

IBPS BANK P.O/M.T - CWE

MOCK TEST - III₁

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Directions (1-5) : Each sentence below has two blanks, each blank indicating that something has been omitted. Choose the words that best fit the meaning of the sentence as a whole.

- The proposal has been _____ and will be sent to the cabinet for final _____.
(1) designed, process
(2) drafted, approval
(3) amend, sanction
(4) said, objection
(5) mentioned, figure
- The fake diesel factory, was being _____ under the _____ of a dairy.
(1) operated, operation
(2) captured, array
(3) functioned, alias
(4) run, garb
(5) activated, control
- The moment the staff opened the office, unidentified_____, _____weapons entered and asked the cashier to hand over the keys to the vault.
(1) miscreants, brandishing
(2) object, carrying
(3) persons, had
(4) people, associating
(5) man, lifting
- The singer, who has been very _____about his faith in the party, also _____at the grand event.
(1) vocal, performed (2) strong, sang
(3) open, dance
(4) loud, came
(5) creative, present
- Over the years, the town has _____popularity as the best _____for paragliding and pilots from across the world visit it.

- acquired, spots
- claim, one
- gained, destination
- sought, wonder
- sent, place

Directions (6 - 10) : In the following questions, read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. Select the part with the error as your answer. If there is no error, select 'No error' as your answer. Ignore the error of punctuation, if any.

- Many citizens are gravitating (1)/towards the nation's (2)/ second-largest State because it offer (3)/ ample job opportunities. (4)/ No error (5)
- Most African nations were largely (1)/ shielded from the 2008 financial crisis (2)/ by China's insatiable demand(3)/for natural resources. (4)/ No error (5)
- Skeptics worries that the devaluation (1)/ of the country's currency is (2)/ a desperate move to (3)/ bail out struggling exporters. (4)/ No error (5)
- Consumers are constantly been (1)/ encouraged to take(2)/advantage of the (3)/ lowered interest rates. (4)/ No error (5)
- Emerging economies are (1)/ dominating the news (2)/ but for (3)/ all the wrong reasons. (4)/No error (5)

Directions (11-20): In the following questions, read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words/phrases are given in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

Over the past few days alone, the China's central bank has pumped extra cash into the financial system and cut interest rates. The aim is to **free** more cash for banks to lend and provide a boost for banks seeking to improve the return on their assets. The official data though, suggested that bad loans make up only 1.4% of their balance sheets. How to explain the discrepancy? One possible answer is that bad loans are a **tagging** indicator i.e. it is only after the economy has struggled for a while that borrowers began to suffer. Looked at this way, China is trying to anticipate problems keeping its banks in good health by sustaining economic growth of nearly 7% year on year. Another more worrying possibility is that bad loans are worse than official data indicate. This does not look to be the cause for China's biggest banks, which are man-aged conservatively and largely focus on the county's biggest value and quality borrowers. But there is **mounting** evidence that when it comes to smaller banks, especially those yet to list on the stock market, bad loans piling up. That is important because unlisted lenders account for just over a third of the Chinese banking sector, making them as big as Japan's entire banking industry.

Although, non-performing loans have edged up slowly, the in-crease in special-mention loans (a category that includes those over-due but not yet classified as impaired loans.) has been much bigger. Special-mention loans are about 2% at most of China's big listed banks, suggesting that such loans must be much higher at their smaller, unlisted peers. Many of these loans are simple bad debts which banks have not yet admitted to. Another troubling fact is that fifteen years ago, the government created asset-management companies (often referred to as bad-banks) to take on the non-performing loans of the lenders. After the initial transfer these companies had little to pay. But, last year, Cinda, the biggest of the bad banks, bought nearly 150 billion Yuan (\$24 billion) of distressed assets last year, two-thirds more than in 2013. These assets would have raised the banks bad-loans ratio by a few tenths of a percentage point. Although such numbers do not seem very alarming, experts who reviewed last year's results for 158 banks, of which only 20 are listed found that "shadow loans", loans recorded as investments which may be a disguise for bad loans have grown to as much as 5.7 billion Yuan, or 5% of the industry's assets. These are heavily con-

centrated on the balance sheets of smaller-unlisted banks, and at the very least, all this **points** to a need for recapitalisation of small banks.

11. Choose the word which is most nearly the same in meaning to the word '**TAGGING**' given in bold as used in the passage.
 - (1) delayed
 - (2) breaking
 - (3) stopping
 - (4) protecting
 - (5) tying
12. Choose the word which is opposite in meaning to the word **FREE** given in bold as used in the passage.
 - (1) expensive
 - (2) secret
 - (3) complimentary
 - (4) restrict
 - (5) charged
13. According to the passage, which of the following can be said about China's large banks?
 - (A) These are cautiously run.
 - (B) Their clients are mainly high value.
 - (C) 2 percent of their loans have been classified as overdue but not impaired.
 - (1) Only (B)
 - (2) Only (A)
 - (3) All (A), (B) and (C)
 - (4) Only (A) and (C)
 - (5) Only (B) and (C)
14. Which of the following is the central idea of the passage?
 - (1) Small banks should be permitted to become listed on the stock exchange.
 - (2) The government should do away with asset management companies.
 - (3) China's financial crisis is not as serious as it is being made out to be.
 - (4) China's central bank has failed to predict and stop the decline of its banks.
 - (5) There is trouble brewing in China's small unlisted banks.
15. Choose the word which is most nearly the same in meaning to the word '**POINTS**' given in bold as used in the passage.
 - (1) peaks
 - (2) moments

