# **IBPS Clerks Prelims - 2016 Model Paper**

## ENGLISH LANGUAGE

- Directions (Q. 1 5): Read each sentence to find out if there is any error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The number of that part is the answer. If there is no error the answer is (5).
- 1. In present the (1)/ prices of food grains (2)/ are high all (3)/ over the world, (4)/ No error, (5)
- 2. Majority of the banks (1)/ today uses technology (2)/ to reach out to those (3)/ living in rural areas. (4) / No error. (5)
- 3. I will give (1)/ you the advance (2)/ if you repay it as (3)/ soon as possible. (4)/ No error. (5)
- 4. Though he is very (1)/ wealthy and powerful (2)/ he has any (3)/ concern for the poor.(4)/ No error. (5)
- 5. Mala has the (1)/ ability to handle (2)/ many tasks at (3)/ the same time.(4)/ No error. (5)
- Directions (Q. 6-10) Which of the phrases (1), (2), (3) and (4) given below should replace the phrase given in bold in the following sentence 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.
- 6. Finding himself in financial difficulty, he came forward me for help and advice.
- 1) come across 2) is come upto 3) came to 4) come with 5) No correction required
- 7. Deepak having been over eighteen years of age, is entitled to vote.
- 1) has been of 2) being over 3) who is having over 4) who is been 5) No correction required
- 8. The magazine that we subscribed to is published monthly.
  - 1) which is subscribed
  - 2) we are subscribed
  - 3) whom we subscribe
  - 4) whichever we subscribe
  - 5) No correction required
- 9. Among of his many good qualities, that I remember is his honesty.

1) All of his 2) Some of the 3) Only of his 4) One of his

- 5) No correction required
- 10. Many of our clients have deposit of this foreign bank.
  - 1) have deposits in 2) had deposited
  - 3) with deposits 4) have deposited 5) No correction required
- Directions (Q. 11-15): Rearrange the following six sentences (A), (B), (C), (D), (E) and (F) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph; then answer the questions given below them.
  - A) The sailor was told it was placed there as a warning signal to sailors to warn them of danger.
  - B) He returned to the spot a few years later as captain of his own ship.
  - C) The ship was at sea for many days and finally anchored near the coastline.
  - D) The night was stormy and without a warning signal his ship was wrecked on that very rock
  - E) One of the sailors on board saw a bell tied to a dangerous submerged rock.
  - F) As a joke the sailor decided to steal the bell

- and hide it despite being informed of this. 11. Which of the following should be the  $\ensuremath{\mathsf{FIRST}}$ sentence after rearrangement?
- 5) E 1) A 2) B 3) C 4) D 12. Which of the following should be the
- SECOND sentence after rearrangement? 2) B 3) C 1) A 4) D 5) F
- 13. Which of the following should be the THIRD sentence after rearrangement?
- 1) A 2) B 3) C 4) D 5) E 14. Which of the following should be the FIFTH sentence after rearrangement?
- 4) D 5) E 3) C 1) A 2) B 15. Which of the following should be the SIXTH (LAST) sentence after rearrangement?
- 3) C 1) A 2) B 4) D 5) F Directions (Q.16-20): Read the passage care-

fully and answer the questions given below it. Though cash is king in business, it is the simplest item to value under any method of valuation. To value cash there is no need to use complex methodologies such as discounted cash flow (DCF) or to make complex assumptions such as growth rate or discount rate. Nor do you need expert valuers (like you need for valuation of fixed assets like land and buildings). The general assumption is cash is always valued at face value. The current controversy on valuation in the proposed merger of Cairn India with Vedanta Resources centres on valuation of cash and raises a doubt about the above principle of valuation of cash. Valuing cash at face value may not be valid in some exceptional circumstances. While valuing the company or shares, if the company has cash surplus of a normal magnitude the recommended method is to value the business and add the cash surplus at face value to arrive at the total value of the company. Then the question arises what is to be done in case the cash surplus is large. Before answering this we need clarity on what the definition of large cash surplus is. When the surplus generated is held as cash in the normal course of business cycle or accumulated and held temporarily as cash to meet a large defined investment within a short period of time (sav maximum of two or three years) then such cash fall within the definition of normal cash surplus to be valued at face value. In the case of Cairn, cash is about one third of book value, which doesn't come under the definition of cash surplus in the normal course of operation. Hence in this case cash can be valued a face value only if it is held for a specific identified investment to be made within a few years and the business valuation factors the financial benefit flowing from such identified investment.

There is also a possible exception to this rule of valuation, i.e. valuing large cash surplus at face value without a specific investment plan. This exception applies when the price consideration of the company or share with large cash surplus is paid to the current owner in cash. In this case the seller sells cash for cash and hence it is fair to value cash at face value irrespective of the size of cash surplus and there is no need for investment plan for large surplus cash. In case of valuation for mergers, the above exemption can't apply as the shareholders of the merging company generally get shares, and not cash. Maybe in recognition of this principle, the merger scheme of Cairn with Vedanta provides for some cash (in the form of short term security) component in the swap ratio offered to Cairn shareholders. Despite this,

some minority shareholders of Cairn object to the valuation, possibly because this portion of compensation is less than 20 percent of cash surplus of Cairn. Then comes the complex question of how to value cash, which is larger than cash surplus in the normal course of business, nor held for a specific investment and the consideration for transfer of cash is not paid in cash. The cash in this case is to be valued based on opportunistic value for the seller and the alternative cost of raising such cash for the buver. Both these values are extremely subjective and vaguer than well defined methods of valuations such as DCF, profit multiple or replacement value. Hence, they will always be subject to controversies.

- 16. How is the total value of a company with cash surplus of a normal magnitude arrived at? Answer in the context of the passage.
  - 1) By calculating the present value of all assets
  - 2) By deducting the net value of all liabilities from the net value of all assets
  - 3) By adding the cash surplus at face value to the value of the business
  - 4) By calculating the present value of the net assets after adjusting the amount of outstanding loans.
  - 5) Not clear from the passage
- 17. What is/ are the different methods of valuing cash?
  - A) Growth rate method
  - B) Discounted cash flow method
  - C) Discount rate method
  - 1) Only (A) and (B) 2) Only (B) and (C)
  - 3) Only (A) and (C) 4) All (A), (B) and (C)
- 5) Other than given options
- 18. Which of the following is not true in the context of the given passage?
  - 1) Valuing cash at face value is valid only in some exceptional circumstances.
  - 2) Not only customers but also cash is the king in business.
  - 3) The different methods of valuing cash failed to clear controversy on valuation of
- Cairn India and Vedanta Resources. 4) Only (1) and (2) 5) Only (2) and (3)
- 19. What is the possible exception to the rule of valuation?
  - 1) Valuing large cash surplus at market value
  - 2) Valuing large cash surplus at face value without a specific investment plan
  - 3) Valuing large cash surplus at face value without valuing the fixed assets like and buildinas
  - 4) Valuing cash at face value irrespective of the size of the cash surplus
- 5) None of these
- 20. What is the intention of the author behind
- writing this passage? 1) How to value cash in corporate world
- 2) How to value large cash surplus in the normal course of business and not held for a specific investment plan
- 3) How to value cash on the face value including assets like land and building
- 4) To expose Cairn India and Vedanta Resource Centre controversy 5) All the above
- Directions (Q. 21-30): In the following passage there are blanks each of which has been numbered. These numbers are

printed below the passage and against each five words are suggested one of which fills the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate word in each case.

I had ..(21) .. to become a multipurpose manager. I took three steps to accomplish this. First, I took very ..(22) .. part in professional associations. I ..(23) ... the National President of the Indian Society for Training and Development -One of the .. (24) .. organizations for HR professionals. This helped me to grow professionally. My communication skills .. (25) .. It also taught me ..(26) .. to conduct meetings in an effective manner. My job ..(27) .. me to different parts of the country and ..(28).. believe that ..(29).. provided me with an education. I also wrote a lot. Newspaper editors often approached me with ..(30).. to write articles for their publications.

21.1) achieved	2) aim	3) try
4) dreamed	5) wanted	
22.1) selected	2) active	<ol><li>interesting</li></ol>
4) often	5) joint	
23.1) elected	2) voted	3) became
4) applied	5) decided	
24.1) respected	2) status	<ol><li>impressed</li></ol>
4) aged	5) common	
25.1) lacked	2) grown	<ol><li>learnt</li></ol>
<ol><li>improved</li></ol>	5) earned	
26.1) that	2) why	3) how
4) never	5) any how	
<b>27.</b> 1) saw	2) showed	<ol><li>posted</li></ol>
<ol><li>discovered</li></ol>	5) took	
28.1) quiet	2) firmly	<ol><li>strong</li></ol>
4) worst	5) not	
29.1) travelling	2) journey	3) visit
<ol><li>migrating</li></ol>	5) shi	
<b>30.</b> 1) wish	2) offer 3	<ol> <li>appointments</li> </ol>
4) requests	5) commar	nds

### REASONING

<b>31.</b> How many such pairs of letters are there in the word BEHAVIOUR each of which has as many letters between them in the word as in the English alphabet?								
1) N	1) None 2) One 3) T							
4) Tł	iree	5) M	ore than	n three				
<b>32.</b> How many such digits are there in the number 764528 each of which is as far away from the beginning of the number as when the digits are arranged in descending order within the number?								
1) N	one	2) O	ne	3) Tw	3) Two			
4) Tł	nree	5) Mo	ore than	three				
<b>33.</b> What should come next in the letter series given below?								
ABABCABCDABCDEABCDEFA BCDEFGABC								
1) D	2) E	3) F	4) H	5) No	ne			
<ul> <li>34. How many meaningful English words can be made with the letters EPRY using each letter only once in each word?</li> <li>1) None 2) One 3) Two</li> </ul>								
4) Three 5) More than Three								
Кеу								
1-1	7-2		19-2	25-4	31-3			
2-2	7-2 8-1	-	20-2					
2-2	0-1	14-2	20-2	20-3	32-2			

21-5

22-2

23-3

24-1

15-4

16-3

17-4

18-4

3-4

4-3

5-4

6-3

9-4

10-1

11-3

12-5

27-5

28-2

29-1

30-4

33-1

34-3.

