

Directions (1-7) : 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.

Governments looking for easy popularity have frequently been tempted into announcing give-aways of all sorts; free electricity, virtually free water, subsidized food, cloth at half price, and so on. The subsidy culture has gone to extremes. The richest farmers in the country get subsidized fertilizers. University education, typically accessed by the wealthier sections, is charged at a fraction of cost. Postal services are subsidized, and so are railway services. Bus fares cannot be raised to economical levels because there will be violent protest, so bus travel is subsidized too. In the past, price control on a variety of items, from steel to cement, meant that industrial consumer of these items got them at less than actual cost, while the losses of the public sector companies that produced them were borne by the taxpayer! A study done a few years ago, came to the conclusion that subsidies in the Indian economy total as much as 14.5 per cent of gross domestic product. At today's level, that would work out to about Rs. 1,50,000 crore.

And who pay the bill? The theory-and the political fiction on the basis of which it is sold to unsuspecting voters-is that subsidies go to the poor, and are paid for by the rich. The fact is that most subsidies go to the 'rich' (defined in the Indian context as those who are above the poverty line), and much of the tab goes indirectly to the poor. Because the hefty subsidy bill results in fiscal deficits, which in turn push up rates

of inflation-which, as everyone knows, hits the poor the hardest of all. That is why taxmen call inflation the most regressive form of taxation.

The entire subsidy system is built on the thesis that people cannot help themselves, therefore governments must do so. That people cannot afford to pay for variety of goods and services, and therefore the government must step in. This thesis has been applied not just in the poor countries but in the rich ones as well; hence the birth of the welfare state in the west, and an almost Utopian social security system; free medical care, food aid, old age security, etc. But with the passage of time, most of the wealthy nations have discovered that their economies cannot sustain this social safety net, which in fact reduces the desire among people to pay their own way, and takes away some of the incentives to work, in short, the bill was unaffordable, and their societies were simply not willing to pay. To the regret of many, but because of the laws of economies are harsh, most Western societies have been busy pruning the welfare bill.

In India, the lessons of this experience over several decades, and in many countries-do not seem to have been learnt. Or they are simply ignored in the pursuit of immediate votes. People who are promised cheap food or clothing do not in most cases look beyond the gift horses-to the question of who picks up the tab. The uproar over higher petrol, diesel and cooking gas prices ignored this basic question; if the user of cooking gas does not want to pay for its cost, who should pay? Diesel in the country is subsidised, and if the user of cooking gas does not want to pay for its full cost, who does he or she think should pay the balance of the cost? It is a simple question, nevertheless it remains unasked.

The Deva Gowda government had shown some courage in biting the bullet when it comes to the price of petroleum products. But it has been bitten by much bigger subsidy bug. It wants to offer food at half its cost to everyone below the poverty line, supposedly estimated at some 380 million people. What will be the cost? And of course, who will pick up the tab? The Andhara Pradesh Government has been bankrupted by selling rice as Rs. 2 per Kg. Should the Central Government be bankrupted too, before facing up to the question of what is affordable and what is not? Already, India is perennially short of power because the subsidy on electricity has bankrupted most electricity boards, and made private investment wary unless it gets all manner of state guarantees. Delhi's subsidised bus fares have bankrupted the Delhi Transport Corporation, whose buses have slowly disappeared from the capital's streets. It is easy to be soft and sentimental, by looking at programmes that will be popular. After all, who does not like a free lunch? But the evidence is surely mounting that the lunch isn't free at all. Somebody is paying the bill. And if you want to know who, take at the country's poor economic performance over the years.

