

Test-I: Reasoning Ability

Directions (Q. 1-5): Read the given information carefully and answer the given questions.

Seven boxes - A, B, C, D, E, F and G are kept one above the other, but not necessarily in the same order. Each box has a different number, viz 11, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19 and 22 but not necessarily in the same order.

Only three boxes are kept between G and box number 19. Only two boxes are kept between G and B. B is kept at one of the positions below box number 19. Only one box is kept between B and box number 14. E is kept immediately below box number 22. E is kept at one of the places above box number 19. There is only one box between E and the box having number less than E. E's box number is neither 17 or 18. Only two boxes are kept between box number 15 and F. The difference between F and the box immediately below it is less than four. C is not the topmost box. C's box number is not 14. Only two boxes are kept between C and A.

1. What is the number of box C?
1) 15 2) 19 3) 22
4) 18 5) 11
2. How many boxes are kept between E and box number 14?
1) 3 2) 1 3) 2
4) More than 4 5) 5
3. What is the position of D in the given stack of boxes?
1) Third from the top
2) Fifth from the top
3) First from the top
4) Third from the bottom
5) Fourth from the bottom
4. Which of the following boxes is kept immediately above A?
1) B 2) Box number 5 from top
3) Box number 7 from top 4) D
5) Box number 4 from top
5. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and hence form a group. Which of the following does not belong to the group?
1) B-19 2) E-22 3) C-17 4) D-15 5) A-18

Directions (Q. 6-10): Study the given information and answer the questions:

A word and number arrangement machine when given an input line of words and numbers rearranges them

following a particular rule in each step. The following is an illustration of an input and rearrangement:

Input: 19 ear 24 an 18 nose 25 our 32 mind 9 box

Step I: 10 19 ear 24 18 nose 25 our 32 mind box an

Step II: box 10 ear 24 18 nose 25 our 32 mind an 20

Step III: 26 box 10 24 18 nose our 32 mind an 20 ear

Step IV: mind 26 box 10 24 nose our 32 an 20 ear 17

Step V: 23 mind 26 box 10 our 32 an 20 ear 17 nose

Step VI: our 23 mind 26 box 10 an 20 ear 17 nose 31

And Step VI is the last step of the rearrangement of the above input.

As per the rules followed in the above steps, find out in each of the following questions the appropriate step for the given input.

Input: 17 and 32 on 12 never 29 time 7 put 4 fix

6. In which step are the elements '32 12 time' found in the same order?
1) Step I 2) Step II 3) Step III
4) Step IV 5) Step VI
7. In Step III, which of the following elements would be 2nd to the left of 5th from the right end?
1) 12 2) time 3) put
4) 4 5) and
8. How many steps are required to complete the above arrangement?
1) Three 2) Four
3) Five 4) Seven
5) None of these
9. Which of the following would be Step V after arrangement?
1) 11 on 30 fix 8 32 time 18 and never 3 put
2) on 11 30 fix 8 32 time and 18 never 3 put
3) 11 on 30 fix 8 32 time and 18 never put 3
4) 11 on 30 fix 8 32 time and 18 never 3 put
5) None of these
10. In step VI, 'time' is related to 'on' and 'never' is related to 'put'. In the same way 'fix' is related to
1) time 2) 11 3) on
4) and 5) None of these

Directions (Q. 11-13): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

There are five friends A, B, C, D and E standing randomly. B is to the northeast of E. D is 2 km to the east of E, who is 6 km to the west of A. C is to the southwest of B and in the line of EB. D is 4km south of C.

