

Direction:

**Directions : Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions.**

It has been a year since the news of tensions between Indian and Chinese troops on the Line of Actual Control (LAC) in Ladakh first broke. Dismissed as a “routine” event in the first few weeks by officials, the truth about the extent of Chinese **ingress** could no longer be hidden when India lost 20 soldiers in a violent clash with soldiers of the People’s Liberation Army (PLA) in mid-June. As has been evident from commercial satellite imagery, sparse official statements and a few interviews, the crisis eventually involved seven places: Depsang plains, Galwan, Gogra, Hot Springs, North bank of Pangong Tso, Kailash range and Demchok.

The situation at Galwan was resolved a few weeks after the deadly clash, and the two sides disengaged from the face-off site. The Indian Army had occupied certain heights on the Kailash range in end-August, where it was in an eyeball-to-eyeball confrontation with the Chinese. In February this year, the two sides agreed to **disengage** from this location and from the north bank of Pangong Tso. This was announced by India’s Defence Minister in Parliament, where he also said that the two armies will convene the next meeting of the senior commanders within 48 hours after the complete disengagement in the Pangong lake area “to address and resolve all other remaining issues”. The last such meeting of commanders was held on April 9, but the Chinese have refused to even discuss the remaining issues.

In each statement, both India and China **reiterate** the need “to ensure peace and tranquillity” in border areas. Even if there have been no further deaths after June and no firing after early September, the peace on the border is both unstable and unsustainable. Ongoing tensions, with massive deployments on each side, belie any hope of tranquillity.

Even as the situation on the border poses a tricky challenge for India, its geopolitical concerns have been exacerbated by the devastation caused by the mismanagement of COVID-19. Through its ‘Vaccine Maitri’ programme, New Delhi was presenting itself as a better alternative to Beijing’s vaccine diplomacy, particularly in South Asia. Shaken by scenes of massive suffering and public criticism, the government has backtracked on existing contractual commitments to supply vaccines to its friendly neighbours. Countries such as Bangladesh and Sri Lanka have started procuring vaccines from China, further casting doubts on India’s reliability as a partner and raising questions about its ability to act as a counter to China. Sensing the opportunity, Beijing also moved in quickly, organising a meeting with all South Asian countries except India, ostensibly to deal with the pandemic.

New Delhi was also the lynchpin of the Quad's pledge to deliver a billion doses of COVID-19 vaccine throughout the Indo-Pacific by the end of 2022, an effort focused on countering Chinese influence in the region. With India now trying to import vaccines for its own population and reneging on its commitments to other poor countries under GAVI's COVAX scheme, the proposal now seems to be on a weak footing. The **abysmal** failure of the government to anticipate and deal with a public health crisis has diminished India's aura as an emergent power. A Prime Minister tom-tomming the mantra of 'Atmanirbharata' or self-reliance has been forced to reverse a 16-year-old policy to accept global aid has laid bare India's vulnerabilities, further reducing its standing as the Quad's anchor.

A weaker India is not only less attractive as a partner globally, it makes New Delhi more dependent on the United States to deal with China. That India has been acting at the behest of the U.S. has been one of China's presumptions and this would only confirm Beijing's worst fears. It would further strain India-China ties, directly linking them to the vagaries of the China-U.S. relationship. The hypothesis that India can safeguard its land borders by strengthening its oceanic prowess could then be put to test, a scenario New Delhi wants to avoid at all costs.

[Source: Opinion, The Hindu, 17 May 2021]

• Question No. 1

How can we understand that the tension between India and China a year ago was not a routine event, as it was reported by the officials?

Options :

1. The lives of 20 Indian soldiers were lost in the clash.
2. China released a statement saying it was an attack
3. Commercial satellite imagery showed clashes
4. Seven places of China were affected due to the crisis
5. All of the above

Answer : The lives of 20 Indian soldiers were lost in the clash.

Direction:

**Directions : Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions.**

It has been a year since the news of tensions between Indian and Chinese troops on the Line of Actual Control (LAC) in Ladakh first broke. Dismissed as a "routine" event in the first few weeks by officials, the truth about the extent of Chinese **ingress** could no longer be hidden when India lost 20 soldiers in a violent clash with soldiers of

the People's Liberation Army (PLA) in mid-June. As has been evident from commercial satellite imagery, sparse official statements and a few interviews, the crisis eventually involved seven places: Depsang plains, Galwan, Gogra, Hot Springs, North bank of Pangong Tso, Kailash range and Demchok.

The situation at Galwan was resolved a few weeks after the deadly clash, and the two sides disengaged from the face-off site. The Indian Army had occupied certain heights on the Kailash range in end-August, where it was in an eyeball-to-eyeball confrontation with the Chinese. In February this year, the two sides agreed to **disengage** from this location and from the north bank of Pangong Tso. This was announced by India's Defence Minister in Parliament, where he also said that the two armies will convene the next meeting of the senior commanders within 48 hours after the complete disengagement in the Pangong lake area "to address and resolve all other remaining issues". The last such meeting of commanders was held on April 9, but the Chinese have refused to even discuss the remaining issues.

In each statement, both India and China **reiterate** the need "to ensure peace and tranquillity" in border areas. Even if there have been no further deaths after June and no firing after early September, the peace on the border is both unstable and unsustainable. Ongoing tensions, with massive deployments on each side, belie any hope of tranquillity.

Even as the situation on the border poses a tricky challenge for India, its geopolitical concerns have been exacerbated by the devastation caused by the mismanagement of COVID-19. Through its 'Vaccine Maitri' programme, New Delhi was presenting itself as a better alternative to Beijing's vaccine diplomacy, particularly in South Asia. Shaken by scenes of massive suffering and public criticism, the government has backtracked on existing contractual commitments to supply vaccines to its friendly neighbours. Countries such as Bangladesh and Sri Lanka have started procuring vaccines from China, further casting doubts on India's reliability as a partner and raising questions about its ability to act as a counter to China. Sensing the opportunity, Beijing also moved in quickly, organising a meeting with all South Asian countries except India, ostensibly to deal with the pandemic.

New Delhi was also the lynchpin of the Quad's pledge to deliver a billion doses of COVID-19 vaccine throughout the Indo-Pacific by the end of 2022, an effort focused on countering Chinese influence in the region. With India now trying to import vaccines for its own population and renege on its commitments to other poor countries under GAVI's COVAX scheme, the proposal now seems to be on a weak footing. The **abysmal** failure of the government to anticipate and deal with a public health crisis has diminished India's aura as an emergent power. A Prime Minister tom-tomming the mantra of 'Atmanirbharata' or self-reliance has been forced to reverse a 16-year-old policy to accept global aid has laid bare India's vulnerabilities, further reducing its standing as the Quad's anchor.

A weaker India is not only less attractive as a partner globally, it makes New Delhi more dependent on the United States to deal with China. That India has been acting at the behest of the U.S. has been one of China's presumptions and this would only confirm Beijing's worst fears. It would further strain India-China ties, directly linking them to the vagaries of the China-U.S. relationship. The hypothesis that India can safeguard its land borders by strengthening its oceanic prowess could then be put to test, a scenario New Delhi wants to avoid at all costs.

[Source: Opinion, The Hindu, 17 May 2021]

• Question No. 2

How was the situation in Galwan resolved after the deadly clash?

Options :

1. The Chinese occupied the territory
2. The Indian Army occupied certain heights on the Kailash range.
3. The two parties agreed to disengage from the clash site.
4. The refusal of Chinese to attend the meeting finally led India to occupy the region
5. B, C and D

Answer : The two parties agreed to disengage from the clash site.

Direction:

**Directions : Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions.**

It has been a year since the news of tensions between Indian and Chinese troops on the Line of Actual Control (LAC) in Ladakh first broke. Dismissed as a "routine" event in the first few weeks by officials, the truth about the extent of Chinese **ingress** could no longer be hidden when India lost 20 soldiers in a violent clash with soldiers of the People's Liberation Army (PLA) in mid-June. As has been evident from commercial satellite imagery, sparse official statements and a few interviews, the crisis eventually involved seven places: Depsang plains, Galwan, Gogra, Hot Springs, North bank of Pangong Tso, Kailash range and Demchok.

The situation at Galwan was resolved a few weeks after the deadly clash, and the two sides disengaged from the face-off site. The Indian Army had occupied certain heights on the Kailash range in end-August, where it was in an eyeball-to-eyeball confrontation with the Chinese. In February this year, the two sides agreed to **disengage** from this location and from the north bank of Pangong Tso. This was announced by India's Defence Minister in Parliament, where he also said that the two armies will convene the next meeting of the senior commanders within

48 hours after the complete disengagement in the Pangong lake area “to address and resolve all other remaining issues”. The last such meeting of commanders was held on April 9, but the Chinese have refused to even discuss the remaining issues.

In each statement, both India and China **reiterate** the need “to ensure peace and tranquillity” in border areas. Even if there have been no further deaths after June and no firing after early September, the peace on the border is both unstable and unsustainable. Ongoing tensions, with massive deployments on each side, belie any hope of tranquillity.

Even as the situation on the border poses a tricky challenge for India, its geopolitical concerns have been exacerbated by the devastation caused by the mismanagement of COVID-19. Through its ‘Vaccine Maitri’ programme, New Delhi was presenting itself as a better alternative to Beijing’s vaccine diplomacy, particularly in South Asia. Shaken by scenes of massive suffering and public criticism, the government has backtracked on existing contractual commitments to supply vaccines to its friendly neighbours. Countries such as Bangladesh and Sri Lanka have started procuring vaccines from China, further casting doubts on India’s reliability as a partner and raising questions about its ability to act as a counter to China. Sensing the opportunity, Beijing also moved in quickly, organising a meeting with all South Asian countries except India, ostensibly to deal with the pandemic.

New Delhi was also the lynchpin of the Quad’s pledge to deliver a billion doses of COVID-19 vaccine throughout the Indo-Pacific by the end of 2022, an effort focused on countering Chinese influence in the region. With India now trying to import vaccines for its own population and reneging on its commitments to other poor countries under GAVI’s COVAX scheme, the proposal now seems to be on a weak footing. The **abysmal** failure of the government to anticipate and deal with a public health crisis has diminished India’s aura as an emergent power. A Prime Minister tom-tomming the mantra of ‘Atmanirbharata’ or self-reliance has been forced to reverse a 16-year-old policy to accept global aid has laid bare India’s vulnerabilities, further reducing its standing as the Quad’s anchor.

A weaker India is not only less attractive as a partner globally, it makes New Delhi more dependent on the United States to deal with China. That India has been acting at the behest of the U.S. has been one of China’s presumptions and this would only confirm Beijing’s worst fears. It would further strain India-China ties, directly linking them to the vagaries of the China-U.S. relationship. The hypothesis that India can safeguard its land borders by strengthening its oceanic prowess could then be put to test, a scenario New Delhi wants to avoid at all costs.

[Source: Opinion, The Hindu, 17 May 2021]

• Question No. 3

Why did the government backtrack on existing contractual commitments to supply vaccines to its friendly neighbours?

**Options :**

1. because of Quad's pledge
2. because Beijing outsmarted India in supplying vaccines
3. because of low demand of Indian vaccine
4. because the government was shaken by scenes of mass suffering and public criticism.
5. because of lack of raw materials in India.

Answer : because the government was shaken by scenes of mass suffering and public criticism.

