

RBI Assistant Prelims 2019 Previous Year Paper

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Direction :

Directions: Read the passage and answer the questions that follow:

Once upon a time, a clever monkey lived in a tree that bore juicy, red rose apples. He was very happy. One fine day, a crocodile swam up to that tree and told the monkey that he had traveled a long distance and was in search of food as he was very hungry. The kind monkey offered him a few rose apples. The crocodile enjoyed them very much and asked the monkey whether he could come again for some more fruit. The **generous** monkey happily agreed.

The crocodile returned the next day. And the next. And the next one after that. Soon the two became very good friends. They discussed their lives, their friends and family, like all friends do. The crocodile told the monkey that he had a wife and that they lived on the other side of the river. So the kind monkey offered him some extra rose apples to take home to his wife. The crocodile's wife loved the rose apples and made her husband promise to get her some every day.

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The crocodile was not happy about this. He tried to make the excuse that it would be difficult to get the monkey across the river. But his wife was determined to eat the monkey's flesh. So she thought of a plan. One day, she pretended to be very ill and told the crocodile that the doctor said that she would only recover if she ate a monkey's heart. If her husband wanted to save her life, he must bring her his friend's heart.

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Question No. 1

Why did the crocodile visit the monkey?

Options :

1. He was looking for a companion
2. He was very lonely
3. He had travelled a long distance and he was very hungry
4. He hated the monkey
5. He wanted to eat him

Answer : He had travelled a long distance and he was very hungry

Explanation :

It is clearly mentioned in the passage that the crocodile swam up to that tree and told the monkey that he had traveled a long distance and was in search of food as he was very hungry.

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Question No. 2

Why did the monkey offer the crocodile some extra rose apples?

Options :

1. He had enough to eat
2. The crocodile was starving
3. The monkey was generous
4. He offered some extra apples for the crocodile's wife
5. The monkey and the crocodile were good friends

Answer : He offered some extra apples for the crocodile's wife

Explanation :

It is clearly mentioned in the passage that when the monkey heard that the crocodile's wife lived on the other side of the river, he offered some extra rose apples to take home for her.

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Question No. 3

Why did the crocodile's wife start getting jealous?

Options :

1. The crocodile and the monkey were good friends
2. The crocodile used to praise the monkey
3. The crocodile neglected his wife
4. The crocodile and the monkey started spending more time together
5. The monkey was well off.

Answer : The crocodile and the monkey started spending more time together

Explanation :

It is clearly mentioned in the passage that as the friendship between the crocodile and the monkey deepened, the crocodile's wife began to feel jealous because the two friends started spending more time together.

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Question No. 4

Why did she ask the crocodile to invite the monkey to their house

Options :

1. because she was jealous
2. she wanted to put an end to the friendship
3. she wanted to eat his sweet flesh
4. she could not believe that the crocodile could be friends with a monkey
5. the crocodile and his wife wanted the monkey to be their guest

Answer : she wanted to eat his sweet flesh

Explanation :

It is clearly mentioned in the passage that the crocodile's wife believed that since the monkey lived on a diet of rose apples, his flesh would be very sweet, so she invited the monkey to eat his sweet flesh.

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Question No. 5

How did the monkey save himself?

Options :

1. He swam back to the apple tree
2. He climbed up the tree to safety

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3. He said that he had left his heart behind in the rose apple tree
4. He fought bravely
5. none of the above

Answer : He said that he had left his heart behind in the rose apple tree

Explanation :

It is clearly mentioned in the passage that the monkey saved his life by telling the crocodile that he has left his heart in the rose apple tree, which the foolish crocodile believed and took him back to the tree. The monkey hereafter climbed up the tree to safety.

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Question No. 6

Which one do you think is the moral of the story?

Options :

1. well begun is half done
2. a wise enemy is better than a foolish friend.
3. Never despise what we can't have; nothing comes easy
4. Don't count your chickens before they hatch
5. None of the above

Answer : a wise enemy is better than a foolish friend.

Explanation :

Option a means that by beginning a task or project in the best manner possible, it will take, or seem to take, less effort to complete it. Option b means that a wise enemy will always make one stay alert, he'll always be a competition for others and in order to surpass him one will eventually become wiser than him. Option c refers to the fact that nothing comes easy without hard work while option d warns us against counting on something that has not yet happened. Only option b correctly defines the moral of the story. Here the monkey who is a wise enemy manages to teach the foolish crocodile a lesson.

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Question No. 7

Choose the word/group of words which is most similar in meaning to the word/group of words printed in bold as used in passage.

scampered

Options :

1. dawdled
2. strolled
3. dashed

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4. walked
5. None of these

Answer : dashed

Explanation :

All other words are antonyms of ‘scampered’

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Question No. 8

Choose the word/group of words which is most similar in meaning to the word/group of words printed in bold as used in passage.

dilemma

Options :

1. freedom
2. advantage
3. quandary
4. superiority
5. None of these

Answer : quandary

Explanation :

All other words are antonyms of the word 'dilemma'

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Question No. 9

Choose the word/group of words which is most opposite in meaning to the word/group of words printed in bold as used in passage.

Generous

Options :

1. selfish
2. munificient
3. liberal
4. magnanimous
5. None of these

Answer : selfish

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Explanation :

All other words are synonyms of the word ‘generous’

Direction :

Read the passage and answer the questions that follow:

Once upon a time, a clever monkey lived in a tree that bore juicy, red rose apples. He was very happy. One fine day, a crocodile swam up to that tree and told the monkey that he had traveled a long distance and was in search of food as he was very hungry. The kind monkey offered him a few rose apples. The crocodile enjoyed them very much and asked the monkey whether he could come again for some more fruit. The **generous** monkey happily agreed.

The crocodile returned the next day. And the next. And the next one after that. Soon the two became very good friends. They discussed their lives, their friends and family, like all friends do. The crocodile told the monkey that he had a wife and that they lived on the other side of the river. So the kind monkey offered him some extra rose apples to take home to his wife. The crocodile’s wife loved the rose apples and made her husband promise to get her some every day.

Meanwhile, the friendship between the monkey and the crocodile deepened as they spent more and more time together. The crocodile’s wife started getting jealous. She wanted to put an end to this friendship. So she pretended that she could not believe that her husband could be friends with a monkey. Her husband tried to convince her that he and the monkey shared a true friendship. The crocodile’s wife thought to herself that if the monkey lived on a diet of rose apples, his flesh would be very sweet. So she asked the crocodile to invite the monkey to their house.

The crocodile was not happy about this. He tried to make the excuse that it would be difficult to get the monkey across the river. But his wife was determined to eat the monkey’s flesh. So she thought of a plan. One day, she pretended to be very ill and told the crocodile that the doctor said that she would only recover if she ate a monkey’s heart. If her husband wanted to save her life, he must bring her his friend’s heart.

The crocodile was **aghast**. He was in a **dilemma**. On the one hand, he loved his friend. On the other, he could not possibly let his wife die. The crocodile’s wife threatened him saying that if he did not get her the monkey’s heart, she would surely die.So the crocodile went to the rose apple tree and invited the monkey to come home to meet his wife. He told the monkey that he could ride across the river on the crocodile’s back. The monkey happily agreed. As they reached the middle of the river, the crocodile began to sink. The frightened monkey asked him why he was doing that. The crocodile explained that he would have to kill the monkey to save his wife’s life. The clever monkey told him that he would gladly give up his heart to save the life of the crocodile’s wife, but he had left his heart behind in the rose apple tree. He asked the crocodile to make haste and turn back so that the monkey could go get his heart from the apple tree.

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The silly crocodile quickly swam back to the rose apple tree. The monkey **scampered** up the tree to safety. He told the crocodile to tell his wicked wife that she had married the biggest fool in the world.

Question No. 10

Choose the word/group of words which is most opposite in meaning to the word/group of words printed in bold as used in passage.

aghast

Options :

1. horrified
2. appalled
3. unsurprised
4. astounded
5. None of these

Answer : unsurprised

Explanation :

All other words are synonyms of the word aghast

Direction :

Five statements are given below, which are jumbled in any random order. These statements will form a coherent and meaningful paragraph, when arranged in the correct sequence. Arrange the sentences in the right order and answer the questions that follow.

So the man put the boy on the donkey, and they went on their way.

b. Well, the man didn't know what to do, but at last he took his boy up before him on the donkey.

c.A man and his son were once going with their donkey to market when a countryman passed them and said, "You fools, what is a donkey for but to ride upon?"

d. But they hadn't gone far when they passed two women, one of whom said to the other, "Shame on that lazy lout to let his poor little son trudge along."

e. So the man ordered his boy to get off, and got on himself

f. But soon they passed a group of men, one of whom said, "See that lazy youngster, he lets his father walk while he rides."

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Question No. 11

Which among the following will be the fourth sentence of the paragraph after the rearrangement?

Options :

1. D
2. E
3. B
4. A
5. None of the above

Answer : E

Explanation :

On reading through the sentences it is evident that they narrate a story and sentence **c** is the opening sentence of the story. Sentence **a** follows sentence **c** because it talks about the old man's reaction to the comments of the passerby as seen in sentence **c**. Sentence **f** gives us more information. It tells us about a group of men and their comments. **e** logically follows **f** as it tell us about the man's reaction to these comments. **d** and **b** are next two sentences in the sequence as they state another set of comments from two women and the old man's consequent actions. Therefore the correct sequence is **CAFEDB**

Direction :

Five statements are given below, which are jumbled in any random order. These statements will form a coherent and meaningful paragraph, when arranged in the correct sequence. Arrange the sentences in the right order and answer the questions that follow.

So the man put the boy on the donkey, and they went on their way.

b. Well, the man didn't know what to do, but at last he took his boy up before him on the donkey.

c.A man and his son were once going with their donkey to market when a countryman passed them and said, "You fools, what is a donkey for but to ride upon?"

d. But they hadn't gone far when they passed two women, one of whom said to the other, "Shame on that lazy lout to let his poor little son trudge along."

e. So the man ordered his boy to get off, and got on himself

f. But soon they passed a group of men, one of whom said, "See that lazy youngster, he lets his father walk while he rides."

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Question No. 12

Which among the following will be the second sentence of the paragraph after the rearrangement?

Options :

1. D
2. B
3. A
4. C
5. none of the above.

Answer : A

Explanation :

On reading through the sentences it is evident that they narrate a story and sentence **c** is the opening sentence of the story. Sentence **a** follows sentence **c** because it talks about the old man's reaction to the comments of the passerby as seen in sentence **c**. Sentence **f** gives us more information. It tells us about a group of men and their comments. **e** logically follows **f** as it tell us about the man's reaction to these comments. **d** and **b** are next two sentences in the sequence as they state another set of comments from two women and the old man's consequent actions. Therefore the correct sequence is **CAFEDB**

Direction :

Five statements are given below, which are jumbled in any random order. These statements will form a coherent and meaningful paragraph, when arranged in the correct sequence. Arrange the sentences in the right order and answer the questions that follow.

So the man put the boy on the donkey, and they went on their way.

b. Well, the man didn't know what to do, but at last he took his boy up before him on the donkey.

c.A man and his son were once going with their donkey to market when a countryman passed them and said, "You fools, what is a donkey for but to ride upon?"

d. But they hadn't gone far when they passed two women, one of whom said to the other, "Shame on that lazy lout to let his poor little son trudge along."

e. So the man ordered his boy to get off, and got on himself

f. But soon they passed a group of men, one of whom said, "See that lazy youngster, he lets his father walk while he rides."

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Question No. 13

Which among the following will be the fifth sentence of the paragraph after the rearrangement?

Options :

1. D
2. C
3. E
4. A
5. none of the above

Answer : D

Explanation :

On reading through the sentences it is evident that they narrate a story and sentence **c** is the opening sentence of the story. Sentence **a** follows sentence **c** because it talks about the old man's reaction to the comments of the passerby as seen in sentence **c**. Sentence **f** gives us more information. It tells us about a group of men and their comments. **e** logically follows **f** as it tell us about the man's reaction to these comments. **d** and **b** are next two sentences in the sequence as they state another set of comments from two women and the old man's consequent actions. Therefore the correct sequence is **CAFEDB**

Direction :

Five statements are given below, which are jumbled in any random order. These statements will form a coherent and meaningful paragraph, when arranged in the correct sequence. Arrange the sentences in the right order and answer the questions that follow.

a. So the man put the boy on the donkey, and they went on their way.

b. Well, the man didn't know what to do, but at last he took his boy up before him on the donkey.

c.A man and his son were once going with their donkey to market when a countryman passed them and said, "You fools, what is a donkey for but to ride upon?"

d. But they hadn't gone far when they passed two women, one of whom said to the other, "Shame on that lazy lout to let his poor little son trudge along."

e. So the man ordered his boy to get off, and got on himself

f. But soon they passed a group of men, one of whom said, "See that lazy youngster, he lets his father walk while he rides."

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Question No. 14

Which among the following will be the FIRST sentence of the paragraph after the rearrangement?

Options :

1. A
2. B
3. D
4. C
5. none of the above

Answer : C

Explanation :

On reading through the sentences it is evident that they narrate a story and sentence **c** is the opening sentence of the story. Sentence **a** follows sentence **c** because it talks about the old man's reaction to the comments of the passerby as seen in sentence **c**. Sentence **f** gives us more information. It tells us about a group of men and their comments. **e** logically follows **f** as it tell us about the man's reaction to these comments. **d** and **b** are next two sentences in the sequence as they state another set of comments from two women and the old man's consequent actions. Therefore the correct sequence is **CAFEDB**

Direction :

Five statements are given below, which are jumbled in any random order. These statements will form a coherent and meaningful paragraph, when arranged in the correct sequence. Arrange the sentences in the right order and answer the questions that follow.

So the man put the boy on the donkey, and they went on their way.

b. Well, the man didn't know what to do, but at last he took his boy up before him on the donkey.

c.A man and his son were once going with their donkey to market when a countryman passed them and said, "You fools, what is a donkey for but to ride upon?"

d. But they hadn't gone far when they passed two women, one of whom said to the other, "Shame on that lazy lout to let his poor little son trudge along."

e. So the man ordered his boy to get off, and got on himself

f. But soon they passed a group of men, one of whom said, "See that lazy youngster, he lets his father walk while he rides."

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Question No. 15

Which among the following will be the third sentence of the paragraph after the rearrangement?

Options :

1. F
2. B
3. D
4. E
5. none of the above

Answer : F

Explanation :

On reading through the sentences it is evident that they narrate a story and sentence **c** is the opening sentence of the story. Sentence **a** follows sentence **c** because it talks about the old man's reaction to the comments of the passerby as seen in sentence **c**. Sentence **f** gives us more information. It tells us about a group of men and their comments. **e** logically follows **f** as it tell us about the man's reaction to these comments. **d** and **b** are next two sentences in the sequence as they state another set of comments from two women and the old man's consequent actions. Therefore the correct sequence is **CAFEDB**

Direction :

In each of the following sentences given below, four words have been printed in bold which are numbered (1), (2), (3) and (4). One of these words may be misspelt or inappropriate in the context of the sentence. Find out the wrongly spelt or inappropriate word. The number of that word is the answer. If all the words are correctly spelt and are appropriate, then, the answer is (5), i.e., 'All are correct'.

Question No. 16

Human rights, **democracy** and **liberty** are as much global questions **as well as** climate change, health and **terrorism**.

Options :

1. terrorism
2. as well as
3. democracy
4. liberty
5. All are correct

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Answer : as well as

Explanation :

'as well as' is an adverb which refers to 'also', 'too' or 'in addition to' while the sentence is indicating the similarity between human rights, democracy and liberty and climate change, health and terrorism. So, the correct adverb should be 'as'.

Human rights, **democracy** and **liberty** are as much global questions **as** climate change, health and **terrorism**.

Direction :

In each of the following sentences given below, four words have been printed in bold which are numbered (1), (2), (3) and (4). One of these words may be misspelt or inappropriate in the context of the sentence. Find out the wrongly spelt or inappropriate word. The number of that word is the answer. If all the words are correctly spelt and are appropriate, then, the answer is (5), i.e., 'All are correct'.

Question No. 17

The best — and the only way — to **keep** domestic issues **domestic** is to **resolve** them **thorough** internal dialogue and accommodation.

Options :

1. thorough
2. keep
3. resolve
4. domestic
5. All are correct

Answer : thorough

Explanation :

Correct word-Through

Direction :

In each of the following sentences given below, four words have been printed in bold which are numbered (1), (2), (3) and (4). One of these words may be misspelt or inappropriate in the context of the sentence. Find out the wrongly spelt or inappropriate word. The number of that word is the answer. If all the words are correctly spelt and are appropriate, then, the answer is (5), i.e., 'All are correct'.

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Question No. 18

Going by the **limited** information in the public **domain**, it appears that India has played **tough** and **refused** to yield to U.S. demands.

Options :

1. limited
2. refused
3. domain
4. tough
5. All are correct

Answer : All are correct

Direction :

In each of the following sentences given below, four words have been printed in bold which are numbered (1), (2), (3) and (4). One of these words may be misspelt or inappropriate in the context of the sentence. Find out the wrongly spelt or inappropriate word. The number of that word is the answer. If all the words are correctly spelt and are appropriate, then, the answer is (5), i.e., 'All are correct'.

Question No. 19

Lost in the **perennial** jockeying for power is the promise of **abolishing** the executive presidency, **anything** that has been **heard** for the last 25 years.

Options :

1. heard
2. perennial
3. abolishing
4. anything
5. All are correct

Answer : anything

Explanation :

Correct word-Something

Direction :

In each of the following sentences given below, four words have been printed in bold which are numbered (1), (2), (3) and (4). One of these words may be misspelt or inappropriate in the context of the sentence. Find out the wrongly spelt or

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inappropriate word. The number of that word is the answer. If all the words are correctly spelt and are appropriate, then, the answer is (5), i.e., 'All are correct'.

Question No. 20

The temple **management** has made arrangements for **supply** water sachets and **extending** medical **assistance** to devotees in the queues.

Options :

1. management
2. assistance
3. extending
4. supply
5. All are correct

Answer : supply

Explanation :

The sentence needs a verb as it is telling about the arrangements made by the temple management to make water sachets and extending medical assistance available to devotees, hence, 'supply' should be replaced by 'supplying'.

The temple **management** has made arrangements for **supplying** water sachets and **extending** medical **assistance** to devotees in the queues.

Direction :

Read each sentence to find out whether there is any error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. Mark the part with the error as your answer. If there is no error, mark "No Error" as your answer. (Ignore the errors of punctuation, if any).

Question No. 21

A large part of his success over the (A) / last year owes itself to this more (B) / urgent style of play, which conserves both (C) / energy and discomfits the opponent. (D) / No error. (E)

Options :

1. A
2. B
3. C
4. D

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5. E

Answer : C

Explanation :

Replace CONSERVES BOTH with BOTH CONSERVES.

Conserving energy and discomfiting the opponent are two different activitites. Thus, BOTH should be used before these activities. Use of BOTH after CONSERVES would mean that two things are being conserved but this is not the case here.

A large part of his success over the last year owes itself to this more urgent style of play, which both conserves energy and discomfits the opponent.