11. In which direction is C with respect to A?
 1) Southwest 2) Southeast 3) Northeast
 4) Northwest 5) None of these
12. In which direction is A with respect to B?
 1) Southeast 2) Southwest 3) Northwest
 4) Northeast 5) Either 1) or 2)
13. What is the distance between D and A?
 1) 5 km 2) 4 km 3) 6 km
 4) 3 km 5) None of these
14. P is brother of Q and R. S is R's mother. T is P's father. Which of the following statements **cannot** be definitely true?
 1) T is Q's father 2) S is P's mother
 3) P is S's son 4) Q is T's son
 5) None of these

Directions (Q. 15-17): 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 are sufficient to answer the question. Read the question and 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.
 - 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.
 - 3) if the data either in statement I alone or in statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question.
 - 4) if the data in both statement I and II together are not sufficient to answer the question.
 - 5) if the data in both statements I and II together are necessary to answer the question.
15. **Statement:** Six boys J, K, L, M, N, O are there in a classroom. Each of them is of a different height. Who among the following is the tallest?
 I. M is taller than N and K. J is taller than M but not as tall as O. L is taller than K.

- II. M is taller than only three boys. J is taller than K.
16. **Statement:** Six persons R, S, T, U, V and W live in a six-storey building such that ground floor is numbered as 1 and floor above it 2 and so on ... upto top floor numbered as 6. How many persons live between R and T?

I. T lives on an even-numbered floor but not on the top floor. Only two persons live between W and T. R lives below W.

II. Four persons live between S and U. No one lives between S and T. V lives immediately above R.

17. **Statement:** Six persons A, B, C, D, E and F are sitting in a row. All of them are facing north. Who among the following sits second from the right end?

I. B sits at an extreme end of the row. A sits second to the right of B. Only one person sits between A and C. E sits on the immediate right of C.

II. E sits third to the right of D. Only one person sits between E and A. F sits to the right of E. C is an immediate neighbour of E.

Directions (Q.18-22): In these questions, a relationship between different elements is shown in the statements. Find the true conclusion(s) from the two conclusions given and then give your answer

- 1) if only conclusion I is true.
- 2) if only conclusion II is true.
- 3) if either conclusion I or II is true.
- 4) if neither conclusion I nor II is true.
- 5) if both conclusion I and II are true.

18. **Statements:** $P < Q \leq S = T, R = Q < U, V > U$
Conclusions: I. $P > V$ II. $V > T$
19. **Statements:** $U \geq X = Y, Y \leq Z \leq S, T = W > Z$
Conclusions: I. $T \leq U$ II. $S > U$
20. **Statements:** $A \geq P = S > T, V < B = T \geq X$
Conclusions: I. $A > X$ II. $P < B$
21. **Statements:** $S > U > V, Y < U < Z, Z < X > W$
Conclusion: I. $S < Z$ II. $X > Y$
22. **Statements:** $P < X \leq Y < Q, S > Y < T, P = V > R$
Conclusions: I. $V < S$ II. $T > R$

23. In the given coding system 'now they live for' is coded and as 'gn mu sy fd' and 'go now run for' is coded as 'gn sy mo it'. Which of the following statements among the given ones is required to code 'go here now'?

- I. 'Give it for' is coded as 'la sa sy'.
 - II. 'Go there get ready' is coded as 'ht mo ga sx'.
 - III. 'Now there fall' is coded as 'za ga gn'.
- 1) Only I 2) Both II and III
 - 3) Only II 4) Both I and II
 - 5) Either I or II

Directions (Q.24-28): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

Eight friends A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H were born in March, June, September and December on either 3rd or 8th

(all born on different dates). The ones who were born in a month having 30 days like different fruits – Banana, Apple, Mango and Litchi – not necessarily in the same order. The ones who were born in a month having 31 days like different colours – Red, Yellow, Blue and Green – not necessarily in the same order.

E was born in June. One person was born between E and D. D does not like any colour. B likes Red colour. The same number of people were born before A as after D. No person was born between the ones who like Yellow colour and Mango. The one who likes Yellow colour was not born on 8th of any month. No person was born between E and one who likes Litchi. One person was born between B and one who likes Banana. A does not like Banana. The ones who like Apple and Banana were born either on the same date or in the same month. One person was born between A and H. F does not like any fruit. No person was born between C and one who likes Blue colour. H does not like fruit. The same number of persons were born between the ones who like Green colour and Apple and the ones who like Blue colour and Mango.

