

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 1), 2) and 3) and 4). 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 5) as the answer.

• Question No. 1

After a lengthy heated argument, the official left the meeting **on a huff**.

Options :

1. Over a huff
2. In a huff
3. At a huff
4. With a huff
5. No correction required

Answer : In a huff

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 1), 2) and 3) and 4). 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 5) as the answer.

• Question No. 2

The audience instantly **broke in** as soon as the comedian started cracking jokes.

Options :

1. Break in
2. Broke on
3. Broke up
4. Break down
5. No correction required

Answer : Broke up

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 1), 2) and 3) and 4). 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 5) as the answer.

- Question No. 3

Shweta just **cut in** when the teacher was busy demonstrating a very important topic through a practical.

**Options :**

1. Cut off
2. Cut on
3. Cut over
4. Cut aside
5. No correction required

Answer : No correction 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 1), 2) and 3) and 4). 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 5) as the answer.

- Question No. 4

The couple which was together for almost 10 years decided to get a divorce, as they could not **put up on** each other anymore.

**Options :**

1. Put over on
2. Put out with
3. Put along with
4. Put up with
5. No correction required

Answer : Put up with

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 1), 2) and 3) and 4). 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 5) as the answer.

- Question No. 5

Due to constant illness, Reshma decided to **put out** her important meeting in Delhi.

**Options :**

1. Put off
2. Put in
3. Put of
4. Put along
5. No correction required

Answer : Put off

Direction:

In the following question, a sentence is given with a blank to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Some alternatives are suggested for the question. Choose the correct alternative out of those given and indicate it by selecting the appropriate option.

- Question No. 6

Civil Aviation ministry is \_\_\_\_\_ the airlines and playing a role of transmitter of passenger grievances to their respective airlines.

**Options :**

1. issuing
2. discriminating
3. penalizing
4. implementing
5. None of these

Answer : penalizing

Direction:

**In the following sentences, given blanks are to be filled with the appropriate words. Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative and mark your answer:**

- Question No. 7

Some of the most interesting and striking features of scattering experiments are constituted by \_\_\_\_\_ phenomenon.

**Options :**

1. Bunching
2. Resonating
3. Enduring
4. Contemplating
5. None of these

Answer : Resonating

Direction:

**In the following sentences, given blanks are to be filled with the appropriate words. Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative and mark your answer:**

- Question No. 8

Stop \_\_\_\_\_ is a call for information not to cooperate with law enforcements.

**Options :**

1. badgering
2. snitching
3. protruding
4. impairing
5. None of these

Answer : snitching

Direction:

In the following sentences, given blanks are to be filled with the appropriate words. Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative and mark your answer:

- Question No. 9

\_\_\_\_\_ by the constitution, is one of the flaws of the constitution.

**Options :**

1. Douching
2. deprecating
3. Abiding
4. Restoring
5. None of these

Answer : Abiding

Direction:

In the following sentences, given blanks are to be filled with the appropriate words. Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative and mark your answer:

- Question No. 10

The lawyer was \_\_\_\_\_ the witness by asking insulting questions in an attempt to seek an emotional response.

**Options :**

1. antagonizing
2. withdrawing
3. collaborating
4. emphasizing
5. None of these

Answer : antagonizing

Direction:

Given below are six sentences (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) and (F).

Answer the following questions after rearranging the following sentences into a coherent paragraph.

- (A)The result of these tectonic plates crumpling is huge slabs or rock being pushed up into the air.
- (B)The Earth's crust is made up of multiple tectonic plates that still move today as a result of geologic activity below the surface.
- (C)That means the Himalayas continue to grow even today!
- (D)For example, the tectonic plates that lie underneath India and Asia crashed into each other over 25 million years ago resulted in formation of The Himalayas and they're still pushing against each other.
- (E)When two tectonic plates converge, their edges can crumple kind of like an aluminium can does when you crush it.
- (F)Those huge slabs or rocks are called Mountains.

• Question No. 11

What could be the first sentence after rearrangement?

Options :

- 1. D
- 2. A
- 3. F
- 4. C
- 5. B

Answer : B

Direction:

**Given below are six sentences (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) and (F).Answer the following questions after rearranging the following sentences into a coherent paragraph.**

- (A)The result of these tectonic plates crumpling is huge slabs or rock being pushed up into the air.
- (B)The Earth's crust is made up of multiple tectonic plates that still move today as a result of geologic activity below the surface.
- (C)That means the Himalayas continue to grow even today!

(D)For example, the tectonic plates that lie underneath India and Asia crashed into each other over 25 million years ago resulted in formation of The Himalayas and they're still pushing against each other.

(E)When two tectonic plates converge, their edges can crumple kind of like an aluminium can does when you crush it.

(F)Those huge slabs or rocks are called Mountains.

• Question No. 12

What could be the fourth sentence after rearrangement?

Options :

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

Answer : F

Direction:

Given below are six sentences (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) and (F).Answer the following questions after rearranging the following sentences into a coherent paragraph.

(A)The result of these tectonic plates crumpling is huge slabs or rock being pushed up into the air.

(B)The Earth's crust is made up of multiple tectonic plates that still move today as a result of geologic activity below the surface.

(C)That means the Himalayas continue to grow even today!

(D)For example, the tectonic plates that lie underneath India and Asia crashed into each other over 25 million years ago resulted in formation of The Himalayas and they're still pushing against each other.

(E)When two tectonic plates converge, their edges can crumple kind of like an aluminium can does when you crush it.

(F)Those huge slabs or rocks are called Mountains.

• Question No. 13

What could be the third sentence after rearrangement?

**Options :**

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

Answer : A

Direction:

**Given below are six sentences (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) and (F). Answer the following questions after rearranging the following sentences into a coherent paragraph.**

- (A) The result of these tectonic plates crumpling is huge slabs or rock being pushed up into the air.
- (B) The Earth's crust is made up of multiple tectonic plates that still move today as a result of geologic activity below the surface.
- (C) That means the Himalayas continue to grow even today!
- (D) For example, the tectonic plates that lie underneath India and Asia crashed into each other over 25 million years ago resulted in formation of The Himalayas and they're still pushing against each other.
- (E) When two tectonic plates converge, their edges can crumple kind of like an aluminium can does when you crush it.
- (F) Those huge slabs or rocks are called Mountains.

• Question No. 14

What could be the last sentence after rearrangement?

**Options :**



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

Answer : C

Direction:

**Given below are six sentences (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) and (F). Answer the following questions after rearranging the following sentences into a coherent paragraph.**

(A) The result of these tectonic plates crumpling is huge slabs or rock being pushed up into the air.

(B) The Earth's crust is made up of multiple tectonic plates that still move today as a result of geologic activity below the surface.

(C) That means the Himalayas continue to grow even today!

(D) For example, the tectonic plates that lie underneath India and Asia crashed into each other over 25 million years ago resulted in formation of The Himalayas and they're still pushing against each other.

(E) When two tectonic plates converge, their edges can crumple kind of like an aluminium can does when you crush it.

(F) Those huge slabs or rocks are called Mountains.

- Question No. 15

What could be the fifth sentence after rearrangement?

**Options :**

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

Answer : D

Direction:

**In each of the following questions, a word has been used in sentences in THREE different ways. Choose the option corresponding to the sentences in which the usage of the word is CORRECT or APPROPRIATE.**

• Question No. 16

DIRE

I. If we dire at numbers really connected with Rafale deal, they are not its price but are of a timeline that we keep ignoring.

II. While the Indian side may lay a lot of store by dire, sentimental evocations of a shared past are unlikely to move China.

III. The dire requirement of the hour is to bridge the gap separating the supply and demand of the skilled workforce in the country.

**Options :**

1. Only II
2. Both I & III
3. Both II & III
4. Only III
5. None of these

Answer : Only III

Direction:

**In each of the following questions, a word has been used in sentences in THREE different ways. Choose the option corresponding to the sentences in which the usage of the word is CORRECT or APPROPRIATE.**

• Question No. 17

IMPEACH

I) The government is very impeach and promoting entrepreneurship, but the culture of institutions and scientists to be entrepreneurial will take time.

II) He took an active part in the attempt to impeach President Johnson.

III) The councillors, who are nominated and dismissed by the high commissioner, are responsible to the chamber, which may impeach them before a special tribunal for any illegal act or neglect of duty.

**Options :**

1. Only II
2. Both II & III
3. Both I & III
4. Both I & II
5. None of these

Answer : Both II & III

Direction:

**In each of the following questions, a word has been used in sentences in THREE different ways. Choose the option corresponding to the sentences in which the usage of the word is CORRECT or APPROPRIATE.**

- Question No. 18

CLEAVE

I) Though Angiosperms become dominant in all known plant-bearing Upper Cretaceous deposits, their cleave even earlier.

II) He saw Jilian's blow cleave the Traveler apart the moment he materialized down the hall.

III) They also cleave more interested in the food they eat.

**Options :**

1. Only I
2. Only II
3. Only III
4. Both II & III
5. None of these

Answer : Only II

Direction:

The given question has a statement with two highlighted words/ phrases. Choose the most appropriate option from the given alternatives which can help replace the highlighted words to make the statement grammatically and logically correct. If the given sentence is correct as it is, mark 'no correction required' as the answer.

- Question No. 19

The former minister is **purportedly** the target of a State committee inquiry for allegedly remaining **aloof** from the party's 2021 Assembly election campaign.

Options :

1. purposeful, alone
2. pursued, aware
3. permanently, allure
4. presumed, alarm
5. No improvement required

Answer : No improvement required

Direction:

The given question has a statement with two highlighted words/ phrases. Choose the most appropriate option from the given alternatives which can help replace the highlighted words to make the statement grammatically and logically correct. If the given sentence is correct as it is, mark 'no correction required' as the answer.

- Question No. 20

A statement **assured** by the office of Health Minister said that talks would be **propagate** with the postgraduate medicos on Tuesday.

Options :

1. insure, appropriated
2. issued, held
3. assumed, helped
4. include, conducted
5. No improvement required

Answer : issued, held

Direction:

**Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below them. Certain words/phrases have been printed in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.**

The monsoon season is here. If the past few years are anything to go by, the country will have to brace for costly environmental disasters. The impact of climate change are no longer risks that exist in the distant future. A recent HSBC Global Research report found India to be the most **vulnerable** of the 67 countries assessed for their vulnerability to and preparedness for climate change risks. The need to address these challenges is more urgent than ever.

India is making big efforts in that direction. But more needs to be done. A climate-resilient economy cannot be a priority only for the government. Companies, regulators, banks and financial institutions need to be part of the effort. The government aims to source 175 GW of power from renewables by 2022 and for nearly 57 per cent of total electricity capacity to come from non-fossil fuels by 2027. All of this will require billions of dollars worth of investments.

It has been estimated that approximately \$100 trillion of additional investment will be required between 2016 and 2030 to sync the imperatives of global development with that of addressing the challenge of climate change. Financing clean energy infrastructure, sustainable transport, energy efficiency and waste management are among the key imperatives today. Growth and diversification of the market remain key targets.

Banks and financial institutions are key intermediaries between investors who are keen to put more of their cash into low-carbon, sustainable projects and those requiring capital. Globally, green finance is gaining prominence as a medium to raise funds for environment-friendly and climate-resilient projects. The appetite for green investment opportunities is growing with European and US investors, in particular, committed to increasing their climate-related holdings.

In India the concept of green financing is **nascent**. Take the green bond market. Green bond issuance in India rose sharply last year — to more than \$4 billion from \$1.3 billion in 2016, according to data provider Dealogic. While this is a welcome development, it is just a drop in the ocean against India's climate change-related investment needs.

