Answers

I. 3   **2. 1**   **3.** 1   **4.** 1   **5.** 2   **6.** 5   **7.** 4   **8.** 5

9. 4   **10.** 3   **11.** 3   **12.** 3   **13.** 3   **14.** 1   **15.** 3   **16.** 3

17. 2   **18.** 2   **19.** 5   **20.** 1   **21.** 5; A & C   **22.** 2   **23.** 2

24. 1   **25.** 4 • **26.** 5   **27.** 4   **28.** 3   **29.** 4   **30.** 2   **31.** 1

32. 1   **33.** 5; B & C   **34.** 4   **35.** 1   **36.** 4   **37.** 4   **38.** 4

39. 1   **40.** 5   **41.** 1   **42.** 2   **43.** 5   **44.** 2   **45.** 2   **46.** 2

47. 5   **48.** 2   **49.** 5   **50.** 4

51. 2; (A) does not follow because it proposes an extreme solution. (B) certainly is not one of the consequences of the atmosphere crisis. (C) can be inferred from the last sentence of the paragraph.

52. 5; Read the second and third sentences of the paragraph together.

53. 3; 3 goes in the opposite direction: it talks about the utility of fashion whereas the author does not talk of fashion approvingly.

54. 2; Read the last sentence of the paragraph.

55. 4; All others are either distorted or partial reading of the paragraph.

56. 5; This is what we have arrived at in the question above.

57. 5; Don't go for 1 because it could be correct only if we substitute "in spite of" for "besides".

58. 3; Read the fifth and sixth sentences of the paragraph.

59. 4; Read the third and fourth sentences together.

60. 1; (A) follows from the first two sentences of the paragraph. (B) is absurd. (C) is not hinted at.

61. 4	**62.** 2	**63.** 3	**64.** 5	**65.** 1
66. 2	**67.** 4	**68.** 4	**69.** 2	**70.** 5
71. 1	**72.** 4	**73.** 3	**74.** 1	**75.** 4
76. 2	**77.** 4	**78.** 4	**79.** 2	**80.** 1
81. 2	**82.** 5	**83.** 3	**84.** 4	**85.** 1
86. 2	**87.** 4	**88.** 5	**89.** 1	**90.** 3

91. 4; The given series is ×1.5 + 1.5, ×2.5 + 2.5, ×3.5 + 3.5, ×4.5 + 4.5, ×5.5 + 5.5.

92. 2; The series is $(15 - 6) \times 1 = 9$, $(9 - 5) \times 2 = 8$, $(8 - 4) \times 3 = 12$, $(12 - 3) \times 4 = 36$, $(36 - 2) \times 5 = 170$
Similarly, for the question row,
$a = (19 - 6) \times 1 = 13$, $b = (13 - 5) \times 2 = 16$

93. 1; The series is ×1-1, ×2-2, ×3-3, ×4-4, ×5-5.

94. 5; The series is $\times 2 + 2^2$, $\times 3 + 3^2$, $\times 4 + 4^2$, $\times 5 + 5^2$, $\times 6 + 6^2$.

95. 3; The series is ×1+1, ×2+2, ×3+3, ×4+4, ×5+5.

96. 5; Approx value = 50×15

97. 3; Approx value = $125 \times \dfrac{45}{54}$

98. 1; Approx value = $5000 - (30 \times 144)$

99. 2; Approx value = $3745 \div 24 \times 18$

100. 4; Approx value = $118 \times 8 \times 5$

101. 5; Let the no. of students studying in the Institute B be x. From II & III, the number of students who got placed from Institute A is $\dfrac{4}{5} \times x \times \dfrac{5}{6}$. Using the condition of statement I also, we can't ascertain the required number.

102. 5; By dispensing with any one of the three statements, we can get the required answer.
From I & II, we get 15% of Income = 4500
$\Rightarrow 100\% = \dfrac{4500}{15} \times 100$
From I & III, we get 85% of Income
$= \dfrac{4}{5} \times 20,400$
From II & III we get
Income $= 4500 + 20,400\left|\dfrac{1}{4}\right.$

103. 1; From I, x = 2y, x → age of Suchitra
y → age of her son
z → age of mother
From II, $x = \dfrac{2}{3}z$;
From III, 13x - 24y = 44
I & III together give the value of x. Hence II can be dispensed with.