- (3) arguments
(4) indicates
(5) plugs
16. Which of the following is true in the context of the passage?
- (1) China has not implemented any resources to help its banking sector in recent times.
(2) Approximately 32% of China's banking sector is unlisted.
(3) China's stock market has plummeted in recent times.
(4) Japan's banking industry is experiencing a boom unlike that of China.
(5) None of the given options is true in the context of the passage.
17. What does the example of the Cinda convey?
- (1) Many of the loans given by China's banks are in trouble.
(2) Many such large Chinese asset management companies are failing.
(3) China's economy is overly dependent on large banks.
(4) China is the ideal destination for small banks to flourish.
(5) Such companies have become obsolete.
18. Choose the word which is opposite in meaning to the word **MOUNTING** given in bold as used in the passage.
- (1) melting
(2) accumulating
(3) removing
(4) submerging
(5) decreasing
19. Which of the following best describes experts' findings regarding shadow loans?
- (1) Shadow loans have been steadily falling and are negligible at present.
(2) These are growing substantially and indicate the need for reform of small banks.
(3) Shadow loans are unfairly being passed onto asset management companies.
(4) These loans are inconsequential for the health of banks.
(5) The findings are faulty as if only includes few listed banks.
20. What is the author's view regarding small banks?

- (1) These have a better loan portfolio than large banks.
(2) These are a good health helping to sustain economic growth of 7 percent.
(3) These should be merged with large banks to bail them out of trouble.
(4) Regulations governing these banks should be relaxed.
(5) Other than those given as options

Directions (21-25): Rearrange the given six sentences/group of sentences (A), (B), (C), (D), (E) and (F) in a proper sequence as to form a meaningful paragraph and then answer the given question.

- (A) Global investors are quaking over the prospect of a devastating slump in the world's second biggest economy.
(B) A possible answer could be that the country's troubles raise doubts about whether its policymakers have the tools to keep their economy growing at a healthy place something that has been a constant reassurance for more than two decades
(C) And they are fast losing confidence that the country's policymakers, seemingly so sure-footed in the past know how to solve the problem.
(D) However, such a domino effect is significant but hardly catastrophic so why the hysteria?
(E) China is exporting something new to the world economy Fear?
(F) Apart from the shrinking confidence, the biggest fear is that a collapsing Chinese economy would derail others around the world—from emerging markets in Chile and Indonesia to industrial powers such as the United States.

21. Which of the following should be the **SECOND** sentence after rearrangement?

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

22. Which of the following should be the **FIRST** sentence after rearrangement?

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

- (5) E
23. Which of the following should be the **SIXTH** (last) sentence after rearrangement?
 (1) E (2) D
 (3) A (4) B
 (5) F
24. Which of the following should be the **FIFTH** sentence after rearrangement?
 (1) A (2) D
 (3) E (4) F
 (5) C
25. Which of the following should be the **FOURTH** sentence after rearrangement?
 (1) A (2) B
 (3) C (4) F
 (5) D

Directions (26-30): In the following passage, there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. Against each, five words are suggested, one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate word in each case.

Primary school enrolment in India has been a success story. (26) due to various programmes and drives to increase enrolment even in remote areas. With enrolment reaching at least 96 percent since

2009, and girls (27) up 56 percent of new students between 2007 and 2013, it is clear that many (28) of access to schooling have been (29). Improvement in infrastructure has been the (30) behind achieving this and now in India 98 percent habitations have a primary school within one kilometer and 92 percent have an upper primary school within a three kilometre walking distance.

26. (1) most (2) properly
 (3) totally (4) optionally
 (5) largely
27. (1) coming (2) reaching
 (3) counting (4) making
 (5) touching
28. (1) issue (2) opportunities
 (3) problems (4) efforts
 (5) exertions
29. (1) accustomed (2) addressed
 (3) met (4) forwarded
 (5) dissolved
30. (1) main (2) forced
 (3) force (4) compulsion
 (5) awareness

QUANTITATIVE APTITUDE

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

Data related to number of candidates appeared and qualified in a competitive exam from 2 states during 5 years:

YEARS	State P		State Q	
	Number of appeared candidates	Percentage of appeared candidates who qualified	Number of appeared candidates	Percentage of appeared candidates who qualified
2006	450	60%	—	30%
2007	600	43%	—	45%
2008	—	60%	280	60%
2009	480	70%	550	50%
2010	380	—	400	—

NOTE : Few values are missing in the table (indicated by —). A candidate is expected to calculate the missing value, if it is required to answer the given question on the basis of given data and information.

31. Out of the number of qualified candidates from State P in 2008, the respective ratio of male and female

candidates is 11 : 7. If the number of female qualified candidates from State P in 2008 is 126, what is the number of appeared candidates (both male and female) from State P in 2008 ?

- (1) 630 (2) 510
(3) 570 (4) 690
(5) 540

32. The number of appeared candidates from State Q increased by 100% from 2006 to 2007. If the total number of qualified candidates from State Q in 2006 and 2007 together is 408, what is the number of appeared candidates from State Q in 2006 ?

- (1) 380 (2) 360
(3) 340 (4) 320
(5) 300

33. What is the difference between the number of qualified candidates from State P in 2006 and that in 2007 ?

- (1) 12 (2) 22
(3) 14 (4) 24
(5) 16

34. If the average number of qualified candidates from State Q in 2008, 2009 and 2010 is 210, what is the number of qualified candidates from State Q in 2010?

- (1) 191 (2) 195
(3) 183 (4) 187
(5) 179

35. If the respective ratio between the number of qualified candidates from State P in 2009 and 2010 is 14 : 9, what is the number of qualified candidates from State P in 2010?

- (1) 252 (2) 207
(3) 216 (4) 234
(5) 198

Directions (36-40): What *approximate* value will come in place of the question mark (?) in the following questions ? (You are not expected to calculate the exact value).