Measures to encourage green-bonds could help raise finances needed to "green" India's economy. These could include steps to reduce some of the regulatory constraints that currently **hamper** international investments as well as local pools of capital. There is scope for guidelines asking provident funds, pension funds and insurance companies to invest a portion of their assets under management in green bonds. The government could offer tax incentives to encourage mutual fund and other onshore investors to invest in local green bonds. Currently, there is

no incentive for onshore investors to buy labelled green bonds or make green investments. India could also look at issuing a sovereign green bond, like France did to great effect last year. This would help push climate-change considerations into the limelight and provide a welcome market benchmark. Diversifying the green bond market beyond project finance assets into corporate loans, and working more with mid-sized companies (mid-cap market), will go a long way towards building up the green financing ecosystem. Allowing banks to claim “priority sector benefits” on their green investments would also help.

Knowledge sharing across regions and institutions is critical to ensure that initiatives that are successful in one location get replicated **expeditiously**. Steps such as these could help India to draw in more of foreign capital — this would be especially welcome given that global investors are increasingly factoring climate change into their assessments of a country’s overall economic performance. Amid all the issues that concern us — poverty, education, employment, health — it is easy to forget that global warming is one of the most critical challenges we face. We need to do a lot more and a lot sooner or risk an environmental crisis.

- Question No. 21

**Stringent steps need to be taken really soon,else we could face a major environmental crisis.**

According to the passage,this statement is-

**Options :**

1. Definitely True
2. Probably True
3. Definitely False
4. Probably False
5. Can not be determined

Answer : Definitely True

Direction:

**Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below them. Certain words/phrases have been printed in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.**

The monsoon season is here. If the past few years are anything to go by, the country will have to brace for costly environmental disasters. The impact of climate change are no longer risks that exist in the distant future. A recent HSBC Global Research report found India to be the most **vulnerable** of the 67 countries assessed for their vulnerability to and preparedness for climate change risks. The need to address these challenges is more urgent

than ever.

India is making big efforts in that direction. But more needs to be done. A climate-resilient economy cannot be a priority only for the government. Companies, regulators, banks and financial institutions need to be part of the effort. The government aims to source 175 GW of power from renewables by 2022 and for nearly 57 per cent of total electricity capacity to come from non-fossil fuels by 2027. All of this will require billions of dollars worth of investments.

It has been estimated that approximately \$100 trillion of additional investment will be required between 2016 and 2030 to sync the imperatives of global development with that of addressing the challenge of climate change. Financing clean energy infrastructure, sustainable transport, energy efficiency and waste management are among the key imperatives today. Growth and diversification of the market remain key targets.

Banks and financial institutions are key intermediaries between investors who are keen to put more of their cash into low-carbon, sustainable projects and those requiring capital. Globally, green finance is gaining prominence as a medium to raise funds for environment-friendly and climate-resilient projects. The appetite for green investment opportunities is growing with European and US investors, in particular, committed to increasing their climate-related holdings.

In India the concept of green financing is **nascent**. Take the green bond market. Green bond issuance in India rose sharply last year — to more than \$4 billion from \$1.3 billion in 2016, according to data provider Dealogic. While this is a welcome development, it is just a drop in the ocean against India's climate change-related investment needs.

Measures to encourage green-bonds could help raise finances needed to "green" India's economy. These could include steps to reduce some of the regulatory constraints that currently **hamper** international investments as well as local pools of capital. There is scope for guidelines asking provident funds, pension funds and insurance companies to invest a portion of their assets under management in green bonds. The government could offer tax incentives to encourage mutual fund and other onshore investors to invest in local green bonds. Currently, there is no incentive for onshore investors to buy labelled green bonds or make green investments. India could also look at issuing a sovereign green bond, like France did to great effect last year. This would help push climate-change considerations into the limelight and provide a welcome market benchmark. Diversifying the green bond market beyond project finance assets into corporate loans, and working more with mid-sized companies (mid-cap market), will go a long way towards building up the green financing ecosystem. Allowing banks to claim "priority sector benefits" on their green investments would also help.

Knowledge sharing across regions and institutions is critical to ensure that initiatives that are successful in one location get replicated **expeditiously**. Steps such as these could help India to draw in more of foreign capital — this would be especially welcome given that global investors are increasingly factoring climate change into their assessments of a country's overall economic performance. Amid all the issues that concern us — poverty, education, employment, health — it is easy to forget that global warming is one of the most critical challenges we face. We need to do a lot more and a lot sooner or risk an environmental crisis.

- Question No. 22

What should be done to make sure that successful initiatives be carried forward promptly in other places?

**Options :**

1. Information and knowledge should be kept private and not revealed anywhere.
2. Useful guidelines should be adopted.
3. Information and knowledge should be shared across various regions.
4. Both 1 and 3
5. All 1,2 and 3

Answer : Information and knowledge should be shared across various regions.

Direction:

**Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below them. Certain words/phrases have been printed in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.**

The monsoon season is here. If the past few years are anything to go by, the country will have to brace for costly environmental disasters. The impact of climate change are no longer risks that exist in the distant future. A recent HSBC Global Research report found India to be the most **vulnerable** of the 67 countries assessed for their vulnerability to and preparedness for climate change risks. The need to address these challenges is more urgent than ever.

India is making big efforts in that direction. But more needs to be done. A climate-resilient economy cannot be a priority only for the government. Companies, regulators, banks and financial institutions need to be part of the effort. The government aims to source 175 GW of power from renewables by 2022 and for nearly 57 per cent of total electricity capacity to come from non-fossil fuels by 2027. All of this will require billions of dollars worth of investments.



It has been estimated that approximately \$100 trillion of additional investment will be required between 2016 and 2030 to sync the imperatives of global development with that of addressing the challenge of climate change. Financing clean energy infrastructure, sustainable transport, energy efficiency and waste management are among the key imperatives today. Growth and diversification of the market remain key targets.

Banks and financial institutions are key intermediaries between investors who are keen to put more of their cash into low-carbon, sustainable projects and those requiring capital. Globally, green finance is gaining prominence as a medium to raise funds for environment-friendly and climate-resilient projects. The appetite for green investment opportunities is growing with European and US investors, in particular, committed to increasing their climate-related holdings.

In India the concept of green financing is **nascent**. Take the green bond market. Green bond issuance in India rose sharply last year — to more than \$4 billion from \$1.3 billion in 2016, according to data provider Dealogic. While this is a welcome development, it is just a drop in the ocean against India's climate change-related investment needs.

Measures to encourage green-bonds could help raise finances needed to “green” India's economy. These could include steps to reduce some of the regulatory constraints that currently **hamper** international investments as well as local pools of capital. There is scope for guidelines asking provident funds, pension funds and insurance companies to invest a portion of their assets under management in green bonds. The government could offer tax incentives to encourage mutual fund and other onshore investors to invest in local green bonds. Currently, there is no incentive for onshore investors to buy labelled green bonds or make green investments. India could also look at issuing a sovereign green bond, like France did to great effect last year. This would help push climate-change considerations into the limelight and provide a welcome market benchmark. Diversifying the green bond market beyond project finance assets into corporate loans, and working more with mid-sized companies (mid-cap market), will go a long way towards building up the green financing ecosystem. Allowing banks to claim “priority sector benefits” on their green investments would also help.

Knowledge sharing across regions and institutions is critical to ensure that initiatives that are successful in one location get replicated **expeditiously**. Steps such as these could help India to draw in more of foreign capital — this would be especially welcome given that global investors are increasingly factoring climate change into their assessments of a country's overall economic performance. Amid all the issues that concern us — poverty, education, employment, health — it is easy to forget that global warming is one of the most critical challenges we face. We need to do a lot more and a lot sooner or risk an environmental crisis.

- Question No. 23

What according to the author will divert some attention to climate-change considerations on a larger scale?

**Options :**

1. Educating people regarding green India campaign.
2. Spreading awareness among the citizens regarding environment preservation.
3. By issuing a sovereign green bond.
4. All of the above
5. None of the above

Answer : By issuing a sovereign green bond.

Direction:

**Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below them. Certain words/phrases have been printed in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.**

The monsoon season is here. If the past few years are anything to go by, the country will have to brace for costly environmental disasters. The impact of climate change are no longer risks that exist in the distant future. A recent HSBC Global Research report found India to be the most **vulnerable** of the 67 countries assessed for their vulnerability to and preparedness for climate change risks. The need to address these challenges is more urgent than ever.

India is making big efforts in that direction. But more needs to be done. A climate-resilient economy cannot be a priority only for the government. Companies, regulators, banks and financial institutions need to be part of the effort. The government aims to source 175 GW of power from renewables by 2022 and for nearly 57 per cent of total electricity capacity to come from non-fossil fuels by 2027. All of this will require billions of dollars worth of investments.

It has been estimated that approximately \$100 trillion of additional investment will be required between 2016 and 2030 to sync the imperatives of global development with that of addressing the challenge of climate change.

Financing clean energy infrastructure, sustainable transport, energy efficiency and waste management are among the key imperatives today. Growth and diversification of the market remain key targets.

Banks and financial institutions are key intermediaries between investors who are keen to put more of their cash into low-carbon, sustainable projects and those requiring capital. Globally, green finance is gaining prominence as a

medium to raise funds for environment-friendly and climate-resilient projects. The appetite for green investment opportunities is growing with European and US investors, in particular, committed to increasing their climate-related holdings.

In India the concept of green financing is **nascent**. Take the green bond market. Green bond issuance in India rose sharply last year — to more than \$4 billion from \$1.3 billion in 2016, according to data provider Dealogic. While this is a welcome development, it is just a drop in the ocean against India’s climate change-related investment needs.

Measures to encourage green-bonds could help raise finances needed to “green” India’s economy. These could include steps to reduce some of the regulatory constraints that currently **hamper** international investments as well as local pools of capital. There is scope for guidelines asking provident funds, pension funds and insurance companies to invest a portion of their assets under management in green bonds. The government could offer tax incentives to encourage mutual fund and other onshore investors to invest in local green bonds. Currently, there is no incentive for onshore investors to buy labelled green bonds or make green investments. India could also look at issuing a sovereign green bond, like France did to great effect last year. This would help push climate-change considerations into the limelight and provide a welcome market benchmark. Diversifying the green bond market beyond project finance assets into corporate loans, and working more with mid-sized companies (mid-cap market), will go a long way towards building up the green financing ecosystem. Allowing banks to claim “priority sector benefits” on their green investments would also help.

Knowledge sharing across regions and institutions is critical to ensure that initiatives that are successful in one location get replicated **expeditiously**. Steps such as these could help India to draw in more of foreign capital — this would be especially welcome given that global investors are increasingly factoring climate change into their assessments of a country’s overall economic performance. Amid all the issues that concern us — poverty, education, employment, health — it is easy to forget that global warming is one of the most critical challenges we face. We need to do a lot more and a lot sooner or risk an environmental crisis.

- Question No. 24

Which of the following words is the most opposite in meaning to the word **expeditiously** as used in the passage?

**Options :**

1. Slowly
2. Hastily

3. Swiftly
4. Ardently
5. Arduous

Answer : Slowly

Direction:

**Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below them. Certain words/phrases have been printed in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.**

The monsoon season is here. If the past few years are anything to go by, the country will have to brace for costly environmental disasters. The impact of climate change are no longer risks that exist in the distant future. A recent HSBC Global Research report found India to be the most **vulnerable** of the 67 countries assessed for their vulnerability to and preparedness for climate change **risks**. The need to address these challenges is more urgent than ever.

India is making big efforts in that direction. But more needs to be done. A climate-resilient economy cannot be a priority only for the government. Companies, regulators, banks and financial institutions need to be part of the effort. The government aims to source 175 GW of power from renewables by 2022 and for nearly 57 per cent of total electricity capacity to come from non-fossil fuels by 2027. All of this will require billions of dollars worth of investments.

