



Q.1 Carefully read the paragraph below:

_____, medicine has been operated by trial and error, in other words, _____. We know by now that there can be entirely _____ connections between symptoms and treatment, and some medications succeed in medical trials for mere random reasons.

From the options below, choose the one that MOST appropriately fills up the blanks.

- Options**
- A. Traditionally, analytically, casual
 - B. Periodically, logically, arbitrary
 - C. Initially, statistically, unexpected
 - D. Historically, arbitrarily, fortuitous
 - E. Formerly, randomly, accidental

Q.2 Which of the following is a grammatically CORRECT sentence?

- Options**
- A. You had better told her everything, or else you will lose a friend.
 - B. You had better tell her everything, or else you will lose a friend.
 - C. You better had tell her everything, or else you will lose a friend.
 - D. You had better told her everything, or else you would lose a friend.
 - E. You better had tell her everything, or else you would lose a friend.

Q.3 Read the following sentences and answer the question that follows:

1. I have good knowledge of German.
2. Except for Rajiv, everybody was there.
3. Whole Delhi was celebrating Independence Day.
4. Neither the dog, nor is the cat responsible for this mess.
5. He knows to swim.
6. I look forward to seeing you.

Which of the above are grammatically INCORRECT?

- Options**
- A. 1,2,5
 - B. 4,5,6
 - C. 2,4,6
 - D. 1,3,5
 - E. 3,5,6

Q.4 Carefully read the paragraph below:

A map is a useful metaphor for our brain when talking about _____ because at its most basic level our brain _____ to be our atlas of sorts, a system of routes _____ to navigate us toward just one destination: staying alive!

From the options below, choose the set that MOST appropriately fills up the blanks.

- Options**
- A. Comprehension, metamorphosed, designed
 - B. Perception, evolved, designed
 - C. Connections, changed, molded
 - D. Understanding, progressed, shaped
 - E. Design, developed, shaped

Q.5 Read the following paragraph and answer the question that follows:

When asked what the politician will do for the nation's economy, he attacked the opponent by saying, "Look at that face! Would anyone vote for that? I mean, she's a woman, and I'm not supposed to say bad things, but really, folks, come on. Are we serious? Nevertheless, we're going to defeat ISIS. ISIS happened a number of years ago in a vacuum that was left because of bad judgment. And I will tell you, I will take care of ISIS."

Which of the following statements BEST describes the politician's intent?

- Options**
- A. To divert attention towards ISIS as compared to the economy
 - B. To make a sexist remark and share his concern about an important issue
 - C. To digress and argue that security is more important than economy
 - D. To appeal to the macho voters and use fear as a tool to lure voters
 - E. To make an emotional appeal to the voters

Q.6 Go through the statements below and answer the question that follows:

P. Fast food intake for more than three times a week is associated with greater odds of atopic disorders such as asthma, eczema or rhinitis. Thus, it should be definitely and strictly controlled in children as it does no good.

Q. Regular junk food intake can lead to physical and psychological issues among children.

R. Lack of Vitamins such as A and C, and minerals such as magnesium and calcium, encourage the development of deficiency diseases and osteoporosis, as well as dental caries due to higher intake.

S. Junk food, which are rich in energy with lots of fat and sugar, are relatively low in other important nutrients such as protein, fiber, vitamins and minerals.

T. Emotional and self-esteem problems, along with chronic illnesses in later life due to obesity, are the issues associated with the junk food.

Which of the following combinations is the MOST logically ordered?

- Options**
- A. QRSPT
 - B. RSQPT
 - C. TQSRP
 - D. QSRTP
 - E. TSQRP

Q.7 Go through the statements below and answer the question that follows:

P. Surabhi's Instagram profile has 1.4 million followers. It is filled with pictures of her posing in different settings.

Q. In India, reports suggest that WhatsApp (Much more than Facebook or Twitter) is the primary tool for the dissemination of political communication.

R. Political campaigns pay social media companies to promote their content.

S. Political advertising on social media comes in many forms and remains underexamined in India.

T. Social media influencers are used for the dissemination of content.

Which of the following combinations is the MOST logically ordered?

- Options**
- A. QRSTP
 - B. SRQTP
 - C. QRTPS
 - D. PRSTQ
 - E. SQRTP

Comprehension:

Read the poem below and answer the 2 associated questions:

Some say the world will end in fire,
Some say in ice.
From what I've tasted of desire
I hold with those who favor fire.
But, if it had to perish twice,
I think I know enough of hate
To know that for destruction ice
Is also great
And would suffice.

SubQuestion No : 8

Q.8 Which of the following statements will the poet agree with the MOST?

- Options**
- A. Ambition is more powerful than envy.
 - B. Both desire and hate can create self-doubt.
 - C. Hatred destroys what desire cannot.
 - D. Greed can destroy one's world.
 - E. Desire overpowers hatred to control humans.

Comprehension:

Read the poem below and answer the 2 associated questions:

Some say the world will end in fire,
Some say in ice.
From what I've tasted of desire
I hold with those who favor fire.
But, if it had to perish twice,
I think I know enough of hate
To know that for destruction ice
Is also great
And would suffice.

SubQuestion No : 9

Q.9 Which is the MOST UNSUITABLE title of the poem?

- Options**
- A. Love and Detest- A Tale of Destruction
 - B. The Annihilation Hypothesis
 - C. Destruction by Fire and Ice
 - D. How the World Ends
 - E. Emotional Destruction of the World

Q.10 Read the following paragraph and answer the question that follows:

In a 2017 survey of 3,915 American workers, my colleagues and I found that workers report experiencing a sizable “voice gap” at work — that is, a gap between how much say or influence they feel they ought to have and how much they actually have — on topics such as wages, working conditions, fair treatment, and input into how they do their work.

And now a second study, I have just completed with a new team, finds that today’s workers want forms of voice and representation that go well beyond traditional unions.

Based on the above paragraph, which of the following options would you agree with the MOST?

- Options**
- A. The first study defines the concept and the second study uses the concept in a specific context.
 - B. The first study shows the intensity of the problem and the second study shows limitations of the existing solutions.
 - C. The first study highlights the existence of the problem and the second study highlights the need for new ways of solving it.
 - D. The first study shows the frustration of the American workers and the second study shows the inability of unions in addressing them.
 - E. The first study focuses on the need for fair representation and the second study discusses forms of representation.

Q.11 Read the following paragraph and answer the question that follows:

In Australia, jellyfish are most common between November and May. In Hawaii, jellyfish often show up on south-facing beaches eight days after a full moon. In the Mediterranean, blooms usually appear in the summer. Unfortunately for travellers, there is no worldwide database for recent jellyfish sightings, and tourism officials are sometimes reluctant to publicize jellyfish swarms out of fear that such news will scare off visitors.

Which of the following can be BEST concluded from the above paragraph?

- Options**
- A. Seasonal variations in the marine temperature impact jellyfish sightings.
 - B. Tourism officials hide the truth about jellyfish sightings.
 - C. Celestial bodies have an influence on jellyfish sightings.
 - D. Economic interests influence security advisories.
 - E. Tourists visiting north-facing beaches in Hawaii do not spot jellyfish.

Comprehension:

Read the passage below and answer the 3 associated questions:

There is nothing spectacularly new in the situation. Most old-societies-turned-young-nation-states learn to live in a world dominated by the psychology and culture of exile. For some, the twentieth century has been a century of refugees. Others like Hannah Arendt have identified refugees as virtually a new species of human being who have come to symbolize the distinctive violence of our time. Refugees as contemporary symbols, however, proclaim something more than a pathology of a global nation-state system. They also represent a state of mind, a form of psychological displacement that has become endemic to modernizing societies. One does not even have to cross national frontiers to become a refugee; one can choose to be seduced by the 'pull' of self-induced displacement rather than be 'pushed' by an oppressive or violent system at home. It is this changed status of territoriality in human life that explains why, in immigrant societies like the United States, the metaphor of exile is now jaded. Some have already begun to argue that human beings need not have a 'home' as it has been traditionally understood in large parts of the world, that the idea itself is a red herring. While the idea of exile begins to appear trite in intellectual circles, an increasingly large proportion of the world is getting reconciled to living with the labile sense of self. Exile no longer seems a pathology or an affliction. Displacement and the psychology of exile are in; cultural continuities and settled communities are out; there is a touch of ennui about them.

SubQuestion No : 14

Q.14 Based on the passage, which of the following will the author DISAGREE the MOST with?

- Options**
- A. Intellectuals find the notion of exile irrelevant.
 - B. Refugees symbolize exploitation and abuse of our times.
 - C. A feeling of alienation in modernizing societies is a common phenomenon.
 - D. Being a refugee is a state of mind.
 - E. One does not have to cross frontiers to become a refugee.

Comprehension:

Read the passage below and answer the 3 associated questions:

There is nothing spectacularly new in the situation. Most old-societies-turned-young-nation-states learn to live in a world dominated by the psychology and culture of exile. For some, the twentieth century has been a century of refugees. Others like Hannah Arendt have identified refugees as virtually a new species of human being who have come to symbolize the distinctive violence of our time. Refugees as contemporary symbols, however, proclaim something more than a pathology of a global nation-state system. They also represent a state of mind, a form of psychological displacement that has become endemic to modernizing societies. One does not even have to cross national frontiers to become a refugee; one can choose to be seduced by the 'pull' of self-induced displacement rather than be 'pushed' by an oppressive or violent system at home. It is this changed status of territoriality in human life that explains why, in immigrant societies like the United States, the metaphor of exile is now jaded. Some have already begun to argue that human beings need not have a 'home' as it has been traditionally understood in large parts of the world, that the idea itself is a red herring. While the idea of exile begins to appear trite in intellectual circles, an increasingly large proportion of the world is getting reconciled to living with the labile sense of self. Exile no longer seems a pathology or an affliction. Displacement and the psychology of exile are in; cultural continuities and settled communities are out; there is a touch of ennui about them.

SubQuestion No : 15

Q.15 Project Affected Families (PAF) are those that are physically displaced due to construction of a large project (dam, factory etc.) in an area where the PAF traditionally resided.

With insights from the passage, what would a project proponent, dealing with PAF, reading the following options agree the MOST with?

