gradeup

SBI PO 2020 (Main) Previous Year Solved Paper (In English)

Direction: Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow. Certain words are printed in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the these.

The grassy forests of Bandipur, like many dry deciduous "forests" in south India, are not forests at all. The trees here are adapted to fire and the dry grasses fuel it frequently in the dry months between monsoons. These ecosystems are more open than closed canopy forests and the hardy vegetation found here can withstand drought conditions.

Jayashree Ratnam, associate director of the wildlife biology and conservation programme at the National Centre for Biological Science, said that these forests are mesic savannas. "Having worked for a while in African savannas and being very familiar with the idea that mixed tree-grass ecosystems were distinctive from forests, when we returned to India and started visiting various field sites, we were struck by the similarities of these sites with African savannas," she said.

Mesic savannas receive more rainfall than some other iconic savannas of the tropics, but such ecosystems the world over are characterised by frequent burning and drought. India, however, has a blanket fire-suppression policy in place and this is doing more harm than good to these tree-grass ecosystems, find a series of studies. "The more we worked and documented, the more we realised that viewing these ecosystems as forests resulted in a fundamental misunderstanding of their functional ecology, especially the roles of fire and herbivores in maintaining these ecosystems," added Ratnam.

Savannas are ecosystems having a continuous layer of grass along with a discontinuous tree canopy. However, this structural definition of a savanna doesn't take into consideration other biological traits of individuals and communities, which provide clues about the evolution and functional ecology of this ecosystem. Savanna trees have a number of adaptations to live in a fire-driven ecosystem. Their large underground storage organs and roots contain much of their resources and fire cannot damage these stores. Saplings re-sprout quickly and grow rapidly. Adult trees have less dense canopies than forest species, allowing more sunlight to permeate to the ground level. Mature trees also have thick bark. A 2019 study found that on average, savanna tree species from peninsular India produced twice as much bark as evergreen forest trees.

Historically, indigenous people in India used controlled burning as a way to manage their forests. The Soligas of Biligiri Rangaswamy Temple Wildlife Sanctuary, for example, would set fires early in the summer for a wide variety of reasons. Ground fires, they believe, kept hemiparasites at bay, and now, adult trees are falling prey to these organisms that depend on them in part for their survival. Soligas find that the invasive *Lantana* has spread, to the detriment of understorey plants and altering the structure of the forest significantly in the process. This spread of *Lantana* can have detrimental effects across trophic levels. "Allowing for periodic fires creates a mosaic of different densities of woody vegetation and also prevents the dominance of some weedy species such as *Lantana camara*. What we see now in most peninsular Indian "forests" is that fire has been totally banned and as a

result *Lantana* has completely taken over the understorey. Since few herbivores eat the leaves of *Lantana*, this is going to reduce ungulate density and therefore negatively affect large carnivores such as the tiger," said Abi T Vanak, an associate professor with the Ashoka Trust for Research in Ecology and the Environment.
source:
https://scroll.in/article/916442/indias-understanding-of-forest-fires-has-been-skewed-by-colonial-era-policy

1.
Which of the following is/are correctly inferred from the given passage?
I. In a forest, the plants do not have distinctive roles.
II. Presence of rainfall is often a sign of lack of forest fires.
III. In order to protect its forests, India must let them burn.
A. Only I
B. Only III
C. Both II & III
D. Both I & II
E. All are correct

2.Which of the following is not an assumption that supports the arguments presented in the first paragraph?
A. Forest fires usually occur where there is little to no moisture in the air.
B. Grassy forests are common in southern India.
C. Deciduous forests are immune to fire.
D. Deciduous trees do not obstruct the sunlight from reaching the ground.
E. None of the above

3.Given below is a possible inference that can be drawn from the facts stated in the second paragraph. You have to examine the inference in the context of the passage and decide upon its degree of truth or falsity.
"The tree-grass ecosystems of savannas are identical throughout the world."
A. Definitely true
B. Probably true
C. The data are inadequate
D. Probably false
E. Definitely false

