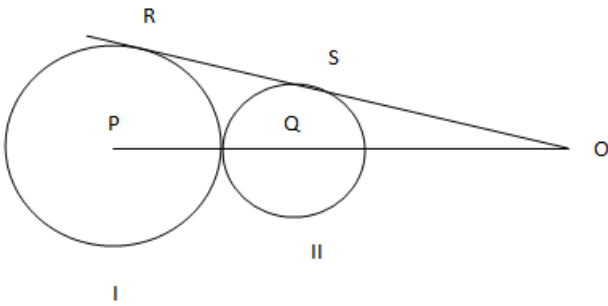


CAT 2004

Quant

Instructions [1 - 3]

Directions for the following three questions: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below



In the adjoining figure I and II are circles with centres P and Q respectively, The two circles touch each other and have common tangent that touches them at points R and S respectively. This common tangent meets the line joining P and Q at O. The diameters of I and II are in the ratio 4: 3. It is also known that the length of PO is 28 cm.

1. What is the ratio of the length of PQ to that of QO?

[CAT 2004]

- A 1 : 4
- B 1 : 3
- C 3 : 8
- D 3 : 4

Answer: B

Explanation:

Triangles PRO and QSO are similar.

$$PR/QS = 4/3.$$

$$\text{Therefore, } PO/QO = 4/3 \Rightarrow$$

Let the radius of 2 circles be $4R$ and $3R$ respectively.

$$28/(28-7R) = 4/3$$

$$4-R = 3$$

$$R = 1$$

$$\text{Required ratio of } PQ/QO = (4R+3R)/(28-7R) = 7R/(28-7R) = 7/21 = 1:3$$

2. What is the radius of the circle II?

[CAT 2004]

- A 2 cm
- B 3 cm

C 4 cm

D 5 cm

Answer: B

Explanation:

Let the radius of circles I and II be $4R$ and $3R$ respectively.

Triangles PRO and QSO are similar.

$$PR/QS = 4/3.$$

Therefore, $PO/QO = PR/QS$

$$\Rightarrow PO/QO = 4/3$$

$$\Rightarrow 28/(28-7R) = 4/3$$

$$\Rightarrow 4-R = 3$$

$$\Rightarrow R = 1$$

Radius of smaller circle = $3R = 3$

3. The length of SO is

[CAT 2004]

A $8\sqrt{3}$ cm

B $10\sqrt{3}$ cm

C $12\sqrt{3}$ cm

D $14\sqrt{3}$ cm

Answer: C

Explanation:

Triangles PRO and QSO are similar.

$$PR/QS = 4/3.$$

Therefore, $PO/QO = 4/3 \Rightarrow$

Let the radius of 2 circles be $4R$ and $3R$ respectively.

$$28/(28-7R) = 4/3$$

$$4-R = 3$$

$$R = 1$$

$$\text{Therefore, } SO = \sqrt{21^2 - 3^2} = \sqrt{432} = 12\sqrt{3} \text{ cm}$$

Instructions [4 - 5]

Directions for the following two questions:

Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

$$f_1(x) = x \text{ if } 0 \leq x \leq 1 \quad f_1(x) = 1 \text{ if } x > 1 \quad f_1(x) = 0 \text{ otherwise}$$

$$f_2(x) = f_1(-x) \text{ for all } x$$

$$f_3(x) = -f_2(x) \text{ for all } x$$

$$f_4(x) = f_3(-x) \text{ for all } x$$

4. How many of the following products are necessarily zero for every x :

$$f_1(x)f_2(x), f_2(x)f_3(x), f_2(x)f_4(x)$$

A 0

B 1

C 2

D 3

Answer: C

Explanation:

Checking for different values of x . Suppose $x = -0.5$ we get

$$f_1(x)f_2(x) = 0 * 0.5 = 0$$

$$f_2(x)f_4(x) = 0.5 * 0 = 0.$$

But $f_2(x)f_3(x)$ is not equal to zero.

Hence two functions are necessarily equal to zero and two products given above are equal to zero.

5. Which of the following is necessarily true?

A $f_4(x) = f_1(x)$ for all x

B $f_1(x) = -f_3(-x)$ for all x

C $f_2(-x) = f_4(x)$ for all x

D $f_1(x) + f_3(x) = 0$ for all x

Answer: B

Explanation:

Relation between f_3 and f_1 would be

$$f_3(x) = -f_1(-x).$$

Put $x = -x$ we get

$$f_3(-x) = -f_1(x) \text{ so multiply by } -1 \text{ we get}$$

$$-f_3(-x) = f_1(x).$$

Instructions [6 - 7]

Directions for the following two questions: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

In an examination, there are 100 questions divided into three groups A, B and C such that each group contains at least one question. Each question in group A carries 1 mark, each question in group B carries 2 marks and each question in group C carries 3 marks. It is

known that the questions in group A together carry at least 60% of the total marks.

6. If group B contains 23 questions, then how many questions are there in group C?

- A 1
- B 2
- C 3
- D Cannot be determined

Answer: A

Explanation:

Group B contains 23 questions => Marks of group B = 46

Let the number of questions in A be x and in C be $77-x$.

Marks of group A = x

So, $x/(x+46+3*77-3x) \geq 60\%$

=> $5x \geq 3(277-2x)$

=> $11x \geq 831$

=> $x \geq 75.54$

=> $x = 76$ (min)

So, the possible number of questions in group C = 1.

7. If group C contains 8 questions and group B carries at least 20% of the total marks, which of the following best describes the number of questions in group B?

- A 11 or 12
- B 12 or 13
- C 13 or 14
- D 14 or 15

Answer: C

Explanation:

Let the number of questions in group B be x .

So, number of questions in group A = $92-x$

Marks of group B = $2x$

$2x/(92-x+2x+24) \geq 20\%$

=> $10x \geq 116+x$

=> $9x \geq 116$

=> $x \geq 12.88$

From the options, x can be 13 or 14

8. Two boats, traveling at 5 and 10 kms per hour, head directly towards each other. They begin at a distance of 20 kms from each other. How far apart are they (in kms) one minute before they collide.

- A 1/12
- B 1/6

C $1/4$

D $1/3$

Answer: C

Explanation:

The relative speed is $15 \text{ km/hr} = 15 \text{ km}/60 \text{ min} = 0.25 \text{ km/min} = 250 \text{ m/min}$.

Therefore, one minute before they collide, they are at a distance of 250m.

9. A rectangular sheet of paper, when halved by folding it at the mid point of its longer side, results in a rectangle, whose longer and shorter sides are in the same proportion as the longer and shorter sides of the original rectangle. If the shorter side of the original rectangle is 2, what is the area of the smaller rectangle?

[CAT 2004]

A $4\sqrt{2}$

B $2\sqrt{2}$

C $\sqrt{2}$

D None of the above

Answer: B

Explanation:

Let the longer side of the original rectangle be x . Therefore, breadth of the modified rectangle = $x/2$.

$\Rightarrow x:2 = 2:(x/2)$

$\Rightarrow x^2 = 8$

Area of smaller rectangle = $(x/2)*2 = x = 2\sqrt{2}$

10. If the sum of the first 11 terms of an arithmetic progression equals that of the first 19 terms, then what is the sum of the first 30 terms?

A 0

B -1

C 1

D Not unique

Answer: A

Explanation:

Sum of the first 11 terms = $11/2 (2a+10d)$

Sum of the first 19 terms = $19/2 (2a+18d)$

$\Rightarrow 22a+110d = 38a+342d \Rightarrow 16a = -232d$

$\Rightarrow 2a = -232/8 \text{ d} = -29d$

Sum of the first 30 terms = $15(2a+29d) = 0$

11. If a man cycles at 10 km/hr, then he arrives at a certain place at 1 p.m. If he cycles at 15 km/hr, he will arrive at the same place at 11 a.m. At what speed must he cycle to get there at noon?

- A 11 km/hr
- B 12 km/hr
- C 13 km/hr
- D 14 km/hr

Answer: B

Explanation:

Let the distance to be travelled be D.

In the first case, $D/10 = t$

In the second case, $D/15 = t-2$

$$\Rightarrow D/15 = D/10 - 2$$

$$\Rightarrow 2D = 3D - 60$$

$$\Rightarrow D = 60 \text{ km and } T = 6 \text{ hours}$$

Therefore, to get there at noon, he has to travel at $60/5 = 12$ km/hr

12. On January 1, 2004 two new societies S1 and S2 are formed, each n numbers. On the first day of each subsequent month, S1 adds b members while S2 multiplies its current numbers by a constant factor r. Both the societies have the same number of members on July 2, 2004. If $b = 10.5n$, what is the value of r?

- A 2.0
- B 1.9
- C 1.8
- D 1.7

Answer: A

Explanation:

According to given condition we have ,

$$n+6b = nr^6 \text{ and } b=10.5n ,$$

$$63n+n = nr^6$$

$$r^6 = 64$$

$$r = 2$$

13. If $f(x) = x^3 - 4x + p$, and $f(0)$ and $f(1)$ are of opposite signs, then which of the following is necessarily true

[CAT 2004]

- A $-1 < p < 2$

B $0 < p < 3$

C $-2 < p < 1$

D $-3 < p < 0$

Answer: B

Explanation:

$$f(1) = 1 - 4 + p = p - 3$$

$$f(0) = p$$

Since they are of opposite signs, $p(p-3) < 0$

$$\Rightarrow 0 < p < 3$$

14. Suppose n is an integer such that the sum of digits on n is 2, and $10^{10} < n < 10^{11}$. The number of different values of n is

A 11

B 10

C 9

D 8

Answer: A

Explanation:

The sum of digits should be 2. The possibilities are 1000000001, 1000000010, 10000000100, ... these 10 cases. Also additional 1 case where 20000000000. Hence option A.

15. A milkman mixes 20 litres of water with 80 litres of milk. After selling one-fourth of this mixture, he adds water to replenish the quantity that he had sold. What is the current proportion of water to milk?

[CAT 2004]

A 2 : 3

B 1 : 2

C 1 : 3

D 3 : 4

Answer: A

Explanation:

After selling $1/4$ th of the mixture, the remaining quantity of water is 15 liters and milk is 60 liters. So the milkman would add 25 liters of water to the mixture. The total amount of water now is 40 liters and milk is 60 liters. Therefore, the required ratio is 2:3.

$$2 + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots$$

16. Let $y =$. Then y equals?

A $\frac{\sqrt{11}+3}{2}$

B $\frac{\sqrt{11}-3}{2}$

C $\frac{\sqrt{15}+3}{2}$

D $\frac{\sqrt{15}-3}{2}$

Answer: D

Explanation:

$$y = \frac{2^{3+2^{1+2^{1+1}}}}{2^{3+y}}$$

which is equal to $y = \frac{2^{1+2^{1+2^{1+1}}}}{2^{3+y}}$ solving we get

$$y = \frac{3+y}{7+2y} \text{ we get}$$

$$2y^2 + 6y - 3 = 0.$$

Solution of this equation is $\frac{\sqrt{15}-3}{2}$.

17. **N** persons stand on the circumference of a circle at distinct points. Each possible pair of persons, not standing next to each other, sings a two-minute song one pair after the other. If the total time taken for singing is 28 minutes, what is N?

[CAT 2004]

A 5

B 7

C 9

D None of the above

Answer: B

Explanation:

Total number of pairs is ${}^N C_2$. Number of pairs standing next to each other = N. Therefore, number of pairs in question = ${}^N C_2 - N$
= $28/2 = 14$.

If N = 7,

$${}^7 C_2 - 7 = 21 - 7 = 14.$$

N = 7.

18. **A** father and his son are waiting at a bus stop in the evening. There is a lamp post behind them. The lamp post, the father and his son stand on the same straight line. The father observes that the shadows of his head and his son's head are incident at the same point on the ground. If the heights of the lamp post, the father and his son are 6 metres, 1.8 metres and 0.9 metres respectively, and the father is standing 2.1 metres away from the post then how far (in metres) is son standing from his father?

- A 0.9
- B 0.75
- C 0.6
- D 0.45

Answer: D

Explanation:

The three triangles are similar.

Let the distance of the tip of the shadow from the child be y . Let the child be standing at distance x from the father.

$$\text{So, } 6/(2.1+x+y) = 1.8/(x+y) = 0.9/y$$

$$\Rightarrow 2y = x+y \Rightarrow x = y$$

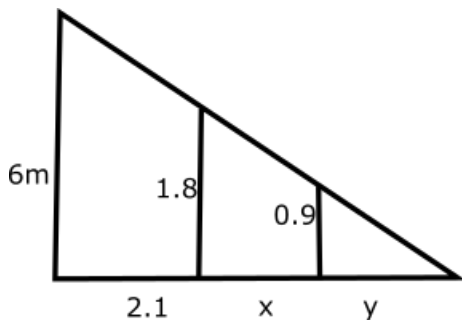
$$\Rightarrow 6/(2.1 + 2x) = 0.9/x$$

$$\Rightarrow 6x = 0.9*(2.1+2x)$$

$$\Rightarrow 6x = 1.89 + 1.8x$$

$$\Rightarrow 4.2x = 1.89$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 1.89/4.2 = 0.45$$



19. Let $f(x) = ax^2 - b|x|$, where a and b are constants. Then at $x = 0$, $f(x)$ is

[CAT 2004]

- A maximized whenever $a > 0$, $b > 0$
- B maximized whenever $a > 0$, $b < 0$
- C minimized whenever $a > 0$, $b > 0$
- D minimized whenever $a > 0$, $b < 0$

Answer: D

Explanation:

$$f(x) = ax^2 - b|x|. \text{ When } x = 0, f(x) = 0$$

When $a > 0$ and $b < 0$,

For $x > 0$, $f(x) = ax^2 - bx$, will be greater than 0 as $ax^2 > 0$ and $bx < 0$ as b is negative and x is positive.

For $x < 0$, $f(x) = ax^2 + bx$ will again be greater than 0 as $ax^2 > 0$ and $bx > 0$ as both b and x are negative.

Therefore, the function $f(x)$ is positive when $x < 0$ and when $x > 0$ but becomes 0 when $x = 0$.