Direction :

Read each sentence to find out whether there is any error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. Mark the part with the error as your answer. If there is no error, mark "No Error" as your answer. (Ignore the errors of punctuation, if any).

Question No. 22

It is the ability to continuously (A) / refurbish and nuance all facets of his (B) / game that allows Roger Federer to outcompete (C) / and outlive much younger opponents. (D) / No error. (E)

Options :

1. A
2. B
3. C
4. D
5. E

Answer : A

Explanation :

Replace CONTINUOUSLY with CONTINUALLY

Continuously describes an action that happens without ceasing. **Continually**, on the other hand, describes an action that recurs frequently or regularly.

It is the ability to continually refurbish and nuance all facets of his game that allows Roger Federer to outcompete and outlive much younger opponents

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Direction :

Read each sentence to find out whether there is any error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. Mark the part with the error as your answer. If there is no error, mark "No Error" as your answer. (Ignore the errors of punctuation, if any).

Question No. 23

As the demand for goods in (A) / Western economies come down, (B) / the region needs to look deeper (C) / within to grow markets and increase trade. (D) / No error. (E)

Options :

1. A
2. B
3. C
4. D
5. E

Answer : B

Explanation :

Replace COME with COMES. Demand is a singular noun and thus will use singular verb.

Direction :

Read each sentence to find out whether there is any error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. Mark the part with the error as your answer. If there is no error, mark "No Error" as your answer. (Ignore the errors of punctuation, if any).

Question No. 24

John’s eyes fell on the man’s (A) / shoes, one of which was high (B) / and other low, and he (C) / suddenly remembered something. (D) / No error (E

Options :

1. A
2. B
3. C

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4. D
5. E

Answer : C

Explanation :

Put THE before OTHER.

OTHER when used alone means it refers to plural or uncountable nonspecific noun. THE OTHER directly refers to a specific noun.

John’s eyes fell on the man’s overshoes, one of which was high and the other low, and he suddenly remembered something.

Direction :

Read each sentence to find out whether there is any error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. Mark the part with the error as your answer. If there is no error, mark "No Error" as your answer. (Ignore the errors of punctuation, if any).

Question No. 25

Indeed, she saw it as a consequence(A)/ of what she claimed is (B)/ the other group’s strategy to (C)/drive a wedge between the two parties. (D)/ No error. (E)

Options :

1. A
2. B
3. C
4. D
5. E

Answer : B

Explanation :

There is a verb-tense agreement error. We need to replace the verb ‘is’ with ‘was’.

The verb that precedes - (claimed) is in past tense, therefore the helping verb also needs to be in the past tense.

Direction :

In these questions a sentence is given with a blank and you have to choose an appropriate word from the given options that can fill the sentence making that

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grammatically and meaningfully complete.

Question No. 26

The State government is not in a position to further increase the number of FTs _____of infrastructural and administrative issues.

Options :

1. as
2. although
3. because
4. due to
5. None of these

Answer : because

Explanation :

The sentence is representing the reasons due to which the government is unable to increase the number of FTs, hence, 'because' fits perfectly in the blank than other alternatives.

Direction :

In these questions a sentence is given with a blank and you have to choose an appropriate word from the given options that can fill the sentence making that grammatically and meaningfully complete.

Question No. 27

Doing one's professional duty is one thing but going beyond, and _____a shoulder to the needy is something else.

Options :

1. spending
2. sacrificing
3. lending
4. lounging
5. None of these

Answer : lending

Explanation :

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Lending refers to supporting someone by any means, hence it fits perfectly with the sentence both meaningfully and grammatically (supporting someone who is in need). Rest of the words do not fit meaningfully.

Direction :

In these questions a sentence is given with a blank and you have to choose an appropriate word from the given options that can fill the sentence making that grammatically and meaningfully complete.

Question No. 28

There have been suggestions to declare those _____stateless not to be allowed to acquire landed property.

Options :

1. clarify
2. reporting
3. hailing
4. declared
5. None of these

Answer : declared

Direction :

In these questions a sentence is given with a blank and you have to choose an appropriate word from the given options that can fill the sentence making that grammatically and meaningfully complete.

Question No. 29

A lack of winning momentum _____the Indian contingent which heads to the BWF World championships at Basel, Switzerland.

Options :

1. epidemic
2. murrain
3. scourge
4. plagues
5. None of these

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Answer : plagues

Explanation :

Plagues-disturbs or annoy persistently

The word used in the blank should be a verb. As it is clear from the meaning of the 'plagues' that it can be used as a verb while rest of the words are indicating a disease, hence, cannot fit in the blank.

Direction :

In these questions a sentence is given with a blank and you have to choose an appropriate word from the given options that can fill the sentence making that grammatically and meaningfully complete.

Question No. 30

Tiger Woods has _____concerns about his lack of golf heading into this week's British Open.

Options :

1. blastoff
2. shrugged off
3. goof-off
4. languished
5. None of these

Answer : shrugged off

Explanation :

Shrugged off- to shake off

Blastoff-take off (used generally in case of rockets)

goof-off- one who evades work or responsibility

languished- to become dispirited

So, it is clear that out of all the alternatives, only 2 can make the sentence grammatically and meaningfully complete.

Direction :

Find the wrong number in following number series:

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Question No. 31

2, 6, 12, 48, 240, 1440, 10080

Options :

1. 12
2. 6
3. 2
4. 48
5. 240

Answer : 6

Explanation :

×2, ×3, ×4, ×5, ×6, ×7

There should be 4 in place of 6.

Direction :

Find the wrong number in following number series:

Question No. 32

4, 9, 19, 39, 79, 159, 319

Options :

1. 9
2. 4
3. 39
4. 79
5. None of these

Answer : None of these

Explanation :

ATQ,

4 × 2 + 1 = 9

9 × 2 + 1 = 19

19 × 2 + 1 = 39

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39 × 2 + 1 = 79

79 × 2 + 1 = 159

159 × 2 + 1 = 319

Clearly, the pattern is: ×2 + 1

So all terms are correct.

Direction :

Find the wrong number in following number series:

Question No. 33

5, 9, 25, 59, 125, 225, 369

Options :

1. 369
2. 225
3. 25
4. 59
5. 9

Answer : 59

Explanation :

$+(2)^2$, $+(4)^2$, $+(6)^2$, $+(8)^2$, $+(10)^2$, $+(12)^2$

There should be 61 in place of 59.

Direction :

Find the wrong number in following number series:

Question No. 34

540, 550, 575, 585, 608, 620, 645

Options :

1. 608
2. 550

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3. 575
4. 645
5. 585

Answer : 608

Explanation :

+10, +25, +10, +25, +10, +25

There should be 610 in place of 608.

Direction :

Find the wrong number in following number series:

Question No. 35

4, 11, 30, 67, 128, 221, 346

Options :

1. 11
2. 4
3. 221
4. 67
5. 346

Answer : 221

Explanation :

+7 +19 +37 +61 + 91 +127

+12 +18 +24 +30 +36

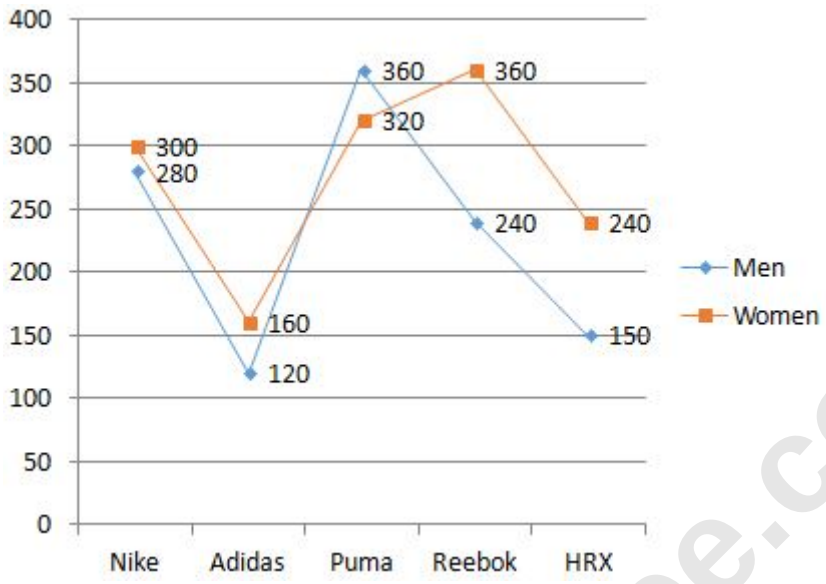
There should be 219 in place of 221.

Direction :

Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below.

The line graph shows the different footwear brands for men and women.

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Question No. 36

Find the ratio of the number of men footwear of Nike to number of women footwear of Reebok?

Options :

1. 7:9
2. 4:5
3. 3:4
4. 5:7
5. None of these

Answer : 7:9

Explanation :

number of men footwear of Nike = 280

number of women footwear of Reebok = 360

Required ratio = 280: 360

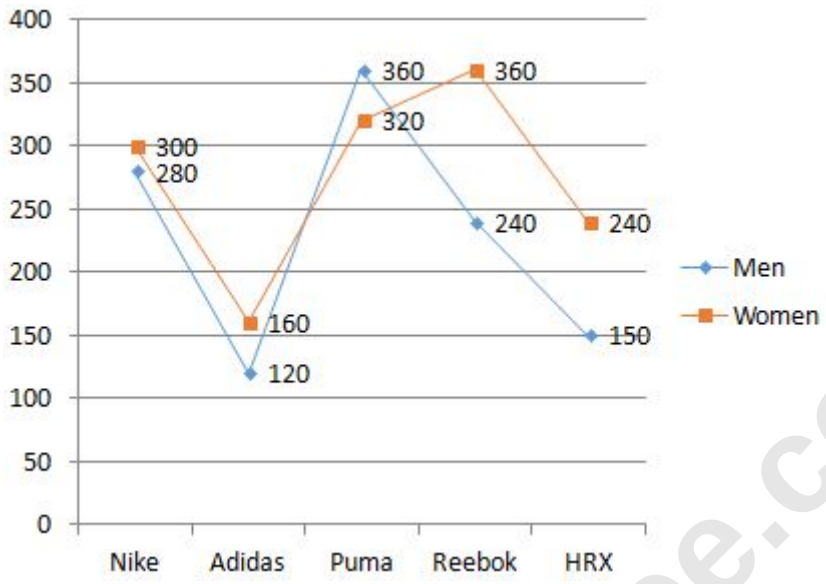
= 7:9

Direction :

Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below.

The line graph shows the different footwear brands for men and women.

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Question No. 37

Number of women footwear of HRX is approximately what percent of the total number of footwears for both men and women of Puma?

Options :

1. 22%
2. 35%
3. 28%
4. 16%
5. None of these

Answer : 35%

Explanation :

Number of women footwear of HRX = 240

Total number of footwears for both men and women of Puma = 360 + 320 = 680

Required percentage = [240/(320 + 360)] x 100

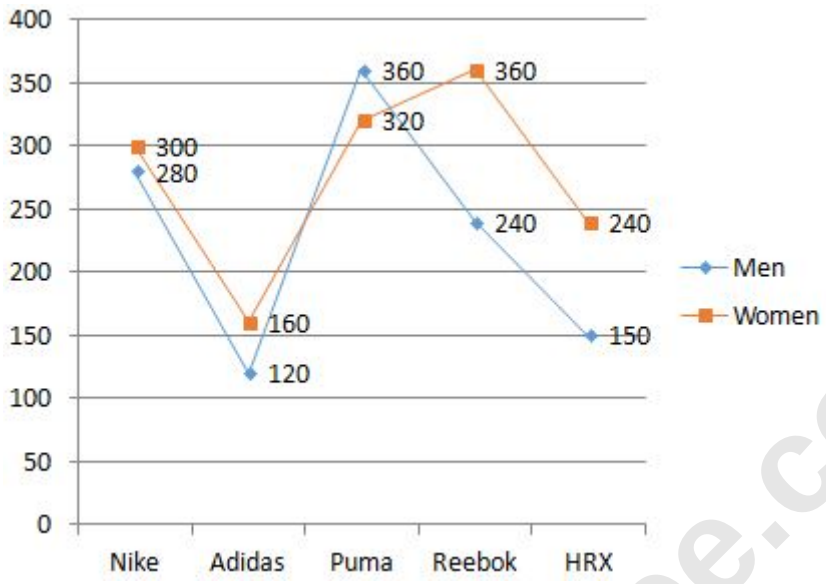
= 35% approx

Direction :

Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below.

The line graph shows the different footwear brands for men and women.

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Question No. 38

Find the difference between the total number of footwears of Adidas and Reebok?

Options :

1. 480
2. 680
3. 760
4. 320
5. None of these

Answer : 320

Explanation :

total number of footwears of Adidas and Reebok = (360 + 240) - (160 + 120)

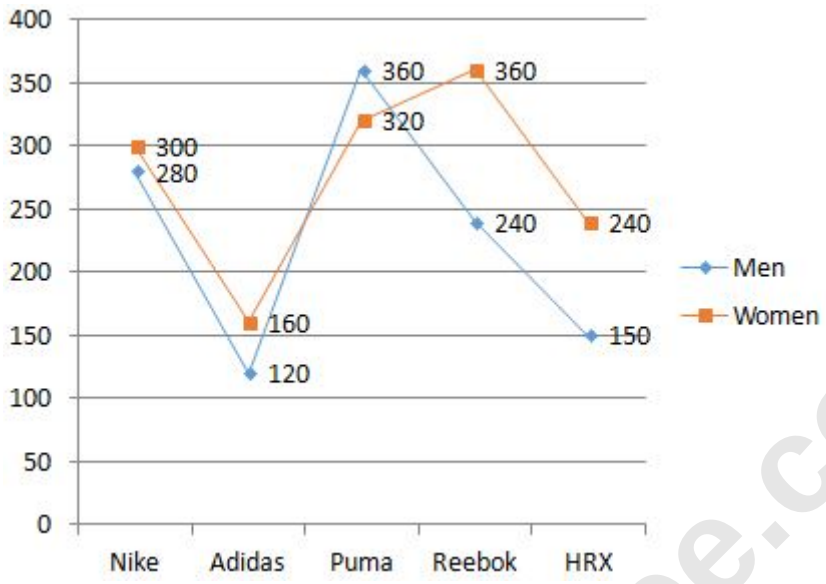
= 320

Direction :

Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below.

The line graph shows the different footwear brands for men and women.

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Question No. 39

Find the ratio of the average number of footwears for men to women of all the brands together.

Options :

1. 3:5
2. 5:6
3. 2:5
4. 7:5
5. None of these

Answer : 5:6

Explanation :

Average footwears for men = (280 + 120 + 360 + 240 + 150)/5 = 230

Average footwears for women = (300 + 160 + 320 + 360 + 240)/5 = 276

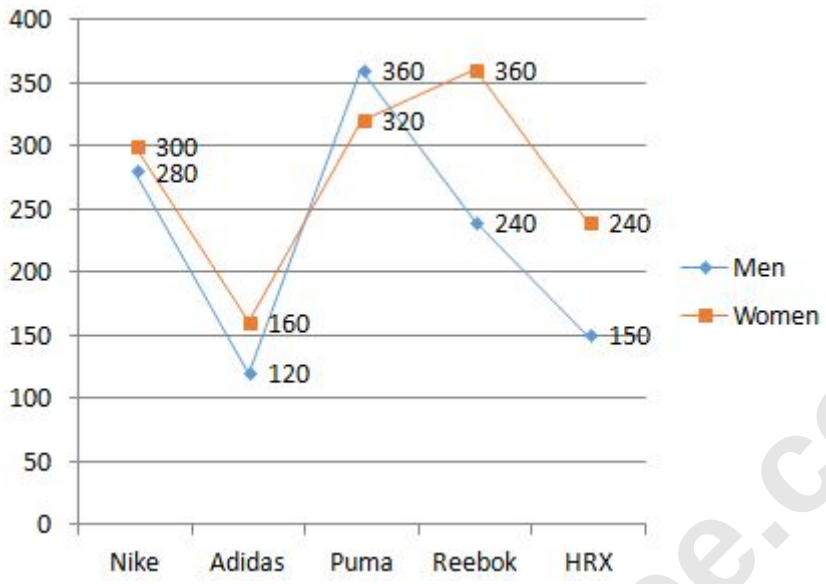
Required ratio = 230:276 = 115:138 = 5:6

Direction :

Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below.

The line graph shows the different footwear brands for men and women.

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Question No. 40

Find the difference between the total number of footwears of Nike and HRX?

Options :

1. 130
2. 160
3. 190
4. 110
5. None of these

Answer : 190

Explanation :

Total number of footwears of HRX = 240 + 150 = 390

Total number of footwears of Nike = 300 + 280 = 580

Required difference = 580 – 390 = 190

Direction :

What will come in the place of question (?) mark?

Question No. 41

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?625 ÷ ?16 × 6 = ?% of 300

Options :

1. 8.5
2. 15
3. 17.5
4. 10
5. 12.5

Answer : 12.5

Explanation :

?625 ÷ ?16 × 6 = ?% of 300

3 × ? = 25 ÷ 4 × 6

? = 12.5

Direction :

What will come in the place of question (?) mark?

Question No. 42

26 × 15 + 310 – $(15)^2$ = 25% of ?

Options :

1. 1500
2. 1800
3. 1700
4. 1900
5. 1600

Answer : 1900

Explanation :

26 × 15 + 310 – $(15)^2$ = 25% of ?

390 + 310 – 225 = ?/4

? = 475 × 4 = 1900

Direction :

What will come in the place of question (?) mark?

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Question No. 43

$(?64 + 3)^3 = 750 + ?$

Options :

1. 591
2. 561
3. 581
4. 601
5. 461

Answer : 581

Explanation :

$(?64 + 3)^3 = 750 + ?$

$? = (8+3)^3 – 750$

$? = 1331 – 750 = 581$

Direction :

What will come in the place of question (?) mark?

Question No. 44

$20 \times 168 \div 14 - 40 = ? + 110$

Options :

1. 84
2. 75
3. 90
4. 87
5. 94

Answer : 90

Explanation :

$20 \times 168 \div 14 - 40 = ? + 110$

$20 \times 12 – 40 = ? + 110$

$240 – 40 = = ? + 110$

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? = 90

Direction :

What will come in the place of question (?) mark?

Question No. 45

45% of 1600 + $?^2$ = 1044

Options :

1. 22
2. 18
3. 12
4. 16
5. 14

Answer : 18

Explanation :

45% of 1600 + $?^2$ = 1044

720 + $?^2$ = 1044

$?^2$ = 1044 – 720

$?^2$ = 324

? = 18

Direction :

What will come in the place of question (?) mark?

Question No. 46

? + $(8)^3$ = $(26)^2$ – 43

Options :

1. 121
2. 119
3. 111
4. 131

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5. 113

Answer : 121

Explanation :

? + $(8)^3$ = $(26)^2$ – 43

? + 512 = 676 – 43

? = 633 – 512

? = 121

Direction :

What will come in the place of question (?) mark?