36. $\sqrt{575} \div ? \times 14.98^2 = 450$

- (1) 15 (2) 10
(3) 7 (4) 4
(5) 12

37. $30.01^2 - 19.98^2 - ? = 21.81^2$

- (1) 49 (2) 50
(3) 30 (4) 39
(5) 16

38. $820.15 + 2379.85 + 140.01 \times 4.99 = ?$

- (1) 4400 (2) 3900
(3) 3000 (4) 4000
(5) 4300

39. $39.97\% \text{ of } 649.8 \div 13.05 = 45.12 - ?$

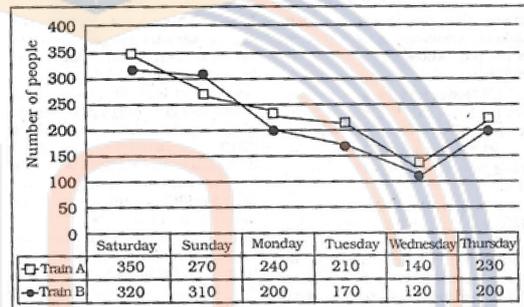
- (1) 40 (2) 15
(3) 25 (4) 10
(5) 30

40. $(674.87 + 59.98) \div 35.02 = ?$

- (1) 29 (2) 27
(3) 19 (4) 21
(5) 11

Directions (41-45) : Refer to the graph carefully and answer the given questions.

Number of people who travelled from Dehradun to Almora by Trains A and B on 6 different days :



41. The number of people who travelled by Train B on Friday is 20% more than the people who travelled by the same train on Thursday. What is the respective ratio between the number of people who travelled on Friday and those who travelled on Saturday by the same train ?

- (1) 4 : 5 (2) 3 : 4
(3) 5 : 6 (4) 3 : 5
(5) 1 : 4

42. What is the difference between the total number of people who travelled by Train B on Monday and Tuesday together and the total number of people who travelled by Train A on Saturday and Sunday together ?

spective ratio between the investments of A, B and C was 4:6:5. If A's share in annual profit was Rs. 250 more than C's share, what was the total annual profit earned ?

- (1) Rs. 3740 (2) Rs. 3910
 (3) Rs. 4250 (4) Rs. 4350
 (5) None of these

55. A person has to travel from point B in certain time. Travelling at a speed of 5 kmph he reaches 48 minutes late and while travelling at a speed of 8 kmph he reaches 15 minutes early. What is the distance from point A to point B ?

- (1) 15 kms (2) 9 kms
 (3) 12 kms (4) 18 kms
 (5) 14 kms

56. 28 men can complete a piece of work in 15 days and 15 women can complete the same piece of work in 24 days. What is the respective ratio between the amount of work done by 30 men in 1 day and the amount of work done by 18 women in 1 day ?

- (1) 10 : 7 (2) 3 : 5
 (3) 5:4 (4) 9 : 5
 (5) None of these

57. 18 litres of pure water was added to a vessel containing 80 litres of pure milk. 49 litres of the resultant mixture was then sold and some more quantity of pure milk and pure water was added to the vessel in the respective ratio of 2:1. If the resultant respective ratio of milk and water in the vessel was 4:1, what was the quantity of pure milk added in the vessel ? (in litres)

- (1) 4 (2) 8
 (3) 10 (4) 12
 (5) 2

58. A certain sum is divided among A, B and C in such a way that A gets Rs. 40 more than the $\frac{1}{2}$

of the sum. B gets Rs. 120 less than $\frac{3}{8}$ th of

the sum and C gets Rs. 200. What is the total sum ?

- (1) Rs. 1100 (2) Rs. 850
 (3) Rs. 960 (4) Rs. 1200

- (5) Rs. 1000

Directions (59-63) : What will come in place of the question mark (?) in the given number series ?

59. 123 140 106 157 89 ?

- (1) 214 (2) 139
 (3) 198 (4) 169
 (5) 174

60. 190 94 46 22 ? 4

- (1) 19 (2) 15
 (3) 10 (4) 8
 (5) 16

61. 320 308 284 236 140 ?

- (1) 114
 (2) 110
 (3) - 50
 (4) 98
 (5) -52

62. 3 4 9 28 11 3 ?

- (1) 782 (2) 424
 (3) 646 (4) 384
 (5) 566

63. 8 4 6 15 ? 236.25

- (1) 64.5 (2) 84
 (3) 52.5 (4) 36
 (5) 46

64. The respective ratio of curved surface area and total surface area of a cylinder is 4 : 5. If the curved surface area of the cylinder is 1232 cm², what is the height ? (in cm)

- (1) 28 cm (2) 24 cm
 (3) 26 cm (4) 30 cm
 (5) None of these

65. A bag contains 3 red balls, 5 yellow balls and 7 pink balls. If one ball is drawn at random from the bag, what is the probability that it is either pink or red ?

- (1) $\frac{1}{3}$ (2) $\frac{2}{3}$

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

- (5) None of these

Directions (66-67): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below : R is married to U. U is the mother of L. L is the sister of D. U has only one daughter. D is married to J. K is the son of J. F is the mother of J.

66. How is D related to F ?
 (1) Cannot be determined
 (2) Daughter
 (3) Daughter-in-law
 (4) Son-in-law
 (5) Son
67. How is R related to K ?
 (1) Cannot be determined
 (2) Grandfather
 (3) Grandmother
 (4) Father (5) Uncle

Directions (68-70) : Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

Each of the six buildings P, Q, R, S, T and U houses different number of offices. S has more offices than only T and R. Q has more number of offices than P but less than U. R does not house the least number of offices. The building which houses the least number of offices has 5 offices. The building which has second highest number of offices has 23 offices. S has 11 less number of offices than Q.