Therefore, for $a > 0$ and $b < 0$, $f(x)$ will attain its minimum value at $x = 0$.

20. Each family in a locality has at most two adults, and no family has fewer than 3 children.

Considering all the families together, there are adults than boys, more boys than girls, and more girls than families.

Then the minimum possible number of families in the locality is

- A 4
- B 5
- C 2
- D 3

Answer: D

Explanation:

Consider 3 family. Let 1st one have 2 A, 1B and 2 G, 2nd one have 2 A, 2B and 1 G, 3rd one have 2 A, 2B and 1 G. SO total A-6, B - 5, g - 4, F - 3. Hence minimum is 3.

21. Let C be a circle with centre P_0 and AB be a diameter of C . Suppose P_1 is the mid point of the line segment P_0B , P_2 is the mid point of the line segment P_1B and so on. Let C_1, C_2, C_3, \dots be circles with diameters $P_0P_1, P_1P_2, P_2P_3, \dots$ respectively. Suppose the circles C_1, C_2, C_3, \dots are all shaded. The ratio of the area of the unshaded portion of C to that of the original circle is

- A 8 : 9
- B 9 : 10
- C 10 : 11
- D 11 : 12

Answer: D

Explanation:

Radius of the circles C_1, C_2, C_3, \dots would be in GP with $(R/4), (R/8), (R/16)$ and so on. Radii of circles are in the ratio 1:4.

Ratio of unshaded region to the ratio of original circle = $1 - \frac{\text{Ratio of shaded region}}{\text{Ratio of original circle}}$

$$= 1 - \frac{\pi r^2/16 + \pi r^2/64 + \dots}{\pi r^2} = 1 - \frac{1/16}{(1-1/4)} = 1 - 1/12 = \frac{11}{12} = 11:12$$

22. Consider the sequence of numbers a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots to infinity where $a_1 = 81.33$ and $a_2 = -19$ and $a_j = a_{j-1} - a_{j-2}$ for $j > 3$. What is the sum of the first 6002 terms of this sequence?

- A -100.33
- B -30.00
- C 62.33
- D 119.33

Answer: C

Explanation:

According to given conditions the terms are 81.33, -19, -100.33, -81.33, 19, 100.33, 81.33, -19,.. Hence the series repeats after every 6 terms . Also summation of these 6 terms is 0. Hence summation is 60002 terms will we sum of first 2 terms which is 62.33.

23. A sprinter starts running on a circular path of radius r metres. Her average speed (in metres/minute) is πr during the first 30 seconds, $\pi r/2$ during next one minute, $\pi r/4$ during next 2 minutes, $\pi r/8$ during next 4 minutes, and so on. What is the ratio of the time taken for the n th round to that for the previous round?

- A 4
- B 8
- C 16
- D 32

Answer: C

Explanation:

Let radius be 1 units and $p = 3.14$ or π . So circumference is $2 * \pi$.

According to given condition distance covered in first 1/2 mins = $\pi/2$ km, distance covered in next 1 min = $\pi/2$ km, distance covered in next 2 mins = $\pi/2$ km and finally distance covered in next 4 minutes = $\pi/2$ km.

Time taken to cover first round = $1/2 + 1 + 2 + 4 = 7.5$ minutes.

Now time taken to cover $\pi/2$ is in GP.

For the second round the time taken is = $8+16+32+64 = 120$

Ratio = $120/7.5 = 16$

24. Let $u = (\log_2 x)^2 - 6\log_2 x + 12$ where x is a real number. Then the equation $x^u = 256$, has

- A no solution for x
- B exactly one solution for x
- C exactly two distinct solutions for x
- D exactly three distinct solutions for x

Answer: B

Explanation:

$$x^u = 256$$

Taking log to the base 2 on both the sides,

$$u * \log_2 x = \log_2 256$$

$$\Rightarrow [(\log_2 x)^2 - 6\log_2 x + 12] * \log_2 x = 8$$

$$(\log_2 x)^3 - 6(\log_2 x)^2 + 12\log_2 x = 8$$

Let $\log_2 x = t$

$$t^3 - 6t^2 + 12t - 8 = 0$$

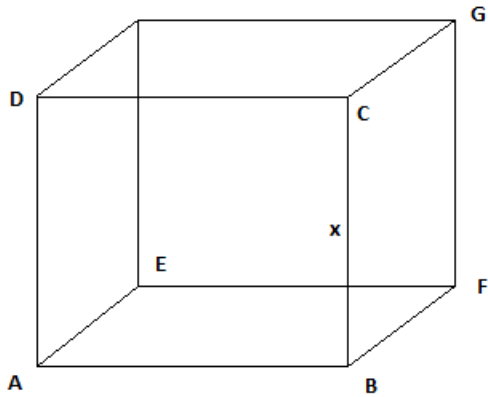
$$(t - 2)^3 = 0$$

Therefore, $\log_2 x = 2$

$\Rightarrow x = 4$ is the only solution

Hence, option B is the correct answer.

25. If the lengths of diagonals DF, AG and CE of the cube shown in the adjoining figure are equal to the three sides of a triangle, then the radius of the circle circumscribing that triangle will be?



- A equal to the side of the cube
- B $\sqrt{3}$ times the side of the cube
- C $1/\sqrt{3}$ times the side of the cube
- D impossible to find from the given information

Answer: A

Explanation:

Consider side of the cube as x .

So diagonal will be of length $\sqrt{3} * x$.

Now if diagonals are side of equilateral triangle we get area = $3 * \sqrt{3} * x^2 / 4$.

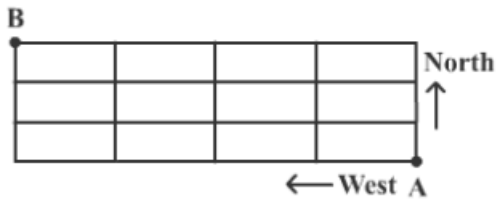
Also in a triangle

$$4 * \text{Area} * R = \text{Product of sides}$$

$$4 * 3 * \sqrt{3} * x^2 / 4 * R = 3 * \sqrt{3} * x^3$$

$$R = x$$

26. In the adjoining figure, the lines represent one-way roads allowing travel only northwards or only westwards. Along how many distinct routes can a car reach point B from point A?



- A 15
 B 35
 C 120
 D 336

Answer: B

Explanation:

The person has to take 3 steps north and 4 steps west, in whatever way he travels.

Total steps = 7, 3 north and 4 west.

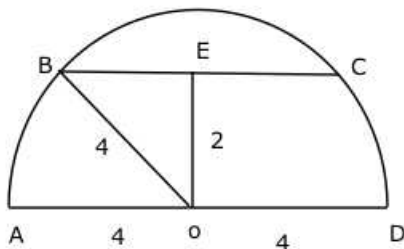
Number of ways = $7!/(4!3!) = 35$

27. On a semicircle with diameter AD, chord BC is parallel to the diameter. Further; AD and BC are separated by 2cm, while AD has length 8. What is the length of BC?

- A $2\sqrt{3}$
 B $4\sqrt{3}$
 C 8.6
 D None of the above

Answer: B

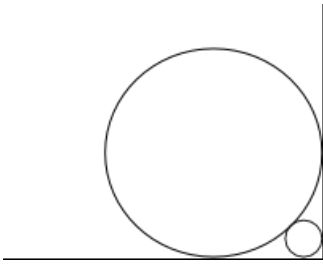
Explanation:



In the triangle BEO, $BE = \sqrt{4^2 - 2^2} = 2\sqrt{3}$

$\implies BC = 4\sqrt{3}$

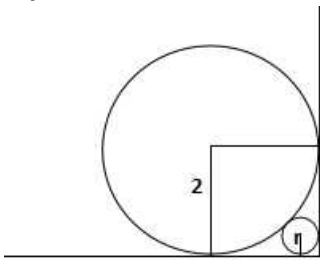
28. A circle with radius 2 is placed against a right angle. Another smaller circle is also placed as shown in the adjoining figure. What is the radius of the smaller circle?



- A $3 - 2\sqrt{2}$
- B $4 - 2\sqrt{2}$
- C $7 - 4\sqrt{2}$
- D $6 - 4\sqrt{2}$

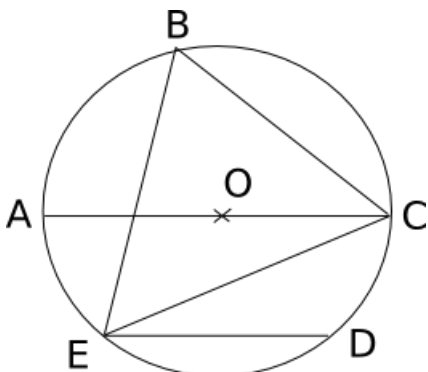
Answer: D

Explanation:



Using pythagoras we can find diagonal of small square shown in fig. = $2\sqrt{2}$. Now this is equal to $2 + r + \sqrt{2} * r$. Equating we get $r = 6 - 4\sqrt{2}$

29.



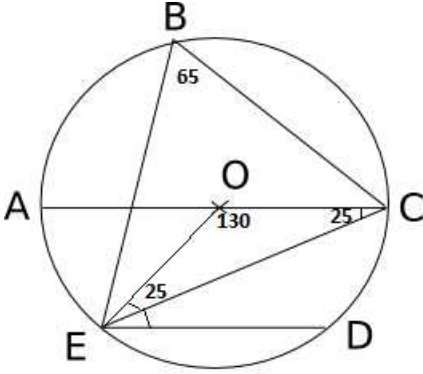
In the adjoining figure, chord ED is parallel to the diameter AC of the circle. If angle CBE = 65° , then what is the value of angle DEC?

- A 35
- B 55
- C 45

D 25

Answer: D

Explanation:



If $\angle EBC = 65$ then $\angle EOC = 130$ then $\angle OEC = \angle OCE = 25$. Now since OC and ED are parallel we have $\angle OCE = \angle OED = 25$. Hence option D.

30. The remainder, when $(15^{23} + 23^{23})$ is divided by 19, is

A 4

B 15

C 0

D 18

Answer: C

Explanation:

The remainder when 15^{23} is divided by 19 equals $(-4)^{23}$

The remainder when 23^{23} is divided by 19 equals 4^{23}

So, the sum of the two equals $(-4)^{23} + (4)^{23} = 0$

31. A new flag is to be designed with six vertical stripes using some or all of the colours yellow, green, blue and red. Then, the number of ways this can be done such that no two adjacent stripes have the same colour is

A 12×81

B 16×192

C 20×125

D 24×216

Answer: A

Explanation:

The number of ways of selecting a colour for the first stripe is 4. The number of ways of selecting a colour for the second stripe is 3.

Similarly, the number of ways of selecting colours for the third, fourth, fifth and sixth stripes are 3, 3, 3 and 3 respectively.

The total number of ways of selecting the colours is, therefore, $4 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 = 12 \times 81$.

32. If $\frac{a}{b+c} = \frac{b}{a+c} = \frac{c}{b+a} = r$, then r cannot take any value except

- A $1/2$
- B -1
- C $1/2$ or -1
- D $-1/2$ or -1

Answer: C

Explanation:

$$a = r(b+c)$$

$$b = r(a+c)$$

$$c = r(a+b)$$

On adding all the equations,

$$a+b+c = 2r(a+b+c)$$

$$\text{If } r = 1/2, a+b+c = a+b+c \text{ (valid)}$$

$$\text{If } r = -1, a+b+c = -2(a+b+c) \Rightarrow a+b+c = 0 \Rightarrow b+c = -a \text{ and } a/(b+c) = a/(-a) = -1 \text{ (valid)}$$

So, r can take the values $1/2$ or -1

33. **Karan and Arjun run a 100-meter race, where Karan beats Arjun 10 metres. To do a favour to Arjun, Karan starts 10 metres behind the starting line in a second 100 metre race. They both run at their earlier speeds. Which of the following is true in connection with the second race?**

- A Karan and Arjun reach the finishing line simultaneously.
- B Arjun beats Karan by 1 metre
- C Arjun beats Karan by 11 metres.
- D Karan beats Arjun by 1 metre.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The speeds of Karan and Arjun are in the ratio 10:9. Let the speeds be $10s$ and $9s$.

$$\text{Time taken by Karan to cover } 110 \text{ m} = 110/10s = 11/s$$

$$\text{Time taken by Arjun to cover } 100 \text{ m} = 100/9s = 11.11/s$$

Therefore, Karan reaches the finish line before Arjun. From the options, the only possible answer is d).

34. **In NutsAndBolts factory, one machine produces only nuts at the rate of 100 nuts per minute and needs to be cleaned for 5 minutes after production of every 1000 nuts.**

Another machine produces only bolts at the rate of 75 bolts per minute and needs to be cleaned for 10 minutes after production of every 1500 bolts. If both the machines start production at the same time, what is the minimum duration required for producing 9000 pairs of nuts and bolts?

- A 130 minutes
- B 135 minutes
- C 170 minutes
- D 180 minutes

Answer: C

Explanation:

Machine A takes 15 min to produce 1000 nuts with clean time. machine b takes 30 min to make 1500 nuts with clean time . So B is slower. So with B 900 nuts will be made in 180 mins but at last round cleaning time of 10 min no need to count hence 170 mins

35. The total number of integers pairs (x, y) satisfying the equation $x + y = xy$ is

- A 0
- B 1
- C 2
- D None of the above

Answer: C

Explanation:

$$xy = x + y$$

$$\Rightarrow xy - x - y = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow xy - x - y + 1 = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow (x - 1)(y - 1) = 1$$

\Rightarrow Both $x - 1$ and $y - 1$ have to be equal to 1 or -1.

So, values taken by (x,y) are $(2,2)$ and $(0,0)$.