It has been estimated that approximately \$100 trillion of additional investment will be required between 2016 and 2030 to sync the imperatives of global development with that of addressing the challenge of climate change.

Financing clean energy infrastructure, sustainable transport, energy efficiency and waste management are among the key imperatives today. Growth and diversification of the market remain key targets.

Banks and financial institutions are key intermediaries between investors who are keen to put more of their cash into low-carbon, sustainable projects and those requiring capital. Globally, green finance is gaining prominence as a medium to raise funds for environment-friendly and climate-resilient projects. The appetite for green investment opportunities is growing with European and US investors, in particular, committed to increasing their climate-related holdings.

In India the concept of green financing is **nascent**. Take the green bond market. Green bond issuance in India rose sharply last year — to more than \$4 billion from \$1.3 billion in 2016, according to data provider Dealogic. While this is a welcome development, it is just a drop in the ocean against India's climate change-related investment needs.

Measures to encourage green-bonds could help raise finances needed to “green” India’s economy. These could include steps to reduce some of the regulatory constraints that currently **hamper** international investments as well as local pools of capital. There is scope for guidelines asking provident funds, pension funds and insurance companies to invest a portion of their assets under management in green bonds. The government could offer tax incentives to encourage mutual fund and other onshore investors to invest in local green bonds. Currently, there is no incentive for onshore investors to buy labelled green bonds or make green investments. India could also look at issuing a sovereign green bond, like France did to great effect last year. This would help push climate-change considerations into the limelight and provide a welcome market benchmark. Diversifying the green bond market beyond project finance assets into corporate loans, and working more with mid-sized companies (mid-cap market), will go a long way towards building up the green financing ecosystem. Allowing banks to claim “priority sector benefits” on their green investments would also help.

Knowledge sharing across regions and institutions is critical to ensure that initiatives that are successful in one location get replicated **expeditiously**. Steps such as these could help India to draw in more of foreign capital — this would be especially welcome given that global investors are increasingly factoring climate change into their assessments of a country’s overall economic performance. Amid all the issues that concern us — poverty, education, employment, health — it is easy to forget that global warming is one of the most critical challenges we face. We need to do a lot more and a lot sooner or risk an environmental crisis.

• Question No. 25

Which of the following words is most similar in meaning to the word **nascent** as used in the passage?

**Options :**

1. Shrinking
2. Withering
3. Expiring
4. Fledgling
5. Settled

Answer : Fledgling

Direction:

**Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below them. Certain words/phrases have been printed in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.**

The monsoon season is here. If the past few years are anything to go by, the country will have to brace for costly environmental disasters. The impact of climate change are no longer risks that exist in the distant future. A recent HSBC Global Research report found India to be the most **vulnerable** of the 67 countries assessed for their vulnerability to and preparedness for climate change risks. The need to address these challenges is more urgent than ever.

India is making big efforts in that direction. But more needs to be done. A climate-resilient economy cannot be a priority only for the government. Companies, regulators, banks and financial institutions need to be part of the effort. The government aims to source 175 GW of power from renewables by 2022 and for nearly 57 per cent of total electricity capacity to come from non-fossil fuels by 2027. All of this will require billions of dollars worth of investments.

It has been estimated that approximately \$100 trillion of additional investment will be required between 2016 and 2030 to sync the imperatives of global development with that of addressing the challenge of climate change. Financing clean energy infrastructure, sustainable transport, energy efficiency and waste management are among the key imperatives today. Growth and diversification of the market remain key targets.

Banks and financial institutions are key intermediaries between investors who are keen to put more of their cash into low-carbon, sustainable projects and those requiring capital. Globally, green finance is gaining prominence as a medium to raise funds for environment-friendly and climate-resilient projects. The appetite for green investment opportunities is growing with European and US investors, in particular, committed to increasing their climate-related holdings.

In India the concept of green financing is **nascent**. Take the green bond market. Green bond issuance in India rose sharply last year — to more than \$4 billion from \$1.3 billion in 2016, according to data provider Dealogic. While this is a welcome development, it is just a drop in the ocean against India's climate change-related investment needs.

Measures to encourage green-bonds could help raise finances needed to "green" India's economy. These could include steps to reduce some of the regulatory constraints that currently **hamper** international investments as well as local pools of capital. There is scope for guidelines asking provident funds, pension funds and insurance companies to invest a portion of their assets under management in green bonds. The government could offer tax incentives to encourage mutual fund and other onshore investors to invest in local green bonds. Currently, there is no incentive for onshore investors to buy labelled green bonds or make green investments. India could also look at issuing a sovereign green bond, like France did to great effect last year. This would help push climate-change considerations into the limelight and provide a welcome market benchmark. Diversifying the green bond market

beyond project finance assets into corporate loans, and working more with mid-sized companies (mid-cap market), will go a long way towards building up the green financing ecosystem. Allowing banks to claim “priority sector benefits” on their green investments would also help.

Knowledge sharing across regions and institutions is critical to ensure that initiatives that are successful in one location get replicated **expeditiously**. Steps such as these could help India to draw in more of foreign capital — this would be especially welcome given that global investors are increasingly factoring climate change into their assessments of a country’s overall economic performance. Amid all the issues that concern us — poverty, education, employment, health — it is easy to forget that global warming is one of the most critical challenges we face. We need to do a lot more and a lot sooner or risk an environmental crisis.

• Question No. 26

In which of the following ways could encouraging green bonds help India's economy?

Options :

1. It could help in adopting some measures to green India's economy.
2. It could help in raising some capital that is needed to green India's economy.
3. It could help in laying down some rules which may further help in improving India's economy.
4. Both 1 and 3
5. None of these

Answer : It could help in raising some capital that is needed to green India's economy.

Direction:

**Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below them. Certain words/phrases have been printed in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.**

The monsoon season is here. If the past few years are anything to go by, the country will have to brace for costly environmental disasters. The impact of climate change are no longer risks that exist in the distant future. A recent HSBC Global Research report found India to be the most **vulnerable** of the 67 countries assessed for their vulnerability to and preparedness for climate change risks. The need to address these challenges is more urgent than ever.

India is making big efforts in that direction. But more needs to be done. A climate-resilient economy cannot be a priority only for the government. Companies, regulators, banks and financial institutions need to be part of the

effort. The government aims to source 175 GW of power from renewables by 2022 and for nearly 57 per cent of total electricity capacity to come from non-fossil fuels by 2027. All of this will require billions of dollars worth of investments.

It has been estimated that approximately \$100 trillion of additional investment will be required between 2016 and 2030 to sync the imperatives of global development with that of addressing the challenge of climate change. Financing clean energy infrastructure, sustainable transport, energy efficiency and waste management are among the key imperatives today. Growth and diversification of the market remain key targets.

Banks and financial institutions are key intermediaries between investors who are keen to put more of their cash into low-carbon, sustainable projects and those requiring capital. Globally, green finance is gaining prominence as a medium to raise funds for environment-friendly and climate-resilient projects. The appetite for green investment opportunities is growing with European and US investors, in particular, committed to increasing their climate-related holdings.

In India the concept of green financing is **nascent**. Take the green bond market. Green bond issuance in India rose sharply last year — to more than \$4 billion from \$1.3 billion in 2016, according to data provider Dealogic. While this is a welcome development, it is just a drop in the ocean against India's climate change-related investment needs.

Measures to encourage green-bonds could help raise finances needed to "green" India's economy. These could include steps to reduce some of the regulatory constraints that currently **hamper** international investments as well as local pools of capital. There is scope for guidelines asking provident funds, pension funds and insurance companies to invest a portion of their assets under management in green bonds. The government could offer tax incentives to encourage mutual fund and other onshore investors to invest in local green bonds. Currently, there is no incentive for onshore investors to buy labelled green bonds or make green investments. India could also look at issuing a sovereign green bond, like France did to great effect last year. This would help push climate-change considerations into the limelight and provide a welcome market benchmark. Diversifying the green bond market beyond project finance assets into corporate loans, and working more with mid-sized companies (mid-cap market), will go a long way towards building up the green financing ecosystem. Allowing banks to claim "priority sector benefits" on their green investments would also help.

Knowledge sharing across regions and institutions is critical to ensure that initiatives that are successful in one location get replicated **expeditiously**. Steps such as these could help India to draw in more of foreign capital — this would be especially welcome given that global investors are increasingly factoring climate change into their assessments of a country's overall economic performance. Amid all the issues that concern us — poverty, education,



employment, health — it is easy to forget that global warming is one of the most critical challenges we face. We need to do a lot more and a lot sooner or risk an environmental crisis.

• Question No. 27

Which of the following words is the most opposite in meaning to the word **hamper** as used in the passage?

**Options :**

1. Impede
2. Restrict
3. Aid
4. Obstruct
5. Discourage

Answer : Aid

Direction:

**Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below them. Certain words/phrases have been printed in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.**

The monsoon season is here. If the past few years are anything to go by, the country will have to brace for costly environmental disasters. The impact of climate change are no longer risks that exist in the distant future. A recent HSBC Global Research report found India to be the most **vulnerable** of the 67 countries assessed for their vulnerability to and preparedness for climate change risks. The need to address these challenges is more urgent than ever.

India is making big efforts in that direction. But more needs to be done. A climate-resilient economy cannot be a priority only for the government. Companies, regulators, banks and financial institutions need to be part of the effort. The government aims to source 175 GW of power from renewables by 2022 and for nearly 57 per cent of total electricity capacity to come from non-fossil fuels by 2027. All of this will require billions of dollars worth of investments.

It has been estimated that approximately \$100 trillion of additional investment will be required between 2016 and 2030 to sync the imperatives of global development with that of addressing the challenge of climate change.

Financing clean energy infrastructure, sustainable transport, energy efficiency and waste management are among the key imperatives today. Growth and diversification of the market remain key targets.

Banks and financial institutions are key intermediaries between investors who are keen to put more of their cash into low-carbon, sustainable projects and those requiring capital. Globally, green finance is gaining prominence as a medium to raise funds for environment-friendly and climate-resilient projects. The appetite for green investment opportunities is growing with European and US investors, in particular, committed to increasing their climate-related holdings.

In India the concept of green financing is **nascent**. Take the green bond market. Green bond issuance in India rose sharply last year — to more than \$4 billion from \$1.3 billion in 2016, according to data provider Dealogic. While this is a welcome development, it is just a drop in the ocean against India’s climate change-related investment needs.

Measures to encourage green-bonds could help raise finances needed to “green” India’s economy. These could include steps to reduce some of the regulatory constraints that currently **hamper** international investments as well as local pools of capital. There is scope for guidelines asking provident funds, pension funds and insurance companies to invest a portion of their assets under management in green bonds. The government could offer tax incentives to encourage mutual fund and other onshore investors to invest in local green bonds. Currently, there is no incentive for onshore investors to buy labelled green bonds or make green investments. India could also look at issuing a sovereign green bond, like France did to great effect last year. This would help push climate-change considerations into the limelight and provide a welcome market benchmark. Diversifying the green bond market beyond project finance assets into corporate loans, and working more with mid-sized companies (mid-cap market), will go a long way towards building up the green financing ecosystem. Allowing banks to claim “priority sector benefits” on their green investments would also help.

Knowledge sharing across regions and institutions is critical to ensure that initiatives that are successful in one location get replicated **expeditiously**. Steps such as these could help India to draw in more of foreign capital — this would be especially welcome given that global investors are increasingly factoring climate change into their assessments of a country’s overall economic performance. Amid all the issues that concern us — poverty, education, employment, health — it is easy to forget that global warming is one of the most critical challenges we face. We need to do a lot more and a lot sooner or risk an environmental crisis.

- Question No. 28

Which of the following words seems to be the most similar in meaning to the word -**vulnerable** as used in the passage?