Question No. 47

? + 820 = 25% of 6400

Options :

1. 600
2. 770
3. 760
4. 780
5. 680

Answer : 780

Explanation :

? + 820 = 25% of 6400

? = 1600 – 820

? = 780

Direction :

What will come in the place of question (?) mark?

Question No. 48

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$2^3 \times 4^2 \div 8 = (2)^?$

Options :

1. 2
2. 6
3. 4
4. 10
5. 8

Answer : 4

Explanation :

$2^3 \times 4^2 \div 8 = (2)^?$

$(2)^? = 2^3 \times 2^4 \div 2^3$

$(2)^? = 2^4$

? = 4

Direction :

What will come in the place of question (?) mark?

Question No. 49

(12/13) of 143 ÷ 6 – 12 = ?

Options :

1. 14
2. 10
3. 8
4. 12
5. 11

Answer : 10

Explanation :

(12/13) of 143 ÷ 6 – 12 = ?

? = 12 × 11 ÷ 6 – 12

? = 22 – 12 = 10

Direction :

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What will come in the place of question (?) mark?

Question No. 50

75% of 300 – 175 = 70 - ?

Options :

1. 20
2. 25
3. 10
4. 32
5. 40

Answer : 20

Explanation :

75% of 300 – 175 = 70 - ?

? = 70 - 225 + 175

? = 20

Question No. 51

Average of 10 numbers is 35. If the average of first 5 numbers is 40 and average of last 3 numbers is 22, then what is the average of remaining two numbers?

Options :

1. 36
2. 42
3. 32
4. 40
5. 44

Answer : 42

Explanation :

Sum of 10 numbers = 35 × 10 = 350

Sum of 5 numbers = 5 × 40 = 200

Sum of 3 numbers = 3 × 22 = 66

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Average of remaining 2 numbers = [350 - (200 + 66)]/2 = 42

Question No. 52

Difference between downstream speed and upstream speed is 4 kmph. If speed of boat in still water is 7 times the speed of current, then what is the time taken by the boat to cover 48 km in downstream?

Options :

1. 3 hours
2. 4 hours
3. 5 hours
4. 2 hours
5. 6 hours

Answer : 3 hours

Explanation :

Speed of current = 4/2 = 2 kmph

Speed of boat in still water = 7×2 = 14 kmph

Required time taken = 48/(14+2) = 3 hours

Question No. 53

A shopkeeper gives 20% discount on a book and he still earns a profit 33(1/3)% on the book. If cost price of book is Rs. 600, then what is the discount given on the book? (in Rs.)

Options :

1. Rs. 100
2. Rs. 200
3. Rs. 300
4. Rs. 250
5. Rs. 150

Answer : Rs. 200

Explanation :

SP of book = 600 × 4/3 = Rs. 800

MRP of the book = 100/80 × 800 = Rs. 1000

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Discount given on the book = Rs. (1000 – 800) = Rs. 200

Question No. 54

Ratio of present ages of A to B is 4:3. If C is 4 years younger to B and difference between present age of A and B is 4 years, then what is C's age 10 years hence?

Options :

1. 12 years
2. 22 years
3. 18 years
4. 20 years
5. 15 years

Answer : 18 years

Explanation :

Let the present age of A and B be 4x years and 3x years respectively.

ATQ,

4x – 3x = 4

x = 4

Present age of B = 4 × 3 = 12 years

Present age of C = 12 – 4 = 8 years

10 years hence age of C = 8 + 10 = 18 years

Question No. 55

A train X travelling at 15 m/sec crosses another train Y travelling in opposite direction at 72 kmph in 15 seconds. Find the length of train X which is twice of that of train Y?

Options :

1. 400 m
2. 350 m
3. 300 m
4. 500 m
5. 450 m

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Answer : 350 m

Explanation :

Let the length of train X be 2a meter.

ATQ,

15 = (2a+a)/(15+72×5/18)

15 = 3a/35

a = 175 m

So, length of train X = 2a = 350 m.

Question No. 56

A man invested Rs.63000 in a fixed deposit scheme for 3 yrs at CI of 6% p.a. How much will a man get on maturity of the fixed deposit?

Options :

1. 75034.01
2. 11576.25
3. 68381.55
4. 67491.84
5. None of these

Answer : 75034.01

Explanation :

$A = [1+ r/t]^t$

$A = 63000[1+ 6/100]^3$

$A = 63000 [106/100]^3$

A = 63000 x (106/100) x (106/100) x (106/100) = Rs.75034.01

Question No. 57

The largest sphere is curved out of a cube of side 63 cm . The volume of the sphere (in cm3) will be?

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Options :

1. 153708 cm^3
2. 123437 cm^3
3. 140851 cm^3
4. 130977 cm^3
5. None of these

Answer : 130977 cm^3

Explanation :

Let radius of sphere = R then

a = 2R = 63 cm

So R = 63/2 = 31.5 cm;

Hence volume of the sphere = (4/3) (22/7) R^3

= (4/3) x (22/7) x (31.5) x (31.5) x (31.5)

= 130977 cm^3

Question No. 58

Hari, Kavya and Sravi divide an amount of ? 2400 amongst themselves in the ratio of 5 : 3 : 4, respectively. If an amount of ? 500 is added to each of their shares, what will be the new respective ratio of their shares of amount?

Options :

1. 14 : 13 : 17
2. 18 : 19 : 17
3. 15 : 11 : 13
4. 16 : 12 : 17
5. None of these

Answer : 15 : 11 : 13

Explanation :

Let Hari's share = 5N

Kavya's share = 3N

Sravi's share = 4N

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According to the question,

5N + 3N + 4N = 2400

? 12N = 2400

? N = 200

So, amount of Hari = 5N = 5 x 200 = ? 1000

Amount of Kavya = 3N = 3 x 200 = ? 600

Amount of Sravi = 4N = 4 x 200 = ? 800

Now. ? 500 is added to each share

Then, New ratio of shares = (1000 + 500) : (600 + 500) : (800 + 500)

= 1500 : 1100 : 1300 = 15 : 11 : 13

Question No. 59

12 men and 16 women can do a piece of work in 5 days while 13 men and 24 women can do same piece of work in 4 days. How long will 7 men and 10 women take to do same piece of work?

(i) `6(1/3)` days

(ii) `12(1/4)` days

(iii) `7(1/3)` days

(iv) `13(1/3)` days

(v) `8(1/3)` days

Options :

1. (i)
2. (iii)
3. (iv)
4. (v)
5. (ii)

Answer : (v)

Explanation :

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5 (12 men + 16 women) = 4 (13 men + 24 women)

1 men = 2 women

Let 7 Men and 10 boys can complete the work in ‘x’ days.

x(7 men + 10 women) = 4 (13 men + 24 women)

x (24 women) = 4 (50 women)

x = 25/3 = `8(1/3)` days.

Question No. 60

A mixture of 30 litres contains alcohol and water in ratio 3:7. How much alcohol must be added to this mixture so that the ratio of alcohol and water becomes 2:3?

Options :

1. 7 ltr
2. 6 ltr
3. 8 ltr
4. 5 ltr
5. 4 ltr

Answer : 5 ltr

Explanation :

Let the alcohol added be x liter.

(9+x)/(30+x) = 2/5

45 + 5x = 60 + 2x

3x = 15

x = 5 ltr.

Direction :

What will come in the place of question (?) mark?

Question No. 61

5616 ÷ 18 ÷ 8 = ?

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Options :

1. 39
2. 48
3. 33
4. 25
5. 16

Answer : 39

Explanation :

5616 ÷ 18 ÷ 8 = ?

? = 5616/(18 x 8) = 39

Direction :

What will come in the place of question (?) mark?

Question No. 62

4 × (?/100) × 210 + 225 = 351

Options :

1. 18
2. 12
3. 15
4. 16
5. 20

Answer : 15

Explanation :

4 × (?/100) × 210 + 225 = 351

4 × (?/100) × 210 = 351 – 225

? = 1260/84 = 15

Direction :

What will come in the place of question (?) mark?

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Question No. 63

(?36 × ?64)/4 = ?

Options :

1. 12
2. 17
3. 8
4. 16
5. 19

Answer : 12

Explanation :

(?36 × ?64)/4 = ?

=> ? = (6 × 8)/4

=> ? = 12

Direction :

What will come in the place of question (?) mark?

Question No. 64

(9800) ÷ (45 + 20 × 2 - 50) = ?

Options :

1. 381
2. 280
3. 254
4. 346
5. 200

Answer : 280

Explanation :

(9800) ÷ (45 + 20 × 2 - 50) = ?

? = (9800)/(45 + 40 - 50)

? = 9800/35 = 280

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Direction :

What will come in the place of question (?) mark?

Question No. 65

(4 x ?)/100 × 210 + 225 = 351

Options :

1. 20
2. 18
3. 25
4. 15
5. 10

Answer : 15

Explanation :

(4 x ?)/100 × 210 + 225 = 351

8.4 × ? + 225 = 351

? = 126/8.4

? = 15

Direction :

Study the following information and answer the questions carefully:

WB, OECD, APEC, BRICS, UNO, ASEAN, BIO, ICJ are eight organisations and heads of that are A, B, C, D, H , L , M and O, who they are sitting around a circular table facing centre, but not necessarily in same order.

L sits second to right of person who is head of BRICS. The head of BIO is an immediate neighbour of head of BRICS. Two persons sit between head of BIO and B. C and H are immediate neighbours. Neither C nor H are immediate neighbours of either B or head of BRICS. The head of ICJ sits second to the right of D, who is neither head of BRICS nor of BIO. No one is sitting between the head of WB and M. Only one person sits between C and head of OECD. O sits third to left of head of UNO. The head of ASEAN sits second to left of head of APEC. The head of ICJ sits on the immediate left of head of BRICS and second to right of head of OECD.

Question No. 66

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How many head of the organisations are sitting between the head D and the organisation BIO?

Options :

1. Two
2. One
3. Three
4. None
5. None of these

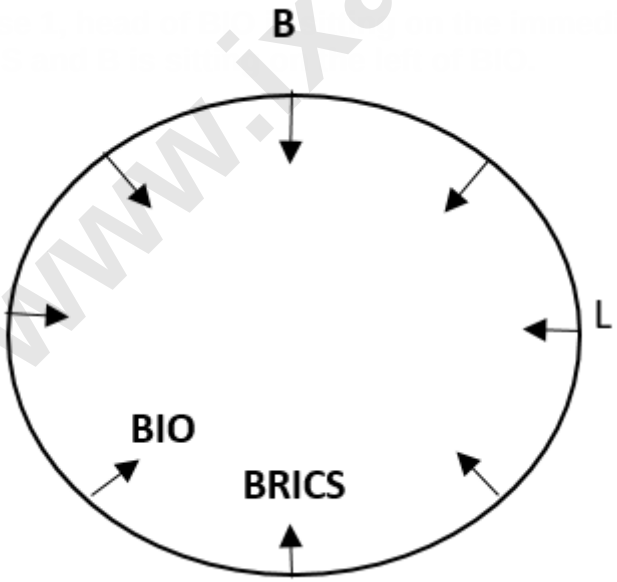
Answer : Three

Explanation :

Explanation: As we are given with the following information,

L sits second to right of person who is head of BRICS. The head of BIO is an immediate neighbour of head of BRICS. Two persons sit between head of BIO and B. C and H are immediate neighbours. Neither C nor H are immediate neighbours of either B or head of BRICS.

Case 1:



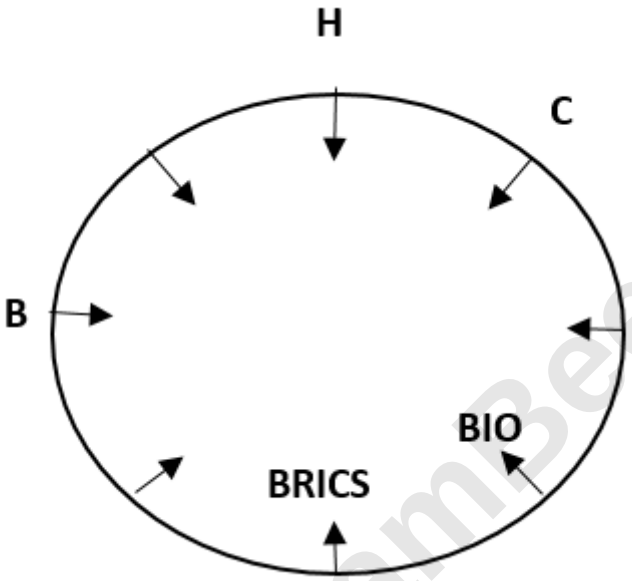
left of the one who is head of

In case above C and H cannot be seated in the arrangement so this case gets rejected.

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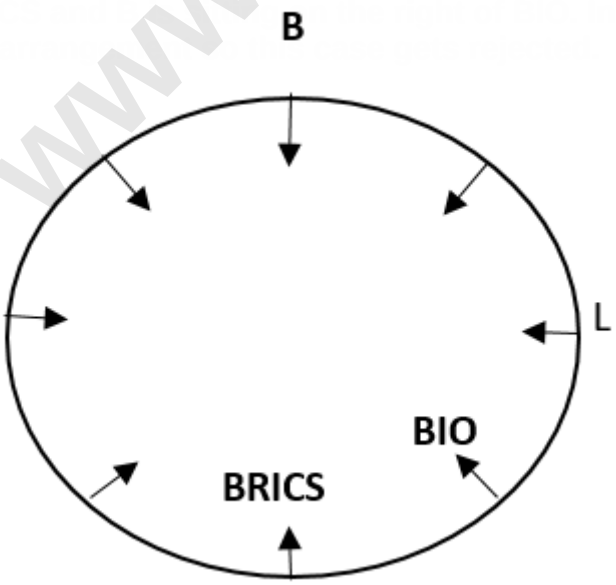
Case 2:

In case 2, head of BIO is sitting on the immediate right of the one who is head of BRICS and B is sitting on the left of BIO. In this case, C and H are placed on the right of head L.



Case 2. a:

In case 2, head of BIO is sitting on the immediate right of the one who is head of BRICS and B is sitting on the left of BIO. In this case, C and H cannot be seated in the same side of line joining B and L.



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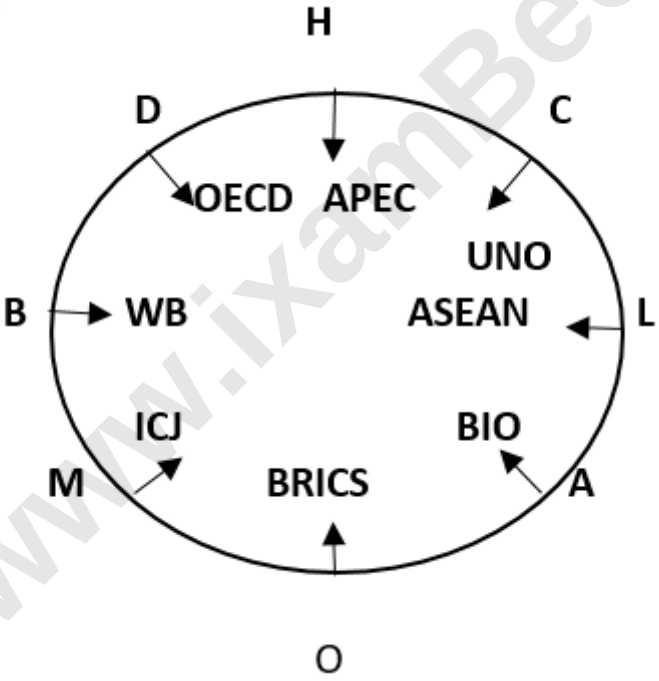
We will continue with the case 2.

The head of ICJ sits second to the right of D, who is neither head of BRICS nor of BIO. No one is sitting between the head of WB and M. Only one person sits between C and head of OECD. The head of OECD can be at right of C or left of C. This case will now make a subcase case 2.b

In case 2, WB head will be B and M is head of ICJ.

In case 2. b, WB head will be L and M is head of BIO.

O sits third to left of head of UNO. The head of ASEAN sits second to left of head of APEC. The head of ICJ sits on the immediate left of head of BRICS and second to right of head of OECD. O sits third to left of head of UNO. Thus the final arrangement of all is as follows;

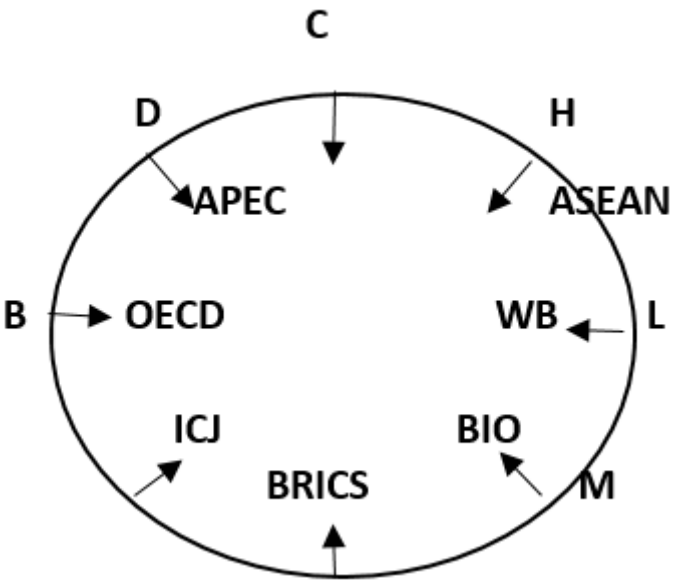


In case 2. b, this case UNO and O cannot be placed, so this gets rejected.

Case 2 is the final one.

Case 2. b:

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Direction :

Study the following information and answer the questions carefully:

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Question No. 67

Who among the following is the head of organisation BRICS?

Options :

1. O
2. M
3. B
4. C
5. None of these

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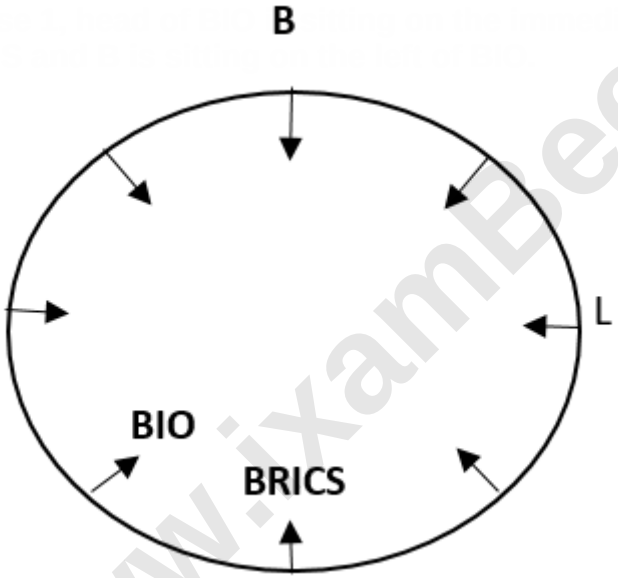
Answer : O

Explanation :

Explanation: As we are given with the following information,

L sits second to right of person who is head of BRICS. The head of BIO is an immediate neighbour of head of BRICS. Two persons sit between head of BIO and B. C and H are immediate neighbours. Neither C nor H are immediate neighbours of either B or head of BRICS.