\Rightarrow 2 solutions

Data Interpretation

Instructions [36 - 39]

Directions for the following four questions: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

The Dean's office recently scanned student results into the central computer system. When their character reading software cannot read something, it leaves the space blank. The scanner output read as follows:

Name	Finance	Marketing	Statistics	Strategy	Operations	GPA
Aparna		B	F			1.4
Bikas	D	D	F	F		
Chandra		D	A	F	F	2.4
Deepak	A	B		D	D	3.2
Fazal	D	F		B	D	2.4
Gowri	C	C	A		B	3.8
Hari		B	A		D	2.8
Ismet			B		A	
Jagdeep	A	A	B		C	3.8
Kunal	F		A	F	F	1.8
Leena	B	A		B	F	3.2
Manab			A	B	B	
Nisha	A	D	B	A	F	3.6
Osman	C		B	B	A	4.6
Preeti	F	D		D		3.2
Rahul	A	C	A		F	4.2
Sameer		C	F	B		
Tara	B					2.4
Utkarsh			F	C	A	3.0
Vipul	A		C	C	F	2.4

In the grading system, A, B, C, D, and F grades fetch 6, 4, 3, 2, and 0 grade points respectively. The Grade Point Average (GPA) is the arithmetic mean of the grade points obtained in the five subjects. For example Nisha's GPA is $(6 + 2 + 4 + 6 + 0) / 5 = 3.6$. Some additional facts are also known about the students' grades. These are

- (i) Vipul obtained the same grade in Marketing as Aparna obtained in Finance and Strategy.
- (ii) Fazal obtained the same grade in Strategy as Utkarsh did in Marketing.
- (iii) Tara received the same grade in exactly three courses.

36. What grade did Preeti obtain in Statistics?

- A A
- B B
- C C
- D D

Answer: A

Explanation:

Let preeti obtain x and y in statistics and operation respectively. Now we know that $GPA = 3.2$.

So $(x+y+2+2) = 16$.

So $x+y = 12$. for this only one value is possible $x=y=6$.

So A grade.

37. In operations, Tara could have received the same grade as

- A Ismet
- B Hari
- C Jagdeep

D Manab

Answer: D

Explanation:

Since tara received the same grade in exactly 3 subjects , only one possibility is getting B in 3 subjects and F in other 2. So in operation her grade would be either B or F. Among options only manab has B in operations . hence option D.

38. **In Strategy, Gowri's grade point was higher than that obtained by**

A Fazal

B Hari

C Nisha

D Rahul

Answer: B

Explanation:

Knowing the GPA we can find gawris grade in strategy as

$16 + x = 19$; $x = 3$. So her grade was C.

Now considering hari's grade $12 + x + y = 14$; so $x + y = 2$.

So he must have got D or F in strategy. Hence in Strategy, Gowri's grade point was higher than that obtained by hari.

39. **What grade did Utkarsh obtain in Finance?**

A B

B C

C D

D F

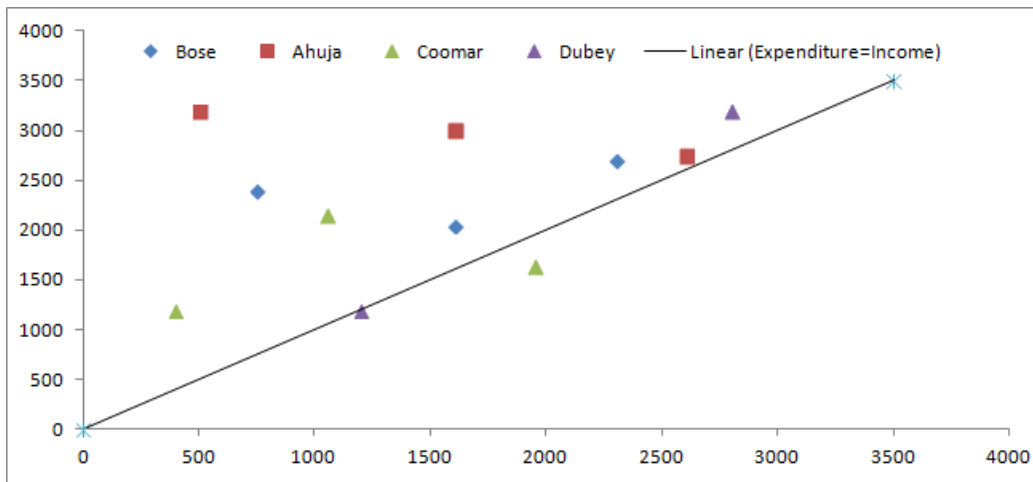
Answer: C

Explanation:

Considering utkarsh's grades we get , $x + y = 6$. So possibilities of his missing grades are (4,2) or (6,0). Now according to given condition, his grades in marketing are same as faizal's in strategy and faizal got grade B in strategy . hence utkarsh got 4 in marketing and 2 in finance i.e. grade D . Hence option C.

Instructions [40 - 43]

Directions for the following four questions: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.



The data points in the figure below represent monthly income and expenditure data of individual members of the Ahuja family, the Bose family, the Coomar family, and the Dubey family.

The X axis represents Expenditure and the Y axis represents the Income of the individual members.

For these questions, savings is defined as Savings = Income - Expenditure

40. Which family has the lowest average income?

- A Ahuja
- B Bose
- C Coomar
- D Dubey

Answer: C

Explanation:

Since the Y-axis gives the income, to find minimum average income see if any family has income in different months as below as possible in the graph.

From the graph we can see that coomar has lowest average income. Hence option C.

41. Which family has the highest average expenditure?

- A Ahuja
- B Bose
- C Coomar
- D Dubey

Answer: D

Explanation:

Since X axis gives expenditure we have to see if average is as right as possible. Average expenditure of dubey family is rightmost. Hence, option D.

42. Which family has the lowest average savings?

- A Ahuja

- B** Bose
- C** Coomar
- D** Dubey

Answer: D

Explanation:

From the graph we can clearly make out that for dubey family in both the months income is nearly equal to expenditure, thus they have lowest savings.

43. The highest amount of savings accrues to a member of which family?

- A** Ahuja
- B** Bose
- C** Coomar
- D** Dubey

Answer: A

Explanation:

To have highest amount of savings, income should be high and expenditure should be low. For ahuja family the gap is highest . Hence they have highest amount of savings

Instructions [44 - 47]

Directions for the following four questions: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

Number of Visitors				Number of Visitors			
	Day				Day		
Country	1	2	3	University	1	2	3
Canada	2	0	0	University 1	1	0	0
Netherlands	1	1	0	University 2	2	0	0
India	1	2	0	University 3	0	1	0
UK	2	0	2	University 4	0	0	2
USA	1	0	1	University 5	1	0	0
				University 6	1	0	1
				University 7	2	0	0
				University 8	0	2	0

Prof. Singh has been tracking the number of visitors to his homepage? His service provider has provided him with the following data on the country of origin of the visitors and the university they belong to.

44. To which country does University 5 belong?

- A** India or Netherlands but not USA
- B** India or USA but not Netherlands
- C** Netherlands or USA but not India
- D** India or USA but not UK

Answer: A

Explanation:

On day 3,

2 people were from university 4 and 1 person was from university 6.

2 people were from UK and 1 person was from USA.

Hence University 4 = UK

and University 6 = USA

On day 2,

1 person was from university 3 and 2 people were from university 8.

1 person was from the Netherlands and 2 people were from India.

Hence, University 3 = Netherlands

University 8 = India

On day 1,

1 person was from University 1

1 person was from University 5

2 persons were from university 2

2 people were from university 7.

1 person was from India

1 person was from the Netherlands

2 persons were from Canada

2 persons were from the UK.

Hence University 1 can be from India/ Netherlands

University 5 can be from Netherlands/ India

University 2 can be from UK/ Canada

University 7 can be from Canada/ UK.

According to given conditions there are following possibilities of university belonging from specific country .

University 1	India / Netherland
University 2	Canada/UK
University 3	Netherland
University 4	UK
University 5	India / Netherland
University 6	USA
University 7	Canada/UK
University 8	India

We can clearly make out that University 5 belongs to India or Netherlands but not USA. Hence option A.

45. **University 1 can belong to**

A UK

B Canada

C Netherlands

D USA

Answer: C

Explanation:

According to given conditions there are following possibilities of university belonging from specific country .

University 1	India / Netherland
University 2	Canada
University 3	Netherland
University 4	UK
University 5	Netherland / India
University 6	USA
University 7	UK
University 8	India

We can see that University 1 can belong to Netherlands out of the given options.

46. Which among the listed countries can possibly host three of the eight listed universities?

A None

B Only UK

C Only India

D Both India and UK

Answer: A

Explanation:

According to given conditions there are following possibilities of university belonging from specific country .

University 1	India / Netherland
University 2	Canada
University 3	Netherland
University 4	UK
University 5	Netherland / India
University 6	USA
University 7	UK
University 8	India

Thus we can see that no country can possibly host three of the eight listed universities.

47. Visitors from how many universities from UK visited Prof. Singh's homepage in the three days?

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer: B

Explanation:

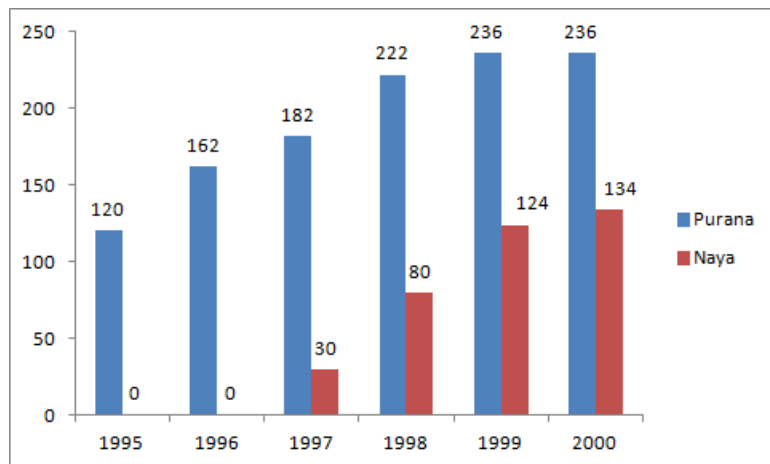
On day 3, there were 2 visitors from UK and 1 from USA. On the same day, the site was visited by 2 persons from University 4 and 1 from University 6. So University 4 is located in UK and University 6 is in USA. Similar reasoning for day 2 gives us the conclusion that University 3 is located in Netherlands and University 8 is in India. On day 1, the number of visitors from USA is 1 and that from University 6 is 1. University 6 is in USA (derived above), which implies no other university is in USA. The number of visitors from India on day 1 is 1. Also, no visitor from University 8, which is in India has visited the site on day 1. This implies that one of University 1 and University 5 is in India and the other in Netherlands. A similar logic gives us that one of University 2 and University 6 is in UK and the other in Canada.

University 1	India / Netherland
University 2	Canada
University 3	Netherland
University 4	UK
University 5	Netherland / India
University 6	USA
University 7	UK
University 8	India

We can see that university 4 and university 7 from UK visited prof. Singh's homepage in the three days.

Instructions [48 - 51]

Directions for the following four questions: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.



Purana and Naya are two brands of kitchen mixer-grinders available in the local market. Purana is an old brand that was introduced in 1990, while Naya was introduced in 1997. For both these brands, 20% of the mixer-grinders bought in a particular year are disposed off as junk exactly two years later. It is known that 10 Purana mixer-grinders were disposed off in 1997. The following figures show the number of Purana and Naya mixer-grinders in operation from 1995 to 2000, as at the end of the year.

48. How many Naya mixer-grinders were purchased in 1999?

- A 44
- B 50
- C 55
- D 64

Answer: B

Explanation:

There were 30 Naya mixtures in 97' which will also work in 98', thus we have 50 new mixtures in 98'. Now in 99' 20% of 30 i.e. 6 are thrown in junk. So in 99' we have $24 + 50 = 74$ Naya mixtures of previous years. So Naya mixture grinder purchased in 99' is $124 - 74 = 50$.

50. Hence option b.

49. How many Naya mixer-grinders were disposed off by the end of 2000?

- A 10
- B 16
- C 22
- D Cannot be determined from the data

Answer: B

Explanation:

Number of Naya mixer-grinders were disposed off by the end of 1999 are 6 and at the end of 2000 are 10. So in total 16 naya mixer disposed off.

50. How many Purana mixer-grinders were disposed off in 2000?

- A 0
- B 5
- C 6
- D Cannot be determined from the data

Answer: D

Explanation:

Since 10 purana were disposed off in 1997, it means 50 new have been bought in 1995, which implies that 70 were already in use. The breakup of 70 purana cannot be determined. So the number of purana disposed in 2000 cannot be calculated.

51. How many Purana mixer-grinders were purchased in 1999?

- A 20
- B 23
- C 50
- D Cannot be determined from the data

Answer: A

Explanation:

Purana mixer-grinders were purchased in 1999 = $236 - 222 + \text{Disposed in 1999}$

= $236 - 222 + 20\%(\text{Purana mixer-grinders were purchased in 1997})$

= $236 - 222 + 20\%(182 - 162 + 10) = 236 - 222 + 6 = 20.$

Hence option D.

Instructions [52 - 55]

Directions for the following four questions: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

A study was conducted to ascertain the relative importance that employees in five different countries assigned to five different traits in their Chief Executive Officers. The traits were compassion (C), decisiveness (D), negotiation skills (N), public visibility (P), and vision (V). The level of dissimilarity between two countries is the maximum difference in the ranks allotted by the two countries to any of the five traits. The following table indicates the rank order of the five traits for each country.

	Country				
Rank	India	China	Japan	Malaysia	Thailand
1	C	N	D	V	V
2	P	C	N	D	C
3	N	P	C	P	N
4	V	D	V	C	P
5	D	V	P	N	D

52. Which of the following pairs of countries are most dissimilar?

- A China and Japan
- B India and China
- C Malaysia and Japan
- D Thailand and Japan

Answer: D

Explanation:

The maximum difference of the ranks between all traits is largest for Japan and Thailand which is 4. Hence option D.

53. Which of the following countries is least dissimilar to India?

- A China
- B Japan
- C Malaysia
- D Thailand

Answer: A

Explanation:

If we find maximum of difference in ranks for all traits between India and others we find that the difference is least for India and china with just 2 points. Hence china is least dissimilar to India.