4.Which of the following statements is true about Savannas with reference to the given passage?
A. They are usually incapable of holding moisture.
B. Their adaptation in a fire-driven ecosystem includes increased immunity to forest fires.
C. The understorey in savannas rely on constant sunlight.
D. Both B & C
E. All A, B & C

5.Which of the following statement (s) is/are NOT TRUE in accordance with the information provided in the passage?
I. There is a bigger market for deciduous forest trees than evergreen forest trees.
II. Uncontrolled growth of hemiparasites has caused a reduction of canopy.
III. The indigenous people were not consulted while making the forests of India.
A. Only I
B. Only III
C. Both II & III
D. Both I & II
E. All are correct

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Savannas are ecosystems having a continuous layer of grass along with a discontinuous tree canopy. However, this structural definition of a savanna doesn't take into consideration other biological traits of individuals and communities, which provide clues about the evolution and functional ecology of this ecosystem. Savanna trees have a number of adaptations to live in a fire-driven ecosystem. Their large underground storage organs and roots contain much of their resources and fire cannot damage these stores. Saplings re-sprout quickly and grow rapidly. Adult trees have less dense canopies than forest species, allowing more sunlight to permeate to the ground level. Mature trees also have thick bark. A 2019 study found that on average, savanna tree species from peninsular India produced twice as much bark as evergreen forest trees.

Historically, indigenous people in India used controlled burning as a way to manage their forests. The Soligas of Biligiri Rangaswamy Temple Wildlife Sanctuary, for example, would set fires early in the summer for a wide variety of reasons. Ground fires, they believe, kept hemiparasites at bay, and now, adult trees are falling prey to these organisms that depend on them in part for their survival. Soligas find that the invasive *Lantana* has spread, to the detriment of understorey plants and altering the structure of the forest significantly in the process. This spread of *Lantana* can have detrimental effects across trophic levels. "Allowing for periodic fires creates a mosaic of different densities of woody vegetation and also prevents the dominance of some weedy species such as *Lantana camara*. What we see now in most peninsular Indian "forests" is that fire has been totally banned and as a result *Lantana* has completely taken over the understorey. Since few herbivores eat the leaves of *Lantana*,

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6. Which of the following is one of the major reasons why the author is concerned about spread of *Lantana?*
A. Lantanas prevent the growth of new understorey plants.
B. Lantanas are better adapted to a fire-driven ecosystem than understorey plants.
C. Lantanas prevent over hunting by large carnivores.
D. Their parasitic nature makes them inedible for herbivores.
E. None of the above

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7. Which of the these presents a contrast to the following sentence as mentioned in paragraph 6:
"Since few herbivores eat the leaves of *Lantana*, this is going to reduce ungulate density and therefore negatively affect large carnivores such as the tiger"
A. Lantanas reduce food sources for carnivores.
B. Lantanas cause habitat loss.
C. Excess of Lantana will obstruct the field of vision of the carnivores.
D. Herbivores will be forced to migrate due to unavailability of food.
E. None of the above

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8. Which of the following correctly describes the tone of the second paragraph?
A. Analytical
B. Decisive
C. Formal
D. Laudatory
E. Nostalgic

Direction: Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow. Certain words are printed in bold to help you locate them while answering some of these.

The COVID-19 pandemic has probably been the most devastating of financial and social crisis of recent times, leading to suspension of almost all economic activity and forcing a country wide lockdown. While the INR 20 lakh crore economic