Direction:

**Directions :** Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions.

It has been a year since the news of tensions between Indian and Chinese troops on the Line of Actual Control (LAC) in Ladakh first broke. Dismissed as a "routine" event in the first few weeks by officials, the truth about the extent of Chinese **ingress** could no longer be hidden when India lost 20 soldiers in a violent clash with soldiers of the People's Liberation Army (PLA) in mid-June. As has been evident from commercial satellite imagery, sparse official statements and a few interviews, the crisis eventually involved seven places: Depsang plains, Galwan, Gogra, Hot Springs, North bank of Pangong Tso, Kailash range and Demchok.

The situation at Galwan was resolved a few weeks after the deadly clash, and the two sides disengaged from the face-off site. The Indian Army had occupied certain heights on the Kailash range in end-August, where it was in an eyeball-to-eyeball confrontation with the Chinese. In February this year, the two sides agreed to **disengage** from this location and from the north bank of Pangong Tso. This was announced by India's Defence Minister in Parliament, where he also said that the two armies will convene the next meeting of the senior commanders within 48 hours after the complete disengagement in the Pangong lake area "to address and resolve all other remaining issues". The last such meeting of commanders was held on April 9, but the Chinese have refused to even discuss the remaining issues.

In each statement, both India and China **reiterate** the need "to ensure peace and tranquillity" in border areas. Even if there have been no further deaths after June and no firing after early September, the peace on the border is both

unstable and unsustainable. Ongoing tensions, with massive deployments on each side, belie any hope of tranquillity.

Even as the situation on the border poses a tricky challenge for India, its geopolitical concerns have been exacerbated by the devastation caused by the mismanagement of COVID-19. Through its 'Vaccine Maitri' programme, New Delhi was presenting itself as a better alternative to Beijing's vaccine diplomacy, particularly in South Asia. Shaken by scenes of massive suffering and public criticism, the government has backtracked on existing contractual commitments to supply vaccines to its friendly neighbours. Countries such as Bangladesh and Sri Lanka have started procuring vaccines from China, further casting doubts on India's reliability as a partner and raising questions about its ability to act as a counter to China. Sensing the opportunity, Beijing also moved in quickly, organising a meeting with all South Asian countries except India, ostensibly to deal with the pandemic.

New Delhi was also the lynchpin of the Quad's pledge to deliver a billion doses of COVID-19 vaccine throughout the Indo-Pacific by the end of 2022, an effort focused on countering Chinese influence in the region. With India now trying to import vaccines for its own population and renege on its commitments to other poor countries under GAVI's COVAX scheme, the proposal now seems to be on a weak footing. The **abysmal** failure of the government to anticipate and deal with a public health crisis has diminished India's aura as an emergent power. A Prime Minister tom-tomming the mantra of 'Atmanirbharata' or self-reliance has been forced to reverse a 16-year-old policy to accept global aid has laid bare India's vulnerabilities, further reducing its standing as the Quad's anchor.

A weaker India is not only less attractive as a partner globally, it makes New Delhi more dependent on the United States to deal with China. That India has been acting at the behest of the U.S. has been one of China's presumptions and this would only confirm Beijing's worst fears. It would further strain India-China ties, directly linking them to the vagaries of the China-U.S. relationship. The hypothesis that India can safeguard its land borders by strengthening its oceanic prowess could then be put to test, a scenario New Delhi wants to avoid at all costs.

[Source: Opinion, The Hindu, 17 May 2021]

• Question No. 4

What has reduced India's glow as an emergent power?

**Options :**

1. The government failed to anticipate and deal with public health crisis.

2. India's less attractiveness as a global partner.
3. India's dependence on United States to deal with China.
4. Both Band C
5. All of these

Answer : The government failed to anticipate and deal with public health crisis.

Direction:

**Directions : Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions.**

It has been a year since the news of tensions between Indian and Chinese troops on the Line of Actual Control (LAC) in Ladakh first broke. Dismissed as a "routine" event in the first few weeks by officials, the truth about the extent of Chinese **ingress** could no longer be hidden when India lost 20 soldiers in a violent clash with soldiers of the People's Liberation Army (PLA) in mid-June. As has been evident from commercial satellite imagery, sparse official statements and a few interviews, the crisis eventually involved seven places: Depsang plains, Galwan, Gogra, Hot Springs, North bank of Pangong Tso, Kailash range and Demchok.

The situation at Galwan was resolved a few weeks after the deadly clash, and the two sides disengaged from the face-off site. The Indian Army had occupied certain heights on the Kailash range in end-August, where it was in an eyeball-to-eyeball confrontation with the Chinese. In February this year, the two sides agreed to **disengage** from this location and from the north bank of Pangong Tso. This was announced by India's Defence Minister in Parliament, where he also said that the two armies will convene the next meeting of the senior commanders within 48 hours after the complete disengagement in the Pangong lake area "to address and resolve all other remaining issues". The last such meeting of commanders was held on April 9, but the Chinese have refused to even discuss the remaining issues.

In each statement, both India and China **reiterate** the need "to ensure peace and tranquillity" in border areas. Even if there have been no further deaths after June and no firing after early September, the peace on the border is both unstable and unsustainable. Ongoing tensions, with massive deployments on each side, belie any hope of tranquillity.

Even as the situation on the border poses a tricky challenge for India, its geopolitical concerns have been exacerbated by the devastation caused by the mismanagement of COVID-19. Through its 'Vaccine Maitri' programme, New Delhi was presenting itself as a better alternative to Beijing's vaccine diplomacy, particularly in South Asia. Shaken by scenes of massive suffering and public criticism, the government has backtracked on existing contractual commitments to supply vaccines to its friendly neighbours. Countries such as Bangladesh and Sri Lanka



have started procuring vaccines from China, further casting doubts on India's reliability as a partner and raising questions about its ability to act as a counter to China. Sensing the opportunity, Beijing also moved in quickly, organising a meeting with all South Asian countries except India, ostensibly to deal with the pandemic.

New Delhi was also the lynchpin of the Quad's pledge to deliver a billion doses of COVID-19 vaccine throughout the Indo-Pacific by the end of 2022, an effort focused on countering Chinese influence in the region. With India now trying to import vaccines for its own population and renege on its commitments to other poor countries under GAVI's COVAX scheme, the proposal now seems to be on a weak footing. The **abysmal** failure of the government to anticipate and deal with a public health crisis has diminished India's aura as an emergent power. A Prime Minister tom-tomming the mantra of 'Atmanirbharata' or self-reliance has been forced to reverse a 16-year-old policy to accept global aid has laid bare India's vulnerabilities, further reducing its standing as the Quad's anchor.

A weaker India is not only less attractive as a partner globally, it makes New Delhi more dependent on the United States to deal with China. That India has been acting at the behest of the U.S. has been one of China's presumptions and this would only confirm Beijing's worst fears. It would further strain India-China ties, directly linking them to the vagaries of the China-U.S. relationship. The hypothesis that India can safeguard its land borders by strengthening its oceanic prowess could then be put to test, a scenario New Delhi wants to avoid at all costs.

[Source: Opinion, The Hindu, 17 May 2021]

• Question No. 5

Which of the following statements is correct according to the passage?

- (i) North bank of Pangong Tso is one of the regions affected because of the tension between India and China.
- (ii) Indian army disengaged from the Kailash range.
- (iii) China also disengaged from the Kailash region, but have refused to discuss the remaining issues.
- (iv) New Delhi is still a better alternative to Beijing's vaccine diplomacy, particularly in South Asia, because of 'Vaccine Maitri' programme.

**Options :**

- 1. Only i
- 2. i, ii and iii

3. ii, iii and iv
4. Only iii and iv
5. All are correct

Answer : i, ii and iii

Direction:

**Directions : Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions.**

It has been a year since the news of tensions between Indian and Chinese troops on the Line of Actual Control (LAC) in Ladakh first broke. Dismissed as a “routine” event in the first few weeks by officials, the truth about the extent of Chinese **ingress** could no longer be hidden when India lost 20 soldiers in a violent clash with soldiers of the People’s Liberation Army (PLA) in mid-June. As has been evident from commercial satellite imagery, sparse official statements and a few interviews, the crisis eventually involved seven places: Depsang plains, Galwan, Gogra, Hot Springs, North bank of Pangong Tso, Kailash range and Demchok.

The situation at Galwan was resolved a few weeks after the deadly clash, and the two sides disengaged from the face-off site. The Indian Army had occupied certain heights on the Kailash range in end-August, where it was in an eyeball-to-eyeball confrontation with the Chinese. In February this year, the two sides agreed to **disengage** from this location and from the north bank of Pangong Tso. This was announced by India’s Defence Minister in Parliament, where he also said that the two armies will convene the next meeting of the senior commanders within 48 hours after the complete disengagement in the Pangong lake area “to address and resolve all other remaining issues”. The last such meeting of commanders was held on April 9, but the Chinese have refused to even discuss the remaining issues.

In each statement, both India and China **reiterate** the need “to ensure peace and tranquillity” in border areas. Even if there have been no further deaths after June and no firing after early September, the peace on the border is both unstable and unsustainable. Ongoing tensions, with massive deployments on each side, belie any hope of tranquillity.

Even as the situation on the border poses a tricky challenge for India, its geopolitical concerns have been exacerbated by the devastation caused by the mismanagement of COVID-19. Through its ‘Vaccine Maitri’ programme, New Delhi was presenting itself as a better alternative to Beijing’s vaccine diplomacy, particularly in South Asia. Shaken by scenes of massive suffering and public criticism, the government has backtracked on existing contractual commitments to supply vaccines to its friendly neighbours. Countries such as Bangladesh and Sri Lanka have started procuring vaccines from China, further casting doubts on India’s reliability as a partner and raising

questions about its ability to act as a counter to China. Sensing the opportunity, Beijing also moved in quickly, organising a meeting with all South Asian countries except India, ostensibly to deal with the pandemic.

New Delhi was also the lynchpin of the Quad's pledge to deliver a billion doses of COVID-19 vaccine throughout the Indo-Pacific by the end of 2022, an effort focused on countering Chinese influence in the region. With India now trying to import vaccines for its own population and renege on its commitments to other poor countries under GAVI's COVAX scheme, the proposal now seems to be on a weak footing. The **abysmal** failure of the government to anticipate and deal with a public health crisis has diminished India's aura as an emergent power. A Prime Minister tom-tomming the mantra of 'Atmanirbharata' or self-reliance has been forced to reverse a 16-year-old policy to accept global aid has laid bare India's vulnerabilities, further reducing its standing as the Quad's anchor.

A weaker India is not only less attractive as a partner globally, it makes New Delhi more dependent on the United States to deal with China. That India has been acting at the behest of the U.S. has been one of China's presumptions and this would only confirm Beijing's worst fears. It would further strain India-China ties, directly linking them to the vagaries of the China-U.S. relationship. The hypothesis that India can safeguard its land borders by strengthening its oceanic prowess could then be put to test, a scenario New Delhi wants to avoid at all costs.

[Source: Opinion, The Hindu, 17 May 2021]

• Question No. 6

Which of the following statement(s) (i, ii and iii) is/are not correct according to the passage?

- (i) According to the statements released, both India and China want to ensure peace and tranquillity in border areas.
- (ii) China took the leadership and organised a meeting with all South Asian countries.
- (iii) India has pledged to deliver a billion doses of COVID-19 vaccine throughout the Indo-Pacific by the end of 2022.

