

REASONING

1. Study the following information carefully to answer the given question :

'Galax fibre' is manufactured only in Country A. Though its demand across the world has remained more or less same since the past three years, the profits earned from the fibre has decreased by 20% in the last 8 months causing an overall loss of around Rs. 35 crores. Country A has never made such a huge loss on Galax fibre ever.

Which of the following can be inferred from the given statement?

- (1) The companies that manufacture Galax fibre will have to shut down owing to losses.
- (2) Galax fibre is exported to other countries at a very high price.
- (3) Had there been no loss, Country A would have made the highest profit ever through Galax fibre.
- (4) No other country has adequate machinery to manufacture Galax fibre.
- (5) Factors other than demand of a commodity also affect its sales and profits.

2. In this question is given a statement followed by two assumptions numbered I and II. An assumption is something supposed or taken for granted but not directly given in the statement. You have to consider the statement and the following assumptions and decide which of those is/are implicit in the statement.

Statement : These days all flight and train tickets are produced on mobile phone. Therefore, it is safe to predict that in a short time, taking a print out for tickets will completely stop.

I. Every passenger in the time to come will be able to afford a mobile phone and travel with it.

II. Tickets produced on a mobile phone will have all the essential details as present in a print-out.

- (1) Only II is implicit
- (2) Both I and II are implicit
- (3) Only I is implicit
- (4) Either I or II is implicit
- (5) Neither I nor II is implicit

3. Study the following information carefully and answer the question given below :

High amount of 'trinium' blocks the absorption of 'roassium' by the plants thereby crippling them. Thus, in Village R, the yield of jute is adversely affected. In order to address this situation the use of ground water for irrigation should be completely stopped in the Village R.

Which of the following statements CANNOT be concluded from the given information?

- (A) Jute plants need roassium in order to grow well.
- (B) The groundwater in Village R contains high amount of 'trinium'.
- (C) The groundwater in Village R contains 'roassium' to atleast some extent.
- (D) For the jute crop to grow well, the concentration of 'trinium' in the soil should essentially be zero.

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

4. Study the following information carefully to answer the given question :

Mallika is a renowned TV artist since past 3 years. She always gets her dresses for all events only from 'Marvel fashion designers' based in City X. Recently she opted to wear a dress from a very new designer in the market instead of 'Marvel fashion designers.' She had to pay almost double the price of what she usually pays to 'Marvel fashion designers'.

Which of the following **cannot** be a possible reason behind Mallika's decision?

- (1) Unlike the employees of 'Marvel fashion designers', those under the new fashion designer have studied in renowned foreign universities specializing in fashion designing.
- (2) Mallika wore the dress for an international event where world's best casting directors had come. She wanted to wear something which was unique and she found it with the new designer.
- (3) The clothes provided by the new fashion designer are of a very superior quality and latest trends which no other designer in the city has.
- (4) Mallika recently had a fight off with 'Marvel fashion designers' for providing the same dress as Mallika's to another TV star for the same event.
- (5) All of the given options can be possible reasons.

Directions (5-10) : Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below :

Eight persons, viz., B, C, D, E, L, M, N and O have to attend a seminar in March, June, August and

October months of the same year. In each month the seminar will be conducted on either the 16th or 25th of that month. Each person belongs to different city — Delhi, Ahmedabad, Surat, Nasik, Bangalore, Kanpur, Mumbai and Udaipur. Not more than two of the given people have a seminar in the same month. Only one of the given person attends a seminar on each date.

M has a seminar on the 16th of a month which has 31 days. Only three people have a seminar between M and B. The one who belongs to Nasik has to attend a seminar on one of the days between M and B but not in June. Only four people have a seminar between the one who belongs to Surat and the one who belongs to Nasik. As many people have to attend a seminar before O as between B and the one who belongs to Surat. The number of people attending a seminar before O is one less than those attending after the one who belongs to Delhi. L belongs to Bangalore but does not have a seminar on 25th. L has to attend a seminar on one of the days after the one who belongs to Mumbai. Only two people have a seminar between N and the one who belongs to Kanpur. B neither belongs to Kanpur nor Udaipur. Only one person has to attend a seminar between E and the one who belongs to the Udaipur. No one has to attend a seminar between C and the one who belongs to Ahmedabad.

5. To which of the following cities does M belong?

- (1) Udaipur
- (2) Mumbai
- (3) Bangalore
- (4) Delhi
- (5) None of the given options

6. How many people have a seminar between D and the one who belongs to Surat?

- (1) None
- (2) Two
- (3) Three
- (4) One
- (5) More than three

7. Who amongst the following have to attend a seminar in August?

- (1) E and O
- (2) M and the one who belongs to Delhi.

(3) B and the one who belongs to Kanpur.

(4) The one who belongs to Ahmedabad and E.

(5) M and D

8. How many people have a seminar after E?

- (1) None
- (2) One
- (3) More than three
- (4) Two
- (5) Three

9. As per the given arrangement, which one of the following combinations is not correct?

- (1) O – 25th
- (2) L – June
- (3) N – 16th
- (4) C – Kanpur
- (5) D – Ahmedabad

10. Which of the following statements is true with respect to the given information?

- (1) B has to attend a seminar in March
- (2) None of the given statements is true
- (3) No one has a seminar after D.
- (4) Only three people have a seminar between B and N
- (5) L belongs to Ahmedabad

Directions (11–15) : Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below :

Eight people, F, G, H, I, J, K, L and M have lectures in different cities, viz., Delhi, Mumbai and Patna at 1 pm, 2 pm, 3 pm, 4 pm, 5 pm, 6 pm, 7 pm and 8 pm on the same day. Not more than three people have a lecture in the same city.

F has a lecture in Mumbai with only the one who has a lecture at 8 pm. K and the person having lecture at 7 pm have lectures in the same city but not in Mumbai. J and L have lectures in the same city but not in the same city as K. I has a lecture at 5 pm in the same city as G. None of those having lectures in Delhi have it at 3 pm or before 3 pm. One of the lectures in Patna is at 6 pm. M does not have a lecture in the same city as L. Difference between the lecture timings of J and F is 3 hours. H's lecture is before L's lecture.

11. In which city does I have a lecture?

- (1) Same city as the one having lecture at 2 pm.
- (2) Same city as H
- (3) Patna
- (4) Same city as M
- (5) Delhi

12. At what time is L's lecture?

- (1) 2 pm
- (2) 3 pm
- (3) 4 pm
- (4) 6 pm
- (5) 8 pm

13. Based on the given arrangement, which of the following statements is true?

- (1) F and H have lectures in the same city.
- (2) M has a lecture before L.
- (3) None of the given options is true.
- (4) G and J have lectures in the same city
- (5) F has a lecture at 4 pm

14. Who has a lecture at 7 pm?

- (1) J
- (2) F
- (3) M
- (4) G
- (5) H

15. What is the difference between the lecture timings of M and J?

- (1) 4 hours
- (2) 2 hours
- (3) 1 hour
- (4) 6 hours
- (5) 5 hours

Directions (16–20) : Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below :

Twelve people are sitting in two parallel rows, containing six people each in such a way that there is an equal distance between adjacent persons. In row-1 R, S, T, U, V and W are seated and all of them are facing north and in row-2 A, B, C, D, E and F are seated and all of them are facing south (but not necessarily in the same order). Each person also teaches a different subjects namely, Accounts, English, Hindi, History, Psychology, Geography, Civics, Economics, Physics, Statistics, Chemistry and Biology (but not necessarily in the same order).