**Options :**

1. Protected
2. Secure
3. Strong
4. Sensitive
5. Closed

Answer : Sensitive

Direction:

**Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below them. Certain words/phrases have been printed in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.**

The monsoon season is here. If the past few years are anything to go by, the country will have to brace for costly environmental disasters. The impact of climate change are no longer risks that exist in the distant future. A recent HSBC Global Research report found India to be the most **vulnerable** of the 67 countries assessed for their vulnerability to and preparedness for climate change risks. **The need to address these challenges is more urgent than ever.**

India is making big efforts in that direction. But more needs to be done. A climate-resilient economy cannot be a priority only for the government. Companies, regulators, banks and financial institutions need to be part of the effort. The government aims to source 175 GW of power from renewables by 2022 and for nearly 57 per cent of total electricity capacity to come from non-fossil fuels by 2027. All of this will require billions of dollars worth of investments.

It has been estimated that approximately \$100 trillion of additional investment will be required between 2016 and 2030 to sync the imperatives of global development with that of addressing the challenge of climate change. Financing clean energy infrastructure, sustainable transport, energy efficiency and waste management are among the key imperatives today. Growth and diversification of the market remain key targets.

Banks and financial institutions are key intermediaries between investors who are keen to put more of their cash into low-carbon, sustainable projects and those requiring capital. Globally, green finance is gaining prominence as a medium to raise funds for environment-friendly and climate-resilient projects. The appetite for green investment opportunities is growing with European and US investors, in particular, committed to increasing their climate-related holdings.

In India the concept of green financing is **nascent**. Take the green bond market. Green bond issuance in India rose sharply last year — to more than \$4 billion from \$1.3 billion in 2016, according to data provider Dealogic. While this is a welcome development, it is just a drop in the ocean against India’s climate change-related investment needs.

Measures to encourage green-bonds could help raise finances needed to “green” India’s economy. These could include steps to reduce some of the regulatory constraints that currently **hamper** international investments as well as local pools of capital. There is scope for guidelines asking provident funds, pension funds and insurance companies to invest a portion of their assets under management in green bonds. The government could offer tax incentives to encourage mutual fund and other onshore investors to invest in local green bonds. Currently, there is no incentive for onshore investors to buy labelled green bonds or make green investments. India could also look at issuing a sovereign green bond, like France did to great effect last year. This would help push climate-change considerations into the limelight and provide a welcome market benchmark. Diversifying the green bond market beyond project finance assets into corporate loans, and working more with mid-sized companies (mid-cap market), will go a long way towards building up the green financing ecosystem. Allowing banks to claim “priority sector benefits” on their green investments would also help.

Knowledge sharing across regions and institutions is critical to ensure that initiatives that are successful in one location get replicated **expeditiously**. Steps such as these could help India to draw in more of foreign capital — this would be especially welcome given that global investors are increasingly factoring climate change into their assessments of a country’s overall economic performance. Amid all the issues that concern us — poverty, education, employment, health — it is easy to forget that global warming is one of the most critical challenges we face. We need to do a lot more and a lot sooner or risk an environmental crisis.

- Question No. 29

What did the HSBC Global Research report found about India?

**Options :**

1. India has a better situation as compared to other countries.
2. India is in a fair state to tackle any kind of risks that may come its way in the form of climate change.
3. India is most susceptible among other countries, to risks that may be posed by climate change.
4. The whole world is battling with the grave issue of climate change.
5. None of the above

Answer : India is most susceptible among other countries, to risks that may be posed by climate change.

Direction:

**Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below them. Certain words/phrases have been printed in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.**

The monsoon season is here. If the past few years are anything to go by, the country will have to brace for costly environmental disasters. The impact of climate change are no longer risks that exist in the distant future. A recent HSBC Global Research report found India to be the most **vulnerable** of the 67 countries assessed for their vulnerability to and preparedness for climate change risks. The need to address these challenges is more urgent than ever.

India is making big efforts in that direction. But more needs to be done. A climate-resilient economy cannot be a priority only for the government. Companies, regulators, banks and financial institutions need to be part of the effort. The government aims to source 175 GW of power from renewables by 2022 and for nearly 57 per cent of total electricity capacity to come from non-fossil fuels by 2027. All of this will require billions of dollars worth of investments.

It has been estimated that approximately \$100 trillion of additional investment will be required between 2016 and 2030 to sync the imperatives of global development with that of addressing the challenge of climate change.

Financing clean energy infrastructure, sustainable transport, energy efficiency and waste management are among the key imperatives today. Growth and diversification of the market remain key targets.

Banks and financial institutions are key intermediaries between investors who are keen to put more of their cash into low-carbon, sustainable projects and those requiring capital. Globally, green finance is gaining prominence as a medium to raise funds for environment-friendly and climate-resilient projects. The appetite for green investment opportunities is growing with European and US investors, in particular, committed to increasing their climate-related holdings.

In India the concept of green financing is **nascent**. Take the green bond market. Green bond issuance in India rose sharply last year — to more than \$4 billion from \$1.3 billion in 2016, according to data provider Dealogic. While this is a welcome development, it is just a drop in the ocean against India's climate change-related investment needs.

Measures to encourage green-bonds could help raise finances needed to "green" India's economy. These could include steps to reduce some of the regulatory constraints that currently **hamper** international investments as well as local pools of capital. There is scope for guidelines asking provident funds, pension funds and insurance companies to invest a portion of their assets under management in green bonds. The government could offer tax

incentives to encourage mutual fund and other onshore investors to invest in local green bonds. Currently, there is no incentive for onshore investors to buy labelled green bonds or make green investments. India could also look at issuing a sovereign green bond, like France did to great effect last year. This would help push climate-change considerations into the limelight and provide a welcome market benchmark. Diversifying the green bond market beyond project finance assets into corporate loans, and working more with mid-sized companies (mid-cap market), will go a long way towards building up the green financing ecosystem. Allowing banks to claim “priority sector benefits” on their green investments would also help.

Knowledge sharing across regions and institutions is critical to ensure that initiatives that are successful in one location get replicated **expeditiously**. Steps such as these could help India to draw in more of foreign capital — this would be especially welcome given that global investors are increasingly factoring climate change into their assessments of a country’s overall economic performance. Amid all the issues that concern us — poverty, education, employment, health — it is easy to forget that global warming is one of the most critical challenges we face. We need to do a lot more and a lot sooner or risk an environmental crisis.

• Question No. 30

What can we possibly infer from the following statement?

**The impact of climate change are no longer risks that exist in the distant future.**

Options :

1. The climate change is going to pose major problems in the distant future.
2. The climate change is no longer a distant story but have already started showing its effects.
3. The effects of climate change are an old story now.
4. All 1,2 and 3
5. None of these

Answer : The climate change is no longer a distant story but have already started showing its effects.

Direction:

**Study the given information carefully to answer the given questions.**

Seven boxes A, B, C, D, E, F and G contains seven different toys viz. Car, Bike, Teddy Bear, Dolls, Train, Airplane and Ball. Each box is placed one above each other.

Four boxes are between box A and the box which contains Car. The box which contains Bike is immediately below the box which contains Car. Two boxes are between box D and the one which contains Car. Box F is immediately below box D. Box B is placed immediately below the one which contains Airplane. Two boxes are between the one which contains Bike and the one which contains Train. Box E contains Teddy Bear. The box which contains Ball is placed immediately below box A. Two boxes are between the one which contains Teddy Bear and the one which contains Airplane. Box G is placed above box C.

- Question No. 31

Which among the following box contains Dolls?

**Options :**

1. G
2. C
3. D
4. F
5. None of these

Answer : D

Direction:

**Study the given information carefully to answer the given questions.**

Seven boxes A, B, C, D, E, F and G contains seven different toys viz. Car, Bike, Teddy Bear, Dolls, Train, Airplane and Ball. Each box is placed one above each other.

Four boxes are between box A and the box which contains Car. The box which contains Bike is immediately below the box which contains Car. Two boxes are between box D and the one which contains Car. Box F is immediately below box D. Box B is placed immediately below the one which contains Airplane. Two boxes are between the one which contains Bike and the one which contains Train. Box E contains Teddy Bear. The box which contains Ball is placed immediately below box A. Two boxes are between the one which contains Teddy Bear and the one which contains Airplane. Box G is placed above box C.

- Question No. 32

Which toy was placed immediately below Train?

**Options :**

1. Airplane
2. Ball
3. Car
4. Bike
5. None of these

Answer : Airplane

Direction:

**Study the given information carefully to answer the given questions.**

Seven boxes A, B, C, D, E, F and G contains seven different toys viz. Car, Bike, Teddy Bear, Dolls, Train, Airplane and Ball. Each box is placed one above each other.

Four boxes are between box A and the box which contains Car. The box which contains Bike is immediately below the box which contains Car. Two boxes are between box D and the one which contains Car. Box F is immediately below box D. Box B is placed immediately below the one which contains Airplane. Two boxes are between the one which contains Bike and the one which contains Train. Box E contains Teddy Bear. The box which contains Ball is placed immediately below box A. Two boxes are between the one which contains Teddy Bear and the one which contains Airplane. Box G is placed above box C.

- Question No. 33

How many boxes are between box E and box B?

**Options :**

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

Answer : Three



Direction:

**Study the given information carefully to answer the given questions.**

Seven boxes A, B, C, D, E, F and G contains seven different toys viz. Car, Bike, Teddy Bear, Dolls, Train, Airplane and Ball. Each box is placed one above each other.

Four boxes are between box A and the box which contains Car. The box which contains Bike is immediately below the box which contains Car. Two boxes are between box D and the one which contains Car. Box F is immediately below box D. Box B is placed immediately below the one which contains Airplane. Two boxes are between the one which contains Bike and the one which contains Train. Box E contains Teddy Bear. The box which contains Ball is placed immediately below box A. Two boxes are between the one which contains Teddy Bear and the one which contains Airplane. Box G is placed above box C.

- Question No. 34

Which of the following combination is true?

**Options :**

1. C - Car
2. D - Airplane
3. F - Ball
4. A - Airplane
5. None is true

Answer : A - Airplane

Direction:

**Study the given information carefully to answer the given questions.**

Seven boxes A, B, C, D, E, F and G contains seven different toys viz. Car, Bike, Teddy Bear, Dolls, Train, Airplane and Ball. Each box is placed one above each other.

Four boxes are between box A and the box which contains Car. The box which contains Bike is immediately below the box which contains Car. Two boxes are between box D and the one which contains Car. Box F is immediately below box D. Box B is placed immediately below the one which contains Airplane. Two boxes are between the one which contains Bike and the one which contains Train. Box E contains Teddy Bear. The box which contains Ball is

placed immediately below box A. Two boxes are between the one which contains Teddy Bear and the one which contains Airplane. Box G is placed above box C.

• Question No. 35

Which among the following box is immediately above the box which contains Teddy Bear?

**Options :**

1. G
2. C
3. D
4. F
5. None of these

Answer : C

Direction:

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

Eight persons J, K, L, M, N, O, P and Q are sitting around circular table facing the center but not necessarily in the same order. They like different fruits Apple, Banana, Grapes, orange, Apricot, Kiwi, Watermelon and Pear. Two persons are sitting between the one who likes Grapes and the one who like Watermelon. Two persons are sitting between K and N who is sitting next to the one who likes Grapes. P who likes Pear faces K. Q who does not like Watermelon is sitting immediate left of J who likes orange. One person is sitting between the one who likes Watermelon and the one who likes Kiwi. The one who likes Kiwi does not sit next to the one who likes Grapes. L is sitting second to the right of the one who likes Apple who is sitting third to the left of the one who likes Apricot. K does not like Apricot. O who likes Banana is sitting second to the right of M who is sitting next to K.