<ul> <li>J. D. L. H and F each travelling to station, each one reaches at adifferent time. Lreaches only after J and D reaches only before F. Who amongst them is third to reaches only before F. Who amongst them is third to reach?</li> <li>J F 2) L 3) D</li> <li>J (anor to be determined 5) None (1 HILE). Wise stades are trousers Conclusions: I. All trousers are socks. H is another to be other of the sock of the sectors given below:</li> <li>D T / L S 2 Y W 41 F @ V 3A 8 % K1 M © 5 G U 6 C</li> <li>Horner than answer is 2'?</li> <li>The lefters in the word bay or the consonatis are replaced by the previous letter in the English alphabet. Which of the following five are alike in a certain language 'ne ri so' means 'god' and 's of the dolowing five are alike in a certain tanguage 'ne ri so' means 'god' and 's of the following five are alike in a certain does on to belong to the topoly. Which of the following five are alike in a certain language 'ne ri so' means 'god' and 's 's ne po' means 'day is wonder and mee stade metro solves. To a conclusion number of and 1. You has the one stade word to be solved. T and 'no 's is me po' means 'day is wonder and ingouge?</li> <li>D E 2 ) 2 4 # 3) K 5 M</li> <li>D a certain language 'ne ri so' means 'god' and 'no 'go 's ne po' means 'day is wonder and ingo 's in e po' means 'day is wonder and ingo 's in e po' means 'day is wonder and ingo 's in e po' means 'day is wonder and ingo 's in e po' means 'day is wonder and ingo 's in e po' means 'day is wonder and ingo 's in e po' means 'day is wonder and ingo 's in e po' means 'day is wonder and ingo 's in e po' means 'day is wonder and ingo 's in e po' means 'day is wonder and ingo 's in e po' means 'day is wonder and ingo 's in e po' means 'day is wonder and ingo 's in e po' means 'day is wonder 's 's</li></ul>		Conclusions: I. Some bottles are bowls.
each ore reaches at a different time. L reach- so only after J and D reaches only before F.       All socks are sandals.         Standback Series Sandback Sandback Sandback Sandback Series Sandback Series Sandback Seri		II. Some buckets are jars.
<ul> <li>es only after J and D reaches only before F. Mil sandals are trousers</li> <li>Mirbo amongst them is third to reach?</li> <li>1) F (2) L (3) D</li> <li>4) cannot be determined (5) None</li> <li>1) Mumbai (2) Nagpur (3) Kapur (4) Martas (5) None of these</li> <li>1) A meaningful word can be formed from the third letter of that words is your answer. If more than one such word can be formed, your answer the ord that words is your answer.</li> <li>1) T (2) (2) (3) P (4) (G (5) (5) (7) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4</li></ul>	5. J, D, L, H and F each travelling to station,	45. Statements: Some shoes are socks.
<ul> <li>Who amongst them is third to reach?</li> <li>() F (2) L (3) D</li> <li>() Acanot be determined (5) None (1) High (2) Nagour (3) Kapur (3)</li></ul>	each one reaches at a different time. L reach-	All socks are sandals.
<ul> <li>Who anongst them is thild to reach?</li> <li>I) F (2) L (3) D</li> <li>4) cannot be determined (5) None (1 HIELX is a code for '2) Nagpur (3) Karpur (3) Marpur (3) Ma</li></ul>	es only after J and D reaches only before F.	All sandals are trousers
<ul> <li>1) F (2) L (3) D</li> <li>4) cancel for Delhi<sup>1</sup> QEHVEW's</li> <li>a code for?</li> <li>1) Mumbai (2) Nagpur (3) Kapur (4) Martas (5) None of these</li> <li>1) Mumbai (2) Nagpur (3) Kapur (4) Martas (5) None of these</li> <li>1) A maching luw ord can be formed from the third letter of that words is your answer:</li> <li>1) To the third letter of that words is your answer:</li> <li>1) Z (2) Y (3) P (4) (5) S</li> <li>1) The letters in the word DANGEROUS are replaced by the previous letter in the English alphabet and the vowels are replaced by the previous letter in the English alphabet and the vowels are replaced by the previous letter in the English alphabet and the vowels are replaced by the previous letter in the English alphabet and the vowels are replaced by the previous letter in the English alphabet and the vowels are replaced by the previous letter in the English alphabet and the vowels are replaced by the previous letter in the English alphabet (1) the vowels are replaced by the previous letter in the English alphabet (1) the vowels are replaced by the previous letter in the English alphabet (1) the vowels are replaced by the previous list (in a rest (2) Deek (3) Wardrobe (4) Computer (5) Chair (4) So (5) None of these</li> <li>1) To (2) Dei (2) Dei (3) Si (4) Wardrobe (4) Computer (5) Chair (4) So (5) None of these</li> <li>1) the (2) ni (3) Si (4) Nich (5) None (2) One (3) Two (4) Three (5) More than three (5) None (5) Which is immediately following the albev arrangement, (2) A (4) (4) Si (5) None (2) One (3) Two (4) Three (5) More than three (5) More than three (5) More than three (5) More than three (5) More statements (5) More statements (6) Albeve arrangement (7) To (7) The (1) M (2) Si (3) Si (4) Mindrows are ceilings is possibility.</li> <li>1) the (2) ri (3) Si (4) (4) Si (5) None (5) Who is soon are windows</li></ul>	Who amongst them is third to reach?	
<ul> <li>4) cannot be determined 5) None (1) HIPLM is a code for 7</li> <li>1) Murbai 2) Nagpu 3) Kapu 7</li> <li>1) Murbai 2) Nagpu 3) Kapu 7</li> <li>1) Murbai 2) Nagpu 3) Kapu 7</li> <li>1) Marbai 2) Nagpu 3) Kapu 7</li> <li>1) A SG (5) Us (2) GC</li> <li>40. Which of the following is 5th to the left of the above arrangement; and not solve word can be formed, your answer is Y' and if no such word is replaced by the previous letter in the English alphabet. Which of the following live are alike in a certain language her is 0' neans 'good rainy day' is ne po' means 'good by. Which of the following neans rainy in that code??</li> <li>1) None 2) Doe 3) Two Hartoward the guestions mathen decide which of the given conclusions from the given statements to be true event the day as the nead al the conclusions from the given conclusions from the given conclusions from the given conclusions?</li> <li>1) All windows are clings is posibility.</li> <li>1) Statements: Some doors are folows. All windows are thores. Some doors are notebooks. Conclusions I and II folows 3) if either conclusion I and II folows 4) if neither conclusion I and II folows 4) if neither conclusion I and II folows 5). Some doors are notebooks. Conclusions: I. Some doors are notebooks. Some books are notebooks. Some books are notebooks. Some poors are notebooks. S</li></ul>	1) F 2) L 3) D	
<ul> <li>I. HHI/LM is a code for?</li> <li>I. Mumbai 2) Nagpur 3) Kanpur 4) Madras 5) None of these</li> <li>I. a meaningful word can be formed trom APSG, by using each letter only once, then third letter of that words is your answer. If more than one such word is by using each letters in the sourd part of the above arrangement?</li> <li>I. The letters in the word DANGEROUS are changed in such a way that the consonants are replaced by the previous letter in the English alphabet. Which of the following will be the thrid letter from the left of the mext setter in the English alphabet. Which of the following will be the thrid letter from the left of the mext setter in the English alphabet. Which of the following will be the thrid letter from the left of the mext set letter in the English alphabet. Which of the following will be the thrid letter from the left of the mext set letter in the English alphabet. Which of the following will be the thrid letter from the left of the mext set letter in the English alphabet. Which is the of the mext set letter in the English alphabet. Which of the following tware are like in a certain way and so form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to that group?</li> <li>1) Table 2) DA 3) O 4) L 5) None</li> <li>1) Table 2) DA 3) S 5 M 30 Wardrobe 4) Computer 5) Chair</li> <li>1) a certain language the f so means 'god' rainy day 's ine po' means 'gad is wonder from commonly known facts. Some books are noclusions then decide which of the given conclusions the three statements followed?</li> <li>1) Mone 2) One 3) Two 4) K 10 Wind So 2) % K M 3) % 1 M 4) K 10 S) None</li> <li>2) More conclusions I nol II follows 3) if there conclusions I and II follows 4) I feature to relations are notebooks. II. Some dors are notebooks. II. Some notebooks are n</li></ul>	4) cannot be determined 5) None	
a code for? 1) Mumbal 2) Nagpur 3) Kapur 4) Madras 5) None of these 1: a meaningful word can be formed from APSG, by using each letter only once, then the third letter of that words is your answer. 1! more than one such word can be formed, your answer is Y' and if no such word is formed then answer is Z'? 1) # 2) W 3) Y 4) K 5) None formed then answer is Z'? 1) # 2) W 3) Y 4) K 5) None thanged in such a way that the consonants are replaced by the previous letter in the English alphabet and the vowels are replaced by the next letter in the English alphabet. Which of the following five are alike in a cer- tain way and so form a group. Which is one that does not belong to that group? 1) B 2) M 3) O 4) L 5) None 1. B 2) M 3) O 4) L 5) None 1. B 2) M 3) O 4) L 5) None 1. Date 2) Desk 3) Wardrobe 4) Some of these freating alphabet. Vince of the following five are alike in a cer- tain way and so form a group. Which is one that does not belong to that group? 1) D E 7 2) 2 4 # 3) K 5 M 4) S K 5 D F V A 49. How many such consonants are there in the above arrangement and so form a group. Which of the following five are alike in a cer- tain way and so form a group. Which is one that does not belong to that group? 1) D E 7 2) 2 4 # 3) K 5 M 4) S K 6 D F VA 49. How many such consonants are there in the above arrangement and so form a group. Which of the following series based on the above arrangement and so form a group. Which is the consonants are there in the above arrangement and so form a group. 1) None 2) One 3) Two 4) Three 5) More than three 50. What should come in place of the questions with of decide which of the given conclusions 1. All windows are colliugs is spasibility. 1. All windows are fortors. All pens are notebooks. Conclusions: 1. Some doors are follows. 3) It effer conclusion 1 follows 5) If bot conclusion 1 and II follows 4) I pate index let of the ? 1) M 2) Z 3) G 4) D 5) None 51. Who is second to the left of the? 1) M 2) Z 3) G 4) D 5) None 52.	, , ,	
<ul> <li>1) Murnbai 2) Nagpur 3) Kapur 4) Madras 5) None of these</li> <li>1) A meaningful word can be formed from the left of that words is your answer. If more than one such word can be formed, your answer is '2' and if no such word is formed then answer is '2' and if no such word is formed then answer is '2' and if no such word is formed then answer is '2' and if no such words are replaced by the previous letter in the English alphabet and the vowels are replaced by the previous letter in the English alphabet and the vowels are replaced by the previous letter in the English alphabet and the vowels are replaced by the previous letter in the English alphabet and the vowels are replaced by a number but not immediately followed by a symbol?</li> <li>1) B 2) M 3) O 4  L 5) None</li> <li>4) Four of the following live are alike in a certain language ther is of means 'good' by'. Which is the one that does not belong to that group?</li> <li>1) DE 7 2) 2 4 # 3) K 5 M</li> <li>4) Computer 5) Chair</li> <li>1) a 2) Dex 3) Wardrobe the following inve are alike in a certain language ther is of means 'good' by'. Which of the following inve are alike in a certain sy alpers are notebooks.</li> <li>1) none 2) Dree 3) NW and that code?</li> <li>1) none 2) Dree 3) NW and that code?</li> <li>1) none 2) Area 3) K 5 M</li> <li>4) so 5) None of these</li> <li>1) Develous statements to be true even the following inverse windows. All windows are flors. All wordows are collings is possibility.</li> <li>5) It both conclusion 1 follows</li> <li>5) If both conclusion 1 follows. Some books are notebooks.</li> <li>1. All windows are collings is possibility.</li> <li>5) Statements: Some doors are notebooks.</li> <li>1. Some notebooks are collings is possibility.</li> <l< th=""><td></td><td></td></l<></ul>		
<ul> <li>4) Madras 5) None of these</li> <li>4) Madras 5) None of these</li> <li>1/2 an evaningful word can be formed then one such word can be formed then answer is 2'?</li> <li>1/2 2) Y 3) P 4) G 5) S</li> <li>5. The letters in the word DANGEROUS are changed in such a way that the consonants are replaced by the previous letter in the English alphabet and the vowels are represent by preveded by a number but not immediately followed by a symbol?</li> <li>1) None 2) One 3) Two</li> <li>4) Four of the following five are alike in a certain language 'ne ri so' means 'good any'. Which of the following means 'rany' in that code?</li> <li>1) no e 2) ne 3) wardnee</li> <li>1) no e 2) ne 3) wardnee</li> <li>1) an eartain language 'ne ri so' means 'good any'. Which of the following means 'rany' in that code?</li> <li>1) ne 2) ne 2) ne 3) wardnee</li> <li>4) so 3) None of these 'tertors?</li> <li>1) ne 2) ne 2) ne 3) si and in two the statements to be true event in the adove arrangement. each of which is immediately followed by a symbol?</li> <li>1) Der 2) 22 4 # 3) K 5 M</li> <li>4) so 3) None of these 'tertors?</li> <li>1) None 2) One 3) K 5 M</li> <li>4) so 3) None of these 'tertors?</li> <li>1) None 2) One 3) K 5 M</li> <li>4) so 3) None of these 'tertors?</li> <li>1) None 2) One 3) K 5 M</li> <li>4) so 3) None of these 'tertors?</li> <li>1) None 2) One 3) K 5 M</li> <li>4) so 3) None of these 'tertors?</li> <li>1) None 2) One 3) K 5 M</li> <li>4) so 3) None of these 'tertors?</li> <li>1) None 2) One 3) K 5 M</li> <li>4) So 3) None of these 'tertors?</li> <li>1) None 2) One 3) K 5 M</li> <li>4) So 3) None of these 'tertors?</li> <li>1) None 10 (torus)</li> <li>3) If either conclusion 1 follows</li> <li>3) If either conclusion 1 follows</li> <li>3) If either conclusions 1 and I follows</li> <li>3) If either conclusions 1</li></ul>		tions given below:
<ul> <li>1. is meaningful word can be formed from APSG, by using each letter only once, then the third letter of that words is your answer there in the above arrangement.</li> <li>46. Which of the following is Sth to the left of the fourteenth from the left ent of the above arrangement.</li> <li>1. 1 2 (2) Y (3) P (4) G (5) S.</li> <li>5. The letters in the word DANGEROUS are changed in such a way that the consonants are replaced by the previous letter in the above arrangement. each of which is immediately preceded by a number but not immediately followed by a symbol?</li> <li>1. No desent of the new set of letters?</li> <li>1. B (2) M (3) O (4) L (5) None</li> <li>2. Oronguter (5) Chair</li> <li>1. a certain language 'ne' i so' means 'good' by 'Which of the following series based on the above arrangement. each of which is immediately forecoded by a number and also immediately for the second to the left of H.</li> <li>1. All windows are foren commoniy forw facts. The and the consonant are there in the above arrangement. The and also immediately for the second to the left of H?</li> <li>1. All windows are forens. All pans are notebooks.</li> <li>3. Statements: Some coors are notebooks.</li> <li>3. Statements: All boties are obves.</li> <li>3. Statements</li></ul>	, , , , , ,	D T 7 L E \$ 2 Y # W 4 1 F @ V 3 A 8 % K 1