C sits at one of the extreme ends of the row and faces one of the immediate neighbours of T. Only two people sit between T and the one

who teaches Chemistry. R sits to the immediate right of the one who teaches Chemistry. R faces E. D is neither an immediate neighbour of C nor E. The one who teaches Economics sits third to the left of D. S faces one of the immediate neighbours of E. The one who faces S teaches Statistics. Only two people sit between the one who teaches Statistics and the one who teaches History. Only one person sits between A and the one who teaches History. U and W are immediate neighbours of each other. The one who faces U sits to the immediate left of F. The one who teaches Biology is an immediate neighbour of A. Only two people sit between W and the one who teaches Geography. V faces the one who teaches Hindi. The one who teaches Physics sits third to the right of the one who teaches English. Neither W nor A teaches Civics. The one who teaches Accounts sits in row-2.

16. Which of the following statements is definitely true as per the given information?

- (1) U faces A.
- (2) C and F are immediate neighbours of each other.
- (3) B faces the one who teaches Civics.
- (4) E teaches History
- (5) W is an immediate neighbour of the one who teaches Physics.

17. Who amongst the following is an immediate neighbour of the one who teaches Economics?

- (1) The one who teaches Biology
- (2) The one who teaches Chemistry
- (3) F
- (4) B
- (5) None of the given options

18. Which of the following subjects is taught by T?

- (1) Economics
- (2) Accounts
- (3) Civics
- (4) Hindi
- (5) Biology

19. Which of the following pairs represent the immediate neighbours of the one who teaches Civics?

- (1) A, B
- (2) T, W
- (3) S, R
- (4) U, V
- (5) B, D

20. Who amongst the following teaches Physics?

- (1) R
- (2) A
- (3) D
- (4) U
- (5) V

Directions (21-25) : In each of the following question, three statements followed by two Conclusions numbered I and II are given. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts and then decide which of the given Conclusions logically follows.

Give answer (1) if neither Conclusion I nor Conclusion II follows

Give answer (2) if both Conclusion I and Conclusion II follow

Give answer (3) if only Conclusion I follows

Give answer (4) if only Conclusion II follows

Give answer (5) if either Conclusion I or Conclusion II follows

21. Statements :

- No whistle is a van.
- All trollies are vans.
- Some whistles are carriers.

Conclusions :

- I. No whistle is a trolley.
- II. All carriers being vans is a possibility.

22. Statements :

- No cup is a plate.
- No mug is a cup.
- All jars are plates.

Conclusions :

- I. No jar is a cup.
- II. Some mugs are definitely not plates.

23. Statements :

- Some palaces are caves.
- No village is a cave.
- All resorts are palaces.

Conclusions :

- I. Some palaces are definitely not villages.
- II. All caves being resorts is a possibility.

24. Statements :

- Some hotels are rooms.
- Some keys are hotels.
- No bungalow is a room.

Conclusions :

- I. All hotels being bungalows is a possibility.
- II. All keys can never be rooms.

25. Statements :

- All bridges are camps.
- All tents are camps.
- Some hinges are tents.

Conclusions :

- I. All camps can never be hinges.
- II. Some bridges are definitely not tents.

Directions (26-30) : Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below :

Eight persons are sitting in a straight line facing north. They are in different Standards/pursuing different courses and are sitting in such a way that all the seniors of every person is sitting to the right. Therefore, no person who is in a higher standard is sitting to the left of any person.

A is in 5th standard and is sitting third from the left end of the line. Only one person is sitting between A and Q. M sits third to the left of the 7th standard student. M is not an immediate neighbour of A. As many people sit between the 5th and the 7th standard students as between Q and the 12th standard student. R is pursuing B Com. As many people are sitting to the right of the B Com student as to the left of the 3rd standard student. B sits to the immediate left of the 9th standard student. More than two people sit between S and the Ph D student. F is younger than Z.

26. Who sits exactly between A and Q?

- (1) Z
- (2) The 9th standard student
- (3) F
- (4) The 3rd standard student
- (5) B

27. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way based on their positions in the arrangement and hence form a group.

Which one of the following does not belong to that group?

- (1) S - 7th standard
- (2) Q - B.Com
- (3) M - 5th standard
- (4) F - 9th standard
- (5) B - 12th standard

28. Which of the following statements is true as per the given information?

- (1) M is an immediate neighbour of S
- (2) B is in 9th standard
- (3) S sits second to the right of Q
- (4) R and the 3rd standard student are immediate neighbours of F.
- (5) All the given statements are true

29. Who amongst the following is younger than M?

- (1) Z
- (2) No one
- (3) S
- (4) B
- (5) F

30. Who studies in the 7th standard?

- (1) Z
- (2) S
- (3) B
- (4) F

(5) The person studying in one standard higher than F.

Directions (31-34) : Each of the questions given below consists of a question and two statements numbered I and II given below it. You have to decide whether the data given in the statements are sufficient to answer the question. Read both the statements and mark the appropriate answer.

Give answer (1) if the data in statement I alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement II alone are not sufficient to answer the question.

Give answer (2) if the data in statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement I alone are not sufficient to answer the question.

Give answer (3) if the data in statement I alone or in statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question.

Give answer (4) if the data in both the statements I and II are not sufficient to answer the question.

Give answer (5) if the data in both the statements I and II together are necessary to answer the question.

31. How far and in which direction is the point B with respect to the point A?

Statements :

I. Point G is 6m to the east of Point A. Point C is 9m to the north of Point G. Point F is 3m to the west of Point C. Point B is 6m away from point F.

II. Point M is 8m to the west of point B. Point R is 8 m to the south of Point M. Point A is 11 m to the east of Point R. Point C is to the north east of Point A.

32. Amongst the six people viz. A, B, C, D, E and F sitting around a circular table facing the centre, who sits second to the right of A?

Statements :

I. A sits second to the right of F. Only two people sit between A and D. B is neither an immediate neighbour of D nor F.

II. Only one person sits between A and F (either from left or right). Only two people sit between F and B. C sits to the immediate left of D. D is not an immediate neighbour of B.

33. Five boxes viz. A, B, C, D and E are kept one above the other in a stack. How many boxes are kept between box E and box B?

Statements :

I. Only two boxes are kept between box C and box D. Only one box is kept between box C and box B. Only two boxes are kept between box E and box A. Box E is kept at one of the positions above box A and below box C.

II. No box is kept between box D and box B. Only two boxes are kept between box C and box D. Box E is kept at one of the positions above box A but below Box C.

34. Among six people viz. C, D, E, F, G and H, sitting in a straight line with equal dis-

tance between each other and facing north, who sits second to the left of G?

Statements :

I. C sits third from the left end of the line. Only one person sits between C and H. Only two people sit between E and G. G sits at one of the positions to the right of E.

II. E sits third to the left of G. G does not sit at an extreme end of the line. More than three people sit between H and F. F sits at one of the positions to the right of H.

35. This question consists of an information and two statements numbered I and II given below it. You have to decide which of the given statements weaken/s or strengthen/s the information and decide the appropriate answer.

Information :

Average number of employees resigning from Company A in a year is one-third of that resigning from Company Z. This shows that work environment in Company A is superior to that in Company Z.

I. The number of employees working in Company Z is one lakh while that in Company A is 432.

II. Company A has 23 departments in total whereas Company Z has only 12 departments.

(1) Both statements I and II weaken the information.

(2) Statement I weakens the information while statement II is a neutral statement.

(3) Statement I strengthens the information while statement II is a neutral statement.

(4) Statement I weakens the information while statement II strengthens the information.

(5) Statement I strengthens the information while statement II weakens the information.

36. This question consists of a situation followed by two statements numbered I and II given below it. Which of the given statements can be a possible reason for the given situation?

Situation :

"The CEO of an online gift shopping app 'Gifzo' has announced to send complimentary chocolate for orders above Rs. 700 and personalized coffee mugs for orders above Rs. 1500 for the next one month" — News article on 23rd February this year.