**Options :**

1. Only ii is wrong
2. Both i and iii are wrong
3. Both ii and iii are wrong
4. Only iii is wrong

5. All are wrong

Answer : Only ii is wrong

Direction:

**Directions : Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions.**

It has been a year since the news of tensions between Indian and Chinese troops on the Line of Actual Control (LAC) in Ladakh first broke. Dismissed as a “routine” event in the first few weeks by officials, the truth about the extent of Chinese **ingress** could no longer be hidden when India lost 20 soldiers in a violent clash with soldiers of the People’s Liberation Army (PLA) in mid-June. As has been evident from commercial satellite imagery, sparse official statements and a few interviews, the crisis eventually involved seven places: Depsang plains, Galwan, Gogra, Hot Springs, North bank of Pangong Tso, Kailash range and Demchok.

The situation at Galwan was resolved a few weeks after the deadly clash, and the two sides disengaged from the face-off site. The Indian Army had occupied certain heights on the Kailash range in end-August, where it was in an eyeball-to-eyeball confrontation with the Chinese. In February this year, the two sides agreed to **disengage** from this location and from the north bank of Pangong Tso. This was announced by India’s Defence Minister in Parliament, where he also said that the two armies will convene the next meeting of the senior commanders within 48 hours after the complete disengagement in the Pangong lake area “to address and resolve all other remaining issues”. The last such meeting of commanders was held on April 9, but the Chinese have refused to even discuss the remaining issues.

In each statement, both India and China **reiterate** the need “to ensure peace and tranquillity” in border areas. Even if there have been no further deaths after June and no firing after early September, the peace on the border is both unstable and unsustainable. Ongoing tensions, with massive deployments on each side, belie any hope of tranquillity.

Even as the situation on the border poses a tricky challenge for India, its geopolitical concerns have been exacerbated by the devastation caused by the mismanagement of COVID-19. Through its ‘Vaccine Maitri’ programme, New Delhi was presenting itself as a better alternative to Beijing’s vaccine diplomacy, particularly in South Asia. Shaken by scenes of massive suffering and public criticism, the government has backtracked on existing contractual commitments to supply vaccines to its friendly neighbours. Countries such as Bangladesh and Sri Lanka have started procuring vaccines from China, further casting doubts on India’s reliability as a partner and raising questions about its ability to act as a counter to China. Sensing the opportunity, Beijing also moved in quickly, organising a meeting with all South Asian countries except India, ostensibly to deal with the pandemic.

New Delhi was also the lynchpin of the Quad's pledge to deliver a billion doses of COVID-19 vaccine throughout the Indo-Pacific by the end of 2022, an effort focused on countering Chinese influence in the region. With India now trying to import vaccines for its own population and renege on its commitments to other poor countries under GAVI's COVAX scheme, the proposal now seems to be on a weak footing. The **abysmal** failure of the government to anticipate and deal with a public health crisis has diminished India's aura as an emergent power. A Prime Minister tom-tomming the mantra of 'Atmanirbharata' or self-reliance has been forced to reverse a 16-year-old policy to accept global aid has laid bare India's vulnerabilities, further reducing its standing as the Quad's anchor.

A weaker India is not only less attractive as a partner globally, it makes New Delhi more dependent on the United States to deal with China. That India has been acting at the behest of the U.S. has been one of China's presumptions and this would only confirm Beijing's worst fears. It would further strain India-China ties, directly linking them to the vagaries of the China-U.S. relationship. The hypothesis that India can safeguard its land borders by strengthening its oceanic prowess could then be put to test, a scenario New Delhi wants to avoid at all costs.

[Source: Opinion, The Hindu, 17 May 2021]

• Question No. 7

Which of the following is the near synonym of the word 'disengage'?

**Options :**

1. pull out
2. put out
3. stand out
4. break out
5. fill out

Answer : pull out

Direction:

**Directions : Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions.**

It has been a year since the news of tensions between Indian and Chinese troops on the Line of Actual Control (LAC) in Ladakh first broke. Dismissed as a "routine" event in the first few weeks by officials, the truth about the extent of Chinese **ingress** could no longer be hidden when India lost 20 soldiers in a violent clash with soldiers of the People's Liberation Army (PLA) in mid-June. As has been evident from commercial satellite imagery, sparse

official statements and a few interviews, the crisis eventually involved seven places: Depsang plains, Galwan, Gogra, Hot Springs, North bank of Pangong Tso, Kailash range and Demchok.

The situation at Galwan was resolved a few weeks after the deadly clash, and the two sides disengaged from the face-off site. The Indian Army had occupied certain heights on the Kailash range in end-August, where it was in an eyeball-to-eyeball confrontation with the Chinese. In February this year, the two sides agreed to **disengage** from this location and from the north bank of Pangong Tso. This was announced by India's Defence Minister in Parliament, where he also said that the two armies will convene the next meeting of the senior commanders within 48 hours after the complete disengagement in the Pangong lake area "to address and resolve all other remaining issues". The last such meeting of commanders was held on April 9, but the Chinese have refused to even discuss the remaining issues.

In each statement, both India and China **reiterate** the need "to ensure peace and tranquillity" in border areas. Even if there have been no further deaths after June and no firing after early September, the peace on the border is both unstable and unsustainable. Ongoing tensions, with massive deployments on each side, belie any hope of tranquillity.

Even as the situation on the border poses a tricky challenge for India, its geopolitical concerns have been exacerbated by the devastation caused by the mismanagement of COVID-19. Through its 'Vaccine Maitri' programme, New Delhi was presenting itself as a better alternative to Beijing's vaccine diplomacy, particularly in South Asia. Shaken by scenes of massive suffering and public criticism, the government has backtracked on existing contractual commitments to supply vaccines to its friendly neighbours. Countries such as Bangladesh and Sri Lanka have started procuring vaccines from China, further casting doubts on India's reliability as a partner and raising questions about its ability to act as a counter to China. Sensing the opportunity, Beijing also moved in quickly, organising a meeting with all South Asian countries except India, ostensibly to deal with the pandemic.

New Delhi was also the lynchpin of the Quad's pledge to deliver a billion doses of COVID-19 vaccine throughout the Indo-Pacific by the end of 2022, an effort focused on countering Chinese influence in the region. With India now trying to import vaccines for its own population and renege on its commitments to other poor countries under GAVI's COVAX scheme, the proposal now seems to be on a weak footing. The **abysmal** failure of the government to anticipate and deal with a public health crisis has diminished India's aura as an emergent power. A Prime Minister tom-tomming the mantra of 'Atmanirbharata' or self-reliance has been forced to reverse a 16-year-old policy to accept global aid has laid bare India's vulnerabilities, further reducing its standing as the Quad's anchor.

A weaker India is not only less attractive as a partner globally, it makes New Delhi more dependent on the United States to deal with China. That India has been acting at the behest of the U.S. has been one of China's presumptions and this would only confirm Beijing's worst fears. It would further strain India-China ties, directly linking them to the vagaries of the China-U.S. relationship. The hypothesis that India can safeguard its land borders by strengthening its oceanic prowess could then be put to test, a scenario New Delhi wants to avoid at all costs.

[Source: Opinion, The Hindu, 17 May 2021]

- Question No. 8

Which of the following is the near synonym of the word 'reiterate'?

Options :

1. repeat
2. resize
3. redraw
4. reinstate
5. reinvestigate

Answer : repeat

Direction:

**Directions : Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions.**

It has been a year since the news of tensions between Indian and Chinese troops on the Line of Actual Control (LAC) in Ladakh first broke. Dismissed as a "routine" event in the first few weeks by officials, the truth about the extent of Chinese **ingress** could no longer be hidden when India lost 20 soldiers in a violent clash with soldiers of the People's Liberation Army (PLA) in mid-June. As has been evident from commercial satellite imagery, sparse official statements and a few interviews, the crisis eventually involved seven places: Depsang plains, Galwan, Gogra, Hot Springs, North bank of Pangong Tso, Kailash range and Demchok.

The situation at Galwan was resolved a few weeks after the deadly clash, and the two sides disengaged from the face-off site. The Indian Army had occupied certain heights on the Kailash range in end-August, where it was in an eyeball-to-eyeball confrontation with the Chinese. In February this year, the two sides agreed to **disengage** from this location and from the north bank of Pangong Tso. This was announced by India's Defence Minister in Parliament, where he also said that the two armies will convene the next meeting of the senior commanders within

48 hours after the complete disengagement in the Pangong lake area “to address and resolve all other remaining issues”. The last such meeting of commanders was held on April 9, but the Chinese have refused to even discuss the remaining issues.

In each statement, both India and China **reiterate** the need “to ensure peace and tranquillity” in border areas. Even if there have been no further deaths after June and no firing after early September, the peace on the border is both unstable and unsustainable. Ongoing tensions, with massive deployments on each side, belie any hope of tranquillity.

Even as the situation on the border poses a tricky challenge for India, its geopolitical concerns have been exacerbated by the devastation caused by the mismanagement of COVID-19. Through its ‘Vaccine Maitri’ programme, New Delhi was presenting itself as a better alternative to Beijing’s vaccine diplomacy, particularly in South Asia. Shaken by scenes of massive suffering and public criticism, the government has backtracked on existing contractual commitments to supply vaccines to its friendly neighbours. Countries such as Bangladesh and Sri Lanka have started procuring vaccines from China, further casting doubts on India’s reliability as a partner and raising questions about its ability to act as a counter to China. Sensing the opportunity, Beijing also moved in quickly, organising a meeting with all South Asian countries except India, ostensibly to deal with the pandemic.

New Delhi was also the lynchpin of the Quad’s pledge to deliver a billion doses of COVID-19 vaccine throughout the Indo-Pacific by the end of 2022, an effort focused on countering Chinese influence in the region. With India now trying to import vaccines for its own population and reneging on its commitments to other poor countries under GAVI’s COVAX scheme, the proposal now seems to be on a weak footing. The **abysmal** failure of the government to anticipate and deal with a public health crisis has diminished India’s aura as an emergent power. A Prime Minister tom-tomming the mantra of ‘Atmanirbharata’ or self-reliance has been forced to reverse a 16-year-old policy to accept global aid has laid bare India’s vulnerabilities, further reducing its standing as the Quad’s anchor.

A weaker India is not only less attractive as a partner globally, it makes New Delhi more dependent on the United States to deal with China. That India has been acting at the behest of the U.S. has been one of China’s presumptions and this would only confirm Beijing’s worst fears. It would further strain India-China ties, directly linking them to the vagaries of the China-U.S. relationship. The hypothesis that India can safeguard its land borders by strengthening its oceanic prowess could then be put to test, a scenario New Delhi wants to avoid at all costs.

[Source: Opinion, The Hindu, 17 May 2021]



• Question No. 9

Which of the following is the near opposite of the word 'ingress'?

**Options :**

1. access
2. approach
3. exit
4. honesty
5. attitude

Answer : exit

Direction:

**Directions :** Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions.

It has been a year since the news of tensions between Indian and Chinese troops on the Line of Actual Control (LAC) in Ladakh first broke. Dismissed as a "routine" event in the first few weeks by officials, the truth about the extent of Chinese **ingress** could no longer be hidden when India lost 20 soldiers in a violent clash with soldiers of the People's Liberation Army (PLA) in mid-June. As has been evident from commercial satellite imagery, sparse official statements and a few interviews, the crisis eventually involved seven places: Depsang plains, Galwan, Gogra, Hot Springs, North bank of Pangong Tso, Kailash range and Demchok.