68. Which of the following buildings has the second least number of offices ?
 (1) Q (2) U
 (3) R (4) P
 (5) T
69. The number of offices in P is an even number which is divisible by 2 as well as 3. How many offices does P have ?
 (1) 20 (2) 24
 (3) 16 (4) 18
 (5) 12
70. Which of the following is the number of offices in the building R ?
 (1) 25 (2) 12
 (3) 13 (4) 14
 (5) 11

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

Seven persons, P, Q, R, S, T, U and V have a seminar but not necessarily in the same order, on seven different months (of the same year) namely January, February, March, June, August, October and December. Each of them also likes a different fruit namely Banana, Grapes, Papaya, Orange, Mango, Litchi and Apple but not necessarily in the same order.

R has a seminar in a month which has less than 31 days. Only two persons have a seminar between R and S. The one who likes Banana has a seminar immediately before T. Only one person has a seminar before the one who likes Papaya. Q has a seminar immediately after the one who likes Papaya. Only three persons have a seminar between Q and the one who likes Mango. T likes neither Mango nor Papaya. P has a seminar immediately before T. V likes Apple. The one who likes Grapes has a seminar in the month, which has less than 31 days. The one who has a seminar in March does not like Orange.

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71. Which of the following represents the month in which S has a seminar ?
 (1) January
 (2) Cannot be determined
 (3) October
 (4) December
 (5) June
72. Which of the following represents the people who have a seminar in January and June respectively ?
 (1) V, S (2) U, S
 (3) Q, T (4) U, R
 (5) V, R
73. How many persons have a seminar between the months in which V and R have a seminar ?
 (1) None (2) Three
 (3) Two (4) One
 (5) More than three
74. As per the given arrangement, R is related to Banana and P is related to Orange following a certain pattern, with which of the following is U related to following the same pattern ?
 (1) Mango (2) Litchi
 (3) Apple (4) Papaya

(5) Grapes

75. Which of the following fruits, does U like ?

- (1) Papaya (2) Mango
(3) Banana (4) Grapes
(5) Orange

Directions (76-80) : Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

Ten persons are sitting in two parallel rows containing five persons each, in such a way that there is equal distance between adjacent persons. In row-1, J, K, L, M and N are seated (not necessarily in the same order) and all of them are facing south. In row-2, V, W, X, Y and Z are seated (not necessarily in the same order) and all of them are facing north. Therefore in the given seating arrangement each member seated in row faces another member of the other row.

Z sits third to the right of W. V sits second to the left of Z. The person facing V sits to the immediate right of K. Only one person sits between K and M. J is not an immediate neighbour of K. Only two persons sit between J and L. Neither K nor J faces Y.

76. Who amongst the following is facing N ?

- (1) Y (2) V
(3) X (4) W
(5) Z

77. Which of the following statements is true regarding M ?

- (1) M faces one of the immediate neighbours of X.
(2) K is one of the immediate neighbours of M.
(3) None of the given statements is true
(4) L sits to the immediate right of M.
(5) Only one person sits between M and N.

78. Who amongst the following is facing X ?

- (1) K (2) L
(3) M (4) J
(5) N

79. What is the position of Z with respect to Y ?

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

(5) Second to the left

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

- (1) M (2) J
(3) Y (4) W
(5) N

Directions (81-85): In each of the questions given below two/three statements followed by two Conclusions numbered I and II have been given. You have to take the two/ three 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 from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

Give answer (1) if only Conclusion II follows

Give answer (2) if only Conclusion I follows ,

Give answer (3) if both the Conclusion I and Conclusion II follow

Give answer (4) if either Conclusion I or Conclusion II follows

Give answer (5) if neither Conclusion I nor Conclusion II follows

81. **Statements :**

All races are sprints.
Some races are contests.

Conclusions :

- I. Some contests are sprints.
II. All contests are sprints.

82. **Statements :**

No bank is a locker.
All banks are stores.
No store is panel.

Conclusions :

- I. No store is a locker.
II. No panel is a bank.

(83-84) : **Statements :**

Some strikes are hits.
No strike is a raid.
All attacks are raids.

83. **Conclusions :**

- I. Some hits are definitely not raids.
- II. All hits being strikes is a possibility.

84. Conclusions :

- I. No attack is a strike.
- II. All attacks being hits is a possibility.

85. Statements :

Some equations are formulae.
All equations are terms.
All terms are symbols.

Conclusions :

- I. All equations are symbols.
- II. No symbol is a formula.

Directions (86-90): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below: In a certain code language.

'festival for woman only' is written as 'pa ge bo xu'

'provide peace to women' is written as 'wr dl nj ge'

'women like to celebrate' is written as 'ge ct fx wr'

'celebrate peace in festival' is written as 'dl bo sv ct'

(All codes are two letter codes only)

86. What may be the possible code for 'provide idea' in the given code language ?

- (1) fx hy
- (2) xu bo
- (3) hy nj
- (4) nj xu
- (4) wr fx

87. What is the code for 'celebrate' in the given code language ?

- (1) ct
- (2) wr
- (3) sv
- (4) dl
- (5) fx

88. In the given code language what does the code 'pa' stand for ?

- (1) peace
- (2) either 'for' or 'only'
- (3) either 'women' or 'to'
- (4) celebrate
- (5) festival

89. What is the code for 'women' in the given code

language ?

- (1) bo
- (2) xu
- (3) ct
- (4) Other than those given as options
- (5) ge

90. If 'peace to mind' is coded as 'zg wr dl' in the given code language, then what is the code for 'mind in festival' ?

- (1) zg bo dl
- (2) dl zg sv
- (3) zg nj wr
- (4) bo sv zg
- (5) sv wr bo

Directions (91-95): 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 statements and select the appropriate answer.