- Options**
- A. Industry and government should care equally about profits and people.
 - B. PAF as a concept is irrelevant since human displacement is a historical phenomenon.
 - C. Don't worry about PAF, they will eventually resettle and rehabilitate.
 - D. PAF do not have a labile sense of self.
 - E. Emotional estrangement of PAF is not an area of concern.

Comprehension:

Read the passage below and answer the 3 associated questions:

It's as if someone were out there making up pointless jobs just for the sake of keeping us all working. And here, precisely, lies the mystery. In capitalism, this is precisely what is not supposed to happen. Sure, in the old inefficient socialist states like the Soviet Union, where employment was considered both a right and a sacred duty, the system made up as many jobs as it had to. (This is why in Soviet department stores it took three clerks to sell a piece of meat.) But, of course, this is the very sort of problem market competition is supposed to fix. According to economic theory, at least, the last thing a profit-seeking firm is going to do is shell out money to workers they don't really need to employ. Still, somehow, it happens. While corporations may engage in ruthless downsizing, the layoffs and speed-ups invariably fall on that class of people who are actually making, moving, fixing, and maintaining things. Through some strange alchemy no one can quite explain, the number of salaried paper pushers ultimately seems to expand, and more and more employees find themselves—not unlike Soviet workers, actually—working forty- or even fifty-hour weeks on paper but effectively working fifteen hours just as Keynes predicted, since the rest of their time is spent organizing or attending motivational seminars, updating their Facebook profiles, or downloading TV box sets. The answer clearly isn't economic: it's moral and political. The ruling class has figured out that a happy and productive population with free time on their hands is a mortal danger. (Think of what started to happen when this even began to be approximated in the sixties.) And, on the other hand, the feeling that work is a moral value in itself, and that anyone not willing to submit themselves to some kind of intense work discipline for most of their waking hours deserves nothing, is extraordinarily convenient for them.

SubQuestion No : 16

Q.16 Which of the following options, if true, BEST makes the author's assertion on pointless jobs erroneous?

- Options**
- A. Pointless jobs decrease the efficiency of the organization since they replace those who are making, fixing and moving things.
 - B. Workers who carry out pointless jobs are more loyal to the organization than others.
 - C. Pointless jobs add less value to the organization than the jobs of those who are making or fixing things.
 - D. Even though the rate of increase in pointless jobs is higher, their absolute number on an average is lower than that of meaningful jobs.
 - E. Organizations with a higher number of pointless jobs are more profitable than those with less.

Comprehension:

Read the passage below and answer the 3 associated questions:

It's as if someone were out there making up pointless jobs just for the sake of keeping us all working. And here, precisely, lies the mystery. In capitalism, this is precisely what is not supposed to happen. Sure, in the old inefficient socialist states like the Soviet Union, where employment was considered both a right and a sacred duty, the system made up as many jobs as it had to. (This is why in Soviet department stores it took three clerks to sell a piece of meat.) But, of course, this is the very sort of problem market competition is supposed to fix. According to economic theory, at least, the last thing a profit-seeking firm is going to do is shell out money to workers they don't really need to employ. Still, somehow, it happens. While corporations may engage in ruthless downsizing, the layoffs and speed-ups invariably fall on that class of people who are actually making, moving, fixing, and maintaining things. Through some strange alchemy no one can quite explain, the number of salaried paper pushers ultimately seems to expand, and more and more employees find themselves—not unlike Soviet workers, actually—working forty- or even fifty-hour weeks on paper but effectively working fifteen hours just as Keynes predicted, since the rest of their time is spent organizing or attending motivational seminars, updating their Facebook profiles, or downloading TV box sets. The answer clearly isn't economic: it's moral and political. The ruling class has figured out that a happy and productive population with free time on their hands is a mortal danger. (Think of what started to happen when this even began to be approximated in the sixties.) And, on the other hand, the feeling that work is a moral value in itself, and that anyone not willing to submit themselves to some kind of intense work discipline for most of their waking hours deserves nothing, is extraordinarily convenient for them.

SubQuestion No : 17

Q.17 Which of the following can be BEST inferred from the passage?

- Options**
- A. Keeping people employed for longer hours serves the plans of the ruling class.
 - B. The ruling class abhors leisure so much that they encourage organizations to create unwanted jobs.
 - C. Pointless jobs are here to stay, regardless of whether they are necessary or not.
 - D. For political reasons, profit-making firms sometimes indulge in non-profitable decisions.
 - E. Work as a moral right is the design of the ruling class to cut down on leisure.

Comprehension:

Read the passage below and answer the 3 associated questions:

It's as if someone were out there making up pointless jobs just for the sake of keeping us all working. And here, precisely, lies the mystery. In capitalism, this is precisely what is not supposed to happen. Sure, in the old inefficient socialist states like the Soviet Union, where employment was considered both a right and a sacred duty, the system made up as many jobs as it had to. (This is why in Soviet department stores it took three clerks to sell a piece of meat.) But, of course, this is the very sort of problem market competition is supposed to fix. According to economic theory, at least, the last thing a profit-seeking firm is going to do is shell out money to workers they don't really need to employ. Still, somehow, it happens. While corporations may engage in ruthless downsizing, the layoffs and speed-ups invariably fall on that class of people who are actually making, moving, fixing, and maintaining things. Through some strange alchemy no one can quite explain, the number of salaried paper pushers ultimately seems to expand, and more and more employees find themselves—not unlike Soviet workers, actually—working forty- or even fifty-hour weeks on paper but effectively working fifteen hours just as Keynes predicted, since the rest of their time is spent organizing or attending motivational seminars, updating their Facebook profiles, or downloading TV box sets. The answer clearly isn't economic: it's moral and political. The ruling class has figured out that a happy and productive population with free time on their hands is a mortal danger. (Think of what started to happen when this even began to be approximated in the sixties.) And, on the other hand, the feeling that work is a moral value in itself, and that anyone not willing to submit themselves to some kind of intense work discipline for most of their waking hours deserves nothing, is extraordinarily convenient for them.

SubQuestion No : 18

Q.18 Which of the following statements will BEST explain the principle underlying the theme of the passage?

- Options**
- A. Work is a moral value in itself.
 - B. Organizations that create more jobs are rewarded by the government for protecting political values.
 - C. People unwilling to submit to an intense work discipline deserve nothing.
 - D. Keynes predicted that a happy and productive workforce is a force for the good.
 - E. Peace and order in society require humans to be engaged in some activity most of the time, regardless of its meaninglessness.

Q.19 Read the following paragraph and answer the question that follows:

Global surface temperatures in 2019 are on track to be either the second or third warmest since records began in the mid-1800s, behind only 2016 and possibly 2017. On top of the long-term warming trend, temperatures in 2019 have been buoyed by a moderate El Niño event that is likely to persist through the rest of the year.

Which of the following statements can be BEST inferred based on the above paragraph?

- Options**
- A. The long-term trend of global surface temperatures is unrelated to El Niño.
 - B. El Niño event did not affect temperatures in 2016 and 2017.
 - C. A moderate El Niño event increases temperature more than a weak El Niño event.
 - D. El Niño event causes global surface temperatures to rise in the long-term.
 - E. Global surface temperatures are increasing at a constant rate for three years.

Q.20 Read the following paragraph and answer the question that follows:
If we can send a human to the Moon, why can't we build sustainable cities? Defeat cancer? Tackle climate change? So, go the rallying cries inspired by one of humanity's greatest achievements, the US effort that put Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin on the Moon on 20 July 1969.

Which of the following statements, if true, BEST communicates the intent of the paragraph?

- Options**
- A. The complexity of developing sustainable cities and curing cancer is far more than sending a human to the moon.
 - B. America's moonshot initiative was mainly a response to USSR's competing initiative.
 - C. America's moonshot was more about race to the moon and less about solving problems.
 - D. The reason we celebrate 1969 moonshot is precisely because nothing significant has been done in that domain since then.
 - E. Moonshot has a definitive ownership, whereas creating sustainable cities and curing cancer are public-good problems.

Comprehension:

Read the passage below and answer the 3 associated questions:

The nature of knowledge cannot survive unchanged within this context of general transformation. It can fit into the new channels, and become operational, only if learning is translated into quantities of information. We can predict that anything in the constituted body of knowledge that is not translatable in this way will be abandoned and that the direction of new research will be dictated by the possibility of its eventual results being translatable into computer language. The "producers" and users of knowledge must know, and will have to, possess the means of translating into these languages whatever they want to invent or learn. Research on translating machines is already well advanced. Along with the hegemony of computers comes a certain logic, and therefore a certain set of prescriptions determining which statements are accepted as "knowledge" statements.

We may thus expect a thorough exteriorisation of knowledge with respect to the "knower," at whatever point he or she may occupy in the knowledge process. The old principle that the acquisition of knowledge is indissociable from the training (Bildung) of minds, or even of individuals, is becoming obsolete and will become ever more so. The relationships of the suppliers and users of knowledge to the knowledge they supply and use is now tending, and will increasingly tend, to assume the form already taken by the relationship of commodity producers and consumers to the commodities they produce and consume – that is, the form of value. Knowledge is and will be produced in order to be sold, it is and will be consumed in order to be valorised in a new production: in both cases, the goal is exchange. Knowledge ceases to be an end in itself, it loses its "use-value."

SubQuestion No : 21

Q.21 Which of the following statements BEST captures the essence of the passage?

- Options**
- A. Knowledge shall no longer be evaluated by its truth but its commercial value.
 - B. Market forces have taken over the process of knowledge production.
 - C. Suppliers and users of knowledge have become its producers and consumers.
 - D. Translation of knowledge into machine language exteriorises it.
 - E. Knowledge shall be exclusively produced to be sold.

