

# ANSWERS

1. (1)	2. (1)	3. (4)	4. (4)
5. (5)	6. (1)	7. (5)	8. (5)
9. (3)	10. (4)	11. (3)	12. (2)
13. (1)	14. (4)	15. (1)	16. (4)
17. (3)	18. (1)	19. (2)	20. (2)
21. (2)	22. (3)	23. (4)	24. (3)
25. (2)	26. (2)	27. (5)	28. (5)
29. (4)	30. (3)	31. (1)	32. (1)
33. (4)	34. (4)	35. (3)	36. (3)
37. (3)	38. (2)	39. (5)	40. (1)
41. (3)	42. (2)	43. (4)	44. (3)
45. (5)	46. (4)	47. (5)	48. (1)
49. (1)	50. (2)	51. (3)	52. (4)
53. (2)	54. (1)	55. (5)	56. (1)
57. (3)	58. (4)	59. (5)	60. (2)
61. (1)	62. (5)	63. (4)	64. (2)
65. (3)	66. (3)	67. (2)	68. (1)
69. (5)	70. (4)	71. (3)	72. (2)
73. (4)	74. (1)	75. (1)	76. (2)
77. (4)	78. (5)	79. (3)	80. (4)
81. (1)	82. (2)	83. (5)	84. (3)
85. (1)	86. (2)	87. (2)	88. (4)
89. (5)	90. (5)	91. (3)	92. (1)
93. (3)	94. (4)	95. (4)	96. (5)
97. (2)	98. (3)	99. (1)	100. (4)
101. (3)	102. (3)	103. (1)	104. (1)
105. (5)	106. (5)	107. (4)	108. (4)
109. (3)	110. (2)	111. (4)	112. (4)
113. (2)	114. (4)	115. (2)	116. (2)
117. (3)	118. (1)	119. (5)	120. (5)
121. (3)	122. (4)	123. (5)	124. (3)
125. (5)	126. (5)	127. (2)	128. (1)
129. (3)	130. (1)	131. (5)	132. (3)

133. (1)	134. (3)	135. (1)	136. (2)
137. (2)	138. (2)	139. (2)	140. (3)
141. (5)	142. (4)	143. (1)	144. (3)
145. (1)	146. (2)	147. (4)	148. (5)
149. (5)	150. (1)	151. (4)	152. (3)
153. (2)	154. (3)	155. (4)	156. (1)
157. (2)	158. (3)	159. (5)	160. (4)
161. (2)	162. (2)	163. (1)	164. (2)
165. (4)	166. (4)	167. (1)	168. (4)
169. (2)	170. (4)	171. (1)	172. (1)
173. (4)	174. (3)	175. (2)	176. (5)
177. (4)	178. (1)	179. (2)	180. (2)
181. (4)	182. (1)	183. (2)	184. (5)
185. (4)	186. (1)	187. (2)	188. (1)
189. (5)	190. (1)	191. (1)	192. (3)
193. (2)	194. (4)	195. (3)	196. (2)
197. (4)	198. (1)	199. (1)	200. (5)