104. 5; As the amount of profit is not given, we cannot find Neeta's share out of the profit. Remember that we can get only the ratio of their shares in the profit.

105. 4; By II alone, we get the answer as
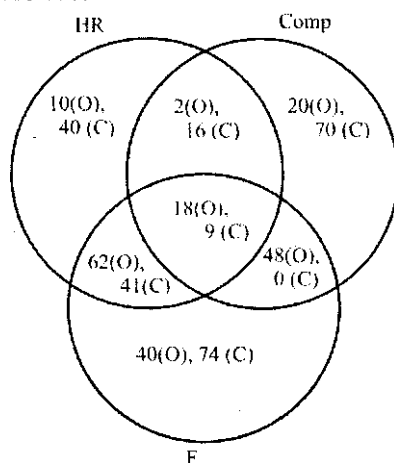Labelled price $= 608\left(\dfrac{100}{95}\right) = 640$
So, I and III together can be dispensed with.
By I & III together, we get the answer as:

Labelled price $= 500\left(\dfrac{128}{100}\right) = 640$
So, II can be dispensed with. Therefore, the suitable answer is either II alone or I & III together can be dispensed with. But as per our given choices, the correct answer is (4): only I & II.

106-110:

Total employees = 450
[200 officers (O), 250 clerks (C)]
106. 5; Reqd number of Officers
$= 62 + 30 = 92$
107. 5; Reqd number of Clerks = 70
108. 5; Reqd number of employees
$= 74 + 40 + 48 = 162$
109. 5; Reqd number of Clerks
$= 74 + 41 + 9 = 124$
110. 5; Reqd percentage
$= \dfrac{22}{200} \times 100 = 11\%$

111. 3; Amount $= \dfrac{148}{0.18 + 0.19} = 40,000$
112. 1; Reqd difference
$= 1.2\left\{\left(1 + \dfrac{9}{100}\right)^2 - 1\right\} \quad \dfrac{1.2 \times 10 \times 2}{100}$

113. 5; Reqd sum
$= (25000 + 2375 \times 2)(1.09)(1.09)$
$= $ Rs 35345.97

114. 4; Reqd difference = SI - CI
= Rs 9450 - Rs 7488 = 1962

115. 1; Reqd Interest =
$30 \times \dfrac{19}{2} \times 2 \times \dfrac{10^3}{10^2} + 48 \times 10^3 \left\{(1.09)^2 - 1\right\}$

116. 2; Reqd difference
$= 24 \times 10^5 \times 16\% \times \dfrac{7}{12} - 32 \times 10^5 \times 15\% \times \dfrac{7}{16}$
$= 224000 - 210000 = 14000$

117. 4; Reqd ratio
$= 24 \times \dfrac{1}{5} \times \dfrac{7}{16} : 32 \times \dfrac{12}{100} \times \dfrac{7}{12} = 15 : 16$

118. 3; Reqd % $= \dfrac{\dfrac{4}{9} \times 15 \times 24}{\dfrac{5}{9} \times 18 \times 32} \times 100 = 50\%$

119. 1; Reqd % $= \dfrac{\dfrac{4}{9} \times 18\% \times 32}{32} \times 100 = 8\%$

120. 5; Reqd ratio
$= \dfrac{9}{16} \times \dfrac{1}{5} \times 24 : \dfrac{10}{19} \times \dfrac{19}{100} \times 32 = 27 : 32$

121. 5; Reqd % $= \dfrac{14\% \text{ of } 24}{15\% \text{ of } 32} \times 100 = 70\%$

122. 2; Reqd % $= \dfrac{19\% \text{ of } 32 \times \dfrac{9}{19}}{20\% \text{ of } 32 \times \dfrac{3}{5}} \times 100 = 75\%$

123. 3; Reqd ratio
$A \to \dfrac{(\text{graduate} + \text{XII}) \text{ male}}{(\text{graduate} + \text{XII}) \text{ female}}$
$= \dfrac{24 \times 16\% \times \dfrac{7}{12} + 32 \times 15\% \times \dfrac{7}{16}}{24 \times 16\% \times \dfrac{5}{12} + 32 \times 15\% \times \dfrac{9}{16}} = 217 : 215$

124. 1; Reqd ratio = $24 \times 17 : 32 \times 12$

125. 3; Reqd % $= \left(\dfrac{3}{8} \times 18 \Big/ \dfrac{7}{16} \times 20\right) \times 100$
$\approx 77\%$
126. 2;