• Question No. 36

How many persons are sitting between J and P when counting from left of J?

**Options :**

1. One
2. Three

- 3. Two
- 4. Four
- 5. None of these

Answer : One

Direction:

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

Eight persons J, K, L, M, N, O, P and Q are sitting around circular table facing the center but not necessarily in the same order. They like different fruits Apple, Banana, Grapes, orange, Apricot, Kiwi, Watermelon and Pear. Two persons are sitting between the one who likes Grapes and the one who like Watermelon. Two persons are sitting between K and N who is sitting next to the one who likes Grapes. P who likes Pear faces K. Q who does not like Watermelon is sitting immediate left of J who likes orange. One person is sitting between the one who likes Watermelon and the one who likes Kiwi. The one who likes Kiwi does not sit next to the one who likes Grapes. L is sitting second to the right of the one who likes Apple who is sitting third to the left of the one who likes Apricot. K does not like Apricot. O who likes Banana is sitting second to the right of M who is sitting next to K.

- Question No. 37

Four of the following five belongs to a group. Which of the following does not belong to that group?

**Options :**

- 1. Q – Banana
- 2. J – Grapes
- 3. K – Pear
- 4. N – Watermelon
- 5. O – Orange

Answer : O – Orange

Direction:

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

Eight persons J, K, L, M, N, O, P and Q are sitting around circular table facing the center but not necessarily in the same order. They like different fruits Apple, Banana, Grapes, orange, Apricot, Kiwi, Watermelon and Pear. Two persons are sitting between the one who likes Grapes and the one who like Watermelon. Two persons are sitting

between K and N who is sitting next to the one who likes Grapes. P who likes Pear faces K. Q who does not like Watermelon is sitting immediate left of J who likes orange. One person is sitting between the one who likes Watermelon and the one who likes Kiwi. The one who likes Kiwi does not sit next to the one who likes Grapes. L is sitting second to the right of the one who likes Apple who is sitting third to the left of the one who likes Apricot. K does not like Apricot. O who likes Banana is sitting second to the right of M who is sitting next to K.

• Question No. 38

Who amongst the following likes Grapes?

**Options :**

1. J
2. L
3. M
4. Cannot be determined
5. P

Answer : L

Direction:

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

Eight persons J, K, L, M, N, O, P and Q are sitting around circular table facing the center but not necessarily in the same order. They like different fruits Apple, Banana, Grapes, orange, Apricot, Kiwi, Watermelon and Pear. Two persons are sitting between the one who likes Grapes and the one who like Watermelon. Two persons are sitting between K and N who is sitting next to the one who likes Grapes. P who likes Pear faces K. Q who does not like Watermelon is sitting immediate left of J who likes orange. One person is sitting between the one who likes Watermelon and the one who likes Kiwi. The one who likes Kiwi does not sit next to the one who likes Grapes. L is sitting second to the right of the one who likes Apple who is sitting third to the left of the one who likes Apricot. K does not like Apricot. O who likes Banana is sitting second to the right of M who is sitting next to K.

• Question No. 39

Who amongst the following faces the one who likes Apricot?

**Options :**

1. N
2. L
3. M
4. J
5. None of these

Answer : M

Direction:

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

Eight persons J, K, L, M, N, O, P and Q are sitting around circular table facing the center but not necessarily in the same order. They like different fruits Apple, Banana, Grapes, orange, Apricot, Kiwi, Watermelon and Pear. Two persons are sitting between the one who likes Grapes and the one who like Watermelon. Two persons are sitting between K and N who is sitting next to the one who likes Grapes. P who likes Pear faces K. Q who does not like Watermelon is sitting immediate left of J who likes orange. One person is sitting between the one who likes Watermelon and the one who likes Kiwi. The one who likes Kiwi does not sit next to the one who likes Grapes. L is sitting second to the right of the one who likes Apple who is sitting third to the left of the one who likes Apricot. K does not like Apricot. O who likes Banana is sitting second to the right of M who is sitting next to K.

- Question No. 40

Who is sitting third to the left of the one who likes Apple?

**Options :**

1. N
2. The one who likes Watermelon
3. J
4. The one who likes Kiwi
5. None of these

Answer : The one who likes Kiwi

Direction:

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

In a certain code language,

'essential religious hijaab' is written as 'pl rx qd',

'high practice court' is written as 'zb tg cf',

'ban backed hijaab practice' is written as 'ak rx cf fn', and

'high backed essential religious' is written as 'pl qd ak tg'.

• Question No. 41

What is the code for 'religious'?

Options :

1. rx
2. qd
3. pl
4. ak
5. Can't be determined

Answer : Can't be determined

Direction:

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

In a certain code language,

'essential religious hijaab' is written as 'pl rx qd',

'high practice court' is written as 'zb tg cf',

'ban backed hijaab practice' is written as 'ak rx cf fn', and

'high backed essential religious' is written as 'pl qd ak tg'.

• Question No. 42

What does 'pl' stand for?

**Options :**

1. essential
2. Either 'religious' or 'essential'
3. hijaab
4. high
5. None of these

Answer : Either 'religious' or 'essential'

Direction:

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

In a certain code language,

'essential religious hijaab' is written as 'pl rx qd',

'high practice court' is written as 'zb tg cf',

'ban backed hijaab practice' is written as 'ak rx cf fn', and

'high backed essential religious' is written as 'pl qd ak tg'.

- Question No. 43

Which of the following is the code for 'high practice court essential hijaab'?

**Options :**

1. tg cf rx zb ak
2. zb rx cf tg qd
3. zb tg pl rx cf
4. Either (2) or (3)
5. None of these

Answer : Either (2) or (3)

Direction:

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

In a certain code language,

'essential religious hijaab' is written as 'pl rx qd',

'high practice court' is written as 'zb tg cf',

'ban backed hijaab practice' is written as 'ak rx cf fn', and

'high backed essential religious' is written as 'pl qd ak tg'.

- Question No. 44

'fn rx tg' is the code for which of the following?

**Options :**

1. ban high hijaab
2. ban backed high
3. religious hijaab backed
4. ban hijaab court
5. None of these

Answer : ban high hijaab

Direction:

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

In a certain code language,

'essential religious hijaab' is written as 'pl rx qd',

'high practice court' is written as 'zb tg cf',

'ban backed hijaab practice' is written as 'ak rx cf fn', and

'high backed essential religious' is written as 'pl qd ak tg'.

- Question No. 45

Which of the following code stands for 'practice'?



Options :

1. rx
2. tg
3. cf
4. ak
5. None of these

Answer : cf

Direction:

**In these questions, relationship between different elements is show in the statements. The statements are followed by conclusions. Study the conclusions based on the given statements and select the appropriate answer:**

- Question No. 46

Statements:  $A > B$ ,  $C \cong D > E$ ,  $B = F C$

Conclusion:

I.  $E \leq F$

II. F

Options :

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

Answer : If either conclusion I or II follows

Direction:

**In these questions, relationship between different elements is show in the statements. The statements are followed by conclusions. Study the conclusions based on the given statements and select the appropriate answer:**

- Question No. 47

Statements:  $J = K$ ,  $L > O$ ,  $K$

Conclusion I.  $R > L$

II.  $P > M$

**Options :**

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

Answer : If only conclusion I follows.

Direction:

**In these questions, relationship between different elements is show in the statements. The statements are followed by conclusions. Study the conclusions based on the given statements and select the appropriate answer:**

- Question No. 48

Statements:  $P = Q \leq R$ ,  $S = T$ ,  $U = V$

Conclusion I.  $S > V$

II.  $S = V$

**Options :**

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

Answer : If either conclusion I or II follows

Direction:

**In these questions, relationship between different elements is show in the statements. The statements are followed by conclusions. Study the conclusions based on the given statements and select the appropriate answer:**

- Question No. 49

Statements:  $A > Y, E \geq I \geq K, Y > B$

Conclusion I.  $A > A$

**Options :**

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

Answer : If both conclusions I and II follow.

Direction:

**In these questions, relationship between different elements is show in the statements. The statements are followed by conclusions. Study the conclusions based on the given statements and select the appropriate answer:**

- Question No. 50

Statements:  $W > Y = V, G \geq F$

Conclusion I.  $W > M$

II.  $G > A$

**Options :**

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

Answer : If only conclusion I follows.

Direction:

**In each of the questions below are given some statements followed by some Conclusions. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at 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. 51

Statements:

All Minerals are Carbohydrates.

Some Carbohydrates are Fats.

Some Vitamins are Fats.

Conclusions:

I. All carbohydrates being fat is a possibility.

II. Some fats are minerals.

III. All Vitamins being carbohydrates is a possibility.

Options :

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

Answer : Only I and III follow

Direction:

**In each of the questions below are given some statements followed by some Conclusions. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at 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. 52

Statements:

Some channels are news.

All news are telecasts.

No news is a broadcast.

Conclusions:

I. Some broadcasts are channels.

II. Some telecasts are channels.

III. Some broadcasts being telecasts is a possibility.

**Options :**

1. All follow
2. Only II and III follow
3. Only I and III follow
4. Only I and II follow
5. None of these

Answer : Only II and III follow

Direction:

**In each of the questions below are given some statements followed by some Conclusions. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at 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. 53

Statements:

All Hotels are Restaurants.

All Restaurants are Motels.

No Cottage is a Restaurant.

Conclusions:

I. Some Restaurants are Cottages.

II. Some Motels are Hotels.

III. Some Motels are Cottages.

**Options :**

1. Only I follows
2. Only II follows
3. Only III follows
4. Only II and III follow
5. None of these

Answer : Only II follows

Direction:

**In each of the questions below are given some statements followed by some Conclusions. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at 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. 54

Statements:

Some chips are wafers.

All wafers are potatoes.

No tomato is potato.

Conclusions:

- I. All wafers being chips is a possibility.
- II. Some wafers are tomatoes.
- III. All potatoes being chips is a possibility.

**Options :**

1. Only I follows
2. Only II follows
3. Only III follows

4. Only I and II follow

5. None of these

Answer : None of these

Direction:

**In each of the questions below are given some statements followed by some Conclusions. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at 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. 55

Statements:

Some brushes are colours.

All colours are toothpastes.

All boxes are toothpastes.

Conclusions:

I. All toothpastes being boxes is a possibility.

II. Some brushes are toothpastes.

III. All toothpastes are colours.

**Options :**

1. Only I and III follow

2. Only II follows

3. Only I

4. Only III follows

5. None of these

Answer : None of these

Direction:

**Study the following information carefully to answer the given questions:**

J, K, L, M, O, P and N are the members of a family. There are three generation in this family. J is mother in law of N. P is sister of M who is nephew of L. O is granddaughter of K. N is not married to P. N is a married woman. L is not sibling of J.

• Question No. 56

Who among the following is niece of P?

**Options :**

1. O
2. K
3. L
4. N
5. None of these

Answer : O

Direction:

**Study the following information carefully to answer the given questions:**

J, K, L, M, O, P and N are the members of a family. There are three generation in this family. J is mother in law of N. P is sister of M who is nephew of L. O is granddaughter of K. N is not married to P. N is a married woman. L is not sibling of J.

• Question No. 57

How L is related to P?

**Options :**

1. Niece
2. Father
3. Aunt
4. Uncle
5. Cannot be determined

Answer : Cannot be determined



Direction:

**Study the following information carefully to answer the given questions:**

J, K, L, M, O, P and N are the members of a family. There are three generation in this family. J is mother in law of N. P is sister of M who is nephew of L. O is granddaughter of K. N is not married to P. N is a married woman. L is not sibling of J.

- Question No. 58

Who among the following is mother of O?