<ul> <li>APSG, by using each letter only once, then the thind letter of that words is your answer is Y<sup>2</sup> and if no such word is formed then answer is 2?</li> <li>1) Z 2) Y 3) P 4) G 5) S.</li> <li>The letters in the word DANGEROUS are changed in such a way that the consonants are replaced by the previous letter in the English alphabet and the words is are placed by the next letter in the English alphabet and the vowels are replaced by the next letter in the English alphabet and the vowels are replaced by the next letter in the English alphabet and the vowels are replaced by the next letter in the English alphabet and the vowels are replaced by the next letter in the English alphabet and the vowels are replaced by the next letter in the English alphabet and the vowels are replaced by the next letter in the English alphabet and the vowels are replaced by the next letter in the English alphabet of the lolowing means rainy in that code?</li> <li>1) B 2 (D) Desk 3) Wardrobe 4) Computer 5) Chair</li> <li>1) Dest 2) Desk 3) Wardrobe 4) Computer 5) Chair</li> <li>1) Dest 2) Desk 3) Wardrobe 4) so 5) None of these treations (Q. 41-45): In each of the questions and the diclowing means rainy in that code?</li> <li>1) None 2) One 3) Two 4) Three 5) More than three 40 the following sense statements followed by a with sould come in place of the question mark (?) in the following sense sbased on the above arrangement?</li> <li>50. Who is second to the lett of H. 3) S = 10 holy conclusions 1 nor 11 follows</li> <li>3) If either conclusion 1 nor 11 follows</li> <li>3) If either conclusion 1 nor 11 follows</li> <li>3) If either conclusions 1 nor 11 follows</li> <li>3) If either conclusions 1 nor 11 follows</li> <li>3) If either conclusions 1 nor 11 follows</li> <li>4) If notis are notebooks.</li> <li>Conclusions:</li> <li>1. Some books are notebooks.</li> <li>1. Some books are notebooks.</li> <li>3. Some books are</li></ul>	, ,	M © 5 G U 6 C
<ul> <li>the third letter of that words is your answer. If more than one such word can be formed your answer is Y' and if no such word is formed then answer is Z'?</li> <li>Y = 2) W = 3) Y = 4) G = 5, S</li> <li>The letters in the word DANGEROUS are replaced by the previous letter in the english alphabet and the vowels are replaced by the next tetter in the english alphabet and the words set of letters?</li> <li>Y = 3) P = 4) G = 5, S</li> <li>The letters in the english alphabet and the vowels are replaced by the previous letter in the english alphabet and the vowels are replaced by the previous letter in the english alphabet and the vowels are replaced by the previous letter in the english alphabet and the vowels are replaced by the previous letter in the above arrangement and so form a group. Which is other on that does not belong to that group?</li> <li>1) B = 2) M = 3) O = 4) L = 5) None</li> <li>Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and so form a group. Which is other on that does not belong to that group?</li> <li>1) Table = 2) Desk = 3) Wardrobe 4) Computer = 5) Chair</li> <li>I) and if jo' means 'good boy'. Which of the following inter and also firm a group. Which is the following reaser signer alide y neceded by a number and also immediately followed by a symbol?</li> <li>1) I only conclusion I follows</li> <li>3) If either conclusion I follows</li> <li></li></ul>	0	<b>46.</b> Which of the following is 5th to the left of the
If more than one such word can be formed, your answer is Y and if no such word is formed then answer is Z? 1) Z 2) Y 3) P 4) G 5) S. The letters in the word DANGEROUS are changed in such a way that the consonants are replaced by the previous letter in the English alphabet and the vowels are replaced by the previous letter in the English alphabet withic of the following live are alike in a certain language 'ne ri so' means 'good' rainy day 's ine po' means 'good yo'. Which is one that does not belong to that group? 1) Table 2) Desk 3) Wardrobe 1) Chair Cortuines Tainy way has do form a group. Which is one that does not belong to that group? 1) Table 2) Desk 3) Wardrobe 1) Chair Cortuines Tainy day 's ine po' means 'good pair day 's ine po' means 'good poy'. Which is one the following means 'rainy' in that code? 1) None 2) Chae 3) K 5 M 4) 30 (2) 41/ 45): In each of the questions formed the gloud are given statements followed by 'a winther' and also 's forme three statements followed by 'a winther' and also 's means 'good' rainy day 's ine po' means 'gao y and' a 's ine po' means 'gao y and' a 's ine po' means 'gao y a 's 's ine po' means 'gao y a 's		0
$ \begin{array}{c} 1 more than one sum word can be tormed, your answert is Y and if no such words is Y and if no your answerd is Y and if no your answerd is y is words? If no your the following if no are alike in a certain way has form a group. Which is on the idoes not belong to that group? If No is your arrangement, each of which is immediately followed by a sumbor? If No is your the positions in the above arrangement, each of which is immediately followed by a number and also immediately followed by a number and are group. Which is on the one that does not belong to that group? If No is your that tode? If no means 'good boy'. Which of the following neans 'rany' in that code? If no challeng is the second of the given conclusions numbered I and II. You have to take the given statements followed by its antement? If they seem to be a variance from commonly known facts. If if only conclusion I nor II follows a) If either conclusion I or II follows a) If either conclusion I or II follows a) If either conclusion I and II follows a) If either conclusion I and II follows a) If all windows are ceilings is possibility. It settements: Some books are notebooks. Conclusions: I come toese fas re flowers. No flower is sweet. Some books are notebooks. I. Some does are indews. More that the right of I i (A) only 2) (B) only 3) that is that to the left of H? 1) (A) only 2) (B) only 3) the second to the right of N? All windows are ceilings. Some books are notebooks. Conclusions: I come toese tare dows. Second to the right of N? All windows are bows. Some books are notebooks. Some books are nonebooks. Some books are notebooks. Some books are notebooks$	-	
<ul> <li>Your answer is Y and in bisuch word is formed then answer is Y?</li> <li>1) Z 2) Y 3) P 4) G 5) S.</li> <li>The letters in the word DANGEROUS are changed in such a way that the consonants are replaced by the previous letter in the English alphabet. Which of the following five are alike in a certain way and so form a group. Which is one their positions in their positions in the above arrangement, each of which is immediate let of the new set of letters?</li> <li>1) Table 2) M 3) O 4) L 5) None</li> <li>4) Computer 5) Chair</li> <li>1) a certain language 'ner i so' means 'day is wonderful and 't i g' means 'good by'. Which of the following the are alike in a certain way and so form a group. Which is the following means rainy in that code?</li> <li>1) D E 7 2) 2 4 # 3) K 5 M</li> <li>4) S Computer 5) Chair</li> <li>4) a certain language 'ner i so' means 'day is wonderful and 't i g' means 'good by'. Which of the following means rainy in that code?</li> <li>1) D e 2) no 3) no 4 the following the set are difference from commoly intomaticately followed by a number and also immediately preceded by a number and also immediate following series based on the above arrangement. each of which is immediate following form the center. T is third to the ight of Y who is second to the eight of N.</li> <li>1) I only conclusion I follows</li> <li>3) If either conclusion I and II follows</li> <li>4) I memers. Some doors are ontebooks.</li> <li>Conclusions:</li> <li>1. Some doors are notebooks.</li> <li>Conclusions:</li> <li>1. Some doors are collopose.</li> <li>3. Statements: All bottes are jars. Not fower is sweet. Some oray ter sweets are flowers. II. No flower is sweet. Some oray sere flow.</li> <li>5. Statements: All bottes</li></ul>		0
<ul> <li>above arrangement, each of which is immediately preceded by a number but not immediately followed by a symbol?</li> <li>1) Read the convestignment, each of which is immediately followed by a symbol?</li> <li>1) None 2) One 3) Two</li> <li>4) Three 5) More than three</li> <li>40) Three 5) More than three</li> <li>40. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way based on their positions in the above arrangement, and so form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to that group?</li> <li>1) Table 2) Desk 3) Wardrobe</li> <li>1) a certain language 'ne riso' means' good rainy day' 'si ne po' means' day is wonder inti and urage 'ne riso' means' good rainy day' 'si ne po' means' day is wonder inti and urage 'ne riso' means' good rainy day' 'si ne ach of the questions frections (0. 41-43): in each of the questions muthered is day is wonder if they seem to be a variance from commonyt known facts. Read all the conclusions and the given conclusions numbered 1 and II. You have it they seem to be a variance from commonyt known facts. Read all the conclusions all follows 2) if only conclusion 1 follows</li> <li>2) If only conclusion 1 follows</li> <li>3) If either conclusion s all follows</li> <li>3) If either conclusion s all follows</li> <li>3) If either conclusion s are fubors. All windows are ceilings. Conclusions:</li> <li>1. Some books are notebooks. Conclusions:</li> <li>1. Some books are notebooks. Some sevet are deserts. To third to the right of M?</li> <li>1) Mar (2) NO (3) HF (4) DN (3) None 51. None of these</li> <li>5. Who is second to the right of M?</li> <li>1) Mar (2) H (2) M (3) Q (4) J (3) Q (4) Data inadequate (5) None</li> <li>5. None of these</li> <li>5. Who is second to the right of M?</li> <li>1) Mar (2) H (2) Con (D) (4) (A) and (B) onl</li></ul>		, , , , , ,
<ul> <li>1) Le 2) T (1) F (1) G (2) G (2)</li></ul>		2
<ul> <li>charaged in such a way that the consonants are replaced by the previous letter in the English alphabet. Which of the following will be the third letter from the letter of of the new set of letters?</li> <li>(1) None (1) None (2) One (3) Two (4) Three (5) More than three (4) Computer (5) Chair</li> <li>(1) Table (2) Des (3) Wardrobe (4) Computer (5) Chair</li> <li>(1) a certain language 'ne ri so' means 'good boy'. Which of the following five are alike in a certain way and so form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to that group?</li> <li>(1) Table (2) Des (3) Wardrobe (4) Computer (5) Chair</li> <li>(1) a certain language 'ne ri so' means 'good boy'. Which of the following means 'rainy in that code?</li> <li>(1) ne (2) ri (3) si</li> <li>(4) so (5) None of these irrections (0. 41-45): In each of the questions mark (2) in the following series based on the above arrangement?</li> <li>(1) Free (2) ri (3) si</li> <li>(4) so (5) None of these irrections (0. 41-45): In each of the questions mark (2) in the following series based on the above arrangement?</li> <li>(1) Hore (2) ri (3) si</li> <li>(1) for enclusion 1 or II follows (3) If either conclusions 1 and II follows (3) If the following are ceilings.</li> <li>(2) Statements: All ruits are flowers. All windows are ceilings.</li> <li>(3) Statements: All ruits are flowers. All windows are ceilings.</li> <li>(3) Statements: All fucts are flowers. No flower is sweet. Some ooks are notebooks.</li> <li>(4) Lat anadequate (5) None (5) None (5) None of these</li> <li>(5) Who is scend to the right of T?</li> <li>(1) M (2) H (3) Q</li> <li>(4) Data inadequate (5) None</li> <li>(5) None of these</li> <li>(5) Who is second to the right of T?</li> <li>(1) M (2) H (3) Q</li> <li>(2) Hord (3) C (3) None (4) Data in adequate (4) (4) Carrents (6) None (7) (5) None (7) (</li></ul>	1) Z 2) Y 3) P 4) G 5) S	<b>-</b>
<ul> <li>1) None 2) One 3) Two</li> <li>4) Three 5) More than three</li> <li>5) More three is the set is the set is the following means 'rany' in that code?</li> <li>1) None 2) One 3) Two</li> <li>4) Three 5) More than three</li> <li>4) Three 5) More than three</li> <li>5) More than three</li> <li>5) More than three</li> <li>5) More than three</li> <li>5) More than three</li> <li>6) More than three</li> <li>7) The 2) The 2) The 3) More than three</li> <li>6) More than three</li> <li>6) More three statements followed by a symbol?</li> <li>1) Hone 2) The 2) The 3) More than three</li> <li>6) More three statements followed by the second the above arrangement?</li> <li>1) Hone 2) The 2) The</li></ul>	8. The letters in the word DANGEROUS are	
<ul> <li>4) Three 5) More than three</li> <li>42. Three 5) More than three</li> <li>43. Three 5) More than three</li> <li>44. Three 5) More than three</li> <li>44. Three 5) More than three</li> <li>45. Four of the following five are alike in a certain the following five are alike in a certain that does not belong to that group?</li> <li>1) Table 2) Des 3) O 4) L 5) None</li> <li>41. Three 5) More than three</li> <li>42. Four of the following five are alike in a certain language 'ne riso' means 'good top'. Which of the following five areans 'good boy'. Which of the following intermediately followed by a symbol?</li> <li>1) None 2) reisons (2) Alf-45): neach of the questions mark (?) in the following series based on the above arrangement?</li> <li>1) For 2 (2) 4 # (3) K 5 M</li> <li>4) So (3) None of these</li> <li>5) More than three</li> <li>4) Three 5) More than three</li> <li>4) Three 5) More than three</li> <li>4) How many such consonants are there in the above arrangement, each of which is immediately preceded by a number and also immediately followed by a symbol?</li> <li>1) None 14-45): neach of the questions mark (?) in the following series based on the above arrangement?</li> <li>7 T E Y # 4 @ V A?</li> <li>1) K ondy conclusion 1 mor II follows</li> <li>3) If either conclusions 1 and II follows</li> <li>3) If either conclusions 1 and II follows</li> <li>3) If other conclusions 1 and II follows?</li> <li>3) If other conclusions?</li> <li>All windows are cellings.</li> <li>All windows are notebooks.</li> <li>3. Some books are noteboo</li></ul>	changed in such a way that the consonants	