Avg price $= \dfrac{25 \times 750 + 45 \times 600}{1350} = 33.88 \approx 34$

127. 4; Total cost $= 80 \times \dfrac{90}{100} \times 800$

128. 1; Total cost $= 350 \times 30 + 350 \times \dfrac{6}{5} \times 30$
$= 23100$

129. 2; Total cost $= 50 \times 400 + 80 \times 500$

130. 3; Total cost $= (200 + 400) \times \dfrac{92}{100} \times 70$
$= 38,640$

131. 5; MATES, STEAM, TAMES and TEAMS

132. 1; If you subtract 1, all others give a prime number.

133. 3;

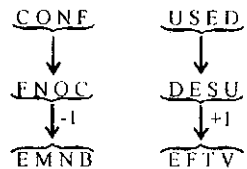| S	A	F	E	R	I	D
5	@	3	#	2	©	%

∴ FEDS ⇒ 3#%5

134. 1; Woman = daughter of Nirmal's wife's grandfather's only child
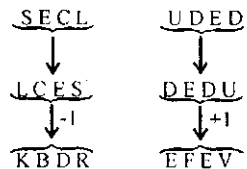= daughter of Nirmal's wife's father
= Nirmal's wife

135. 1; All the others are baked items.

136. 3;

CONF   USED
↓   ↓
ENOC   DESU
↓-1   ↓+1
EMNB   EFTV

Similarly,

SECL   UDED
↓   ↓
LCES   DEDU
↓-1   ↓+1
KBDR   EFEV

137. 1; First, 8 even-positioned letters (Z = 26, ...) are written from the end of the alphabet. Next come the 8 odd-positioned ones (Y = 25, ...).
138. 3;

The given number : 9 [2] 5 4 7 1 6

In ascending order: 1 [2] 4 5 6 7 9
139. 3; bring the white board
= ka na di pa ... (i)
white and black board = na di sa ra ... (ii)
From (i) and (ii), white board = na di ... (iii)
Using (iii) in (i), bring the = ka pa
Hence 'the' is written as 'ka' or 'pa'.
140. 4; K > B > W > F > J
141. 3; 7th to the right of 19th from the right = (19 - 7 =) 12th from the right.
142. 2; In all others, 1st character + 3 = 2nd character and 1st character - 2 = 3rd character.
143. 5; D, R, W and H
144. 3; 3 and 7
145. 1; The corresponding element of each group shifts six positions forward.
146. 4; If all the numbers are dropped, the arrangement becomes as follows:
Y A @ D F # R N M © W P δ J E Z ★ Q B $ H U I K
Hence, J is 14th from the left.
147. 3; Some rollers are wheels + All wheels are mats = I + A = I = Some rollers are mats → conversion → Some mats are rollers (I). Hence I follows. Some rollers are mats + Some mats are cars = I + I = No conclusion. Hence III does not follow. All belts are rollers (A) → conversion → Some rollers are belts (I). Hence IV follows. All belts are rollers + Some rollers are mats = A + I = No conclusion. Hence II does not follow.
148. 2; All flowers are jungles + All jungles are tubes = A + A = A = All flowers are tubes → conversion → Some tubes are flowers (I). Hence IV follows. Some rains are flowers + All flowers are tubes = I + A = I = Some rains are tubes → conversion → Some tubes are rains (I). Hence II follows. Some rains are flowers + All flowers are jungles = I + A = I = Some rains are jungles → conversion → Some jungles are rains (I). Hence III follows. Some tyres are rains + Some rains are jungles = I + I = No conclusion. Hence I does not follow.
149. 4; All tables are boxes + All boxes are trunks = A + A = A = All tables are trunks → conversion → Some trunks are tables (I).