**Options :**

1. P
2. L
3. J
4. N
5. None of these

Answer : N

Direction:

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

Point Y is in 7 Km north of Point W. Point T is in 10 Km east of Point Y. Point U is in 10 Km west of Point Z. Point T is in 26 Km north of Point Z. Point V is in 12 Km west of Point X. Point S is in 7 Km north of Point V. Point W is in 24 Km east of Point S.

- Question No. 59

What is the direction of Point V with respect to Point Y?

**Options :**

1. South-west
2. South-east
3. North

- 4. South
- 5. North-west

Answer : South-west

Direction:

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

Point Y is in 7 Km north of Point W. Point T is in 10 Km east of Point Y. Point U is in 10 Km west of Point Z. Point T is in 26 Km north of Point Z. Point V is in 12 Km west of Point X. Point S is in 7 Km north of Point V. Point W is in 24 Km east of Point S.

- Question No. 60

What is the shortest distance between Point S and Point Y?

Options :

- 1. 25 Km
- 2. 20 Km
- 3. 15 Km
- 4. 12 Km
- 5. None of these

Answer : 25 Km

Direction:

**Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given beside:**

Seven persons – N, S, A, R, D, B and V, are sitting on a bench in a church, facing south. Each of them from different cities – Mumbai, Jaipur, Bhopal, Pune, Agra, Nashik and Meerut.

A sits second to the right of V. B is not from Bhopal. There is one person sitting between A and R. N is an immediate neighbour of D, who sits at an extreme end. The one who lives in Jaipur sits third to the left of S, who lives in Nashik. V sits third from left end. The one who lives in Agra sits at an extreme end and immediate neighbor of S. The one who lives in Meerut sits second to the left of R. N is neither Mumbai nor Bhopal.

- Question No. 61

Who among the following is from Pune?

**Options :**

1. D
2. N
3. B
4. A
5. None of these

Answer : N

Direction:

**Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given beside:**

Seven persons – N, S, A, R, D, B and V, are sitting on a bench in a church, facing south. Each of them from different cities – Mumbai, Jaipur, Bhopal, Pune, Agra, Nashik and Meerut.

A sits second to the right of V. B is not from Bhopal. There is one person sitting between A and R. N is an immediate neighbour of D, who sits at an extreme end. The one who lives in Jaipur sits third to the left of S, who lives in Nashik. V sits third from left end. The one who lives in Agra sits at an extreme end and immediate neighbor of S. The one who lives in Meerut sits second to the left of R. N is neither Mumbai nor Bhopal.

- Question No. 62

What is the cities of the one who sits in the middle of the row?

**Options :**

1. Bhopal
2. Nashik
3. Jaipur
4. Mumbai
5. None of these

Answer : Mumbai

Direction:

**Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given beside:**

Seven persons – N, S, A, R, D, B and V, are sitting on a bench in a church, facing south. Each of them from different cities – Mumbai, Jaipur, Bhopal, Pune, Agra, Nashik and Meerut.

A sits second to the right of V. B is not from Bhopal. There is one person sitting between A and R. N is an immediate neighbour of D, who sits at an extreme end. The one who lives in Jaipur sits third to the left of S, who lives in Nashik. V sits third from left end. The one who lives in Agra sits at an extreme end and immediate neighbor of S. The one who lives in Meerut sits second to the left of R. N is neither Mumbai nor Bhopal.

• Question No. 63

Who among the following sits third to the left of the one who lives in Meerut?

Options :

1. V
2. No one
3. N
4. A
5. B

Answer : N

Direction:

**Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given beside:**

Seven persons – N, S, A, R, D, B and V, are sitting on a bench in a church, facing south. Each of them from different cities – Mumbai, Jaipur, Bhopal, Pune, Agra, Nashik and Meerut.

A sits second to the right of V. B is not from Bhopal. There is one person sitting between A and R. N is an immediate neighbour of D, who sits at an extreme end. The one who lives in Jaipur sits third to the left of S, who lives in Nashik. V sits third from left end. The one who lives in Agra sits at an extreme end and immediate neighbor of S. The one who lives in Meerut sits second to the left of R. N is neither Mumbai nor Bhopal.

• Question No. 64

How many person(s) sits between S and N?

**Options :**

1. None
2. One
3. Two
4. Three
5. More than three

Answer : Three

Direction:

**Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given beside:**

Seven persons – N, S, A, R, D, B and V, are sitting on a bench in a church, facing south. Each of them from different cities – Mumbai, Jaipur, Bhopal, Pune, Agra, Nashik and Meerut.

A sits second to the right of V. B is not from Bhopal. There is one person sitting between A and R. N is an immediate neighbour of D, who sits at an extreme end. The one who lives in Jaipur sits third to the left of S, who lives in Nashik. V sits third from left end. The one who lives in Agra sits at an extreme end and immediate neighbor of S. The one who lives in Meerut sits second to the left of R. N is neither Mumbai nor Bhopal.

- Question No. 65

Which of the following combinations is/are correct?

**Options :**

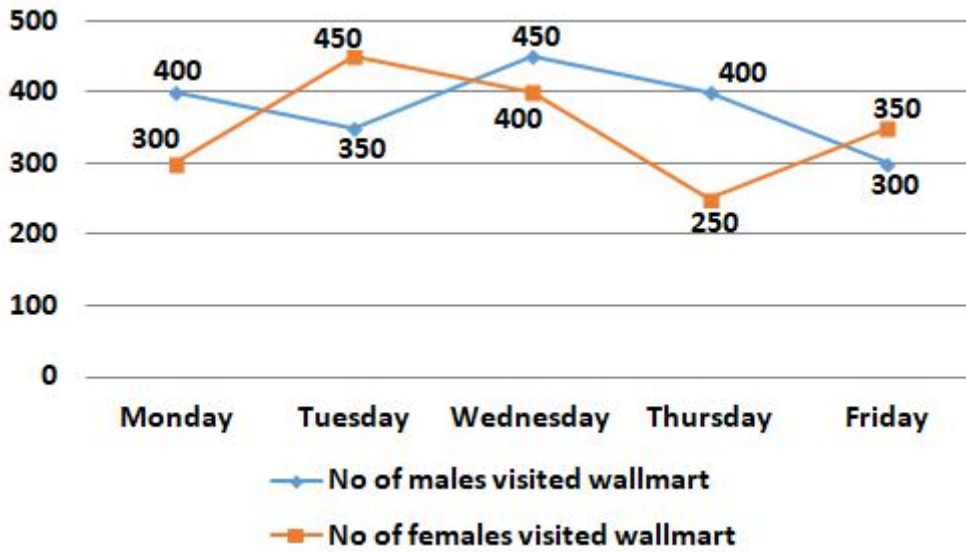
1. S – Agra
2. D – Mumbai
3. A – Meerut
4. All are correct
5. None is correct

Answer : A – Meerut

Direction:

**Study the following information and answer the following questions:**

**In the following line graph number of males and number females visited Wall mart on different days shown.**



- Question No. 66

What is the average number of males visited wall mart on Tuesday, Thursday and Friday?

Options :

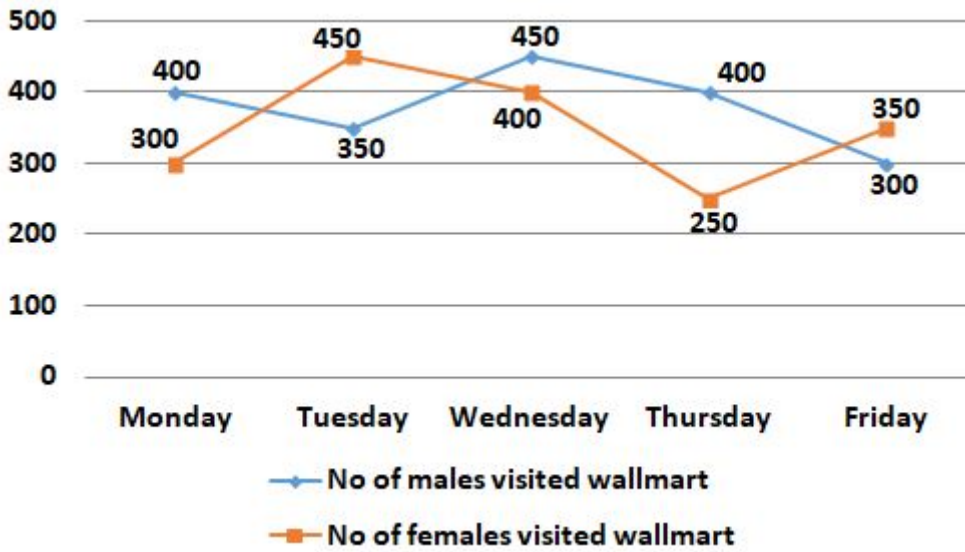
1. 325
2. 335
3. 340
4. 350
5. None of these

Answer : 350

Direction:

**Study the following information and answer the following questions:**

**In the following line graph number of males and number females visited Wall mart on different days shown.**



• Question No. 67

What is the difference between the males who visited wall mart on Monday, Tuesday and Friday together and number of females who visited wall mart on Wednesday, Tuesday and Friday together?

Options :

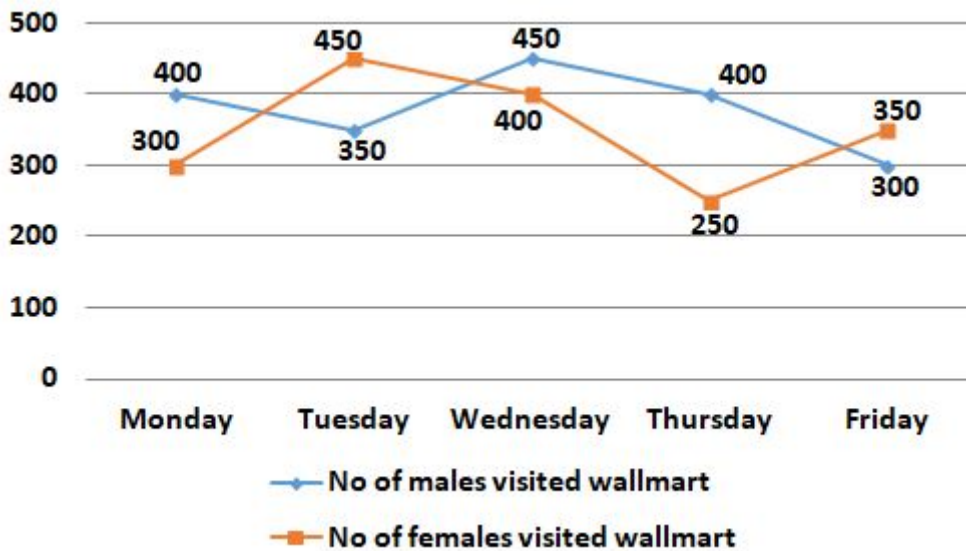
- 1. 125
- 2. 150
- 3. 110
- 4. 140
- 5. None of these

Answer : 150

Direction:

Study the following information and answer the following questions:

In the following line graph number of males and number females visited Wall mart on different days shown.



- Question No. 68

What is the approximate percentage increase in total number of males and females who visited wall mart on Wednesday over the total number of males and females who visited on Monday?