<ul> <li>48. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way based on their positions in the above arrangement and so form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to that group?</li> <li>1) B 2) M 3) O 4) L 5) None</li> <li>1. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way based on their positions in the above arrangement and so form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to that group?</li> <li>1) Table 2) Desk 3) Wardrobe 4) Computer 5) Chair</li> <li>1) Table 2) Desk 3) Wardrobe 4) Computer 5) Chair</li> <li>1) Table 2) Desk 3) Wardrobe 4) Computer 5) Chair</li> <li>1) ne 2) ri 3) si 4) so 5) None of these trections (0. 41-45): In each of the questions below are given three statements to be true even if they seem to be a variance from commute form commute disregarding commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given statements to be true even if they seem to be a variance from commute form carefully and answer the questions given below.</li> <li>1) If only conclusion I follows 2) if noly conclusion I follows 3) if either conclusion I follows 3) if only conclusions I follows 3) if only conclusions I and II follows 4) If neither conclusion I follows 3) if only conclusions I and II follows 4) If neither conclusion I follows 5) Ib oth conclusions I and II follows 5) Ib oth conclusions I and II follows 5. Some doors are floors. II. All windows are folors. All doors are collings. Conclusions: <ul> <li>1. Some hodeos are notebooks.</li> <li>3. Statements: All fruits are flowers. II. No dessert is flower.</li> <li>3. Statements: All bottles are jars. Some jars are bowls.</li> </ul> </li> <li>5. Who is second to the left of T? <ul> <li>1) M 2) H 3) Q</li> <li>4) Data inadequate 5) None</li> </ul> </li> <li>5. Who is second to the right of T? <ul> <li>1) M 2) H 3) Q</li> <li>4) Data inadequate 5) None</li> </ul> </li> <li>5. Who is second to the right of T?</li></ul>		, , , ,
<ul> <li>Which of the following will be the third letter from the lett end of the new set of letters?</li> <li>1) B 2) M 3) O 4) L 5) None</li> <li>1) B 2) M 3) O 4) L 5) None</li> <li>1) Table 2) Desk 3) Wardrobe 4) Computer 5) Chair</li> <li>1) Table 2) Desk 3) Wardrobe 4) Computer 5) Chair</li> <li>1) a certain language 'ne ri so' means 'good' rainy day' 'si ne po' means 'day is wonder ful and 'ri jo' means 'good boy'. Which of the following means 'rainy' in that code?</li> <li>1) ne 2) ri 3) si</li> <li>4) so 5) None of these</li> <li>1) ne 2) ri 3) si</li> <li>4) so 5) None of these</li> <li>1) ne 2) ri 3) si</li> <li>4) so 5) None of these</li> <li>1) ne 2) ri 3) si</li> <li>4) so 5) None of these</li> <li>1) ne 2) ri 3) si</li> <li>4) so 5) None of these</li> <li>1) None 2) One 3) Two</li> <li>4) There is a cho th the questions mumbered 1 and II. You have to take the given statements to be true and claisons and then decide which of the given conclusions fundered which of the given conclusions (G.3f-55): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below.</li> <li>M, D, J, Q, T, F, H and N are sitting around a circle facing at the centre. T is third to the right of H.</li> <li>1) forly conclusion 1 or II follows</li> <li>3) If either conclusions 1 and II follows</li> <li>3) If only conclusion 1 or II follows</li> <li>3) If either conclusions 1 and II follows</li> <li>3) If either conclusions are books.</li> <li>Conclusions: <ol> <li>Some books are notebooks.</li> <li>Some books are notebooks.</li> <li>M contust are flower.</li> <li>All windows are flowers.</li> <li>No flower is sweet.</li> <li>Some books are notebooks.</li> <li>Some books are notebooks.</li> <li>Statements: All fruits are flowers.</li> <li>No dowsert is flower.</li> <li>Statements: All bottles are jars.</li> &lt;</ol></li></ul>	English alphabet and the vowels are replaced	
<ul> <li>from the left end of the new set of letters?</li> <li>1) B 2) M 3) O 4) L 5) None</li> <li>Four of the following five are alike in a group?</li> <li>1) Table 2) Desk 3) Wardrobe</li> <li>4) Computer 5) Chair</li> <li>1) Table 2) Desk 3) Wardrobe</li> <li>4) Computer 5) Chair</li> <li>1) a certain language 'ne ri so' means 'good rain deguage 'ne ri so' means 'good the following means 'tany is in that code?</li> <li>1) ne 2) ri a 0) si ine po' means 'good boy'. Which of the following means 'tany is in that code?</li> <li>1) ne 2) ri a 0) si ine po' means 'good boy'. Which of the following means 'tany is in that code?</li> <li>1) ne 2) ri a 0) si ine po' means 'good boy'. Which of the following means 'tany is in that code?</li> <li>1) ne 2) ri a 0) si ne po' means 'good boy'. Which of the following means 'tany is in that code?</li> <li>1) ne 2) ri a 0) si ne po' means 'good boy'. Which of the following means 'tany is not tack.</li> <li>1) ne ol conclusion routies of the given conclusions numbered 1 and II. You have to take the given statements to be true event to take the given statements to be true event to take the given statements to be true event to take the given statements to be true event to take the given statements to be true event to take the given nonclusion routison I or II follows</li> <li>2) If only conclusion I or II follows</li> <li>3) If either conclusion I and II follows</li> <li>3) If either conclusions I and II follows</li> <li>3) If only conclusion i follows</li> <li>3) If on the conclusion I and II follows</li> <li>4)</li></ul>	by the next letter in the English alphabet.	
<ul> <li>1) B 2) M 3) O 4) L 5) None</li> <li>Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and so form a group. Which is a certain way and so form a group. Which is othat group?</li> <li>1) Table 2) Desk 3) Wardrobe 4) Computer 5) Chair</li> <li>I) na certain language "ne ri so' means 'good rainy day' 'si ne po' means 'day is wonder ful and 'ri jo' means 'good boy'. Which the following means 'rainy' in that code?</li> <li>1) ne 2) ri 3) si 4) so 5) None of these treatments followed by as a symbol?</li> <li>1) None 2) One 3) Two 4) Three 5) More than three 50. What should come in place of the questions mumbered I and II. You have to take the given statements followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. You have to take the given statements following first statements to be true event if they seem to be a variance from commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions I follows 1) If only conclusion I follows 3) if either conclusion I nor II follows 4) If neither conclusion I nor II follows 5) If both conclusions I and II follows 4) If neither conclusions I and II follows 5) If both conclusions I and II follows 4. Statements: All furits are flowers. II. Nome books are notebooks. Conclusions: I. Some books are notebooks. II. Some notebooks are computers. All doors are ceilings. Some jenes are desserts. II. No dessert is flower. I. None othese 55. Who is second to the right of T?</li> <li>1) MT 2) NQ 3) HF 4) DN 5) None 54. What is C's position with respect of M?</li> <li>A. Fourth to the right B. Fourth to the left C. Fifth to the right I) (A) and (B) only 5) None of these 55. Who is second to the right of T?</li> <li>1) MM 2) H 3) Q</li> <li>4) Data inadequate 5) None Directions (C.56-60): In each question bow four commony known facts. Some jenes are a poows. Some jars are bowls.</li> </ul>	Which of the following will be the third letter	
<ul> <li>hat group?</li> &lt;</ul>	from the left end of the new set of letters?	above arrangement and so form a group.
b. Four of the following five are alike in a cer- tain way and so form a group. Which is one 4) Computer 5) Chair 1) Table 2) Desk 3) Wardrobe 4) Computer 5) Chair 1) Table 2) Desk 3) Wardrobe 4) Computer 5) Chair 1) an certain language 'ne ri so' means 'good in a cartain language 'ne ri so' means 'good the following means 'good boy'. Which of the following means 'rainy' in that code? 1) ne 2) ri 3) si 4) so 5) None of these frections (0. 41-45): in each of the questions frections (0. 41-45): in each of the questions then decide which of the given conclusions then decide which of the given statements 1) If only conclusion I follows 2) If only conclusion I follows 3) If either conclusion I or II follows 5) If both conclusions I and II follows 5) If both conclusions I and II follows 5) If both conclusions I and II follows 5. Statements: Some doors are mindows. All pens are notebooks. Conclusions: 1. Some hooks are notebooks. Conclusions: 1. Some notebooks are notebooks. Conclusions: 1. Some notebooks are notebooks. 5. Who is to the immediate left of M? 1) M 2) N 3) Chone 54. What is Q's position with respect of M? A. Fourth to the right 1) (A) only 2) (B) only 3) Either (C) or (D) 4) (A) and (B) only 5) None of these 55. Whoi is second to the right of T? 1) M 2) H 3) Q 4) Data inadequate 5) None 51. Who is second to the right of T? 1) M 2) H 3) Q 4) Data inadequate 5) None 51. Who is second to the right of T? 1) M 2) H 3) Q 4) Data inadequate 5) None 51. Who is second to the right of T? 1) M 2) H 3) Q 4) Data inadequate 5) None 51. Who is second to t	1) B 2) M 3) O 4) L 5) None	Which is the one that does not belong to
<ul> <li>tain way and so form a group. Which is one that does not belong to that group?</li> <li>1) Table 2) Desk 3) Wardrobe 4) Computer 5) Chair</li> <li>4) a K 8 5) F V A</li> <li>49. How many such consonants are there in the above arrangement, each of which is immediately preceded by a number and also immediately followed by a symbol?</li> <li>1) ne 2) ri 3) si</li> <li>4) so 5) None of these statements followed by two conclusions numbered 1 and II. You have to take the given statements to lowed by two conclusions numbered 1 and II. You have to take the given statements to be true even three statements followed by two conclusions numbered 1 and II. You have to take the given statements to lowed by two conclusions numbered 1 and II. You have to take the given statements to be true even to be a variance from commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions and the decide which of the given conclusions and ther decide which of the given conclusions and ther decide which of the given conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions and ther decide which of the given statements. Some doors are filores. 1) If only conclusion I nor II follows</li> <li>3) If other conclusion I nor II follows</li> <li>4) If neither conclusion I nor II follows. All windows are foors. All doors are cellings. Conclusions:</li> <li>1. Some doors are flores.</li> <li>1. Some doors are notebooks.</li> <li>2. Statements: All fortiks are flowers. No flower is sweet. Some books are notebooks.</li> <li>3. Some books are notebooks.</li> <li>3. Statements: All fortiks are flowers. No flower is sweet. Some sweets are desserts. II. No dessert is flower.</li> <li>3. Statements: All bottles are jars. Some lars are bowls.</li> </ul>	, , , , , ,	that group?
<ul> <li>that does not belong to that group?</li> <li>1) Table 2) Desk 3) Wardrobe 4) Computer 5) Chair</li> <li>4) a certain language 'ne ri so' means 'good rainy day' 'si ne po' means 'day is wonderful and 'ri jo' means 'good boy'. Which of the following means 'rainy' in that code?</li> <li>1) ne 2) ri 3) si</li> <li>4) so 5) None of these interactions (0. 41-45): In each of the questions below are given three statements followed by two conclusions numbered 1 and II. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be a variance from commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and II. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be a variance from commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and II follows 4) If neither conclusion I on II follows 4) If neither conclusion I and II follows 4) If neither conclusion I and II follows 5) If obth conclusions I and II follows 4) If neither conclusions I and II follows 5) If obth conclusions I and II follows 5) If both conclusions I and II follows 6) II. Some books are notebooks.</li> <li>Conclusions:</li> <li>Some books are notebooks.</li> <li>Conclusions: I. Some desserts are flowers. No flower is sweet. Some books are notebooks.</li> <li>Statements: All fortiks are flowers. II. No dessert is flower. II. No dessert is flower. II. No dessert is flowe</li></ul>		1) D E 7 2) 2 4 # 3) K 5 M
<ul> <li>49. How many such consonants are there in the above arrangement, each of which is immediately followed by a symbol?</li> <li>49. How many such consonants are there in the above arrangement, each of which is immediately followed by a symbol?</li> <li>41. In a certain language 'ne ri so' means 'good boy'. Which of the following means 'ray 'in ' a) si al so 5) None of these trections (<i>A.</i> 41-45): In each of the questions below are given three statements followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. You have to take the given statements followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be a variance from commonly from the given conclusions and then decide which of the given and the conclusions in and II follows</li> <li>5) If both conclusions I and II follows</li> <li>6. Statements: All fortits are flowers. No flower is sweet. Some books are notebooks.</li> <li>Conclusions: I. Some desserts are flowes. II. No dessert is flower.</li> <li>8. Statements: All fortits are flowers. Some jars are bowls.</li> <li>5. Statements: All bottles are jars. Some jars are bowls.</li> </ul>		4) 3 K 8 5) F V A
<ul> <li>A) Computer 5) Chair (b) Number (c) Number (c)</li></ul>		, , ,
<ul> <li>(a) Conclusions:</li> <li>(b) Conclusions:</li> <li>(c) Conclusions:</li> <li>(c) Statements: All prins are howls.</li> <li>(c) Statements: All furits are flowers.</li> <li>(c) Statements: All bottles are jars.</li> <li>(c) Statements: All bottles are jar</li></ul>		-
<ul> <li>In a control of the set of the questions of the following means 'rany 'ay 'sine po' means 'gay is wonderful and 'ri jo' means 'gay is wonderful and 'ri gay is wonderful and 'ri gay</li></ul>		