Comprehension:

Read the passage below and answer the 3 associated questions:

The nature of knowledge cannot survive unchanged within this context of general transformation. It can fit into the new channels, and become operational, only if learning is translated into quantities of information. We can predict that anything in the constituted body of knowledge that is not translatable in this way will be abandoned and that the direction of new research will be dictated by the possibility of its eventual results being translatable into computer language. The "producers" and users of knowledge must know, and will have to, possess the means of translating into these languages whatever they want to invent or learn. Research on translating machines is already well advanced. Along with the hegemony of computers comes a certain logic, and therefore a certain set of prescriptions determining which statements are accepted as "knowledge" statements. We may thus expect a thorough exteriorisation of knowledge with respect to the "knower," at whatever point he or she may occupy in the knowledge process. The old principle that the acquisition of knowledge is indissociable from the training (Bildung) of minds, or even of individuals, is becoming obsolete and will become ever more so. The relationships of the suppliers and users of knowledge to the knowledge they supply and use is now tending, and will increasingly tend, to assume the form already taken by the relationship of commodity producers and consumers to the commodities they produce and consume – that is, the form of value. Knowledge is and will be produced in order to be sold, it is and will be consumed in order to be valorised in a new production: in both cases, the goal is exchange. Knowledge ceases to be an end in itself, it loses its "use-value."

SubQuestion No : 22

Q.22 Based on the passage, which of the following statements can be BEST inferred?

Options A. Mental discipline is not necessary for learning anymore.

B. For knowledge to acquire an exchange-value, it should cease to have a use-value.

C. Knowledge as a transactional commodity is indispensable to productive power.

D. The locus of creation and accumulation of knowledge has shifted.

E. Acquisition of knowledge need no longer transform its recipient.

Comprehension:

Read the passage below and answer the 3 associated questions:

The nature of knowledge cannot survive unchanged within this context of general transformation. It can fit into the new channels, and become operational, only if learning is translated into quantities of information. We can predict that anything in the constituted body of knowledge that is not translatable in this way will be abandoned and that the direction of new research will be dictated by the possibility of its eventual results being translatable into computer language. The "producers" and users of knowledge must know, and will have to, possess the means of translating into these languages whatever they want to invent or learn. Research on translating machines is already well advanced. Along with the hegemony of computers comes a certain logic, and therefore a certain set of prescriptions determining which statements are accepted as "knowledge" statements. We may thus expect a thorough exteriorisation of knowledge with respect to the "knower," at whatever point he or she may occupy in the knowledge process. The old principle that the acquisition of knowledge is indissociable from the training (Bildung) of minds, or even of individuals, is becoming obsolete and will become ever more so. The relationships of the suppliers and users of knowledge to the knowledge they supply and use is now tending, and will increasingly tend, to assume the form already taken by the relationship of commodity producers and consumers to the commodities they produce and consume – that is, the form of value. Knowledge is and will be produced in order to be sold, it is and will be consumed in order to be valorised in a new production: in both cases, the goal is exchange. Knowledge ceases to be an end in itself, it loses its "use-value."

SubQuestion No : 23

Q.23 Which of the following options will the author agree the MOST with?

- Options**
- A. A person with no passion for singing, if trained, will sing perfectly.
 - B. A daughter of a lawyer must become a lawyer.
 - C. To teach poetry, one must not be a poet.
 - D. To get promoted, an unempathetic manager can learn to display empathy.
 - E. MBA program has a high exchange-value but zero use-value.

Comprehension:

Read the passage below and answer the 3 associated questions:

Once, during a concert of cathedral organ music, as I sat getting gooseflesh amid that tsunami of sound, I was struck with a thought: for a medieval peasant, this must have been the loudest human-made sound they ever experienced, awe-inspiring in now-unimaginable ways. No wonder they signed up for the religion being proffered. And now we are constantly pummeled with sounds that dwarf quaint organs. Once, hunter-gatherers might chance upon honey from a beehive and thus briefly satisfy a hardwired food craving. And now we have hundreds of carefully designed commercial foods that supply a burst of sensation unmatched by some lowly natural food. Once, we had lives that, amid considerable privation, also offered numerous subtle, hard-won pleasures. And now we have drugs that cause spasms of pleasure and dopamine release a thousandfold higher than anything stimulated in our old drug-free world.

An emptiness comes from this combination of over-the-top nonnatural sources of reward and the inevitability of habituation; this is because unnaturally strong explosions of synthetic experience and sensation and pleasure evoke unnaturally strong degrees of habituation. This has two consequences. First, soon we barely notice the fleeting whispers of pleasure caused by leaves in autumn, or by the lingering glance of the right person, or by the promise of reward following a difficult, worthy task. And the other consequence is that we eventually habituate to even those artificial deluges of intensity. If we were designed by engineers, as we consumed more, we'd desire less. But our frequent human tragedy is that the more we consume, the hungrier we get. More and faster and stronger. What was an unexpected pleasure yesterday is what we feel entitled to today, and what won't be enough tomorrow.

SubQuestion No : 24

Q.24 Which of the following options BEST reflects the author's understanding of human perception of pleasure?

- Options**
- A. Pleasure comes from what we are deprived of
 - B. Pleasure comes from what is perceived to be extraordinary
 - C. Pleasure comes from what we are accustomed to
 - D. Pleasure comes from what appears to be a valuable discovery or invention
 - E. Pleasure comes from whatever we are exposed to for the first time

Comprehension:

Read the passage below and answer the 3 associated questions:

Once, during a concert of cathedral organ music, as I sat getting gooseflesh amid that tsunami of sound, I was struck with a thought: for a medieval peasant, this must have been the loudest human-made sound they ever experienced, awe-inspiring in now-unimaginable ways. No wonder they signed up for the religion being proffered. And now we are constantly pummeled with sounds that dwarf quaint organs. Once, hunter-gatherers might chance upon honey from a beehive and thus briefly satisfy a hardwired food craving. And now we have hundreds of carefully designed commercial foods that supply a burst of sensation unmatched by some lowly natural food. Once, we had lives that, amid considerable privation, also offered numerous subtle, hard-won pleasures. And now we have drugs that cause spasms of pleasure and dopamine release a thousandfold higher than anything stimulated in our old drug-free world.

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SubQuestion No : 25

Q.25 Going by the author, which of the following options BEST answers the question "how can one sustain the pleasure derived from any experience?"

- Options**
- A. Training to appreciate sweet whispers and fleeting moments of joy to sustain pleasure
 - B. The closer the experience is to nature, the more sustainable it is
 - C. The harder to replicate, the more sustainable the pleasure from that experience
 - D. Periodic displeasure with synthetic experiences leads to sustaining pleasure
 - E. Awareness of a habituation moment helps sustain pleasure

Comprehension:

Read the passage below and answer the 3 associated questions:

Once, during a concert of cathedral organ music, as I sat getting gooseflesh amid that tsunami of sound, I was struck with a thought: for a medieval peasant, this must have been the loudest human-made sound they ever experienced, awe-inspiring in now-unimaginable ways. No wonder they signed up for the religion being proffered. And now we are constantly pummeled with sounds that dwarf quaint organs. Once, hunter-gatherers might chance upon honey from a beehive and thus briefly satisfy a hardwired food craving. And now we have hundreds of carefully designed commercial foods that supply a burst of sensation unmatched by some lowly natural food. Once, we had lives that, amid considerable privation, also offered numerous subtle, hard-won pleasures. And now we have drugs that cause spasms of pleasure and dopamine release a thousandfold higher than anything stimulated in our old drug-free world.

An emptiness comes from this combination of over-the-top nonnatural sources of reward and the inevitability of habituation; this is because unnaturally strong explosions of synthetic experience and sensation and pleasure evoke unnaturally strong degrees of habituation. This has two consequences. First, soon we barely notice the fleeting whispers of pleasure caused by leaves in autumn, or by the lingering glance of the right person, or by the promise of reward following a difficult, worthy task. And the other consequence is that we eventually habituate to even those artificial deluges of intensity. If we were designed by engineers, as we consumed more, we'd desire less. But our frequent human tragedy is that the more we consume, the hungrier we get. More and faster and stronger. What was an unexpected pleasure yesterday is what we feel entitled to today, and what won't be enough tomorrow.

SubQuestion No : 26

Q.26 Which of the following options BEST describes "emptiness" as described in the passage?

- Options**
- A. A feeling of weariness around extant sources of pleasure that are in abundance
 - B. A feeling of absence of sources of pleasure when extant sources are in abundance
 - C. Yearning for newer sources of pleasure when extant sources are in abundance
 - D. A feeling, evoked by the carefully designed commercial foods, alluring us to them
 - E. The inevitability of habituation that one gets from repeated consumption of man-made foods or drugs

Comprehension:

Read the situation below and answer the 3 associated questions:

When Deepti opened the package, she was aghast. She received cotton pillow covers instead of satin pillow covers, she had ordered. Deepti ordered them for her father from a popular e-commerce website that hosted products of many sellers. Confused, Deepti contacted the seller's office using the details given on the package. The seller's representative profusely regretted and promised to send the satin pillow covers at no extra cost. He added that Deepti need not return the cotton covers she received. Deepti happily accepted the deal. A few days later, Deepti received another package from the seller. Unfortunately, this package also contained cotton pillow covers. Completely disillusioned with the seller's professionalism, Deepti decided to put to use these cotton pillow covers also.

SubQuestion No : 1

- Q.1** A few days later, Deepti received an email from the e-commerce website, requesting her to share feedback about the seller. Deeply frustrated with the overall online purchasing experience, she deliberately ignored it. Later that evening, over supper, her father opined that the balcony curtains needed to be changed. He suggested that they be bought from a local shop. "If something went wrong, we could at least yell at the seller," he added. Deepti stared at her laptop and began writing her feedback. What would Deepti DEFINITELY achieve by giving feedback?

- Options**
- A. Release her frustration
 - B. Prove a point to her father
 - C. Instigate people against the seller
 - D. An act of social service
 - E. Coerce the e-commerce website to punish the seller

Comprehension:

Read the situation below and answer the 3 associated questions:

When Deepti opened the package, she was aghast. She received cotton pillow covers instead of satin pillow covers, she had ordered. Deepti ordered them for her father from a popular e-commerce website that hosted products of many sellers. Confused, Deepti contacted the seller's office using the details given on the package. The seller's representative profusely regretted and promised to send the satin pillow covers at no extra cost. He added that Deepti need not return the cotton covers she received. Deepti happily accepted the deal. A few days later, Deepti received another package from the seller. Unfortunately, this package also contained cotton pillow covers. Completely disillusioned with the seller's professionalism, Deepti decided to put to use these cotton pillow covers also.