24. Who likes Green Colour?
 1) C 2) F 3) G
 4) H 5) E
25. How many people were born between B and the one who likes Litchi?
 1) Four 2) Two 3) Three
 4) None 5) One
26. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and hence form a group based on a certain pattern. Which one of the following does not belong to that group?
 1) A 2) G 3) D
 4) C 5) E
27. Who was born on 3rd September?
 1) The one who likes Mango
 2) E
 3) C
 4) D
 5) The one who likes Litchi
28. C likes which of the following fruits or colours?
 1) Yellow 2) Mango 3) Litchi
 4) Blue 5) Banana

Directions (Q. 29-31): Study the information and answer the following questions:

In a certain code language "Entire Money Board Perfect" is written as "Q7 N5 F6 C5", "Sleeve Washing World Stories" is written as "X7 T6 T7 X5", "Moving Partly Falls Objects" is written as 'N6 P7 G5 Q6'.

29. What is the code for 'Radio' in the given code language?
 1) S5 2) R5 3) S4
 4) R6 5) None of these
30. What is the code for the words 'Rising Normal' in the given code language?

- 1) S5 06 2) O5 S6
 3) O6 S6 4) O5 S5
 5) None of these

31. If the code for the words 'they ____ forward' is coded as 'U4 G7 T5' in the coded language then what will be the missing word?
 1) South 2) Mount
 3) Stone 4) Climb
 5) Both 1) and 3)

Directions (Q. 32-35): 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, P, Q, R, S, T and V are seated and all of them are facing south. In row-2 A, B, C, D, E and F are seated and all of them are facing north. Therefore, in the given seating arrangement each member seated in a row faces another member of the other row.

A sits third to the right of D. Neither A nor D sits at extreme ends. T faces D. V does not face A and V does not sit at any of the extreme ends. V is not an immediate neighbour of T. B sits at one of the extreme ends. Only two persons sit between B and E. E does not face V. Two persons sit between R and Q. R is not an immediate neighbour of T. C does not face V. P is not an immediate neighbour of R.

32. Who amongst the following sit at extreme ends of the row?
 1) B, E 2) S, T 3) P, R
 4) B, F 5) None of these
33. Who amongst the following faces A?
 1) R 2) T 3) P
 4) Q 5) S
34. How many persons are seated between T and S?
 1) One 2) Two 3) Three
 4) Four 5) Five
35. P is related to V in the same way as C is related to F. Which of the following is E related to following the same pattern?
 1) B 2) D 3) C
 4) A 5) None of these

Test-II: English Language

Directions (Q. 36-43): In the following questions, a sentence has been given wherein a group of words has been given in bold. Some alternatives are suggested for the bold group of words, one of which improves the sentence. In case no improvement is needed in the sentence, your answer is 'No improvement'.

36. Nobody can deny the fact that Indian economy is **very different than** American economy.
 1) are very different than
 2) is so much different than