<ul> <li>1) None 2) One 3) Two</li> <li>4) So 5) None of these</li> <li>50. What should come in place of the question mark (?) in the following series based on the above arrangement?</li> <li>T F Y # 4 @ V A ?</li> <li>1) K M © 2) % K M 3) % 1 M</li> <li>1) K M © 2) % K M 3) % 1 M</li> <li>1) K M © 2) % K M 3) % 1 M</li> <li>1) K M © 2) % K M 3) % 1 M</li> <li>1) K M © 2) % K M 3) % 1 M</li> <li>1) K M © 2) % K M 3) % 1 M</li> <li>1) K M © 2) % K M 3) % 1 M</li> <li>1) K M © 2) % K M 3) % 1 M</li> <li>1) K M © 2) % K M 3) % 1 M</li> <li>1) K M © 2) % K M 3) % 1 M</li> <li>1) K M © 2) % K M 3) % 1 M</li> <li>1) K M © 2) % K M 3) % 1 M</li> <li>1) K M © 2) % K M 3) % 1 M</li> <li>1) K M © 2) % K M 3) % 1 M</li> <li>2) K only conclusions facts.</li> <li>1) If only conclusion 1 follows</li> <li>2) If only conclusion 1 nor II follows</li> <li>3) If either conclusion 1 nor II follows</li> <li>3) If either conclusion 1 nor II follows</li> <li>3) If either conclusion 1 nor II follows</li> <li>3) If a doors are floors.</li> <li>1. All doors are ceilings.</li> <li>All doors are ceilings.</li> <li>All windows are folors.</li> <li>1. Some books are notebooks.</li> <li>3. Statements: All furits are flowers.</li> <li>3. Statements: All furits are flowers.</li> <li>3. Statements: All bottles are jars.</li> <li>4. Statements: All bottles are jars.</li> <li>4. Statements: All bottles are jars.</li> <li>4.</li></ul>		
<ul> <li>4) so 5) None of these</li> <li>5) None of these of the question mark (?) in the following pairs the second to the left of M?</li> <li>1) H 2) T 3) Q 4) J 5) None</li> <li>5) None of the following pairs the second person is to the immediate left of the first person?</li> <li>1) MT 2) NQ 3) HF 4) DN 5) None</li> <li>5) None of these</li> <li>5) N</li></ul>		
<ul> <li>1) ne (2) ri (3) si</li> <li>4) so (5) None of these</li> <li>4) so (5) None of these</li> <li>5) None of these</li> <li>5) None of these</li> <li>5) None of these</li> <li>5) None of the questions</li> <li>below are given three statements followed by two conclusions numbered 1 and 11. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be a variance from commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and the decide which of the given conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions and long conclusion 1 follows</li> <li>2) If only conclusion 1 follows</li> <li>3) If either conclusion 1 or II follows</li> <li>4) If neither conclusion 1 or II follows</li> <li>5) If both conclusions 1 and II follows</li> <li>4) If neither conclusion 1 or II follows</li> <li>5) If both conclusions 1 and II follows</li> <li>5) If both conclusions are thoors. All doors are floors. II. All windows are floors. All pens are notebooks.</li> <li>Conclusions: <ul> <li>I. Some books are notebooks.</li> <li>Conclusions: <ul> <li>I. Some books are notebooks.</li> <li>I. Some desserts are flowers. No flower is sweet. Some sweets are desserts.</li> <li>Some jars are bowls.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Statements: All bottles are jars. Some jars are bowls.</li> <li>Statements: All bottles are jars. Some jars are bowls.</li> </ul></li></ul>		, , , ,
a) so5) None of theseirections (0. 41-45):In each of the questionsbelow are given three statements followed bybelow are given three statements followed bytwo conclusions numbered I and II. You haveif they seem to be a variance from commonlyknown facts. Read all the conclusions andthen decide which of the given conclusions andthen decide which of the given conclusions andthen decide which of the given conclusionslogically follows from the given statementslogically follows from the given statements1) If only conclusion I follows2) If only conclusion I or II follows3) If either conclusions I and II follows5) If both conclusions I and II follows5) If both conclusions I and II followsb) Katements: Some doors are windows. All windows are floors.I. Some doors are floors.I. Some books are pens. All pens are notebooks.J. Some books are notebooks.J. Some books are notebooks.J. Some notebooks are notebooks.J. Statements: All furits are flowers. No flower is sweet. Some sweets are desserts.Conclusions:I. No dessert is flower.J. Statements: All bottles are jars. Some jars are bowls.Statements: All bottles are jars. Some jars are bowls.		, ,
<ul> <li>above arrangement?</li> <li>above arrangement?</li> <li>T 7 E Y # 4 @ V A ?</li> <li>T 7 E Y # 4 @ V A ?</li> <li>M @ 2)% K M 3)% 1 M</li> <li>M M © 2)% K M 3)% 1 M</li> <li>M M © 2)% K M 3)% 1 M</li> <li>M M © 2)% K M 3)% 1 M</li> <li>M M © 2)% K M 3)% 1 M</li> <li>M M © 2)% K M 3)% 1 M</li> <li>M M © 2)% K M 3)% 1 M</li> <li>M M © 2)% K M 3)% 1 M</li> <li>M M © 2)% K M 3)% 1 M</li> <li>M M © 2)% K M 3)% 1 M</li> <li>M M © 2)% K M 3)% 1 M</li> <li>M M © 2)% K M 3)% 1 M</li> <li>M M © 2)% K M 3)% 1 M</li> <li>M M © 2)% K M 3)% 1 M</li> <li>M M © 2)% K M 3)% 1 M</li> <li>M M © 2)% K M 3)% 1 M</li> <li>M M © 2)% K M 3)% 1 M</li> <li>M M © 2)% K M 3)% 1 M</li> <li>M J © 1 F and is third to the following information carefully and answer the questions given below.</li> <li>M, D, J, Q, T, F, H and N are sitting around a circle facing at the centre. T is third to the left of H. Q is not a neighbour of T or F and is third to the left of H.</li> <li>M D onclusions I and II follows</li> <li>Statements: Some computers are books.</li> <li>Some books are notebooks.</li> <li>Statements: All fruits are flowers.</li> <li>No flower is sweet.</li> <li>Some sweets are desserts.</li> <li>Conclusions: I. Some books are notebooks.</li> <li>Statements: All fruits are flowers.</li> <li>No flower is sweet.</li> <li>Some sweets are desserts.</li> <li>Conclusions: I. Some books are notebooks.</li> <li>Statements: All foultes are jars.</li> <li>Some jars are bowls.</li> </ul>	1) ne 2) ri 3) si	
T 7 E Y # 4 @ V A ? T X W A S SUMP A S NONE Divections (0.51-55): Study the following infor- mation carefully and answer the questions given below. M, D, J, Q, T, F, H and N are sitting around a circle facing at the centre. T is third to the left of H. J is second to the left of M. Q is not a neighbour of T or F and is third to the left of H. J is second to the right of N. S Who is second to the left of H? T 2 NQ 3 HF 4) DN 5) None S What is Q's position with respect of M? A. Fourth to the right B. Fourth to the left D intertores (0.556-60): In each question below is given a group of letters followed by four com- binations of digits / symbol numbered (1), (2).	4) so 5) None of these	
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<ul> <li>4) K 1 © 5) None</li> <li>5) None</li> <li>6) None</li> <li>7) None</li> <li>7) None</li> <li>7) None</li> <li>8) None</li> <li>8) None</li> <li>8) None</li> <li>9) None</li> <li>9)</li></ul>	below are given three statements followed by	
<ul> <li>Directions (a.51-55): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below.</li> <li>Directions (a.51-55): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below.</li> <li>M, D, J, Q, T, F, H and N are sitting around a circle facing at the centre. T is third to the right of F who is second to the left of M. Q is not a neighbour of T or F and is third to the left of H.</li> <li>J If only conclusion I nor II follows</li> <li>J If both conclusions I and II follows</li> <li>J If both conclusions I and II follows</li> <li>Statements: Some doors are windows. All windows are floors. II. All windows are ceilings is possibility.</li> <li>Statements: Some computers are books. Some books are notebooks.</li> <li>L Some books are notebooks.</li> <li>J Some notebooks are notebooks.</li> <li>J Statements: All fruits are flowers. II. No dessert is flower. II. No dessert is flower.</li> <li>Statements: All bottles are jars. Some jars are bowls.</li> </ul>	two conclusions numbered I and II. You have	
<ul> <li>known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.</li> <li>1) If only conclusion I follows</li> <li>2) If only conclusion I follows</li> <li>3) If either conclusion I or II follows</li> <li>3) If either conclusion I or II follows</li> <li>3) If either conclusion I and II follows</li> <li>3) If either conclusions I and II follows</li> <li>5) If both conclusions I and II follows</li> <li>6) Statements: Some doors are floors.</li> <li>1. All windows are ceilings is possibility.</li> <li>8. Statements: All pens are notebooks.</li> <li>6) Statements: All follows is sweet.</li> <li>8. Statements: All follows is sweet.</li> <li>8. Statements: All follows is sweet.</li> <li>8. Statements: All bottles are flowers.</li> <li>1. No dessert is flower.</li> <li>8. Statements: All bottles are jars.</li> <li>5. Some jars are bowls.</li> </ul>	to take the given statements to be true even	, , ,
<ul> <li>then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.</li> <li>1) If only conclusion I follows</li> <li>2) If only conclusion I follows</li> <li>3) If either conclusion I or II follows</li> <li>5) If both conclusions I and II follows</li> <li>6) Statements: Some doors are floors.</li> <li>1. All windows are ceilings is possibility.</li> <li>8. Statements: All pens are notebooks.</li> <li>B. Statements: All fruits are flowers.</li> <li>No flower is sweet.</li> <li>Some books are onepuers.</li> <li>8. Statements: All fortues are gars.</li> <li>Statements: All bottles are gars.</li> <li>Some jars are bowls.</li> </ul>	if they seem to be a variance from commonly	
<ul> <li>In only conclusion I follows</li> <li>If only conclusion I follows</li> <li>If either conclusion I or II follows</li> <li>If either conclusion I or II follows</li> <li>If heather conclusion I or II follows</li> <li>If heather conclusion I or II follows</li> <li>If either conclusion I or II follows</li> <li>If heather conclusion I or II follows</li> <li>If both conclusions I and II follows</li> <li>Statements: Some doors are windows. All windows are floors. II. All windows are ceilings is possibility.</li> <li>Statements: Some computers are books. Conclusions: <ul> <li>I. Some doors are notebooks.</li> <li>Conclusions:</li> <li>I. Some books are notebooks.</li> <li>Statements: All fruits are flowers. No flower is sweet. Some sweets are desserts.</li> <li>I. No dessert is flower.</li> <li>I. No dessert is flower.</li> <li>Statements: All bottles are jars. Some jars are bowls.</li> </ul> </li> <li>No dessert is flower.</li> <li>M. D. J. Q. T, F. H and N are sitting around a circle facing at the centre. T is third to the right of N.</li> <li>I either conclusions I and II follows</li> <li>I forth conclusions I and II follows</li> <li>I. Some doors are windows. All pens are notebooks.</li> <li>I. Some notebooks are computers. No flower is sweet. Some sweets are desserts.</li> <li>I. No dessert is flower.</li> <li>I. No dessert is flower.</li> <li>I. Statements: All bottles are jars. Some jars are bowls.</li> </ul>	known facts. Read all the conclusions and	mation carefully and answer the questions
<ul> <li>disregarding commonly known facts.</li> <li>1) If only conclusion I follows</li> <li>2) If only conclusion I or II follows</li> <li>3) If either conclusion I or II follows</li> <li>4) If neither conclusion I or II follows</li> <li>5) If both conclusions I and II follows</li> <li>5) If both conclusions I and II follows</li> <li>6. Statements: Some doors are windows. All windows are floors. I. Some doors are floors.</li> <li>1. All windows are ceilings is possibility.</li> <li>7. Statements: Some computers are books. Some books are pens. All pens are notebooks.</li> <li>7. Statements: All fruits are flowers. I. Some books are notebooks.</li> <li>7. Statements: All fruits are flowers. No flower is sweet. Some sweets are desserts.</li> <li>8. Statements: All bottles are jars. Some jars are bowls.</li> <li>8. Statements: All bottles are jars. Some jars are bowls.</li> <li>9. Statements: All bottles are jars. Some jars are bowls.</li> <li>9. Statements: All bottles are jars. Some jars are bowls.</li> <li>9. Statements: All bottles are jars. Some jars are bowls.</li> </ul>	then decide which of the given conclusions	given below.
<ul> <li>1) If only conclusion I follows</li> <li>2) If only conclusion I or II follows</li> <li>3) If either conclusion I or II follows</li> <li>4) If neither conclusion I or II follows</li> <li>5) If both conclusions I and II follows</li> <li>6) Extements: Some doors are floors.</li> <li>1) All windows are cellings is possibility.</li> <li>conclusions: <ul> <li>1. Some doors are floors.</li> <li>11. All windows are computers are books.</li> <li>Conclusions: <ul> <li>1. Some books are notebooks.</li> <li>Conclusions:</li> <li>1. Some books are notebooks.</li> <li>B. Statements: All fruits are flowers.</li> <li>No flower is sweet.</li> <li>Some sweets are desserts.</li> </ul> </li> <li>50. Who is second to the left of M. Q is not a neighbour of T or F and is third to the left of H.</li> <li>J is second to the left of H.</li> <li>J is second to the left of M.</li> <li>J is second to the left of M.</li> <li>J is second to the left of M.</li> <li>Statements: Some computers are books.</li> <li>Statements: All fruits are flowers.</li> <li>I. No dessert is flower.</li> <li>Statements: All bottles are jars.</li> <li>Some jars are bowls.</li> </ul> </li> <li>b) Kore of these</li> <li>c) None</li> <li>c) Marcelose of the se</li> <li>c) Marcel</li></ul>	logically follows from the given statements	M, D, J, Q, T, F, H and N are sitting around a
<ul> <li>2) If only conclusion II follows</li> <li>3) If either conclusion I or II follows</li> <li>4) If neither conclusions I and II follows</li> <li>5) If both conclusions I and II follows</li> <li>6) Statements: Some doors are windows. All windows are ceilings is possibility.</li> <li>conclusions: <ol> <li>I. Some doors are floors.</li> <li>II. All windows are ceilings is possibility.</li> </ol> </li> <li>conclusions: <ol> <li>Some books are pens. All pens are notebooks.</li> <li>Some books are notebooks.</li> <li>Statements: All fruits are flowers.</li> <li>Statements: I. Some desserts are desserts.</li> </ol> </li> <li>Conclusions: <ol> <li>No flower is sweet. Some sweets are desserts.</li> <li>No flower is sweet. II. No dessert is flower.</li> <li>Statements: All bottles are jars. Some jars are bowls.</li> </ol> </li> </ul>	disregarding commonly known facts.	circle facing at the centre. T is third to the right
<ul> <li>J is second to the right of N.</li> <li>J is second to the left of H?</li> <li>J is second to the left of M?</li> <li>J is second to the immediate left of the first person?</li> <li>H all pens are notebooks.</li> <li>Some books are computers.</li> <li>All pens are notebooks.</li> <li>I. Some books are computers.</li> <li>Statements: All fruits are flowers.</li> <li>I. No dessert is flower.</li> <li>Statements: All bottles are jars. Some jars are bowls.</li> </ul>	1) If only conclusion I follows	of F who is second to the left of M. Q is not a
<ul> <li>5) If entire conclusion 1 nor II follows</li> <li>4) If neither conclusions 1 and II follows</li> <li>5) If both conclusions 1 and II follows</li> <li>6) If both conclusions:</li> <li>1) All windows are ceilings is possibility.</li> <li>2) Statements: Some computers are books.</li> <li>1) All pens are notebooks.</li> <li>1) MT 2) NQ 3) HF 4) DN 5) None</li> <li>54. What is Q's position with respect of M?</li> <li>A. Fourth to the right B. Fourth to the left</li> <li>1) (A) only 2) (B) only</li> <li>3) Either (C) or (D) 4) (A) and (B) only</li> <li>5) None of these</li> <li>55. Who is second to the right of T?</li> <li>1) M 2) H 3) Q</li> <li>4) Data inadequate 5) None</li> <li>Directions (0.56-60): In each question below is given a group of letters followed by four combinations of digits / symbol numbered (1), (2),</li> </ul>	2) If only conclusion II follows	neighbour of T or F and is third to the left of H.