The situation at Galwan was resolved a few weeks after the deadly clash, and the two sides disengaged from the face-off site. The Indian Army had occupied certain heights on the Kailash range in end-August, where it was in an eyeball-to-eyeball confrontation with the Chinese. In February this year, the two sides agreed to **disengage** from this location and from the north bank of Pangong Tso. This was announced by India's Defence Minister in Parliament, where he also said that the two armies will convene the next meeting of the senior commanders within 48 hours after the complete disengagement in the Pangong lake area "to address and resolve all other remaining issues". The last such meeting of commanders was held on April 9, but the Chinese have refused to even discuss the remaining issues.

In each statement, both India and China **reiterate** the need "to ensure peace and tranquillity" in border areas. Even if there have been no further deaths after June and no firing after early September, the peace on the border is both unstable and unsustainable. Ongoing tensions, with massive deployments on each side, belie any hope of

tranquillity.

Even as the situation on the border poses a tricky challenge for India, its geopolitical concerns have been exacerbated by the devastation caused by the mismanagement of COVID-19. Through its 'Vaccine Maitri' programme, New Delhi was presenting itself as a better alternative to Beijing's vaccine diplomacy, particularly in South Asia. Shaken by scenes of massive suffering and public criticism, the government has backtracked on existing contractual commitments to supply vaccines to its friendly neighbours. Countries such as Bangladesh and Sri Lanka have started procuring vaccines from China, further casting doubts on India's reliability as a partner and raising questions about its ability to act as a counter to China. Sensing the opportunity, Beijing also moved in quickly, organising a meeting with all South Asian countries except India, ostensibly to deal with the pandemic.

New Delhi was also the lynchpin of the Quad's pledge to deliver a billion doses of COVID-19 vaccine throughout the Indo-Pacific by the end of 2022, an effort focused on countering Chinese influence in the region. With India now trying to import vaccines for its own population and renege on its commitments to other poor countries under GAVI's COVAX scheme, the proposal now seems to be on a weak footing. The **abysmal** failure of the government to anticipate and deal with a public health crisis has diminished India's aura as an emergent power. A Prime Minister tom-tomming the mantra of 'Atmanirbharata' or self-reliance has been forced to reverse a 16-year-old policy to accept global aid has laid bare India's vulnerabilities, further reducing its standing as the Quad's anchor.

A weaker India is not only less attractive as a partner globally, it makes New Delhi more dependent on the United States to deal with China. That India has been acting at the behest of the U.S. has been one of China's presumptions and this would only confirm Beijing's worst fears. It would further strain India-China ties, directly linking them to the vagaries of the China-U.S. relationship. The hypothesis that India can safeguard its land borders by strengthening its oceanic prowess could then be put to test, a scenario New Delhi wants to avoid at all costs.

[Source: Opinion, The Hindu, 17 May 2021]

- Question No. 10

Which of the following is the near opposite of the word 'abysmal'?

**Options :**

1. inadequate
2. inferior

3. expensive
4. deep
5. superb

Answer : superb

Direction:

**In each of the questions given below, four words are given in bold. These four words may or may not be in their correct position. The sentence is then followed by options with the correct combination of words that should replace each other in order to make the sentence grammatically and contextually correct. Find the correct combination of words that replace each other. If the sentence is correct as it is, select 'E' as your option.**

• Question No. 11

Justice Umesh Tiwari **sought** (A) a notice to the school **education** (B) and the **management** (C) authorities and **issued** (D) a reply by April 16.

Options :

1. A and B only
2. A-B and C-D
3. A-D and B-C
4. B-C only
5. The sentence is correct.

Answer : A-D and B-C

Direction:

**In each of the questions given below, four words are given in bold. These four words may or may not be in their correct position. The sentence is then followed by options with the correct combination of words that should replace each other in order to make the sentence grammatically and contextually correct. Find the correct combination of words that replace each other. If the sentence is correct as it is, select 'E' as your option.**

• Question No. 12

**Recommended** (A) the data, the parliamentary standing committee on home affairs **chaired** (B) by the MP **highlighting** (C) that the home ministry advise states/UTs to **conduct** (D) periodic sensitisation and briefings of ground level officials.

Options :

1. Only A and C
2. A-C and B-D
3. A-Band C-D
4. A-D and B-C
5. The sentence is correct

Answer : Only A and C

Direction:

**In each of the questions given below, four words are given in bold. These four words may or may not be in their correct position. The sentence is then followed by options with the correct combination of words that should replace each other in order to make the sentence grammatically and contextually correct. Find the correct combination of words that replace each other. If the sentence is correct as it is, select 'E' as your option.**

- Question No. 13

Southern Railway will **stretch** (A) cancel four **suburban** (B) trains due to **engineering** (C) work on Elavur-Gummidipoondi **partially** (D) of Chennai Central-Guntur section.

Options :

1. Only B-D
2. A-C and B-D
3. A-D and B-C
4. Only A-D
5. The sentence is correct

Answer : Only A-D

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) The house came with a tiny front yard which she wanted to cover with grass.
- (b) Bunny and I had always lived in apartments, and it was her dream to one day have a home with a small patch of grass, a lawn.

(c) Without sunlight, there would be no lawn so, we paved our front yard with bricks and turned it into a patio, enlivening the space with potted plants and flowers.

(d) Her hope was soon dashed, however, because along came a greedy developer who built monstrous office buildings around us which blocked all our sunlight.

(e) When some 20-odd years ago we moved to our house in Gurgaon, Bunny thought her dream was finally about to be realised.

• Question No. 14

Which of the following is the second sentence of the paragraph?

Options :

1. b
2. d
3. e
4. a
5. c

Answer : e

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) The house came with a tiny front yard which she wanted to cover with grass.

(b) Bunny and I had always lived in apartments, and it was her dream to one day have a home with a small patch of grass, a lawn.

(c) Without sunlight, there would be no lawn so, we paved our front yard with bricks and turned it into a patio, enlivening the space with potted plants and flowers.

(d) Her hope was soon dashed, however, because along came a greedy developer who built monstrous office buildings around us which blocked all our sunlight.

(e) When some 20-odd years ago we moved to our house in Gurgaon, Bunny thought her dream was finally about to be realised.

• Question No. 15

Which of the following is the fourth sentence of the paragraph?

**Options :**

1. a
2. c
3. e
4. d
5. b

Answer : d

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) The house came with a tiny front yard which she wanted to cover with grass.

(b) Bunny and I had always lived in apartments, and it was her dream to one day have a home with a small patch of grass, a lawn.

(c) Without sunlight, there would be no lawn so, we paved our front yard with bricks and turned it into a patio, enlivening the space with potted plants and flowers.

(d) Her hope was soon dashed, however, because along came a greedy developer who built monstrous office buildings around us which blocked all our sunlight.

(e) When some 20-odd years ago we moved to our house in Gurgaon, Bunny thought her dream was finally about to be realised.

• Question No. 16

Which of the following is the first sentence of the paragraph?

**Options :**

1. c
2. d
3. e
4. a
5. b

Answer : b

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) The house came with a tiny front yard which she wanted to cover with grass.
- (b) Bunny and I had always lived in apartments, and it was her dream to one day have a home with a small patch of grass, a lawn.
- (c) Without sunlight, there would be no lawn so, we paved our front yard with bricks and turned it into a patio, enlivening the space with potted plants and flowers.
- (d) Her hope was soon dashed, however, because along came a greedy developer who built monstrous office buildings around us which blocked all our sunlight.
- (e) When some 20-odd years ago we moved to our house in Gurgaon, Bunny thought her dream was finally about to be realised.

- Question No. 17

Which of the following is the last sentence of the paragraph?

**Options :**

1. e
2. d
3. c
4. b

5. a

Answer : c

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) The house came with a tiny front yard which she wanted to cover with grass.
- (b) Bunny and I had always lived in apartments, and it was her dream to one day have a home with a small patch of grass, a lawn.
- (c) Without sunlight, there would be no lawn so, we paved our front yard with bricks and turned it into a patio, enlivening the space with potted plants and flowers.
- (d) Her hope was soon dashed, however, because along came a greedy developer who built monstrous office buildings around us which blocked all our sunlight.
- (e) When some 20-odd years ago we moved to our house in Gurgaon, Bunny thought her dream was finally about to be realised.

• Question No. 18

Which of the following is the third sentence of the paragraph?

**Options :**

- 1. d
- 2. a
- 3. e
- 4. b
- 5. c

Answer : a

Direction:

**In the following questions, each sentence has two blanks. Choose the appropriate set of words for the blanks that best fits in the context of the sentence.**



- Question No. 19

Industry leaders from across the country stand \_\_\_\_\_ with the government and are \_\_\_\_\_ to vaccinate half the country.

**Options :**

1. seated, trying
2. out, using
3. united, prepared
4. together, examine
5. None of these

Answer : united, prepared

Direction:

**In the following questions, each sentence has two blanks. Choose the appropriate set of words for the blanks that best fits in the context of the sentence.**

- Question No. 20

Modern women are \_\_\_\_\_ up the \_\_\_\_\_ of neanderthal netajis.

**Options :**

1. explaining, war
2. listing, wish
3. holding, unique
4. ripping, composure
5. None of these

Answer : ripping, composure

Direction:

**In the following questions, each sentence has two blanks. Choose the appropriate set of words for the blanks that best fits in the context of the sentence.**

- Question No. 21

In a bid to \_\_\_\_\_ construction of roads and highways and to cut delays, the road transport and highways Ministry will seek \_\_\_\_\_ from environment clearance for all brownfield roads and lane expansion projects.

**Options :**

1. expedite, exemption
2. experience, advise
3. expand, asking
4. move, doubt
5. None of these

Answer : expedite, exemption

Direction:

**In the following questions, each sentence has two blanks. Choose the appropriate set of words for the blanks that best fits in the context of the sentence.**

- Question No. 22

Even as it continues to remind Sri Lanka of its \_\_\_\_\_ to address the aspirations of Tamils, India is aware that voting in favour of, or even \_\_\_\_\_, the resolution can further drive the strategically located Indian Ocean country into the arms of China.

**Options :**

1. incidence, attribute
2. commitment, abstaining
3. journey, supporting
4. attitude, less
5. None of these

Answer : commitment, abstaining

Direction:

**In the following questions, each sentence has two blanks. Choose the appropriate set of words for the blanks that best fits in the context of the sentence.**

- Question No. 23

Europe \_\_\_\_\_ with resurgent coronavirus infections on Sunday, as Germany considered extending restrictions into April \_\_\_\_\_ street protests.

**Options :**

1. fought, desperate
2. sickened, with
3. revived, without
4. grappled, despite
5. None of these

Answer : grappled, despite

Direction:

**In the following questions, each sentence has two blanks. Choose the appropriate set of words for the blanks that best fits in the context of the sentence.**

- Question No. 24

The Gujarat high court has \_\_\_\_\_ the district education officer to cancel the registration of Euro School in case the school management does not resume online teaching for a Class VIII student, whose link for online classes was \_\_\_\_\_ by the school following fee dispute.

