

## ENGLISH LANGUAGE

**Directions (1-8)** - In the following questions, each sentence has two blanks; each blank indicates that something has been omitted. Choose the set of words for the blanks which best fits the meaning of the sentence as a whole.

1. An analysis of booking data \_\_\_\_\_ by online travel portal has shown 40 per cent of city residents \_\_\_\_\_ for full stations for weekend breaks.

- (1) collected, opted
- (2) conducted, opt
- (3) given, opted
- (4) collected, opted
- (5) conducted, chose

2. Mobile operators are allowed to \_\_\_\_\_ network infrastructure like cellphone towers, which has \_\_\_\_\_ their network cost, but not air travel.

- (1) sharing, helping
- (2) shared, helped
- (3) share, helped
- (4) collect, help
- (5) collect, helped

3. I \_\_\_\_\_ a lionel named Akshay who \_\_\_\_\_ a horse ranch in the city.

- (1) have, own
- (2) got, sells
- (3) need, holds
- (4) possess, own
- (5) has, buys

4. Traffic was \_\_\_\_\_ on the superway on Saturday as local residents \_\_\_\_\_ the road.

- (1) disturbed, blocked
- (2) disrupted, blocked
- (3) blocked, stopped
- (4) jammed, block
- (5) disrupting, blockage

5. The teachers \_\_\_\_\_ place when the riotous, angry & \_\_\_\_\_ of youths for money.

- (1) had, group
- (2) take, group
- (3) took, group
- (4) took, herd
- (5) was taken, group

**Directions (9-10)** - Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error or idiosyncratic error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The number of that part is the answer. If there is 'No error' the answer is (5). Ignore cases of punctuation, if any!

9. Earlier this year (1)/ several foreign nationals (2)/ was caught (3)/ bringing in drugs in their cavity. (4) / No Error (5)

7. Our country looks all set to throw open (1)/ its door to foreign investors in infrastructure (2)/ as the nation seeks to help (3)/ improve the energy transportation facility. (4) / No Error (5)

8. The company holds (1)/ the patent of the technology (2)/ which enable them to extract (3)/ precious metals from e-waste. (4) / No Error (5)

6. It was strange (1)/ when people started (2)/ congratulate me (3)/ on completion of my dissertation. (4) / No Error (5)

10. Business confidence is by the upswing (1)/ as companies are looking (2)/ as a turnaround in the economy (3)/ and improvement in the investment. (4) / No Error (5)

**Directions (11-13)** - In the following questions, a sentence/part of the sentence is printed in **bold**. Below are given alternatives to the bold sentence/part of the sentence as (1), (2) (3) and (4) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (5).

11. Traders and market market committees are not **threatening** by the government's move to merge the APAC laws.

- (1) scared
- (2) afraid
- (3) over powered
- (4) threatened
- (5) No Correction required

12. Indian firms are **benefit** strongly from the surge in exports and acquisitions and are highlighted accuracy thanks to the business optimism generated by new government.

- (1) benefitting weakly
- (2) benefiting strongly
- (3) benefiting weakly
- (4) being strongly
- (5) No correction required

13. Despite meeting very high in the assessments, Surveksh failed to secure admission to the college of his choice.

- (1) He
- (2) Despite
- (3) Even
- (4) Since
- (5) No correction required

14. The **commerce** oriented manufacturing business is a very old one.

- (1) commercial
- (2) trade
- (3) business
- (4) trading
- (5) No correction required

15. Signs that the Indian Economy is **moving** to become research based are everywhere, and come from both the government and the private sector.

- (1) become research based
- (2) to become research based
- (3) for becoming research based
- (4) to become research based
- (5) No correction required

**Directions (16-20)** : Rearrange the following six sentences/ group of sentences (A, B, C), (D, E) and (F) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph. Then answer the questions given below them.

- (A) All the laborers and the soldiers turned around and saw a hut just a few steps away from the palace gate.
- (B) Then suddenly his eyes fell on something and he shouted, "What is that? I did not see that before."
- (C) Before visiting the King to see the palace, the minister decided to take a final look. "Splendid!" the minister exclaimed, looking at the palace.
- (D) Many laborers were put to work and in a few days the palace was ready.
- (E) Once, they decided to build a palace on a river bank and ordered his ministers to survey the ground about the construction.
- (F) King Veer was known for his justice and kindness to whom everyone was looking up to. He was leading a happy and contented life and his people loved him and were proud of him.