Statement I : Since the inception of Gifzo in March four years ago, it has always made sure to thank its customers on its anniversary with special gestures.

Statement II : 'Gifzo' launched personalised gifts on 19th February this year, but has only received 100 orders for the same till date.

- (1) Either I or II can be a possible reason.
- (2) Only I can be a possible reason.
- (3) Both I and II can be possible reasons.
- (4) Only II can be a possible reason.
- (5) Neither I nor II can be a possible reason.

37. What should come in place of δ and $\#$ respectively in the expression $R > O \geq U \geq M \delta Y$; $G > U \# F \leq E$ that the expression $E \geq Y$ definitely holds true?

- (1) $>, =$ (2) $=, <$
- (3) $>, \leq$ (4) $\geq, <$
- (5) \geq, \leq

38. This question consists of a situation followed by two statements numbered I and II given below it. Which of the given statements can be a possible reason for the given situation?

Situation : 'Olivia, a sugar producing factory closed down its operations, facing a loss of Rs. 200 crores.' — a report.

Statement I : Olivia was unable to generate enough business from past two years thus losing its clients.

Statement II : Olivia was unable to provide full salary to its workers since past two years following which most of the workers resigned leaving only five at present.

- (1) Only II can be a possible reason.
- (2) Neither I nor II can be a possible reason.
- (3) Either I or II can be a possible reason
- (4) Both I and II can be possible reasons.
- (5) Only I can be a possible reason.

39. Study the following information carefully to answer the given question :

The day we purchased and installed five more machines we were able to cut atleast 1000 more sheets daily thus making the production three times faster on weekly basis, working days being Monday to Saturday' — Statement by Manager of EVT Metallic

Which of the following can be inferred from the given information?

- (A) After installation of the said machinery, EVT Metallic Works Ltd. was able to produce atleast 6000 sheets more weekly.
 - (B) EVT Metallic Works Ltd. had sufficient funds to purchase five machines simultaneously.
 - (C) Atleast some employees of EVT Metallic Works Ltd. were trained to work on the new machines
 - (D) Previously EVT Metallic Works Ltd. produced 2000 sheets weekly.
- (1) Only (A) and (D)
 - (2) Only (D)
 - (3) Only (B) and (C)
 - (4) Only (A), (B) and (C)
 - (5) All (A), (B), (C) and (D)

Directions (40-45) : Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below :

Eight people — O, P, Q, R, S, T, U and V — live on eight different floors of a building but not necessarily in the same order. The lowermost floor of the building is numbered one, the one above that is numbered two and so on till the top most floor is numbered eight. Each one of them likes a different game — Chess, Carom, Snooker, Cricket, Football, Tennis, Boxing and Polo, but not necessarily in the same order.

U lives on floor number 6. Only one person lives between U and the one who likes Cricket. Only two people live between the one who likes Cricket and the one who likes Polo. The one who likes Polo lives on one of the floors below the one who likes Cricket. S lives on one of the odd numbered floors above the one who likes Polo. The one who likes Carom lives immediately below S but not on floor number 2. Only four people live between S and the one who likes Chess. As many people live between the one who likes Chess and Polo as between S and the one who likes Tennis. Only two people live between V and the one who likes Tennis. Only three people live between T and the one who likes Snooker. V neither likes Snooker nor Football. P lives immediately above R. O lives immediately above the one who likes Football.

40. How many people live above the one who likes Boxing?

- (1) Three
- (2) One
- (3) More than three
- (4) Two
- (5) None

41. How many people live between the one who likes Cricket and the one who likes Football?

- (1) More than three
- (2) Three
- (3) Two
- (4) None
- (5) One

42. On which of the following floor number does Q live?

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

43. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way based on the given arrangement and hence they form a group. Which one of the following does not belong to the group?

- (1) U-Tennis (2) R-Boxing
(3) T-Polo (4) P-Cricket
(5) Q-Carom

44. Who lives immediately above P?

- (1) Q
(2) O
(3) The one who likes Football
(4) U
(5) The one who likes Polo

45. Which of the following games does R like?

- (1) Snooker (2) Boxing
(3) Cricket (4) Football
(5) Polo

46. This question consists of a statement followed by two courses of action numbered I and II given below it. A course of action is an administrative decision to be taken for improvement, follow-up or further action in regard to the problem, policy etc. You have to assume everything in the statement to be true and then decide which of the suggested courses of action/s logically follows from the given statement.

Statement : The authorities of "Emperor's Garden", a famous tourist spot in City F, which is open for public visit free of cost for two months in a year, have complained about the cleanliness issue in the garden and damage to property caused by the public.

Course of Action I : Authorities should restrict entry to a certain age group only.

Course of Action II : All those found damaging the property should be penalised in monetary terms.

- (1) Neither I nor II follows
(2) Only I follows
(3) Only II follows
(4) Both I and II follow
(5) Either I or II follows

Directions (47-50) : In each of the following 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 statement and select the appropriate answer.

Give answer (1) if neither Conclusion I nor Conclusion II is true

Give answer (2) if both Conclusion I and Conclusion II are true

Give answer (3) if only Conclusion I is true

Give answer (4) if only Conclusion II is true

Give answer (5) if either Conclusion I or Conclusion II is true

(47 - 48) : Statements :

$$S > M \geq A \leq Y < G;$$

$$Q > A \geq D \geq U > Z$$

47. Conclusions :

I. $M > U$

II. $M = U$

48. Conclusions :

I. $S > Q$

II. $Z < G$

(49-50) : Statements :

$$L \leq T \leq I \geq M < X$$

$$W < P \leq L \geq B \geq K$$

49. Conclusions :

I. $K \leq I$

II. $X = W$

50. Conclusions :

I. $K > I$

II. $X > W$

QUANTITATIVE APTITUDE

Directions (51-55) : Study the following table and answer the questions given below.

The data is regarding mentor (female + male) and trainees (female + male) head count in departments of an organisation, in December 2014.

Departments	Number of trainees (male + female) under each mentor	% of female trainees (out of total number of trainees)	Number of male trainees (out of total number of trainees)
A	40	30	140
B	10	20	56
C	12	25	72
D	20	15	204
E	15	12	198

51. The number of trainees in department E grew by 20% by March 2015. With new trainees joining, how many more mentors does the organisation require, such that the number of trainees under each mentor does not change?

- (1) 4 (2) 3
(3) 5 (4) 1
(5) 2

52. What is the average number of mentors in departments A, B, C and D?

- (1) 12 (2) 7
(3) 6 (4) 9
(5) 8

53. The number of female trainees in department D is what per cent less than those in department A?

- (1) 40 (2) 25
(3) 30 (4) 35
(5) 20

54. What is the difference between total number of female trainees in departments B and E together and the number of trainees (male + female) in department D?

- (1) 199 (2) 201
(3) 221 (4) 189
(5) 187

55. The total number of male trainees in departments B and C together is what per cent of number of trainees (male + female) in the department A?

- (1) 60 (2) 40
(3) 64 (4) 80
(5) 72

56. The hypotenuse of a right angled triangle (T) measures 25 cm. T's shortest side is 25% shorter than its 2nd longest side. If T's 2nd longest side and shortest side are equal to the height and radius respectively of a right circular cylinder (C), what is C's volume? (in cm^3)
- (1) 1125π (2) 2250π
 (3) 4500π (4) 3600π
 (5) 5120π

Directions (57–61) : Each of the questions given below consists of a question and two statements numbered I and II given below it. You have to decide whether the data provided in the statements sufficient to answer the question. Read both the statements and

Give answer (1) if the data in statement I alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement II alone are not sufficient to answer the question.