# EXPLANATIONS

1. (1) Mutual Funds
2. (1) State Bank of India
3. (4) SARAS
4. (4) India
5. (5) RITSAT
6. (1) Reserve Bank of India (RBI)
7. (5) Rajiv Awas Yojana
8. (5) Only B and C
9. (3) Telecom Industry
10. (4) Ganga
11. (3) Only A and B
12. (2) Switzerland
13. (1) Solar only
14. (4) Best Public Servant of the year
15. (1) Cuba
16. (4) China-Taiwan
17. (3) The African National Congress
18. (1) Uranium enrichment plant
19. (2) China
20. (2) Saraswati Samman
21. (2) Iceland
22. (3) North Korea
23. (4) 24%
24. (3) Wagah
25. (2) West Bengal
26. (2) Nepal
27. (5) Rs. 12,000 crores
28. (5) Murate of Potash (MOP)
29. (4) Two Lives
30. (3) Panchayat Raj Institutions
31. (1) Lawn Tennis
32. (1) Norway
33. (4) One year
34. (4) Nuclear Energy
35. (3) Mid Day Meal
36. (3) Lawn Tennis
37. (3) Andhra Pradesh
38. (2) 1951
39. (5) Governor
40. (1) Tea
41. (3) As he thought Naagesh would bite him once he was out of the well
42. (2) He announced a reward to anyone who could cure the Queen
43. (4) That Krishnan had brought those ornaments for selling which had been made for the missing Prince
44. (3) He presented gold to Krishnan and also a house to live in
45. (5) None of these
46. (4) Only (B) and (C)
47. (5) None of these
48. (1) As he thought that Seth Ghan-shyamdas could help him in selling the ornaments gifted to him by Shersingh
49. (1) As he could not find much work in his own village and his family had to starve sometimes because of it.
50. (2) A good deed never goes unrewarded
51. (3) The meaning of the word **Humble (Adjective)** as used in the passage is : not large or special in any way; modest.  
**Look at the sentences :**  
He has a humble farmhouse.  
The company has worked its way up from humble beginnings to become the market leader.  
Hence, the words **humble** and **modest** are synonymous.
52. (4) The meaning of the word **Seek (Verb)** as used in the passage is : to ask somebody for something.  
**Look at the sentence :**  
I think it's time we sought legal advice.  
Hence, the words **seek** and **ask for** are synonymous.
53. (2) The meaning of the word **Go (Verb)** as used in the passage is : to live or move around in a particular state.  
**Look at the sentence :**  
He cannot bear the thought of children going hungry.
54. (1) The meaning of the word **Handsomely (Adverb)** means : largely; properly. The word **mea-**

- greely** as used in the passage is : small in quantity and poor in quality.
- Hence, the words **handsomely** and **meagrely** are antonymous.
55. (5) The meaning of the word **Continue (Verb)** as used in the passage is : to keep doing something without stopping.
- Look at the sentence :**  
She continued to ignore everything I was saying.  
Hence, the words **continued** and **stopped** are antonymous.
56. (1) On touring the whole world and finding no couple who was perfectly happy, the young couple understood that it is very difficult to find perfect happiness anywhere in the world.
57. (3) One day, they heard that a wise old man had come to town; he could solve all kinds of problems and guide people.
58. (4) So the couple decided to visit the wise old man and tell him their worry.
59. (5) The only thing that they worried about was, whether their happiness would last forever or would they too have to face problems.
60. (2) There was a young couple who led a very happy life together.
61. (1) The word 'life' is a Noun. Hence, an Adjective should be used before it. The Adjective form of the word **Leisure (Noun)** is leisurely.
62. (5) No correction required
63. (4) The word 'too' is used to show excess of some quality.
64. (2) Idiom 'the gift of the gab' means : the ability to speak easily and to persuade other people with your words.
65. (3) be the order of the day
66. (3) The correct spelling is : triumphant.
67. (2) The appropriate word should be : handed.
68. (1) The correct spelling is : difficult.
69. (5) All correct
70. (4) The appropriate word should be : future.
71. (3) took
72. (2) showing
73. (4) couple
74. (1) very