**Options :**

1. regretted, snatched
2. withheld, stole
3. permitted, snipped
4. asked, attracted
5. None of these

Answer : permitted, snipped

Direction:

**In the following questions, each sentence has two blanks. Choose the appropriate set of words for the blanks that best fits in the context of the sentence.**

- Question No. 25

The money was \_\_\_\_\_ utilised for setting up several welfare measures in prisons such as training, brick-making, tag making and flat files making to \_\_\_\_\_ self-employment.

Options :

1. took, cultivate
2. properly, generate
3. actually, proportionate
4. worked, accelerate
5. None of these

Answer : properly, generate

Direction:

In each of the questions, a sentence is divided into five parts namely 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. In which one of the parts is given in bold and is grammatically and contextually correct. You have to identify which fragment, apart from the bold one, is correct in terms of grammar and usage.

- Question No. 26

Moscow reacted furiously to Czech accusations that two Russian spy, (1)/**who were accused of a nerve agent poisoning** (2)/of former Russian spy Skripal and his daughter on Britain, (3)/were behind an explosion at a Czech ammunition dump (4)/four years earlier, which kills two people (5).

Options :

1. 1
2. 3
3. 4
4. 5
5. All are correct

Answer : 4

Direction:

In each of the questions, a sentence is divided into five parts namely 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. In which one of the parts is given in bold and is grammatically and contextually correct. You have to identify which fragment, apart from the bold one, is correct in terms of grammar and usage.

• Question No. 27

Earlier in Sunday, (1)/Hong Kong has bar Vistara (2)/as operating flights from Mumbai till May 2 (3)**after its April 18 flight saw** (4)/three incoming passengers testing positive (5).

**Options :**

1. 1
2. 2
3. 3
4. 5
5. All are correct

Answer : 5

Direction:

**In each of the questions, a sentence is divided into five parts namely 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. In which one of the parts is given in bold and is grammatically and contextually correct. You have to identify which fragment, apart from the bold one, is correct in terms of grammar and usage.**

• Question No. 28

Despite the steady increased in active caseload (1)/for over month now, farmers and farm outputs (2)/has no plans to vacate the protest sites (3)/and are determined to continue (4)**on the path of confrontation** (5).

**Options :**

1. 1
2. 2
3. 3
4. 4
5. All are correct

Answer : 4

Direction:

**In each of the questions, a sentence is divided into five parts namely 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. In which one of the parts is given in bold and is grammatically and contextually correct. You have to identify which fragment, apart from the bold one, is correct in terms of grammar and usage.**

• Question No. 29

With politicians from ruling parties made allegations of foul play (1)/and said there was a bar on procurement of the scarce drug by anyone (2)/the other than the government, the Minister said the pharmaceutical company (3)/had obtained all permissions and were providing (4)/**the injections to the state and no one else** (5).

**Options :**

- 1. 1
- 2. 2
- 3. 3
- 4. 4
- 5. All are correct

Answer : 2

Direction:

**In each of the questions, a sentence is divided into five parts namely 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. In which one of the parts is given in bold and is grammatically and contextually correct. You have to identify which fragment, apart from the bold one, is correct in terms of grammar and usage.**

• Question No. 30

A tanker carry 30 tonnes of oxygen from Gujarat arrived (1)/with Covid-battered Indore on Saturday night, (2)/only as politicians to make a media spectacle out of it (3)/**and hold up the vehicle for photo ops** (4)/at two places even as the city was counting its breaths (5).

**Options :**

- 1. 1
- 2. 2
- 3. 3
- 4. 5
- 5. All are correct

Answer : 5

Direction:

In each question below, a sentence is given with a part of it printed in bold type. That part may contain a grammatical error. Each sentence is followed by phrases A, B, C and D. Find out which phrase should replace the phrase given in bold to correct the error, if there is any, and to make the sentence grammatically meaningful and correct. If the sentence is correct as it is and 'No correction is required', mark E as the answer.

- Question No. 31

Starting this year, the exam **will be conducted four times annually to give flexible** to students and a chance to improve their score.

**Options :**

1. will be conducted four times annually to giving flexible
2. will be conducted four times annually to be given flexible
3. will be conducted four times annually to give flexibility
4. will be conducted four times annual to give flexible
5. No correction is required

Answer : will be conducted four times annually to give flexibility

Direction:

In each question below, a sentence is given with a part of it printed in bold type. That part may contain a grammatical error. Each sentence is followed by phrases A, B, C and D. Find out which phrase should replace the phrase given in bold to correct the error, if there is any, and to make the sentence grammatically meaningful and correct. If the sentence is correct as it is and 'No correction is required', mark E as the answer.

- Question No. 32

The commission recommended that the state compensates for the social stigma, the mental, emotional and physical harassment, and for **the expense incurred along the innocent victims** of miscarriage of justice.

**Options :**

1. the expense incurred by the innocent victims
2. the expense incur along the innocent victims
3. the expense incurred along with the innocent victims
4. the expense incurred about the innocent victims
5. No correction is required

Answer : the expense incurred by the innocent victims

Direction:

In each question below, a sentence is given with a part of it printed in bold type. That part may contain a grammatical error. Each sentence is followed by phrases A, B, C and D. Find out which phrase should replace the phrase given in bold to correct the error, if there is any, and to make the sentence grammatically meaningful and correct. If the sentence is correct as it is and 'No correction is required', mark E as the answer.

- Question No. 33

**The better performance is the result of rising demand** for digital transformation, a trend that is positively impacting most major IT services companies.

Options :

1. The better the performance is the result of rising demand
2. The better performance are the result of rising demand
3. The better performance is the result of raise demand
4. The better performances are the result of rising demand
5. No correction is required

Answer : No correction is required

Direction:

In each question below, a sentence is given with a part of it printed in bold type. That part may contain a grammatical error. Each sentence is followed by phrases A, B, C and D. Find out which phrase should replace the phrase given in bold to correct the error, if there is any, and to make the sentence grammatically meaningful and correct. If the sentence is correct as it is and 'No correction is required', mark E as the answer.

- Question No. 34

Budget private schools that were fancied over decrepit government schools **have sudden taken a severe beating, with many teachers** losing jobs and students drop out.

Options :

1. has sudden taken a severe beating, with many teachers
2. have suddenly taken a severe beating, with many teachers
3. have sudden taken a severe beating, with much teachers
4. have sudden taken severe beatings, with many teacher
5. No correction is required



Answer : have suddenly taken a severe beating, with many teachers

Direction:

**In each question below, a sentence is given with a part of it printed in bold type. That part may contain a grammatical error. Each sentence is followed by phrases A, B, C and D. Find out which phrase should replace the phrase given in bold to correct the error, if there is any, and to make the sentence grammatically meaningful and correct. If the sentence is correct as it is and 'No correction is required', mark E as the answer.**

- Question No. 35

**To ensure that the trained workforce doesn't deviated from the standard** while doing it, there will be two international experts at the welding facility throughout the fabrication process at the workshop.

**Options :**

1. To ensuring that the trained workforce doesn't deviated from the standard
2. To ensure that the trained workforce do not deviated from the standard
3. To insured that the trained workforce doesn't deviated from the standard
4. To ensure that the trained workforce doesn't deviate from the standard
5. No correction is required

Answer : To ensure that the trained workforce doesn't deviate from the standard

Direction:

**In each of the following questions a sentence is given with four of its words printed in bold. One of the four bold words may be misspelt or inappropriate. You have to identify that word and choose the appropriate option as your answer. If all words given in the bold are correctly spelt and also appropriate in the context of the sentence, then 'All Correct' is your answer.**

- Question No. 36

As the Union government is yet to take a policy **decision** on **universal** vaccination, only **priority** sections are getting **assess** to vaccination now.

**Options :**

1. decision
2. universal
3. priority
4. assess

5. All correct

Answer : assess

Direction:

**In each of the following questions a sentence is given with four of its words printed in bold. One of the four bold words may be misspelt or inappropriate. You have to identify that word and choose the appropriate option as your answer. If all words given in the bold are correctly spelt and also appropriate in the context of the sentence, then 'All Correct' is your answer.**

• Question No. 37

Without the presence of the American firepower to **boldster** the Afghan security forces, it is almost self-**evident** that they will not prove to be an effective **counter** to the **tenacious** and ruthless Taliban fighters.

Options :

1. boldster
2. evident
3. counter
4. tenacious
5. All correct

Answer : boldster

Direction:

**In each of the following questions a sentence is given with four of its words printed in bold. One of the four bold words may be misspelt or inappropriate. You have to identify that word and choose the appropriate option as your answer. If all words given in the bold are correctly spelt and also appropriate in the context of the sentence, then 'All Correct' is your answer.**

• Question No. 38

**Acknowledging** that India among other countries in the region has a significant **steak** in Afghanistan, the Biden administration has **pledged** to ask regional nations to do more to support Kabul even as Washington packs up from the **strife**-torn country by September.

Options :

1. Acknowledging

2. steak
3. pledged
4. strife
5. All correct.

Answer : steak

Direction:

**The following question consists of two sentences. Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error in it and mark your answer accordingly from the given options.**

• Question No. 39

I. As long as a man has followed the fresh guidance and obeyed divine laws of successive manifestations, he has progressed and his life has fruitful.

II. The winter season of materialism will assure be dispelled by the rising and promised spiritual Sun of a divine spring.

**Options :**

1. If there is an error only in the first sentence;
2. If there is an error only in the second sentence;
3. If there are errors in both sentences;
4. If there is no error in either of the sentences
5. If there are more than two errors in either of the sentences

Answer : If there are errors in both sentences;

Direction:

**The following question consists of two sentences. Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error in it and mark your answer accordingly from the given options.**

• Question No. 40

I. Buoyed by its recent success in combating up the corona virus, Israel lifted its outdoor mask mandate on Sunday, while schools fully reopened for the first time since September.

II. The country has been taking rapid steps back to normalcy in the wake of its world-leading vaccination campaign and plummeting infection rates.

**Options :**

1. If there is an error only in the first sentence;
2. If there is an error only in the second sentence;
3. If there are errors in both sentences;
4. If there is no error in either of the sentences
5. If there are more than two errors in either of the sentences

Answer : If there is an error only in the first sentence;

- Question No. 41

The income of A is 145% of the income of B and the income of C is 120% of the income of A. If the total income of A, B and C together is Rs. 62850, what is C's income?

**Options :**

1. Rs 3900
2. Rs 3500
3. Rs 26100
4. Rs 1980
5. Rs 3800

Answer : Rs 26100

- Question No. 42

Ratio of age of Sheetal to age of Komal 3:4 and average age of Komal, Sheetal and Reena is 28. When Himani joins the group average age of these 4 persons is 30 years. Calculate sum of age Himani and Reena, if Reena is 14 years older than Sheetal?

**Options :**

1. 63 years

2. 89 years
3. 56 years
4. 71 years
5. None of these

Answer : 71 years

• Question No. 43

Bhaskar spends 8% of an amount of money on grocery. 22% on taxi fare, 10% on consumable items and 32% on entertainment. He deposits the remaining amount of Rs. 4200 in bank. How much total amount does he spend on grocery and taxi fare together?

Options :

1. Rs. 3360
2. Rs. 3500
3. Rs. 7800
4. Rs. 4500
5. None of these

Answer : Rs. 4500

• Question No. 44

A profit of 30% is earned on a certain good when a discount of 22% is allowed on the marked price. What profit percentage will be earned when a discount of 7% is allowed on the marked price?