Give answer (2) if the data in statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement I alone are not sufficient to answer the question.

Give answer (3) if the data in statement I alone or in statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question.

Give answer (4) if the data in both the statements I and II are not sufficient to answer the question.

Give answer (5) if the data in both the statements I and II together are necessary to answer the question.

57. Gaurav invested a certain sum in scheme A which offers compound interest (compounded annually). What is the rate of interest offered by scheme A (in per cent per annum)?

- I. The sum invested by Gaurav amounted to Rs. 12,240 in 2 years.
 II. The sum invested by Gaurav amounted to Rs. 14,688 in three years.

58. In how many days 18 men and 14 women can complete a piece of work?

- I. 9 men and 7 women together can complete the same piece of work in $1\frac{1}{3}$ days.
 II. 2 men and 4 women together can complete the same piece of work in $7\frac{7}{8}$ days.

59. Only three candidates (A, B and C) contested an election. Who is the winner?

- I. Out of the total number of registered voters 36% did not vote. 25% of the total votes cast were invalid.
 II. The number of valid votes received by A is 22% of total number of registered voters.

60. There are 4 positive integers (M, N, O and P). What is the value of O?

- I. $M < N < O < P$. The median of M, N, O and P is 75.
 II. M and N are equidistant from 49. P and O are equidistant from 118.

61. A vessel contains 'x' litres of mixture of milk and water. The respective ratio of milk and water in the vessel is 5 : 3. What is the numerical value of 'x'?

- I. If 32 litres of mixture is taken out and 2 litres of water is added, percentage of water in resultant mixture will become 40%.
 II. If 4 litres of milk is added and 6 litres of water is added to the mixture, respective ratio of milk and water in the vessel will become 3 : 2.

Directions (62–67) : What will come in place of question mark (?) in the given questions?

62. $7 \ 8 \ 18 \ 57 \ ? \ 1165$
 (1) 228 (2) 232
 (3) 248 (4) 212
 (5) 236
63. $11 \ 5 \ 4 \ 4.5 \ ? \ 15$
 (1) 5 (2) 7
 (3) 6 (4) 8
 (9) 9

64. $13 \ ? \ 34 \ 62 \ 118 \ 230$
 (1) 24 (2) 18
 (3) 15 (4) 20
 (5) 21

65. $44 \ 41 \ 36 \ 29 \ 18 \ ?$
 (1) 5 (2) 11
 (3) 3 (4) 7
 (5) 9

66. $5 \ 12 \ 40 \ 86 \ 147 \ ?$
 (1) 216 (2) 210
 (3) 212 (4) 224
 (5) 220

67. $15 \ 15 \ 22 \ 48 \ 111 \ ?$
 (1) 225 (2) 230
 (3) 240 (4) 235
 (5) 245

68. For a meal in a restaurant, a customer got 10% happy hour discount but paid 2.5% CGST and 2.5% SGST on the discounted rate. Had he got Rs. 200 as discount and then paid the said taxes, he would have paid Rs. 42 more. What was the price of the meal before discount?

- (1) Rs. 3200 (2) Rs. 2400
 (3) Rs. 2000 (4) Rs. 3600
 (5) Rs. 4000

69. 30 litres of pure water was mixed with 150 litres of pure milk, 30 litres of this mixture was then solid and some more quantity of pure milk and pure water was added in the respective ratio of 5 : 6. If the final quantity of milk was 500% of the initial quantity of water, what was the quantity of pure water that was added? (in litres)

- (1) 12 (2) 30
 (3) 18 (4) 24
 (5) 66

Directions (70–75) : What approximate value will come in place of question mark (?) in the given questions?

70. $151.04 - 118.95 \div 17.01 - ?^2 = 80.07$
 (1) 4 (2) 10
 (3) 8 (4) 12
 (5) 6
71. $\sqrt{257} \times 27.05 - 5.02^2 = ?$
 (1) 88 (2) 83
 (3) 72 (4) 77
 (5) 93

$$72. \sqrt{7} \times \frac{31.96 - 18.05}{1.98} = 1120.09$$

- (1) 6400 (2) 19600
(3) 28900 (4) 25600
(5) 22500

$$73. 352.04 - (\sqrt{?} - \sqrt{4220}) = 2^9$$

- (1) 201 (2) 151
(3) 161 (4) 171
(5) 181

$$74. ? + 4.02 + 4.97 \times 9.09 = 131.92$$

- (1) 348 (2) 342
(3) 355 (4) 336
(5) 330

$$75. \frac{13.91 \times 25.03 + 58.08}{4.04} = ?$$

- (1) 84 (2) 120
(3) 102 (4) 108
(5) 114

Directions (76–81) : In the following questions two equations numbered I and II are given. You have to solve both the equations and

Give answer (1) if $x > y$

Give answer (2) if $x \geq y$

Give answer (3) if $x < y$

Give answer (4) if $x \leq y$

Give answer (5) if $x = y$ or the relationship between x and y cannot be established.

76. I. $x^2 - 5x + 6 = 0$

II. $y^2 - 9y + 20 = 0$

77. I. $6x^2 - 11x + 4 = 0$

II. $50y^2 - 25y + 3 = 0$

78. I. $10x^2 + 29x + 18 = 0$

II. $10y^2 + 11y + 3 = 0$

79. I. $4x^2 - 17x + 18 = 0$

II. $3y^2 - 8y + 4 = 0$

80. I. $x^2 - 4x - 12 = 0$

II. $y^2 - 5y - 14 = 0$

81. I. $3x^2 + 8x + 4 = 0$

II. $6y^2 + 7y + 2 = 0$

82. A (working alone) can complete a given task in 20 days. B takes 20% more time than A to complete the same task. B started working alone for 2 days and was joined by A till the completion of task. In how many days was the entire task completed?

(1) 8 (2) 12

(3) 10 (4) 14

(5) 15

83. A and B started a business. B's investment was 2.5 times that of A. The respective ratio between the time period for which A invested and that for which B invested was 3 : 1. If the total investment made by A and B together was Rs. 28,000 and the annual profit earned was Rs. 2500 less than A's investment, what was the difference between A's share and B's share in the annual profit?

- (1) Rs. 200 (2) Rs. 800
(3) Rs. 500 (4) Rs. 400
(5) Rs. 650

84. In T hours, a car covers 36 km. less than the distance covered by a bus in the same time. The speed of the car is 12 km/h less than the speed of the bus. Had the speed of the car been 52 km/h, what would have been the distance covered by

it in $T - \frac{1}{2}$ hours?

(1) 260 km (2) 120 km

(3) 390 km (4) 130 km

(5) 140 km

85. A's age 7 years ago was 10 years more than half his present age. The respective ratio between B's age 4 years ago and A's age that time was 2 : 5. If C's age 12 years hence will be thrice of B's age 2 years ago, what is C's present age? (in years)

(1) 38 (2) 30

(3) 42 (4) 37

(5) 35

86. S_1 is a series of 5 consecutive positive multiples of 4, whose sum is 100. S_2 is another series of 4 consecutive even numbers, whose 2nd lowest number is 6 less than the highest number of S_1 . What is the average of S_2 ?

(1) 21 (2) 19

(3) 23 (4) 25

(5) 27

87. Mukesh invested a certain sum for 2 years in Scheme-A, offering compound interest (on an annual basis) at the rate of 20% per annum and earned an interest of Rs. 3520. He invested the amount received from Scheme-A in Scheme-B, offering simple interest at the rate of 18% for 4 years. What is the interest earned from scheme B?

(1) Rs. 7624.20

(2) Rs. 9748.40

(3) Rs. 8254.80

(4) Rs. 9382.60

(5) Rs. 8294.40

Directions (88–92) : Study the following information carefully to answer the question given.