54. Which amongst the following countries is most dissimilar to India?

- A China
- B Japan

C Malaysia

D Thailand

Answer: B

Explanation:

Maximum difference in ranks between Japan and India is 4 which is highest when compared to other countries. hence option B.

55. Three of the following four pairs of countries have identical levels of dissimilarity. Which pair is the odd one out?

A Malaysia and China

B China and Thailand

C Thailand and Japan

D Japan and Malaysia

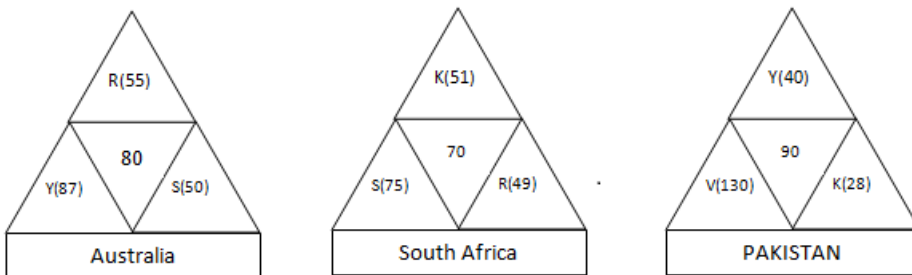
Answer: D

Explanation:

The maximum difference in ranks in any of the parameters is termed to be dissimilarity. Difference between the ranks of Malaysia and China in Vision (V) = 5-1 =4 Difference between the ranks of China and Thailand in Vision (V) = 5-1 = 4 Difference between the ranks of Thailand and Japan in Decisiveness (D) = 5 -1 =4 The maximum rank difference between Japan and Malaysia is in Vision (V) and Negotiation skills (N). The maximum difference in rank is 4. Therefore, option D is the odd one.

Instructions [56 - 59]

Directions for the following four questions: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.



Coach John sat with the score cards of Indian players from the 3 games in a one-day cricket tournament where the same set of players played for India and all the major batsmen got out. John summarized the batting performance through three diagrams, one for each game. In each diagram, the three outer triangles communicate the number of runs scored by the three top scores from India, where K, R, S, V, and Y represent Kaif, Rahul, Saurav, Virender, and Yuvraj respectively. The middle triangle in each diagram denotes the percentage of total score that was scored by the top three Indian scorers in that game. No two players score the same number of runs in the same game. John also calculated two batting indices for each player based on his scores in the tournaments; the R-index of a batsman is the difference between his highest and lowest scores in the 3 games while the M-index is the middle number, if his scores are arranged in a non-increasing order.

56. For how many Indian players is it possible to calculate the exact M-index?

A 0

B 1

C 2

D More than 2

Answer: C

Explanation:

-	PAK	SA	AUS
YUVRAJ	40	<49	87
SEHWAG	130	<49	<=48
KAIF	28	51	<=48
SAURAV	<=22	75	50
RAHUL	<=22	49	55
TOTAL	220	250	240

We can clearly see that m index of only saurav and rahul is possible. Hence option C.

57. Among the players mentioned, who can have the lowest R-index from the tournament?

A Only Kaif, Rahul or Yuvraj

B Only Kaif or Rahul

C Only Kaif or Yuvraj

D Only Kaif

Answer: A

Explanation:

-	PAK	SA	AUS
YUVRAJ	40	<=49	87
SEHWAG	130	<=49	<=48
KAIF	28	51	<=48
SAURAV	<=22	75	50
RAHUL	<=22	49	55
TOTAL	220	250	240

We can find out that R- index can be lowest of any one out of Kaif, Rahul or Yuvraj.

58. How many players among those listed definitely scored less than Yuvraj in the tournament?

A 0

B 1

C 2

D More than 2

Answer: B

Explanation:

-	PAK	SA	AUS
YUVRAJ	40	<=49	87
SEHWAG	130	<=49	<=48
KAIF	28	51	<=48
SAURAV	<=22	75	50
RAHUL	<=22	49	55
TOTAL	220	250	240

If we calculate total possible runs scored by each player we find that 1 player which is rahul definitely scores below yuvraj.

59. Which of the players had the best M-index from the tournament?

- A Rahul
- B Saurav
- C Virender
- D Yuvraj

Answer: B

Explanation:

-	PAK	SA	AUS
YUVRAJ	40	<=49	87
SEHWAG	130	<=49	<=48
KAIF	28	51	<=48
SAURAV	<=22	75	50
RAHUL	<=22	49	55
TOTAL	220	250	240

Saurav has the best M-index .

Instructions [60 - 63]

Directions for the following four questions: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

Twenty one participants from four continents (Africa, Americas, Australasia, and Europe) attended a United Nations conference. Each participant was an expert in one of four fields, labour, health, population studies, and refugee relocation. The following five facts about the participants are given.

- (a) The number of labour experts in the camp was exactly half the number of experts in each of the three other categories.
- (b) Africa did not send any labour expert. Otherwise, every continent, including Africa, sent at least one expert for each category.
- (c) None of the continents sent more than three experts in any category.
- (d) If there had been one less Australasian expert, then the Americas would have had twice as many experts as each of the other continents.
- (e) Mike and Alfonso are leading experts of population studies who attended the conference. They are from Australasia.

60. Which of the following combinations is NOT possible?

- A 2 experts in population studies from the Americas and 2 health experts from Africa attended the conference.
- B 2 experts in population studies from the Americas and 1 health expert from Africa attended the conference.
- C 3 experts in refugee relocation from the Americas and 1 health expert from Africa attended the conference.
- D Africa and America each had 1 expert in population studies attending the conference.

Answer: D

Explanation:

According to given conditions, the possible solutions are as given in the tables below:

	Africa	America	Australasia	Europe	(Total)
Labour	0	1	1	1	3
Health	2	2	1	1	6
Population Studies	1	2	2	1	6
Refugee Location	1	3	1	1	6
(Total)	4	8	5	4	21

	Africa	America	Australasia	Europe	(Total)
Labour	0	1	1	1	3
Health	1	3	1	1	6
Population Studies	1	2	2	1	6
Refugee Location	2	2	1	1	6
(Total)	4	8	5	4	21

	Africa	America	Australasia	Europe	(Total)
Labour	0	1	1	1	3
Health	1	3	1	1	6
Population Studies	2	1	2	1	6
Refugee Location	1	3	1	1	6
(Total)	4	8	5	4	21

From the above tables we can see that there was no possible case in which Africa and America had 1 expert each in population studies. Thus, statement D is false.

61. If Ramos is the lone American expert in population studies, which of the following is NOT true about the numbers of experts in the conference from the four continents?

- A There is one expert in health from Africa.
- B There is one expert in refugee relocation from Africa.
- C There are two experts in health from the Americas.
- D There are three experts in refugee relocation from the Americas.

Answer: C

Explanation:

From the first condition a, assume the number of experts in labour = x , then the number of experts in each of the other three categories = $2x$

Now, $x+2x+2x+2x+2x = 21 \Rightarrow x = 3$ and $2x = 6$

So the number of experts in labour = 3 and the number of experts in each of the three categories = 6

From condition d, if the number of experts of Astralasia = y , then the number of experts of Americas = $2(y-1)$, the number of experts of Europe = $y-1$, the number of experts of Africa = $y-1$

Now, $y+y-1+y-1+2(y-1)=21 \Rightarrow 5y-4=21 \Rightarrow y=5$

Hence the table can be filled as follows:

	Africa	America	Australasia	Europe	Total
Labour					3
Health					6
Population Studies					6
Refugee Location					6
Total	4	8	5	4	21

Using condition b, the number of labour experts of Africa = 0 and the number of labour experts of the rest of the continents will be 1 each.

Consider the column of Europe, since Europe sent at least 1 in each category, each category will have 1 expert. (Since the total sum is 4)

From the condition e, the population studies of Australasia will contain 2 experts. So all the other categories will have to take at 1 expert because the total sum is 5 and no value can be 0. The table can be filled as follows:

	Africa	America	Australasia	Europe	Total
Labour	0	1	1	1	3
Health			1	1	6
Population Studies			2	1	6
Refugee Location			1	1	6
Total	4	8	5	4	21

Now, according to the condition c, the possible solutions are as given in the tables below:

	Africa	America	Australasia	Europe	(Total)
Labour	0	1	1	1	3
Health	2	2	1	1	6
Population Studies	1	2	2	1	6
Refugee Location	1	3	1	1	6
(Total)	4	8	5	4	21

	Africa	America	Australasia	Europe	(Total)
Labour	0	1	1	1	3
Health	1	3	1	1	6
Population Studies	1	2	2	1	6
Refugee Location	2	2	1	1	6
(Total)	4	8	5	4	21

	Africa	America	Australasia	Europe	(Total)
Labour	0	1	1	1	3
Health	1	3	1	1	6
Population Studies	2	1	2	1	6
Refugee Location	1	3	1	1	6
(Total)	4	8	5	4	21

From the tables we can see that when there is only 1 population expert from America, there are 3 American Health Experts. Hence option C is not true.

62. Alex, an American expert in refugee relocation, was the first keynote speaker in the conference. What can be inferred about the number of American experts in refugee relocation in the conference, excluding Alex?

- i. At least one
- ii. At most two

- A Only i and not ii
- B Only ii and not i
- C Both i and ii
- D Neither i nor ii

Answer: C

Explanation:

According to given conditions, the possible solutions are as given in the tables below:

	Africa	America	Australasia	Europe	(Total)
Labour	0	1	1	1	3
Health	2	2	1	1	6
Population Studies	1	2	2	1	6
Refugee Location	1	3	1	1	6
(Total)	4	8	5	4	21

	Africa	America	Australasia	Europe	(Total)
Labour	0	1	1	1	3
Health	1	3	1	1	6
Population Studies	1	2	2	1	6
Refugee Location	2	2	1	1	6
(Total)	4	8	5	4	21

	Africa	America	Australasia	Europe	(Total)
Labour	0	1	1	1	3
Health	1	3	1	1	6
Population Studies	2	1	2	1	6
Refugee Location	1	3	1	1	6
(Total)	4	8	5	4	21

If an American expert in refugee relocation, was the first keynote speaker in the conference. Then apart from him there is atleast 1 and atmost 2 american expert in refugee relocation. Hence option C.

63. Which of the following numbers cannot be determined from the information given?

- A Number of labour experts from the Americas.
- B Number of health experts from Europe.
- C Number of health experts from Australasia.
- D Number of experts in refugee relocation from Africa.

Answer: D

Explanation:

According to given conditions, the possible solutions are as given in the tables below:

	Africa	America	Australasia	Europe	(Total)
Labour	0	1	1	1	3
Health	2	2	1	1	6
Population Studies	1	2	2	1	6
Refugee Location	1	3	1	1	6
(Total)	4	8	5	4	21

	Africa	America	Australasia	Europe	(Total)
Labour	0	1	1	1	3
Health	1	3	1	1	6
Population Studies	1	2	2	1	6
Refugee Location	2	2	1	1	6
(Total)	4	8	5	4	21

	Africa	America	Australasia	Europe	(Total)
Labour	0	1	1	1	3
Health	1	3	1	1	6
Population Studies	2	1	2	1	6
Refugee Location	1	3	1	1	6
(Total)	4	8	5	4	21

We can see that there are 2 possibilities for number of experts in refugee relocation from Africa. Hence it cannot be determined.

Instructions [64 - 67]

Directions for the following four questions: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

The year was 2006. All six teams in Pool A of World Cup hockey, play each other exactly once.

Each win earns a team three points, a draw earns one point and a loss earns zero points. The two teams with the highest points qualify for the semifinals. In case of a tie, the team with the highest goal difference (Goal For - Goals Against) qualifies.

In the opening match, Spain lost to Germany.

After the second round (after each team played two matches), the pool table looked as shown below.

Teams	Games Played	Won	Drawn	Lost	Goals For	Goals Against	Points
Germany	2	2	0	0	3	1	6
Argentina	2	2	0	0	2	0	6
Spain	2	1	0	1	5	2	3
Pakistan	2	1	0	1	2	1	3
New Zealand	2	0	0	2	1	6	0
South Africa	2	0	0	2	1	4	0

In the third round, Spain played Pakistan, Argentina played Germany, and New Zealand played South Africa. All the third round matches were drawn. The following are some results from the fourth and fifth round matches

- (a) Spain won both the fourth and fifth round matches.
- (b) Both Argentina and Germany won their fifth round matches by 3 goals to 0.
- (c) Pakistan won both the fourth and fifth round matches by 1 goal to 0.

64. Which one of the following statements is true about matches played in the first two rounds?

- A Germany beat New Zealand by 1 goal to 0.
- B Spain beat New Zealand by 4 goals to 0.
- C Spain beat South Africa by 2 goals to 0.
- D Germany beat South Africa by 2 goals to 1.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Germany and Argentina have 2 games each and Spain and Pakistan have won 1 game each. We also know that Germany beat Spain.

So Germany won its second game against one among SA/ NZ.

Similarly Argentina must have won one game against Pakistan and another against SA/ NZ.

Argentina scored 2 goals and conceded 0 goals. So it must have won both the games 1-0.

NZ conceded 6 goals. The only possibility is it lost 5-1 to Spain and lost 1-0 to Argentina.

As Spain conceded 2 goals it must have lost its opening game to Germany by 1-0.

Now, the results of all the games can be known.

Following are the possible match result after 2 rounds :

GER	1-0	SPA
GER	2-1	SA
ARG	1-0	PAK
ARG	1-0	NZ
SPA	5-1	NZ
PAK	2-0	SA

HENCE OPTION D IS THE CORRECT ANSWER.

65. Which one of the following statements is true about matches played in the first two rounds?

- A Pakistan beat South Africa by 2 goals to 1.
- B Argentina beat Pakistan by 1 goal to 0.
- C Germany beat Pakistan by 2 goals to 1.
- D Germany beat Spain by 2 goals to 1.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Following are the possible match result of 2 rounds :

GER	1-0	SPA
GER	2-1	SA
ARG	1-0	PAK
ARG	1-0	NZ
SPA	5-1	NZ
PAK	2-0	SA

Hence option D is the correct answer.