Case 1:



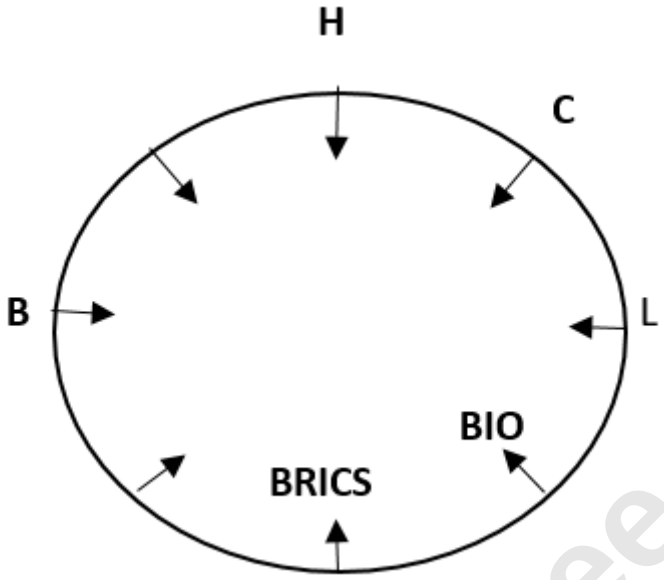
In case 2, head of BIO is sitting on the immediate left of the one who is head of BRICS and B is sitting on the left of BIO.

In case above C and H cannot be seated in the arrangement so this case gets rejected.

Case 2:

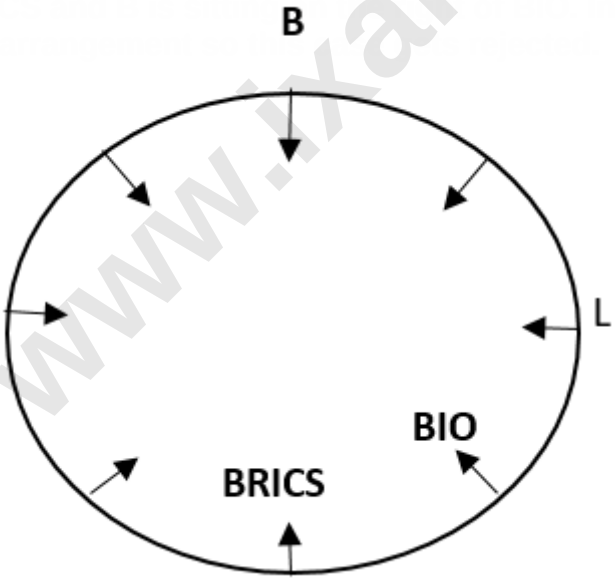
In case 2, head of BIO is sitting on the immediate right of the one who is head of BRICS and B is sitting on the left of BIO. In this case, C and H are placed on the right of head L.

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Case 2. a:

In case 2, head of BIO is sitting on the immediate right of the one who is head of BRICS and B is sitting to the left of BRICS. In this case, C and H cannot be seated in [illegible]



We will continue with the case 2.

The head of ICJ sits second to the right of D, who is neither head of BRICS nor of BIO. No one is sitting between the head of WB and M. Only one person sits between C and head of OECD. The head of OECD can be at right of C or left of C. This case

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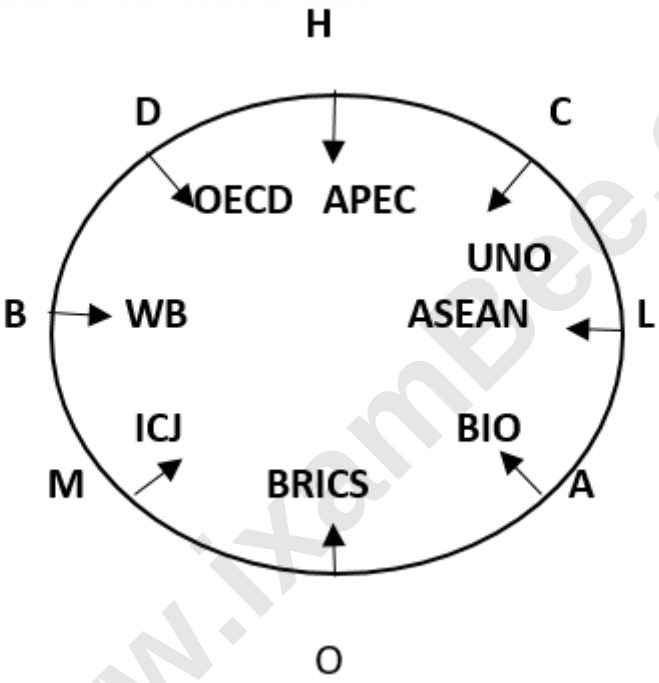
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In case 2, WB head will be B and M is head of ICJ.

In case 2. b, WB head will be L and M is head of BIO.

O sits third to left of head of UNO. The head of ASEAN sits second to left of head of APEC. The head of ICJ sits on the immediate left of head of BRICS and second to right of head of OECD. O sits third to left of head of UNO. Thus the final arrangement of all is as follows:

Case 2:

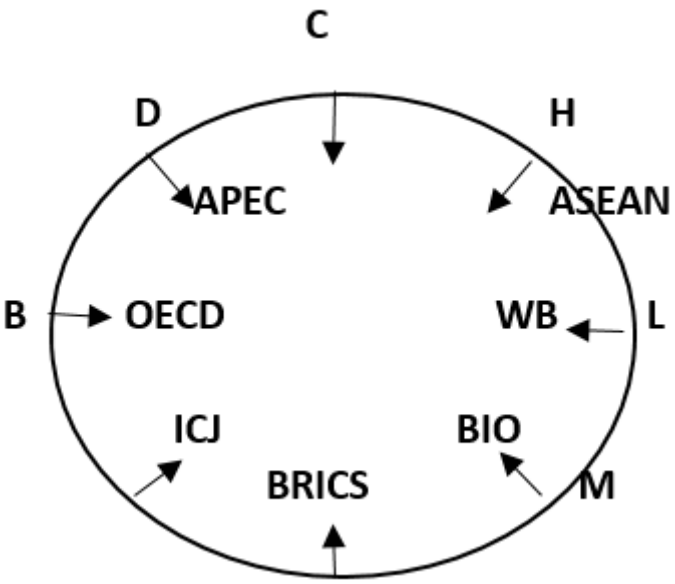


In case 2. b, this case UNO and O cannot be placed, so this gets rejected.

Case 2 is the final one.

Case 2. b:

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Direction :

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Question No. 68

Who among the following is sitting exactly between H and the head of WB?

Options :

1. The head of BIO
2. A
3. The head of OECD
4. B
5. Cannot be determined

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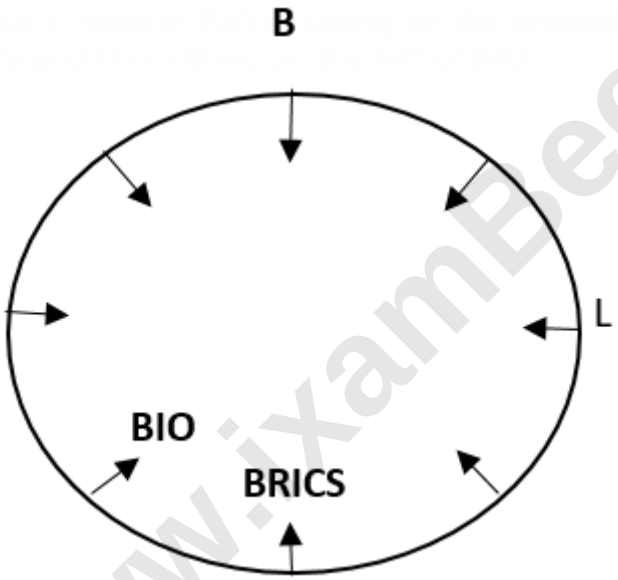
Answer : The head of OECD

Explanation :

Explanation: As we are given with the following information,

L sits second to right of person who is head of BRICS. The head of BIO is an immediate neighbour of head of BRICS. Two persons sit between head of BIO and B. C and H are immediate neighbours. Neither C nor H are immediate neighbours of either B or head of BRICS.

Case 1:

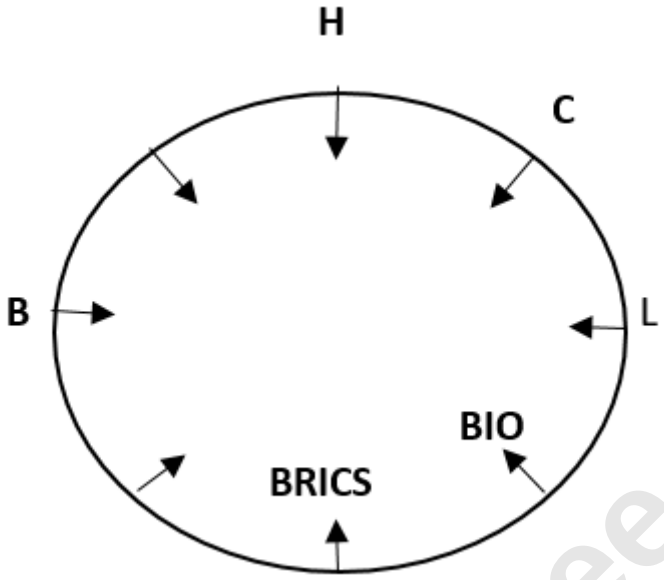


In case above C and H cannot be seated in the arrangement so this case gets rejected.

Case 2:

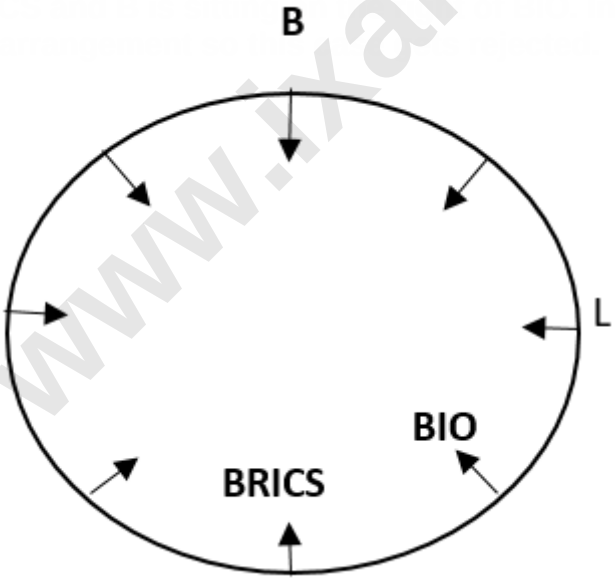
In case 2, head of BIO is sitting on the immediate right of the one who is head of BRICS and B is sitting on the left of BIO. In this case, C and H are placed on the right of head L.

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Case 2. a:

In case 2, head of BIO is sitting on the immediate right of the one who is head of BRICS and B is sitting to the left of BRICS. In this case, C and H cannot be seated in [illegible]



We will continue with the case 2.

The head of ICJ sits second to the right of D, who is neither head of BRICS nor of BIO. No one is sitting between the head of WB and M. Only one person sits between C and head of OECD. The head of OECD can be at right of C or left of C. This case

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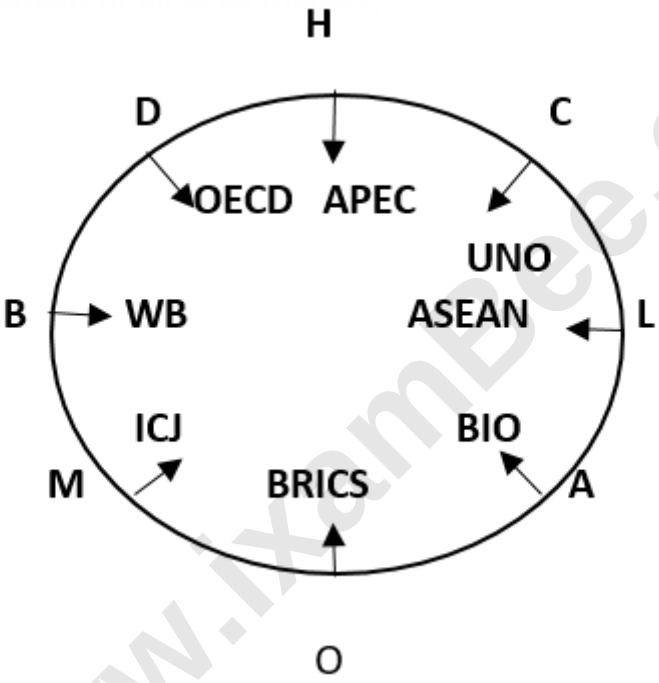
will now make a subcase case 2.b

In case 2, WB head will be B and M is head of ICJ.

In case 2. b, WB head will be L and M is head of BIO.

O sits third to left of head of UNO. The head of ASEAN sits second to left of head of APEC. The head of ICJ sits on the immediate left of head of BRICS and second to right of head of OECD. O sits third to left of head of UNO. Thus the final arrangement of all is as follows:

Case 2:

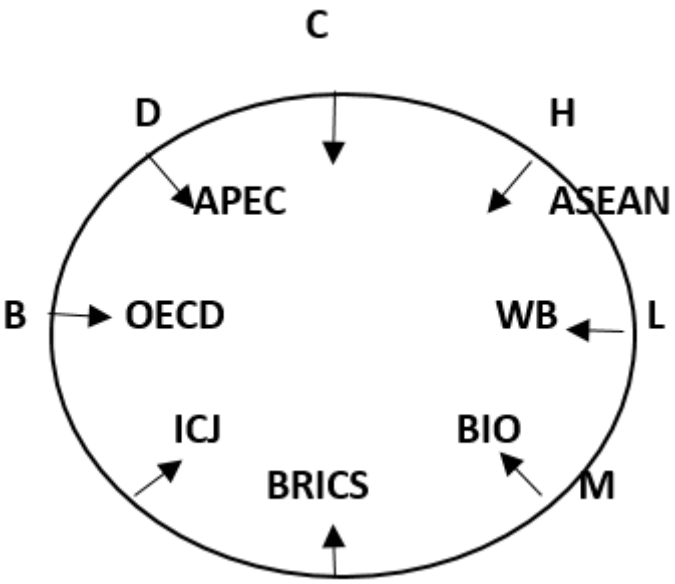


In case 2. b, this case UNO and O cannot be placed, so this gets rejected.

Case 2 is the final one.

Case 2. b:

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Direction :

Study the following information and answer the questions carefully:

WB, OECD, APEC, BRICS, UNO, ASEAN, BIO, ICJ are eight organisations and heads of that are A, B, C, D, H , L , M and O, who they are sitting around a circular table facing centre, but not necessarily in same order.

L sits second to right of person who is head of BRICS. The head of BIO is an immediate neighbour of head of BRICS. Two persons sit between head of BIO and B. C and H are immediate neighbours. Neither C nor H are immediate neighbours of either B or head of BRICS. The head of ICJ sits second to the right of D, who is neither head of BRICS nor of BIO. No one is sitting between the head of WB and M. Only one person sits between C and head of OECD. O sits third to left of head of UNO. The head of ASEAN sits second to left of head of APEC. The head of ICJ sits on the immediate left of head of BRICS and second to right of head of OECD.

Question No. 69

Which among the following combination is true?

Options :

1. O – BIO
2. D – ASEAN
3. C – OECD
4. B – WB
5. None of these

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Answer : B – WB

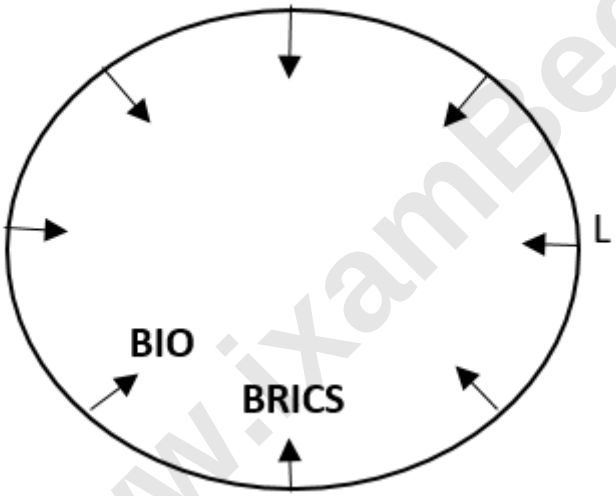
Explanation :

Explanation: As we are given with the following information,

L sits second to right of person who is head of BRICS. The head of BIO is an immediate neighbour of head of BRICS. Two persons sit between head of BIO and B. C and H are immediate neighbours. Neither C nor H are immediate neighbours of either B or head of BRICS.

Case 1:

B left of the one who is head of

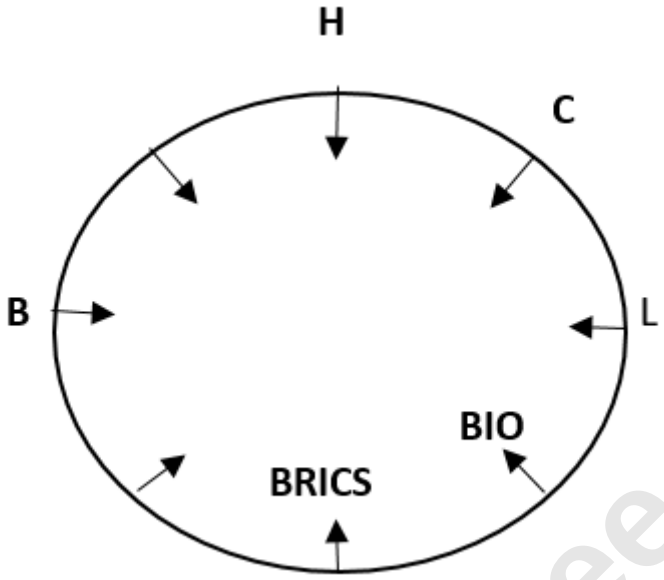


In case above C and H cannot be seated in the arrangement so this case gets rejected.

Case 2:

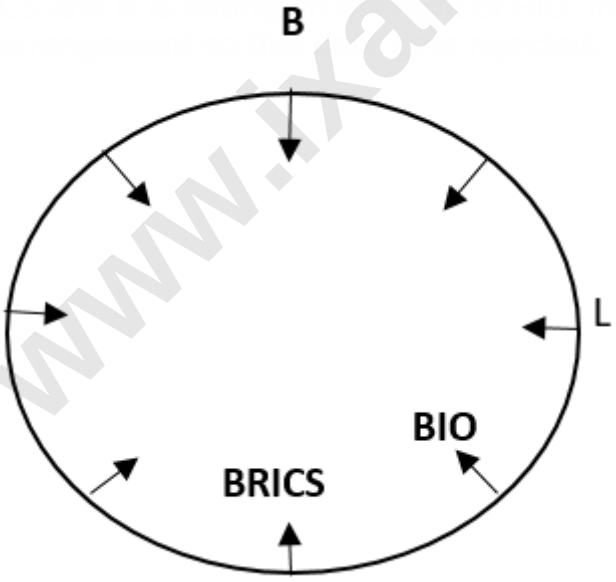
In case 2, head of BIO is sitting on the immediate right of the one who is head of BRICS and B is sitting on the left of BIO. In this case, C and H are placed on the right of head L.