SubQuestion No : 2

- Q.2** In the feedback column, Deepti awarded 1-star out of the maximum 5 stars to the seller and described her negative experience. Later that evening, the sales head called and pleaded with her to retract her feedback and upgrade them to 5-star, as they had already fired the employee concerned. He appealed that they were a young organization and that their sales were getting badly affected. Given the circumstances, what should be the IDEAL response?

- Options**
- A. She should retain the feedback but award 3-star as a consolation measure.
 - B. She should retract the feedback and award 5-star as the seller has already punished the concerned employee.
 - C. She should retract the feedback and award 5-star since sales are getting affected.
 - D. She should order again with the same seller and share her renewed experience.
 - E. She should stick to her feedback and the stars awarded since she reported only what had taken place.

Comprehension:

Read the situation below and answer the 3 associated questions:

When Deepti opened the package, she was aghast. She received cotton pillow covers instead of satin pillow covers, she had ordered. Deepti ordered them for her father from a popular e-commerce website that hosted products of many sellers. Confused, Deepti contacted the seller's office using the details given on the package. The seller's representative profusely regretted and promised to send the satin pillow covers at no extra cost. He added that Deepti need not return the cotton covers she received. Deepti happily accepted the deal. A few days later, Deepti received another package from the seller. Unfortunately, this package also contained cotton pillow covers. Completely disillusioned with the seller's professionalism, Deepti decided to put to use these cotton pillow covers also.

SubQuestion No : 3

Q.3 After a few months, the sales head enquired, "In case you are using the cotton pillow covers and like them, kindly rate them on the e-commerce website. It will help us serve our customers better."

Later that evening, her father remarked, "You know, I really love these pillow covers though I am not sure why you bought so many of them".

Which of the following reasons gives Deepti the BEST rationale to ignore the sales head's request?

- Options**
- A. Acceding to the request will imply that she was wrong in ordering satin pillow covers in the first place.
 - B. If the seller truly cared about customers, they should have shipped the satin pillow covers by now.
 - C. Her review will lack credibility since there is no proof that she purchased the product.
 - D. Cotton pillow covers were delivered erroneously. Hence the seller does not deserve appreciation.
 - E. Acceding to the request benefits just the seller while her sore experience remains.

Comprehension:

Read the situation below and answer the 3 associated questions:

The Small Shop, selling computer peripherals, is the only one of its kind in the remote village of Turturunk. Because online purchases take two weeks or more to arrive, The Small Shop is a quick stop for buying items such as pen drives and USB cables. Besides selling computer peripherals, The Small Shop also undertakes repairs of out-of-warranty products.

SubQuestion No : 4

Q.4 The Small Shop which earlier recorded an annual increase of approximately 12% in revenues has been stagnating at 4% for the last three years, during which e-commerce sidelined brick and mortar outlets. The shop is struggling to increase profitability. In general, The Small Shop has been offering a discount on MRP to compete with e-commerce prices.

Which of the following is the BEST reason for The Small Shop NOT to reduce the current discount offered to the customers?

- Options**
- A. Even though e-commerce offers a greater range of choices, villagers prefer buying readily available products from The Small Shop.
 - B. Recently customers from a nearby village have started shopping at The Small Shop for low-end peripherals, accounting for around 3% of the shop's total revenues.
 - C. To cover insurance costs, e-commerce has begun charging a delivery fee from last year.
 - D. A large fading sign prominently placed behind the shop's cash counter reads "in business and in life, always be fair".
 - E. A new resident who earlier worked in the computer hardware industry is contemplating starting a business in Turturunk.

Comprehension:

Read the situation below and answer the 3 associated questions:

A powerful, intelligent king Vanamali once ruled over an ancient kingdom, Vanarajya. The kingdom was known for its high mountains and sprawling plains, and ninety percent of its land was under forest cover. Trade in forest produce was the mainstay of its economy, supported by subsistence agriculture.

With the increase of population, over time the forest in the plains was cleared for agriculture. The forest in the mountains continued to supply nutrient-enriched water and abundant forest produce to the plains. As a result, agricultural yields were bountiful. The plains prospered as compared to the mountains.

SubQuestion No : 7

Q.7 The increasing prosperity of the plains people tempted those in the mountains to divert forest land for agriculture. Vanamali was afraid that expansion of agriculture would result in deforestation of the mountains.

Which of the following is the BEST course of action for Vanamali to conserve the mountain forest?

- Options**
- A. Institute a mechanism that ensures plains people pay royalty, to be transferred to mountain people for maintaining forest cover
 - B. Constitute a committee to protect the forest with powers to punish those who fell trees
 - C. Declare a "Mountain Day" when plains people meet and thank mountain people for sustaining their agriculture
 - D. Urge the elders of the mountains to come up with agricultural practices that ensure no erosion of forest cover
 - E. Levy a tax on traded agricultural produce from the plains to cross-subsidize supplies to mountain people

Comprehension:

Read the situation below and answer the 3 associated questions:

A powerful, intelligent king Vanamali once ruled over an ancient kingdom, Vanarajya. The kingdom was known for its high mountains and sprawling plains, and ninety percent of its land was under forest cover. Trade in forest produce was the mainstay of its economy, supported by subsistence agriculture.

With the increase of population, over time the forest in the plains was cleared for agriculture. The forest in the mountains continued to supply nutrient-enriched water and abundant forest produce to the plains. As a result, agricultural yields were bountiful. The plains prospered as compared to the mountains.

SubQuestion No : 8

Q.8 Vanamali, afraid of further deforestation, issued a diktat against felling of trees in the mountains. In due course, thanks to the booming agriculture, the king along with plains people began to prosper. However, mountain people became relatively poor, thanks to Vanamali's diktat.

Which of the following options should mountain people choose to BEST protect their long-term interests?

- Options**
- A. Sell forest produce exclusively to the neighbouring kingdoms
 - B. Ignore Vanamali's diktat and divert forest land for agriculture
 - C. Seek employment in the plains
 - D. Stop the flow of rivers to the plains
 - E. Charge a premium on forest produce and issue hunting permits

Comprehension:

Read the situation below and answer the 3 associated questions:

A powerful, intelligent king Vanamali once ruled over an ancient kingdom, Vanarajya. The kingdom was known for its high mountains and sprawling plains, and ninety percent of its land was under forest cover. Trade in forest produce was the mainstay of its economy, supported by subsistence agriculture.

With the increase of population, over time the forest in the plains was cleared for agriculture. The forest in the mountains continued to supply nutrient-enriched water and abundant forest produce to the plains. As a result, agricultural yields were bountiful. The plains prospered as compared to the mountains.

SubQuestion No : 9

Q.9 The village elders of the mountains had informed Vanamali about the presence of a precious metal in abundance under a large part of the forest. They pleaded with him to repeal his diktat and permit felling of trees for mining.

Vanamali knew that the precious metal would make his kingdom prosper. However, he was worried that mining would reduce the flow of nutrients, water and forest produce to the plains.

Vanamali's advisor Vanapandit presented the following action plans for his consideration:

1. Repeal the forest diktat and charge hefty royalty for mining in the mountains
2. Permit mining in the mountains and enforce rainwater harvesting in the plains
3. Permit mining in the mountains and begin afforestation in the plains
4. Continue with the forest diktat in the mountains
5. Permit limited mining in rotation but maintain the forest diktat in the rest of the mountains

Which of the following sequences of action plans, in the DESCENDING order of their ability to contribute to Vanarajya's sustainable prosperity, will be the MOST appropriate for Vanamali?

- Options**
- A. 5, 2, 4, 3, 1
 - B. 4, 2, 5, 1, 3
 - C. 4, 5, 2, 3, 1
 - D. 5, 3, 2, 4, 1
 - E. 3, 5, 2, 1, 4

Comprehension:

Read the situation below and answer the 3 associated questions:

Vindhya, Shabnam and Amala are interning at a software organization as part of the requirement of their B-school curriculum.

The organization has allotted each of them a project based on their area of specialization. In the first meeting with the HR head, they are informed of a PPO possibility (pre-placement offer, i.e., an offer to join the company after their MBA), based on their performance. All of them are eager to convert their internship into a job offer.

Each of them is assigned a mentor who evaluates the intern's performance along with the HR head.

SubQuestion No : 10

Q.10 In the second week of her eight-week internship, Amala realizes that the project requires inputs from subjects she studied in her third trimester. However, during the third trimester, Amala was significantly distracted by an inter-college sports meet, affecting her grasp of the subjects.

Which of the following is the MOST appropriate way forward for Amala?

- Options**
- A. Amala should seek Shabnam's help who performed well in the third trimester.
 - B. Amala should realize that she may not get a PPO and so focus on networking with the experienced talent in the organization.
 - C. Amala should disclose to the mentor her limited understanding of the required inputs and seek his suggestions.
 - D. Amala should request her mentor to allocate a different project because of her limited familiarity with the inputs required.
 - E. Amala, after studying the organization for a week, should design her own project and pitch it to her mentor.

Comprehension:

Read the situation below and answer the 3 associated questions:

Vindhya, Shabnam and Amala are interning at a software organization as part of the requirement of their B-school curriculum.

The organization has allotted each of them a project based on their area of specialization. In the first meeting with the HR head, they are informed of a PPO possibility (pre-placement offer, i.e., an offer to join the company after their MBA), based on their performance. All of them are eager to convert their internship into a job offer.

Each of them is assigned a mentor who evaluates the intern's performance along with the HR head.

SubQuestion No : 11

Q.11 Vindhya's project is about understanding employee perception regarding the organization's HR policies. Against her own instinct, she is suggested by her mentor to interview only the good performers identified by his office because poor performers, he believes, usually crib against the policies.

Which of the following courses of action will BEST enable Vindhya to provide the organization with a complete picture?

- Options**
- A. Vindhya should ignore her mentor's directive, collect data from all, but compile reports separately for the good performers and the poor performers.
 - B. Vindhya should request the HR Head to allot her another mentor without divulging the reason.
 - C. Vindhya should meet only those identified by her mentor, but also collect information from them as why their other colleagues are disgruntled.
 - D. Vindhya should completely comply with her mentor's suggestion.
 - E. Vindhya should report this restraint to the HR head requesting her immediate intervention in the project.