Options :

1. 50%
2. 55%
3. 68%
4. 58%
5. None of these

Answer : 55%

- Question No. 45

25 men or 40 women or 50 children can do a work in 10 days. In how many days 5 men and 8 women and 10 children can do the work together?

**Options :**

1.  $16\frac{2}{3}$
2. 30
3. 60
4. 27
5. None of these

Answer :  $16\frac{2}{3}$

Direction:

**Find out the wrong number in following number series:**

- Question No. 46

110    279    400    471    530    555

**Options :**

1. 279
2. 471
3. 555
4. 110
5. 530

Answer : 471

Direction:

**In each of the following giving number series, a wrong number is given. Find out the wrong number?**

- Question No. 47

138, 71, 70, 107, 207, 528.5

**Options :**

1. 138
2. 71
3. 70
4. 107
5. 207

Answer : 70

Direction:

**In each of the following giving number series, a wrong number is given. Find out the wrong number?**

- Question No. 48

105, 111, 217, 655, 2619, 13087

**Options :**

1. 13087
2. 111
3. 217
4. 655
5. 2619

Answer : 2619

Direction:

**In each of the following giving number series, a wrong number is given. Find out the wrong number?**

- Question No. 49

18, 107, 533, 2129, 6383, 12766

**Options :**

1. 12766
2. 107

3. 533

4. 2129

5. 6383

Answer : 12766

Direction:

**In each of the following giving number series, a wrong number is given. Find out the wrong number?**

- Question No. 50

28, 12, 16, 26, 115, 886

**Options :**

1. 28

2. 12

3. 16

4. 26

5. 115

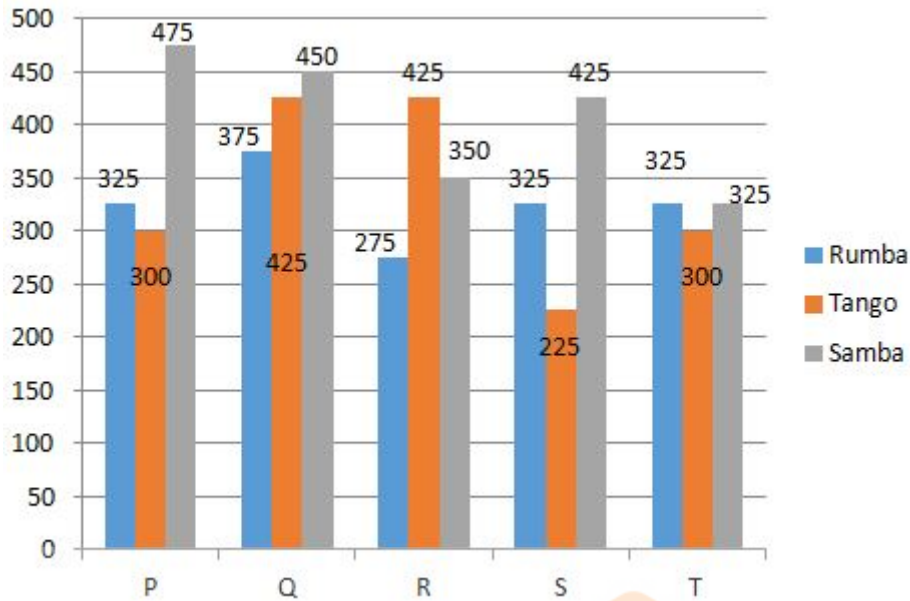
Answer : 115

Direction:

**Study the following graph carefully to answer the questions that follow.**

**Number of people enrolled in three different dance classes in five different dance schools.**





- Question No. 51

What is the total number of people learning Tango in all the dance classes together?

Options :

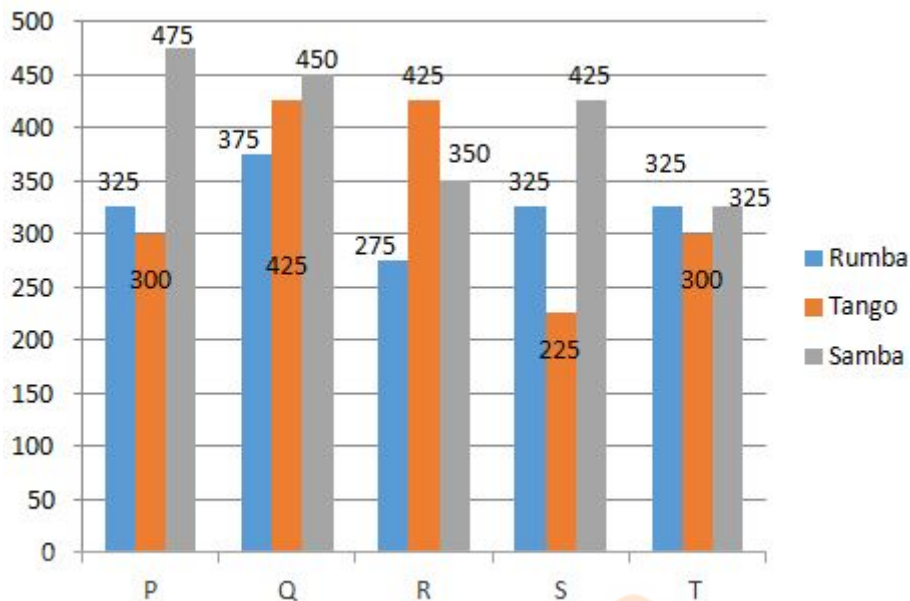
1. 1675
2. 1525
3. 1250
4. 1450
5. None of these

Answer : 1675

Direction:

**Study the following graph carefully to answer the questions that follow.**

**Number of people enrolled in three different dance classes in five different dance schools.**



- Question No. 52

What is the respective ratio of total number of people learning Tango in the classes R and T together to those learning Rumba in the classes P and Q together?

Options :

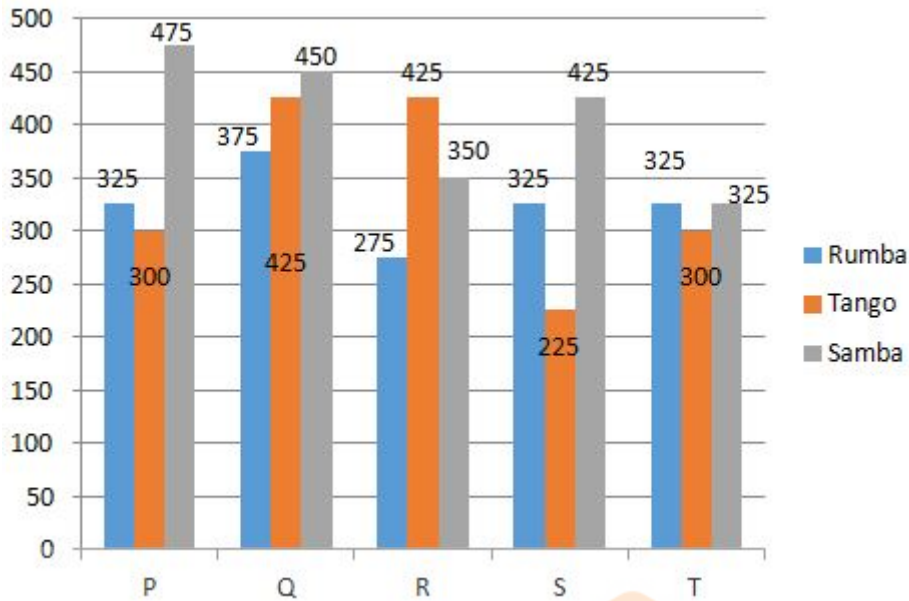
1. 19:18
2. 29 : 23
3. 29 : 28
4. 23 : 18
5. None of these

Answer : 29 : 28

Direction:

Study the following graph carefully to answer the questions that follow.

Number of people enrolled in three different dance classes in five different dance schools.



• Question No. 53

What is the respective ratio of total number of people learning Tango, Rumba and Samba in all the Classes together?

Options :

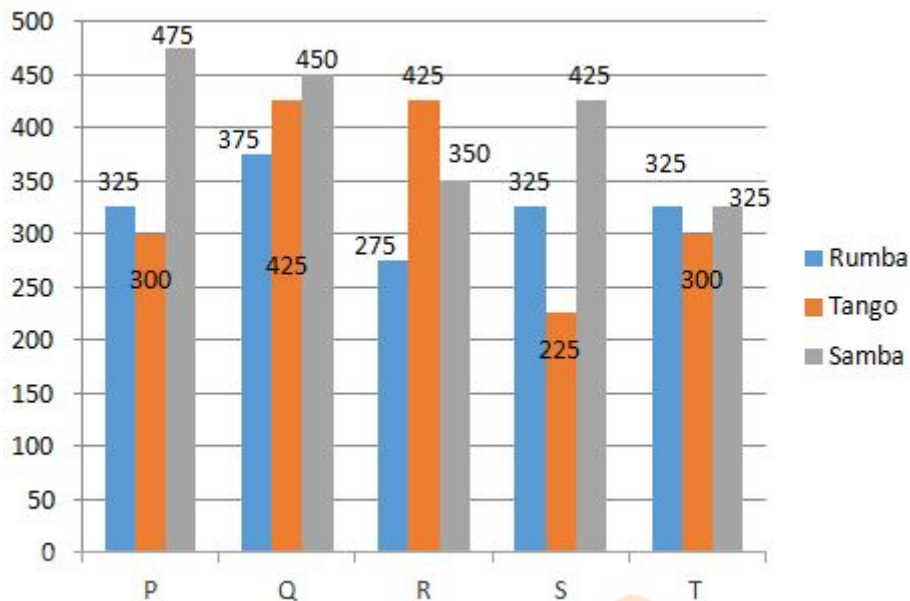
1. 63 : 61 : 71
2. 67 : 65 : 81
3. 68 : 63 : 72
4. 62 : 69 : 80
5. None of these

Answer : 67 : 65 : 81

Direction:

Study the following graph carefully to answer the questions that follow.

Number of people enrolled in three different dance classes in five different dance schools.



- Question No. 54

Number of people learning Samba in Classes R forms approximately what per cent of the total number of people learning Samba in all the classes together?