Give answer (1) if only Conclusion II is true

Give answer (2) if only Conclusion I is true

Give answer (3) if both the Conclusion I and Conclusion II are true

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

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

(91-92) : Statements :

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

91. Conclusions :

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

92. Conclusions :

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

(93-94) : Statements :

$$G > R \geq E = A < T \leq S$$

$$D \leq A \leq J$$

93. Conclusions :

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

94. Conclusions :

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

95. Statements :

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

Conclusions :

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

Directions (96-100) : Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below :

Ten persons — J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R and S — are sitting around a circular table facing the centre with equal distances between each other (but not necessarily in the same order). Each one of them is also related to M in some way or the other.

Only two persons sit between Q and L. M sits second to the left of Q. Only three persons sit between L and M's sister. M's son sits second to the right of M's sister.

Only one person sits between M's son and S. J sits to the immediate right of R. R is neither the son nor the mother of M.

S is an immediate neighbour of M's mother. Only three persons sit between M's mother and M's brother. M's daughter sits second to the left of M's brother.

M's father is not an immediate neighbour of M.

M's wife sits third to the right of K. L is to the right of Q. Only four persons sit between M and M's father.

96. Who sits second to the right R?

- (1) M's brother (2) M
 (3) R (4) N
 (5) M's daughter

97. How many persons sit between K and L, when counted from the left of K ?

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

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

- (1) R sits second to the right of M's wife.
 (2) K is an immediate neighbour of R.
 (3) M sits second to the left of L
 (4) All the given options are true.
 (5) S is the daughter of L.

99. How is K related to R ?

- (1) Son-in-law (2) Uncle
 (3) Brother (4) Niece
 (5) Daughter

100. Who amongst the following is the wife of M ?

- (1) J
 (2) L
 (3) O
 (4) Q
 (5) N

SOLUTIONS

1. (2) Draft – It means to write the first rough version based on which approvals have to be made. Approval – It is a positive opinion on someone/something which has been taken into consideration.
2. (2) Garb – cover, appearance – as the diesel factory was Garb under a dairy, it was under the name of the dairy that the diesel factory was operated.
3. (1) Miscreants – It means person who are illegal or have done something wrong. Brandish – It means holding something particularly weapons in an aggressive manner.
4. (1) Vocal – It is one who is very expressive about his opinion or ideas and keeps on sharing it with other people.
5. (3) Destination – a place where somebody has to reach or visit.
6. (3) Here, the subject (it) is singular, it should be second state because it offers instead of offer.
7. (2) It should be shielded against from instead of shielded from.
8. (1) It should be skeptic worries/skeptics worry instead of skeptics worries.
9. (1) It should be consumers have constantly been encouraged instead of consumers are constantly been.
10. (5) No error
11. (5) 12. (4) 13. (5) 14. (5) 15. (4)
 16. (5) 17. (2) 18. (5) 19. (2) 20. (5)
 21. (1) 22. (5) 23. (4) 24. (2) 25. (4)
 26. (5) 27. (4) 28. (3) 29. (2) 30. (3)
31. (5) Number of female qualified candidates from state P in 2008 = 126
 then, number of males qualified

$$= \frac{126}{7} \times 11 = 18 \times 11 = 198$$
- Total qualified candidates

$$= 126 + 198 = 324$$

$$\Rightarrow 60\% \text{ of } x = 324$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{324 \times 100}{60} = 540$$
32. (3) Let the number of candidates who appeared at exam in 2006 from state Q be x then, the number of candidates in 2007 from state Q is $2x$
 Total qualified candidates = 408

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x \times 30}{100} + \frac{2x \times 45}{100} = 408$$

$$\Rightarrow 30x + 90x = 40800$$

$$\Rightarrow 120x = 40800$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 340$$
33. (1) Qualified candidates from state P in 2006

$$= \frac{450 \times 60}{100} = 270$$

 Qualified candidates from state P in 2007

$$= \frac{600 \times 43}{100} = 258$$

 Required Difference = $270 - 258 = 12$
34. (4) Number of qualified candidates from state Q in year 2008 and 2009 and 2010

$$= 3 \times 210 = 630$$

 Number of qualified candidates from state Q in year 2008 and 2009

$$= \frac{60 \times 280}{100} + \frac{50 \times 550}{100}$$

$$= 168 + 275 = 443$$

$$\therefore \text{Number of qualified candidates from state Q in 2010} = 630 - 443 = 187$$
35. (3) Number of qualified candidates from state P in 2009

$$= \frac{480 \times 70}{100} = 336$$

$$\therefore \text{Number of qualified candidates in 2010}$$

$$= \frac{336}{14} \times 9 = 216$$

Hence there are 216 qualified candidates from state P in 2010.

36. (5) $\frac{\sqrt{575}}{x} \times (14.98)^2 = 450$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{24}{x} \times 225 = 450$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{24 \times 225}{450} = 12$$

37. (5) $(30.01)^2 - (19.98)^2 - ? = 21.81^2$

$$= 900 - 400 - ? = 484$$

$$\Rightarrow -? = 484 + 400 - 900 = -16$$

$$\Rightarrow ? = 16$$

38. (2) $820.15 + 2379.85 + 140.01 \times 4.998$

$$= 820 + 2380 + 140 \times 5$$

$$= 3200 + 700 = 3900$$

39. (3) $39.97\% \text{ of } 649.8 \div 13.05 = 45.12 - ?$

$$= 40\% \text{ of } 650 \div 13 = 45 - ?$$

$$= \frac{40}{100} \times \frac{650}{13} = 45 - ?$$

$$= 20 = 45 - ?$$

$$\Rightarrow ? = 25$$

40. (4) $674.87 + 59.98 \div 35.02 = ?$

$$= (675 + 60) \div 35 = 21$$

41. (2) People who travel by train B on Friday

$$= \frac{200 \times 120}{100} = 240$$

$$\therefore \text{Required ratio} = 240 : 320 = 3 : 4$$

42. (4) Required difference

$$= (350 + 270) - (200 + 170)$$

$$= 620 - 370 = 250$$

43. (3) Required average

$$= \frac{240 + 210 + 140 + 230}{4} = \frac{820}{4} = 205$$

44. (2) Required percentage decrease

$$= \frac{350 - 210}{350} \times 100 = \frac{14000}{350} = 40\%$$

45. (2) People who travel by both trains :

$$\text{Sunday} \Rightarrow 270 + 310 = 580$$

$$\text{Wednesday} \Rightarrow 140 + 120 = 260$$

\therefore Required percent

$$= \left(\frac{580 - 260}{260} \right) \times 100 = \frac{32000}{260} = 123$$

46. (3) Amount invested in scheme A = Rs. x (let)