66. If Pakistan qualified as one of the two teams from Pool A, which was the other team that qualified?

- A Argentina
- B Germany
- C Spain
- D Cannot be determined

Answer: D

Explanation:

Data is inconsistent as from the statements we can infer that Spain, Germany, Argentina and Pakistan won their 5th round matches. But only 3 teams can win any round. Hence the following question can't be answered.

67. Which team finished at the top of the pool after five rounds of matches?

- A Argentina

- B** Germany
- C** Spain
- D** Cannot be determined

Answer: D

Explanation:

Data is inconsistent as from the statements we can infer that Spain, Germany, Argentina and Pakistan won their 5th round matches. But only 3 teams can win any round as there are total of 6 teams. Hence the following question can't be answered.

68. **Zakib spends 30% of his income on his children's education, 20% on recreation and 10% on healthcare. The corresponding percentage for Supriyo are 40%, 25%, and 13%. Who spends more on children's education?**

- A. Zakib spends more on recreation than Supriyo.**
- B. Supriyo spends more on healthcare than Zakib.**

- A** The question can be answered by using one of the statements alone but not by using the other statement alone.
- B** The question can be answered by using either of the statements alone.
- C** The question can be answered by using both statements together but not by either statement alone.
- D** The question cannot be answered on the basis of the two statements.

Answer: A

Explanation:

We have to find out if $3Z > 4S \Rightarrow Z > 1.33S$

According to statement 1, $Z/5 > S/4 \Rightarrow Z > 1.25S$

According to statement 2, $13S > 10Z \Rightarrow Z < 1.3S$

So, using statement 2 alone, we can answer the question

69. **Four candidates for an award obtain distinct scores in a test. Each of the four casts a vote to choose the winner of the award. The candidate who gets the largest number of votes wins the award. In case of a tie in the voting process, the candidate with the highest score wins the award. Who wins the award?**

- A. The candidates with top three scores each vote for the top score amongst the other three.**
- B. The candidate with the lowest score votes for the player with the second highest score.**

- A** The question can be answered by using one of the statements alone but not by using the other statement alone.
- B** The question can be answered by using either of the statements alone.
- C** The question can be answered by using both statements together but not by either statement alone.
- D** The question cannot be answered on the basis of the two statements.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Let the persons be A,B,C and D in order of the scores that is, A scores the highest and D the least.

Statement A: A votes for B, B and C votes for A
Even if D votes for B, then also A wins as A has higher score as compared to B.
A alone is sufficient.

Statement B: D votes for B
Nothing can be inferred from this statement.

70. In a class of 30 students, Rashmi secured the third rank among the girls, while her brother Kumar studying in the same class secured the sixth rank in the whole class. Between the two, who had a better overall rank?

- A. Kumar was among the top 25% of the boys merit list in the class in which 60% were boys.
- B. There were three boys among the top five rank holders, and three girls among the top ten rank holders.

- A The question can be answered by using one of the statements alone but not by using the other statement alone.
- B The question can be answered by using either of the statements alone.
- C The question can be answered by using both statements together but not by either statement alone.
- D The question cannot be answered on the basis of the two statements.

Answer: A

Explanation:

We know that Rashmi secured the third rank among the girls, while her brother Kumar studying in the same class secured the sixth rank in the whole class.

Considering statement A we have 18 B and 12 G and out of 18 boys Kumar is among top 4. But in this case we can't get the relative position of Rashmi and Kumar.

Consider statement B. We know that among top 5, 3 are boys and 2 are girls. So Rashmi is not among top 5 and we know that Kumar's rank is 6. So Rashmi is definitely below Kumar. Hence, the question can be answered by using one of the statements alone but not by using the other statement alone.

71. Tarak is standing 2 steps to the left of a red mark and 3 steps to the right of a blue mark. He tosses a coin. If it comes up heads, he moves one step to the right; otherwise he moves one step to the left. He keeps doing this until he reaches one of the two marks, and then he stops.

At which mark does he stop?

- A. He stops after 21 coin tosses.
- B. He obtains three more tails than heads.

- A The question can be answered by using one of the statements alone but not by using the other statement alone.
- B The question can be answered by using either of the statements alone.
- C The question can be answered by using both statements together but not by either statement alone.
- D The question cannot be answered on the basis of the two statements.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Consider Statement A:

B_x_R

If the person has to reach red, then he has to take 2 steps in the most simplest manner. Now suppose he first takes left step and then takes a right step. He has taken 2 steps and has to take further 2 steps in order to reach red. In this way, a person has to take even number of steps to reach red. In the similar manner, a person has to take three steps to reach blue in the simplest manner. It means he would have to take odd number of steps to reach blue and since 21 is an odd number, therefore the person would reach blue step.

Consider Statement B,

It is given that the person obtains 3 more tails as compared to heads. Take the case of 1 head and four tails. In this case, he would reach blue step. Now take the case of 2 heads and 5 tails. In this case 2 heads are neutralised by 2 tails. The remaining portion is 3 tails which would help to reach blue steps. In this manner, no matter how many heads are, three more tails would make sure that the person reaches blue corner.

72. **Ravi spent less than Rs. 75 to buy one kilogram each of potato, onion, and gourd. Which one of the three vegetables bought was the costliest?**

A. 2 kg potato and 1 kg gourd cost less than 1 kg potato and 2 kg gourd.

B. 1 kg potato and 2 kg onion together cost the same as 1 kg onion and 2 kg gourd.

- A** The question can be answered by using one of the statements alone but not by using the other statement alone.
- B** The question can be answered by using either of the statements alone.
- C** The question can be answered by using both statements together but not by either statement alone.
- D** The question cannot be answered on the basis of the two statements.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Using statement 1 alone, $2P + G < P + 2G$

$\Rightarrow P < G$

Using statement 2 alone, $P + 2O = O + 2G$

$\Rightarrow P + O = 2G$

So, using either statement alone, we cannot find the answer to the question.

However, by using both the statements together, we can determine that $P < G < O$

So, option c) is the answer.

73. **Nandini paid for an article using currency notes of denominations Re. 1, Rs. 2, Rs. 5, and Rs. 10 using at least one note of each denomination. The total number of five and ten rupee notes used was one more than the total number of one and two rupee notes used. What was the price of the article?**

A. Nandini used a total of 13 currency notes.

B. The price of the article was a multiple of Rs. 10.

- A** The question can be answered by using one of the statements alone but not by using the other statement alone.
- B** The question can be answered by using either of the statements alone.
- C** The question can be answered by using both statements together but not by either statement alone.
- D** The question cannot be answered on the basis of the two statements.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Let the no. of 1,2,5,10 Rs notes be x,y,z,w.

According to given condition we have $z+w=x+y+1$.

Now considering statement A

The possible values are $4+3=3+3+1$.

But in this case the data is not sufficient to find price of article as the both 5 and 10 rs can have any of the 4 or 3 notes.

Hence statement A is not sufficient.

Now considering statement B ,

The price of the article was a multiple of Rs. 10.

For this, more than 1 possibility of no. of notes of a particular value is there. Also 2 statements together can't give the total price of the article.

Verbal

Instructions [74 - 83]

Directions for the following ten questions: Fill up the blanks, numbered [1], [2] up to [10], in the two passages below with most appropriate word from the options given for each blank.

First Passage:

"Between the year 1946 and the year 1955, I did not file any income tax returns." With that [1] statement, Ramesh embarked on an account of his encounter with the income tax department. "I originally owned Rs. 20,000 in unpaid taxes. With [2] and [3], the 20,000 became 60,000. The Income tax Department then went into action, and I learned first hand just how much power the Tax Department wields. Royalties and trust funds can be [4]; automobiles may be [5], and auctioned off. Nothing belongs to the [6] until the case is settled."

Second Passage:

"At that time the white house was as serene as a resort hotel out of season. The corridors were [7]. In the various offices, [8] gray men in waistcoats talked to one another in low-pitched voices. The only color, or choler, curiously enough, was provided by President Eisenhower himself. Apparently, his [9] was easily set off; he scowled when he [10] the corridors.

74. **Blank Number [1]**

- A** devious
- B** blunt
- C** tactful
- D** pretentious

Answer: B

Explanation:

The most appropriate option is blunt. Ramesh has made direct statement which can be said to be blunt.

75. **Blank Number [2]**

- A** interest
- B** taxes
- C** principal
- D** returns

Answer: A

Explanation:

The principal is mentioned as 20,000. Since he hasn't paid this amount, he has to pay the interest.

76. **Blank Number [3]**

- A** sanctions
- B** refunds
- C** fees
- D** fines

Answer: D

Explanation:

Due to late payments, there were fines.

77. **Blank Number [4]**

- A** closed
- B** detached
- C** attached
- D** impounded

Answer: C

Explanation:

Of the given options, only option C and D mean take hold of. Between the two, option C is used for funds and sources of income. Impounded is used for taking possession of physical assets and thus cannot be used for sources of income. Thus, the right answer is option C.

78. **Blank Number [5]**

- A** smashed
- B** seized

C dismantled

D frozen

Answer: B

Explanation:

Before auctioning, automobiles are seized and not smashed or dismantled.

79. **Blank Number [6]**

A purchaser

B victim

C investor

D offender

Answer: D

Explanation:

Those who evade income tax are offenders rather than a victim, purchaser or an investor.

80. **Blank Number [7]**

A striking

B hollow

C empty

D white

Answer: C

Explanation:

The best word attached with the corridor is empty rather than hollow, striking or white because in the previous line it is mentioned that white house was serene.

81. **Blank Number [8]**

A quiet

B faded

C loud

D stentorian

Answer: A

Explanation:

Since low-pitched voice is mentioned, the most appropriate word is quiet.

82. **Blank Number [9]**

- A laughter
- B curiously
- C humour
- D temper

Answer: D

Explanation:

"Choler" means anger. The most appropriate word which goes with choler is temper.

83. **Blank Number [10]**

- A paced
- B strolled
- C stormed
- D prowled

Answer: A

Explanation:

When someone is in temper, he usually moves fast. "Paced" is the most appropriate word in this context.

Instructions [84 - 88]

The painter is now free to paint anything he chooses. There are scarcely any forbidden subjects, and today everybody is prepared to admit that a painting of some fruit can be as important as a painting of a hero dying. The Impressionists did as much as anybody to win this previously unheard-of freedom for the artist. Yet, by the next generation, painters began to abandon the subject altogether, and began to paint abstract pictures. Today the majority of pictures painted are abstract.

Is there a connection between these two developments? Has art gone abstract because the artist is embarrassed by his freedom? Is it that, because he is free to paint anything, he doesn't know what to paint? Apologists for abstract art often talk of it as the art of maximum freedom. But could this be the freedom of the desert island? It would take too long to answer these questions properly. I believe there is a connection. Many things have encouraged the development of abstract art. Among them has been the artists' wish to avoid the difficulties of finding subjects when all subjects are equally possible.

I raise the matter now because I want to draw attention to the fact that the painter's choice of a subject is a far more complicated question than it would at first seem. A subject does not start with what is put in front of the easel or with something which the painter happens to remember. A subject starts with the painter deciding he would like to paint such-and-such because for some reason or other he finds it meaningful. A subject begins when the artist selects something for special mention. (What makes it special or meaningful may seem to the artist to be purely visual - its colours or its form.) When the subject has been selected, the function of the painting itself is to communicate and justify the significance of that selection.

It is often said today that subject matter is unimportant. But this is only a reaction against the excessively literary and moralistic

interpretation of subject matter in the nineteenth century. In truth, the subject is literally the beginning and end of a painting. The painting begins with a selection (I will paint this and not everything else in the world); it is finished when that selection is justified (now you can see all that I saw and felt in this and how it is more than merely itself).

Thus, for a painting to succeed it is essential that the painter and his public agree about what is significant. The subject may have a personal meaning for the painter or individual spectator; but there must also be the possibility of their agreement on its general meaning. It is at this point that the culture of the society and period in question precedes the artist and his art. Renaissance art would have meant nothing to the Aztecs -and vice versa. If, to some extent, a few intellectuals can appreciate them both today it is because their culture is an historical one; its inspiration is history and therefore it can include within itself, in principle if not in every particular, all known developments to date.

When a culture is secure and certain of its values, it presents its artists with subjects. The general agreement about what is significant is so well established that the significance of a particular subject accrues and becomes traditional. This is true, for instance, of reeds and water in China, of the nude body in Renaissance, of the animal in Africa. Furthermore, in such cultures the artist is unlikely to be a free agent: he will be employed for the sake of particular subjects, and the problem, as we have just described it, will not occur to him.

When a culture is in a state of disintegration or transition, the freedom of the artist increases - but the question of subject matter becomes problematic for him: he, himself, has to choose for society. This was at the basis of all the increasing, crises in European art during the nineteenth century. It is too often forgotten how many of the art scandals of that time were provoked by the choice of subject (Gericault, Courbet, Daumier, Degas, Lautrec, Van Gogh, etc.).

By the end of the nineteenth century there were, roughly speaking, two ways in which the painter could meet this challenge of deciding what to paint and so choosing for society. Either he identified himself with the people and so allowed their lives to dictate his subjects to him, or he had to find his subjects within himself as a painter. By people, I mean everybody except the bourgeoisie. Many painters did of course work for the bourgeoisie according to their copy-book of approved subjects, but all of them, filling the Salon and the Royal Academy year after year, are now forgotten, buried under the hypocrisy of those they served so sincerely.

84. **When a culture is insecure, the painter chooses his subject on the basis of:**

- A The prevalent style in the society of his time.
- B Its meaningfulness to the painter.
- C What is put in front of the easel.
- D Past experience and memory of the painter

Answer: B

Explanation:

Refer to the lines: "When a culture is in a state of disintegration or transitions the freedom of the artist increases – but the question of subject matter becomes problematic for him: he, himself, has to choose for society." This implies option 2.