Comprehension:

Read the situation below and answer the 3 associated questions:

Vindhya, Shabnam and Amala are interning at a software organization as part of the requirement of their B-school curriculum.

The organization has allotted each of them a project based on their area of specialization. In the first meeting with the HR head, they are informed of a PPO possibility (pre-placement offer, i.e., an offer to join the company after their MBA), based on their performance. All of them are eager to convert their internship into a job offer.

Each of them is assigned a mentor who evaluates the intern's performance along with the HR head.

SubQuestion No : 12

Q.12 Shabnam, who is working on sales executives' work-life balance, has collected the following details about their frequent travels:

- 1. Frequent meetings help strengthen relationships with key customers.**
- 2. Travelling has no effect on the personal lives of the sales executives as most of them are single.**
- 3. Travel enhances the financial health of the sales executives since their fixed salaries are low.**
- 4. Frequent travel has no significant impact on market budget, given the current high margins from sales.**
- 5. The sales executives have the autonomy to decide the frequency of their travel.**

Shabnam thinks that the frequency of travel is higher than required.

Which of the following combinations of the above reasons can enable Shabnam BEST substantiate her thinking?

Options A. 2, 3 and 4

B. 1, 2 and 4

C. 1, 3 and 5

D. 2, 3 and 5

E. 3, 4 and 5

Comprehension:

Read the situation below and answer the 3 associated questions:

A Multinational Company (MNC) sources pristine natural spring water from Bori, a village in Satpura mountains. The unprocessed natural spring water is directly bottled by the MNC.

The company brands it as "Natural Spring Water" and sells at 50% premium vis-a-vis other brands that sell processed water.

The local panchayat, under the Panchayati Raj Act, 1992 controls the spring water usage.

Hence, the company signed a 30-year contract with the panchayat for exclusive access to the spring water for business purposes. This contract contributes 50% to the panchayat's revenues besides providing 250 jobs in the panchayat. The spring also meets domestic and agricultural needs of the people of Bori and the surrounding villages.

SubQuestion No : 13

Q.13 Chanchala owns a small parcel of farming land in Bori. She grows cannabis in some part of her land and earns a significant amount of money from it. Soon after the bottling plant was commissioned, Chanchala, instigated by a landlord with a vested interest, starts accusing the MNC of robbing her of water and impacting her livelihood. She threatens to take the MNC to court.

Which of the following options will BEST solve the MNC's problem?

Options A. Buy Chanchala's produce at a premium of 30% to the market price

B. Get the villagers employed by the MNC to persuade Chanchala not to sue

C. Promise to employ Chanchala's 17-year-old son as he turns 18

D. Compensate the monetary loss as perceived by Chanchala

E. Request the panchayat to excommunicate Chanchala for cultivating cannabis

Comprehension:

Read the situation below and answer the 3 associated questions:

A Multinational Company (MNC) sources pristine natural spring water from Bori, a village in Satpura mountains. The unprocessed natural spring water is directly bottled by the MNC. The company brands it as "Natural Spring Water" and sells at 50% premium vis-a-vis other brands that sell processed water.

The local panchayat, under the Panchayati Raj Act, 1992 controls the spring water usage. Hence, the company signed a 30-year contract with the panchayat for exclusive access to the spring water for business purposes. This contract contributes 50% to the panchayat's revenues besides providing 250 jobs in the panchayat. The spring also meets domestic and agricultural needs of the people of Bori and the surrounding villages.

SubQuestion No : 14

Q.14 The MNC has spotted traces of chemicals in their fortnightly water quality analysis. The MNC realizes that this is due to the contaminated agricultural runoff, flowing into the spring from the nearby fields where farmers use pesticides and fertilizers. This requires an immediate solution. Which of the following options will BEST resolve the situation for the MNC?

- Options**
- A. Rebrand "Natural Spring Water" as "Purified Spring Water" after removing the contaminants through charcoal filtering
 - B. Continue bottling the natural spring water without processing since the villagers drink it as it is
 - C. Source water from an uncontaminated natural spring 150 kms away at an addition of 50% to the total cost
 - D. Close down the bottling plant until the problem is resolved and inform the media that customer interests override profit concerns
 - E. Since the customers trust the MNC to do what is good for them, remove the contaminants and continue to brand as "Natural Spring Water"

Comprehension:

Read the situation below and answer the 3 associated questions:

A Multinational Company (MNC) sources pristine natural spring water from Bori, a village in Satpura mountains. The unprocessed natural spring water is directly bottled by the MNC. The company brands it as "Natural Spring Water" and sells at 50% premium vis-a-vis other brands that sell processed water.

The local panchayat, under the Panchayati Raj Act, 1992 controls the spring water usage. Hence, the company signed a 30-year contract with the panchayat for exclusive access to the spring water for business purposes. This contract contributes 50% to the panchayat's revenues besides providing 250 jobs in the panchayat. The spring also meets domestic and agricultural needs of the people of Bori and the surrounding villages.

SubQuestion No : 15

Q.15 The MNC is concerned about chemical contamination of the natural spring water due to the agricultural runoff with pesticides and fertilizers. The MNC is looking for a sustainable solution to this contamination.

Which of the following courses of action will BEST solve the issue?

- Options**
- A. Negotiate with the Panchayat to gain control of the entire spring and provide alternate sources of irrigation for farming
 - B. Change branding from "Natural Spring Water" to "Processed Drinking Water"
 - C. Coax the farmers in the natural spring's catchment to move to organic farming
 - D. Acquire all agricultural land in the natural spring's catchment and afforest them
 - E. Move to another state with unexploited natural springs

Comprehension:

Read the situation below and answer the 3 associated questions:

Rakesh, who hailed from Dhanbad, worked in Jamshedpur with SPCIL, a government construction company. Although HR policies concerning job security & work-life balance attracted Rakesh to SPCIL, over time he found his work monotonous with no growth opportunities. However, the proximity to Dhanbad enabled him to visit his parents at his convenience.

Recently Rakesh applied to Grow and Prosper (G&P), a multinational company engaged in construction related operations, making inroads into many Indian states. G&P interviewed Rakesh and offered him three times his current salary at SPCIL.

SubQuestion No : 16

Q.16 While considering G&P's offer, Rakesh pondered over the following facts:

- 1. A recent government policy made poor performance punishable by salary reduction or dismissal.**
- 2. The first assignment at G&P is a bridge construction project in a village near Dhanbad.**
- 3. With his current savings, Rakesh need not depend on regular income for at least six months.**
- 4. Though an exemplary performer, Rakesh has hardly been recognized at SPCIL.**
- 5. Based on the annual performance review at G&P, Rakesh will either earn double the salary or get fired.**

Which of the following combinations of the above facts will BEST help Rakesh decide on joining G&P?

- Options**
- A. 4, 3, 5
 - B. 5, 4, 2
 - C. 2, 4, 3
 - D. 1, 3, 4
 - E. 1, 4, 5

Comprehension:

Read the situation below and answer the 3 associated questions:

Rakesh, who hailed from Dhanbad, worked in Jamshedpur with SPCIL, a government construction company. Although HR policies concerning job security & work-life balance attracted Rakesh to SPCIL, over time he found his work monotonous with no growth opportunities. However, the proximity to Dhanbad enabled him to visit his parents at his convenience.

Recently Rakesh applied to Grow and Prosper (G&P), a multinational company engaged in construction related operations, making inroads into many Indian states. G&P interviewed Rakesh and offered him three times his current salary at SPCIL.

SubQuestion No : 17

Q.17 While mulling over the offer, Rakesh consulted Manikandan, his trusted senior at SPCIL. Manikandan, who had friends in G&P, disclosed that it preferred government employees for its projects in Jharkhand, Bihar and Chhattisgarh. "Once the project is completed, G&P may not need your skills," observed Manikandan.

Which of the following, if true, will BEST enable Rakesh to decide on the offer?

- Options**
- A. During the interview, G&P quizzed if Rakesh would sustain his relationship with his former colleagues at SPCIL.
 - B. As G&P also planned to enter two Southern states, it has decided to recruit people from those states.
 - C. Senior-level employees at G&P, who began their career in similar projects, are now confined to their desk at the head office for almost a decade.
 - D. Manikandan stopped both of his sons from taking up private-sector jobs, given his loyalty to the government.
 - E. Through social media, Rakesh discovered that Manikandan's contact, who had left SPCIL to join G&P, is no longer with G&P.

Comprehension:

Read the situation below and answer the 3 associated questions:

Rakesh, who hailed from Dhanbad, worked in Jamshedpur with SPCIL, a government construction company. Although HR policies concerning job security & work-life balance attracted Rakesh to SPCIL, over time he found his work monotonous with no growth opportunities. However, the proximity to Dhanbad enabled him to visit his parents at his convenience.

Recently Rakesh applied to Grow and Prosper (G&P), a multinational company engaged in construction related operations, making inroads into many Indian states. G&P interviewed Rakesh and offered him three times his current salary at SPCIL.

SubQuestion No : 18

Q.18 Rakesh, in his current job, came across incidences of bribing by private sector officials. He wondered if he might have to bribe government officials while at G&P. He reflected on his interview with G&P:

1. The interviewers were puzzled how Rakesh could manage his EMIs with his current income.
2. One interviewer was constantly probing how Rakesh managed to meet his project deadlines with little cooperation from his subordinates.
3. "What would you do if your project has a fortnight's deadline and it takes a month to obtain a permit?," asked another interviewer.
4. A question that intrigued Rakesh was, "Should a pack of dacoits share their loot with one of their gang, who had killed a bystander against their motto 'Thou shalt not kill'?"

Which of the following sequences of the above statements is in the MOST appropriate DESCENDING order of bribing undertones?

- Options**
- A. 3, 1, 2, 4
 - B. 4, 3, 2, 1
 - C. 4, 1, 2, 3
 - D. 1, 3, 2, 4
 - E. 3, 4, 1, 2

Comprehension:

Read the situation below and answer the 3 associated questions:

Two industrial towns, Jayanagar and Ramnagar, about 15 kms. apart, are similar in land area, population, ethnic diversity and per capita incomes.

Jagdeep Singh owns a bakery named Le Baguette in Jayanagar. He specializes in croissants, masala bread and whole wheat bread; eggless cakes are also a favorite.