recovery has assuaged some apprehensions, some sectors that have been more affected than others, and sectors that could help with economic recovery have been overlooked.
Tourism, which contributes 5.06 per cent in India's GDP (2016-17) is one such industry which has been ignored in this recovery package. The ongoing pandemic, travel restrictions, and the country wide lockdown have brought the entire tourism industry to a standstill, and unlike other sectors, tourism will take longer to recover, especially leisure tourism. This will have a direct impact on states like Uttarakhand, Rajasthan, Kerala, Himachal Pradesh, Goa, Sikkim and other north eastern states which depend extensively on tourism as a source of state revenue.
The EU has provided benefits in the form of liquidity support, fiscal relief, and easing of state aid rules for those in the tourism business and is currently considering a tourism recovery plan. Italy, one of the worst country to be affected by COVID-19, has recently announced a four billion euros bailout package for tourism and will incentivise domestic tourists to holiday on home soil. The French government too has announced an eighteen billion euros "Marshall Plan for Tourism" bailout for tourism. Countries such as US, UK and Singapore too have initiated focussed efforts to revive tourism. India's lack of focus on tourism and its conspicuous absence from the recovery package is both surprising and disappointing. Even more so when the government has been paying particular attention to the sector these last six years.
For the tourism industry, this is an excellent time to develop a common safety and sanitation standard for hosting and serving its customers. The industry must also utilise this opportunity to adopt ecological waste disposal practices and adopt environment friendly day to day practices.
It is quite evident that the tourism sector in India needs a redoubled and renewed push for its revival in the post COVID-19 world. The government must consider an immediate recovery package and plan that focusses on the tourism sector, not just because it is one of the worst affected, but also because it is arguably the largest source of employment and source of income for many MSMEs.
Source - http://www.businessworld.in/article/Impact-Of-COVID-19-On-Tourism-In-India/16-06-2020-286114/

9.
Which of the following is not an assumption that supports the argument – 'India needs to provide incentives to the domestic tourists.'?
A. Different countries of the world have provided a bail-out package for the tourism sector to enable it to recover from the adverse effects faced due to Covid.
B. India has paid close attention to it for the past six years and one hopes that it is reflected in their bail out package in the post covid era.
C. Many states in India are dependent on domestic tourists as they contribute a significant amount to the state revenue.
D. Even with an end to the lockdown, many people are afraid to travel as India lacks a common safety and sanitation standard.
E. None of these.

10.Which of the following sentences connects the first and the second paragraph of the passage correctly?
A. In order to improve the flow of credit to this sector, tourism must be included under priority sector lending (PSL).
B. The Government should consider supporting the hotel and restaurant industry by subsidising their fixed costs.
C. Interestingly, the global scenario is completely different.
D. The sector also has strong forward and backward linkages to other sectors such as agriculture, transport, handloom, and FMCG to name a few.
E. Disruptions in tourism sector will render many people in unemployed.

11.Which of the following statement (s) is/are NOT TRUE in accordance with the information provided in the passage?
I) Participants in tourism sector have adopted an ecological approach towards the daily operations.
II) Italy is mainly focussing on their domestic tourists in order to recover from the adverse effects of Covid on tourism.
III) Majority of the state revenue is collected from leisure tourism in several Indian states.
A. Only I
B. Only II
C. Both II and III
D. All of them
E. None of them

12.Given below is a possible inference that can be drawn from the facts stated in the fourth paragraph. You have to examine the inference in the context of the passage and decide upon its degree of truth or falsity.
'National governments and local authorities are acting to discourage and prevent domestic tourism and people visiting second homes.'
A. Definitely true
B. Probably true
C. The data are inadequate
D. Probably false
E. Definitely false

13.Which of the following statements can be correctly inferred from the passage?
A. The devastation caused by Covid 19 is similar to that caused by other epidemics that the world has seen till date.
B. The Indian government has provided for a comprehensive recovery package for the economy.
C. Many countries in the world are specifically targeting only the tourism sector for economic recovery.
D. Tourism can be of many types and forms.
E. None of these

14.Which of the following statements mentions the purpose of the given passage?
A. To analyse the impact of Covid 19 on the tourism sector.
B. The measures taken to boost the tourism sector in India after the disastrous effects of Covid -19
C. The economic recovery programme of the Indian government to combat the effects of Covid 19
D. The currect condition of the tourism sector in India.
E. A comparative study on the steps taken to recover the tourism sector after Covid 19 between India and other major countries.