75. (1) return
76. (2) learn
77. (4) reaches
78. (5) whole
79. (3) servants
80. (4) selves
81. (1)  $? = 504 \times \frac{5}{9} + 640 \times \frac{3}{8}$   
 $= 280 + 240 = 520$
82. (2)  $? = 294 \times \frac{2}{7} \times \frac{3}{8} \times \frac{4}{9} = 14$
83. (5)  $? = \frac{250 \times 16}{100} + \frac{480 \times 115}{100}$   
 $= 40 + 552 = 592$
84. (3)  $? = 16.45 \times 2.8 + 4.5 \times 1.6$   
 $= 46.06 + 7.2$   
 $= 53.26$
85. (1)  $\frac{860 \times 55}{100} + \frac{450 \times ?}{100} = 581$   
 $\Rightarrow 473 + \frac{450 \times ?}{100} = 581$   
 $\Rightarrow \frac{450 \times ?}{100} = 581 - 473 = 108$   
 $\Rightarrow ? = \frac{108 \times 100}{450} = 24$
86. (2)  $? = \frac{1740}{12} \times 4070 \times \frac{1}{110}$   
 $= 5365$
87. (2)  $? = 72.42 + 385.66 + 4976.38$   
 $= 5434.46$
88. (4)  $? = \frac{77}{9} \times \frac{23}{5} - 6 \frac{1}{3}$   
 $= \frac{1771}{45} - 6 \frac{1}{3}$   
 $= 39 \frac{16}{45} - 6 \frac{1}{3}$   
 $= (39 - 6) + \left( \frac{16}{45} - \frac{1}{3} \right)$   
 $= 33 + \frac{16 - 15}{45} = 33 \frac{1}{45}$
89. (5)  $? = \frac{5760}{45} \times 15$   
 $= \frac{5760}{3} = 1920$
90. (5)  $9845 - 3896 + 486$   
 $= ? - 1128$   
 $\Rightarrow 6435 = ? - 1128$   
 $\Rightarrow ? = 6435 + 1128 = 7563$

91. (3)  $\sqrt{?} = 529 - 484 = 45$   
 $\Rightarrow ? = 45 \times 45 = 2025$
92. (1)  $? = \frac{17 \times 4 + 16 \times 2}{\frac{90}{5} \times 12}$   
 $= \frac{68 + 32}{18 \times 12}$   
 $= \frac{100}{18 \times 12} = \frac{25}{54}$
93. (3)  $? = \frac{2520}{14 \times 9} = 20$
94. (4)  $\frac{42}{5} \times \frac{17}{3} + ? = 50 \frac{1}{5}$   
 $\Rightarrow \frac{238}{5} + ? = 50 \frac{1}{5}$   
 $\Rightarrow 47 \frac{3}{5} + ? = 50 \frac{1}{5}$   
 $\Rightarrow ? = 50 - 47 + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{3}{5}$   
 $= 3 - \frac{2}{5} = 2 \frac{3}{5}$
95. (4)  $? = \frac{250 \times 3.2}{100} + \frac{400 \times 1.8}{100}$   
 $= 8 + 7.2 = 15.2$
96. (5) The pattern of the number series is :  
 $11 + 2 = 13$   
 $13 + 3 = 16$   
 $16 + 4 = 20$   
 $20 + 5 = \boxed{25}$
97. (2) The pattern of the number series is :  
 $7 \times 2 - 1 = 13$   
 $13 \times 2 - 1 = 25$   
 $25 \times 2 - 1 = 49$   
 $49 \times 2 - 1 = \boxed{97}$
98. (3) The pattern of the number series is :  
 $608 \div 2 = 304$   
 $304 \div 2 = 152$   
 $152 \div 2 = 76$   
 $76 \div 2 = \boxed{38}$
99. (1) The pattern of the number series is :  
 $8 \times 1 + 1 = 9$   
 $9 \times 2 + 2 = 20$   
 $20 \times 3 + 3 = 63$   
 $63 \times 4 + 4 = 252 + 4 = \boxed{256}$

100. (4) The pattern of the number series is :

$$5 + 1^2 = 6$$

$$6 + 2^2 = 10$$

$$10 + 3^2 = 19$$

$$19 + 4^2 = \boxed{35}$$

101. (3) Of the given alternatives, required number = 16

Unit's digit = 6 = Ten's digit  $\times$  6 and  $6 - 1 = 5$ .