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Case 2. a:

In case 2, head of BIO is sitting on the immediate right of the one who is head of BRICS and B is sitting to the left of BRICS. In this case, C and H cannot be seated in [illegible]



We will continue with the case 2.

The head of ICJ sits second to the right of D, who is neither head of BRICS nor of BIO. No one is sitting between the head of WB and M. Only one person sits between C and head of OECD. The head of OECD can be at right of C or left of C. This case

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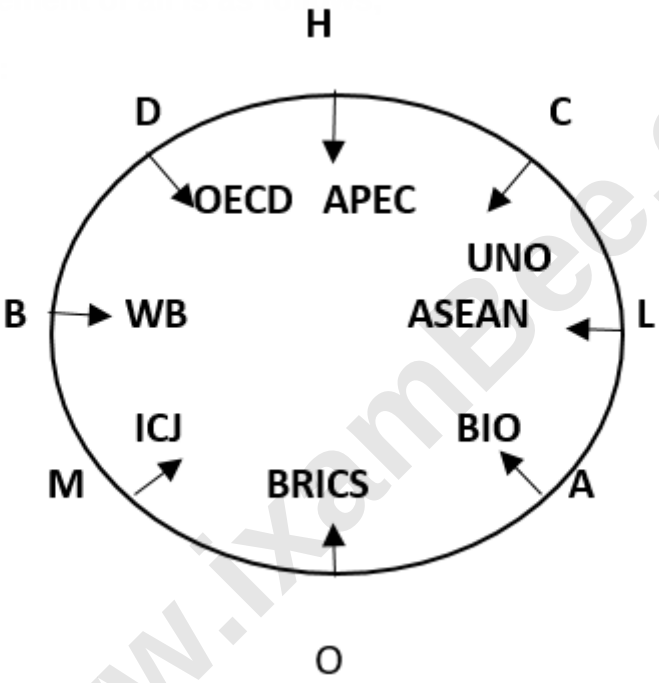
will now make a subcase case 2.b

In case 2, WB head will be B and M is head of ICJ.

In case 2. b, WB head will be L and M is head of BIO.

O sits third to left of head of UNO. The head of ASEAN sits second to left of head of APEC. The head of ICJ sits on the immediate left of head of BRICS and second to right of head of OECD. O sits third to left of head of UNO. Thus the final arrangement of all is as follows:

Case 2:

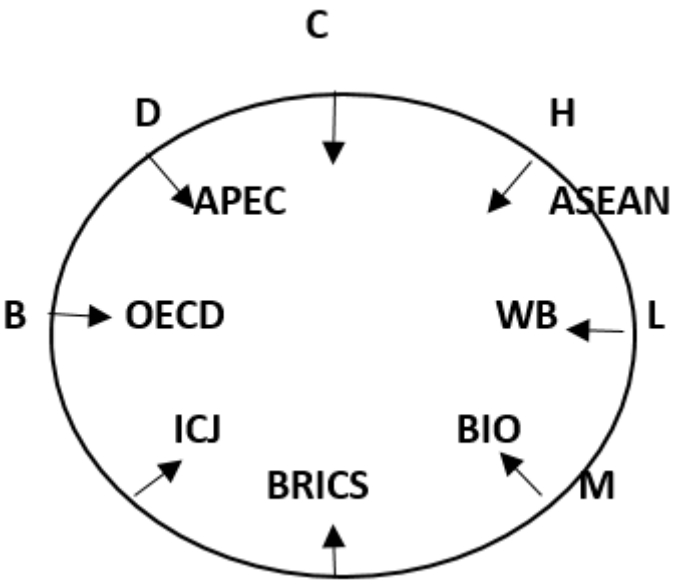


In case 2. b, this case UNO and O cannot be placed, so this gets rejected.

Case 2 is the final one.

Case 2. b:

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Direction :

Study the following information and answer the questions carefully:

WB, OECD, APEC, BRICS, UNO, ASEAN, BIO, ICJ are eight organisations and heads of that are A, B, C, D, H , L , M and O, who they are sitting around a circular table facing centre, but not necessarily in same order.

L sits second to right of person who is head of BRICS. The head of BIO is an immediate neighbour of head of BRICS. Two persons sit between head of BIO and B. C and H are immediate neighbours. Neither C nor H are immediate neighbours of either B or head of BRICS. The head of ICJ sits second to the right of D, who is neither head of BRICS nor of BIO. No one is sitting between the head of WB and M. Only one person sits between C and head of OECD. O sits third to left of head of UNO. The head of ASEAN sits second to left of head of APEC. The head of ICJ sits on the immediate left of head of BRICS and second to right of head of OECD.

Question No. 70

Who among the following is sitting on the immediate left of the head of organisation ICJ?

Options :

1. The head of WB
2. D
3. C
4. The head of BRICS
5. None of these

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Answer : The head of WB

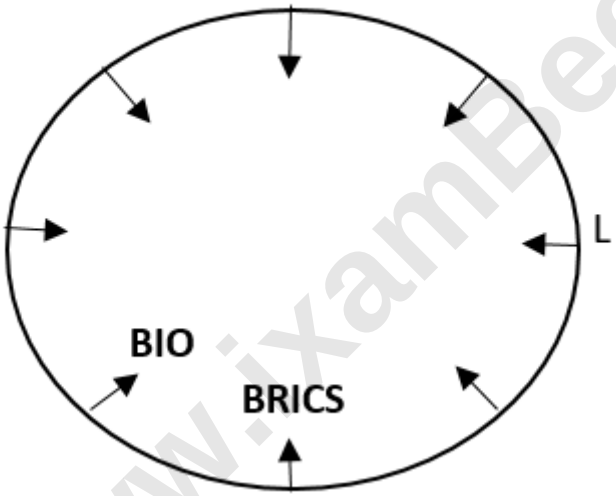
Explanation :

Explanation: As we are given with the following information,

L sits second to right of person who is head of BRICS. The head of BIO is an immediate neighbour of head of BRICS. Two persons sit between head of BIO and B. C and H are immediate neighbours. Neither C nor H are immediate neighbours of either B or head of BRICS.

Case 1:

B left of the one who is head of

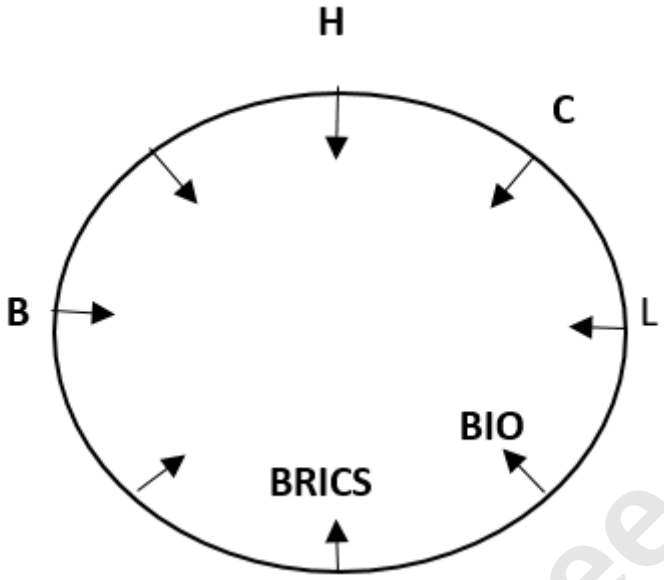


In case above C and H cannot be seated in the arrangement so this case gets rejected.

Case 2:

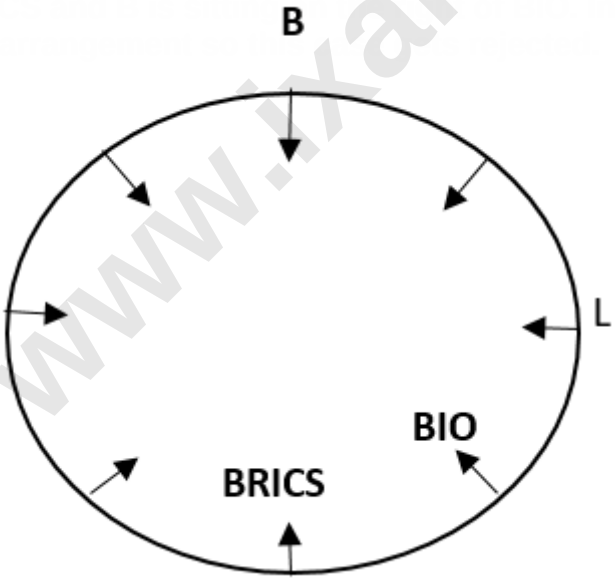
In case 2, head of BIO is sitting on the immediate right of the one who is head of BRICS and B is sitting on the left of BIO. In this case, C and H are placed on the right of head L.

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Case 2. a:

In case 2, head of BIO is sitting on the immediate right of the one who is head of BRICS and B is sitting to the left of BRICS. In this case, C and H cannot be seated in [illegible]



We will continue with the case 2.

The head of ICJ sits second to the right of D, who is neither head of BRICS nor of BIO. No one is sitting between the head of WB and M. Only one person sits between C and head of OECD. The head of OECD can be at right of C or left of C. This case

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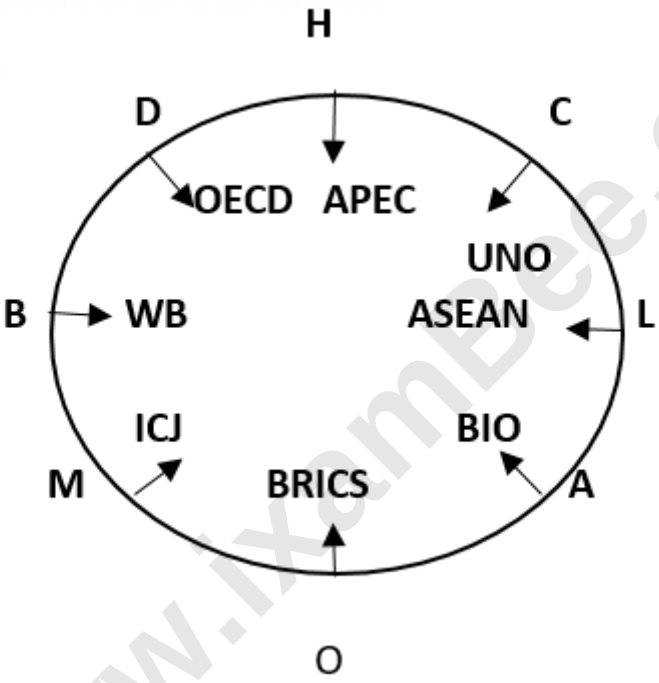
will now make a subcase case 2.b

In case 2, WB head will be B and M is head of ICJ.

In case 2. b, WB head will be L and M is head of BIO.

O sits third to left of head of UNO. The head of ASEAN sits second to left of head of APEC. The head of ICJ sits on the immediate left of head of BRICS and second to right of head of OECD. O sits third to left of head of UNO. Thus the final arrangement of all is as follows:

Case 2:

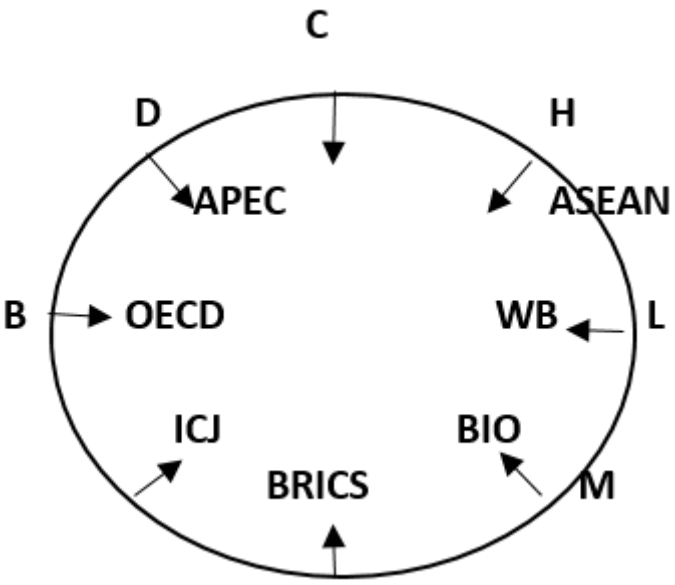


In case 2. b, this case UNO and O cannot be placed, so this gets rejected.

Case 2 is the final one.

Case 2. b:

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Direction :

Study the information given below and answer the questions based on it.

Seven friends namely – Satwant, Rohan, Jay, Veeru, Tapish, Lalit and Jayant – live in a hostel having seven floors. All chose to stay on different floors of the hostel building (numbered 1 to 7) but not necessarily in the same order. They all have come from different states – Haryana, Punjab, Assam, Uttarakhand, Jharkhand, Himachal Pradesh and Bihar but not in the same order.

Rohan chose third floor and is from Punjab. Veeru has chosen the floor immediately below the floor which Tapish has chosen and immediately above the floor which Jay has chosen. There is only one floors between the floors which Rohan and Lalit have chosen. Veeru has not come from Jharkhand.

The one who chose the top floor has come from Bihar. There is only one floor between the floor of which Jay has chosen and the one who is from Haryana. The one who is from Himachal Pradesh has chosen the floor immediately above the floor which the one from Jharkhand has chosen. The one who is from Uttarakhand has not chosen the floor below the one from Haryana.

Question No. 71

Satwant is from which of the following states?

Options :

1. Bihar
2. Jharkhand

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3. Haryana
4. Either Bihar or Haryana
5. None of these

Answer : Either Bihar or Haryana

Explanation :

Explanation:

As per the information given to us,

Rohan chose third floor and is from Punjab. The one who chose the top floor has come from Bihar. Veeru has chosen the floor immediately below the floor which Tapish has chosen and immediately above the floor which Jay has chosen. For this, we need three floors together and they are 6^{th}, 5^{th} and 4^{th} floor. There is only one floor between the floors which Rohan and Lalit have chosen. Veeru has not come from Jharkhand. Lalit stays on 1^{st} floor. There is only one floor between the floor of which Jay has chosen and the one who is from Haryana.

This will make two case – Case 1 and Case 1.a

Case 1- When the one who belongs to Haryana lives on 6^{th} floor.

Floors	Persons	States
7		Bihar
6	Tapish	Haryana
5	Veeru	
4	Jay	
3	Rohan	Punjab
2		
1	Lalit	

Case 1.a- When the one who belongs to Haryana lives on 2^{nd} floor.

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Floors	Persons	States
7		Bihar
6	Tapish	
5	Veeru	
4	Jay	
3	Rohan	Punjab
2		Haryana
1	Lalit	

The one who is from Uttarakhand has not chosen the floor below the one from Haryana. The person who is from Haryana cannot stay at floor 6th for this statement. Case 1 gets discarded.

We will move with the other case 1.a,

The one who is from Himachal Pradesh has chosen the floor immediately above the floor which the one from Jharkhand has chosen. Two floors together are needed for this.

apish is from Uttarakhand
one who lives on 7th floor
is as follows: -

Floors	Persons	States
7	Satwant/ Jayant	Bihar
6	Tapish	Uttarakhand
5	Veeru	Himachal Pradesh
4	Jay	Jharkhand
3	Rohan	Punjab
2	Satwant/ Jayant	Haryana
1	Lalit	Assam

Direction :

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Study the information given below and answer the questions based on it.

Seven friends namely – Satwant, Rohan, Jay, Veeru, Tapish, Lalit and Jayant – live in a hostel having seven floors. All chose to stay on different floors of the hostel building (numbered 1 to 7) but not necessarily in the same order. They all have come from different states – Haryana, Punjab, Assam, Uttarakhand, Jharkhand, Himachal Pradesh and Bihar but not in the same order.

Rohan chose third floor and is from Punjab. Veeru has chosen the floor immediately below the floor which Tapish has chosen and immediately above the floor which Jay has chosen. There is only one floors between the floors which Rohan and Lalit have chosen. Veeru has not come from Jharkhand.

The one who chose the top floor has come from Bihar. There is only one floor between the floor of which Jay has chosen and the one who is from Haryana. The one who is from Himachal Pradesh has chosen the floor immediately above the floor which the one from Jharkhand has chosen. The one who is from Uttarakhand has not chosen the floor below the one from Haryana.

Question No. 72

Which of the following combination is true regarding the given options?

Options :

1. Tapish – 5th – Uttarakhand
2. Lalit – 1st – Assam
3. Jay – 6th – Jharkhand
4. Jayant – 2nd - Haryana
5. None of these

Answer : Lalit – 1st – Assam

Explanation :

Explanation:

As per the information given to us,

Rohan chose third floor and is from Punjab. The one who chose the top floor has come from Bihar. Veeru has chosen the floor immediately below the floor which Tapish has chosen and immediately above the floor which Jay has chosen. For this, we need three floors together and they are 6^{th}, 5^{th} and 4^{th} floor. There is only one floor between the floors which Rohan and Lalit have chosen. Veeru has not come from Jharkhand. Lalit stays on 1^{st} floor. There is only one floor between the floor of which Jay has chosen and the one who is from Haryana.

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This will make two case – Case 1 and Case 1.a

Case 1- When the one who belongs to Haryana lives on 6th floor.

Floors	Persons	States
7		Bihar
6	Tapish	Haryana
5	Veeru	
4	Jay	
3	Rohan	Punjab
2		
1	Lalit	

Floors	Persons	States
7		Bihar
6	Tapish	
5	Veeru	
4	Jay	
3	Rohan	Punjab
2		Haryana
1	Lalit	

nd floor.

The one who is from Uttarakhand has not chosen the floor below the one from Haryana. The person who is from Haryana cannot stay at floor 6th for this statement. Case 1 gets discarded.

We will move with the other case 1.a,

The one who is from Himachal Pradesh has chosen the floor immediately above the floor which the one from Jharkhand has chosen. Two floors together are needed for this.

Veeru is from Himachal Pradesh and Jay is from Jharkhand. Tapish is from Uttarakhand and Lalit only left with Assam. Now two persons are left for the one who lives on 7th floor and the one who lives on 2nd floor. Thus the final arrangement is as follows: -

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Floors	Persons	States
7	Satwant/ Jayant	Bihar
6	Tapish	Uttarakhand
5	Veeru	Himachal Pradesh
4	Jay	Jharkhand
3	Rohan	Punjab
2	Satwant/ Jayant	Haryana
1	Lalit	Assam

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Direction :

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Seven friends namely – Satwant, Rohan, Jay, Veeru, Tapish, Lalit and Jayant – live in a hostel having seven floors. All chose to stay on different floors of the hostel building (numbered 1 to 7) but not necessarily in the same order. They all have come from different states – Haryana, Punjab, Assam, Uttarakhand, Jharkhand, Himachal Pradesh and Bihar but not in the same order.