Options :

1. 13%
2. 24%
3. 21%
4. 17%
5. None of these

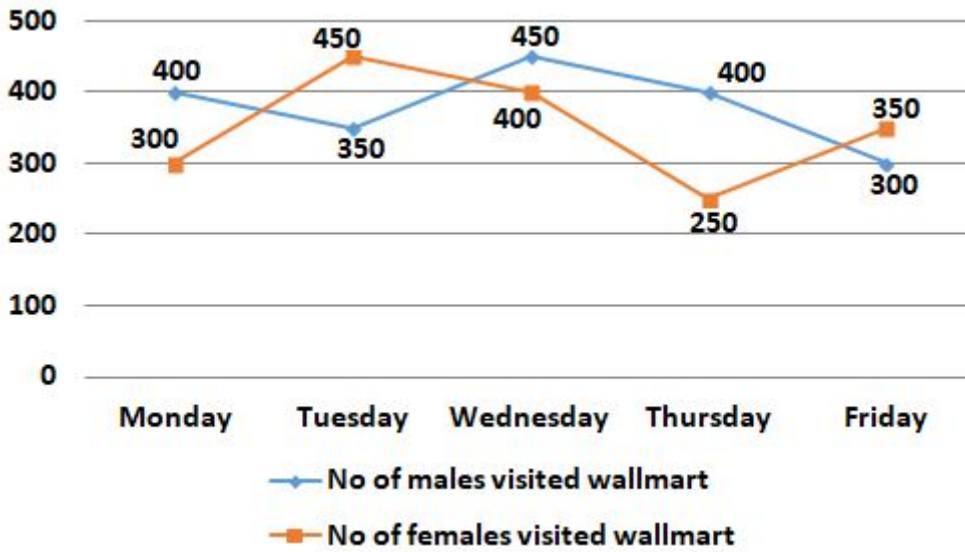
Answer : 21%

Direction:

Study the following information and answer the following questions:

In the following line graph number of males and number females visited Wall mart on different days shown.





• Question No. 69

If number of males visited on Saturday is increased by 20% than Friday and number of females who visited on Saturday is decreased by 20% than Friday, then what will be the total number of males and females visited wall mart on Saturday?

Options :

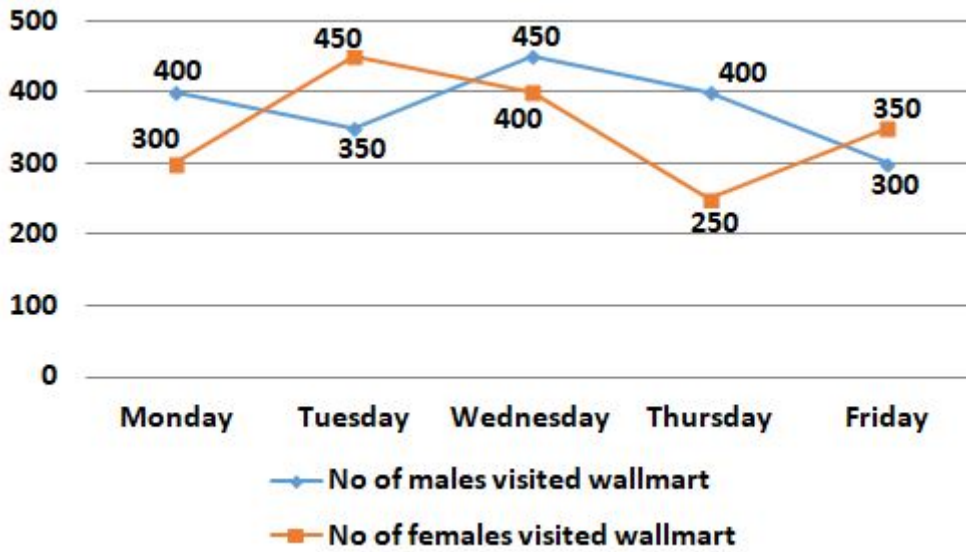
- 1. 600
- 2. 720
- 3. 540
- 4. 480
- 5. 640

Answer : 640

Direction:

Study the following information and answer the following questions:

In the following line graph number of males and number females visited Wall mart on different days shown.



- Question No. 70

Find the ratio of average number of female visited wall mart to average number of males visited wall mart?

Options :

1. 18:23
2. 28:25
3. 35:38
4. 8:5
5. None of these

Answer : 35:38

Direction:

**In each of the following questions, one term in the number series is wrong. Find out the wrong term.**

- Question No. 71

77 82 80 86 85 90

Options :

1. 85

- 2. 90
- 3. 80
- 4. 82
- 5. None of these

Answer : 80

Direction:

**In each of the following questions, one term in the number series is wrong. Find out the wrong term.**

- Question No. 72

4 15 48 147 444 1330

Options :

- 1. 15
- 2. 1330
- 3. 48
- 4. 444
- 5. None of these

Answer : 1330

Direction:

**In each of the following questions, one term in the number series is wrong. Find out the wrong term.**

- Question No. 73

74 58 52 46 44 43

Options :

- 1. 44
- 2. 58
- 3. 52
- 4. 46

5. None of these

Answer : 52

Direction:

**In each of the following questions, one term in the number series is wrong. Find out the wrong term.**

- Question No. 74

23 31 47 71 100 143

**Options :**

1. 143
2. 47
3. 71
4. 100
5. None of these

Answer : 100

Direction:

**In each of the following questions, one term in the number series is wrong. Find out the wrong term.**

- Question No. 75

118 122 116 124 114 128

**Options :**

1. 116
2. 122
3. 114
4. 128
5. None of these

Answer : 128

Direction:

Study the following table and answer the questions given below.

Number of Tourist who visit different cities by different modes of transport

Cities	Vehicles				
	Car	Train	Bus	Bike	By Air
Amritsar	125	120	165	195	160
Shimla	130	135	160	205	190
Manali	135	125	145	175	165
Jammu	150	105	170	130	145
Jodhpur	155	180	125	135	130
Ajmer	115	145	135	110	140

- Question No. 76

Find the average number of tourists who comes by Train.

Options :

1. 135
2. 115
3. 145
4. 125
5. None of these

Answer : 135

Direction:

Study the following table and answer the questions given below.

Number of Tourist who visit different cities by different modes of transport

Cities	Vehicles				
	Car	Train	Bus	Bike	By Air
Amritsar	125	120	165	195	160
Shimla	130	135	160	205	190
Manali	135	125	145	175	165
Jammu	150	105	170	130	145
Jodhpur	155	180	125	135	130
Ajmer	115	145	135	110	140

- Question No. 77

What is the difference between the total number of tourists who went to Shimla and Jodhpur by all vehicles?

Options :

1. 125
2. 105
3. 95
4. 85
5. None of these

Answer : 95

Direction:

Study the following table and answer the questions given below.

Number of Tourist who visit different cities by different modes of transport

Cities	Vehicles				
	Car	Train	Bus	Bike	By Air
Amritsar	125	120	165	195	160
Shimla	130	135	160	205	190
Manali	135	125	145	175	165
Jammu	150	105	170	130	145
Jodhpur	155	180	125	135	130
Ajmer	115	145	135	110	140

- Question No. 78

What is the approximate percent of tourist went to Jammu by train to the tourist who went to Manali by Air?

**Options :**

1. 42%
2. 64%
3. 56%
4. 38%
5. None of these

Answer : 64%

Direction:

Study the following table and answer the questions given below.

Number of Tourist who visit different cities by different modes of transport

Cities	Vehicles				
	Car	Train	Bus	Bike	By Air
Amritsar	125	120	165	195	160
Shimla	130	135	160	205	190
Manali	135	125	145	175	165
Jammu	150	105	170	130	145
Jodhpur	155	180	125	135	130
Ajmer	115	145	135	110	140

- Question No. 79

What is the difference between the average numbers of tourist who went by Air to the average number of tourist who went by Bus?

**Options :**

1. 5
2. 15
3. 10

4. 20

5. 25

Answer : 5

Direction:

Study the following table and answer the questions given below.

Number of Tourist who visit different cities by different modes of transport

Cities	Vehicles				
	Car	Train	Bus	Bike	By Air
Amritsar	125	120	165	195	160
Shimla	130	135	160	205	190
Manali	135	125	145	175	165
Jammu	150	105	170	130	145
Jodhpur	155	180	125	135	130
Ajmer	115	145	135	110	140

- Question No. 80

What is the respective ratio the number of tourist of Amritsar by Car to the Shimla by air?

Options :

1. 21:38
2. 25:37
3. 45:37
4. 23:38
5. 25:38

Answer : 25:38

- Question No. 81

A and B alone can complete 25% and 35% of the work in 5 days and 7 days, respectively. Find the time taken by A and B together to complete 80% of the whole work.

Options :



1. 2 days
2. 8 days
3. 5.5 days
4. 5 days
5. None of these

Answer : 8 days

• Question No. 82

A and B together started a business with initial investment in the ratio of 4:5, respectively. The time-period of investment for A and B is in the ratio of 2: 3, respectively. Find the profit share of B, if the profit share of A is Rs. 9000.

Options :

1. Rs. 12000
2. Rs. 16875
3. Rs. 17500
4. Rs. 12500
5. None of these

Answer : Rs. 16875

• Question No. 83

A certain amount earns simple interest of Rs. 1360 after 4 years. Had the interest been 5% more, how much more interest would it have earned?

Options :

1. Rs. 104
2. Rs. 100
3. Rs. 112
4. Cannot be determined
5. None of these

Answer : Cannot be determined

- Question No. 84

A shopkeeper has 68 kg rice a part of it, he sells at the profit of 44% and rest at loss of 24% and he get the loss of 16% so what is the quantity sold at the loss of 24%.

**Options :**

1. 72 kg
2. 104 kg
3. 96 kg
4. 60 kg
5. 64 kg

Answer : 60 kg

- Question No. 85

A candidate who gets 24% marks fails by 8 marks but another candidate who gets 40% marks gets 12% more than the passing marks. Find the maximum marks.

**Options :**

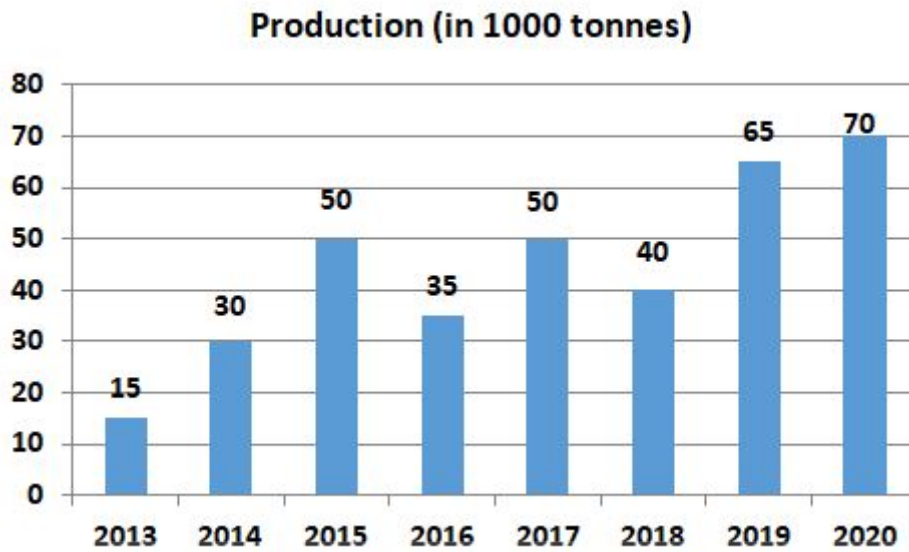
1. 300
2. 150
3. 250
4. 200
5. None of these

Answer : 200

Direction:

**Study the following bar and answer the questions given below.**

**Production of Fertilizers by a company (in thousand tonnes) over the Year**



- Question No. 86

What was the percentage decline in the production of fertilizers from 2016 to 2017?