85. **In the sentence, "I believe there is a connection" (second paragraph), what two developments is the author referring to?**

- A Painters using a dying hero and using a fruit as a subject of painting.
- B Growing success of painters and an increase in abstract forms.
- C Artists gaining freedom to choose subjects and abandoning subjects altogether.
- D Rise of Impressionists and an increase in abstract forms.

Answer: C

Explanation:

In first para we find the 2nd last sentence as '... by the next generation, painters began to abandon tie subject altogether, and began to paint abstract pictures...' Then second para is continued on connection between these 2 developments. Hence option C is the correct answer.

86. Which of the following is NOT necessarily among the attributes needed for a painter to succeed:

- A The painter and his public agree on what is significant.
- B The painting is able to communicate and justify the significance of its subject selection.
- C The subject has a personal meaning for the painter.
- D The painting of subjects is inspired by historical developments.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Refer to the lines of the para: "The subject may have a personal meaning for the painter or individual spectator; but there must also be the possibility of their agreement on its general meaning. It is at this point that the culture of the society and period in question precedes the artist and his art." This implies that the subject need not necessarily have a personal meaning for the painter.

87. In the context of the passage, which of the following statements would NOT be true?

- A Painters decided subjects based on what they remembered from their own lives.
- B Painters of reeds and water in China faced no serious problem of choosing a subject.
- C The choice of subject was a source of scandals in nineteenth century European art.
- D Agreement on the general meaning of a painting is influenced by culture and historical context.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Refer to the lines of the third paragraph: "A subject does not start with what is put in front of the easel or with something which the painter happens to remember."

88. Which of the following views is taken by the author?

- A The more insecure a culture, the greater the freedom of the artist.
- B The more secure a culture, the greater the freedom of the artist.
- C The more secure a culture, more difficult the choice of subject.
- D The more insecure a culture, the less significant the choice of the subject.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Refer to the following lines of the paragraph: "When a culture is in a state of disintegration or transitions the freedom of the artist increases — but the question of subject matter becomes problematic for him: he, himself, has to choose for society."

Instructions [89 - 92]

Recently I spent several hours sitting under a tree in my garden with the social anthropologist William Ury, a Harvard University

professor who specializes in the art of negotiation and wrote the bestselling book, *Getting to Yes*. He captivated me with his theory that tribalism protects people from their fear of rapid change. He explained that the pillars of tribalism that humans rely on for security would always counter any significant cultural or social change. In this way, he said, change is never allowed to happen too fast. Technology, for example, is a pillar of society. Ury believes that every time technology moves in a new or radical direction, another pillar such as religion or nationalism will grow stronger in effect, the traditional and familiar will assume greater importance to compensate for the new and untested. In this manner, human tribes avoid rapid change that leaves people insecure and frightened.

But we have all heard that nothing is as permanent as change. Nothing is guaranteed. Pithy expressions, to be sure, but no more than clichés. As Ury says, people don't live that way from day-to-day. On the contrary, they actively seek certainty and stability. They want to know they will be safe.

Even so, we scare ourselves constantly with the idea of change. An IBM CEO once said: 'We only re-structure for a good reason, and if we haven't re-structured in a while, that's a good reason.' We are scared that competitors, technology and the consumer will put us out of business — so we have to change all the time just to stay alive. But if we asked our fathers and grandfathers, would they have said that they lived in a period of little change? Structure may not have changed much. It may just be the speed with which we do things.

Change is over-rated, anyway, consider the automobile. It's an especially valuable example, because the auto industry has spent tens of billions of dollars on research and product development in the last 100 years. Henry Ford's first car had a metal chassis with an internal combustion, gasoline-powered engine, four wheels with rubber tyres, a foot operated clutch assembly and brake system, a steering wheel, and four seats, and it could safely do 18 miles per hour. A hundred years and tens of thousands of research hours later, we drive cars with a metal chassis with an internal combustion, gasoline-powered engine, four wheels with rubber tyres a foot operated clutch assembly and brake system, a steering wheel, four seats - and the average speed in London in 2001 was 17.5 miles per hour!

That's not a hell of a lot of return for the money. Ford evidently doesn't have much to teach us about change. The fact that they're still manufacturing cars is not proof that Ford Motor Co. is a sound organization, just proof that it takes very large companies to make cars in great quantities — making for an almost impregnable entry barrier.

Fifty years after the development of the jet engine, planes are also little changed. They've grown bigger, wider and can carry more people. But those are incremental, largely cosmetic changes.

Taken together, this lack of real change has come to man that in travel — whether driving or flying — time and technology have not combined to make things much better. The safety and design have of course accompanied the times and the new volume of cars and flights, but nothing of any significance has changed in the basic assumptions of the final product.

At the same time, moving around in cars or aero-planes becomes less and less efficient all the time. Not only has there been no great change, but also both forms of transport have deteriorated as more people clamour to use them. The same is true for telephones, which took over hundred years to become mobile or photographic film, which also required an entire century to change.

The only explanation for this is anthropological. Once established in calcified organizations, humans do two things: sabotage changes that might render people dispensable, and ensure industry-wide emulation. In the 1960s, German auto companies developed plans to scrap the entire combustion engine for an electrical design. (The same existed in the 1970s in Japan, and in the 1980s in France.) So for 40 years we might have been free of the wasteful and ludicrous dependence on fossil fuels. Why didn't it go anywhere? Because auto executives understood pistons and carburettors, and would be loath to cannibalize their expertise, along with most of their factories

89. According to the above passage, which of the following statements is true?

- A Executives of automobile companies are inefficient and ludicrous.
- B The speed at which an automobile is driven in a city has not changed much in a century.
- C Anthropological factors have fostered innovation in automobiles by promoting use of new technologies.
- D Further innovation in jet engines has been more than incremental.

Answer: B

Explanation:

In the fourth paragraph it is clearly mentioned that change is over-rated. Refer to the following lines: "Change is over-rated, anyway, consider the automobile. It's an especially valuable example, because the auto industry has spent tens of billions of dollars on research and product development in the last 100 years."

90. Which of the following views does the author fully support in the passage?

- A Nothing is as permanent as change.
- B Change is always rapid.
- C More money spent on innovation leads to more rapid change.
- D Over decades, structural change has been incremental.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Refer to the following lines of the paragraph: "But if we asked our fathers and grandfathers, would they have said that they lived in a period of little change? Structure may not have changed much. It may just be the speed with which we do things."

91. Which of the following best describes one of the main ideas discussed in the passage?

- A Rapid change is usually welcomed in society.
- B Industry is not as innovative as it is made out to be.
- C We should have less change than what we have now.
- D Competition spurs companies into radical innovation.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Clearly the second option is the main idea of the passage. In this passage the author talks about the over-exaggeration made by automobile industry and airplane industry while on the whole there are not many changes which have taken place.

92. According to the passage, the reason why we continue to be dependent on fossil fuels is that:

- A Auto executives did not wish to change.
- B No alternative fuels were discovered.
- C Change in technology was not easily possible
- D German, Japanese and French companies could not come up with new technologies.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Refer to the following lines of the passage: "Why didn't it go anywhere? Because auto executives understood pistons and carburetors, and would be loath to cannibalize their expertise, along with most of their factories". This indicates that the auto executives do not want to change themselves.

Instructions [93 - 96]

The viability of the multinational corporate system depends upon the degree to which people will tolerate the unevenness it creates. It

is well to remember that the 'New Imperialism' which began after 1870 in a spirit of Capitalism Triumphant, soon became seriously troubled and after 1914 was characterized by war, depression, breakdown of the international economic system and war again, rather than Free Trade, Pax Britannica and Material Improvement. A major reason was Britain's inability to cope with the byproducts of its own rapid accumulation of capital; i.e., a class-conscious labour force at home; a middle class in the hinterland; and rival centres of capital on the Continent and in America. Britain's policy tended to be atavistic and defensive rather than progressive – more concerned with warding off new threats than creating new areas of expansion. Ironically, Edwardian England revived the paraphernalia of the landed aristocracy it had just destroyed. Instead of embarking on a 'big push' to develop the vast hinterland of the Empire, colonial administrators often adopted policies to arrest the development of either a native capitalist class or a native proletariat which could overthrow them.

As time went on, the centre had to devote an increasing share of government activity to military and other unproductive expenditures; they had to rely on alliances with an inefficient class of landlords, officials and soldiers in the hinterland to maintain stability at the cost of development. A great part of the surplus extracted from the population was thus wasted locally.

The New Mercantilism (as the Multinational Corporate System of special alliances and privileges, aid and tariff concessions is sometimes called) faces similar problems of internal and external division. The centre is troubled: excluded groups revolt and even some of the affluent are dissatisfied with the roles. Nationalistic rivalry between major capitalist countries remains an important divisive factor. Finally, there is the threat presented by the middle classes and the excluded groups of the underdeveloped countries. The national middle classes in the underdeveloped countries came to power when the centre weakened but could not, through their policy of import substitution manufacturing, establish a viable basis for sustained growth. They now face a foreign exchange crisis and an unemployment (or population) crisis—the first indicating their inability to function in the international economy and the second indicating their alienation from the people they are supposed to lead. In the immediate future, these national middle classes will gain a new lease of life as they take advantage of the spaces created by the rivalry between American and non-American oligopolists striving to establish global market positions.

The native capitalists will again become the champions of national independence as they bargain with multinational corporations. But the conflict at this level is more apparent than real, for in the end the fervent nationalism of the middle class asks only for promotion within the corporate structure and not for a break with that structure. In the last analysis their power derives from the metropolis and they cannot easily afford to challenge the international system. They do not command the loyalty of their own population and cannot really compete with the large, powerful, aggregate capitals from the centre. They are prisoners of the taste patterns and consumption standards' set at the centre.

The main threat comes from the excluded groups. It is not unusual in underdeveloped countries for the top 5 per cent to obtain between 30 and 40 per cent of the total national income, and for the top one-third to obtain anywhere from 60 to 70 per cent. At most, one-third of the population can be said to benefit in some sense from the dualistic growth that characterizes development in the hinterland. The remaining two-thirds, who together get only one-third of the income, are outsiders, not because they do not contribute to the economy, but because they do not share in the benefits. They provide a source of cheap labour which helps keep exports to the developed world at a low price and which has financed the urban-biased growth of recent years. In fact, it is difficult to see how the system in most underdeveloped countries could survive without cheap labour since removing it (e.g. diverting it to public works projects as is done in socialist countries) would raise consumption costs to capitalists and professional elites.

93. According to the author, the British policy during the "New Imperialism" period tended to be defensive because

- A it was unable to deal with the fallouts of a sharp increase in capital.
- B its cumulative capital had undesirable side-effects.
- C its policies favoured developing the vast hinterland.
- D it prevented the growth of a set-up which could have been capitalistic in nature.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Refer to the following lines of the paragraph: "A major reason was Britain's inability to cope with the byproducts of its own rapid accumulation of capital; i.e., a class-conscious labour force at home; a middle class in the hinterland; and rival centres of capital on the Continent and in America. Britain's policy tended to be atavistic and defensive rather than progressive – more concerned with warding off new threats than creating new areas of expansion."

Hence, the answer is either A or B. Option B incorrectly places the blame on the capital - instead of on Britain's inability to deal with it. Britain was defensive because it could not effectively deal with the problems that arose. Hence, option A is better.

94. **Under New Mercantilism, the fervent nationalism of the native middle classes does not create conflict with the multinational corporations because they (the middle classes)**

- A** negotiate with the multinational corporations
- B** are dependent on the international system for their continued prosperity.
- C** are not in a position to challenge the status quo.
- D** do not enjoy popular support.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Consider the second last paragraph for the answer: "In the last analysis their power derives from the metropolis and they cannot easily afford to challenge the international system. They do not command the loyalty of their own population and cannot really compete with the large, powerful, aggregate capitals from the centre. They are prisoners of the taste patterns and consumption standards' set at the centre." This implies that they are not in position to challenge the status-quo.

95. **In the sentence, "They are prisoners of the taste patterns and consumption standards set at the center." (fourth paragraph), what is the meaning of "centre"?**

- A** National government
- B** Native capitalists.
- C** New capitalists.
- D** None of the above.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Throughout the passage, the author uses the term "centre" to refer to the multinational corporations that are at the centre of power in the multi-national corporate system. Hence, the answer is none of the above.

96. **The author is in a position to draw parallels between New Imperialism and New Mercantilism because**

- A** both originated in the developed Western capitalist countries.
- B** New Mercantilism was a logical sequel to New Imperialism
- C** they create the same set of outputs: a labour force, middle classes and rival centers of capital.
- D** both have comparable uneven and divisive effects.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Through the first two paragraphs, the author highlights how New Imperialism created uneven systems which in turn created class divisions. The author then goes on to say that New Mercantilism suffers from the same issues. Hence, option D correctly captures the

parallels between the two systems.

Options A and B have not been implied in the passage. Thus, we can eliminate these options.

Option C is partly true. It was true for New Imperialism but in the case of New Mercantilism there are divisions along multiple lines - nationalistic rivalries between countries, difference between middle classes and underdeveloped groups in developing vs developed countries etc. Moreover, these divisions are issues presented by the system. They are not outputs of the system. Hence, option C is incorrect.

Thus, option D is the right answer.

Instructions [97 - 100]

Fifty feet away three male lions lay by the road. They didn't appear to have a hair on their heads. Noting the color of their noses (leonine noses darken as they age, from pink to black), Craig estimated that they were six years old — young adults. "This is wonderful!" he said, after staring at them for several moments. "This is what we came to see. They really are maneless." Craig, a professor at the University of Minnesota, is arguably the leading expert on the majestic Serengeti lion, whose head is mantled in long, thick hair. He and Peyton West, a doctoral student who has been working with him in Tanzania, had never seen the Tsavo lions that live some 200 miles east of the Serengeti. The scientists had partly suspected that the maneless males were adolescents mistaken for adults by amateur observers. Now they knew better.