This data is regarding number of travellers handled by a travel and tours company in four months (January, February, March and April) of a year.

Note : Total number of travellers (male + female) = International (male + female) + domestic (male + female)

- Total number of travellers in January is $\frac{2}{3}$ rd of that in February.

- $\frac{4}{5}$ th and $\frac{3}{4}$ th of the total number of travellers in January and February, respectively, are domestic travellers. Total number of travellers in March is equal to the number of domestic travellers in February.

Total number of Travellers in April is twice of that in March.

- There are 1215 domestic travellers in March and the number of international travellers in March is 315 less than those in February.

- The number of international travellers in April is $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of those in February.

88. In December in the same year, total number of travellers grew

by 60% from that in March. If 30% of the total number of travellers are international travellers, how many international travellers were handled by the company in December?

(1) 540 (2) 442
(3) 670 (4) 648
(5) 440

89. Out of the total number of domestic travellers (male + female) in January and February together, the respective ratio between number of male domestic travellers and female domestic travellers is 1 : 5. What is total number of male domestic travellers in January and February together?

(1) 1675 (2) 385
(3) 1825 (4) 750
(5) 675

90. The number of international travellers in March is what per cent less than that in January?

(1) 50 (2) 43.75
(3) 36.8 (4) 32
(5) 49.25

91. What is the difference between total number of travellers in February and that in April?

(1) 800 (2) 900
(3) 600 (4) 720
(5) 1200

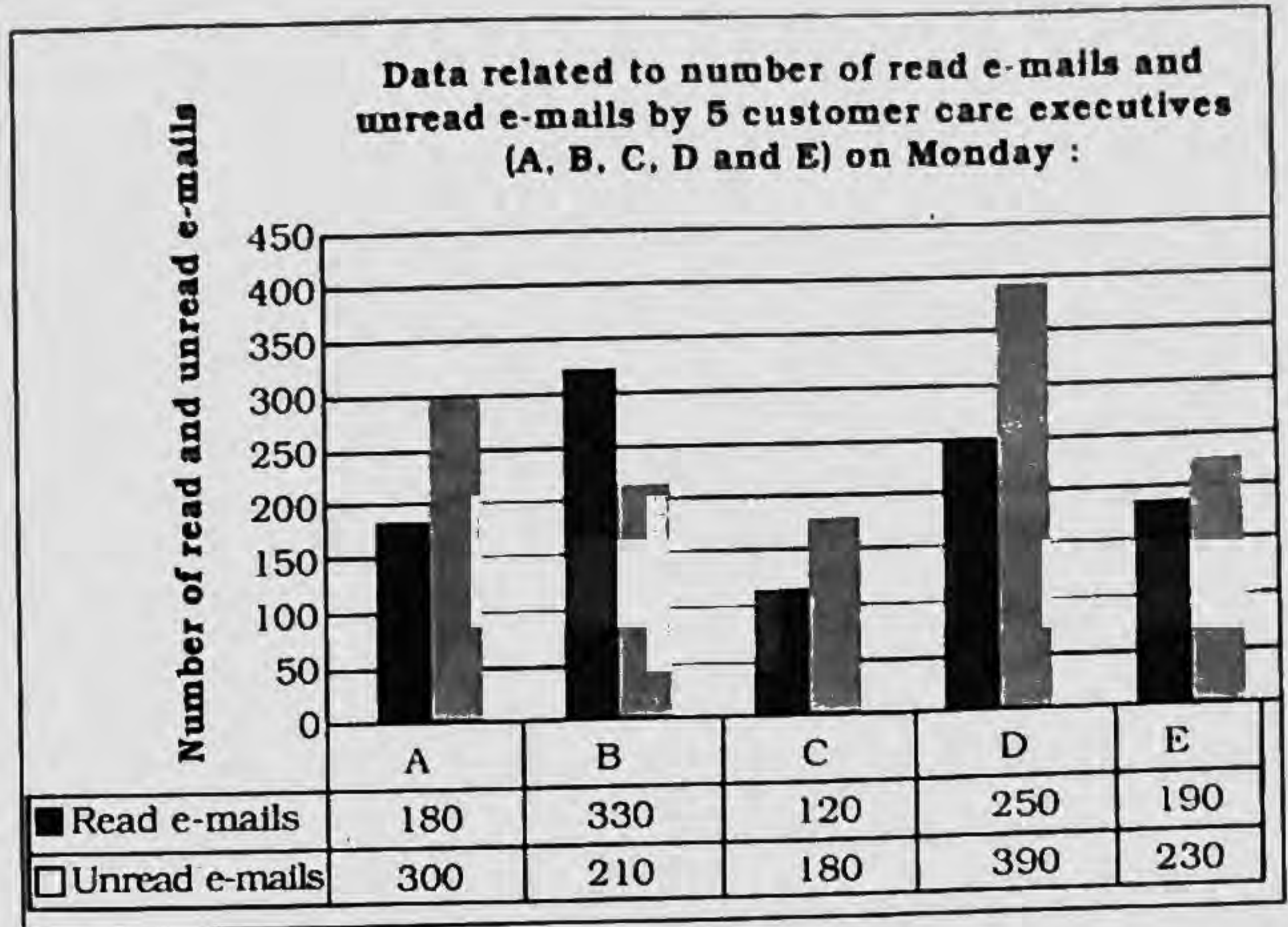
92. The number of international travellers in April is approximately what per cent of domestic travellers in the same month?

(1) 2 (2) 15
(3) 9 (4) 12
(5) 6

93. When a student was selected from a class consisting of 25 girls and a certain number of boys, the probability of the student being a boy is $\frac{3}{8}$. If 2 students were selected from this class, what will be the probability of exactly one girl and one boy being selected?

(1) $\frac{25}{52}$ (2) $\frac{23}{52}$
(3) $\frac{27}{52}$ (4) $\frac{21}{52}$
(5) $\frac{29}{52}$

Directions (94-99) : Refer to the graph and answer the given questions.



Note : (I) Number of received e-mails = Number of read e-mails + number of unread e-mails
(II) No pending e-mails from previous days to be considered for calculation. Data is related to number of e-mails received on Monday only

94. The number of e-mails read by B is what per cent more than that read by D?

(1) 36 (2) 32
(3) 24 (4) 28
(5) 30

95. Out of the e-mails read by B, 60% are from male customers. The number of unread e-mails from female customers is 51 less than that of read e-mails from female customers, what is the number of unread e-mails from male customers?

(1) 127 (2) 131
(3) 133 (4) 135
(5) 129

96. If the number of e-mails received by F was 38% more than that by C and number of e-mails read by F was 25% more than that unread by him, how many e-mails were read by F?

(1) 230 (2) 220
(3) 240 (4) 210
(5) 250

97. What is the difference between number of received e-mails by A and that by E?

(1) 50 (2) 60
(3) 40 (4) 70
(5) 80

98. Percentage of read e-mails (out of received e-mails each of them) were equal for A and G. If the number of e-mails received by G is 360, how many e-mails were unread by G?

(1) 225 (2) 215
(3) 220 (4) 230
(5) 235

99. What is the average number of received e-mails by D and E?

(1) 540 (2) 550
(3) 530 (4) 510
(5) 520

100. At 10% lesser (than usual) speed (in still water), a boat covers 110 km downstream in 5 hours. If the boat's usual speed (in still water) is 400% more than the stream's speed, in what time will it cover 120 km upstream at its usual speed?

(1) 6 hours
(2) 7 hours 30 minutes
(3) 8 hours
(4) 8 hours 30 minutes
(5) 9 hours

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Directions (101-108) : Read the following passage and answer the given questions. Certain words/phrases have been given in bold to help you locate while answering some of the questions.