<ul> <li>4) If neither conclusion I nor II follows</li> <li>5) If both conclusions I and II follows</li> <li>6) Statements: Some doors are floors.</li> <li>1. All windows are ceilings is possibility.</li> <li>8. Statements: Some computers are books.</li> <li>Conclusions: <ul> <li>I. Some books are notebooks.</li> <li>I. Some notebooks are computers.</li> <li>B. Statements: All fruits are flowers.</li> <li>II. No dessert is flower.</li> <li>I. No dessert is flower.</li> <li>I. No dessert is flower.</li> <li>Statements: All bottles are jars. Some jars are bowls.</li> </ul> </li> <li>51. Who is second to the left of H? <ul> <li>1) T</li> <li>2) F</li> <li>3) Q</li> <li>4) Data inadequate</li> <li>5) None</li> </ul> </li> <li>51. Who is second to the right of T? <ul> <li>1) M</li> <li>2) H</li> <li>3) Q</li> <li>4) Data inadequate</li> <li>5) None</li> </ul> </li> <li>51. Who is second to the right of T? <ul> <li>1) M</li> <li>2) H</li> <li>3) Q</li> <li>4) Data inadequate</li> <li>5) None</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	, ,	J is second to the right of N.
<ul> <li>5) If both conclusions I and II follows</li> <li>6) Statements: Some doors are windows. All windows are floors. II. All windows are ceilings is possibility.</li> <li>6) Statements: Some computers are books. Some books are pens. All pens are notebooks.</li> <li>7) T</li> <li>9) F</li> <li>3) Q</li> <li>4) Data inadequate</li> <li>5) None</li> <li>52. Who is to the immediate left of M ?</li> <li>1) H</li> <li>2) T</li> <li>3) Q</li> <li>4) Data inadequate</li> <li>5) None</li> <li>53. In which of the following pairs the second person is to the immediate left of the first person?</li> <li>1) MT</li> <li>2) NQ</li> <li>3) HF</li> <li>4) DN</li> <li>5) None</li> <li>54. What is Q's position with respect of M?</li> <li>A. Fourth to the right</li> <li>B. Fourth to the left</li> <li>C. Fifth to the left</li> <li>C. Fifth to the left</li> <li>C. Fifth to the left</li> <li>D. Fifth to the right</li> <li>1) (A) only</li> <li>2) (B) only</li> <li>3) Either (C) or (D)</li> <li>4) (A) and (B) only</li> <li>5) None of these</li> <li>55. Who is second to the right of T?</li> <li>1) M</li> <li>2) H</li> <li>3) Q</li> <li>4) Data inadequate</li> <li>5) None</li> <li>Directions (Q.56-60): In each question below is given a group of letters followed by four combinations of digits / symbol numbered (1), (2),</li> </ul>	,	51. Who is second to the left of H?
<ul> <li>4) Data inadequate 5) None</li> <li>52. Who is to the immediate left of M?</li> <li>1) H 2) T 3) Q 4) J 5) None</li> <li>52. Who is to the immediate left of M?</li> <li>1) H 2) T 3) Q 4) J 5) None</li> <li>53. In which of the following pairs the second person is to the immediate left of the first person?</li> <li>1) MT 2) NQ 3) HF 4) DN 5) None</li> <li>54. What is Q's position with respect of M?</li> <li>A. Fourth to the right B. Fourth to the left C. Fifth to the left D. Fifth to the left 1) (A) only 2) (B) only</li> <li>3) Either (C) or (D) 4) (A) and (B) only</li> <li>5) None of these</li> <li>55. Who is second to the right of T?</li> <li>1) M 2) H 3) Q</li> <li>4) Data inadequate 5) None</li> </ul>		1) T 2) F 3) Q
<ul> <li>52. Who is to the immediate left of M?</li> <li>53. In which of the following pairs the second person is to the immediate left of the first person?</li> <li>54. Who is to the immediate left of the first person?</li> <li>55. Who is to the immediate left of the first person?</li> <li>56. Statements: Some computers are books. Some books are notebooks. All pens are notebooks. II. Some notebooks are computers.</li> <li>56. Statements: All fruits are flowers. No flower is sweet. Some sweets are desserts. II. No dessert is flower.</li> <li>57. Who is to the immediate left of M?</li> <li>53. In which of the following pairs the second person is to the immediate left of the first person?</li> <li>54. What is Q's position with respect of M?</li> <li>A. Fourth to the right B. Fourth to the left C. Fifth to the left D. Fifth to the right 1) (A) only 2) (B) only</li> <li>3) Either (C) or (D) 4) (A) and (B) only</li> <li>5) None of these</li> <li>55. Who is second to the right of T?</li> <li>1) M 2) H 3) Q</li> <li>4) Data inadequate 5) None</li> <li>Directions (Q.56-60): In each question below is given a group of letters followed by four combinations of digits / symbol numbered (1), (2),</li> </ul>		4) Data inadequate 5) None
All doors are ceilings. All doors are ceilings. Conclusions: I. Some doors are floors. II. All windows are ceilings is possibility. Statements: Some computers are books. Some books are pens. All pens are notebooks. Conclusions: I. Some books are notebooks. II. Some notebooks are computers. Statements: All fruits are flowers. No flower is sweet. Some sweets are desserts. Conclusions: I. Some desserts are flowers. II. No dessert is flower. Statements: All bottles are jars. Some jars are bowls.		, , , ,
<ul> <li>Some doors are floors.</li> <li>I. Some doors are floors.</li> <li>II. All windows are ceilings is possibility.</li> <li>Statements: Some computers are books. Some books are pens. All pens are notebooks.</li> <li>Conclusions: <ol> <li>Some books are notebooks.</li> <li>Some notebooks are computers.</li> <li>Some notebooks are computers.</li> <li>Statements: All fruits are flowers. No flower is sweet. Some sweets are desserts.</li> <li>Conclusions: I. Some desserts are flowers. II. No dessert is flower.</li> <li>Statements: All bottles are jars. Some jars are bowls.</li> </ol> </li> <li>53. In which of the following pairs the second person is to the immediate left of the first person?</li> <li>MT 2) NQ 3) HF 4) DN 5) None</li> <li>54. What is Q's position with respect of M?</li> <li>A. Fourth to the right B. Fourth to the left C. Fifth to the left D. Fifth to the right 1) (A) only 2) (B) only</li> <li>Statements: All fruits are flowers. II. No dessert is flower.</li> <li>Statements: All bottles are jars. Some jars are bowls.</li> </ul>		
<ul> <li>I. Some doors are floors.</li> <li>II. All windows are ceilings is possibility.</li> <li>I. Statements: Some computers are books.</li> <li>Some books are pens.</li> <li>All pens are notebooks.</li> <li>Conclusions: <ol> <li>Some notebooks are computers.</li> <li>Some notebooks are notebooks.</li> <li>II. Some notebooks are computers.</li> <li>Statements: All fruits are flowers.</li> <li>No flower is sweet.</li> <li>Some sweets are desserts.</li> </ol> </li> <li>Conclusions: <ol> <li>I. Some dessert is flower.</li> <li>Statements: All bottles are jars.</li> <li>Some jars are bowls.</li> </ol> </li> </ul>	All doors are ceilings.	
<ul> <li>I. All windows are ceilings is possibility.</li> <li>I. All windows are ceilings is possibility.</li> <li>I. All windows are ceilings is possibility.</li> <li>I. All windows are computers are books.</li> <li>Some books are pens.</li> <li>All pens are notebooks.</li> <li>Conclusions: <ol> <li>Some notebooks are notebooks.</li> <li>Some notebooks are computers.</li> <li>Some notebooks are computers.</li> <li>Statements: All fruits are flowers.</li> <li>No flower is sweet.</li> <li>Some sweets are desserts.</li> </ol> </li> <li>Conclusions: <ol> <li>I. Some dessert are flowers.</li> <li>I. No dessert is flower.</li> </ol> </li> <li>Statements: All bottles are jars.</li> <li>Some jars are bowls.</li> </ul>	Conclusions:	
<ul> <li>1) MT 2) NQ 3) HF 4) DN 5) None</li> <li>1) MT 2) NQ 3) HF 4) DN 5) None</li> <li>1) MT 2) NQ 3) HF 4) DN 5) None</li> <li>1) MT 2) NQ 3) HF 4) DN 5) None</li> <li>1) MT 2) NQ 3) HF 4) DN 5) None</li> <li>54. What is Q's position with respect of M?</li> <li>A. Fourth to the right B. Fourth to the left C. Fifth to the right 1) (A) only 2) (B) only</li> <li>3) Either (C) or (D) 4) (A) and (B) only</li> <li>3) Either (C) or (D) 4) (A) and (B) only</li> <li>3) Either (C) or (D) 4) (A) and (B) only</li> <li>3) Either (C) or (D) 4) (A) and (B) only</li> <li>3) Either (C) or (D) 4) (A) and (B) only</li> <li>3) Either (C) or (D) 4) (A) and (B) only</li> <li>3) Either (C) or (D) 4) (A) and (B) only</li> <li>3) Either (C) or (D) 4) (A) and (B) only</li> <li>4) Data inadequate 5) None</li> <li>Directions (Q.56-60): In each question below is given a group of letters followed by four combinations of digits / symbol numbered (1), (2),</li> </ul>	I. Some doors are floors.	
<ul> <li>2. Statements: Some computers are books. Some books are pens. All pens are notebooks.</li> <li>Conclusions: <ol> <li>Some books are notebooks.</li> <li>I. Some books are notebooks.</li> <li>II. Some notebooks are computers.</li> <li>Statements: All fruits are flowers. No flower is sweet. Some sweets are desserts.</li> <li>Conclusions: <ol> <li>Some books are notebooks.</li> <li>II. Some notebooks are computers.</li> <li>Statements: All fruits are flowers. II. No dessert is flower.</li> <li>Statements: All bottles are jars. Some jars are bowls.</li> </ol> </li> <li>1) MT 2) NQ 3) HF 4) DN 5) None</li> <li>54. What is Q's position with respect of M? A. Fourth to the right D. Fifth to the left D. Fifth to the right</li> <li>Mone of these</li> <li>Statements: All bottles are jars. Some jars are bowls.</li> </ol></li></ul>	II. All windows are ceilings is possibility.	person?
Some books are pens. All pens are notebooks.54. What is Q's position with respect of M?Conclusions:A. Fourth to the rightB. Fourth to the leftI. Some books are notebooks. II. Some notebooks are computers.C. Fifth to the leftD. Fifth to the right3. Statements:All fruits are flowers. Some sweets are desserts.3) Either (C) or (D)4) (A) and (B) only5. Statements:I. Some desserts are flowers. II. No dessert is flower.55. Who is second to the right of T? 1) M2) H3) Q4) Data inadequate5) NoneDirections (0.56-60): In each question below is given a group of letters followed by four com- binations of digits / symbol numbered (1), (2),		1) MT 2) NQ 3) HF 4) DN 5) None
All pens are notebooks. Conclusions: I. Some books are notebooks. II. Some notebooks are computers. S. Statements: All fruits are flowers. No flower is sweet. Some sweets are desserts. II. No dessert is flower. S. Statements: All bottles are jars. Some jars are bowls. A. Fourth to the right A. Fourth to the right C. Fifth to the left C. Fifth to the left D. Fifth to the right D. Fifth to the rig		54. What is Q's position with respect of M?
Conclusions:C. Fifth to the leftD. Fifth to the rightI. Some books are notebooks.1) (A) only2) (B) onlyII. Some notebooks are computers.3) Either (C) or (D)4) (A) and (B) onlyStatements:All fruits are flowers.5) None of theseSome sweets are desserts.55. Who is second to the right of T?II. No dessert is flower.1) M2) HStatements:All bottles are jars.Some jars are bowls.Directions (0.56-60):II. No dessert is flower.Directions (0.56-60):III. No dessert is flower.Directions (0.56-60):<		
I. Some books are notebooks.       1) (A) only       2) (B) only         II. Some notebooks are computers.       3) Either (C) or (D)       4) (A) and (B) only         Statements: All fruits are flowers.       5) None of these         Some sweets are desserts.       51 M       2) (B) only         Conclusions: I. Some desserts are flower.       1) M       2) H       3) Q         II. No dessert is flower.       4) Data inadequate       5) None         Directions (0.56-60):       1n each question below is given a group of letters followed by four combinations of digits / symbol numbered (1), (2),		-
II. Some notebooks are computers.       3) Either (C) or (D)       4) (A) and (B) only         Statements: All fruits are flowers.       No flower is sweet.       5) None of these         Some sweets are desserts.       1) M       2) H       3) Q         Conclusions: I. Some desserts are flowers.       1) M       2) H       3) Q         II. No dessert is flower.       4) Data inadequate       5) None         Statements: All bottles are jars.       given a group of letters followed by four combinations of digits / symbol numbered (1), (2),		-
B. Statements: All fruits are flowers. No flower is sweet. Some sweets are desserts.       5) None of these         Some sweets are desserts.       5) None of these         Conclusions: I. Some desserts are flowers. II. No dessert is flower.       1) M       2) H       3) Q         B. Statements: All bottles are jars. Some jars are bowls.       5) None of these       5) None of these		
No flower is sweet. Some sweets are desserts.55. Who is second to the right of T?1) M2) H3) QConclusions: I. Some desserts are flowers. II. No dessert is flower.1) M2) H3) QB. Statements: All bottles are jars. Some jars are bowls.55. Who is second to the right of T?1) M3) Qbinations of digits / symbol numbered (1), (2),		
Some sweets are desserts.1) M2) H3) QConclusions: I. Some desserts are flowers.1) M2) H3) QII. No dessert is flower.4) Data inadequate5) NoneDirections (Q.56-60): In each question below is given a group of letters followed by four com- binations of digits / symbol numbered (1), (2),	3. Statements: All fruits are flowers.	5) None of these
Conclusions: I. Some desserts are flowers. II. No dessert is flower.4) Data inadequate5) NoneJ. Statements: All bottles are jars. Some jars are bowls.5) NoneDirections (Q.56-60): In each question below is given a group of letters followed by four com- binations of digits / symbol numbered (1), (2),	No flower is sweet.	55. Who is second to the right of T?
Conclusions: I. Some desserts are flowers. II. No dessert is flower.4) Data inadequate5) NoneJ. Statements: All bottles are jars. Some jars are bowls.5) NoneDirections (Q.56-60): In each question below is given a group of letters followed by four com- binations of digits / symbol numbered (1), (2),	Some sweets are desserts.	1) M 2) H 3) Q
II. No dessert is flower.Directions (Q.56-60): In each question below is given a group of letters followed by four com- binations of digits / symbol numbered (1), (2),	Conclusions: I. Some desserts are flowers.	
I. Statements: All bottles are jars.         given a group of letters followed by four combinations of digits / symbol numbered (1), (2),		
Some jars are bowls. binations of digits / symbol numbered (1), (2),		
	-	
Some bowls are buckets. (3) and (4). You have to find out which of the		
	Some bowls are buckets.	(3) and (4). You have to find out which of the