Among the four bakeries in Jayanagar, Jagdeep's bakery with a market share of 30% is second only to the oldest Le Croissant bakery whose market share is 40%. Le Croissant commands a loyal customer base and does not offer eggless varieties.

SubQuestion No : 19

Q.19 Jagdeep has decided to open a branch in Ramnagar. Which of the following facts about Ramnagar will BEST support his decision?

- Options**
- A. Ramnagar is served by 4 bakeries, with the two largest bakeries having market shares of 55% and 25% respectively.
 - B. Le Croissant's Ramnagar branch struggles with a market share of 10%.
 - C. 3% of Le Baguette's current revenue comes from Ramnagar.
 - D. Before starting his own bakery, Jagdeep was supplying bread to most bakeries in Ramnagar.
 - E. Jagdeep has managed to acquire a big space in Ramnagar at a nominal rent.

Comprehension:

Read the situation below and answer the 3 associated questions:

Two industrial towns, Jayanagar and Ramnagar, about 15 kms. apart, are similar in land area, population, ethnic diversity and per capita incomes.

Jagdeep Singh owns a bakery named Le Baguette in Jayanagar. He specializes in croissants, masala bread and whole wheat bread; eggless cakes are also a favorite.

Among the four bakeries in Jayanagar, Jagdeep's bakery with a market share of 30% is second only to the oldest Le Croissant bakery whose market share is 40%. Le Croissant commands a loyal customer base and does not offer eggless varieties.

SubQuestion No : 20

Q.20 Jagdeep wishes to open a 100% eggless branch in Ramnagar. To explore feasibility, he collected the following facts:

1. Eggless products account for 30% of Le Baguette's sales.
2. At least 20% of all bakery sales in Ramnagar is from eggless products.
3. The eggless varieties of Le Baguette contain minute traces of egg.
4. Le Baguette currently makes 3% of its revenue from Ramnagar customers and all of it comes from eggless products.
5. Le Croissant's Ramnagar branch struggles with a market share of 10%.

From the combinations below, in the DESCENDING order of effectiveness, choose the one that BEST supports Jagdeep's decision.

- Options**
- A. 2, 4, 1
 - B. 2, 1, 3
 - C. 5, 4, 1
 - D. 5, 2, 1
 - E. 4, 3, 2

Comprehension:

Read the situation below and answer the 3 associated questions:

Two industrial towns, Jayanagar and Ramnagar, about 15 kms. apart, are similar in land area, population, ethnic diversity and per capita incomes.

Jagdeep Singh owns a bakery named Le Baguette in Jayanagar. He specializes in croissants, masala bread and whole wheat bread; eggless cakes are also a favorite.

Among the four bakeries in Jayanagar, Jagdeep's bakery with a market share of 30% is second only to the oldest Le Croissant bakery whose market share is 40%. Le Croissant commands a loyal customer base and does not offer eggless varieties.

SubQuestion No : 21

Q.21 From a newspaper, Jagdeep has learnt that Americans use their own ovens to bake ready-to-bake products, sold by some bakeries. This idea is apparently catching up in Indian metros as well.

Jagdeep wants to try this out in his bakery. He has gathered the following facts:

1. US bakeries that also sell ready-to-bake products earned higher revenues compared to those that do not.
2. Around 7% of Jagdeep's regular customers own baking ovens in their homes.
3. The sale of baking ovens in India is forecast to increase by 12% every year, for the next three years.
4. 50% of Jagdeep's regular customers are fulltime working couples.
5. In Indian metros, ready-to-bake products give higher profit margins compared to finished products.

Select the BEST of the following sequences of the above facts, in DESCENDING order of effectiveness, to support Jagdeep.

- Options**
- A. 2, 3, 5, 1, 4
 - B. 3, 2, 1, 4, 5
 - C. 1, 5, 3, 2, 4
 - D. 2, 5, 1, 3, 4
 - E. 3, 4, 5, 1, 2

Q.1 Nalini has received a total of 600 WhatsApp messages from four friends Anita, Bina, Chaitra and Divya. Bina and Divya have respectively sent 30% and 20% of these messages, while Anita has sent an equal number of messages as Chaitra. Moreover, Nalini finds that of Anita's, Bina's, Chaitra's and Divya's messages, 60%, 40%, 80% and 50% respectively are jokes. What percentage of the jokes, received by Nalini, have been sent neither by Divya nor by Bina?

- Options
- A. 38.6
 - B. 61.4
 - C. 57
 - D. 65.12
 - E. 34.88

Q.2 Two lighthouses, located at points A and B on the earth, are 60 feet and 40 feet tall respectively. Each lighthouse is perfectly vertical and the land connecting A and B is perfectly flat. The topmost point of the lighthouse at A is A' and of the lighthouse at B is B'. Draw line segments A'B and B'A, and let them intersect at point C'. Drop a perpendicular from C' to touch the earth at point C. What is the length of CC' in feet?

- Options
- A. 20
 - B. 25
 - C. 24
 - D. The distance between A and B is also needed to solve this
 - E. 30

Q.3 Two friends, Ram and Shyam, start at the same point, at the same time. Ram travels straight north at a speed of 10km/hr, while Shyam travels straight east at twice the speed of Ram. After 15 minutes, Shyam messages Ram that he is just passing by a large telephone tower and after another 15 minutes Ram messages Shyam that he is just passing by an old banyan tree. After some more time has elapsed, Ram and Shyam stop. They stop at the same point of time. If the straight-line distance between Ram and Shyam now is 50 km, how far is Shyam from the banyan tree (in km)? (Assume that Ram and Shyam travel on a flat surface.)

- Options
- A. 45
 - B. $20\sqrt{5} - 5$
 - C. $5\sqrt{21}$
 - D. $20\sqrt{5} + 5$
 - E. 115/3

Q.7 Ashok has a bag containing 40 cards, numbered with the integers from 1 to 40. No two cards are numbered with the same integer. Likewise, his sister Shilpa has another bag containing only five cards that are numbered with the integers from 1 to 5, with no integer repeating. Their mother, Latha, randomly draws one card each from Ashok's and Shilpa's bags and notes down their respective numbers. If Latha divides the number obtained from Ashok's bag by the number obtained from Shilpa's, what is the probability that the remainder will not be greater than 2?

- Options**
- A. 0.8
 - B. 0.73
 - C. 0.91
 - D. 0.94
 - E. 0.87

Q.8 A shop sells bags in three sizes: small, medium and large. A large bag costs Rs.1000, a medium bag costs Rs.200, and a small bag costs Rs.50. Three buyers, Ashish, Banti and Chintu, independently buy some numbers of these types of bags. The respective amounts spent by Ashish, Banti and Chintu are equal. Put together, the shop sells 1 large bag, 15 small bags and some medium bags to these three buyers. What is the minimum number of medium bags that the shop sells to them?

- Options**
- A. 7
 - B. 9
 - C. 10
 - D. 5
 - E. 4

Q.9 A rectangular field is 40 meters long and 30 meters wide. Draw diagonals on this field and then draw circles of radius 1.25 meters, with centers only on the diagonals. Each circle must fall completely within the field. Any two circles can touch each other but should not overlap. What is the maximum number of such circles that can be drawn in the field?

- Options**
- A. 39
 - B. 38
 - C. 40
 - D. 37
 - E. 36

Q.10 X, Y and Z start a web-based venture together. X invests Rs. 2.5 lakhs, Y invests Rs. 3.5 lakhs, and Z invests Rs. 4 lakhs. In the first year, the venture makes a profit of Rs. 2 lakhs. A part of the profit is shared between Y and Z in the ratio of 2:3, and the remaining profit is divided among X, Y and Z in the ratio of their initial investments. The amount that Z receives is four times the amount that X receives. How much amount does Y receive?

- Options**
- A. Rs. 102,500
 - B. Rs. 75,000
 - C. Rs. 93,750
 - D. Rs. 80,200
 - E. Rs. 74,250

Q.11 What is the remainder if $19^{20} - 20^{19}$ is divided by 7?

- Options**
- A. 5
 - B. 6
 - C. 0
 - D. 3
 - E. 1

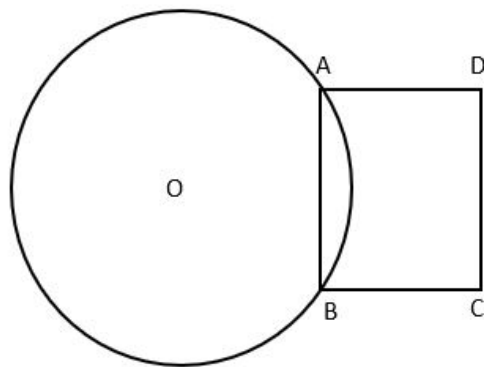
Q.12 X, Y, and Z are three software experts, who work on upgrading the software in a number of identical systems. X takes a day off after every 3 days of work, Y takes a day off after every 4 days of work and Z takes a day off after every 5 days of work. Starting afresh after a common day off,
i) X and Y working together can complete one new upgrade job in 6 days
ii) Z and X working together can complete two new upgrade jobs in 8 days
iii) Y and Z working together can complete three new upgrade jobs in 12 days
If X, Y and Z together start afresh on a new upgrade job (after a common day off), exactly how many days will be required to complete this job?

- Options**
- A. 2 days
 - B. 3.5 days
 - C. 2.5 days
 - D. 4 days
 - E. 3 days

Q.13 A box contains 6 cricket balls, 5 tennis balls and 4 rubber balls. Of these, some balls are defective. The proportion of defective cricket balls is more than the proportion of defective tennis balls but less than the proportion of defective rubber balls. Moreover, the overall proportion of defective balls is twice the proportion of defective tennis balls. What BEST can be said about the number of defective rubber balls in the box?