1. Which of the following should not be subsidised over the years?

- (1) University education
- (2) Postal services
- (3) Steel
- (4) Other than those given as options
- (5) All of the above options

2. The statement that 'subsidies are paid by the rich and go to the poor' is:

- (1) fiction (2) fact
- (3) fact, according to the author
- (4) fiction, according to the author

- (5) Other than those given as options
3. Why do you think that the author calls the Western social security system Utopian?
- (1) The countries belief in the efficacy of the system was bound to turn out to be false.
 - (2) The system followed by these countries is the best available in the present context.
 - (3) Everything under this system was supposed to be free but people were charging money for them.
 - (4) The theory of system followed by these countries was devised by Dr. Utopia.
 - (5) All the options are responsible.
4. It can be inferred from the passage that the author
- (1) believes that people can help themselves and do not need the government.
 - (2) believes that the theory of helping with subsidy is very destructive.
 - (3) believes in democracy and free speech.
 - (4) is not a successful politician.
 - (5) believes that subsidies are the best way to help poor.
5. Which of the following is not a victim of extreme subsidies?
- (1) The poor
 - (2) The Delhi-Transport Corporation
 - (3) The Andhra Pradesh Government
 - (4) other than those given as options
 - (5) The rich
6. Which of the following is not true in the context of the passage?
- (1) Where subsidies are concerned, the poor ultimately pay the tab.
 - (2) Inflation is caused by too much subsidies.
 - (3) Experts call subsidies the most regressive form of taxation.
 - (4) Fiscal deficits are caused due to heavy subsidy bills.

(5) None of the following is true in the context of the passage.

7. A suitable title to the passage would be:

- (1) There's no such thing as a free lunch
- (2) The Economic Overview
- (3) Deva Gowda's Government and its Follies
- (4) It takes Two to Tango
- (5) The Rich and The Poor: Extreme Partiality

Directions (8-12): Rearrange the following Six sentences (A), (B), (C), (D), (E) and (F) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph and then answer the questions given below.

- (A) It is the only country in the world that is carbon negative, which means it produces more oxygen than it consumes.
- (B) Bhutan, sandwiched between the two most populous nations on Earth, suffers for their sins.
- (C) So far, so good. But then, two things happened.
- (D) Carbon sinks, 70% forest cover, powered almost entirely by mountain streams—Bhutan is a poster child for green living.
- (E) Glaciers are beginning to melt, flash floods and heavy rains—and even droughts—are common, and temperatures are climbing.
- (F) One, India and China got richer.

8. Which of the following should be the First sentence of the given paragraph?

- (1) E
- (2) D
- (3) C
- (4) B
- (5) A

9. Which of the following should be the Third sentence of the given paragraph?

- (1) A
- (2) B
- (3) C
- (4) D
- (5) E

10. Which of the following should be the LAST sentence of the given paragraph?

- (1) A
- (2) D
- (3) C
- (4) B
- (5) E

11. Which of the following should be the Fourth sentence of the given paragraph?

- (1) F
- (2) C
- (3) B
- (4) E
- (5) D

12. Which of the following should be the Second sentence of the given paragraph?

- (1) B
- (2) D
- (3) A
- (4) C
- (5) E

Directions (13-20): In the following passage, you have a brief passage. In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

Big ideas come from tackling **(13)** problems. When one is confronted with an overwhelming task, it's pieces. Business jargon is full of phrases about that, like "pilot projects" and "low-hanging fruit." They have their place, but in the repertory of management **(14)**, they should share their place with bold approaches to big challenges. Much of today's most valuable management knowledge came from wrestling with such issues. The most complicated workplace in the middle of the last century was the automobile assembly plant. Drawn to its complexity where Peter F. Drucker, W. Edwards Deming, and Taiichi Ohno, among others. The work they and their disciples did, applied in industry after industry, is the basis of the best that we know about operations, managing people, innovation, organizational design, and much more.

The most complex workplaces are tertiary care hospitals. These vast **(15)** employ tens of thousands of people who, under one roof, do everything from neurosurgery to laundry. Each patient — that is to say, each "job" — calls on a different set of people with a different constellation of **(16)**; even when the two patients have the same diagnosis, success may be **(17)** differently. This is complexity of an order of magnitude greater than automobile assembly, and anyone who **(18)** hospitalized knows that management

has thus far been unequal to the scope of task. The workers, managers, consultants, and scholars (19) crack this nut will reshape industries and institutions just as (20) as Drucker, Deming, and Ohno did.