\therefore Amount invested in scheme B

$$= \text{Rs. } (6100 - x)$$

According to the question,

$$P_1 \left[\left(1 + \frac{R}{100} \right)^{T_1} - 1 \right] = \frac{P_2 R_2 T_2}{100}$$

$$\Rightarrow x \left[\left(1 + \frac{10}{100} \right)^2 - 1 \right]$$

$$= \frac{(6100 - x) \times 10 \times 4}{100}$$

$$\Rightarrow x \left[\left(\frac{11}{10} \right)^2 - 1 \right] = \frac{4(6100 - x)}{10}$$

$$\Rightarrow x \left(\frac{121 - 100}{100} \right) = \frac{4(6100 - x)}{10}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{21x}{100} = \frac{24400 - 4x}{10}$$

$$\Rightarrow 21x = 244000 - 40x$$

$$\Rightarrow 21x + 40x = 244000$$

$$\Rightarrow 61x = 244000$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{244000}{61} = \text{Rs. } 4000$$

47. (4) Let C.P. of each orange be Rs. 100.

$$\therefore \text{Number of oranges} = \frac{1200}{100} = 12$$

According to the question,
S.P. of 12 oranges

$$= \frac{1200 \times 110}{100} = \text{Rs.}1320$$

4 oranges are sold on 20% loss.

$$\therefore \text{Their S.P.} = \frac{400 \times 80}{100} = \text{Rs.}320$$

\therefore Required S.P. of remaining 8 oranges
 $= 1320 - 320 = \text{Rs.} 1000$

\therefore Required profit percent

$$= \left(\frac{1000 - 800}{800} \right) \times 100 = 25\%$$

48. (5) Bob's present age = x years (let)
 \therefore Abby's present age = $(x + 8)$ years
 According to the question,
 After 4 years

$$\frac{x+4}{x+12} = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$\Rightarrow 5x + 20 = 4x + 48$$

$$\Rightarrow 5x - 4x = 48 - 20$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 28 \text{ years}$$

49. (3) I. $2x^2 + 19x + 45 = 0$

$$\Rightarrow 2x^2 + 10x + 9x + 45 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x(x+5) + 9(x+5) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (2x+9)(x+5) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x = -\frac{9}{2} \text{ or, } -5$$

II. $2y^2 + 11y + 12 = 0$

$$2y^2 + 3y + 8y + 12 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow y(2y+3) + 4(2y+3) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (y+4)(2y+3) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow y = -4 \text{ or, } -\frac{3}{2}$$

Clearly $x < y$

50. (3) I. $3x^2 - 13x + 12 = 0$

$$\Rightarrow 3x^2 - 4x - 9x + 12 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x(3x-4) - 3(3x-4) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (x-3)(3x-4) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 3 \text{ or, } \frac{4}{3}$$

II. $2y^2 - 15y + 28 = 0$

$$\Rightarrow 2y^2 - 7y - 8y + 28 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow y(2y-7) - 4(2y-7) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (y-4)(2y-7) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow y = 4 \text{ or, } \frac{7}{2}$$

clearly, $x < y$

52 (2) I. $6x^2 + 19x + 15 = 0$

$$\Rightarrow 6x^2 + 9x + 10x + 15 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 3x(2x+3) + 5(2x+3) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (2x+3)(3x+5) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x = -\frac{3}{2} \text{ or, } -\frac{5}{3}$$

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

$$\Rightarrow 3y^2 + 6y + 5y + 10 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 3y(y+2) + 5(y+2) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (3y+5)(y+2) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow y = -\frac{5}{3} \text{ or, } -2$$

Clearly $x \geq y$

53. (4) I. $2x^2 - 11x + 15 = 0$

$$\Rightarrow 2x^2 - 6x - 5x + 15 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x(x-3) - 5(x-3) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (2x-5)(x-3) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{5}{2} \text{ or, } 3$$

II. $2y^2 - 11y + 14 = 0$

$$\Rightarrow 2y^2 - 4y - 7y + 14 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2y(y-2) - 7(y-2) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (2y-7)(y-2) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \frac{7}{2} \text{ or } 2$$

54. (3) Ratio of the equivalent capitals of A, B and C for 1 month

$$= (12 \times 4) : (6 \times 8) : (5 \times 8)$$

$$= 48 : 48 : 40 = 6 : 6 : 5$$

$$\text{Sum of ratios} = 6 + 6 + 5 = 17$$

If total annual profit be rs. x , then A's share - C's share = 250

$$\Rightarrow \frac{6x}{17} - \frac{5x}{17} = 250$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x}{17} = 250$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 17 \times 250 = \text{Rs.} 4250$$

55. (5) Let distance between A and B be x km. (let)

Difference of time = $48 + 15 = 63$ minutes

$$= \frac{63}{60} \text{ hours}$$

According to the question,

$$\frac{x}{5} - \frac{x}{8} = \frac{63}{60} \Rightarrow \frac{8x - 5x}{40} = \frac{63}{60}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{3x}{2} = 21 \Rightarrow 3x = 2 \times 21$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{2 \times 21}{3} = 14 \text{ km.}$$

56. (1) \therefore 28 men do 1 work in 15 days.