- Options**
- A. It is either 2 or 3
 - B. It is exactly 2
 - C. It is either 3 or 4
 - D. It is either 0 or 1
 - E. It is exactly 3

Q.14 In the figure given below, the circle has a chord AB of length 12 cm, which makes an angle of 60° at the center of the circle, O. ABCD, as shown in the diagram, is a rectangle. OQ is the perpendicular bisector of AB, intersecting the chord AB at P, the arc AB at M and CD at Q. $OM = MQ$. The area of the region enclosed by the line segments AQ and QB, and the arc BMA, is closest to (in cm^2):



- Options**
- A. 137
 - B. 69
 - C. 35
 - D. 215
 - E. 63

Q.15 Mohanlal, a prosperous farmer, has a square land of side 2 km. For the current season, he decides to have some fun. He marks two distinct points on one of the diagonals of the land. Using these points as centers, he constructs two circles. Each of these circles falls completely within the land, and touches at least two sides of the land. To his surprise, the radii of both the circles are exactly equal to $\frac{2}{3}$ km. Mohanlal plants potatoes on the overlapping portion of these circles. Calculate the area on which Mohanlal planted potatoes (in sq. km).

Options

- A. $2(4\pi - 3\sqrt{3})/27$
 B. $2(\pi - 2)/9$
 C. $5(\pi + 4)/27$
 D. $(\pi - 2)/9$
 E. $2(2\pi - 3\sqrt{3})/27$

Q.16 Consider the four variables A, B, C and D and a function Z of these variables,

$$Z = 15A^2 - 3B^4 + C + 0.5D$$

It is given that A, B, C and D must be non-negative integers and that all of the following relationships must hold:

- i) $2A + B \leq 2$
 ii) $4A + 2B + C \leq 12$
 iii) $3A + 4B + D \leq 15$

If Z needs to be maximised, then what value must D take?

Options

- A. 12
 B. 5
 C. 0
 D. 15
 E. 10

Comprehension:

Read the information given below and answer the 2 associated questions.

190 students have to choose at least one elective and at most two electives from a list of three electives: E1, E2 and E3. It is found that the number of students choosing E1 is half the number of students choosing E2, and one third the number of students choosing E3. Moreover, the number of students choosing two electives is 50.

SubQuestion No : 17

Q.17 Which of the following CANNOT be obtained from the given information?

- Options
- A. Number of students choosing exactly one elective
 B. Number of students choosing both E1 and E2
 C. Number of students choosing E3
 D. Number of students choosing E1
 E. Number of students choosing either E1 or E2 or both, but not E3

Comprehension:

Read the information given below and answer the 2 associated questions.

190 students have to choose at least one elective and at most two electives from a list of three electives: E1, E2 and E3. It is found that the number of students choosing E1 is half the number of students choosing E2, and one third the number of students choosing E3. Moreover, the number of students choosing two electives is 50.

SubQuestion No : 18

Q.18 In addition to the given information, which of the following information is **NECESSARY** and **SUFFICIENT** to compute the number of students choosing only E1, only E2 and only E3?

- Options**
- A. No extra information is necessary
 - B. Number of students choosing both E1 and E2
 - C. Number of students choosing only E2, and number of students choosing both E2 and E3
 - D. Number of students choosing both E1 and E2, number of students choosing both E2 and E3, and number of students choosing both E3 and E1
 - E. Number of students choosing only E1, and number of students choosing both E2 and E3

Q.19 XYZ is an equilateral triangle, inscribed in a circle. P is a point on the arc YZ such that X and P are on opposite sides of the chord YZ. Which of the following **MUST** always be true?

- Options**
- A. $XP = YP + PZ$
 - B. $XP = XY$
 - C. $XP + PZ = XY + YP$
 - D. $XP = XY + YZ$
 - E. $XZ + YP = XY + PZ$

Q.20 A hare and a tortoise run between points O and P located exactly 6 km from each other on a straight line. They start together at O, go straight to P and then return to O along the same line. They run at constant speeds of 12 km/hr and 1 km/hr respectively. Since the tortoise is slower than the hare, the hare shuttles between O and P until the tortoise goes once to P and returns to O. During the run, how many times are the hare and the tortoise separated by an exact distance of 1 km from each other?

- Options**
- A. 42
 - B. 24
 - C. 48
 - D. 22
 - E. 40

Q.21 When expressed in a decimal form, which of the following numbers will be non-terminating as well as non-repeating?

Options A.

(4 - π)[1 + ($\pi/4$) + ($\pi/4$)² + ($\pi/4$)³ + ... (infinite terms)]

B. $\sqrt{2}(3\sqrt{2} - 4/\sqrt{2}) + \sqrt{3}$

C. $\sin^2 1^\circ + \sin^2 2^\circ + \dots + \sin^2 89^\circ$

D. $(\pi/2)[(1/\pi) + 1] - \pi/2$

E. $(\sqrt[3]{729})/3 + 22/7$

Q.22 Six drums are used to store water. Five drums are of equal capacity, while the sixth drum has double the capacity of each of these five drums. On one morning, three drums are found half full, two are found two-thirds full and one is found completely full. It is attempted to transfer all the water to the smaller drums. How many smaller drums are adequate to store the water?

Options A. Three or four, depending on which drum had how much water initially

B. Five but not four

C. Five may be inadequate, depending on which drum had how much water initially

D. Three but not two

E. Four but not three

Comprehension:

Read the information given below and answer the 3 associated questions.

During 2015-2019, the revenues of four companies P-S were as follows:

	Revenue (in Rs. lakhs)			
Year	P	Q	R	S
2015	150	125	150	100
2016	175	140	160	120
2017	200	180	180	140
2018	250	210	200	170
2019	250	220	240	180

SubQuestion No : 23

Q.23 Which of the given companies has seen the highest year-on-year growth (in percentage) in any single year during this five-year period?

- Options
- A. S
 - B. P
 - C. R
 - D. Q
 - E. There was a tie among multiple companies

Comprehension:

Read the information given below and answer the 3 associated questions.

During 2015-2019, the revenues of four companies P-S were as follows:

	Revenue (in Rs. lakhs)			
Year	P	Q	R	S
2015	150	125	150	100
2016	175	140	160	120
2017	200	180	180	140
2018	250	210	200	170
2019	250	220	240	180

SubQuestion No : 24

Q.24 It was discovered later that one of the companies misreported its revenue of one of the years. If the misreported revenue is replaced by the correct revenue, the revenues of that company over the five-year period will be in an arithmetic progression. The company that misreported its revenue was

- Options
- A. R or S
 - B. P only
 - C. S only
 - D. P or R
 - E. P or S

Comprehension:

Read the information given below and answer the 3 associated questions.

During 2015-2019, the revenues of four companies P-S were as follows:

	Revenue (in Rs. lakhs)			
Year	P	Q	R	S
2015	150	125	150	100
2016	175	140	160	120
2017	200	180	180	140
2018	250	210	200	170
2019	250	220	240	180

SubQuestion No : 25

Q.25 During the period from 2014 to 2015, the revenue increased by 25% for three of the companies and by 50% for the remaining company. The total increase in revenue, for all four companies put together, was Rs. 125 lakhs.

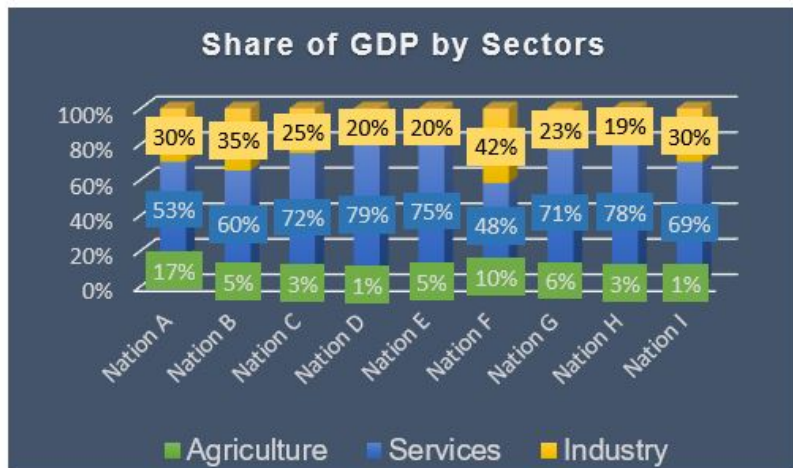
Which of the following **CANNOT** be true?

- Options**
- A. The revenue of Q in 2014 was the same as the revenue of R in 2014
 - B. From 2014 to 2015, the increases in revenues of at least two companies were the same
 - C. The company that experienced the 50% increase in revenue also experienced the maximum increase in revenue in absolute terms
 - D. The 2014 revenues of P and R cannot be determined uniquely
 - E. From 2014 to 2015, the revenues of P and R increased by different amounts

Comprehension:

Read the information given below and answer the 3 associated questions.

The following graph depicts sector-wise percentage contributions to the gross domestic product (GDP) of nine nations, labelled "Nation A", "Nation B" and so on. It is known that these nations are Brazil, China, France, Germany, India, Japan, Russia, the UK and the USA, but not necessarily in the same order.



The following, however, are known:

i) The GDPs of the nine nations (in US\$ trillion) are:

Nation	Brazil	China	France	Germany	Japan	India	Russia	UK	USA
GDP	2	10	3	4	5	2	2	3	17

ii) China has the highest agriculture sector GDP, valued at US \$1 trillion, followed respectively by the USA and India

iii) In terms of percentage contribution to the respective nations' GDPs by their service sectors, the UK and France are respectively the first and the second

iv) Nation A, Nation B and Nation G have the same GDP

v) The GDP of India's industry sector is lower than the GDP of Russia's industry sector. However, it is larger than that of Brazil's industry sector

SubQuestion No : 26

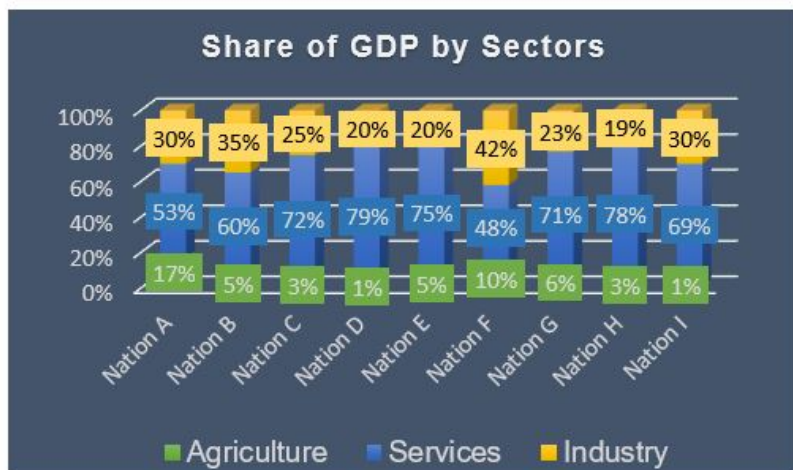
Q.26 Based on the given information, how many nations can be uniquely identified?