13. (1) Small (2) big
 (3) Irrelevant (4) Buildings
 (5) minor
14. (1) weakness (2) strength
 (3) power (4) practice
 (5) symptom
15. (1) houses (2) institute
 (3) demagogue (4) forts
 (5) enterprises
16. (1) barbarity (2) talent
 (3) skills (4) unskilled
 (5) barbaric
17. (1) managed (2) Officious
 (3) delivered (4) measured
 (5) postponed
18. (1) are been (2) have being
 (3) have been (4) has been
 (5) is be
19. (1) who (2) whom
 (3) whose (4) which
 (5) whomsoever
20. (1) profoundly (2) gradually
 (3) superficially
 (4) speciously (5) earnest

Directions (21-30) : Identify the error in the sentences given below, if there is no error, choose option (5).

21. (1) The need to set up
 (2) a good library in the locality

- (3) has been in the minds of people
 (4) for some time now
 (5) No error
22. (1) Most people would have
 (2) attended the union meeting
 (3) if they had
 (4) had longer notice of it.
 (5) No error
23. (1) He took to
 (2) reading Times
 (3) for better knowledge
 (4) of the facts.
 (5) No error
24. (1) When children have difficulty understanding
 (2) a certain mathematical process, it is often because
 (3) their teachers do not understand it conceptually
 (4) themselves and do not present it in a way that children can understand.
 (5) No error.
25. (1) Studies show that the lives of millions of mothers
 (2) and their children could be saved if countries would
 (3) invest in programs that ensures a healthy pregnancy,
 (4) and safe childbirth.
 (5) No error.

26. (1) Film viewers claim that
 (2) the number of scenes depicting alcohol consumption
 (3) have increased dramatically over
 (4) the last decade.
 (5) no error
27. (1) Forty percent of the people alive today have
 (2) never made a phone call, but
 (3) thirty percent still have no electricity connections
 (4) to their homes.
 (5) no error
28. (1) Workers with less
 (2) personal problems are
 (3) likely to be
 (5) more productive in their work.
 (5) no error.
29. (1) Everyone who visits Singapore
 (2) is impressed by its cleanliness,
 (3) which is mainly a result of rigorous implementation
 (4) of their strict laws.
 (5) No error
30. (1) The bridal dress was
 (2) most unique: the prince
 (3) designed it and his
 (4) mother provided the lace fabric.
 (5) No error

QUANTITATIVE APTITUDE

Directions (31-35) : Study the following table carefully and answer the given questions.

State	Percentage of population below the poverty level	Ratio of males and females	
		Below poverty line	Above poverty line
		M : F	M : F
P	35	5 : 6	6 : 7
Q	25	3 : 5	4 : 5
R	24	1 : 2	2 : 3
S	29	3 : 2	4 : 3
T	15	5 : 3	3 : 2

31. If the male population above poverty line for State R is 1.9 million, then what is the total population of State R?
 (1) 4.5 million (2) 4.85 million
 (3) 5.35 million
 (4) 6.25 million
 (5) 6 million

32. What will be the number of females above poverty line in the State S if it is known that the population of State S is 7 million?
 (1) 3 million
 (2) 2.13 million
 (3) 1.33 million

- (4) 5.7 million
 (5) 4 million
33. What is the male population above poverty line for State P if the female population below poverty line for State P is 2.1 million?

- (1) 2.1 million
 (2) 2.7 million
 (3) 3.3 million
 (4) 2.3 million
 (5) 3 million

34. If the population of males below poverty line for State Q is 2.4 million and that for State T is 6 million, then what is the respective ratio of the total population of States Q and T?

- (1) 1 : 3 (2) 2 : 5
 (3) 3 : 7 (4) 4 : 9
 (5) 3 : 9

35. In state R female population above poverty line is by what per cent more than that below poverty line?

- (1) 185 (2) 85
 (3) 105 (4) 160
 (5) 125

36. Find the probability that a number from 1 to 300 is divisible by either 3 or 7?

- (1) $\frac{37}{75}$ (2) $\frac{32}{75}$
 (3) $\frac{36}{75}$ (4) $\frac{28}{75}$
 (5) $\frac{26}{75}$

37. 14 men can do a work in 18 days. 15 women can do the same work in 24 days. If 14 men work for first three days and 10 women work after that for three days, find the part of work left after that?