Many of the people walking the long blocks of Mechanics ville grew up poor, and their children are likely to be poor too. It is part of the **vicious** cycle of poverty—without access to high-quality education, children born into poverty are likely to remain there for their whole lives. Policymakers have some ideas about what can help ensure that children born into poverty succeed. In one oft-cited study from the 1970s, the Abecedarian Project randomly selected certain infants from low-income families to attend full-time, high-quality education from infancy through age 5, while others were put in a control group. The children who participated in the education program had higher cognitive test scores, were more likely to attend a four-year college. Similarly, studies have shown that those who attended pre-school had higher earnings, were more likely to hold a job and had committed fewer crimes than the control group that did not attend pre-school.

But high-quality pre-school is expensive, and most parents struggle to afford any daycare, much less a program that meets quality benchmarks. That's why a foundation is sponsoring a new approach to **breaking** this cycle. It tries to give children access to high-quality, early-childhood education while helping parents get better jobs and build stronger families. It's called the two-generation approach, and has been found to be one of the best bets in helping families escape poverty. The strategy has proven so successful that there's now a waiting list of 400 children for Educare, double the preschool's enrolment. And that, in turn, has driven parents to show up at the Centre for Working Families, to register for job training or a career counsellor. Kids can't get on the

waiting list of the Educare site unless their parents are enrolled with the Centre for Working Families. The Centre has placed 1,800 people in jobs and annually connects people with tax refunds, credits, childcare subsidies and other benefits. But it's the way the centre works with the school down the hill that has really helped parents improve their children's chances. There are literacy training for parents so they can read with their children, and counsellors at the workforce centre consult with staff at the school about families' well-being.

Two-generation programs are not new—the phrase was coined in the early 1990s, when a few programs linked early-childhood education and self-sufficiency programs for parents. But those programs mostly faded away under welfare reform, when policy emphasis was put on "work-first" policies. One of the things that struck me about the two-generation model is that it favours parents who have the wherewithal to fight to get their children enrolled in school, and to get themselves some career help. But what about the parents who are too overwhelmed to take any steps for themselves or their children? Aren't they the ones that need the most help? But research suggests that two-generation programs could be more effective than offering just job training or childcare independently, because being a part of both programs often motivates parents to behave differently.

101. Which of the following is the author's main objective in writing the passage?

- (1) All the given options
- (2) To discuss an approach to addressing poverty involving both parents and children.
- (3) To criticise present governments for the high poverty and unemployment rate.
- (4) To exhort governments to disburse more aid to poor nations.
- (5) To point out how standardised tests discriminate against poor students.

102. Which of the following can be concluded from the studies cited in the passage?

- (1) Children in families where both parents work have adjustment problems.
- (2) Standardised testing in schools needs to be revamped.
- (3) Education is out of reach for the majority of society.
- (4) All the given options.
- (5) Pre-school education has been found to benefit children from poor families throughout life.

103. Which of the following factors has/have impacted the implementation of the two generation model?

- (A) Different reform focus by the government.
 - (B) Parents were found not to benefit much from its implementation.
 - (C) Research does not support its implementation.
- (1) Only (A)
 - (2) Only (B)
 - (3) Only (B) and (C)
 - (4) All (A), (B) and (C)
 - (5) Only (C)

104. Which of the following words can replace the word 'Breaking' as used in the passage?

- (A) Disclosing
 - (B) Disrupting
 - (C) relaxing
 - (D) ending
- (1) Only (A) and (B)
 - (2) Only (B) and (D)
 - (3) Only (B)
 - (4) Only (A)
 - (5) Only (C)

105. Which of the following can be said about Educare?

- (A) It has gained popularity.
 - (B) It benefits poor families holistically since enrolment in Centre for Working Families is necessary along with enrolment in Educare.
 - (C) It offers literacy training programmes for parents.
- (1) All (A), (B) and (C)
 - (2) Only (A) and (B)

- (3) Only (A) and (C)
- (4) Only (A)
- (5) None of these

106. Which of the following is/are the author's view of the two-generation model?

- (A) It is biased and does not benefit those who need it the most.
 - (B) It cannot succeed in its current form as it is financially unsustainable.
 - (C) It has the potential to benefit both poor parents and children in poverty.
- (1) Only (C)
 - (2) None of (A), (B) and (C)
 - (3) Only (A)
 - (4) Only (A) and (C)
 - (5) None of these

107. Which of the following describes the tone of the passage?

- (1) Cynical
- (2) Nostalgic
- (3) Analytical
- (4) Satirical
- (5) Critical

108. Which of the following words is the opposite of the word 'vicious' as used in the passage?

- (A) pleasant
- (B) compassionate
- (C) cruel
- (D) humane

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

Directions (109-113) : Rearrange the given six sentences/ group of sentences so that they form a meaningful paragraph and answer the given questions.

A. While the association of books was only with truth at that time, historians and anthropologists assume that people have always told each other stories- including those that their listeners knew were pure fiction.

B. Today, we are perfectly aware that crime fiction and other novels are based purely on imagination. We know that characters like Harry Potter are

not real and that Sherlock Holmes and Dr. Watson never actually walked the streets of London.

C. This association of books and truth was prevalent not only among these church goers but also amongst learned monks, who studied books about science and philosophy in the large monasteries of the Middle ages.

D. However, had these books been published in the Middle Ages, their readers would have thought that the stories about Harry, Holmes and Watson were real-simply because there were books about them.

E. This practically religious relationship with books started to change gradually at the end of the 12th century- and has continued to change ever since.

F. They explain this difference between books and stories- the speaker could narrate a story as a fiction but books were mostly found in church, where the priest read from the Bible, because of which the written word was generally associated with truth.

109. Which of the following should precede sentence C after the rearrangement?

- (1) B
- (2) C
- (3) A
- (4) D
- (4) F

110. Sentence E should come at which position, after the rearrangement?

- (1) Fifth
- (2) Sixth
- (3) Third
- (4) Second
- (5) Fourth

111. Which of the following should follow sentence D after the rearrangement?

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

112. Which of the following pair represents the second and fifth sentence respectively, after the rearrangement?

- (1) None of the given options
- (2) D - F
- (3) E - B
- (4) D - C
- (5) A - C

113. Which of the following should be the first sentence after the rearrangement?

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

Directions (114-120) : Read the given passage carefully and answer the given questions. Some words have been given in bold to help you locating them for answering some of the given questions.

Alaska likes to think. It is different. Larger. Wilder. Full of opportunities. Unlikely to make the same mistakes as elsewhere because, well, it's different. In one sense, this is misleading. Alaska's sparse population means that vast areas show little sign of human presence, but damage done to tundra and forests persists for decades. Alaskans themselves show no greater (or lesser) tendency to conservation and sustainability than anyone else, and an unwillingness to learn from other places is shortsighted.

In another sense, however, Alaska's different. Its lands contain the largest swathes of wilderness in the United States. Its ecosystems support indigenous practices of hunting, fishing and gathering that are greatly reduced or lost elsewhere. Alaska's seas produce more than half the nation's fish catch. Unlike places where 'conservation' means protecting a scarce remnant of what once was, conservation in Alaska is also about the abundance that still is. But abundance can also create complacency. Everyone can see the risks facing the last few acres of rare habitat or the last members of an endangered species. When 200,000 red salmon make it past hordes of fisherman to swim up the Kanal River in a single day. It is harder to imagine there could ever be a problem. When 100 million acres of land are already protected in national parks, preserves and wildlife refug-

es, it is more difficult to see how another road or mine will make such difference.