- 3) are very different from
 4) is very different from
 5) No replacement required
37. Accurate statistics with regards to the area occupied in different forms of cultivation are difficult to obtain.
 1) statistic with regards to
 2) statistics with regard to
 3) statistic with regard to
 4) statistics in regards to
 5) No replacement required
38. Seldom if ever was there any training or instructions in such tactics for either the tank crews or the infantry formations.
 1) Seldom or never
 2) Seldom if never
 3) Seldom or ever
 4) Seldom has ever
 5) No replacement required
39. As soon as I opened the front door of my house, than I smelled the distinctive aroma of fresh coffee.
 1) then I smelled
 2) that I smelled
 3) I smelled
 4) I smell
 5) No replacement required
40. Although he had fewer supporters among the governing class, but he was able to get the popular vote.
 1) he was able
 2) and he was able
 3) else he was able
 4) or he was able
 5) No replacement required
41. The party explicitly denies that they are not involved in mainstream politics.
 1) denied that they are not
 2) denies that they were
 3) denied that they are
 4) deny that they are not
 5) No replacement required
42. I would rather be a poor man in a garret with plenty of good books to read than a king who did not loved reading.
 1) who do not loved
 2) who did not love
 3) whom did not loved
 4) whom did not love
 5) No replacement required
43. The relatively static lattice in a diamond ensures that the scattering is at a minimum and the thermal conductivity is exceptional good.
 1) are exceptional
 2) was exceptional
 3) are exceptionally
- 4) is exceptionally
 5) No replacement required
- Directions (Q. 44-48): Select the phrase/connector (it must be at the start) from the given three options which can be used to form a single sentence from the two sentences given below, implying the same meaning as expressed in the statement sentences.
44. Some had hoped that Donald Trump, in his inaugural address, would seek to heal the wounds created by a divisive campaign. His campaign was marked by belligerence and rhetoric.
 (A) When we see ourselves
 (B) Despite the belligerence
 (C) Healing the wounds
 1) Only (A) is correct
 2) Both (A) and (B) are correct
 3) Only (C) is correct
 4) Only (B) is correct
 5) None of these
45. Arvind Subramanian, the Chief Economic Advisor, spoke to students of the Indian Institute of Management Ahemdabad. He said that the cost of providing universal basic income is so huge that it cannot be provided as an add-on to the existing welfare programs of the government.
 (A) Speaking to students
 (B) The Chief Economic Advisor
 (C) While the cost of providing
 1) Only (A) is correct
 2) Only (C) is correct
 3) Both (A) and (C) are correct
 4) All are correct
 5) Both (A) and (B) are correct
46. The intricate web of global trade and finance ensures that the demise of a single company can affect so many more. It is already witnessed in the Lehman Brothers meltdown.
 (A) As already witnessed
 (B) In order to witness the
 (C) Ensuring that the demise of a single
 1) Only (A) is correct
 2) Only (B) is correct
 3) Only (C) is correct
 4) Both (A) and (C) are correct
 5) All are correct
47. India has climbed rapidly up the ladder of growth rates. It has fallen relatively behind in the scale of social indicators of living standards.
 (A) Though India has
 (B) Although India has
 (C) Despite falling behind
 1) Only (A) is correct
 2) Only (C) is correct
 3) Both (A) and (B) are correct

- 4) Both (B) and (C) are correct
 5) All are correct
48. The American Left has accepted the fact that there is no better alternative to liberal democracy. The American Left is trying to plug the loopholes of democracy and actualise it for those in the margins or who are unrepresented.
- (A) Having accepted the fact
 (B) Accepting the fact that
 (C) Although trying to plug
- 1) Only (B) is correct
 2) Only (C) is correct
 3) Both (A) and (B) are correct
 4) Both (A) and (C) are correct
 5) All are correct

Directions (Q. 49-53): In each question below some sentences are given which are divided into five parts. The first part of the sentence is correctly placed and is given in bold followed by four parts named A, B, C and D. Rearrange the four parts of the sentence to make a coherent sentence. The rearranged sequence of the parts will be your answer. If the sequence is the one which is not given then choose option (5) as your answer.

49. **Madhya Pradesh tried an alternative** / the difference between the market price (A) / and the MSP, but traders took advantage by artificially depressing prices (B) / to state procurement: paying the farmer (C) / so that the state would pick up the tab (D)
- 1) ACDB 2) DBAC 3) CABD
 4) BACD 5) None of these
50. **While the lieutenant governor** / unless faced with an emergency (A) / any decision of the government he finds problematic, (B) / has the power to refer to the President (C) / the court is clear that the lieutenant governor has no powers himself, (D)
- 1) DABC 2) ABDC 3) CBDA
 4) BDAC 5) None of these
51. **The need is to create market linkages**, / free farmers from the stranglehold of middlemen, (A) / and institute organised retail to raise competition; (B) / India also needs a robust futures market for (C) / better price discovery to raise farm incomes (D)
- 1) BDAC 2) ACBD 3) BACD
 4) CDAB 5) None of these
52. **The proposal entails** / so that they can provide for the haircuts they take, (A) / which has started showing signs of strengthening (B) / immediate recapitalisation of the banks, (C) / and regain the capacity to lend, to finance growth, (D)
- 1) BCDA 2) DABC 3) CADB
 4) ADBC 5) None of these
53. **It is neither necessary nor desirable** / but the Station House Officer (SHO) (A) / in its administrative territory (B) / should have a current list of all WhatsApp admins

in his area (C) / for every police station to know all the WhatsApp messages being shared (D)

- 1) ACBD 2) BACD 3) BDCA
 4) DBAC 5) None of these

Directions (Q. 54-60): Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.