- (1) $\frac{3}{4}$ (2) $\frac{1}{4}$
 (3) $\frac{1}{2}$ (4) $\frac{1}{6}$
 (5) $\frac{1}{5}$

38. The perimeter of a rectangle is x units and the circumference of a circle is 8 units more than the perimeter of the rectangle. The ratio of radius of circle and length of the rectangle is 1:2 and the ratio of length and breadth of rectangle is 7:3. Find the length of the rectangle?

- (1) 14 (2) 21
 (3) 28 (4) 35
 (5) 7

39. A invested in a certain scheme at the rate of 5% p.a. and B at 3% each for two years. If the total sum invested by A and B is Rs. 4000 and the simple interest received by both is same then, find the amount invested by A?

- (1) Rs. 1300 (2) Rs. 1500
 (3) Rs. 2500 (4) Rs. 2700
 (5) Rs. 2100

40. Two trains cross each other in 14 seconds when they are moving in opposite directions and when they are moving in the same direction they cross each other in 3 minutes 2 seconds. The speed of the faster train is by what per cent more than the speed of the slower train?

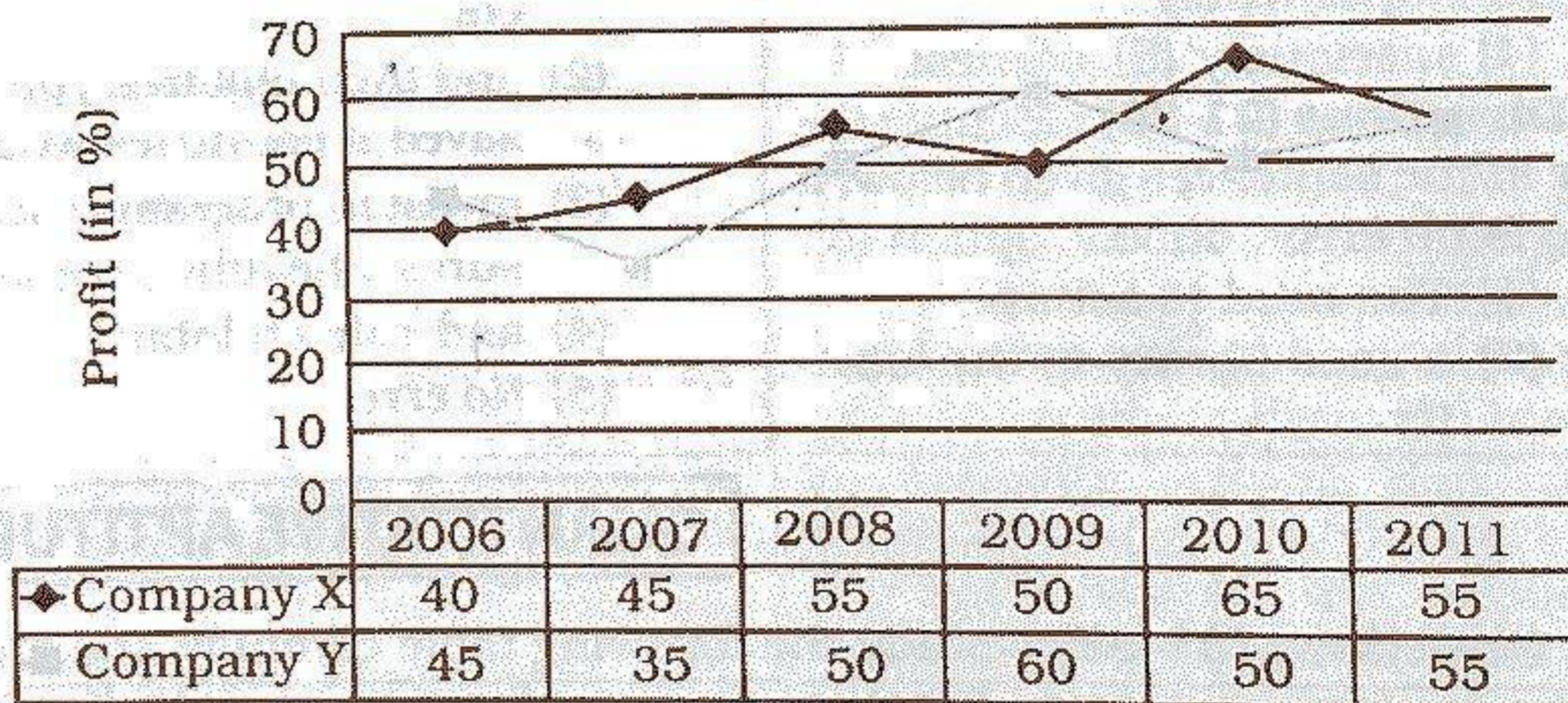
- (1) 16.67% (2) 17.33%
 (3) 16.33% (4) 17.67%
 (5) 18.33%