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Conclusions: I. Some bottles are bowls

combinations correctly represents the group of letters based on the following coding system and mark the number of that combination as the answer. If none of the four combination correctly represents the group of letters, mark (5) i.e., "None of these' as the answer

#### $66. \ \frac{15 \times 11 + 45}{13 \times 9 - 30} = ?$ AR LE CIP I etter Н Q G T UM В 1) 2 \_\_\_\_\_ 2) $3\frac{1}{7}$ 3) $5\frac{3}{10}$ 4 6 3 7 Digit/ 5 @ 2 8 9 # © \$ << 8 4) 3 \_\_\_\_\_ Symbol 5) None of these Conditions: **67.** 39852 ÷ $\sqrt{?}$ = 81 × 12 i) If both the first and the last letters of the 1) 41 2) 1849 3) 1681 group are vowels, their codes are to be inter-4) 43 5) None of these changed. **68.** 54679 + 34521 = ? + 43668 ii) If the first letter is a consonant and the last 1) 45352 2) 45232 3) 42455 letter is a vowel, both are to be coded by the 4) 45552 5) None of these code for the consonant. **69.** 44% of 766 + ? = 90056. JQGALI 1) 498.48 2) 562.96 3) 574.80 1) 32#893 2) 52#893 3) 52#895 4) 444.64 5) None of these 4) 32#895 5) None of these 70. 67% of (?) = 5287.64 57. EBHRMT 1) 7080 2) 6442 3) 6938 2) %\$@16 © 1) %@\$16 © 4) 6739 5) None of these 3) 6\$@1©% 4) ©\$@16% **71.** $\sqrt{17956} = ?$ 5) None of these 58. IGCHRE 1) 134 2) 144 3) 124 1) %#<<@13 2) 3#<<@1% 3) 3# <<@13 4) 104 5) None of these 4) %# <<@1% 5) None of these **72.** 30% of 200 + $\sqrt{?}$ = 48% of 550 - 10% of 59. BQRLHA 150 1) \$219@8 2) 8219@\$ 3) 8219@8 1) 600 2) 21 3) 189 4) \$219@\$ 5) None of these 4) 35721 5) None of these 60. QRLGHM **73.** 11.6 × 8.9 × 5.1 = ? 1) 219#@2 2) 619#@6 3) 619#@2 1) 398.264 2) 664.358 3) 468.428 4) 619@#2 5) None of these 4) 526.524 5) None of these Directions (Q.61-65): In the following ques-**74.** 2637 ÷ 36 = ? tions, the symbols @, #, ©, \$ and % are used 1) 73.25 2) 68 3) 66.5 with the following meaning as illustrated 4) 71 5) None of these below. **75.** 1160 ÷ 45 ÷ 8 = ? 'P © Q' means 'P is neither greater than nor 1) 29 2) 31 3) 43 4) 47 5) None smaller than Q' **76.** $18 \times 8 + (?)^2 = (15)^2$ 'P # Q' means 'P is either 'smaller than or 1) 9 2) 81 3) 18 4) 27 equal to Q' **77.** ? ÷ 40 × 9 = 378 'P @ Q' means 'P is either greater than or 1) 1616 2) 1648 3) 1696 equal to Q' 4) 1680 5) None of these 'P % Q' means 'P is greater than Q' 78. 45% of 1200 = 54% of ? 'P \$ Q' means 'P is smaller than Q' 1) 1080 2) 1320 3) 1240 Now in each of the following questions 4) 720 5) None of these assuming the given statements to be true. **79.** 1354 + 1184 = ? % of 5640 find which of the two conclusions I and II 1) 36 2) 42 3) 45 4) 52 given below them is /are definitely true. **80.** $5\frac{1}{8}$ of 208 + 786 = 2000 - ? 1) If only Conclusion I is true 2) If only Conclusion II is true 1) 112 2) 148 3) 184 3) If either Conclusion I or II is true 4) 124 5) None of these 4) If neither Conclusion I nor li is true 81. A car completes a journey in 11 hrs. It cov-5) If both Conclusions I and II are true ers the first half of the journey at the rate of 61. Statements: M%T, R@T, R©K 50 km/hr and the second half at the rate of Conclusions: I) R\$M II) T@K 60 km/hr. The distance of total journey is 62. Statements: D#J, J\$N, N@W 1) 605 km 2) 300 km 3) 500 km Conclusions: I) W\$J II) D\$N 4) 600 km 5) None of these 63. Statements: B©K, K@T, T\$F 82. In how many different ways we can the letters of the word 'NUMBER' be arranged? II) F%B Conclusions: I) T#B 1) 690 2) 750 3) 720 64. Statements: H@M, M#R, R\$N 4) 840 5) None of these Conclusions: I) R@H II) N%M 65. Statements: F%B, B@D, D#K 83. The difference between 56% of a number and 41% of the same number is 660. What Conclusions: I) K@B II) D#F is 8% of that number?