Poor and rural people around the world rely on plants and animals for shelter, food, income and medicine. In fact, the United Nations Sustainable Development Goal (SDG15) on sustainable ecosystems acknowledges many developing societies' close relationship with nature when it calls for increased "capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities." But how is this to be achieved?

The 1975 Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) provides a viable framework for reducing poverty while also conserving nature. It regulates the harvesting and exchange of more than 35,000 wildlife species across a range of locales.

Nature has been described as the "GDP of the poor." The CITES framework, combined with strong national conservation policies, can simultaneously protect wild species and benefit poor rural, and indigenous people, by encouraging countries and communities to adopt sound environmental management plans.

For example, under CITES, Andes communities shear the vicuna for its fine wool, which they sell to the luxury fashion industry in other parts of the world. Cameroonians collect African cherry bark for export to European pharmaceutical companies. And people on the Tibetan Plateau in Bhutan make a living selling caterpillar fungus to the traditional-medicine industry.

However, outside of CITES, limited guidance is available to ensure that legal trade is sustainable and beneficial to the poor. Sustainable trade often depends on poor and rural communities conserving their own resources at the local level. To see what that looks like, the International Trade Center (ITC) recently examined how people in Southeast Asia sustainably manage the CITES-listed python trade.

Python skins are commonly used as raw material in the luxury fashion industry, and ITC surveys of python-skin harvesters, farmers, processors, and exporters in Vietnam and Malaysia found that the trade reinforces livelihood resilience by providing an additional source of income.

In Vietnam, an estimated 1,000 households farm and trade pythons, and python harvesting in Malaysia provides incomes for low-skilled, low-income workers during periods when other employment opportunities are either out of season, or simply scarce because of larger economic factors. Researchers found that most of those harvesting pythons implement simple and effective sustainable-

management plans, and that this has reduced pressure on wild populations.

However, python skins, like many wildlife products, are a commodity, so communities harvesting them are limited in terms of how they can add value to increase returns. Women in the Peruvian Andes may clean vicuna wool by hand to increase the price it fetches per kilogram by \$50, whereas selling a wool-scarf could yield them \$150-200; a Malaysian python skin sells for \$200, while a python-skin bag could sell for \$2,000. Still, some emerging countries are moving up the value chain and retaining a greater share of returns, as demonstrated by local brands such as Kuna, which markets alpaca and vicuna wool in Peru, and Natura, a Brazilian natural-cosmetic brand.

The biggest threats to the legal wildlife trade are poaching, smuggling, improper trade permitting, and animal abuse, all of which must be addressed by regulators and rural community stakeholders at the local level. Fortunately, rural communities are already in the best position to protect wildlife, so long as they are motivated to do so. In the right circumstances, a virtuous cycle, whereby local producers have a direct interest in protecting wildlife (because they are benefiting from its legal trade) is the best – and sometimes the only – long-term solution to the problem of sustainability.

To help with this, governments can increase rural communities' resource- and wildlife-use rights so that they can manage and protect their natural resources sustainably. For example, in the 1970s when Peru granted Andean communities the right to use vicuna wool, it saved the vicuna from extinction and created new, long-term income streams for the community. Because legal and natural circumstances vary by country and community, we will need similar policy innovations across different sectors.

54. What are the biggest threats to the legal wildlife trade?

- 1) Outside of CITES, limited guidance is available to ensure that legal trade is sustainable and beneficial to the poor.
- 2) Because legal and natural circumstances vary by country and community, we will need similar policy innovations across different sectors.
- 3) The UN passed a historic resolution to tackle illicit

wildlife trafficking, recognising the effectiveness of the CITES legal framework.