Directions (41-45) : What will come in place of the question mark (?) in the following number series?

41. 11 20 38 74 ?
 (1) 146 (2) 154
 (3) 128 (4) 132
 (5) 136
42. 15 21 38 65 101 ?
 (1) 124 (2) 145
 (3) 136 (4) 158
 (5) 162
43. 24 28 19 35 10 ?
 (1) 26 (2) 36
 (3) 16 (4) 46
 (5) 15
44. 7 16 45 184 915 ?
 (1) 2092 (2) 5496
 (3) 1048 (4) 4038
 (5) 3268
45. 12 19 35 59 90 ?
 (1) 134 (2) 127
 (3) 132 (4) 98
 (5) 114

Directions (46-50) : Study the following table and answer the questions that follow.

Per cent profit earned by two companies from year 2006 to year 2011



46. The incomes of company X and Y in 2010 were in the ratio of 3 : 4 respectively. What was the respective ratio of their expenditures in 2010?

- (1) 7 : 22 (2) 14 : 19
 (3) 15 : 22 (4) 27 : 35
 (5) 35 : 49

47. If the expenditure of company Y in 2007 was Rs. 220 crores, what was its income in 2007?

- (1) Rs. 312 crores
 (2) Rs. 297 crores
 (3) Rs. 283 crores
 (4) Rs. 275 crores
 (5) Rs. 250 crores

48. If the expenditures of companies X and Y in 2006 were equal and the total income of the both companies in 2006 was Rs. 342 crores, what was the total profit of two companies together in 2006? (Profit = Income - Expenditure)

- (1) Rs. 240 crores
 (2) Rs. 171 crores
 (3) Rs. 120 crores
 (4) Rs. 102 crores
 (5) Rs. 150 crores

49. The expenditure of company X in the year 2008 was Rs. 200 crores and the income of com-

pany X in 2008 was the same as its expenditure in 2011. What is the income of company X in 2011?

- (1) Rs. 385 crores
 (2) Rs. 465 crores
 (3) Rs. 335 crores
 (4) Rs. 295 crores
 (5) Rs. 480.5 crores

50. If the incomes of two companies were equal in 2009, then what was the ratio of expenditure of Company X to that of Company Y in 2009?

- (1) 6 : 5 (2) 5 : 6
 (3) 11 : 6 (4) 16 : 15
 (5) 20 : 11

Directions (51-55) : In each of these questions, two equations (I) and (II) are given. You have to solve both the equations and give answer

- (1) if $x > y$ (2) if $x \geq y$
 (3) if $x < y$ (4) if $x \leq y$
 (5) if $x = y$ or relationship between x and y cannot be established.

51. I. $3x^2 - 22x + 7 = 0$

II. $y^2 - 15y + 56 = 0$

52. I. $2x^2 - 17x + 36 = 0$

II. $2y^2 - 19y + 44 = 0$

53. I. $x - \sqrt{169} = 0$

II. $y^2 - 169 = 0$

54. I. $3x^2 + 20x + 25 = 0$

II. $3y^2 + 14y + 8 = 0$

55. I. $3x^2 + 5x + 2 = 0$

II. $3y^2 + 18y + 24 = 0$

56. A seller marks the price of an item 50% above the cost price and gives 10% discount on the item. While selling he cheats a customer by giving 20% less in weight. Find his overall profit per cent (approximately)?