Rohan chose third floor and is from Punjab. Veeru has chosen the floor immediately below the floor which Tapish has chosen and immediately above the floor which Jay has chosen. There is only one floors between the floors which Rohan and Lalit have chosen. Veeru has not come from Jharkhand.

The one who chose the top floor has come from Bihar. There is only one floor between the floor of which Jay has chosen and the one who is from Haryana. The one who is from Himachal Pradesh has chosen the floor immediately above the floor which the one from Jharkhand has chosen. The one who is from Uttarakhand has not chosen the floor below the one from Haryana.

Question No. 73

If Lalit is related to Haryana, Rohan is related to Jharkhand in the same way to whom is Tapish related to?

Options :

1. Uttarakhand
2. Assam
3. Punjab
4. Himachal Pradesh
5. Bihar

Answer : Bihar

Explanation :

Explanation:

As per the information given to us,

Rohan chose third floor and is from Punjab. The one who chose the top floor has come from Bihar. Veeru has chosen the floor immediately below the floor which Tapish has chosen and immediately above the floor which Jay has chosen. For this, we need three floors together and they are 6^{th}, 5^{th} and 4^{th} floor. There is only one floor between the floors which Rohan and Lalit have chosen. Veeru has not come from Jharkhand. Lalit stays on 1^{st} floor. There is only one floor between the floor of which Jay has chosen and the one who is from Haryana.

This will make two case – Case 1 and Case 1.a

Case 1- When the one who belongs to Haryana lives on 6^{th} floor.

Floors	Persons	States
7		Bihar
6	Tapish	Haryana
5	Veeru	
4	Jay	
3	Rohan	Punjab
2		
1	Lalit	

Case 1.a- When the one who belongs to Haryana lives on 2^{nd} floor.

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Floors	Persons	States
7		Bihar
6	Tapish	
5	Veeru	
4	Jay	
3	Rohan	Punjab
2		Haryana
1	Lalit	

The one who is from Uttarakhand has not chosen the floor below the one from Haryana. The person who is from Haryana cannot stay at floor 6th for this statement. Case 1 gets discarded.

We will move with the other case 1.a,

The one who is from Himachal Pradesh has chosen the floor immediately above the floor which the one from Jharkhand has chosen. Two floors together are needed for this.

apish is from Uttarakhand
one who lives on 7th floor
is as follows: -

Floors	Persons	States
7	Satwant/ Jayant	Bihar
6	Tapish	Uttarakhand
5	Veeru	Himachal Pradesh
4	Jay	Jharkhand
3	Rohan	Punjab
2	Satwant/ Jayant	Haryana
1	Lalit	Assam

Direction :

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Study the information given below and answer the questions based on it.

Seven friends namely – Satwant, Rohan, Jay, Veeru, Tapish, Lalit and Jayant – live in a hostel having seven floors. All chose to stay on different floors of the hostel building (numbered 1 to 7) but not necessarily in the same order. They all have come from different states – Haryana, Punjab, Assam, Uttarakhand, Jharkhand, Himachal Pradesh and Bihar but not in the same order.

Rohan chose third floor and is from Punjab. Veeru has chosen the floor immediately below the floor which Tapish has chosen and immediately above the floor which Jay has chosen. There is only one floors between the floors which Rohan and Lalit have chosen. Veeru has not come from Jharkhand.

The one who chose the top floor has come from Bihar. There is only one floor between the floor of which Jay has chosen and the one who is from Haryana. The one who is from Himachal Pradesh has chosen the floor immediately above the floor which the one from Jharkhand has chosen. The one who is from Uttarakhand has not chosen the floor below the one from Haryana.

Question No. 74

The one who is from Uttarakhand lives on which of the following floor?

Options :

1. 1st
2. 7th
3. 3rd
4. 6th
5. None of these

Answer : 6th

Explanation :

Explanation:

As per the information given to us,

Rohan chose third floor and is from Punjab. The one who chose the top floor has come from Bihar. Veeru has chosen the floor immediately below the floor which Tapish has chosen and immediately above the floor which Jay has chosen. For this, we need three floors together and they are 6^{th}, 5^{th} and 4^{th} floor. There is only one floor between the floors which Rohan and Lalit have chosen. Veeru has not come from Jharkhand. Lalit stays on 1^{st} floor. There is only one floor between the floor of which Jay has chosen and the one who is from Haryana.

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This will make two case – Case 1 and Case 1.a

Case 1- When the one who belongs to Haryana lives on 6th floor.

Floors	Persons	States
7		Bihar
6	Tapish	Haryana
5	Veeru	
4	Jay	
3	Rohan	Punjab
2		
1	Lalit	

Floors	Persons	States
7		Bihar
6	Tapish	
5	Veeru	
4	Jay	
3	Rohan	Punjab
2		Haryana
1	Lalit	

nd floor.

The one who is from Uttarakhand has not chosen the floor below the one from Haryana. The person who is from Haryana cannot stay at floor 6th for this statement. Case 1 gets discarded.

We will move with the other case 1.a,

The one who is from Himachal Pradesh has chosen the floor immediately above the floor which the one from Jharkhand has chosen. Two floors together are needed for this.

Veeru is from Himachal Pradesh and Jay is from Jharkhand. Tapish is from Uttarakhand and Lalit only left with Assam. Now two persons are left for the one who lives on 7th floor and the one who lives on 2nd floor. Thus the final arrangement is as follows: -

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Floors	Persons	States
7	Satwant/ Jayant	Bihar
6	Tapish	Uttarakhand
5	Veeru	Himachal Pradesh
4	Jay	Jharkhand
3	Rohan	Punjab
2	Satwant/ Jayant	Haryana
1	Lalit	Assam

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Direction :

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Seven friends namely – Satwant, Rohan, Jay, Veeru, Tapish, Lalit and Jayant – live in a hostel having seven floors. All chose to stay on different floors of the hostel building (numbered 1 to 7) but not necessarily in the same order. They all have come from different states – Haryana, Punjab, Assam, Uttarakhand, Jharkhand, Himachal Pradesh and Bihar but not in the same order.

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The one who chose the top floor has come from Bihar. There is only one floor between the floor of which Jay has chosen and the one who is from Haryana. The one who is from Himachal Pradesh has chosen the floor immediately above the floor which the one from Jharkhand has chosen. The one who is from Uttarakhand has not chosen the floor below the one from Haryana.

Question No. 75

Which statement is not correct according to given information?

Options :

1. Jayant is from Bihar
2. The person from Jharkhand lives on the floor just above of the one on which the person belongs to Punjab stays.
3. Lalit lives on an odd numbered floor
4. Tapish stays on floor above Lalit
5. None of these

Answer : Jayant is from Bihar

Explanation :

Explanation:

As per the information given to us,

Rohan chose third floor and is from Punjab. The one who chose the top floor has come from Bihar. Veeru has chosen the floor immediately below the floor which Tapish has chosen and immediately above the floor which Jay has chosen. For this, we need three floors together and they are 6^{th}, 5^{th} and 4^{th} floor. There is only one floor between the floors which Rohan and Lalit have chosen. Veeru has not come from Jharkhand. Lalit stays on 1^{st} floor. There is only one floor between the floor of which Jay has chosen and the one who is from Haryana.

This will make two case – Case 1 and Case 1.a

Case 1- When the one who belongs to Haryana lives on 6^{th} floor.

Floors	Persons	States
7		Bihar
6	Tapish	Haryana
5	Veeru	
4	Jay	
3	Rohan	Punjab
2		
1	Lalit	

Case 1.a- When the one who belongs to Haryana lives on 2^{nd} floor.

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Floors	Persons	States
7		Bihar
6	Tapish	
5	Veeru	
4	Jay	
3	Rohan	Punjab
2		Haryana
1	Lalit	

The one who is from Uttarakhand has not chosen the floor below the one from Haryana. The person who is from Haryana cannot stay at floor 6th for this statement. Case 1 gets discarded.

We will move with the other case 1.a,

The one who is from Himachal Pradesh has chosen the floor immediately above the floor which the one from Jharkhand has chosen. Two floors together are needed for this.

apish is from Uttarakhand
one who lives on 7th floor
is as follows: -

Floors	Persons	States
7	Satwant/ Jayant	Bihar
6	Tapish	Uttarakhand
5	Veeru	Himachal Pradesh
4	Jay	Jharkhand
3	Rohan	Punjab
2	Satwant/ Jayant	Haryana
1	Lalit	Assam

Direction :

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In these questions relations between different elements is shown in the statements. These statements are followed by two conclusions. Given answer

Question No. 76

Statement: K = B; D ? L ? T ? B

Conclusion: I. D > K II. D = K

Options :

1. Only Conclusion I follows
2. Only Conclusion II follows
3. Either Conclusion I or II follows
4. Neither Conclusion I nor II follows
5. Both Conclusion I and II follow

Answer : Either Conclusion I or II follows

Explanation :

Combined Inequality: D ? L ? T ? B = K

Conclusion:

I. D > K

II. D = K

Hence, D is either greater or equal to K.

Direction :

In these questions relations between different elements is shown in the statements. These statements are followed by two conclusions. Given answer

Question No. 77

Statement: C > S > F > B > L; I > B > T

Conclusion: I. I > L II. T < C

Options :

1. Only Conclusion I follows
2. Only Conclusion II follows

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3. Either Conclusion I or II follows
4. Neither Conclusion I nor II follows
5. Both Conclusion I and II follow

Answer : Both Conclusion I and II follow

Explanation :

Combined Inequality: C > S > F > B > L ; I > B > L ; C > S > F > B > T

Conclusion:

I. I > L ? I > L. Hence, Conclusion I is true.

II. T < C ? T < C. Hence, Conclusion II is true.

Direction :

Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

Eight persons – Sachin, Ruhi, Amar, Pallavi, Prachi, Girish, Tani and Nitin belong to a family which consists of three generations and two married couples. Prachi is the sister of only son of Amar. Pallavi is the daughter in law of Sachin. Ruhi is the mother of Amar. Sachin is the grandfather of Tani who is the daughter of Pallavi. Nitin is the maternal uncle of Girish.

Question No. 78

How is Amar related to Nitin?

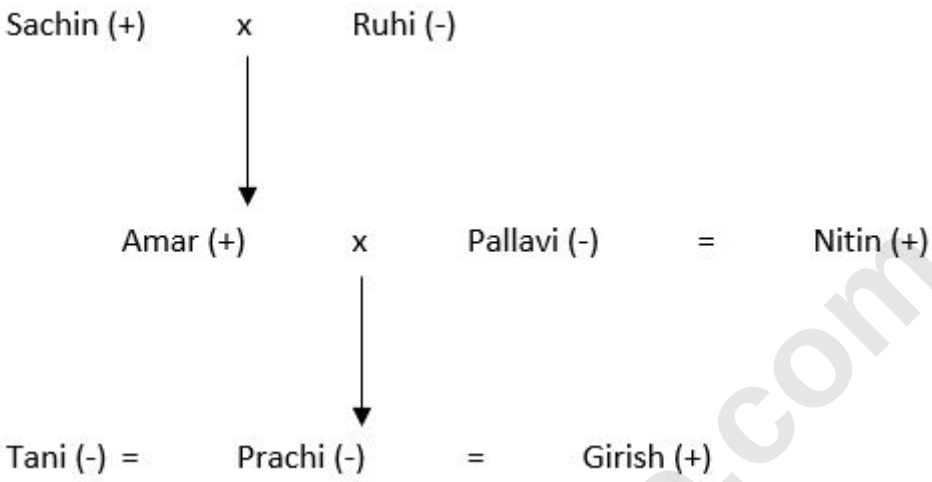
Options :

1. Uncle
2. Brother
3. Brother - in - law
4. Son
5. None of these

Answer : Brother - in - law

Explanation :

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Direction :

Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

Eight persons – Sachin, Ruhi, Amar, Pallavi, Prachi, Girish, Tani and Nitin belong to a family which consists of three generations and two married couples. Prachi is the sister of only son of Amar. Pallavi is the daughter in law of Sachin. Ruhi is the mother of Amar. Sachin is the grandfather of Tani who is the daughter of Pallavi. Nitin is the maternal uncle of Girish.

Question No. 79

How many male members are there in the family?

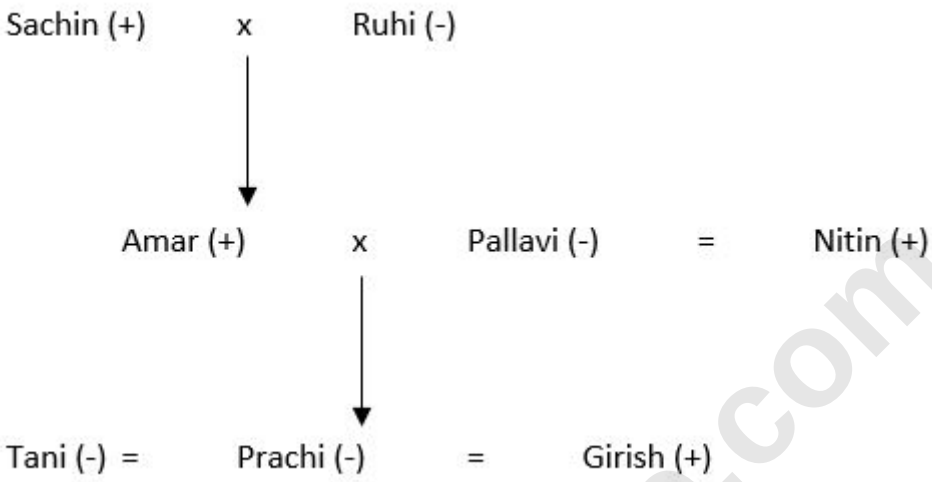
Options :

1. Three
2. Four
3. Five
4. Six
5. Either Four or Five

Answer : Four

Explanation :

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Direction :

Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

Eight persons – Sachin, Ruhi, Amar, Pallavi, Prachi, Girish, Tani and Nitin belong to a family which consists of three generations and two married couples. Prachi is the sister of only son of Amar. Pallavi is the daughter in law of Sachin. Ruhi is the mother of Amar. Sachin is the grandfather of Tani who is the daughter of Pallavi. Nitin is the maternal uncle of Girish.

Question No. 80

How is Nitin related to Tani?

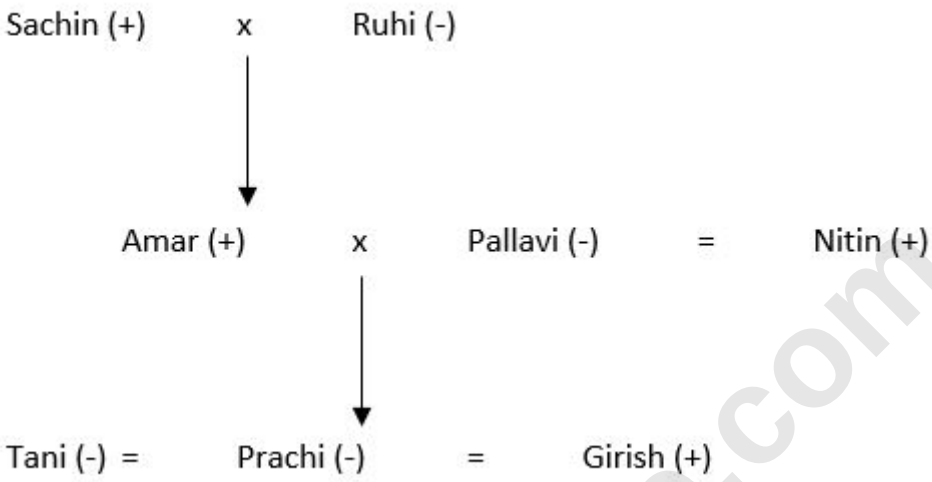
Options :

1. Brother
2. Father
3. Niece
4. Nephew
5. None of these

Answer : None of these

Explanation :

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Direction :

In each question below are given two statements followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. You have to take the two given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the two given statements, disregarding commonly known facts. Give Answer:

Question No. 81

Statements: Some cards are print.

All colours are cards.

Conclusions: I. All colours being print is a possibility.

II. Some cards are not colours.

Options :

1. If only conclusion I follow.
2. If only conclusion II follow.
3. If either conclusion I or II follows.
4. If neither conclusion I nor II follows.
5. If both conclusions I and II follow

Answer : If only conclusion I follow.

Explanation :

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All colours are cards (A) + Some cards are print (I) ? Probable conclusion ? All colours may be print(A). Hence, conclusion I follows.

All colours are cards (I) ? Conversion ? Some cards are colours (I). Hence, conclusion II does not follow.

Direction :

In each question below are given two statements followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. You have to take the two given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the two given statements, disregarding commonly known facts. Give Answer:

Question No. 82

Statement: All parrots are crows.

No crow is a sparrow.

Conclusions: I. Some sparrows are not parrots.

II. Some sparrows may be crow.

Options :

1. If only conclusion I follow.
2. If only conclusion II follow.
3. If either conclusion I or II follows.
4. If neither conclusion I nor II follows.
5. If both conclusions I and II follow

Answer : If only conclusion I follow.

Explanation :

All parrots are crows(A) + No crow is a sparrows(E) ? No parrot is a sparrow(E) ? Conversion ? Some sparrows are not parrots(O). Hence, conclusion I follows.

No crow is a sparrows(E) ? No probable conclusion. Hence, conclusion II does not follow.

Direction :

In each question below are given two statements followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. You have to take the two given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts and then decide which of the

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given conclusions logically follows from the two given statements, disregarding commonly known facts. Give Answer:

Question No. 83

Statements: No basket is a fruit.

All fruits are vegetables.

Conclusions: I. Some vegetables are baskets.

II. No vegetable may be fruit.

Options :

1. If only conclusion I follow.
2. If only conclusion II follow.
3. If either conclusion I or II follows.
4. If neither conclusion I nor II follows.
5. If both conclusions I and II follow

Answer : If neither conclusion I nor II follows.

Explanation :

No basket is a fruit (E) + All fruits are vegetables (A) ? Some vegetables are not baskets (O*). Hence, conclusion I does not follow.

All fruits are vegetables(A) ? P robable conclusion ? All vegetables may be fruits (I). Hence, conclusion II does not follow.

Direction :

Study the information carefully and answer the questions given below.

Vandana starts her journey from point S, walks 9 m towards south to reach at point G, then she takes a right turn and walks for 12 m to reach point X. From point X she takes a right turn and walks for 10 m to reach at point B. From point B she takes a left turn and walks 14m to reach at point C, then takes a left turn again and walks 7 m to reach point N.

Question No. 84

What is the shortest distance between point X and S?