The Tsavo research expedition was mostly Peyton's show. She had spent several years in Tanzania, compiling the data she needed to answer a question that ought to have been answered long ago: Why do lions have manes? It's the only cat, wild or domestic, that displays such ornamentation. In Tsavo she was attacking the riddle from the opposite angle. Why do its lions not have manes? (Some "maneless" lions in Tsavo East do have partial manes, but they rarely attain the regal glory of the Serengeti lions.) Does environmental adaptation account for the trait? Are the lions of Tsavo, as some people believe, a distinct subspecies of their Serengeti cousins?

The Serengeti lions have been under continuous observation for more than 35 years, beginning with George Schaller's pioneering work in the 1960s. But the lions in Tsavo, Kenya's oldest and largest protected ecosystem, have hardly been studied. Consequently, legends have grown up around them. Not only do they look different, according to the myths, they behave differently, displaying greater cunning and aggressiveness. "Remember too," Kenya: The Rough Guide warns, "Tsavo's lions have a reputation of ferocity." Their fearsome image became well-known in 1898, when two males stalled construction of what is now Kenya Railways by allegedly killing and eating 135 Indian and African laborers. A British Army officer in charge of building a railroad bridge over the Tsavo River, Lt. Col. J. H. Patterson, spent nine months pursuing the pair before he brought them to bay and killed them. Stuffed and mounted, they now glare at visitors to the Field Museum in Chicago. Patterson's account of the leonine reign of terror, *The Man-Eaters of Tsavo*, was an international best seller when published in 1907. Still in print, the book has made Tsavo's lions notorious. That annoys some scientists. "People don't want to give up on mythology," Dennis King told me one day. The zoologist has been working in Tsavo off and on for four years. "I am so sick of this maneater business. Patterson made a helluva lot of money off that story, but Tsavo's lions are no more likely to turn man-eater than lions from elsewhere."

But tales of their savagery and wiliness don't all come from sensationalist authors looking to make a buck. Tsavo lions are generally larger than lions elsewhere, enabling them to take down the predominant prey animal in Tsavo, the Cape buffalo, one of the strongest, most aggressive animals of Earth. The buffalo don't give up easily: They often kill or severely injure an attacking lion, and a wounded lion might be more likely to turn to cattle and humans for food.

And other prey is less abundant in Tsavo than in other traditional lion haunts. A hungry lion is more likely to attack humans. Safari guides and Kenya Wildlife Service rangers tell of lions attacking Land Rovers, raiding camps, stalking tourists. Tsavo is a tough neighborhood, they say, and it breeds tougher lions.

But are they really tougher? And if so, is there any connection between their manelessness and their ferocity? An intriguing hypothesis was advanced two years ago by Gnoske and Peterhans: Tsavo lions may be similar to the unmaned cave lions of the Pleistocene. The Serengeti variety is among the most evolved of the species — the latest model, so to speak — while certain morphological differences in Tsavo lions (bigger bodies, smaller skulls, and maybe even lack of a mane) suggest that they are closer to the primitive ancestor of all lions. Craig and Peyton had serious doubts about this idea, but admitted that Tsavo lions pose a mystery to science.

97. The book *Man-Eaters of Tsavo* annoys some scientists because

- A it revealed that Tsavo lions are ferocious.
- B Patterson made a helluva lot of money from the book by sensationalism.
- C it perpetuated the bad name Tsavo lions had.
- D it narrated how two male Tsavo lions were killed.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Refer to the following lines of the third para: "Patterson's account of the leonine reign of terror, *The Man-Eaters of Tsavo*, was an international best seller when published in 1907. Still in print, the book has made Tsavo's lions notorious."

98. **The sentence which concludes the first paragraph, "Now they knew better", implies that:**

- A** The two scientists were struck by wonder on seeing maneless lions for the first time.
- B** Though Craig was an expert on the Serengeti lion, now he also knew about the Tsavo lions.
- C** Earlier, Craig and West thought that amateur observers had been mistaken.
- D** Craig was now able to confirm that darkening of the noses as lions aged applied to Tsavo lions as well.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Refer to the line just behind the given phrase: "The scientists had partly suspected that the maneless males were adolescents mistaken for adults by amateur observers. Now they knew better." This implies option c.

99. **According to the passage, which of the following has NOT contributed to the popular image of Tsavo lions as savage creatures?**

- A** Tsavo lions have been observed to bring down one of the strongest and most aggressive animals . the Cape buffalo.
- B** In contrast to the situation in traditional lion haunts, scarcity of non-buffalo prey in the Tsavo makes the Tsavo lions more aggressive.
- C** The Tsavo lion is considered to be less evolved than the Serengeti variety.
- D** Tsavo lions have been observed to attack vehicles as well as humans.

Answer: C

Explanation:

All other choices are there in 4th and 5th paragraph: Refer to these lines

"But tales of their savagery and wiliness don't all come from sensationalist authors looking to make a buck. Tsavo lions are generally larger than lions elsewhere, enabling them to take down the predominant prey animal in Tsavo, the Cape buffalo, one of the strongest, most aggressive animals of Earth. The buffalo don't give up easily: They often kill or severely injure an attacking lion, and a wounded lion might be more likely to turn to cattle and humans for food.

And other prey is less abundant in Tsavo than in other traditional lion haunts. A hungry lion is more likely to attack humans. Safari guides and Kenya Wildlife Service rangers tell of lions attacking Land Rovers, raiding camps, stalking tourists. Tsavo is a tough neighborhood, they say, and it breeds tougher lions."

100. **Which of the following, if true, would weaken the hypothesis advanced by Gnoske and Peterhans most?**

- A** Craig and Peyton develop even more serious doubts about the idea that Tsavo lions are primitive.
- B** The maneless Tsavo East lions are shown to be closer to the cave lions.

- C** Pleistocene cave lions are shown to be far less violent than believed.
- D** The morphological variations in body and skull size between the cave and Tsavo lions are found to be insignificant.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Option c satisfies the criteria the most. If cave lions are far less violent, then Tsavo would also be less violent whereas in the paragraph, Tsavo lions are shown to be more violent.

Instructions [101 - 104]

Throughout human history, the leading causes of death have been infection and trauma. Modern medicine has scored significant victories against both, and the major causes of ill health and death are now the chronic degenerative diseases, such as coronary artery disease, arthritis, osteoporosis, Alzheimer's, macular degeneration, cataract and cancer. These have a long latency period before symptoms appear and a diagnosis is made. It follows that the majority of apparently healthy people are pre-ill.

But are these conditions inevitably degenerative? A truly preventive medicine that focuses on the pre-ill, analyzing the metabolic errors which lead to clinical illness, might be able to correct them before the first symptom. Genetic risk factors are known for all the chronic degenerative diseases, and are important to the individuals who possess them. At the population level, however, migration studies confirm that these illnesses are linked for the most part to lifestyle factors – exercise, smoking and nutrition. Nutrition is the easiest of these to change, and the most versatile tool for affecting the metabolic changes needed to tilt the balance away from disease.

Many national surveys reveal that malnutrition is common in developed countries. This is not the calorie and/or micronutrient deficiency associated with developing nations (type A malnutrition); but multiple micronutrient depletion, usually combined with caloric balance or excess (Type B malnutrition). The incidence and severity of Type B malnutrition will be shown to be worse if newer micronutrient groups such as the essential fatty acids, xanthophylls and flavonoids are included in the surveys. Commonly ingested levels of these micronutrients seem to be far too low in many developed countries.

There is now considerable evidence that Type B malnutrition is a major cause of chronic degenerative diseases. If this is the case, then it is logical to treat such diseases not with drugs but with multiple micronutrient repletion, or 'pharmaco-nutrition'. This can take the form of pills and capsules – 'nutraceuticals', or food formats known as 'functional foods'. This approach has been neglected hitherto because it is relatively unprofitable for drug companies – the products are hard to patent – and it is a strategy which does not sit easily with modern medical interventionism. Over the last 100 years, the drug industry has invested huge sums in developing a range of subtle and powerful drugs to treat the many diseases we are subject to. Medical training is couched in pharmaceutical terms and this approach has provided us with an exceptional range of therapeutic tools in the treatment of disease and in acute medical emergencies. However, the pharmaceutical model has also created an unhealthy dependency culture, in which relatively few of us accept responsibility for maintaining our own health. Instead, we have handed over this responsibility to health professionals who know very little about health maintenance, or disease prevention.

One problem for supporters of this argument is the lack of the right kind of hard evidence. We have a wealth of epidemiological data linking dietary factors to health profiles/disease risks, and a great deal of information on mechanism: how food factors interact with our biochemistry. But almost all intervention studies with micronutrients, with the notable exception of the omega 3 fatty acids, have so far produced conflicting or negative results. In other words, our science appears to have no predictive value. Does this invalidate the science? Or are we simply asking the wrong questions?

Based on pharmaceutical thinking, most intervention studies have attempted to measure the impact of a single micronutrient on the incidence of disease. The classical approach says that if you give a compound formula to test subjects and obtain positive results, you cannot know which ingredient is exerting the benefit, so you must test each ingredient individually. But in the field of nutrition, this does not work. Each intervention on its own will hardly make enough difference to be measured. The best therapeutic response must therefore combine micronutrients to normalise our internal physiology. So do we need to analyse each individual's nutritional status and then tailor a formula specifically for him or her? While we do not have the resources to analyze millions of individual cases, there is no need to do so. The vast majority of people are consuming suboptimal amounts of most micronutrients, and most of the micronutrients concerned are very safe. Accordingly, a comprehensive and universal program of micronutrient support is probably the most cost-effective and safest way of improving the general health of the nation.

101. The author recommends micronutrient-repletion for large-scale treatment of chronic degenerative diseases because

- A** it is relatively easy to manage.
- B** micronutrient deficiency is the cause of these diseases.
- C** it can overcome genetic risk factors.

D it can compensate for other lifestyle factors.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Refer to the starting of the fourth paragraph: "There is now considerable evidence that Type B malnutrition is a major cause of chronic degenerative diseases."

102. **Tailoring micronutrient-based treatment plans to suit individual deficiency profiles is not necessary because**

A it very likely to give inconsistent or negative results.

B it is a classic pharmaceutical approach not suited to micronutrients.

C most people are consuming suboptimal amounts of safe-to-consume micronutrients.

D it is not cost effective to do so.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Refer to the start of the fifth paragraph: "While we do not have the resources to analyze millions of individual cases, there is no need to do so. The vast majority of people are consuming suboptimal amounts of most micronutrients, and most of the micronutrients concerned are very safe."

Hence, the correct option is option 'C'

103. **Type-B malnutrition is a serious concern in developed countries because**

A developing countries mainly suffer from Type-A malnutrition.

B it is a major contributor to illness and death.

C pharmaceutical companies are not producing drugs to treat this condition.

D national surveys on malnutrition do not include newer micronutrient groups.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Refer to the first line of the fourth paragraph: "There is now considerable evidence that Type B malnutrition is a major cause of chronic degenerative diseases. If this is the case, then this logical to treat such diseases not with drugs but with multiple micronutrient repletion, or pharmaco-nutrition'."

Hence, the correct option is option 'B'

104. **Why are a large number of apparently healthy people deemed pre-ill?**

A They may have chronic degenerative diseases.

B They do not know their own genetic risk factors which predispose them to diseases.

C They suffer from Type-B malnutrition.

D There is a lengthy latency period associated with chronically degenerative diseases.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Refer to the first paragraph. Here author says that large number of people may have chronic degenerative diseases but due to their latency period, they are not detected easily. That eliminates options B and C.

Options A and D are close. But as the question asks why the people are considered as pre-ill, the answer should be because they may have chronically degenerative diseases they don't know about. Hence, A is the better option.

105. **Identify the incorrect sentence or sentences**

A. It was a tough situation and Manasi was taking pains to make it better.

B. Slowly her efforts gave fruit and things started improving.

C. Everyone complemented her for her good work.

D. She was very happy and thanked everyone

A A

B D

C B and C

D A and C

Answer: C

Explanation:

Sentence B should be "Her efforts bore fruit..."

The word in sentence C should be "complimented" instead of "complemented".

The correct answer choice is c).

106. **Identify the incorrect sentence or sentences**

A. Harish told Raj to plead guilty.

B. Raj pleaded guilty of stealing money from the shop.

C. The court found Raj guilty of all the crimes he was charged with.

D. He was sentenced for three years in jail

A A and C

B B and D

C A, C, and D

D B, C, and D

Answer: B

Explanation:

Sentences B and D are incorrect.

B should be "plead guilty to..."

D should be "sentenced to three years..."

107. **Identify the incorrect sentence or sentences**

- A. Last Sunday, Archana had nothing to do.
- B. After waking up, she lay on the bed thinking of what to do.
- C. At 11 o'clock she took shower and got ready.
- E. She spent most of the day shopping

- A B and C
- B C
- C A and B
- D B, C, and D

Answer: A

Explanation:

Sentences B and C are incorrect.

Sentence B should be "...thinking what to do".

Sentence C should be "..took a shower..."

108. **Fill in the Blanks: Many people suggest _____ and still other would like to convince people not to buy pirated cassettes.**

- A to bring down audiocassette prices to reduce the incidence of music piracy, others advocate strong legal action against the offenders,
- B bringing down audiocassette prices to reduce the incidents of music piracy, others are advocating strong legal action against offenders,
- C bringing down audiocassette prices to reduce the incidents of music piracy, others advocate strong legal action against offenders,
- D audiocassette prices to be brought down to reduce incidents of music piracy, others advocate that strong legal action must be taken against offenders,

Answer: C

Explanation:

The structure of the sentence should be "suggest bringing down...". This eliminates options a) and d). In the second part of the sentence, the structure should be "others advocate" and not "others are advocating". So, option c) is the correct answer.

109. **Fill in the Blanks: The ancient Egyptians believed _____ so that when these objects were magically reanimated through the correct rituals, they would be able to functions effectively.**

- A that it was essential that things they portrayed must have every relevant feature shown as clearly as possible

- B** it was essential for things they portray to have had every relevant feature shown as clearly as possible,
- C** it was essential that the things they portrayed had every relevant feature shown as clearly as possible.
- D** that when they portrayed things, it should have every relevant feature shown as clearly as possible

Answer: C

Explanation:

Options a), b) and d) are grammatically incorrect.