- 4) Poaching, smuggling, improper trade permitting, and animal abuse, all of which must be addressed by regulators and rural community stakeholders at the local level.
 - 5) None of the above
55. Which of the following provides a viable framework for reducing poverty while also conserving nature?
- 1) Fauna and flora
 - 2) Sustainable ecosystems
 - 3) Wildlife species
 - 4) Both 1) and 2)
 - 5) None of the above
56. What, according to the passage, is commonly used as raw material in the luxury fashion industry?
- 1) vicuna
 - 2) African cherry bark
 - 3) python skins
 - 4) caterpillar fungus
 - 5) All of the above
57. What can governments do to protect natural resources and wildlife sustainably?
- 1) They can increase rural communities' resource- and wildlife-use rights so that they can manage and protect their natural resources sustainably.
 - 2) Because legal and natural circumstances vary by country and community, we will need similar policy innovations across different sectors.
 - 3) We should be supporting scientists working on new adaptive-management methods.
 - 4) The private sector should be given incentives to invest in greater sustainable sourcing and increased supply and production-chain transparency.
 - 5) All of the above
58. Which of the following would be a suitable title of the passage?
- 1) Several advanced economies
 - 2) Biggest threats to the legal wildlife trade
 - 3) Resolution to tackle illicit wildlife trafficking, recognising the effectiveness of the CITES legal framework
 - 4) A virtuous cycle of conservation
 - 5) None of these
59. Which among the following is MOST SIMILAR in meaning to the word "pursue"?
- 1) badger
 - 2) turmoil
 - 3) eminent
 - 4) fragile
 - 5) reverence
60. Which among the following is MOST OPPOSITE in meaning to the word "scarce"?
- 1) deficient
 - 2) sporadic
 - 3) sparse
 - 4) abundant
 - 5) premium

Directions (Q. 61-65): In the following questions two columns are given containing three sentences/phrases each. In the first column, the sentences/phrases are A, B and C and in the second column the sentences/phrases are D, E and F. A sentence/phrase from the first column may or may not connect with another sentence/phrase from the second column to make a grammatically and contextually correct sentence. Each question has five options, four of which display the sequence(s) in which the sentences/phrases can be joined to form a grammatically and contextually correct sentence. If none of the options given forms a correct sentence after combination, mark (5), ie "None of these", as your answer.

61. **Column (1)**
 (A) As the head of the family, he ensures that
 (B) Ravi is such a disorganised fellow that
 (C) The boy next door nags his parents because
 1) C-E and B-F 2) A-F 3) B-E
Column (2)
 (D) he runs around like a headless chicken.
 (E) he succeeds to make everyone laugh.
 (F) he goes out and earns a living for his family.
 4) A-D 5) None of these
62. **Column (1)**
 (A) Some rich guy from Boston
 (B) People tend to raise their voices when they
 (C) As soon as the herd heard the gunshots, they
 1) C-F 2) A-D 3) B-E
Column (2)
 (D) are losing an argument.
 (E) all were fatally injured.
 (F) just bought the house next to mine.
 4) B-D 5) None of these
63. **Column (1)**
 (A) It seems like yesterday, but it's actually
 (B) I can't believe Vijay is still talking about
 (C) The only thing that really matters is
 1) A-D 2) B-E 3) C-E
Column (2)
 (D) whether or not you are happy.
 (E) nearly ten years since we first met.
 (F) what happened two years ago.
 4) A-F 5) None of these
64. **Column (1)**
 (A) Tom always drinks at least
 (B) If he had taken his doctor's advice
 (C) I can still remember the time when
 1) C-E 2) B-F 3) A-D
Column (2)
 (D) he might still be alive.
 (E) we went on a picnic together.
 (F) three cups of coffee in the morning.
 4) C-F 5) None of these
65. **Column (1)**
 (A) After school, Jack usually sticks around as long as
 (B) We're planning on doing the sights
 (C) Even the repairman couldn't figure out what
 1) A-F and B-D 2) B-E and C-F 3) B-F and C-D
Column (2)
 (D) had gone wrong with the microwave.
 (E) he can because he doesn't want to go home.
 (F) of the city tomorrow morning.
 4) A-D and C-E 5) None of these