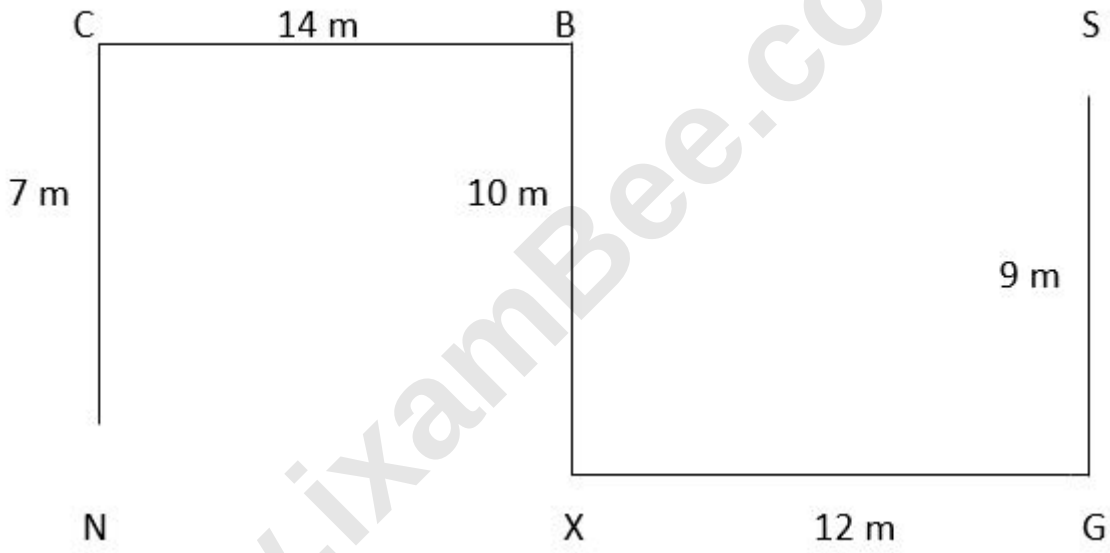
Options :

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1. 15 m
2. 18 m
3. 10 m
4. 20 m
5. None of these

Answer : 15 m

Explanation :



Shortest distance = $\sqrt{12^2 + 9^2} = \sqrt{144 + 81} = \sqrt{225} = 15$ m.

Direction :

Study the information carefully and answer the questions given below.

Vandana starts her journey from point S, walks 9 m towards south to reach at point G, then she takes a right turn and walks for 12 m to reach point X. From point X she takes a right turn and walks for 10 m to reach at point B. From point B she takes a left turn and walks 14m to reach at point C, then takes a left turn again and walks 7 m to reach point N.

Question No. 85

In which direction point N with respect of G?

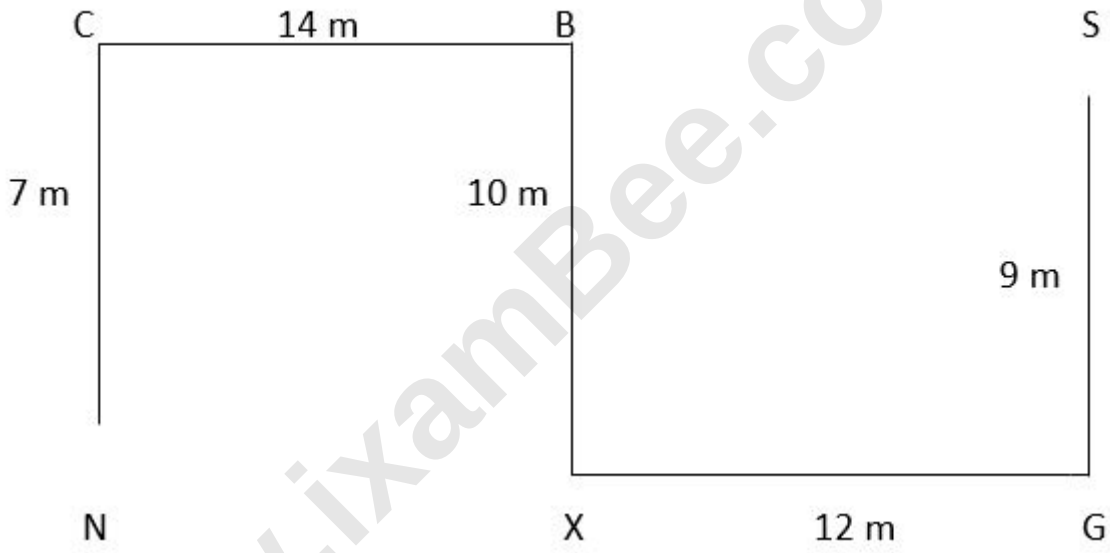
Options :

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1. North-west
2. South-west
3. North
4. East
5. North-east

Answer : North-west

Explanation :



Direction :

Study the following information carefully and answer the below questions.

Certain number of person are sitting in a row in such a way that some are facing north while some are facing south.

(i) E sits fifth from left end. L sits third to right of E, who neither sits adjacent to I nor sits adjacent to T.

(ii) I and R sits together. M sits fourth to right of I and sits third to left of N, who sits facing south.

(iii) X sits fourth to right of L and is second to left of T. X sits fourth from either end of the row.

(iv) T sits fifth to left of R.

Question No. 86

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What is the position of T with respect to end of the row (consider nearest end)?

Options :

1. Third
2. Fifth
3. Sits at end of the row
4. Seventh
5. None of these

Answer : None of these

Explanation :

From (i), we will have two cases:

Case 1.

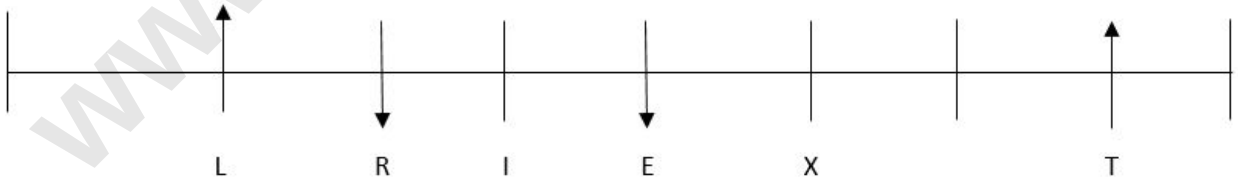
If E faces south. L sits three places away from the right of E.

From (iii), X will sit fourth from right end of the row. L will faces north.

From (i) As T is not an immediate neighbour of E. So, T will sit second from right end of the row and faces north.

From (iv), T will sit third from left end of the row and faces south.

From (ii) and (i), This case will get discarded as I is not an immediate neighbour of E.



Case 2.

If E faces north. L sits three places away from the right of E.

From (i) and (iii), we will have two subcases:

Case 2.a. If X sits fourth from right end of the row then L faces north. As T is not an immediate neighbour of E. So, T will sit second from right end of the row and faces north. R is five places away from T.

Case 2.b. If X sits fourth from right end of the row then L faces north. As T is not an immediate neighbour of E. So, T will sit sixth from right end of the row and faces south. R is five places away from T and faces north.

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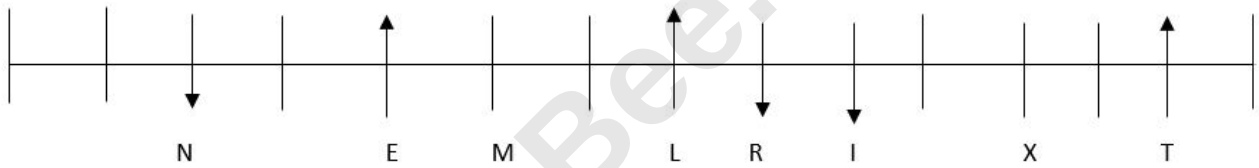
Case 2.c. If X sits fourth from left end of the row then L faces south. As T is not an immediate neighbour of E. So, T will sit second from right end of the row and faces south. R is five places away from T and faces north.

From (ii) and (i),

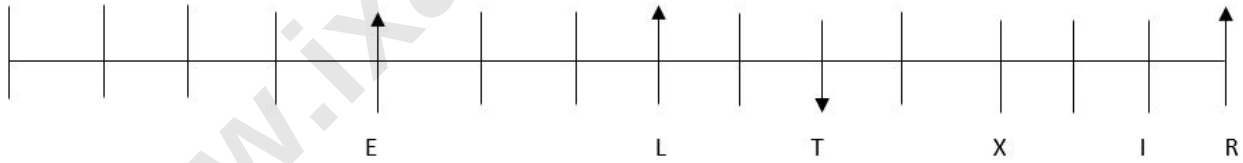
Case 2.a. I will sit sixth from right end of the row and faces south. M will sit fourth to right of I and sits third to left of N, who sits facing south.

Case 2.b. I will sit second from right end of the row. This case will get discarded as fourth to right of I, T is sitting.

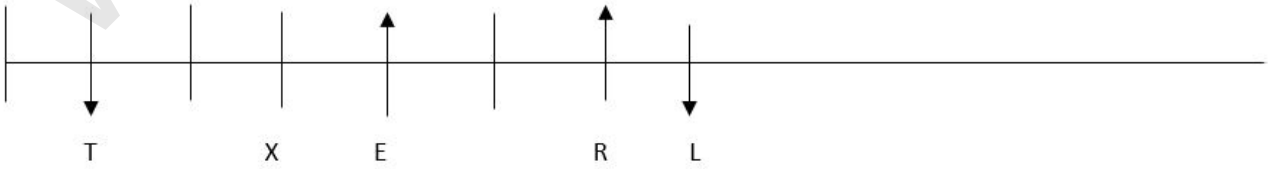
Case 2.c. This case will get discarded as I is not an immediate neighbour of E.



Case 2.a.



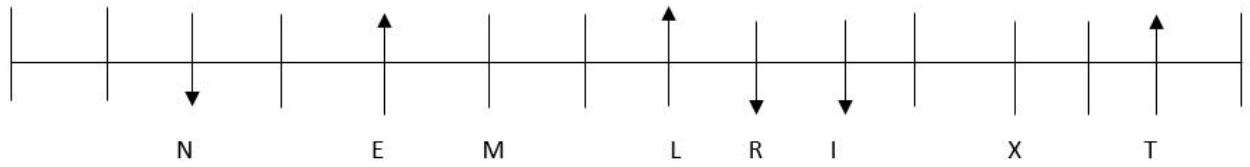
Case 2.b.



Case 2.c.

Final arrangement as shown below:

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Direction :

Study the following information carefully and answer the below questions.

Certain number of person are sitting in a row in such a way that some are facing north while some are facing south.

(i) E sits fifth from left end. L sits third to right of E, who neither sits adjacent to I nor sits adjacent to T.

(ii) I and R sits together. M sits fourth to right of I and sits third to left of N, who sits facing south.

(iii) X sits fourth to right of L and is second to left of T. X sits fourth from either end of the row.

(iv) T sits fifth to left of R.

Question No. 87

If A sits exactly between M and B, who doesn't sit at end of the row, then what is the position of A, with respect to E?

Options :

1. Third to left
2. Immediate left
3. Third to right
4. Fourth to right
5. Can't be determined

Answer : Immediate left

Explanation :

From (i), we will have two cases:

Case 1.

If E faces south. L sits three places away from the right of E.

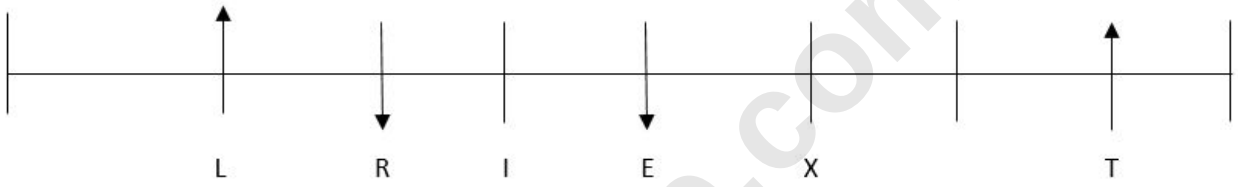
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From (iii), X will sit fourth from right end of the row. L will faces north.

From (i) As T is not an immediate neighbour of E. So, T will sit second from right end of the row and faces north.

From (iv), T will sit third from left end of the row and faces south.

From (ii) and (i), This case will get discarded as I is not an immediate neighbour of E.



Case 2.

If E faces north. L sits three places away from the right of E.

From (i) and (iii), we will have two subcases:

Case 2.a. If X sits fourth from right end of the row then L faces north. As T is not an immediate neighbour of E. So, T will sit second from right end of the row and faces north. R is five places away from T.

Case 2.b. If X sits fourth from right end of the row then L faces north. As T is not an immediate neighbour of E. So, T will sit sixth from right end of the row and faces south. R is five places away from T and faces north.

Case 2.c. If X sits fourth from left end of the row then L faces south. As T is not an immediate neighbour of E. So, T will sit second from right end of the row and faces south. R is five places away from T and faces north.

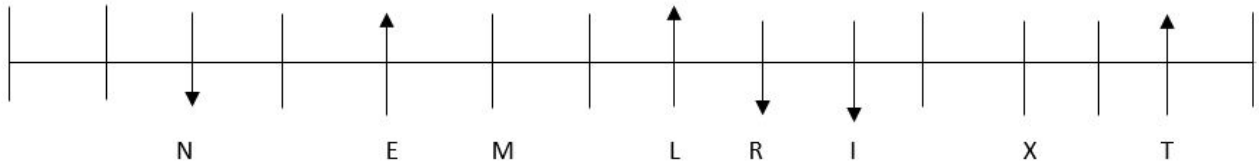
From (ii) and (i),

Case 2.a. I will sit sixth from right end of the row and faces south. M will sit fourth to right of I and sits third to left of N, who sits facing south.

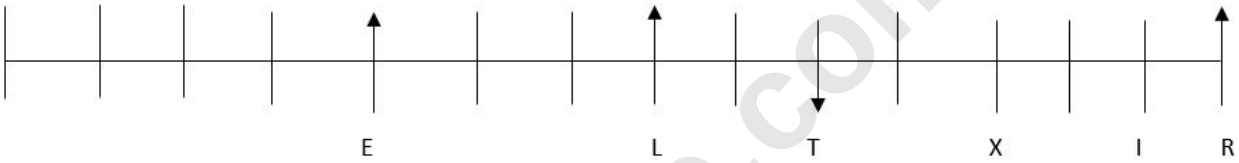
Case 2.b. I will sit second from right end of the row. This case will get discarded as fourth to right of I, T is sitting.

Case 2.c. This case will get discarded as I is not an immediate neighbour of E.

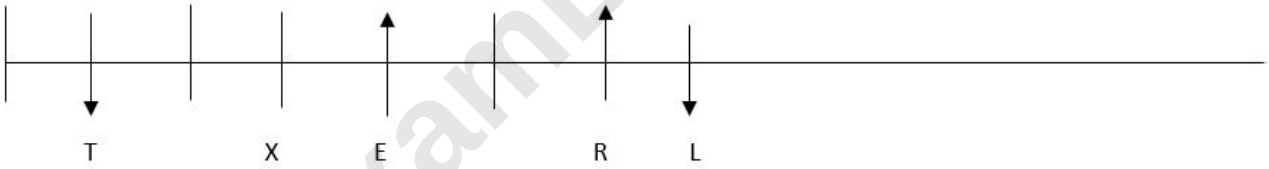
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Case 2.a.



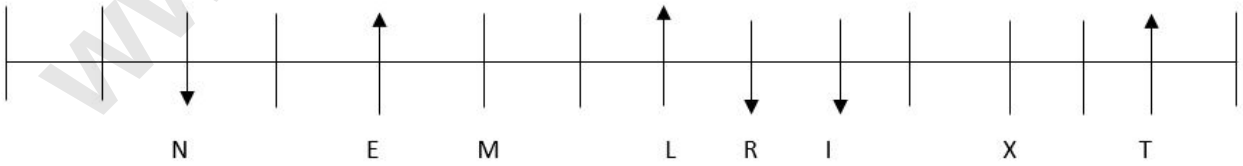
Case 2.b.



Case 2.c.

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Final arrangement as shown below:



Direction :

Study the following information carefully and answer the below questions.

Certain number of person are sitting in a row in such a way that some are facing north while some are facing south.

(i) E sits fifth from left end. L sits third to right of E, who neither sits adjacent to I nor sits adjacent to T.

(ii) I and R sits together. M sits fourth to right of I and sits third to left of N, who sits facing south.

(iii) X sits fourth to right of L and is second to left of T. X sits fourth from either end of the row.

(iv) T sits fifth to left of R.

Question No. 88

What is the position of I with respect to X?

Options :

1. Second to left
2. Third to right
3. Immediate left
4. Second to right
5. Can't be determined

Answer : Can't be determined

Explanation :

From (i), we will have two cases:

Case 1.

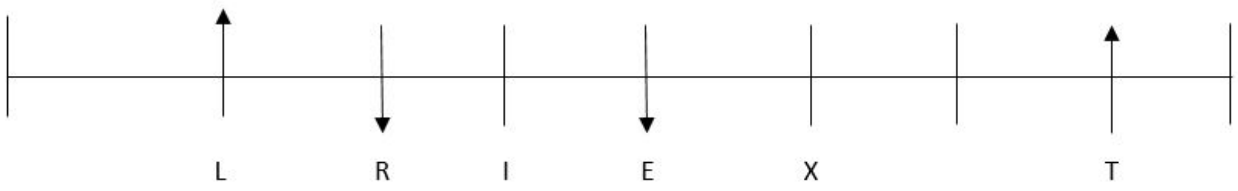
If E faces south. L sits three places away from the right of E.

From (iii), X will sit fourth from right end of the row. L will faces north.

From (i) As T is not an immediate neighbour of E. So, T will sit second from right end of the row and faces north.

From (iv), T will sit third from left end of the row and faces south.

From (ii) and (i), This case will get discarded as I is not an immediate neighbour of E.



Case 2.

If E faces north. L sits three places away from the right of E.

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From (i) and (iii), we will have two subcases:

Case 2.a. If X sits fourth from right end of the row then L faces north. As T is not an immediate neighbour of E. So, T will sit second from right end of the row and faces north. R is five places away from T.

Case 2.b. If X sits fourth from right end of the row then L faces north. As T is not an immediate neighbour of E. So, T will sit sixth from right end of the row and faces south. R is five places away from T and faces north.

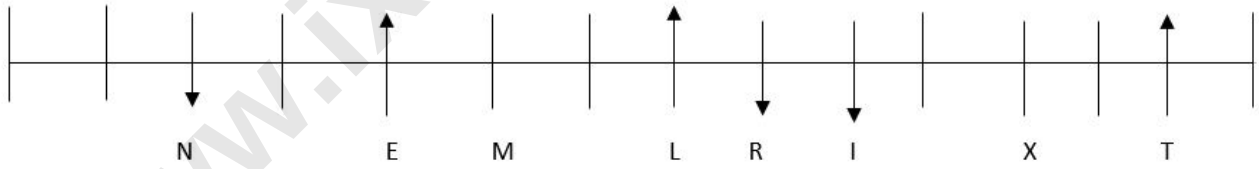
Case 2.c. If X sits fourth from left end of the row then L faces south. As T is not an immediate neighbour of E. So, T will sit second from right end of the row and faces south. R is five places away from T and faces north.