\therefore Time taken by 30 men

$$= \frac{15 \times 28}{30} = 14 \text{ days}$$

\therefore 15 women do the work in 24 days.

\therefore Time taken by 18 women

$$\therefore \text{Required ratio} = \frac{1}{14} : \frac{1}{20}$$

$$= 20 : 14 = 10 : 7$$

57. (1) In initial mixture of the vessel.

Milk : Water = $80 : 18 = 40 : 9$

In 49 litres of mixture

Milk = 40 litres

Water = 9 litres

Let $2x$ litres of milk and x litres of water be added.

According to the question,

$$\frac{40 + 2x}{9 + x} = \frac{4}{1}$$

$$\Rightarrow 36 + 4x = 40 + 2x$$

$$\Rightarrow 4x - 2x = 40 - 36$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x = 4 \Rightarrow x = 2 \text{ litres}$$

\therefore Milk added = 4 litres

58. (3) Let initial amount be Rs. x .

$$\therefore A \Rightarrow \frac{x}{2} + 40$$

$$B \Rightarrow \frac{3x}{8} - 120$$

\therefore C's share

$$= x - \frac{x}{2} - 40 - \frac{3x}{8} + 120$$

$$= x - \frac{x}{2} - \frac{3x}{8} + 80$$

$$= \frac{8x - 4x - 3x}{8} + 80$$

$$= \frac{x}{8} + 80$$

According to the question,

$$\frac{x}{8} + 80 = 200$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x}{8} = 200 - 80 = 120$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 120 \times 8 = \text{Rs.} 960$$

59. (5) The pattern is :

$$123 + 1 \times 17 = 123 + 17 = 140$$

$$140 - 2 \times 17 = 140 - 34 = 106$$

$$106 + 3 \times 17 = 106 + 51 = 157$$

$$157 - 4 \times 17 = 157 - 68 = 89$$

$$89 + 5 \times 17 = 89 + 85 = \boxed{174}$$

60. (3) The pattern is :

$$\frac{190}{2} - 1 = 95 - 1 = 94$$

$$\frac{94}{2} - 1 = 47 - 1 = 46$$

$$\frac{46}{2} - 1 = 23 - 1 = 22$$

$$\frac{22}{2} - 1 = 11 - 1 = \boxed{10}$$

$$\frac{10}{2} - 1 = 5 - 1 = 4$$

61. (5) The pattern is :

$$320 - 12 \times 1 = 308$$

$$308 - 12 \times 2 = 308 - 24 = 284$$

$$284 - 24 \times 2 = 284 - 48 = 236$$

$$236 - 48 \times 2 = 236 - 96 = 140$$

$$140 - 96 \times 2 = 140 - 192 = \boxed{-52}$$

62. (5) The pattern is :

$$3 \times 1 + 1 = 3 + 1 = 4$$

$$4 \times 2 + 1 = 8 + 1 = 9$$

$$9 \times 3 + 1 = 27 + 1 = 28$$

$$28 \times 4 + 1 = 112 + 1 = 113$$

$$113 \times 5 + 1 = 565 + 1 = \boxed{566}$$

63. (3) The pattern is :

$$8 \times \frac{1}{2} = 4$$

$$4 \times \frac{3}{2} = 6$$

$$6 \times \frac{5}{2} = 15$$

$$15 \times \frac{7}{2} = \boxed{52.5}$$

$$52.5 \times \frac{9}{2} = 236.25$$

64. (1) Let the radius of the base of cylinder = r cm. and height = h cm.
According to the question

$$\frac{2\pi rh + 2\pi r^2}{2\pi rh} = \frac{5}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2\pi r(h+r)}{2\pi rh} = \frac{5}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{h+r}{h} = \frac{5}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow 5h = 4h + 4r$$

$$\Rightarrow h = 4r$$

$$\Rightarrow r = \frac{h}{4}$$

$$\therefore 2\pi rh = 1232$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 \times \frac{22}{7} \times \frac{h}{4} \times h = 1232$$

$$\Rightarrow h^2 = \frac{1232 \times 7 \times 4}{2 \times 22} = 784$$

$$\Rightarrow h = \sqrt{784} = 28 \text{ cm}$$

Solutions for 66-67

65. (2) Total number of balls in the bag
= $3 + 5 + 7 = 15$

One ball is taken out.

\therefore Total possible outcomes = 15

Total favourable outcomes = selection of 1 ball out of 10 balls = 10

\therefore Required probability

$$= \frac{10}{15} = \frac{2}{3}$$

• R and U are husband and wife respectively

• U is mother of L and D

• U's daughter is L.

• D and J are husband and wife and K is their son.

• F is mother of J.

66. (4) As F is mother of J and J is wife of D, so D is son-in-law of F.

67. (2) R is grandfather of K.

Solutions for 68 - 70

• $S > T, R$

• $U > Q > P$

- As R does not have least number of offices so it is T having least number of offices.
The final arrangement is

$U > Q > P > S > R > T$
 $\downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow$
 23 \quad 12 \quad 5

68. (3) R has the second least number of offices.
 69. (4) P has number of offices more than 12 and less than 23.
 So, 18 is that number which is divisible by both 2 and 3.
 70. (5) R has more than 5 but less than 12 offices.

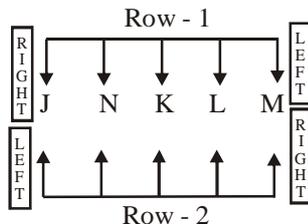
Solutions 71 – 75

The final arrangement can be made as

Month	Person	Fruit
January	V	Apple
February	U	Papaya
March	Q	Litchi
June	R	Grapes
August	P	Banana
October	T	Orange
December	S	Mango

71. (4) S has a seminar in December.
 72. (5) V has seminar in January and R has a seminar in June.
 73. (3) Two persons U and Q have a seminar between V and R.
 74. (2) The relation is of the person and the fruit liked by the other person who has the seminar immediately after the first person, so in this way U likes litchi.
 75. (1) U likes papaya.