- (1) 26% (2) 65%
 (3) 69% (4) 72%
 (5) 76%

57. There is 81 litres of pure milk in a container. One-third of milk is replaced by water in the container. Again one-third of mixture is extracted and equal amount of water is added. What is the ratio of milk to water in the new mixture?

- (1) 1 : 2 (2) 1 : 1
 (3) 2 : 1 (4) 4 : 5
 (5) None of these

58. A is 2 years older than B while B is 3 years younger than C. The ratio of age of A, 6 years hence and that of B, 2 years ago is 5:3. What was the age of C, 6 years ago?

- (1) 12 years (2) 19 years
 (3) 15 years (4) 14 years
 (5) 21 years

59. A, B and C started a business with their investments in the ratio 1 : 2 : 4. After 6 months A invested the half amount more as before and B invested the same amount as before while C withdrew one-fourth of his investment. Find the ratio of their profits at the end of the year.

- (1) 5 : 12 : 13 (2) 5 : 11 : 14
 (3) 5 : 12 : 14 (4) 5 : 12 : 10
 (5) None of these

60. The average marks in Science subject of a class of 20 students is 68. If the marks of two students were misread as 48 and 65 instead of the actual marks 72 and 61 respectively, what would be the correct average?

- (1) 68.5 (2) 69
 (3) 69.5 (4) 70
 (5) 66

Directions (61-65) : What should come in the place of question mark (?) in the given questions?

61. $40\% \text{ of } 265 + 35\% \text{ of } 180 = 50\% \text{ of } ? + ?\% \text{ of } 80$

- (1) 80 (2) 95.5
 (3) 130 (4) 125.5
 (5) 115

62. $\sqrt{0.25 \times 0.16}$ of 157 = ?

- (1) 20.43 (2) 30.76
 (3) 30.91 (4) 30.20
 (5) 31.4

63. $\sqrt{?} + 416 = (60\% \text{ of } 920) - 110$

- (1) 576 (2) 676
 (3) 784 (4) 1024
 (5) 900

64. $(682\% \text{ of } 782) \div 856 = ?$

- (1) 4.50 (2) 10.65
 (3) 2.55 (4) 8.75
 (5) 6.23

65. $15.5\% \text{ of } 850 + 24.8\% \text{ of } 650 = ?$

- (1) 293 (2) 330
 (3) 270 (4) 375
 (5) 220

REASONING

Directions (66-70) : In these questions, relationship between different elements is shown in the statements. The statements are followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. Study the conclusions based on the given statements and select the appropriate answer.

Give answer (1) if only Conclusion II is true

Give answer (2) if only Conclusion I is true

Give answer (3) if both Conclusions I and II are true.

Give answer (4) if either Conclusion I or II is true

Give answer (5) if neither Conclusion I nor II is true.

(66-67) :

Statements:

$$S \leq L \leq I = P \geq E > R; L > Q$$

66. Conclusions :

- I. $P \geq S$
 II. $I > R$

67. Conclusions :

- I. $L < R$
 II. $E \geq Q$

(68-69) :

Statements:

$$G > R \leq E = A \leq T \leq S; D \leq A \leq J$$

68. Conclusions :

- I. $T \geq D$
 II. $R > S$

69. Conclusions :

- I. $J > R$
 II. $J = R$

70. Statements :

$$A \geq B > C \leq D \leq E < F$$

Conclusions :

- I. $A \geq E$
 II. $C < F$

Directions (71-75) : Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below :

Eight persons — A, B, C, D, W, X, Y and Z — are sitting around a circular table facing the centre at equal distance from each other, but not necessarily in the same order. Each of them belongs to different areas viz, Dwarka, Karol Bagh, Okhla, Chanakyapuri, Mehrauli, Rohini, Lajpat Nagar and Saket, but not necessarily in the same order.

W is sitting third to the left of Y. The person who is from Dwarka is to the immediate right of W and W is not from Okhla. B is sitting fourth to the right of Z. Z is not the immediate neighbour of Y. Neither B nor Z is an immediate neighbour of W. X is from Chanakyapuri and is sitting third to the right of the person from Dwarka. The person from Mehrauli is sitting second to the left of person from Chanakyapuri. The person from Rohini is sitting second to the left of W. A who is from Lajpat Nagar is sitting exactly between X and Z. The person from Saket is sitting second to the right of the person from Lajpat Nagar. C is sitting third to the left of X.