16. Which of the following sentences should be the **FIRST** sentence after rearrangement?
- (A) A (B) B  
(C) C (D) D  
(E) E
17. Which of the following sentences should be the **SECOND** sentence after rearrangement?
- (A) A (B) B  
(C) C (D) D  
(E) E
18. Which of the following sentences should be the **FOURTH** sentence after rearrangement?
- (A) A (B) B  
(C) C (D) D  
(E) E

19. Which of the following sentences should be the **THIRD** sentence after rearrangement?
- (A) A (B) B  
(C) C (D) D  
(E) E

20. Which of the following sentences should be the **LAST** sentence after rearrangement?
- (A) A (B) B  
(C) C (D) D  
(E) E

**Directions (21-30)** : In the following passage there are blanks. Each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage. Against each five words are suggested, one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate word in each case.

The assessment of humanity's (21) in the next 100 years, which has taken 21 months to complete, appears strongly that to achieve long and healthy lives for all 9 billion people (22) to be living in 2050, the new issues of population and (23) must be pushed to the top of political and economic agenda. Both issues have been largely (24) by politicians and played down by governments and developed for 20 years.

"The number of people living on the planet has never been higher, three levels of consumption are (25) and vast changes are taking place in the environment. We (26) choose to relinquish the use of resources (27) a more egalitarian pattern of consumption... or we can choose to do nothing and to (28) into a downward spiral of economic and environmental (29) to a more turbulent and unsustainable future."

At today's rate of population increase developing countries will have to build the equivalent of a city of a million people every two days from now to 2050, says the report. "Global population growth is (30) for the next few decades. By 2050,

it is projected that India's population of 7 billion will have grown by 2.3 billion (the equivalent of new China and an India."

21. (1) perspective  
(2) perception  
(3) prospects  
(4) aims  
(5) prospecting
22. (1) expect  
(2) reporting  
(3) expectations  
(4) expected  
(5) operations
23. (1) consumption  
(2) resumption  
(3) resump  
(4) reconstruction  
(5) expenditure
24. (1) ignoring (2) ignored  
(3) avoid (4) avoided  
(5) attempt
25. (1) unprevalent  
(2) limited  
(3) world  
(4) surpassed  
(5) around
26. (1) would have  
(2) should be  
(3) can  
(4) are  
(5) have
27. (1) to (2) to  
(3) for (4) with  
(5) of
28. (1) ditched (2) drift  
(3) flow (4) flowing  
(5) walk
29. (1) led (2) led  
(3) leading (4) going  
(5) going
30. (1) unstable  
(2) inevitable  
(3) inevitably  
(4) viable  
(5) dispensable

**Directions (31-40)** : Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words/phrases have been printed in **bold** to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

During the last few years, a lot of hype has been focused on the BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa). With their large populations and rapid growth, these countries, so the argument goes, will soon become some of the largest economies in the world - and, in the case of China, the largest of all by as early as 2030. But the BRICS, as well as many other emerging-market economies, have recently experienced a sharp economic slowdown. So, is the honeymoon over?

Brazil's GDP grew by only 1% last year, and may not grow by more than 2% this year, with its potential growth barely above 2%. Russia's economy may grow by barely 2% this year, with potential growth also at around 2%, despite oil prices being around \$100 a barrel. India has had a couple of years of strong growth recently (3.1% in 2010 and 7.7% in 2011) but slowed to 4% in 2012. China's economy grew by 10% a year for the last three decades, but slowed to 7.6% last year and risks a hard landing. And South Africa grew by only 1.9% last year and may not grow faster than 2% this year.

Many other previously fast-growing emerging-market economies - for example, Turkey, Argentina, Poland, Hungary, and many in Central and Eastern Europe - are experiencing a similar slowdown. So, what is ailing the BRICS and other emerging markets?

First, most emerging-market economies were overinvesting in 2010-2011, with growth above potential and inflation rising and exceeding targets. Many of them then tightened monetary policy in 2011, with consequences for growth in 2012 that have carried over into this year.

Second, the idea that emerging-market economies could fully escape from economic weakness in advanced economies was **unfounded**: recession in the euro-zone, near-recession in the United Kingdom and Japan in 2011-2012, and slow economic growth in the

United States were always likely to affect emerging-market performance negatively - via trade, financial links, and investor confidence. For example, the ongoing eurozone downturn has hurt Turkey and emerging-market economies in Central and Eastern Europe, owing to trade links.