Hence I follows. All chairs are tables + All tables are boxes = A + A = A = All chairs are boxes. Hence II follows. All desks are chairs + All chairs are boxes = A + A = A = All desks are boxes → conversion → Some boxes are desks (I). Hence III follows. All desks are boxes + All boxes are trunks = A + A = A = All desks are trunks. Hence IV follows.
150. 3; I-type statements can't be combined. However, I and II form a complementary I-E pair. So do III and IV. Hence, either I or II and either III or IV follow.
151. 1; Some cups are jugs + Some jugs are plates = I + I = No conclusion. Hence I does not follow. Nor does II follow. All papers are bottles + All bottles are cups = A + A = A = All papers are cups → conversion → Some cups are papers (I). Hence III follows. All papers are bottles (A) → conversion → Some bottles are papers (I). Hence IV follows.
152. 2; Some cables are brushes + All brushes are paints = I + A = I = Some cables are paints → conversion → Some paints are cables (I). Hence I follows. All bulbs are wires (A) → conversion → Some wires are bulbs (I). Hence II follows. No wire is cable + Some cables are brushes = E + I = O* = Some brushes are not wires. Hence III does not follow. All bulbs are wires + No wire is cable = A + E = E = No bulb is cable → conversion → No cable is bulb (E). Hence IV does not follow.
153. 4; Condition (i) applies.
154. 1; Condition (iii) applies.
155. 3; No condition applies.
156. 5; Condition (ii) applies and we get 125 ★ 71.
157. 2; No condition applies.
158. 3; Condition (ii) applies.
159-164: In the first step, the word that comes first in the reverse alphabetical order comes to the first place and the rest of the line shifts rightward. In the next step, the largest number occupies the next place and the rest of the line shifts rightward. This goes on alternately till the words get arranged in the reverse alphabetical order and the numbers in a descending order.

159. 2;

Step III: year 92 ultra 15 23 strive house 39
Step IV: year 92 ultra 39 15 23 strive house
Step V: year 92 ultra 39 strive 15 23 house
Step VI: year 92 ultra 39 strive 23 15 house
Step VII: year 92 ultra 39 strive 23 house 15
Hence 7 - 3 = 4 more steps will be required.

160. 3; **Input:** any how 49 24 far wide 34 69
Step I: wide any how 49 24 far 34 69
Step II: wide 69 any how 49 24 far 34
Step III: wide 69 how any 49 24 far 34
Step IV: wide 69 how 49 any 24 far 34
Step V: wide 69 how 49 far any 24 34
Step VI: wide 69 how 49 far 34 any 24
Hence Step V will be the last but one.

161. 4; We can't proceed backward.

162. 4;

Input: play over 49 37 12 match now 81
Step I: play 81 over 49 37 12 match now
Step II: play 81 over 49 now 37 12 match
Step III: play 81 over 49 now 37 match 12
Since the line is already arranged, there will be
no 4th step.

163. 2; **Step II:** war 58 box cart 33 49 star 24
Step III: war 58 star box cart 33 49 24
Step IV: war 58 s.tar 49 box cart 33 24
Step V: war 58 star 49 cart box 33 24
Step VI: war 58 star 49 cart 33 box 24

164. 4;

Input: shower fall water 34 51 67 98 goal
Step I: water shower fall 34 51 67 98 goal
Step II: water 98 shower fall 34 51 67 goal
Step 111: water 98 shower 67 fall 34 51 goal
Step IV: water 98 shower 67 goal fall 34 51
Step V: water 98 shower 67 goal 51 fall 34

165. 1; M < D ... (i); D > K. ... (ii); K < R ... (iii);
R > F ... (iv)

These relationships can't be of any help; none
of the quantities can be compared on their basis.

166. 5; B ≥ K ... (i); K = T ... (ii), T > F ... (iii);
H < F ... (iv)
From (i) and (ii), B ≥ K = T or B ≥ T. Hence
either I (B = T) or II (T < B) is true.
From (ii), (iii) and (iv), K = T > F > H or H < K.
Hence III follows. From (i), (ii) and (iii), B ≥ K
= T > F or F < B. Hence IV follows.

167. 2; W > B ... (i); B ≤ F ... (ii); F < R ... (iii);
R = M ... (iv)
From (ii), (iii) and (iv), B ≤ F < R = M ... (v)
Hence M > B and II follows. Also, R > B and III
follows. From (i) and (v), W can't be compared
either with F or with M. Hence I and IV do not
follow.

168. 4; E ≤ K ... (i); K = T ... (ii); T < N ... (iii);
B ≥ N ... (iv)
Combining these, we get E ≤ K = T < N ≤ B.
Hence, T ≥ E and I follows.
Again, K < N and II follows.
B > T and hence III is true.
Again, B > E and hence IV follows.