(76 - 80) :



76. (2) V is facing N.
 77. (4) M faces one of the immediate neighbours of Z.
 L is an immediate neighbour of M.
 Two persons - L and K - sit between M and N.
 78. (1) K is facing X.
 79. (3) Z is to the immediate left of Y.
 80. (5) Except N, all others sit at the extreme ends of the rows.

(81 - 85) :

- (i) All races are sprints → Universal Affirmative (A-type)
 (ii) Some races are contests → Particular Affirmative (I-type)
 (iii) No bank is a locker → Universal Negative (E-type)
 (iv) Some banks are not lockers → Particular Negative (O-type)

81. (2) Some contests are races.

\longleftrightarrow
 All races are sprints.
 $I + A \Rightarrow I$ -type of Conclusion
 "Some contests are sprints".
 This is Conclusion I.

82. (1) No locker is a bank.

\longleftrightarrow
 All banks are stores.
 $E + A \Rightarrow O_1$ -type of Conclusion
 "Some stores are not lockers."
 All banks are stores.

\longleftrightarrow
 No store is a panel.
 $A + E \Rightarrow E$ -type of Conclusion
 "Some stores are not lockers".
 All banks are stores.

\longleftrightarrow
 No store is a panel.
 $A + E \Rightarrow E$ -type of Conclusion
 "No bank is a panel".
 Conclusion II is the converse of it.

(83 - 84) :

Some hits are strikes.



No strike is raid.

$I + E \Rightarrow O$ -type of Conclusion

“Some hits are not raids”. (P)

All attacks are raids.



No raid is a strike.

$A + E \Rightarrow E$ -type of Conclusion

“No attack is a strike”. (Q)

No attack is a strike.



Some strikes are hits.

$E + I \Rightarrow O_1$ -type of Conclusion

“Some hits are not attacks”. (R)

83. (3) Conclusion I is the Conclusion (P).
Venn diagrams of
“Some strikes are hits”:

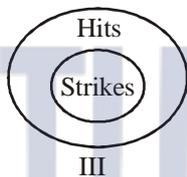
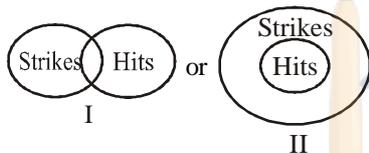


Diagram II supports the Conclusion II.

84. (3) Conclusion I is the Conclusion (Q).
Venn diagrams of “Some hits are not attacks”.

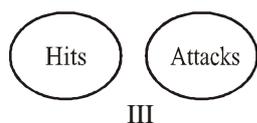
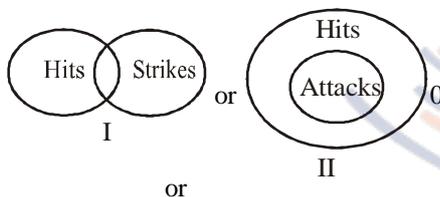


Diagram II supports the Conclusion II.

85. (2) Some formulae are equations.



All equations are terms.

$I + A \Rightarrow I$ -type of Conclusion

“Some formulae are terms”.

All equations are terms.



All terms are symbols.

$A + A \Rightarrow A$ -type of Conclusion

“All equations are symbols”.

This is Conclusion I.

Some formulae are terms.



All terms are symbols.

$I + A \Rightarrow I$ -type of Conclusion

“Some formulae are symbols”.

(86 - 90) :

festival for woman only → pa ge bo xu
provide peace to women → wr dl nj ge
women like to celebrate → ge et fx wr
celebrate peace in festival → dl bo sv ct

86. (3) provide \Rightarrow nj

The code for ‘idea’ may be ‘hy’.

87. (1) celebrate \Rightarrow ct

88. (2) pa \Rightarrow for/only

89. (5) women \Rightarrow ge

90. (4) peace \Rightarrow dl

to \Rightarrow wr

mind \Rightarrow zg

Similarly,

mind \Rightarrow zg

in \Rightarrow sv

festival \Rightarrow bo

(91 - 92) :

$S \leq L < I \ P \geq E > R$

$L > Q$

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

91. (3) Conclusions :

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

92. (5) **Conclusions :**

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

(93 – 94) :

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

93. (5) **Conclusions :**

- I. $T \geq D$: True
- II. $R > S$: Not True

94. (5) **Conclusions :**

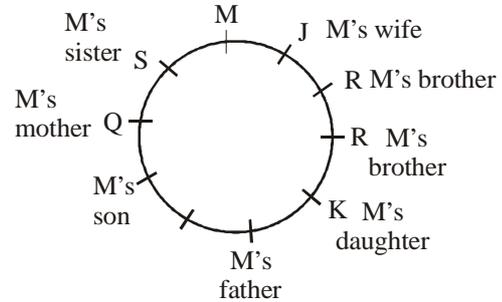
- I. $J > E$: Not True
 - II. $J = E$: Not True
- J is either greater than or equal to E.
Therefore, either Conclusion I or Conclusion II is true.

95. (1) $A \geq B > C \leq D \leq E < F$

Conclusions :

- I. $A \geq E$: Not True
- II. $C < F$: True

(96 - 100) :



- 96. (2) M sits second to the right of R.
- 97. (3) L is an immediate neighbour of K.
- 98. (5) R sits to the immediate left of M's wife.
K is an immediate neighbour of L.
M sits second to the left of Q.
S is daughter of L.
- 99. (4) K is niece of R.
- 100. (1) J is the wife of M.