102. (3) Required average

$$= \frac{132 + 148 + 164 + 128 + 120 + 136}{6}$$

$$= \frac{828}{6} = 138$$

103. (1) Decimal equivalent of the fractions :

$$\frac{7}{8} = 0.875; \frac{5}{7} = 0.7$$

$$\frac{2}{3} = 0.67; \frac{3}{5} = 0.6$$

$$\text{Clearly, } \frac{7}{8} > \frac{5}{7} > \frac{2}{3} > \frac{3}{5}$$

104. (1) Let the population of the village X be  $5x$ .

and that of village Y =  $7x$ .

According to the question,

$$\frac{5x}{7x + 25000} = \frac{25}{36}$$

$$\Rightarrow 180x = 175x + 25 \times 25000$$

$$\Rightarrow 5x = 625000$$

105. (5) Let the number be  $x$ .

$$\therefore (72 - 56) \times \frac{1}{100} \times x = 56$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{56 \times 100}{16} = 350$$

$\therefore$  70% of 350

$$= \frac{350 \times 70}{100} = 245$$

106. (5) Speed of the train

$$= \frac{\text{Length of (train + platform)}}{\text{Spent time}}$$

$$= \left( \frac{240 + 300}{27} \right) \text{ m/sec.}$$

$$= \frac{540}{27} \text{ m/sec.}$$

$$= \left( 20 \times \frac{18}{5} \right) \text{ kmph}$$

$$= 72 \text{ kmph}$$

107. (4) Cost price of the article

$$= \text{Rs. } \left( \frac{100}{120} \times 3240 \right)$$

$$= \text{Rs. } 2700$$

108. (4)  $M_1 D_1 = M_2 D_2$   
 $\Rightarrow 16 \times 7 = 28 \times D_2$

$$\Rightarrow D_2 = \frac{16 \times 7}{28} = 4 \text{ days}$$

109. (3) Sum of the five consecutive even numbers = 380

$\therefore$  Third even number

$$= \frac{380}{5} = 76$$

$\therefore$  Required second number

$$= 76 - 2 = 74$$

110. (2) Let the CP of a dozen of apples and a dozen of bananas be Rs.  $x$  and Rs.  $y$  respectively.

According to the question,

$$6x + 8y = 1400$$

Dividing both sides by 2,

$$3x + 4y = 700$$

Multiplying both sides by 5,

we have,

$$15x + 20y = 700 \times 5$$

$$= \text{Rs. } 3500$$

111. (4) Ratio of the profits of Beena and Meena

$$= 35000 : 56000 = 5 : 8$$

If the total profit be Rs.  $x$ , then

$$\frac{5x}{13} = 45000$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{45000 \times 13}{5}$$

$$= \text{Rs. } 117000$$

112. (4) Principal =  $\frac{\text{SI} \times 100}{\text{Time} \times \text{Rate}}$

$$= \frac{57200 \times 100}{8 \times 11}$$

$$= \text{Rs. } 65000$$

113. (2)  $A = P \left( 1 + \frac{R}{100} \right)^T$

$$= 25000 \left( 1 + \frac{8}{100} \right)^2$$

$$= \text{Rs. } \left( 25000 \times \frac{27}{25} \times \frac{27}{25} \right)$$

$$= \text{Rs. } 29160$$

114. (4)  $x \times \frac{4}{7} = y \times \frac{10}{100} = y \times \frac{2}{5}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x}{y} = \frac{2}{5} \times \frac{7}{4} = \frac{7}{10}$$

115. (2) Let Nandkishore had initially Rs.  $x$ .

Savings per cent = 15%

$$\therefore x \times \frac{15}{100} = 11250$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{11250 \times 100}{15}$$

$$= \text{Rs. } 75000$$

116. (2) Total number of students in the institute D

$$= 440 + 480 + 420 + 120 + 340 = 1800$$

$\therefore$  Required percentage

$$= \frac{480}{1800} \times 100 = \frac{80}{3} = 26\frac{2}{3}$$

117. (3) Required average number

$$= \frac{280 + 360 + 340 + 200 + 330}{5}$$

$$= \frac{1510}{5} = 302$$

118. (1) Required ratio

$$= (360 + 420) : (380 + 340)$$

$$= 780 : 720$$

$$= 13 : 12$$

119. (5) Average number of students in Commerce

$$= \frac{260 + 320 + 300 + 480 + 360}{5}$$

$$= \frac{1720}{5} = 344$$

120. (5) Required per cent

$$= \left( \frac{350 + 240}{300 + 320} \right) \times 100$$

$$= \frac{590}{620} \times 100 = 95$$

121. (3) B R O W N M E A N

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

5 3 1 @ % 2 6 @ %

Therefore,

R O B E

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

3 1 5 6

122. (4)