71. Who amongst the following persons belongs to Okhla?

- (1) D (2) Y
(3) C (4) B
(5) Z

72. What is A's position with respect to B?

- (1) Third to the right
(2) Second to the right
(3) Third to the left
(4) Second to the left
(5) Fourth to the right

73. How many people are sitting between Z and C when counted in an anticlockwise direction from C?

- (1) One (2) Two
(3) Three (4) Four
(5) None

74. Four of the following five pairs are alike in a certain way based on their positions in the above arrangement and so form a group. Which of the following does not belong to the group?

- (1) B-Rohini (2) Z-Mehrauli
(3) D - Okhla (4) Y - Saket
(5) X - Dwarka

75. Which of the following statements is false according to the above mentioned arrangement?

- (1) C is to the immediate right of the person from Karol Bagh
(2) The person from Lajpat Nagar is third to right of the person from Mehrauli.
(3) The person from Dwarka is sitting exactly between the persons from Karol Bagh and Saket.

(4) D is neither from Chanakyapuri nor from Karol Bagh.

(5) There are only three people between A and C.

Directions (76-80) : In each question below are given two/three statements followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements, disregarding commonly known facts.

Give answer (1) if only Conclusion I follows.

Give answer (2) if only Conclusion II follows.

Give answer (3) if either Conclusion I or II follows.

Give answer (4) if neither Conclusion I nor II follows.

Give answer (5) if both Conclusions I and II follow.

(76-77) :

Statements:

- All circles are a triangles.
Some triangles are rectangles.
All rectangles are squares.

76. **Conclusions :**

- I. All rectangles being triangles is a possibility.
II. All circles being square is a possibility.

77. **Conclusions :**

- I. Some triangles are not rectangles.
II. No square is a circle.

(78-79) :

Statements:

- Some chairs are tables.
Some beds are tables.
No furniture is bed.

78. **Conclusions :**

- I. All chairs being furniture is a possibility.
II. Some tables are not beds is a possibility.

79. **Conclusions :**

- I. Some tables are not furniture.
II. All tables being furniture is a possibility.

80. **Statements :**

- All arts are theatres.
Some arts are dramas.

Conclusions :

I. All dramas being theatres is a possibility.

II. Some dramas are theatres.

Directions (81-85) : Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below :

Eight persons S, T, U, V, W, X, Y and Z are sitting in a straight line equidistant from each other (but not necessarily in the same order). Some of them are facing south while some are facing north.

(Note : Facing the same direction means, if one is facing north then the other also faces north and vice-versa. Facing the opposite directions means, if one is facing north then the other faces south and vice-versa)

S faces north. Only two people sit to the right of S. T sits third to the left of S. Only one person sits between T and X. X sits to the immediate right of W. Only one person sits between W and Z. Both the immediate neighbours of T face the same direction. U sits third to the left of X. T faces the opposite direction as S. Y does not sit at any of the extreme ends of the line. V faces the same direction as W. Both Y and U face the opposite direction of Z.

81. How many persons in the given arrangement are facing North?

- (1) More than four
(2) Four
(3) One (4) Three
(5) Two

82. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way, and so form a group. Which of the following does not belong to the group?

- (1) W, X (2) Z, Y
(3) T, S (4) T, Y
(5) V, U

83. What is the position of X with respect to Z?

- (1) Second to the left
(2) Third to the left
(3) Third to the right
(4) Fifth to the right
(5) Second to the right

84. Who amongst the following sits exactly between Z and W?

- (1) T (2) Y
(3) X (4) W
(5) U

85. Who is sitting second to the right of T?

- (1) Z
- (2) X
- (3) W
- (4) None of these
- (5) V

Directions (86-88) : Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below :

Point B is 25 m south of Point A. Point C is 10 m east of Point B. Point D is 30 m north of Point C. Point E is 7 m east of Point D. Point X is 18 m south of Point E. Point M is 12 m south of Point X. Point C is 7 m west of Point M.