Third, most BRICS and a few other emerging markets have moved toward a variant of state capitalism. This implies a slowdown in reforms that increase the private sector's productivity and economic share, together with a greater economic role for state-owned enterprises and for state-owned banks in the allocation of credit and savings, as well as resource nationalism, trade protectionism, import-substitution industrialization policies, and imposition of capital controls.

This approach may have worked at earlier stages of development and when the global financial crisis caused private spending to fall, but it is now deterring economic activity and **depressing** potential growth. Indeed, China's slowdown reflects an economic model that is, as former Premier Wen Jiabao put it, "unstable, unbalanced, uncoordinated, and unsustainable," and that now is adversely affecting growth in emerging Asia and in commodity-exporting emerging markets from Asia to Latin America and Africa. The risk that China will experience a hard landing in the next few years may further hurt many emerging economies.

Fourth, the commodity super-cycle that helped Brazil, Russia, South Africa, and many other commodity-exporting emerging markets may be over. Indeed, a boom would be difficult to sustain, given China's slowdown, higher investment in energy-saving technologies, less emphasis on capital and resource-oriented growth models around the world, and the delayed increase in supply that high prices induced.

The fifth, and most recent, factor is the US Federal Reserve's sig-

nals that it might end its policy of quantitative easing rather than stoppled, and its hints of an eventual exit from zero interest rates, both of which have caused **turbulence** in emerging economies' financial markets. Even before the Fed's signals, emerging-market equities and commodities had underperformed this year, owing to Chinese slowdown. Some East, emerging-market governments and local-income securities (government and corporate bonds) have taken a hit. The era of cheap or zero-interest money that led to a wall of liquidity chasing high yields and assets - equities, bonds, currencies, and commodities - in emerging markets is drawing to a close.

Finally, while many emerging-market economies tend to run current-account surpluses, a growing number of them - including Turkey, South Africa, Brazil, and India - are running deficits. And these deficits are now being financed by making more debt than equity; more short-term debt than long-term debt; more foreign-currency debt than local-currency debt; and more financing from **banks** (cross-border interbank loans).

These countries share other weaknesses as well: excessive fiscal deficits, above-target inflation, and stability risk reflected not only in the recent political turmoil in Brazil and Turkey, but also in South Africa's labour strife and India's political and electoral uncertainties. The need to finance the external deficit and to avoid massive depreciation (and even higher inflation) calls for raising policy rates or keeping them on hold at high levels. But monetary tightening weakens already-slow growth. Thus, emerging economies with large net deficits and other macroeconomic fragilities may experience further downward pressure on their financial markets and growth rates.

These factors explain why growth in most BRICS and many other emerging markets has slowed sharply. Some factors are cyclical but others - state capitalism, the

and of a hard landing in China, the end of the commodity super-cycle – are more structural. Thus, many emerging markets' growth rates in the next decade may be lower than in the last – as may the capital returns that investors realized from those countries' financial assets (equities, equities, bonds, and commodities).

Of course, some of the better-managed emerging-market economies will continue to experience rapid growth and asset independence. But many of the BRICS, along with some other emerging economies, may hit a thick wall, with growth and financial markets taking a serious beating.

31. Which of the following statement(s) is/are true as per the given information in the passage?

- A. Brazil's GDP grew by only 1% last year, and is expected to grow by approximately 2% this year.
- B. China's economy grew by 10% a year for the last three decades but slowed to 7.8% last year.
- C. BRICS is a group of nations – Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa.

- (1) Only A
- (2) Both A and B
- (3) Both B and C
- (4) Both A and C
- (5) All A, B and C

32. Which of the following statements is not true in the context of the given information in the passage?

- (1) Russia's economy may grow barely 2% this year, with potential growth also at around 4%.
- (2) The ongoing currency downturn has hurt Turkey and emerging-market economies in Central and Eastern Europe, owing to trade links.

(3) Most emerging-market economies will see beating in 2022-23, with growth above potential

and inflation rising and exceeding targets.

(4) Most BRICS and a few other emerging markets have moved toward a variant of state capitalism.