From (ii) and (i),

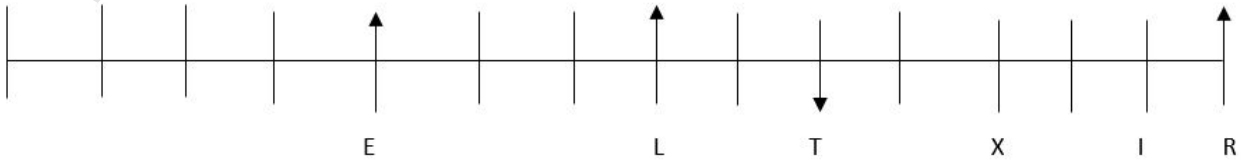
Case 2.a. I will sit sixth from right end of the row and faces south. M will sit fourth to right of I and sits third to left of N, who sits facing south.

Case 2.b. I will sit second from right end of the row. This case will get discarded as fourth to right of I, T is sitting.

Case 2.c. This case will get discarded as I is not an immediate neighbour of E.

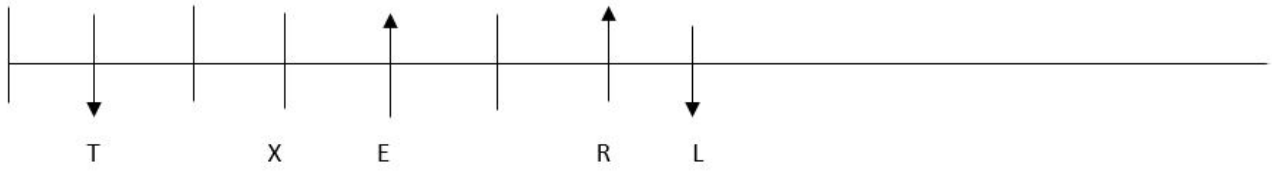


Case 2.a.



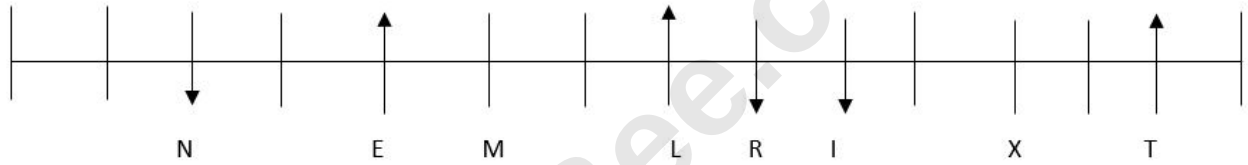
Case 2.b.

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Case 2.c.

Final arrangement as shown below:



Direction :

Study the following information carefully and answer the below questions.

Certain number of person are sitting in a row in such a way that some are facing north while some are facing south.

(i) E sits fifth from left end. L sits third to right of E, who neither sits adjacent to I nor sits adjacent to T.

(ii) I and R sits together. M sits fourth to right of I and sits third to left of N, who sits facing south.

(iii) X sits fourth to right of L and is second to left of T. X sits fourth from either end of the row.

(iv) T sits fifth to left of R.

Question No. 89

Who is sitting exactly between L and I?

Options :

1. N
2. E
3. R
4. M

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5. None of these

Answer : R

Explanation :

From (i), we will have two cases:

Case 1.

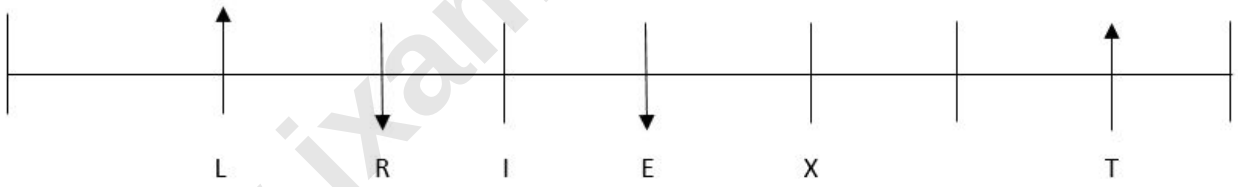
If E faces south. L sits three places away from the right of E.

From (iii), X will sit fourth from right end of the row. L will faces north.

From (i) As T is not an immediate neighbour of E. So, T will sit second from right end of the row and faces north.

From (iv), T will sit third from left end of the row and faces south.

From (ii) and (i), This case will get discarded as I is not an immediate neighbour of E.



Case 2.

If E faces north. L sits three places away from the right of E.

From (i) and (iii), we will have two subcases:

Case 2.a. If X sits fourth from right end of the row then L faces north. As T is not an immediate neighbour of E. So, T will sit second from right end of the row and faces north. R is five places away from T.

Case 2.b. If X sits fourth from right end of the row then L faces north. As T is not an immediate neighbour of E. So, T will sit sixth from right end of the row and faces south. R is five places away from T and faces north.

Case 2.c. If X sits fourth from left end of the row then L faces south. As T is not an immediate neighbour of E. So, T will sit second from right end of the row and faces south. R is five places away from T and faces north.

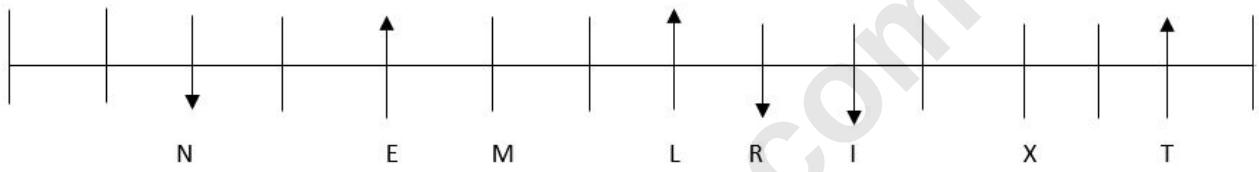
From (ii) and (i),

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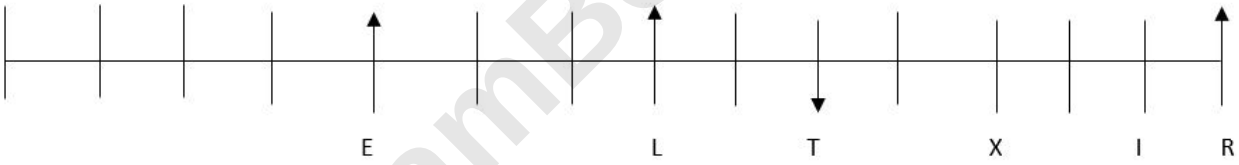
Case 2.a. I will sit sixth from right end of the row and faces south. M will sit fourth to right of I and sits third to left of N, who sits facing south.

Case 2.b. I will sit second from right end of the row. This case will get discarded as fourth to right of I, T is sitting.

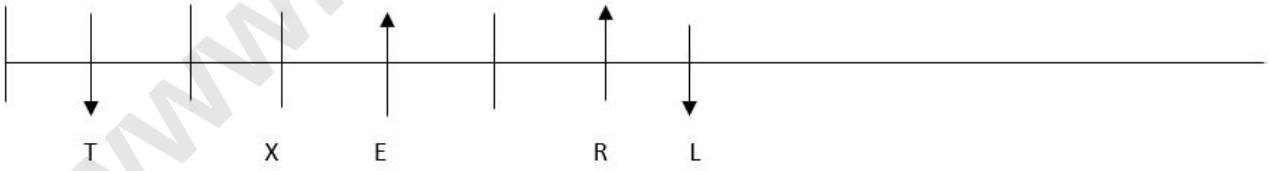
Case 2.c. This case will get discarded as I is not an immediate neighbour of E.



Case 2.a.

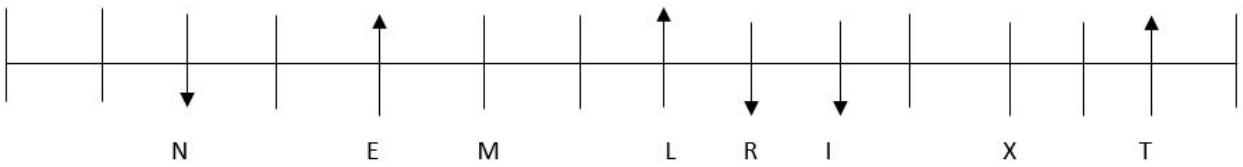


Case 2.b.



Case 2.c.

Final arrangement as shown below:



Direction :

Study the following information carefully and answer the below questions.

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Certain number of person are sitting in a row in such a way that some are facing north while some are facing south.

(i) E sits fifth from left end. L sits third to right of E, who neither sits adjacent to I nor sits adjacent to T.

(ii) I and R sits together. M sits fourth to right of I and sits third to left of N, who sits facing south.

(iii) X sits fourth to right of L and is second to left of T. X sits fourth from either end of the row.

(iv) T sits fifth to left of R.

Question No. 90

How many persons are sitting between N and R?

Options :

1. Five
2. Three
3. Six
4. Two
5. None of these

Answer : Five

Explanation :

From (i), we will have two cases:

Case 1.

If E faces south. L sits three places away from the right of E.

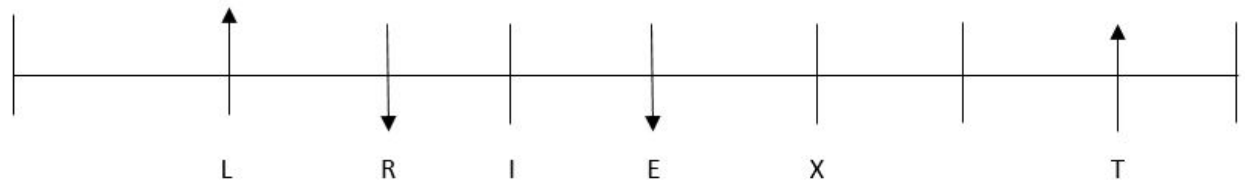
From (iii), X will sit fourth from right end of the row. L will faces north.

From (i) As T is not an immediate neighbour of E. So, T will sit second from right end of the row and faces north.

From (iv), T will sit third from left end of the row and faces south.

From (ii) and (i), This case will get discarded as I is not an immediate neighbour of E.

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Case 2.

If E faces north. L sits three places away from the right of E.

From (i) and (iii), we will have two subcases:

Case 2.a. If X sits fourth from right end of the row then L faces north. As T is not an immediate neighbour of E. So, T will sit second from right end of the row and faces north. R is five places away from T.

Case 2.b. If X sits fourth from right end of the row then L faces north. As T is not an immediate neighbour of E. So, T will sit sixth from right end of the row and faces south. R is five places away from T and faces north.

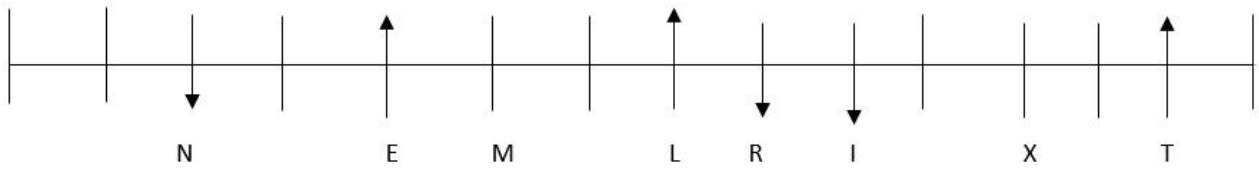
Case 2.c. If X sits fourth from left end of the row then L faces south. As T is not an immediate neighbour of E. So, T will sit second from right end of the row and faces south. R is five places away from T and faces north.

From (ii) and (i),

Case 2.a. I will sit sixth from right end of the row and faces south. M will sit fourth to right of I and sits third to left of N, who sits facing south.

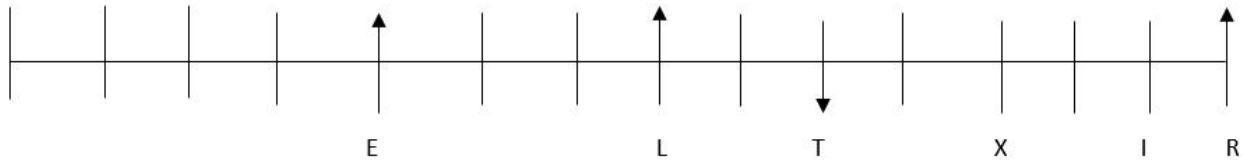
Case 2.b. I will sit second from right end of the row. This case will get discarded as fourth to right of I, T is sitting.

Case 2.c. This case will get discarded as I is not an immediate neighbour of E.

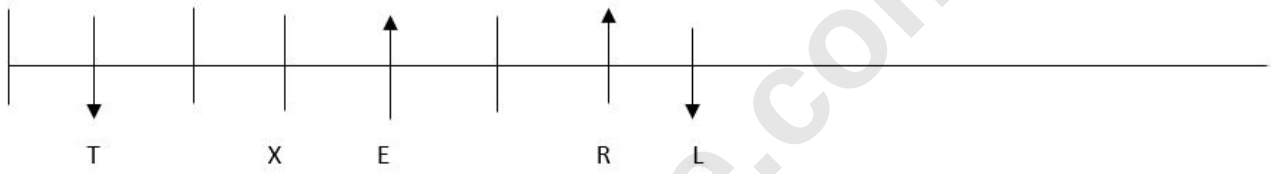


Case 2.a.

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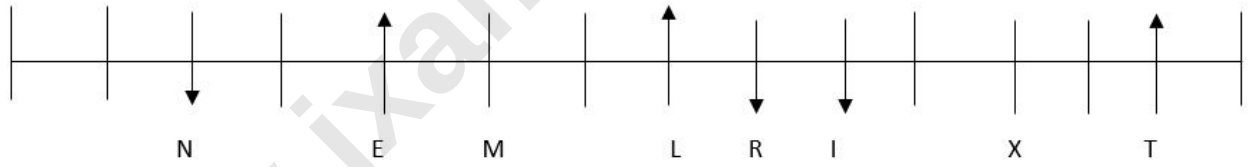


Case 2.b.



Case 2.c.

Final arrangement as shown below:



Direction :

Study the information given below and answer the questions that follow:

In a certain code language,

“beautiful blooming flowers” is written as “po cl kt”,

“beautiful color of roses” is written as “cl jk bm dp” ,

“pink bunch of roses” is written as “bm rq jk st”,

“white bunch roses” is written as “st uv jk”.

Question No. 91

How is “white” written in this code language?

Options :

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1. jk
2. uv
3. st
4. Either 1 or 2
5. Cannot be determined

Answer : uv

Explanation :

beautiful = cl

blooming/flowers = po/kt

of = bm

pink = rq

bunch = st

roses = jk

white = uv

Direction :

Study the information given below and answer the questions that follow:

In a certain code language,

“beautiful blooming flowers” is written as “po cl kt”,

“beautiful color of roses” is written as “cl jk bm dp” ,

“pink bunch of roses” is written as “bm rq jk st”,

“white bunch roses” is written as “st uv jk”.

Question No. 92

How is “roses” written in this code language?

Options :

1. dp
2. bm
3. jk
4. cl

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5. rq

Answer : jk

Explanation :

beautiful = cl

blooming/flowers = po/kt

of = bm

pink = rq

bunch = st

roses = jk

white = uv

Direction :

Study the information given below and answer the questions that follow:

In a certain code language,

“beautiful blooming flowers” is written as “po cl kt”,

“beautiful color of roses” is written as “cl jk bm dp” ,

“pink bunch of roses” is written as “bm rq jk st”,

“white bunch roses” is written as “st uv jk”.

Question No. 93

What can be the code for “collect bunch roses” be written in this code language?

Options :

1. jk dp st
2. st rq bm
3. st jk bm
4. st jk ao
5. Either 2 or 4

Answer : st jk ao

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Explanation :

beautiful = cl

blooming/flowers = po/kt

of = bm

pink = rq

bunch = st

roses = jk

white = uv

Direction :

Study the information given below and answer the questions that follow:

In a certain code language,

“beautiful blooming flowers” is written as “po cl kt”,

“beautiful color of roses” is written as “cl jk bm dp” ,

“pink bunch of roses” is written as “bm rq jk st”,

“white bunch roses” is written as “st uv jk”.

Question No. 94

How will “blooming roses of” be written as in this code language?

Options :

1. po kt bm
2. jk po bm
3. bm jk kt
4. Either 2 or 3
5. Either 1 or 3

Answer : Either 2 or 3

Explanation :

beautiful = cl

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blooming/flowers = po/kt

of = bm

pink = rq

bunch = st

roses = jk

white = uv

Direction :

Study the information given below and answer the questions that follow:

In a certain code language,

“beautiful blooming flowers” is written as “po cl kt”,

“beautiful color of roses” is written as “cl jk bm dp” ,

“pink bunch of roses” is written as “bm rq jk st”,

“white bunch roses” is written as “st uv jk”.

Question No. 95

Which of the following is definitely a code for “pink blooming of roses”?

Options :

1. kt jk rq bm
2. jk bm po rq
3. po kt cl rq
4. Either 1 or 2
5. Either 2 or 3

Answer : Either 1 or 2

Explanation :

maintain = bc

economy/profit = ab/cd

in = ef

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money = gh

transaction = ij

banking = de

all = kl

Question No. 96

If all the letters in the word UMBRELLA are arranged in alphabetical order from left to right in such a way that vowels are arranged first followed by consonants, then how many letters are there between U and R after the arrangement?

Options :

1. None
2. One
3. Three
4. Five
5. Four

Answer : Four

Explanation :

U M B R E L L A

A E **U** B L L M **R**

Question No. 97

Five children were administered psychological tests to know their intellectual levels. In the report, psychologists pointed out that Arun is less intelligent than Barun. Kunal is less intelligent than Dhiru. The child Barun is less intelligent than kunal and Arun is more intelligent than Imran. Who is the most intelligent among them?

Options :

1. Arun
2. Barun
3. Dhiru
4. Imran
5. None of these

Answer : Dhiru

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Explanation :

We have: Barun > Arun, Dhiru > Kunal, Kunal > Barun and Arun > Imran

So, the sequence will be: Dhiru >Kunal > Barun > Arun > Imran

Clearly, Dhiru is the most intelligent.

Question No. 98

In the number 7638249, each digit is replaced by the previous digit i.e., '7' is replaced by '6', '6' is replaced by '5' and so on and then the digit are arranged in ascending order from left to right, which digit will fourth from the left end?

Options :

1. 6
2. 5
3. 3
4. 2
5. None of these

Answer : 5

Explanation :

7 6 3 8 2 4 9

6 5 2 7 1 3 8

1 2 3 5 6 7 8

Question No. 99

If the first four letters of the word DELICIOUS are written in reverse order, again next four letters are written in the reverse order. If this order continued, after change which will be the 4th letter from the right?

Options :

1. O
2. U
3. C
4. I
5. None of these

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Answer : O

Explanation :

After reversing we get,

D E L I C I O U S

I L E D U O I C S

So, the 4th letter from the right is O.

Question No. 100

What will come in place of question mark(?) in the following series?

MWJ HRN EOP ZJT ?

Options :

1. WGV
2. YEM
3. WKO
4. ZGP
5. None of these

Answer : WGV

Explanation :

M – 5 = H; H – 3 = E; E – 5 = Z; Z – 3 = W

W – 5 = R; R – 3 = O; O – 5 = J; J – 3 = G

J + 4 = N; N + 2 = P; P + 4 = T; T + 2 = V

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