The position of D from the left =  $40 - 16 + 1 = 25\text{th}$

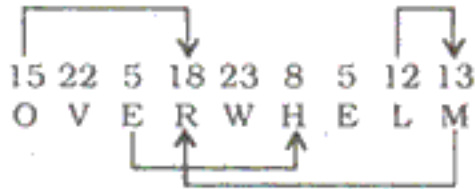
123. (5) A, D > B > C > E

Clearly, E scored the lowest marks.

124. (3) 9 4 3 1 6 5 8  
1 3 4 5 6 8 9

125. (5) Meaningful Words  
⇒ LIVE, VEIL, VILE, EVIL

126. (5)

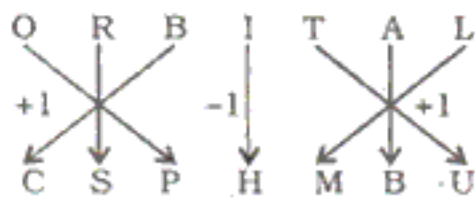


127. (2)

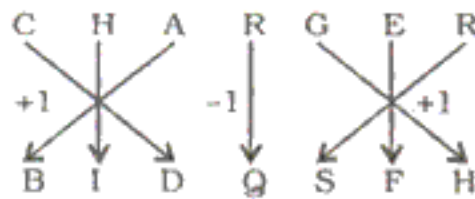
ACEGIKMO BDFHJLN  
ACEGIKM BDFHJL

A[C] .....

128. (1)



Similarly,



129. (3) Except 529, all others are perfect squares of even numbers. The number 529 is a perfect square of an odd number.

196 = 14 × 14; 256 = 16 × 16  
529 = 23 × 23; 576 = 24 × 24  
324 = 18 × 18

130. (1) R  $\xrightarrow{-2}$  P  $\xrightarrow{-2}$  N  
W  $\xrightarrow{-4}$  S  $\xrightarrow{+2}$  U  
H  $\xrightarrow{-4}$  D  $\xrightarrow{+2}$  F  
L  $\xrightarrow{-4}$  H  $\xrightarrow{+2}$  J  
Q  $\xrightarrow{-4}$  M  $\xrightarrow{+2}$  O

131. (5) 26 - 15 + 5 × 4 + 2 = ?  
⇒ ? = 26 + 15 + 5 - 4 × 2  
⇒ ? = 26 + 3 - 8 = 21

132. (3) 7th to the left of 19th from the left end means 12th from the left end, i.e., ©.

133. (1)

5  $\xrightarrow{+6}$  P  $\xrightarrow{+6}$  6  $\xrightarrow{+6}$  8  $\xrightarrow{+6}$  U  
3  $\xrightarrow{+6}$  4  $\xrightarrow{+6}$  W  $\xrightarrow{+6}$  8  $\xrightarrow{+6}$  I  
8  $\xrightarrow{+6}$  F  $\xrightarrow{+6}$  J  $\xrightarrow{+6}$  Q  $\xrightarrow{+6}$  ★

134. (3) Letter Consonant Number

Such combinations are :

[DPI], [WJ2]

135. (1) According to question, the new sequence would be :

R53MDP14[F]A6EWJ2K8Q7UTIV9  
16th from right

136. (2) Number Symbol Consonant

There is only one such combination : [3\$M]

137. (2) Symbol Vowel Number

There is only one such combination : [©A6]