(5) None of these

33. What should be the most appropriate title of the passage in your opinion?

- (1) Flourishing BRICS and Ailing Emerging Markets
- (2) Ailing BRICS and other Emerging Markets
- (3) Slowdown of Global Economy
- (4) China and World Economy
- (5) None of these

34. Which of the following is not a factor responsible for economic slowdown in BRICS and other emerging-market economies as cited by the writer of the passage?

(1) Slow economic growth in the United States, recession in the eurozone, new recession in the United Kingdom and Japan in 2011-2012.

(2) The commodity super cycle that helped Brazil, Russia, South Africa etc. may be over

(3) The US Federal Reserve's signal that it might end its policy of quantitative easing earlier than expected.

(4) A growing number of emerging-market economies are running deficits or being forced to raise in ways.

(5) Stable, balanced, coordinated and sustainable growth

35. The need to finance the external deficit and to avoid excessive depreciation in emerging markets calls for

- (1) raising policy rates
- (2) keeping policy rates on hold at high levels
- (3) either (1) or (2)
- (4) tightening monetary policy
- (5) None of these

**Directions (36-40) :** Choose the word/ group of words which is most similar in meaning to the word/ group of words printed in bold as used in the passage.

36. Par-roted

- (1) believable
- (2) unbelievable
- (3) leached
- (4) brightened
- (5) stayed

37. Take a serious beating

- (1) to be difficult to do
- (2) to be easy to do
- (3) a very heavy defeat
- (4) to be better
- (5) to take lead

38. Turbulence

- (1) sudden change
- (2) hot war
- (3) confusion
- (4) confusion
- (5) turmoil

**Directions (39-44) :** Choose the word/ group of words which is most opposite in meaning to the word/ group of words printed in bold as used in the passage.

39. Fleak

- (1) unstable
- (2) stable
- (3) often changing
- (4) sewage
- (5) relaxation

40. Depressing

- (1) very sad
- (2) unenthusiastic
- (3) enthusiastic
- (4) discouraging
- (5) better

## REASONING

**Directions (41-42) :** In these questions, relationship between different elements is shown in the statements.

The statements are followed by two conclusions.

**Give answer (I) if only Conclusion I is true.**

**Give answer (II) if only Conclusion II is true.**

**Give answer (III) if either Conclusion I or II is true.**

**Give answer (IV) if neither Conclusion I nor II is true.**

**Give answer (V) if both Conclusions I and II are true.**

**41. Statements :**

$$A \geq B = C > D$$

**Conclusions :** I.  $A > C$   
II.  $D > A$

**42. Statements :**

$$P < Q = M > N < O$$

**Conclusions :** I.  $O > Q$   
II.  $P < M$

**43. Statements :**

$$T > R < Q = U > W; U > M$$

**Conclusions :** I.  $M > R$   
II.  $T < M$

**44. Statements :**

$$Q > P > M > N = T; M > O$$

**Conclusions :** I.  $O > T$   
II.  $O > Q$

**45. Statements :**

$$D > E = F > C > P < Q$$

**Conclusions :** I.  $E < Q$   
II.  $F > P$

**Directions (46-50) :** Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below :

In a certain code language,

'bank for my conductor' is written as 'ya ri vi pe'

'for conductor is my' is written as 'ri vi pe da'

'my computer is yours' is written as 'da vi pi da'

'if yours tablet' is written as 'ya da ya'

**46. Which of the following is the code for 'conductor' ?**

(A) ya

(B) ya

(C) ri or pe

**47. Which of the following may represent 'ya pi da' ?**

(I) my computer tablet

(II) yours computer bank

(III) yours tablet bank

(IV) computer for bank

(V) my tablet conductor

**48. What is the code for 'my' ?**

(A) ya

(B) da

(C) da

(D) ya

**49. What does the code 'pe' stand for ?**

(I) for

(II) my

(III) cannot be determined

(IV) bank

**50. In that code language 'my computer' can be coded as :**

(I) pi vi

(II) vi vi

(III) vi vi

(IV) da pi

**Directions (51-55) :** In each question below are two statements followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. You have to take the two given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance; then commonly known facts and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the two statements disregarding commonly known facts.

**Give answer (I) if only conclusion I follows.**

**Give answer (II) if only conclusion II follows.**

**Give answer (III) if either conclusion I or conclusion II follows.**

**Give answer (IV) if neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows.**

**Give answer (V) if both conclusions I and conclusion II follow.**

**51. Statements :**

Some apples are oranges.