86. Point B is in which direction from Point D?

- (1) South
- (2) South-West
- (3) North-East
- (4) South-East
- (5) North

87. If Point W is 3 m to the north of Point A, then what is the distance between Points B and W?

- (1) 28 m
- (2) 15 m
- (3) 21 m
- (4) 24 m
- (5) 17 m

88. What is distance between Points B and M?

- (1) 19 m
- (2) 15 m
- (3) 21 m
- (4) 17 m
- (5) 13 m

Directions (89-91) : Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below :

- D is daughter of N. E is wife of N.
- G is sister of D. C is married to G.
- N has no son. K is mother of E.
- Q is only daughter of C.

89. How Q is related to D?

- (1) Daughter
- (2) Cousin
- (3) Niece
- (4) Sister-in-law
- (5) Cannot be determined

90. How N is related to K?

- (1) Brother-in-law
- (2) Cousin
- (3) Brother
- (4) Sister
- (5) Son-in-law

91. How many daughters does N have?

(1) Two

(2) Three

(3) One

(4) Cannot be determined

(5) None of these

Directions (92-94) : Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below :

There are six wires in a cable A, B, C, D, E and F and they have different length but not necessarily in the same order. E is greater than C but less than D and B. A is greater than D and B. A is not the longest wire. F is 13 cm. long and E is 4 cm. long.

92. If D is 5cm less than F what would be the length of D?

- (1) 7
- (2) 8
- (3) 9
- (4) Can't be determined
- (5) None of these

93. Which wire has least length?

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

94. If A is 10 cm. long and B carries 5 cm. length then what would be the length of C?

- (1) 2
- (2) 6
- (3) 7
- (4) 9
- (5) 8

Directions (95-100) : Study the following information carefully to answer the questions given below :

M, N, O, P, Q, R and S seven people live on seven different floors of a building but not necessarily in the same order. The lower most floor of the building is numbered 1, the one above that is numbered 2 and so on till the topmost floor is numbered 7. Each one of them have different income i.e. Rs. 3500, Rs. 15000, Rs. 7500, Rs. 9000, Rs. 11000, Rs. 13500 and Rs. 5000. (But not necessarily in the same order.) M lives on an odd numbered floor but not on the floor numbered 3. The one who has income of Rs. 11000 lives immediately above M. Only two people live between M and the one who has income of Rs. 7500. The one who has income of Rs. 15000 lives on one of the odd numbered floors above P. Only three people live between O and the one who has income of Rs. 15000. The

one who has income of Rs. 7500 lives immediately above O. The one who has income of Rs. 3500 lives immediately above the one who has income of Rs. 5000. S lives on an odd numbered floor but not on the topmost floor. Only one person lives between N and Q. N lives on one of the floors above Q. Neither Q nor M has income of Rs. 9000. Q does not have income of Rs. 7500.

95. How much income M has?

- (1) Rs. 13500
- (2) Rs. 5000
- (3) Rs. 7500
- (4) Rs. 15000
- (5) Rs. 3500

96. Which of the following combinations is true with respect to the given arrangement?

- (1) Rs. 13500 - O
- (2) Rs. 15000 - R
- (3) Rs. 5000 - O
- (4) Rs. 11000 - P
- (5) Rs. 9000 - N

97. If all the people are made to live in alphabetical order from top to bottom, the positions of how many people will remain unchanged?

- (1) Four
- (2) Two
- (3) None
- (4) One
- (5) Three

98. Which of the following statements is true with respect to the given arrangement?

- (1) The one who has income of Rs. 5000 lives immediately below M.
- (2) R has income of Rs. 15000.
- (3) None of the given options is true.
- (4) Only four people live between P and S.
- (5) S lives immediately below Q.

99. Who amongst the following lives on the floor numbered 2?

- (1) N
- (2) The one who has income of Rs. 3500
- (3) The one who has income of Rs. 5000
- (4) P
- (5) Q

100. How much income R has?

- (1) Rs. 13500
- (2) Rs. 5000
- (3) Rs. 7500
- (4) Rs. 15000
- (5) Rs. 3500