169. 3; Z = B ... (i); B ≥ M ... (ii); M < F ... (iii);
F ≤ R ... (iv)

From (i) and (ii), Z = B > M or Z > M ... (v).
Hence I (Z > M) is not definitely true but IV
(M < Z) is.
From (ii) and (iii). B and F can't be compared.
Hence II does not follow.
From (iii) and (iv), M < F < R or R > M. Hence
III follows.

170. 3; H < T ... (i); T = N ... (ii), F < N ... (iii),
B > F ... (iv)
From (i) and (ii), H < N ... (v). Now, from (iii)
and (v), F and H can't be compared. Hence I
does not follow.
From (ii) and.(iii), F < N = T or F < T ... (vi).
Hence II follows. From (iv) and (vi), B and T
can't be compared. Hence III does not follow.
Nor can IV follow consequently.

171-175:

Student	Standard	Subject
P	V	Geography
Q	VII	History
R	VI	English
S	IV	Maths
T	VIII	Hindi
V	X	Science
W	IX •	Sanskrit

171. 2   **172.** 1   **1-73.** 3   **174.** 5; V   **175.** 4

176-180:

Q. No.	Candid- ate	(i)/ (a)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)/ (b)	Ans
176.	Samir	✓	✓	✓	✓	—	5
177.	Navin	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	1
178.	Neeta	✓	✓	✓	×	(✓)	2
179.	Ashok	(✓)	✓	✓	✓	✓	3
180.	Gemma	✓	✓	✓	✓	(✓)	4

181-185:
A > D > G ... (ii); C > E > H ... (iii)
D > B > F ... (iv); G > C ... (v); F > G ... (vii)
Combining these, we get
A > D > B > F > G > C > E > H

181. 5

182. 2; A > D > B > F > G > C, J > E > H

183. 1   **184.** 2; G, C, E and H.

185. 5

186. 1; This can be substantiated by the entire
passage.

187. 5; Read the last sentence of the passage.

188. 3; The passage talks only about northern
India.

189. 5; Had this been the case, the author
wouldn't have talked about the need to address
"glaring anomalies".

190. 2; Though not with certainty, we may
derive this inference from the reference to "the
poor monsoon this season".

191. 1; Argument I is strong as it attempts to
address the power problem from the consump-

tion side. II is weak as it stretches the free mar-
ket theory a bit too much. III is weak because
it is false.

192. 3; Argument I is weak as it merely tries to
evade the issue. II may turn out to be true but it
is based on a negative mindset — maybe it's
more of an assumption. Hence II is weak. III gets
into the reason and is therefore strong.

193. 5; I is weak as it is not true. II is also weak
on the same grounds. III is strong as it elaborates
on how banning exports would help tackle the
drought situation.

194. 5; Argument I is weak as it is not true. II is
strong as such standardisation is desirable. III is
also strong as the university-specific require-
ments can't be overlooked.

195. 4; Argument I is strong as "one year" does
matter in a student's career. II and III are strong
but contradict each other. Since they can't be
true at the same time, either II or III is strong.

196. 2; We often hear of accidents leading to
such injuries.

197. 1; The very purpose of hiking the procure-
ment price of a crop is encouraging the farm-
ers to cultivate it.

198. 3; Since majority of the patients have
responded well to the drug, one wonders how
some of them have witnessed a deterioration in
their condition.

199. 1; Only this can balance the equation.

200. 3; Such motivation should rather increase
the output.

201. 5; A proper course of action would be serv-
ing notices to these clubs to behave them-
selves. Even police personnel may be de-
ployed, but only during the sensitive hours.

202. 1; I and III would be too harsh; II is absurd
Efforts should be made to supervise the quality
of the food prepared by the canteen.

203. 1, I is the right course. II and III would
create a bigger problem, viz pollution.

204. 4; II is for the immediate future; III is for
some time ahead. I does not follow because of
the word "immediately".

205. 3; I would be punishing the brave. II is
absurd; how can city flights be diverted? Only
III makes sense.

206. 4; In (1) and (2), E's uncertain position
plays the spoiler As for (3), B entered along
with A.

207. 1;

T (+) ⟺ F (-)
D(+)   K   M(-)   R(+)
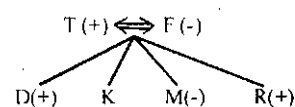
Thus, D and R certainly are sons.

208. 2; It is this price differential that can lead
to the respite.

209. 5   "

210. 4; If this be the case, a slump in demand in
international markets would hardly make an
impact.