This is precisely the thinking that leads to **incremental** loss, to the slow attrition that may not even be noticed as each generation thinks that what it sees is normal, unaware of what has already been lost. Here, Alaska needs to learn from what has happened elsewhere, to pay close attention to the history of natural abundance in the rest of the country and beyond.

The debates of a century ago about the purpose of national forests are still relevant today. Despite all the evidence to the contrary, the myth that we can still somehow 'have it all,' everywhere and at once, still has hold in Alaska. Unfortunately, few or none of us can remember the abundance of the bison, the passenger pigeon, or even the Atlantic salmon. So in our ignorance we assume that hundreds of thousands of caribou and millions of seabirds will always be with us. We assume that national parks contain a **vibrant** whole rather than a fragment, however beautiful of what once was. Thus, many in Alaska claim that its national parks and wildlife refuges have forever satisfied the state's conservation needs, leaving the rest of the state open for business.

But losses can also happen rapidly. Industrial and technological prowess let us push farther and deeper and undertake projects that are bigger and bigger. Progress of this kind can provide us with assets to underwrite and serve conservation, but it also raises the stakes when something goes wrong. Resource extraction can happen faster and faster, leaving less and less time for changing course as we learn about adverse consequences. Yet moving at a slower pace would extend the period in which job creation and other benefits are realised and also would provide a chance to assess what is happening to learn from experience here as well as elsewhere.

Ecosystem-based management, sustainable development,

biodiversity, and other concepts are useful tools for conservation. To be used effectively, though, they need to be paired with a vision for what is possible. In many places conservation goals focus on protecting endangered species or representative habitats. This is important, and is relevant in Alaska too. But, a bolder vision is also needed, in which ecosystems are managed for abundance. This is the promise and the challenge of conservation in Alaska.

114. Which of the following is not TRUE according to the passage?

- (1) In Alaska conservation may not necessarily result in protection of certain species.
- (2) All the given options are true.
- (3) The demand for fish in the United States is fulfilled by Alaska.
- (4) More than half of the people do not expect that resources in Alaska may also deplete eventually.
- (5) Industrial progress in turn may churn up assets for conservation of eco system.

115. Which of the following themes has been touched upon in the passage?

- (1) The conservation of eco-system throughout United States.
- (2) The depletion of resources globally as a result of global warming.
- (3) The conservation of fisheries in Arctic countries.
- (4) Damage to forest and natural resources in Alaska over the years.
- (5) Coal mining in Alaska to fulfil the demand of Asian markets.

116. What does the author mean by "the promise and the challenge of conservation in Alaska"?

- (1) Progressing without the use of natural resources.
- (2) None of those given as options

(3) Valuing that which is plentiful and utilising it indiscriminately.

(4) Understanding but co-dependence on the ecosystem.

(5) Depending on nature to take its course in conservation of natural resources.

117. According to the passage, which of the following can be said about Alaska?

- A. Its abundance of natural resources may not sustain in the long run.
- B. Alaska has not taken lessons from the experiences of the rest of the world.
- C. Use of resources from Alaska is indiscriminate on account of fast paced progress.
 - (1) Both (A) and (B)
 - (2) All (A), (B) and (C)
 - (3) Both (B) and (C)
 - (4) Only (A)
 - (5) Only (E)

118. Which of the given options represent the word most opposite to 'VIBRANT' as mentioned in the passage?

- (1) growing
- (2) controvert
- (3) throbbing
- (4) identical
- (5) None of those given as options

119. Which of the given options represent the word most similar to 'INCREMENTAL' as mentioned in the passage?

- (1) extensive
- (2) least
- (3) simulative
- (4) unidentified
- (5) All the given options

120. Which of the following is/are the challenges that Alaskans underestimate?

- A. Impact of sparse population on development.
- B. Effects of overutilization of resources.
- C. Need for wildlife conservation.
- D. Need for faster development in the country.

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

Directions (121-124) : In

these questions two sentences and five connectors are given. **Only one** of the connectors from those given can be used to **combine** the two given sentences into one sentence without changing the meaning. That connector is your answer.

- 121.** A. It looks like you can buy the antique jewellery for about one thousand rupees.
 B. Some late bidder jumps in and kicks up the price.
 (1) unless (2) so that
 (3) yet (4) whenever
 (5) not only
- 122.** A. We had booked our flight earlier.
 B. It wouldn't have been cheaper.
 (1) between (2) until
 (3) where (4) even if
 (5) than
- 123.** A. Michelangelo clearly possessed a prowess in art.
 B. He was historically known for his sculptures and paintings.
 (1) only if (2) what
 (3) but also (4) therefore
 (5) than
- 124.** A. Nations create governments to establish financial protection.
 B. History shows that all too often, governments fail to do so.
 (1) after (2) although
 (3) therefore (4) as if
 (5) when

Directions (125-130) : Rear-

range the given group of words (A), (B), (C), (D) and (E) in a proper sequence, so as to form a meaningful sentence. Select the combination which represents the correct sequence of the sentence. If none of the given combinations represents the combination of the correct parts of the sentence mark, "None of the given combinations is correct" as your answer.

- 125.** A. operational across Europe from next year.

- B. authorities and aviation regulators
 C. drone use becomes
 D. are scrambling to make the skies
 E. safe before widespread commercial
 (1) ECABD (2) ADOBE
 (3) BDACE (4) BDECA
 (5) None of the given combinations is correct.

- 126.** A. a planet bereft of wildlife and
 B. inhabited only by ourselves
 C. soon be left increasingly isolated on
 D. plus domesticated animals and their parasites
 E. scientists warn that humanity could
 (1) None of the given combinations is correct
 (2) BDACE
 (3) CEBAD
 (4) DCAEB
 (5) ECABD

- 127.** A. huge waves and the encroaching Antarctic winter, in a
 B. mission aiming to answer fundamental questions
 C. the world's biggest iceberg on Wednesday, fighting
 D. about the impact of climate change in the polar regions
 E. a team of international scientists is due to set off for
 (1) None of the given combinations is correct
 (2) ECABD (3) DBACE
 (4) ADCEB (5) CAEBD

- 128.** A. and attractive to their friends and peers
 B. is a primary goal for adolescents when
 C. according to the researchers, content
 D. that makes them appear interesting, well-liked
 E. deciding what to share in digital spaces
 (1) ECABD (2) CEBAD
 (3) DCAEB
 (4) None of the given combinations is correct
 (5) BDACE

- 129.** A. bitcoin poses no threat to financial
 B. of leading European economists have said
 C. mainstream markets in the next
 D. couple of years, a group
 E. stability and is unlikely to rattle
 (1) None of the given combinations is correct
 (2) DCAEB
 (3) AECDB
 (4) ACEBD
 (5) DBACE

- 130.** A. that he had failed to see a
 B. adviser at the time of the financial crisis
 C. a former city lawyer and government
 D. told the Treasury select committee
 E. "warning signal" from the firm partners
 (1) BAEDC
 (2) CBDAE
 (3) AECBD
 (4) EBDCA
 (5) None of the given combinations is correct

Directions (131-138) : The given sentences consist of two words/ phrases given in **bold**. Which of the following sets of words/ phrases given against the sentence should replace both the words/ phrases given in **bold** in the sentence to make it meaningfully and grammatically correct? If none of the sets of words/phrases is/are correct and the sentence is correct as it is given and no correction is required. Select "No correction required" as the answer.

- 131.** In a pre-emptive strike **ahead** to the judicial hearing, the airport administrator wrote an open letter **on the important** of expansion.
 (1) as ahead the, in the importance
 (2) No correction required
 (3) far ahead with, the importance's
 (4) ahead of, on the importance
 (5) way ahead to, the important

132. The Railways **providing spaces** for electric vehicle charging stations at the parking lots of train stations **to promotes** the use of green energy.