- Options
- A. 3
 - B. 7
 - C. 9
 - D. 6
 - E. 2

Comprehension:

Read the information given below and answer the 3 associated questions.

The following graph depicts sector-wise percentage contributions to the gross domestic product (GDP) of nine nations, labelled "Nation A", "Nation B" and so on. It is known that these nations are Brazil, China, France, Germany, India, Japan, Russia, the UK and the USA, but not necessarily in the same order.



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Nation	Brazil	China	France	Germany	Japan	India	Russia	UK	USA
GDP	2	10	3	4	5	2	2	3	17

ii) China has the highest agriculture sector GDP, valued at US \$1 trillion, followed respectively by the USA and India

iii) In terms of percentage contribution to the respective nations' GDPs by their service sectors, the UK and France are respectively the first and the second

iv) Nation A, Nation B and Nation G have the same GDP

v) The GDP of India's industry sector is lower than the GDP of Russia's industry sector. However, it is larger than that of Brazil's industry sector

SubQuestion No : 27

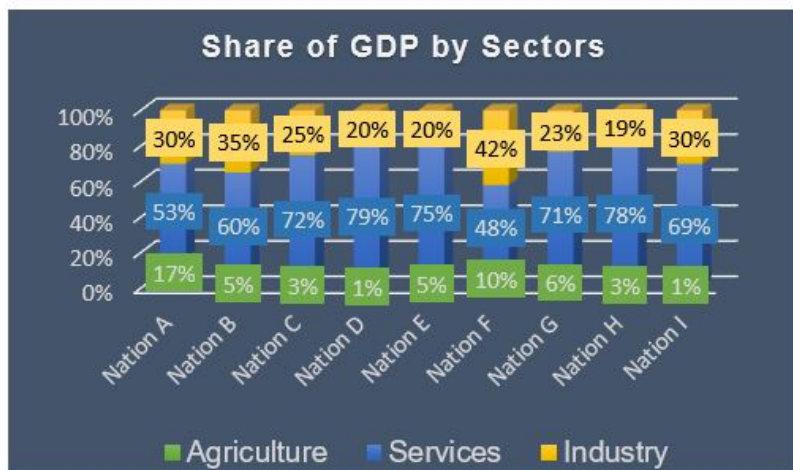
Q.27 Based on the given information, which of the following CANNOT be ruled out?

- Options**
- A. China is Nation C
 - B. India is Nation B
 - C. Japan is Nation E
 - D. Russia is Nation G
 - E. US is Nation I

Comprehension:

Read the information given below and answer the 3 associated questions.

The following graph depicts sector-wise percentage contributions to the gross domestic product (GDP) of nine nations, labelled "Nation A", "Nation B" and so on. It is known that these nations are Brazil, China, France, Germany, India, Japan, Russia, the UK and the USA, but not necessarily in the same order.



The following, however, are known:

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iii) In terms of percentage contribution to the respective nations' GDPs by their service sectors, the UK and France are respectively the first and the second

iv) Nation A, Nation B and Nation G have the same GDP

v) The GDP of India's industry sector is lower than the GDP of Russia's industry sector. However, it is larger than that of Brazil's industry sector

SubQuestion No : 28

Q.28 Which of the following information, when considered in addition to the given information, does not allow us to completely identify the nine nations in the graph?

- Options**
- A. Germany's industry GDP is US \$1.2 trillion
 - B. Both Japan's and Germany's industry GDPs are more than US \$1 trillion
 - C. The nation ranked fourth in terms of agriculture GDP has its agriculture GDP valued at US \$150 billion
 - D. In terms of percentage contribution to the respective nations' GDP, France and Japan's agriculture sectors contribute the same
 - E. Japan's industry GDP is US \$1.25 trillion

Q.1 Which organization funded the Indian Cricket League?

- Options**
- A. Zee Entertainment Enterprises
 - B. Board of Control for Cricket in India
 - C. Star Sports Global LLC
 - D. International Cricket Council
 - E. Star Sports Enterprises

Q.2 Malfunction of which of the following organs is the MOST common cause of vertigo?

- Options**
- A. Ear
 - B. Lung
 - C. Stomach
 - D. Kidney
 - E. Heart

Q.3 Which is the largest landlocked salt water lake in India?

- Options**
- A. Chital Lake
 - B. Sambhar Lake
 - C. Vembanad Lake
 - D. Chilika Lake
 - E. Pulicat Lake

Q.4 Which Indian state enjoys special provisions under Article 371(D)?

- Options**
- A. Andhra Pradesh
 - B. Meghalaya
 - C. Tripura
 - D. Arunachal Pradesh
 - E. Jharkhand

Q.5 Which Indian bank was the FIRST to issue "Green Bonds" for financing renewable and clean energy projects?

- Options**
- A. ICICI Bank
 - B. State Bank of India
 - C. Yes Bank
 - D. Axis Bank
 - E. Bandhan Bank

Q.10 What does the “Earth Overshoot Day” indicate?

- Options**
- A. It marks the date when humanity’s demand for material resources in a given year exceeds what the Earth can regenerate in that year
 - B. It marks the date when humanity’s demand for non-material resources in a given year exceeds what the Earth can regenerate in that year
 - C. It marks the date when the Earth’s axis changes during its annual orbit around the Sun
 - D. It marks the date when humanity’s demand for ecological resources and services in a given year exceeds what the Earth can regenerate in that year
 - E. It marks the date when humanity’s demand for natural resources and services in a given year exceeds what the Earth can regenerate in that year

Q.11 In which state was the first ever environmental referendum held?

- Options**
- A. Odisha
 - B. Madhya Pradesh
 - C. Maharashtra
 - D. Chhattisgarh
 - E. Jharkhand

Q.12 What did India commit to achieve under the Paris Climate Agreement (2015) as outlined in its Intended Nationally Determined Contributions report submitted to the UNFCCC?

- Options**
- A. Reduce the emissions intensity of its GDP by 33 to 35 percent by 2030 from 2005 levels
 - B. Reduce the energy intensity of its GDP by 33 to 35 percent by 2030 from 2005 levels
 - C. Reduce the material intensity of its GDP by 33 to 35 percent by 2030 from 2005 levels
 - D. Reduce the water intensity of its GDP by 33 to 35 percent by 2030 from 2005 levels
 - E. Reduce the pesticide intensity of its GDP by 33 to 35 percent by 2030 from 2005 levels

Q.13 Which organization’s mascot was R.K. Lakshman’s “the common man”?

- Options**
- A. Khadi Gramodyog Limited
 - B. Asian Paints
 - C. Nerolac Paints
 - D. Air Deccan
 - E. HMT

Q.14 Who among the following was awarded the Ramon Magsaysay award in 2019?

- Options**
- A. T.M. Krishna
 - B. Fayed Souza
 - C. Shekhar Gupta
 - D. Arnab Goswami
 - E. Ravish Kumar

Q.15 Match the following folk theater forms with their associated states:

A. Therukoothu	P. Odisha
B. Koodiyattam	Q. Maharashtra
C. Bhavai	R. Kerala
D. Tamasha	S. Tamil Nadu
E. Jatra	T. Gujarat

- Options**
- A. ABCDE-RSTQP
 - B. ABCDE- RSTPQ
 - C. ABCDE-PQRST
 - D. ABCDE-SRTQP
 - E. ABCDE- QSTRP

Q.16 In which Indian state is Sriharikota located?

- Options**
- A. Tamil Nadu
 - B. Odisha
 - C. Telangana
 - D. Andhra Pradesh
 - E. Kerala

Q.17 Match the following authors with their works:

A. Shashi Tharoor	P. The Suitable Boy
B. Salman Rushdie	Q. Sea of Poppies
C. Vikram Seth	R. Inglorious Empire
D. Arundhati Roy	S. Shalimar the Clown
E. Amitav Ghosh	T. The Ministry of Utmost Happiness

- Options**
- A. ABCDE-SRPTQ
 - B. ABCDE-PQRST
 - C. ABCDE-TSPRQ
 - D. ABCDE-TRQSP
 - E. ABCDE-RSPTQ

Q.18 Which deer is also known as “the dancing deer” of Manipur?

- Options**
- A. White tailed deer
 - B. Chital
 - C. Sangai
 - D. Hog deer
 - E. Sambar

Q.19 The phrase “How dare you?” is BEST associated with:

- Options**
- A. Greta Thunberg
 - B. Emmanuel Macron
 - C. Boris Johnson
 - D. Michelle Obama
 - E. Malala Yousafzai

Q.20 “Rakhigarhi” is associated with:

- Options**
- A. Raksha Bandhan
 - B. Mayan civilization
 - C. Kalasha people
 - D. Irrawaddy civilization
 - E. Indus valley civilization

Q.21 In which Indian state did president Ram Nath Kovind serve as Governor?

- Options**
- A. Uttar Pradesh
 - B. West Bengal
 - C. Jharkhand
 - D. Chhattisgarh
 - E. Bihar

Q.22 Which Indian startup was acquired by Walmart?

- Options**
- A. Ola
 - B. Big Bazaar
 - C. Makemytrip
 - D. Flipkart
 - E. Big Basket

Q.23 Margaret Atwood and Bernardine Evaristo have been recently awarded with:

- Options**
- A. The Man Booker Prize
 - B. The Costa Book Awards
 - C. The Hugo Award
 - D. The Pulitzer Prize
 - E. The Nobel Prize

Q.24 Oumuamua is:

- Options**
- A. An interstellar object
 - B. NASA's spaceship to Pluto
 - C. A small primate
 - D. A Buddhist chant
 - E. A character in the TV series "Star Trek"

Q.25 Which of the following rivers does not cross international borders?

- Options**
- A. Ravi
 - B. Ganga
 - C. Brahmaputra
 - D. Tapi
 - E. Teesta