2)$, for every $n \geq 1$, then a_{11} equals

Case Sensitivity: No
Answer Type: Equal
Possible Answer: 6144

Given Answer : **6144**

Question Type : **SA**
Question ID : **4891688281**
Status : **Answered**

Q.17 The number of the real roots of the equation $2\cos(x(x+1)) = 2^x + 2^{-x}$ is

Ans
1. 0
2. infinite
3. 1
4. 2

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891687799**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **3**

Q.18 The income of Amala is 20% more than that of Bimala and 20% less than that of Kamala. If Kamala's income goes down by 4% and Bimala's goes up by 10%, then the percentage by which Kamala's income would exceed Bimala's is nearest to

Ans
1. 28
2. 29
3. 31
4. 32

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891687648**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **3**

Q.19 **In a race of three horses, the first beat the second by 11 metres and the third by 90 metres. If the second beat the third by 80 metres, what was the length, in metres, of the racecourse?**

Case Sensitivity: No

Answer Type: Equal

Possible Answer: 880

Given Answer : **880**

Question Type : **SA**
Question ID : **4891687684**
Status : **Answered**

Q.20 If $a_1, a_2, \ldots$ are in A.P., then, $\frac{1}{\sqrt{a_1}+\sqrt{a_2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{a_2}+\sqrt{a_3}} + \cdots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{a_n}+\sqrt{a_{n+1}}}$ is equal to

Ans
✔ 1. $\frac{n}{\sqrt{a_1}+\sqrt{a_{n+1}}}$
✘ 2. $\frac{n-1}{\sqrt{a_1}+\sqrt{a_n}}$
✘ 3. $\frac{n}{\sqrt{a_1}-\sqrt{a_{n+1}}}$
✘ 4. $\frac{n-1}{\sqrt{a_1}+\sqrt{a_{n-1}}}$

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891687886**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **1**

Q.21 **AB is a diameter of a circle of radius 5 cm. Let P and Q be two points on the circle so that the length of PB is 6 cm, and the length of AP is twice that of AQ. Then the length, in cm, of QB is nearest to**

Ans
✘ 1. 8.5
✘ 2. 9.3
✔ 3. 9.1
✘ 4. 7.8

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891687676**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **3**

Q.22 **One can use three different transports which move at 10, 20, and 30 kmph, respectively. To reach from A to B, Amal took each mode of transport 1/3 of his total journey time, while Bimal took each mode of transport 1/3 of the total distance. The percentage by which Bimal's travel time exceeds Amal's travel time is nearest to**

Ans
✔ 1. 22
✘ 2. 19
✘ 3. 21
✘ 4. 20

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891687565**

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

Q.23 **Amala, Bina, and Gouri invest money in the ratio 3 : 4 : 5 in fixed deposits having respective annual interest rates in the ratio 6 : 5 : 4. What is their total interest income (in Rs) after a year, if Bina's interest income exceeds Amala's by Rs 250?**

Ans
1. 7000
2. 6000
3. 6350
4. 7250 ✔

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891687654**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **4**

Q.24 If m and n are integers such that $(\sqrt{2})^{19}\, 3^4\, 4^2\, 9^m\, 8^n = 3^n\, 16^m\, (\sqrt[4]{64})$ then m is

Ans
1. -16
2. -24
3. -12 ✔
4. -20

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891687650**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **3**

Q.25 **A chemist mixes two liquids 1 and 2. One litre of liquid 1 weighs 1 kg and one litre of liquid 2 weighs 800 gm. If half litre of the mixture weighs 480 gm, then the percentage of liquid 1 in the mixture, in terms of volume, is**

Ans
1. 70
2. 85
3. 80 ✔
4. 75

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891687685**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **3**

Q.26 **Let x and y be positive real numbers such that $\log_5(x+y) + \log_5(x-y) = 3$, and $\log_2 y - \log_2 x = 1 - \log_2 3$. Then xy equals**

Ans
1. 25
2. 150 ✔
3. 250
4. 100

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891687587**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **2**

Q.27 **If the rectangular faces of a brick have their diagonals in the ratio 3 : 2√3 : √15, then the ratio of the length of the shortest edge of the brick to that of its longest edge is**

Ans
1. $1 : \sqrt{3}$
2. $2 : \sqrt{5}$
3. $\sqrt{2} : \sqrt{3}$
4. $\sqrt{3} : 2$

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891687644**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **1**

Q.28 **Let S be the set of all points (x, y) in the x-y plane such that | x | + | y | ≤ 2 and | x | ≥ 1. Then, the area, in square units, of the region represented by S equals**

Case Sensitivity: No
Answer Type: Equal
Possible Answer: 2

Given Answer : **2**

Question Type : **SA**
Question ID : **4891687632**
Status : **Answered**

Q.29 The number of solutions to the equation $|x|(6x^2 + 1) = 5x^2$ is

Case Sensitivity: No
Answer Type: Equal
Possible Answer: 5

Given Answer : **4**

Question Type : **SA**
Question ID : **4891688275**
Status : **Answered**

Q.30 **Three men and eight machines can finish a job in half the time taken by three machines and eight men to finish the same job. If two machines can finish the job in 13 days, then how many men can finish the job in 13 days?**

Case Sensitivity: No
Answer Type: Equal
Possible Answer: 13

Given Answer : **13**

Question Type : **SA**
Question ID : **4891687634**
Status : **Answered**

Q.31 **The product of the distinct roots of $|x^2 - x - 6| = x + 2$ is**

Ans
1. -4
2. −16
3. -8
4. -24

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891687533**
Status : **Not Answered**
Chosen Option : **--**

Q.32 **The wheels of bicycles A and B have radii 30 cm and 40 cm, respectively. While traveling a certain distance, each wheel of A required 5000 more revolutions than each**

wheel of B. If bicycle B traveled this distance in 45 minutes, then its speed, in km per hour, was

Ans
1. 18π
2. 16π
3. 12π
4. 14π

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891687639**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **2**

Q.33 Consider a function f satisfying $f(x + y) = f(x)\,f(y)$ where x, y are positive integers, and $f(1) = 2$.
If $f(a + 1) + f(a + 2) + \ldots + f(a + n) = 16\,(2^n - 1)$ then a is equal to

Case Sensitivity: No

Answer Type: Equal

Possible Answer: 3

Given Answer : **3**

Question Type : **SA**
Question ID : **4891688278**
Status : **Answered**

Q.34 Ramesh and Gautam are among 22 students who write an examination. Ramesh scores 82.5. The average score of the 21 students other than Gautam is 62. The average score of all the 22 students is one more than the average score of the 21 students other than Ramesh. The score of Gautam is

Ans
1. 51
2. 53
3. 49
4. 48

Question Type : **MCQ**
Question ID : **4891687867**
Status : **Not Answered**
Chosen Option : **--**