Option A - In the sentence, "that it was essential that things they portrayed", definite article (the) should be used in front of the noun(things).

Option B- This sentence implies that having every relevant detail shown as clearly as possible is important for the things that Egyptians portray. However, having every detail shown was important for the effective functioning of the things Egyptians portray. Hence this is grammatically incorrect.

Option D - Consider the phrase "that when they portrayed things, it should have". The correct phrasing would be "that when they portrayed things, they should have" or "that when they portrayed a thing, it should have". There is a singular plural mismatch occurring here. Hence this option is incorrect as well.

The correct sentence is "The ancient Egyptians believed it was essential that the things they portrayed had every relevant feature shown as clearly as possible, so that when these objects were magically reanimated through the correct rituals, they would be able to functions effectively."

110. **Fill in the Blanks: Archaeologists believe that the pieces of red-ware pottery excavated recently near Bhavnagar and _____ shed light on a hitherto dark 600-year period in the Harappan history of Gujarat.**

- A** estimated with a reasonable certainty as being about 3400 years old,
- B** are estimated reasonably certain to be about 3400 years old,
- C** estimated at about 3400 years old with reasonable certainty,
- D** estimated with reasonable certainty to be about 3400 years old,

Answer: D

Explanation:

Option b) is wrong because because of the use of the word "are". Option c) is wrong because it implies that the pieces are "3400 years old with reasonable certainty". Option a) is incorrect because of the use fo the phrase "as being about". Option d) is grammatically correct.

111. **Choose the option in which the usage of BOLT is INCORRECT or INAPPROPRIATE?**

- A** The shopkeeper showed us a bolt of fine silk.
- B** As he could not move, he made a bolt for the gate.
- C** Could you please bolt the door?
- D** The thief was arrested before he could bolt from the scene of the crime.

Answer: B

Explanation:

In the second sentence, the correct usage would be "As he could not move, he couldn't make a bolt for the gate."

112. Choose the option in which the usage of **FALLOUT** is **INCORRECT** or **INAPPROPRIATE**?

- A** Nagasaki suffered from the fallout of nuclear radiation.
- B** People believed that the political fallout of the scandal would be insignificant.
- C** Who can predict the environmental fallout of the WTO agreements?
- D** The headmaster could not understand the fallout of several of his good students at the public examination.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Fallout generally means adverse results that occur due to a situation. It's usage is wrong in the last sentence, and the correct sentence would be "The headmaster could not understand the failure of several of his good students at the public examination."

113. Choose the option in which the usage of **PASSING** is **INCORRECT** or **INAPPROPRIATE**?

- A** She did not have passing marks in mathematics.
- B** The mad woman was cursing everybody passing her on the road.
- C** At the birthday party all the children enjoyed a game of passing the parcel.
- D** A passing taxi was stopped to rush the accident victims to the hospital.

Answer: A

Explanation:

She did not have PASS marks is the correct usage in this sentence.

114. Choose the most logical order of sentences from among the given choices to construct a coherent paragraph?

- A.** The two neighbours never fought each other.
- B.** Fights involving three male fiddler crabs have been recorded, but the status of the participants was unknown
- C.** They pushed or grappled only with the intruder.
- D.** We recorded 17 cases in which a resident that was fighting an intruder was joined by an immediate neighbour, an ally.
- E.** We therefore tracked 268 intruder males until he saw them fighting a resident male.

A BEDAC

B DEBAC

C BDCAE

D BCEDA

Answer: A

Explanation:

Statement B is the perfect starting sentence. Also sentences D,A and C are connected. Hence DAC is mandatory. There is only one option with the above requirement. Hence option A.

115. Choose the most logical order of sentences from among the given choices to construct a coherent paragraph?

- A. In the west, Allied Forces had fought their way through southern Italy as far as Rome.
- B. In June 1944 Germany's military position in World War two appeared hopeless
- C. In Britain, the task of amassing the men and materials for the liberation of northern Europe had been completed.
- D. Red Army was poised to drive the Nazis back through Poland.
- E. The situation on the eastern front was catastrophic.

A EDACB

B BEDAC

C BDECA

D CEDAB

Answer: B

Explanation:

Statement B seems most logical starting sentence, as it introduces to the topic on position of germany in WW2. Statement A or E should follow B. Also sentences ED and AC are pair. Only option B fulfils these conditions.

116. Choose the most logical order of sentences from among the given choices to construct a coherent paragraph?

- A. He felt justified in bypassing Congress altogether on a variety of moves.
- B. At times he was fighting the entire Congress.
- C. Bush felt he had a mission to restore power to the presidency.
- D. Bush was not fighting just the democrats.
- E. Representatives democracy is a messy business, and a CEO of the white House does not like a legislature of second guessers and time wasters.

A CAEDB

B DBAEC

C CEADB

D ECDBA

Answer: D

Explanation:

Among given sentences E seems most perfect starting sentences as it introduces the topic and othe options take it forward. Also statement B should follow D thus wehave DB as the pair. Option D is the only option which fulfils these requirements.

117. Choose the option which summarizes the passage the best.

The human race is spread all over world, from the polar regions to the tropics. The people of whom it is made up eat different kinds of food, partly according to the climate in which they live, and partly according to the kind of food which their country produces.

In hot climates; meat and fat are not much needed; but in the Arctic regions they seem to be very necessary for keeping up the heat of the body. Thus, in India, People live chiefly on different kinds of grains, eggs, milk, or sometimes fish and meat. In Europe people eat more meat and less gain. In the Arctic regions, where no grains and fruits are produced, the Eskimo and others races live almost entirely on meat and fish.

- A Food eaten by people in different regions of the world depends on the climate and produce of the region, and varies from meat and fish in the Arctic to predominantly grains in the tropics.
- B Hot climates require people to eat grains while cold regions require people to eat meat and fish.
- C In hot countries people eat mainly grains while in the Arctic, they eat meat and fish because they cannot grow grains.
- D While people in Arctic regions like meat and fish and those in hot regions like India prefer mainly grains, they have to change what they eat depending on the local climate and the local produce.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The main idea of the paragraph is the different type of foods which is primarily consumed depending upon the climate. Option A clearly summarises this perfectly.

Option B is incorrect as the climate doesn't compel the people to eat different food.

Option C doesn't indicate the the main idea of the paragraph. It only states the facts given in the paragraph.

Option D is incorrect as it is not mentioned in the paragraph that the people are required to change their food depending upon their location.

118. Choose the option which summarizes the passage the best.

You seemed at first to take no notice of your school-fellows, or rather to set yourself against them because they were strangers to you. They knew as little of you as you did of them; this would have been the reason for their keeping aloof from you as well, which you would have felt as a hardship. Learn never to conceive a prejudice against others because you know nothing of them. It is bad reasoning, and makes enemies of half the world. Do not think ill of them till they behave ill to you; and then strive to avoid the faults, which you see in them. This will disarm their hostility sooner than pique or resentment or complaint.

- A The discomfort you felt with your school fellows was because both sides knew little of each other. You should not complain unless you find others prejudiced against you and have attempted to carefully analyze the faults you have observed in them.
- B The discomfort you felt with your school fellows was because both sides knew little of each other. Avoid prejudice and negative thoughts till you encounter bad behavior from others, and then win them over by shunning the faults you have observed.
- C You encountered hardship amongst your school fellows because you did not know them well. You should learn not to make enemies because of your prejudices irrespective of their behaviour towards you.
- D You encountered hardship amongst your school fellows because you did not know them well. You should learn to not make enemies because of your prejudices unless they behave badly with you.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The paragraph begins with the experience of 2nd person and then gives the advice.

Option A is incorrect because it doesn't tell anything about complaining and analysing

Option C is incomplete as it only talks about the experience.

Option D is incorrect as it is written "you did not know them well". The para talks about both sides not knowing each other.

119. Choose the most logical order of sentences from among the given choices to construct a coherent paragraph?

- A. But this does not mean that death was the Egyptians only preoccupation.
- B. Even papyri come mainly from pyramid temples.
- C. Most of our traditional sources of information about the Old Kingdom are monuments of the rich like pyramids and tombs.
- D. Houses in which ordinary Egyptian lived have not been preserved, and when most people died they were buried in simple graves.
- E. We know infinitely more about the wealthy people of Egypt than we do about the ordinary people, as most monuments were made for the rich.

A CDBEA

B ECDAB

C EDCBA

D DECAB

Answer: C

Explanation:

Out of statement C, E and D, E perfectly opens the topic. Also statement B should come after statement C, as C talks about how pyramids and temples are sources of information and B takes it forward by saying that even papyrus came from pyramids. SO we have CB pair. Hence, Option C.

120. Choose the most logical order of sentences from among the given choices to construct a coherent paragraph?

- A. Experts such as Larry Burns, head of research at GM, reckon that only such a full hearted leap will allow the world to cope with the mass motorization that will one day come to China or India.
- B. But once hydrogen is being produced from biomass or extracted from underground coal or made from water, using nuclear or renewable electricity, the way will be open for a huge reduction in carbon emissions from the whole system.
- C. In theory, once all the bugs have been sorted out, fuel cells should deliver better total fuel economy than any existing engines.
- D. That is twice as good as the internal combustion engine, but only five percentage points better than a diesel hybrid.
- E. Allowing for the resources needed to extract hydrogen from hydrocarbon, oil coal or gas, the fuel cell has an efficiency of 30%.

A CEDBA

B CEBDA

C AEDBC

D ACEBD

Answer: A

Explanation:

Before finding the opening statement, first see if there is any link between sentences. We can clearly see that statement D should follow E. Thus link ED is compulsory pair. Also statement A should follow B, as statement B infers from A. Thus only logical sequence is CEDBA.

121. Choose the option that best captures the essence of the text.

Local communities have often come in conflict with agents trying to exploit resources, at a faster pace, for an expanding commercial-industrial economy. More often than not, such agents of resource-intensification are given preferential treatment by the state, through the grant of generous long leases over mineral or fish stocks, for example, or the provision of raw material at an enormously subsidized price. With the injustice so compounded, local communities at the receiving end of this process have no recourse except direct action, resisting both the state and outside exploiters through a variety of protest techniques. These struggles might perhaps be seen as a manifestation of a new kind of class conflict.

- A** A new kind of class conflict arises from preferential treatments given to agents of resource-intensification by the state, which the local community sees as unfair.
- B** The grant of long leases to agents of resource-intensification for an expanding commercial-industrial economy leads to direct protests from the local community, which sees it as unfair.
- C** Preferential treatment given by the state to agents of resource-intensification for an expanding commercial-industrial economy exacerbates injustice to local communities and leads to direct protests from them, resulting in a new type of class conflict.
- D** Local communities have no option but to protest against agents of resource intensification and create a new type of class conflict when they are given raw material at subsidized prices for an expanding commercial-industrial economy.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The main idea of the paragraph is the reasons behind the generation of class conflict. Option C correctly summarises this para. Option A and B talks nothing about the class conflict.

Option D is incorrect as it does not mention the role of state in generation of class conflict.

122. Choose the option that best captures the essence of the text.

Although almost all climate scientists agree that the Earth is gradually warming, they have long been of two minds about the process of rapid climate shifts within larger periods of change. Some have speculated that the process works like a giant oven or freezer, warming or cooling the whole planet at the same time. Others think that shifts occur on opposing schedules in the Northern and Southern Hemisphere, like exaggerated seasons. Recent research in Germany examining climate patterns in the Southern Hemisphere at the end of the last Ice Age strengthens the idea that warming and cooling occurs at alternate times in the two hemispheres. A more definitive answer to this debate will allow scientists to better predict when and how quickly the next climate shift will happen.

- A** Scientists have been unsure whether rapid shifts in the Earth's climate happen all at once or on opposing schedules in different hemispheres; research will help find a definitive answer and better predict climate shifts in future.
- B** Scientists have been unsure whether rapid shifts in the Earth's climate happen all at once or on opposing schedules in different hemispheres; finding a definitive answer will help them better predict climate shifts in future.
- C** Research in Germany will help scientists find a definitive answer about warming and cooling of the Earth and predict climate shifts in the future in a better manner.
- D** More research rather than debates on warming or cooling of the Earth and exaggerated seasons in its hemisphere will help scientists in Germany predict changes better in future.

Answer: B

Explanation:

No where is in mentioned in the paragraph that "a definitive answer" can be found. So, statement a) which says "research will help find a definitive answer", option c) which says "Research will help scientists find a definitive answer" are ruled out. Option d) is misleading because the para doesn't talk about more research than debates helping scientists. So, this option can also be ruled out. Option b) is the best summary.

123. Choose the option that best captures the essence of the text.

Modern bourgeois society, said Nietzsche, was decadent and enfeebled - a victim of the excessive development of the rational faculties at the expense of will and instinct.

Against the liberal-rationalist stress on the intellect, Nietzsche urged recognition of the dark mysterious world of instinctual desires . the true forces of life. Smother the will excessive intellectualizing and you destroy the spontaneity that sparks cultural creativity and ignites a zest for living. The critical and theoretical outlook destroyed the creative instincts. For man's manifold potential to be realized, he must forego relying on the intellect and nurture again the instinctual roots of human existence.

- A** Nietzsche urges the decadent and enfeebled modern society to forego intellect and give importance to creative instincts.
- B** Nietzsche urges the decadent and enfeebled modern society to smother the will with excessive intellectualizing and ignite a zest for living.
- C** Nietzsche criticizes the intellectuals for enfeebling the modern bourgeois society by not nurturing man's creative instincts.
- D** Nietzsche blames excessive intellectualization for the decline of modern society and suggests nurturing creative instincts instead.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Options A, B and C doesn't capture the essence as well the idea discussed in the passage. The author states that Nietzsche wanted to place excess emphasis on creative/instinctual elements instead of intellect. However, he does not stress that we need to "forego" intellect. Hence, Option A is incorrect. Similarly, Option C distorts the key points mentioned in the passage. The statement in Option B is contrary to the argument Nietzsche is making and hence, can be rejected as the correct answer.

Thus, Option D is the correct choice.