Options :

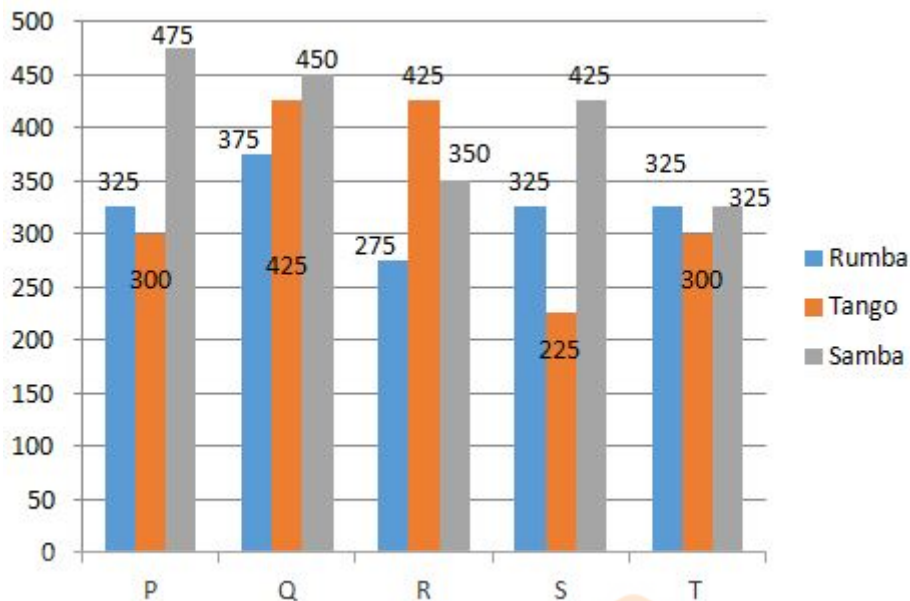
1. 16%
2. 20%
3. 10%
4. 28%
5. None of these

Answer : 16%

Direction:

**Study the following graph carefully to answer the questions that follow.**

**Number of people enrolled in three different dance classes in five different dance schools.**



- Question No. 55

Number of people learning Rumba in class Q forms what per cent of total number of people learning in all the dance classes together in that class? (Round off to two digits after decimal)

Options :

1. 20%
2. 10%
3. 15%
4. 30%
5. None of these

Answer : 30%

Direction:

**Simplify the following questions:**

- Question No. 56

? = 20% of 25% of (18 x 480) + 35% of 3600

Options :

1. 1208
2. 2312
3. 3168
4. 1692
5. 1584

Answer : 1692

Direction:

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

- Question No. 57

52% of 1950 + ?% of 24430 = 5900

Options :

1. 25
2. 50
3. 20
4. 35
5. 40

Answer : 20

Direction:

**Simplify the following questions:**

- Question No. 58

$[(\sqrt{3249} + \sqrt{784}) - (25 + 5)] \div 5 = ?^{1/2}$

Options :

1. 100
2. 49
3. 81
4. 36

5. 121

Answer : 121

Direction:

**Simplify the following questions:**

- Question No. 59

$$396 \div 18 \times 30 - 542 + 142 = ?$$

**Options :**

1. 128
2. 98
3. 238
4. 368
5. 260

Answer : 260

Direction:

**Simplify the following questions:**

- Question No. 60

$$?^2 + \sqrt{100} \times 100 + \sqrt{144} \times 5 = 1460$$

**Options :**

1. 30
2. 35
3. 34
4. 10
5. 20

Answer : 20

- Question No. 61

Shekhar bought an article at 40% discount on MRP, and claims to sell it at profit of 20% of MRP. When Sunil offered him Rs. 2000 banknote, he cheated again by giving him Rs. 1200 instead of Rs. 680. Find the overall profit% of Shekhar?

**Options :**

1. 20%
2. 32.5%
3. 21.2%
4. 11.9%
5. None of these

Answer : 21.2%

- Question No. 62

In a team, there are 15 players whose average age is decreased by 4 months when one player aged 22 years is replaced by a new player. The age of the new player is:

**Options :**

1. 17 years
2. 18 years
3. 22 years
4. 24 years
5. None of these

Answer : 17 years

- Question No. 63

Find the difference between the simple interest and the compound interest at 12% per annum for 2 years on principal of Rs. 25000.



**Options :**

1. ₹ 270
2. ₹ 360
3. ₹ 225
4. ₹ 310
5. None of these

Answer : ₹ 360

• Question No. 64

At present Sonali is twice Anita's age. 12 years hence the respective ratio between Sonali and Anita's age will be 7:5. What is Sonali's age after 5 years?

**Options :**

1. 27 years
2. 21 years
3. 29 years
4. 24 years
5. none of these

Answer : 21 years

• Question No. 65

Train P running at the speed of 216 km/hr crosses a man, who is running in the opposite direction at the speed of 24 km/hr in 14.4 sec. If speed of train P increased by 25% and it takes 96 seconds to cross another train Q, which is running at the speed of 180 km/hr in same direction. Find the length of train Q?

**Options :**

1. 1150 meters
2. 1440 meters
3. 1230 meters

- 4. 1500 meters
- 5. None of these

Answer : 1440 meters

Direction:

**Simplify the following questions:**

- Question No. 66

$$362 \times 2100 \div 25\% \text{ of } 600 = 28 \times 250 \div 4 + ? + 2400$$

**Options :**

- 1. 3984
- 2. 270
- 3. 1710
- 4. 2950
- 5. 946

Answer : 946

Direction:

**Simplify the following questions:**

- Question No. 67

$$112 \times 28 \div 16 + ? \% \text{ of } 400 = 531 + 13^2$$

**Options :**

- 1. 126
- 2. 106
- 3. 16
- 4. 58.5
- 5. 41.5

Answer : 126

Direction:

**Simplify the following questions:**

- Question No. 68

$$\sqrt{197} \times \sqrt{4096} \times \sqrt{2304} \div 6 = ?$$

**Options :**

1. 1120
2. 832
3. 420
4. 946
5. 1575

Answer : 832

Direction:

**Simplify the following questions:**

- Question No. 69

$$30^2 \div 6 \times 14 + 66^2 = 4 \times ? - 15\% \text{ of } 4000$$

**Options :**

1. 918
2. 1177
3. 1764
4. 1089
5. 1370

Answer : 1764

Direction:

**Simplify the following questions:**

- Question No. 70

$$\sqrt{12544} + \sqrt{185193} + 54\% \text{ of } 800 = 204 + ?$$

**Options :**

1. 130
2. 397
3. 195
4. 256
5. 260

Answer : 397

Direction:

**Study the following information carefully and answer the question below:**

There are seven persons, namely P, Q, R, S, T, V and W. All of them go to park in a week starting from Monday to Sunday but not necessarily in the same order.

Only one person goes to park on each day. Only one person goes to park between P and W. Three persons go to park between V and P. Two persons go to park between W and Q. Only one person goes to park between Q and T. S does not go to park immediately before or immediately after the days on which W goes to park. R goes to park immediately before the days on which S goes to park. V goes to park one of the days before on which P goes to park.

- Question No. 71

On which of the following day does Q go to park?

**Options :**

1. Tuesday
2. Sunday
3. Thursday
4. Wednesday
5. None of these

Answer : Thursday

Direction:

**Study the following information carefully and answer the question below:**

There are seven persons, namely P, Q, R, S, T, V and W. All of them go to park in a week starting from Monday to Sunday but not necessarily in the same order.

Only one person goes to park on each day. Only one person goes to park between P and W. Three persons go to park between V and P. Two persons go to park between W and Q. Only one person goes to park between Q and T. S does not go to park immediately before or immediately after the days on which W goes to park. R goes to park immediately before the days on which S goes to park. V goes to park one of the days before on which P goes to park.

• Question No. 72

If R is related to P, S is related to T, in the same way to whom V is related to?

Options :

1. P
2. T
3. W
4. Q
5. None of these

Answer : Q

Direction:

**Study the following information carefully and answer the question below:**

There are seven persons, namely P, Q, R, S, T, V and W. All of them go to park in a week starting from Monday to Sunday but not necessarily in the same order.

Only one person goes to park on each day. Only one person goes to park between P and W. Three persons go to park between V and P. Two persons go to park between W and Q. Only one person goes to park between Q and T. S does not go to park immediately before or immediately after the days on which W goes to park. R goes to park immediately before the days on which S goes to park. V goes to park one of the days before on which P goes to park.

• Question No. 73

How many days are between the one who goes to the park on Saturday and S?

**Options :**

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

Answer : Two

Direction:

**Study the following information carefully and answer the question below:**

There are seven persons, namely P, Q, R, S, T, V and W. All of them go to park in a week starting from Monday to Sunday but not necessarily in the same order.

Only one person goes to park on each day. Only one person goes to park between P and W. Three persons go to park between V and P. Two persons go to park between W and Q. Only one person goes to park between Q and T. S does not go to park immediately before or immediately after the days on which W goes to park. R goes to park immediately before the days on which S goes to park. V goes to park one of the days before on which P goes to park.

- Question No. 74

T goes to the park on which of the following day?

**Options :**

1. Sunday
2. Monday
3. Saturday
4. Thursday
5. None of these

Answer : Saturday

Direction:

Study the following information carefully and answer the question below:

There are seven persons, namely P, Q, R, S, T, V and W. All of them go to park in a week starting from Monday to Sunday but not necessarily in the same order.

Only one person goes to park on each day. Only one person goes to park between P and W. Three persons go to park between V and P. Two persons go to park between W and Q. Only one person goes to park between Q and T. S does not go to park immediately before or immediately after the days on which W goes to park. R goes to park immediately before the days on which S goes to park. V goes to park one of the days before on which P goes to park.

- Question No. 75

Find the incorrect one?

Options :

1. V – Monday
2. Q - Thursday
3. T – Saturday
4. W – Friday
5. All are correct

Answer : W – Friday

Direction:

In each of the questions, relationships between some elements are shown in the statements these statements are followed by conclusions numbered I and II. Read the statements and give the answer.

- Question No. 76

**Statements:**  $A \geq B \geq C = D > E \leq F < G$

**Conclusions:**

I.  $A < D$

II.  $G > E$

**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 conclusion I and II follows

Answer : If only conclusion II follow

Direction:

**In each of the questions, relationships between some elements are shown in the statements these statements are followed by conclusions numbered I and II. Read the statements and give the answer.**

- Question No. 77

**Statements:**  $P \leq R < T = U, Q \geq T \leq S \geq U$

**Conclusions:**

I.  $Q > U$

II.  $S \geq P$

**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 conclusion I and II follows

Answer : If neither conclusion I nor II follows

Direction:

**In each of the questions, relationships between some elements are shown in the statements these statements are followed by conclusions numbered I and II. Read the statements and give the answer.**

- Question No. 78

**Statements:**  $L > M = O \geq P, N \leq M \geq S \geq T$

**Conclusions:**



I.  $T \leq P$

II.  $N < L$

**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 conclusion I and II follows

Answer : If only conclusion II follow

Direction:

**In each of the questions below are given some statements followed by some conclusions numbered I, II, III and IV. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be in variance from commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.**

- Question No. 79

**Statements:** Some tumblers are plates

Some bottles are tumblers

All plates are spoons

**Conclusions:**

- I. Some spoons are tumblers
- II. Some spoons are plates
- III. Some bottles are plates
- IV. No bottle is a plate

**Options :**

1. Only I and II follows
2. Only III and IV follows

3. All follows
4. Only I, II and either III or IV follows
5. None of these

Answer : Only I, II and either III or IV follows

Direction:

**In each of the questions below are given some statements followed by some conclusions numbered I, II, III and IV. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be in variance from commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.**

- Question No. 80

**Statements:** All musicians are directors

All dancers are musicians

No dancer is a composer

**Conclusions:**

I. Some composers are musicians

II. No composer is dancer

III. No composer is a director

IV. No composer is a musician

**Options :**

1. Only I and III follows
2. Only II follows
3. Either I or III follows
4. Both II and III follows
5. Either I or IV and II follows

Answer : Either I or IV and II follows

Direction:

In each of the questions below are given some statements followed by some conclusions numbered I, II, III and IV. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be in variance from commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

- Question No. 81

**Statements:** All stones are gems

No gem is a plane

Some stones are rings

**Conclusions:**

I. No plane is a stone

II. Some rings are gems

III. Some planes are not rings

IV. Some rings are not planes

**Options :**

1. Only I follows
2. Only II and IV follows
3. None follows
4. Only I, II and IV follows
5. All follows

Answer : Only I, II and IV follows

Direction:

In each of the questions below are given some statements followed by some conclusions numbered I, II, III and IV. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be in variance from commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

- Question No. 82

**Statements:** No mat is a fan

Some fans are cars

All cars are shirts

**Conclusions:**

I. All mats are cars

II. All shirts are cars

III. Some shirts are fans

IV. No shirt is a mat

**Options :**

1. Only I and IV follows
2. Only II and III follows
3. Only III follows
4. None follows
5. All follows

Answer : Only III follows

Direction:

In each of the questions below are given some statements followed by some conclusions numbered I, II, III and IV. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be in variance from commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

- Question No. 83

**Statements:** All red are green

Some green are brown

All brown are blue

**Conclusion:**

I. Some blue are red

II. Some blue are green

III. Some brown are red

IV. Some brown are blue

**Options :**

1. If only conclusion I follows
2. If only conclusion I and III follows
3. If only conclusion II and IV follows
4. All I, II and III follows
5. None of these

Answer : If only conclusion II and IV follows

Direction:

**Study the information given below carefully and answer the questions that follow.**

Mona, Sona, Ritesh, Somesh, Vinay, Rahat and Shobhit are seven friends standing at different places. Ritesh is 5m to the east of Mona and 4m to the North of Sona. Somesh is 13m to the east of Mona. Shobhit is 8m to the west of Sona. Vinay is 5m to the south east of Sona and 4m east of Rahat. If Vinay goes 7 m north he will be exactly in the middle of Ritesh and Somesh .