(138-143):

- (i) P \$ Q ⇒ P < Q
- (ii) P © Q ⇒ P > Q
- (iii) P δ Q ⇒ P = Q
- (iv) P @ Q ⇒ P ≥ Q
- (v) P ★ Q ⇒ P ≤ Q

138. (2) B © N ⇒ B > N  
N @ R ⇒ N ≥ R  
F ★ R ⇒ F ≤ R

Therefore, B > N ≥ R ≥ F

Conclusions

- I. B © R ⇒ B > R : True
- II. F ★ N ⇒ F ≤ N : Not True
- III. R \$ B ⇒ R < B : True

139. (2) D \$ M ⇒ D < M  
M ★ B ⇒ M ≤ B  
B δ J ⇒ B = J

Therefore, D < M ≤ B = J

Conclusions

- I. J © D ⇒ J > D : True
- II. B @ D ⇒ B ≥ D : Not True
- III. J @ M ⇒ J ≥ M : True

140. (3) F ★ T ⇒ F ≤ T  
T \$ N ⇒ T < N  
N @ R ⇒ N ≥ R

Therefore, F ≤ T < N ≥ R

Conclusions

- I. R \$ T ⇒ R < T : Not True
- II. N © F ⇒ N > F : True
- III. F \$ R ⇒ F < R : Not True

141. (5) W δ K ⇒ W = K  
K © F ⇒ K > F  
F \$ M ⇒ F < M

Therefore, W = K > F < M

Conclusions

- I. M © K ⇒ M > K : Not True
- II. W @ F ⇒ W ≥ F : Not True
- III. F @ W ⇒ F ≥ W : Not True

142. (4) M @ D ⇒ M ≥ D

D δ K ⇒ D = K

K © R ⇒ K > R

Therefore, M ≥ D = K > R

Conclusions

- I. R \$ M ⇒ R < M : True
  - II. K δ M ⇒ K = M : Not True
  - III. K \$ M ⇒ K < M : Not True
- K is either smaller than or equal to M.

Therefore, either II or III is true.

143. (1) F @ T ⇒ F ≥ T

T δ K ⇒ T = K

K ★ D ⇒ K ≤ D

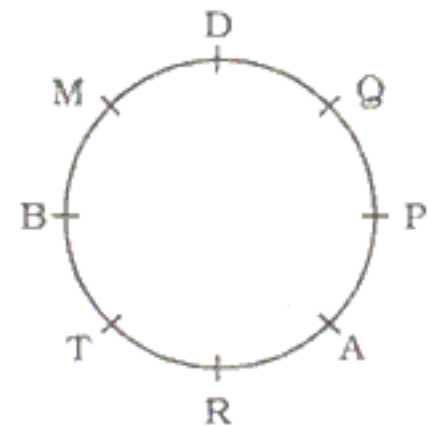
Therefore, F ≥ T = K ≤ D

Conclusions

- I. D @ F ⇒ D ≥ F : Not True
- II. F @ K ⇒ F ≥ K : True
- III. D @ T ⇒ D ≥ T : True

(144-149):

Sitting arrangement



144. (3) T is second to the right of M.

145. (1) M is to the immediate right of D.

146. (2) M is third to the right of P.

147. (4) P is second to the left of D.

148. (5) P is sitting to the immediate right of A.

149. (5) P and R are immediate neighbours of A.

(150 - 155):

- (i) All dogs are cats → Universal Affirmative (A-type).
- (ii) Some bikes are cars → Particular Affirmative (I-type).
- (iii) No wall is road → Universal Negative (E-type).
- (iv) Some walls are not roads → Particular Negative (O-type).

150. (1) All the three Premises are Particular Affirmative (I-type). No Conclusion follows from the two Particular Premises.

151. (4) Some cats are rats.

All rats are mats.

$I + A \Rightarrow I$ -type of Conclusion.

"Some cats are mats".

Conclusion I is Converse of it.

Conclusion III is Converse of the second Premise.