Some oranges are potatoes.

**Conclusions :**

I. No orange is apple.

II. At least some potatoes are oranges.

**52. Statements :**

No pen is pencil.

No pencil is ink.

**Conclusions :**

I. Some ink are pens.

II. Some pens being ink is a possibility.

**53. Statements :**

No elephant is horse.

All bulls are horses.

**Conclusions :**

I. No bull is elephant.

II. Some bulls being elephant is a possibility.

**54. Statements :**

Some books are papers.

No paper is bottle.

**Conclusions :**

I. No bottle is book.

II. Some bottles being book is a possibility.

**55. Statements :**

Some mobiles are tablets.

No tablet is personal computer.

**Conclusions :**

I. No personal computer is mobile.

II. Some personal computer is mobile.

**Directions (56-60) :** Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below :

The people are sitting in two parallel rows containing five people each, in such a way that there is an equal distance between adjacent people. In Row-1, V, W, X, Y and Z are seated and all of them are facing north. In Row-2, H, I, J, K and L are seated and all of them are facing south. Therefore, in the given seating arrangement each member seated in a row faces another member of the other row.

**Directions (56-60) :** Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below :

The people are sitting in two parallel rows containing five people each, in such a way that there is an equal distance between adjacent people. In Row-1, V, W, X, Y and Z are seated and all of them are facing north. In Row-2, H, I, J, K and L are seated and all of them are facing south. Therefore, in the given seating arrangement each member seated in a row faces another member of the other row.

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I is sitting to the immediate left of W. H is to the immediate left of person who faces V. I is sitting third to the right of J. Z is at the extreme end of the line. X faces L. W is sitting second to the right of the person who faces K. J is at the extreme end of the line.

**Directions (56-60) :** Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below :

The people are sitting in two parallel rows containing five people each, in such a way that there is an equal distance between adjacent people. In Row-1, V, W, X, Y and Z are seated and all of them are facing north. In Row-2, H, I, J, K and L are seated and all of them are facing south. Therefore, in the given seating arrangement each member seated in a row faces another member of the other row.

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**Directions (56-60) :** Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below :

66. Who arranged the following in ascending order to the left of Y?

(1) Y (2) X

(3) W (4) Z

(5) None of these

67. Who arranged the following at the extreme ends of the line now?

(1) J, W, X (2) X, E, J, L

(3) W, X, E, J (4) X, Y, J, H

(5) W, E, J, L

68. Which of the following statements is true regarding K?

(1) K sits third to the right of J.

(2) K is not an immediate neighbour of H.

(3) K sits second to the left of L.

(4) K faces Y.

(5) There are three persons to the left of K.

69. Which of the following statements is true regarding J?

(1) J is at extreme right position.

(2) J is sitting between H and L.

(3) J faces Y.

(4) K is an immediate right neighbour of J.

(5) None is true.

70. Who among the following sits exactly between X and Y?

(1) W

(2) V

(3) Z

(4) Cannot be determined.

(5) There is no person between X and Y.

**Directions (61-65):** Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

Seven friends - A, B, C, D, E, F and G - joined different language courses on the same day of the same week from Monday to Sunday. (Not necessarily in the same order.)

Only three friends joined courses after G. Only two friends joined courses between D and the one who joined Bengali language. Only three friends joined language courses between the persons who joined Bengali and Odia language. Only one friend joined between G and the person who joined Telugu language. D joined courses on Tuesday (not on Wednesday). Neither D nor E joined Odia language. Only three friends joined language courses between G and C. A joined language course on the day immediately before the one who joined Malayalam language. Neither C nor E joined Malayalam language. B joined Hindi language. A did not join Gujarati language.

61. On which of the following days of the week A did join the language course?

(1) Tuesday (2) Monday

(3) Friday (4) Wednesday

(5) Thursday

62. Who among the following did join the Bengali language course?

(1) A (2) D

(3) F (4) G

(5) E

63. Who among the following joined the Odia language course?

(1) C (2) D

(3) F (4) A

(5) Either A or F

64. Which of the following combinations of Day-Language Course is not correct?

(1) Wednesday - F - Odia

(2) Saturday - G - Gujarati

(3) Thursday - D - Bengali

(4) Monday - C - Bengali

(5) Friday - E - Hindi

65. Who among the following joined the language course on the last day of the week, i.e. Sunday?

(1) E (2) F

(3) C (4) G

(5) B

**Directions (66-68):** Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

A and B are husband and wife. C is son of B. G is son of C. C is married to R. P is mother of B. K is daughter of M. M is mother of T.