- Question No. 84

Shobhit is in which direction and how many meters with respect to Mona?

**Options :**

1. South
2. 5m south east
3. 5m south west
4. North
5. None of these

Answer : 5m south west

Direction:

**Study the information given below carefully and answer the questions that follow.**

Mona, Sona, Ritesh, Somesh, Vinay, Rahat and Shobhit are seven friends standing at different places. Ritesh is 5m to the east of Mona and 4m to the North of Sona. Somesh is 13m to the east of Mona. Shobhit is 8m to the west of Sona. Vinay is 5m to the south east of Sona and 4m east of Rahat. If Vinay goes 9 m north he will be exactly in the middle of Ritesh and Somesh .

- Question No. 85

What is direction of Mona with respect to Vinay?

**Options :**

1. North west
2. North east
3. South east
4. South west
5. None of these

Answer : North west

Direction:

**Study the information given below carefully and answer the questions that follow.**

Mona, Sona, Ritesh, Somesh, Vinay, Rahat and Shobhit are seven friends standing at different places. Ritesh is 5m to the east of Mona and 4m to the North of Sona. Somesh is 13m to the east of Mona. Shobhit is 8m to the west of Sona. Vinay is 5m to the south east of Sona and 4m east of Rahat. If Vinay goes 9 m north he will be exactly in the middle of Ritesh and Somesh .

- Question No. 86

What is the total distance between point Ritesh and point Rahat?

**Options :**

1. 8 m
2. 7 m
3. 9 m
4. Cannot be determined

5. None of these

Answer : 9 m

Direction:

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

In a certain code language,

'College time are very awesome' means 'dt sa re to oh'

'school time are very busy' means 'ma sa re to lu'

'college and school' means 'dt dn ma'

'school time are awesome' means 'ma sa re oh'

'college life are busy' means 'dt gt re lu'

• Question No. 87

Which of the following means 'awesome' in that code language?

**Options :**

1. to

2. oh

3. lu

4. Cannot be determined

5. None of these

Answer : oh

Direction:

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

In a certain code language,

'College time are very awesome' means 'dt sa re to oh'

'school time are very busy' means 'ma sa re to lu'

'college and school' means 'dt dn ma'

'school time are awesome' means 'ma sa re oh'

'college life are busy' means 'dt gt re lu'

• Question No. 88

Code 'dn' is for which word in the given language?

**Options :**

1. and
2. awesome
3. busy
4. are
5. None of these

Answer : and

Direction:

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

In a certain code language,

'College time are very awesome' means 'dt sa re to oh'

'school time are very busy' means 'ma sa re to lu'

'college and school' means 'dt dn ma'

'school time are awesome' means 'ma sa re oh'

'college life are busy' means 'dt gt re lu'

• Question No. 89

What would be the code for 'College and school are busy and awesome'?

**Options :**



1. dt dn ma sa lu dn oh
2. dt dn to lu re dn oh
3. dt ma lu dn oh dn re
4. Either a or b
5. None of these

Answer : dt ma lu dn oh dn re

Direction:

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

In a certain code language,

'College time are very awesome' means 'dt sa re to oh'

'school time are very busy' means 'ma sa re to lu'

'college and school' means 'dt dn ma'

'school time are awesome' means 'ma sa re oh'

'college life are busy' means 'dt gt re lu'

- Question No. 90

In a certain language 'College life are busy and school time are beautiful' is coded as 'dt gt lu re pn ma dn re sa' what would be the code for 'beautiful'?

**Options :**

1. fr
2. pn
3. pa
4. Either fr or pn
5. None of these

Answer : pn

Direction:

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

In a certain code language,

'College time are very awesome' means 'dt sa re to oh'

'school time are very busy' means 'ma sa re to lu'

'college and school' means 'dt dn ma'

'school time are awesome' means 'ma sa re oh'

'college life are busy' means 'dt gt re lu'

• Question No. 91

Code 'dt re gt lu to' is for which of the following sentence in given language?

Options :

1. College life are school awesome
2. school life are very busy
3. busy school life college are
4. College life are very busy
5. None of these

Answer : College life are very busy

Direction:

**Study the information given below carefully and answer the questions that follow.**

Eight friends A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H are sitting around a circular table facing the centre, but not in the same order.

There are only two females in the group of eight members.

C sits third to the left of A and second to the right of E, who is not a male member. B is second to the right of C. D is second to the right of G, who is second to the right of A. There are three male members sitting between two female members. F is not an immediate neighbour of C.

• Question No. 92

Who is sitting on the immediate left of C?

**Options :**

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

Answer : D

Direction:

**Study the information given below carefully and answer the questions that follow.**

Eight friends A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H are sitting around a circular table facing the centre, but not in the same order.

There are only two females in the group of eight members.

C sits third to the left of A and second to the right of E, who is not a male member. B is second to the right of C. D is second to the right of G, who is second to the right of A. There are three male members sitting between two female members. F is not an immediate neighbour of C.

- Question No. 93

Which of the following pairs are immediate neighbours of F?

**Options :**

1. B and C
2. A and G
3. D and C
4. H and C
5. None of these

Answer : A and G

Direction:

**Study the information given below carefully and answer the questions that follow.**

Eight friends A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H are sitting around a circular table facing the centre, but not in the same order.

There are only two females in the group of eight members.

C sits third to the left of A and second to the right of E, who is not a male member. B is second to the right of C. D is second to the right of G, who is second to the right of A. There are three male members sitting between two female members. F is not an immediate neighbour of C.

• Question No. 94

Who is sitting opposite to H?

**Options :**

1. B
2. G
3. A
4. E
5. None of these

Answer : G

Direction:

**Study the information given below carefully and answer the questions that follow.**

Eight friends A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H are sitting around a circular table facing the centre, but not in the same order.

There are only two females in the group of eight members.

C sits third to the left of A and second to the right of E, who is not a male member. B is second to the right of C. D is second to the right of G, who is second to the right of A. There are three male members sitting between two female members. F is not an immediate neighbour of C.

• Question No. 95

What is the position of E with respect to D?

**Options :**

1. Immediate left
2. Second to left
3. Third to right

4. Immediate right

5. None of these

Answer : Immediate left

Direction:

**Study the information given below carefully and answer the questions that follow.**

Eight friends A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H are sitting around a circular table facing the centre, but not in the same order.

There are only two females in the group of eight members.

C sits third to the left of A and second to the right of E, who is not a male member. B is second to the right of C. D is second to the right of G, who is second to the right of A. There are three male members sitting between two female members. F is not an immediate neighbour of C.

• Question No. 96

If F is related to A, E is related to G then to whom H is related to?

**Options :**

1. B

2. C

3. D

4. Cannot be determined

5. None of these

Answer : C

Direction:

**Study the information given below carefully and answer the questions that follow.**

There are nine persons K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, and S live on a different floor each on a nine storey apartment but not in the same order. The ground floor is numbered 1 and topmost floor is numbered nine. S lives on an odd numbered floor above the floor numbered 5. There are two persons living between S and N. M lives on an odd number floor but not immediate below or immediate above the floor of N.

L lives on ground floor. There is one person living between the floor of S and the floor on which O lives. P lives below N. the number of persons living between N and P is equal to the number of persons live between N and Q. R

does not live on an even numbered floor. K lives on even numbered floor but above on the 2<sup>nd</sup> floor.

• Question No. 97

How many floors are there in between the floor on which R lives and on which M lives?

**Options :**

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

Answer : Five

Direction:

**Study the information given below carefully and answer the questions that follow.**

There are nine persons K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, and S live on a different floor each on a nine storey apartment but not in the same order. The ground floor is numbered 1 and topmost floor is numbered nine. S lives on an odd numbered floor above the floor numbered 5. There are two persons living between S and N. M lives on an odd number floor but not immediate below or immediate above the floor of N.

L lives on ground floor. There is one person living between the floor of S and the floor on which O lives. P lives below N. the number of persons living between N and P is equal to the number of persons live between N and Q. R does not live on an even numbered floor. K lives on even numbered floor but above on the 2<sup>nd</sup> floor.

• Question No. 98

Q, lives on which floor?

**Options :**

1. 7th
2. 5th
3. 6th

- 4. 4th
- 5. None of these

Answer : 6th

Direction:

**Study the information given below carefully and answer the questions that follow.**

There are nine persons K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, and S live on a different floor each on a nine storey apartment but not in the same order. The ground floor is numbered 1 and topmost floor is numbered nine. S lives on an odd numbered floor above the floor numbered 5. There are two persons living between S and N. M lives on an odd number floor but not immediate below or immediate above the floor of N.

L lives on ground floor. There is one person living between the floor of S and the floor on which O lives. P lives below N. the number of persons living between N and P is equal to the number of persons live between N and Q. R does not live on an even numbered floor. K lives on even numbered floor but above on the 2<sup>nd</sup> floor.

- Question No. 99

If M is related to L, K is related to P, in the same way to whom is Q related to?

**Options :**

- 1. S
- 2. O
- 3. N
- 4. R
- 5. None of these

Answer : N

Direction:

**Study the information given below carefully and answer the questions that follow.**

There are nine persons K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, and S live on a different floor each on a nine storey apartment but not in the same order. The ground floor is numbered 1 and topmost floor is numbered nine. S lives on an odd numbered floor above the floor numbered 5. There are two persons living between S and N. M lives on an odd number floor but not immediate below or immediate above the floor of N.

L lives on ground floor. There is one person living between the floor of S and the floor on which O lives. P lives below N. the number of persons living between N and P is equal to the number of persons live between N and Q. R does not live on an even numbered floor. K lives on even numbered floor but above on the 2<sup>nd</sup> floor.

- Question No. 100

How many floors are there above the floor on which N lives?

**Options :**

1. Three
2. None
3. Four
4. Five
5. None of these

Answer : Five

[Attempt Mock Test Now](#)

All ixamBee Mock Test are FREE @ [www.ixamBee.com](http://www.ixamBee.com)

Prepare 50% Faster