1) 321

4) 358

2) 336

5) None of these

# **QUANTITATIVE APTITUDE** Directions (Q.66-80): What should come in

place of the question mark (?) in the following

auestions?

3) 345

5) None

5) None

<ul> <li>4) Rs.12,000</li> <li>90. The average years. The respectively, after 6 years</li> <li>1) 6 : 5</li> <li>4) 2 : 1</li> <li>Directions (Q.9)</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>5) None</li> <li>age of a m</li> <li>ratio of the</li> <li>What will b</li> <li>S?</li> <li>2) 5 : 3</li> <li>5) None</li> <li>S1-95): Study</li> </ul>	of these an and his son i eir ages is 11 e ratio of their a 3) 4 : ( e of these y the following t	3) s 48 5) : 5 <b>93.</b> Ho ages m 1) 3 4) 4) <b>94.</b> W elow 1)	24.86 None of the ow many st arks in all th One None that is the o 64	ese udents have ne subjects? 2) Two 5) None of th verall percen 2) 65	got 60% or more 3) Three ese tage of Kunal? 3) 75	1) 64 97. 108, 1) 44 98. 2, 9, 1) 11 99. 8, 9, 1) 8	2) 33 54, 60, ? 2) 30 28, 65, ? 7 2) 12 7, 8, 6, 7 2) 5 3	3) 17 , 36, 18, 2 3) 23 , 217 5 3) 78 , ? 3) 9 $\frac{4}{5\sqrt{5}}$	4) 46 4) 216 4) 10 5 25, ?	5) None 5) None 5) None 5) None
Subjects $ ightarrow$ (Max Marks) Student $\downarrow$	English (60 )	History (40)	Computer (130)	Maths (150)	Science (120)	Economics (80)			3) 125	$\frac{6}{25\sqrt{5}}$	$4)\frac{6}{5\sqrt{5}}$
Meera	100	80	50	90	90	60			Key		
Subodh	80	70	80	100	80	40	35-5	49-4	63-1	77-4	91-1
Kunal	90	70	60	90	70	70					92-4 93-2
Soni	60	60	65	80	80	80	38-2	52-1	66-5	80-2	94-3
Richu	50	90	62	80	85	95	39-4 40-4	53-3 54-4		-	95-1. 96-4
Irene	40	60	64	70	65	85	41-5	55-5	69-2	83-5	97-2
Vijay	80	80	35	65	50	75	42-1 43-3 44-4	56-3 57-2 58-1	70-5 71-1 72-4	85-2	98-2 99-2 100-3.
in all subjec 1) 448 4) 74.67 <b>92.</b> What are th	ts? 2) 580 5) None of ne average	3) 470 these marks obtained	th 1) 4) by <b>Direc</b>	e best? Maths Science <i>tions (Q.9</i>	2) Econom 5) None of <b>6-99):</b> What	ics 3) History these should come in	45-2 46-1 47-2 48-5	59-4 60-5 61-4 62-2	73-4 74-1 75-5 76-1	87-2 88-3 89-1 90-4	
	<ul> <li>4) Rs.12,000</li> <li>90. The average years. The respectively after 6 years. 1) 6 : 5</li> <li>4) 2 : 1</li> <li>Directions (Q.S. carefully to an it.</li> <li>Subjects → (Max Marks) Student ↓</li> <li>Meera</li> <li>Subodh</li> <li>Kunal</li> <li>Soni</li> <li>Richu</li> <li>Irene</li> <li>Vijay</li> <li>91. What are the in all subject 1) 448</li> <li>4) 74.67</li> <li>92. What are the these sever</li> </ul>	4) Rs.12,000 5) None 90. The average age of a m years. The ratio of th respectively. What will b after 6 years? 1) 6 : 5 2) 5 : 3 4) 2 : 1 5) None Directions (Q.91-95): Stud carefully to answer the qu it. Subjects → English (60) Student ↓ Meera 100 Subodh 80 Kunal 90 Soni 60 Richu 50 Irene 40 Vijay 80 91. What are the total marks in all subjects? 1) 448 2) 580 4) 74.67 5) None of 92. What are the average	4) Rs. 12,0005) None of these90. The average age of a man and his son i years. The ratio of their ages is 11 respectively. 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