66. Who among the following is the grandson of A?

(1) C (2) D

(3) H (4) T

(5) P

67. Who among the following is the granddaughter of G?

(1) M (2) T

(3) D (4) H

(5) None of these

68. Who among the following is mother-in-law of P?

(1) A (2) B

(3) M

(4) Either A or B

(5) None of these

**Directions (69-71):** Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

Among five persons - M, N, O, P and Q - each having different height, N is taller than O but shorter than M. Q is taller than only P. The second tallest person is 180 cm tall while the second shortest is 150 cm tall.

69. Who among the following is the tallest?

(1) Q (2) O

(3) M (4) N

(5) None of these

70. Who among the following step by 100cm tall?

(1) C (2) M

(3) G (4) P

(5) None of these

71. Who among the following is shorter than N but taller than Q?

(1) P (2) M or O

(3) N (4) G

(5) None of these

**Directions (72-74):** Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

M, V, R, D, T, J and B are seven friends studying in different classes - Std. V's, VI's, VII's, VIII's, VIII's, and IX's respectively. Each of them has different favourite colours - yellow, blue, red, white, black,

green and white. J likes red and studies in class VII. K likes red and studies in class VII. L likes red and studies in class VIII. M studies in class VIII and does not like either green or yellow. K likes white and does not study either in VII or in VIII. N studies in VII and likes black. T does not study in VII. V does not like green.

79. In which standard does K study?

- (1) VIII (2) VII  
(3) VIII (4) VIII  
(5) None of these

79. What is his favourite colour T

- (1) Red (2) Yellow  
(3) Green (4) Blue  
(5) None of these

84. In which standard does V study?

- (1) VII (2) VIII  
(3) VIII (4) None of these  
(5) None of these

78. What is V's favourite colour?

- (1) Green (2) Red  
(3) Yellow  
(4) None of these  
(5) None of these

78. **Statement:** The Government is working on a proposal to double the expenditure threshold that defines small, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs).

Which of the following **can** not be a possible effect of the above proposal if it is accepted?

- (1) The MSMEs would grow at rapid pace as many small enterprises prefer to be small for the fear of being out for tax benefits.  
(2) If the sizes of companies are bigger than they are, low vulnerable and their issues can be addressed in a better way.  
(3) The MSMEs would discard its basic structure and these would come in direct competition with the big MNC companies.  
(4) The city would enable more companies to get tax benefits currently available to MSMEs.

(3) Technical appreciation and more R & D would be available to MSMEs.

77. **Effect:** The Reserve Bank of India has announced the priority sector lending loan to be 40 lakh per unit.

Which of the following can be a possible cause of the above statement?

- (1) The Government is facing great challenge to provide affordable housing to the needy people.  
(2) The definition of affordability in most of the cities has changed and more funds are needed to purchase a dwelling unit.  
(3) Real estate developers are focusing on high-end luxury segment and ignoring the lower segment.  
(4) The costs of building materials have surpassed the prices of land for housing.  
(5) Banking industry has sought permission to finance land purchase also.

79. **Statement:** The Income Tax authorities carried out raids at three different business houses in the city last week.

Which of the following can be a possible effect of the above statement?

- (1) The three business houses are regular defaulters in payment of their income tax.  
(2) The income tax department had received a tip off about the illegal activities going on in the three business houses.  
(3) The Government decided to look into the matter and has appointed an inquiry committee.  
(4) Other business houses took immediate action to close off all their income tax dues in order to avoid a raid on their establishments.

(2) The authorities intend to conduct raids to recover other business houses in the vicinity.

**Directions (79-83):** Read the following information carefully and answer the questions given below.

Point B is 4 metres towards the North of point A.

Point C is 8 metres towards the East of point B.

Point D is 5 metres towards the East of point A.

Point E is 9 metres towards the West of point C.

79. How far should one walk from point A in order to reach point D?

- (1) 4 metres (2) 9 metres  
(3) 5 metres (4) 14 metres  
(5) 8 metres

80. If a person walks 4 metres towards the South from point E and then walks after taking a right turn, which of the following points would he reach first?

- (1) A (2) B  
(3) C (4) D  
(5) None of these