Options :

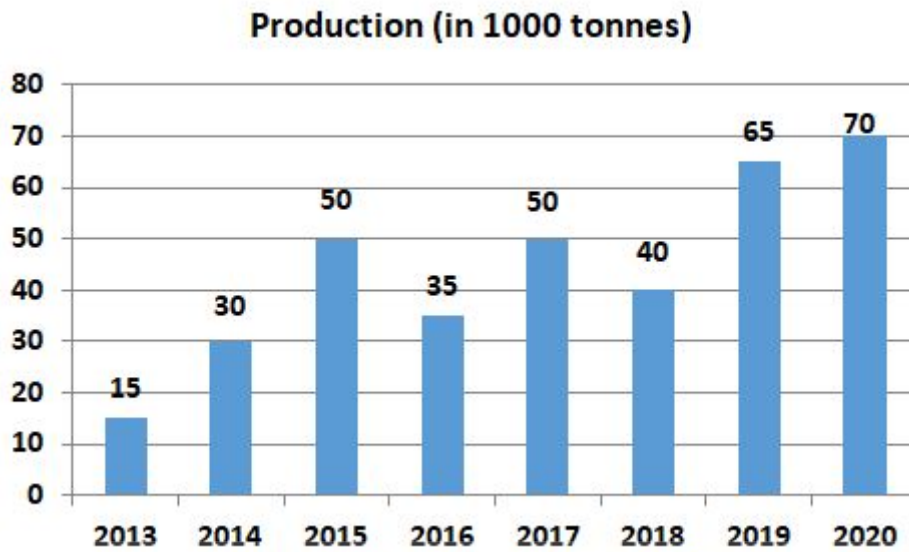
1. 30%
2. 20%
3. 10%
4. 40%
5. None of these

Answer : 30%

Direction:

**Study the following bar and answer the questions given below.**

**Production of Fertilizers by a company (in thousand tonnes) over the Year**



- Question No. 87

The average production of 2015 and 2016 was exactly equal to the average production of which of the following pairs of years?

Options :

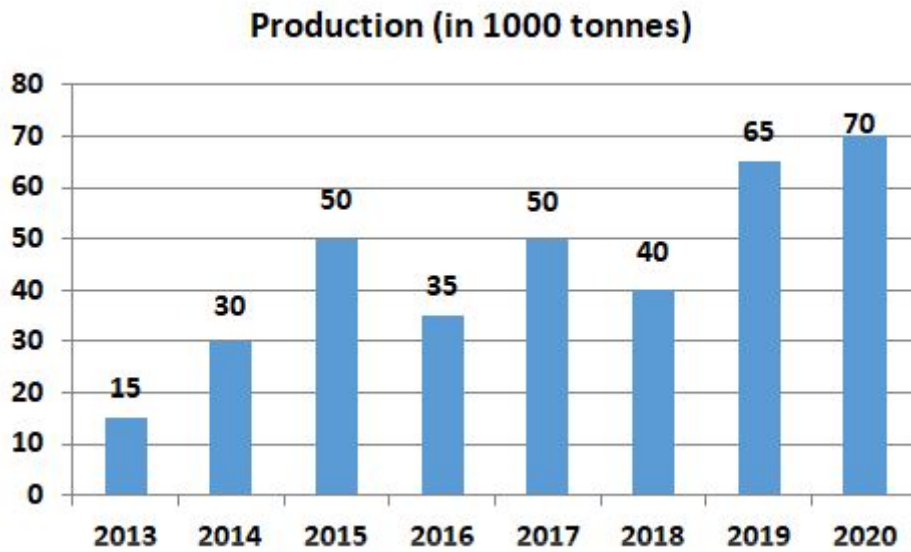
1. 2013 and 2020
2. 2018 and 2019
3. 2017 and 2019
4. 2014 and 2018
5. None of these

Answer : 2013 and 2020

Direction:

Study the following bar and answer the questions given below.

**Production of Fertilizers by a company (in thousand tonnes) over the Year**



- Question No. 88

What was the percentage increase in production of fertilizers in 2020 compared to that in 2013?

Options :

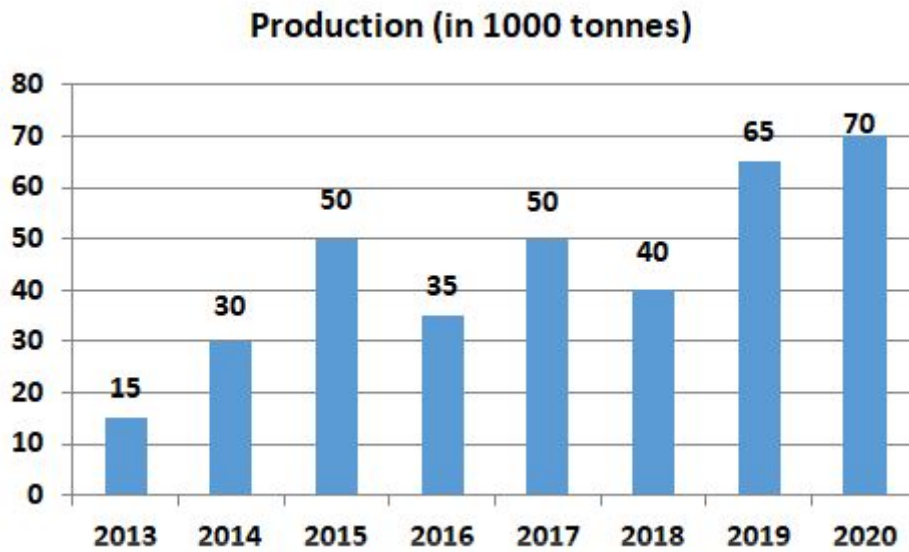
1. 367%
2. 166%
3. 125%
4. 175%
5. None of these

Answer : 367%

Direction:

**Study the following bar and answer the questions given below.**

**Production of Fertilizers by a company (in thousand tonnes) over the Year**



- Question No. 89

In which year was the percentage increase in production as compared to the previous year the maximum?

Options :

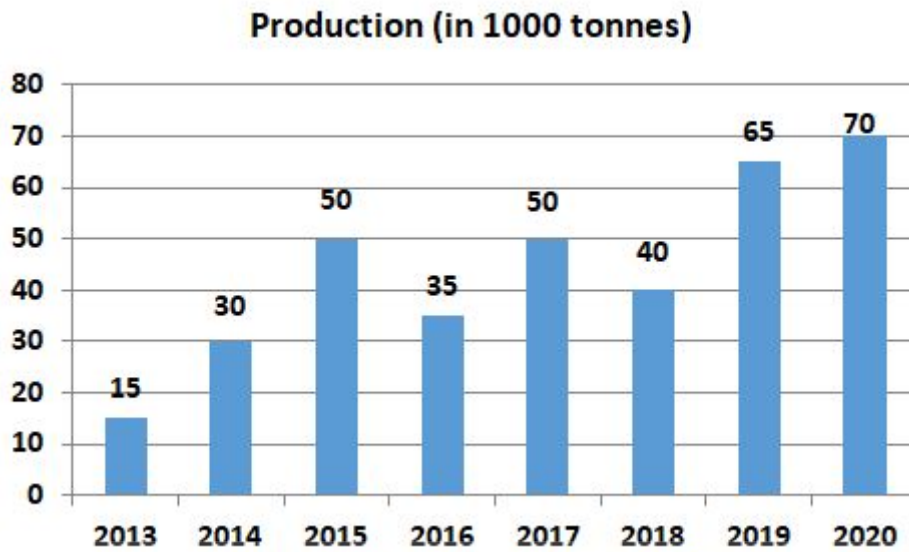
1. 2017
2. 2015
3. 2014
4. 2016
5. 2019

Answer : 2014

Direction:

**Study the following bar and answer the questions given below.**

**Production of Fertilizers by a company (in thousand tonnes) over the Year**



- Question No. 90

In how many of the given years was the production of fertilizers more than the average production of the given years?

**Options :**

1. 0
2. 1
3. 2
4. 3
5. 4

Answer : 4

- Question No. 91

A train 250 metre long takes 25 sec to cross a man running at a speed of 9 km/hr in the direction same to that of train. What is the speed of the train?

**Options :**

1. 45 km/hr
2. 40 km/hr

- 3. 35 km/hr
- 4. 60 km/hr
- 5. 75 km/hr

Answer : 45 km/hr

• Question No. 92

A rectangular park with length and breadth of 21 m and 26 m, is surrounded by a path of 5 m wide. Find the area of the path.

**Options :**

- 1. 128m<sup>2</sup>
- 2. 320m<sup>2</sup>
- 3. 570m<sup>2</sup>
- 4. 416m<sup>2</sup>
- 5. None of these

Answer : 570m<sup>2</sup>

• Question No. 93

Incomes of company A and company B are in the ratio of 4:7. Had the income of company A been more by Rs.15 lakh, the ratio of their incomes would have been 3:4. What is the income of company B?

**Options :**

- 1. Rs.72 Lakh
- 2. Rs.84 Lakh
- 3. Rs.50 Lakh
- 4. Rs.66 Lakh
- 5. None of these

Answer : Rs.84 Lakh



- Question No. 94

Find the average of five numbers a, b, c, d and e such that  $b = 36$ , and a is 37.5% more than that of 'b'. 'c' is 30 less than 'a'. The ratio of 'c' to 'd' is 1:9, respectively, and 'e' is 8 less than 'b'.

**Options :**

1. 23
2. 35.6
3. 61.7
4. 26
5. None of these

Answer : 61.7

- Question No. 95

A man can row 8 km/hr in still water. If the speed of the current is 2 km/hr, it takes 5 hours more in upstream than in the downstream for the same distance. Find the distance.

**Options :**

1. 63 km
2. 75 km
3. 82 km
4. 70 km
5. None of these

Answer : 75 km

Direction:

**In the following questions, two equations numbered I and II are given.**

**You have to solve both the equations and give answer.**

- (1) If  $x > y$
- (2) If  $x$
- (3) If  $x ? y$
- (4) If  $x ? y$

(5) If  $x = y$  or Relationship between  $x$  &  $y$  cannot be established

- Question No. 96

I.  $2x^2 + 18x + 40 = 0$

II.  $y^2 - 17y + 72 = 0$

Options :

1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

5. 5

Answer : 2

Direction:

In the following questions, two equations numbered I and II are given.

You have to solve both the equations and give answer.

(1) If  $x > y$

(2) If  $x$

(3) If  $x ? y$

(4) If  $x ? y$

(5) If  $x = y$  or Relationship between  $x$  &  $y$  cannot be established

- Question No. 97

I.  $8x^2 + 2x - 6 = 0$

II.  $2y^2 - y - 21 = 0$

Options :

1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

5. 5

Answer : 5

Direction:

**In the following questions, two equations numbered I and II are given.**

**You have to solve both the equations and give answer.**

(1) If  $x > y$

(2) If  $x$

(3) If  $x ? y$

(4) If  $x ? y$

(5) If  $x = y$  or Relationship between  $x$  &  $y$  cannot be established

• Question No. 98

I.  $2x^2 + x - 21 = 0$

II.  $8y^2 - 2y - 6 = 0$

Options :

1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

5. 5

Answer : 5

Direction:

**In the following questions, two equations numbered I and II are given.**

**You have to solve both the equations and give answer.**

(1) If  $x > y$

(2) If  $x$

(3) If  $x ? y$

(4) If  $x ? y$

(5) If  $x = y$  or Relationship between  $x$  &  $y$  cannot be established

- Question No. 99

I.  $2x^2 + 3x - 27 = 0$

II.  $5y^2 - 4y - 12 = 0$

Options :

1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

5. 5

Answer : 5

Direction:

In the following questions, two equations numbered I and II are given.

You have to solve both the equations and give answer.

(1) If  $x > y$

(2) If  $x$

(3) If  $x ? y$

(4) If  $x ? y$

(5) If  $x = y$  or Relationship between  $x$  &  $y$  cannot be established

- Question No. 100

I.  $x^2 + 17x + 72 = 0$

II.  $2y^2 - 18y + 40 = 0$

Options :

1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4.4

5.5

Answer : 2

[Attempt Mock Test Now](#)

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



Prepare **50%** Faster