152. (3) Some benches are drums.

All drums are kites.

$I + A \Rightarrow I$ -type of Conclusion

"Some benches are kites."

Conclusion II is Converse of it.

153. (2) Some boxes are walls.

No wall is road.

$I + E \Rightarrow O$ -type of Conclusion

"Some boxes are not roads."

No wall is road.

All roads are rivers.

$E + A \Rightarrow O_1$ -type of Conclusion

"Some rivers are not walls."

Conclusions I and III form Complementary Pair. Therefore, either I or III follows.

154. (3) Some tables are chairs.

All chairs are houses.

$I + A \Rightarrow I$ -type of Conclusion

"Some tables are houses."

Conclusion III is Converse of it.

All chairs are houses.

All houses are tents.

$A + A \Rightarrow A$ -type of Conclusion

"All chairs are tents."

Conclusion II is Converse of it.

155. (4) All pens are sticks.

All sticks are rings.

$A + A \Rightarrow A$ -type of Conclusion

"All pens are rings."

Conclusion I is Converse of it.

All sticks are rings.

All rings are rods.

$A + A \Rightarrow A$ -type of Conclusion

"All sticks are rods."

Conclusion II is Converse of it.

All pens are rings.

All rings are rods.

$A + A \Rightarrow A$ -type of Conclusion

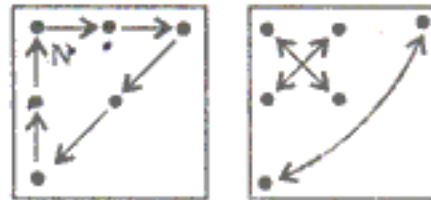
"All pens are rods."

Conclusion III is Converse of it.

156. (1) The movement and other changes in the subsequent figures can be shown as :

(1) to (2)

(2) to (3)



These two steps are continued alternately.

157. (2) From Problem Figure (1) to (2) the designs at the four corners move one step in anticlockwise direction and the right most design of the middle row moves to the leftmost position. Similar changes occur from Problem Figure (3) to (4) and from Problem Figure (5) to Answer Figure.

158. (3) From Problem Figure (1) to (2) the rightmost letter moves to the leftmost position. Similar changes occur from Problem Figure (3) to (4) and from Problem Figure (5) to Answer Figure.

159. (5) From Problem Figure (1) to (2) the four designs of upper sector move one step in anticlockwise direction and the four designs of lower sector move one step in clockwise direction. Similar changes occur from Problem Figure (3) to (4) and from Problem Figure (5) to Answer Figure.

160. (4) From Problem Figure (1) to (2) the two designs from the left move to the right position and vice versa. Similar changes occur from Problem Figure (3) to (4) and from Problem Figure (5) to Answer Figure.

161. (2) Central Processing Unit

162. (2) information

163. (1) Machine language

164. (2) Debugging

165. (4) software

166. (4) loss of data

167. (1) justified

168. (4) can have any colour you choose

169. (2) Use the Save as... command

170. (4) Spreadsheet

171. (1) Drag mouse while holding button down

172. (1) programming language

173. (4) DOC

174. (3) hardware

175. (2) You can only see the page you are currently working

176. (5) All of these

177. (4) selling additional products to existing customers

178. (1) all existing account holders

179. (2) more calls to many buyers

180. (2) all employees

181. (4) RW

182. (1) Data

183. (2) processor

184. (5) All (1), (2) and (3)

185. (4) identify the file type

186. (1) Covering a wide area of the Market for sales

187. (2) optical

188. (1) Small And Medium Enterprises

189. (5) The whole organisation sells

190. (1) persons below BPL

191. (1) outside agencies

192. (3) Lifelong relationship with the buyer

193. (2) large industries

194. (4) All of these

195. (3) for cross selling

196. (2) Consistency

197. (4) Designing new products

198. (1) all builders

199. (1) a pre-sales function

200. (5) Opening Accounts of under-privileged persons