- (1) will provide space, to promote
- (2) provided space, as a promotion
- (3) will provides space, to promoting
- (4) is to provide space, for promote
- (5) No correction required

133. It was **one common practise** for customers and sellers to own duplicate tally sticks where each notch in the wood **represented a specific** amount of money owed.

- (1) once common practices, represented a specified
- (2) once a common practice, represented a specific
- (3) once a common practise, representing a specifics
- (4) No correction required
- (5) one commonly practiced, represents a specification

134. It is stressful doing of something that stretches you that you have not done before, that might not works, but not all stress is bad.

- (1) No correction required
- (2) stressful doing, might not work
- (3) stressed did, may not work
- (4) under stress do, may not works
- (5) stressful deed, might not worked

135. The police officer **acted without** thinking and **violently slammed** the suspect to the ground.

- (1) No correction required
- (2) acted to not, violently slammed of
- (3) acting of without, violent slamming
- (4) acted without of, violence slamming
- (5) acts without, violent slam

136. The **direct impacts** to mining on Brazil's out-of-control de-

forestation is small in **comparison to cleared** forest area for pasture.

- (1) directed impact of, comparison for clear
- (2) direct impacted on, comparison for clearing
- (3) No correction required
- (4) direct impact of, comparison to clearing
- (5) directs impact with, comparisons to cleared

137. From **raise temperatures** preventing take-off to rising seems flooding runways, aviation needing to adapting to changes already grounding flights around the world.

- (1) raising temperature, needed to adopted
- (2) rising temperatures of, need to adapt for
- (3) No correction required
- (4) rising temperatures, needs to adapt
- (5) rise temperatures, need for adopt

138. **Revealing a new** strategy, the company said plans to invest £40m **to improve** the business would weigh on profits for the year ending.

- (1) Revealed, to improve for
- (2) Reveals the, to improved of
- (3) Reveals, to improves
- (4) No correction required
- (5) Revealing the, to improving as

Directions (139-143): In each of these questions, a sentence is given with a blank. The blank indicates that part of the sentence is missing. Select among the given options the one which completes the sentence both grammatically and meaningfully.

139. _____ for instance, it had hundreds of trials with top chefs from Asia before arriving at its proprietary eggless recipe for cakes.

- (1) It was a very planned event than
- (2) He was looking at various alternatives
- (3) None of the given options fit the given blank

(4) There is several opinions before

(5) The company went for out of the box ideas

140. _____ of our product is a must, as more the sampling, the better are the chances of customers getting hooked onto the product.

- (1) Overexposure is not a viable option for
- (2) testing and regular innovation on
- (3) Mechanically delivering the goods without further advertisement
- (4) All the given options fit the given blank
- (5) Educating customers about the features and quality

141. _____ fixed income products to save for their retirement will have to change their investment strategy now with interest rates on the same lowering drastically this financial year.

- (1) It looks like those who rely solely on
- (2) It has been assured that those who are weary of
- (3) The power of investing in
- (4) None of the given options fit the given blank
- (5) Many investors who promote due to the

142. _____ over the years the renewable energy has become cheaper and is set to replace conventional energy.

- (1) None of the given options fit the given blank
- (2) It may be addressed to those
- (3) Experts are of the opinion that
- (4) It is harder to acknowledge the
- (5) There has been false hopes surrounds

143. _____ the party in power was making concerted efforts to double the income of farmers by asking scientists to tackle the challenges being faced by the agriculture sector.

- (1) Many scientists were recruited recently by the State as
- (2) The Minister assured the farmers that
- (3) Recently, the ministry released a statement that
- (4) All the given options fit the given blank
- (5) It was mentioned in the news paper that

Directions (144–150) : In the given passage, there are blanks, each of which has been denoted by (A), (B), (C), (D), (E), (F) and (G). Against each blank, five words/group of words are suggested, **in bold** one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the word/group of words which fits in each case and select the appropriate option.

Note : PLEASE READ EACH QUESTION CAREFULLY and note that your answer to each blank has to be grammatically and meaningfully CORRECT IN THE CONTEXT OF THE PASSAGE.

More than 2.2 million tourists—roughly six times the country's population—are expected to visit Iceland this year for the hugged beauty, glaciers, volcanoes, Northern Lights, and perhaps surprisingly, agriculture. "Agritourists" are people who travel to enjoy local food and a taste of the agrarian lifestyle, and even on this isolated Arctic island, agritourism is **(A) floundering/taking off/flourished/flailing/rocketed**. "Tourism isn't just a business, but a cultural force," said the director of the Icelandic Tourism Research Centre, at the October 2016 Arctic Circle Assembly. The ongoing tourism surge, sparked by a post volcanic eruption marketing push and **(B) fuelled / lowered / disregarded / worse of / impaired** by cheap airline deals, has helped stabilize Iceland, which was hit hard by the 2008 financial crisis. As visitors have flooded in and discovered the country's idyllic pastoral landscapes, agricultural demand has increased **(C) hardly / expertly / persuasively / unnecessarily / dra-**

matically. And, as Iceland melts, climate change is expanding the crop possibilities to meet it. Farmers have been exploring ways to take **(D) charge/ back/ away from/ for a ride/ advantage of** Iceland's changing climate. They have experimented with barley varieties for decades, and, more recently, with wheat and canola, crops once unthinkable above 60 degrees latitude. The canola serves as cooking and biodiesel oil. And the barley is a high-quality forage crop for more productive cows, as well as an ingredient for bread and some beverages.

Iceland has also **(E) guard/ uphold/ nurture/ persevere/ maintained** its cultural heritage, most notably a hearty breakfast staple—Icelandic skyr is a thick, high-protein traditional yogurt produced from local milk and cultures that have been preserved in the country for centuries. Skyr from Icelandic Provisions, a company co-founded by a cooperative of around 650 milk producers in the country, became available in U.S. grocery stores last year. Still, there is a growing concern that the **(F) ascend/ plunge/ drop/ spike/ descend** in tourists may prove to be a double-edged sword—and could alter the authentic agrarian culture tourists seek. Many small and medium-sized family farms struggle to stay afloat, particularly as youth move away from rural areas. And as tourism becomes a reliable, year-round business, some farmers, particularly in southwestern Iceland, have left farming and built tourist accommodations on prime farmland. The **(G) answer/ question/ examination/ inquiry/ appeal** is whether the Arctic island can harness agritourism without losing the culture it is built on. Icelanders are trying to hold onto their culture and protect their nature, while giving tourists—their guests—an authentic experience.

144. Which of the following will replace (A) in the context of the passage?

- (1) flailing
 - (2) taking off
 - (3) floundering
 - (4) rocketed
 - (5) flourished
- 145.** Which of the following will replace (B) in the context of the passage?
- (1) worse of
 - (2) lowered
 - (3) fuelled
 - (4) impaired
 - (5) disregarded
- 146.** Which of the following will replace (C) in the context of the passage?
- (1) unnecessarily
 - (2) hardly
 - (3) dramatically
 - (4) persuasively
 - (5) expertly
- 147.** Which of the following will replace (D) in the context of the passage?
- (1) charge
 - (2) for a ride
 - (3) away from
 - (4) back
 - (5) advantage of
- 148.** Which of the following will replace (E) in the context of the passage?
- (1) uphold
 - (2) persevere
 - (3) maintained
 - (4) nurture
 - (5) guard
- 149.** Which of the following will replace (F) in the context of the passage?
- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| (1) drop | (2) plunge |
| (3) ascend | (4) descend |
| (5) spike | |
- 150.** Which of the following will replace (G) in the context of the passage?
- | | |
|-----------------|------------|
| (1) inquiry | (2) appeal |
| (3) question | |
| (4) answer | |
| (5) examination | |