Direction: In the given sentence, some parts are printed in bold. The emboldened parts may or may not be correct. Choose the part which is incorrect and needs improvement. In

case all the parts are correct, choose (E) "All are correct" as the answer.
15.
The Russians again broke out northward; but some **of the Japanese squadrons hanged on** to the **remnant of the enemy's battle-fleet**, and the **others dealt with the numerous** Russian vessels that were unable to keep up.
A. The Russians again broke out
B. of the Japanese squadrons hanged on
C. remnant of the enemy's battle fleet
D. others dealt with the numerous
E. All are correct

Direction: In the given sentence, some parts are printed in bold. The emboldened parts may or may not be correct. Choose the part which is incorrect and needs improvement. In case all the parts are correct, choose (E) "All are correct" as the answer.
16. I had **better to explain our** use of **the manual alphabet, which** seems **to puzzle people** who do **not know us**.
A. better to explain our
B. the manual alphabet, which
C. to puzzle people
D. not know us
E. All are correct

Direction: In the given sentence, some parts are printed in bold. The emboldened parts may or may not be correct. Choose the part which is incorrect and needs improvement. In case all the parts are correct, choose (E) "All are correct" as the answer.
17. **The author or the final redactor** has impressed a **certain linguistic character on the book,** which **differentiates it not only from all** secular writings of the time, **and also from all the New Testament** books, including the Johannine.
A. The author or the final redactor
B. certain linguistic character on the book,
C. differentiates it not only from all
D. and also from all the New Testament
E. All are correct

Direction: In the given sentence, some parts are printed in bold. The emboldened parts may or may not be correct. Choose the part which is incorrect and needs improvement. In case all the parts are correct, choose (E) "All are correct" as the answer.
18. In 1815, **when the Dartmouth board of trustees** was rent by factions, the majority, **which were Federalists** and Congregationalists, **removed the president**, John Wheelock, who was a Presbyterian, and **appointed Francis Brown in his place**.
A. when the Dartmouth board of trustees
B. which were Federalists
C. removed the president
D. appointed Francis Brown in his place
E. All are correct

Direction: In the following question, two sentences I and II have been given. In each sentence, some words have been highlighted, which may or may not be grammatically and contextually appropriate at its current place. Words in sentence I may be exchanged with words in sentence II and vice versa, to make both the sentences grammatically and contextually correct. If both the sentences are correct as it is, choose 'No exchange required' as your answer.
19.

I. Wind projects **cooking** (A) characterisation of the site and data **collection** (B) for the long-term, the **mill** (C) of which has been on developers.
II. Back in the day she would **collect** (D) kernels of groundnuts from a local oil **onus** (E) and prepare a **require** (F) stove by making cakes out of them.
A. B-D & C-F
B. A-E & B-F
C. A-F & C-E
D. B-D, A-E & C-F
E. No exchange required

20.
I. Risks to emerging projects **elderly** (A) costs, while states and distribution companies (discoms) **pacify** (B) the lowest-possible **stories**. (C)
II. Most **increase** (D) women, however, find glory in their suffering and sometimes, I feel they try to **expect** (E) the guilt of their reduced functionality through such **tariffs**. (F)
A. A-D, B-E & C-F
B. A-E & B-F
C. A-F & C-E
D. B-D, A-E & C-F
E. No exchange required

21.
I. Competition prompts **cooked** (A) power producers (IPP) to quote low tariffs with the expectation of accessing **consumed** (B) and windy land but increasing demand for good sites raises prices, making projects **unviable**. (C)
II. I never **cheap** (D) food made on such a stove as my mother always **independent** (E) on an oven **fired** (F) by liquified petroleum gas (LPG).
A. A-D, B-E & C-F
B. A-E & B-F
C. A-F & C-E
D. B-D & A-E
E. No exchange required

22.
I. Due to high **terrains**, (A) wind projects face a higher risk of curtailment **while** (B) them at a disadvantageous place with **respect** (C) to solar projects.
II. **putting** (D) urban, high population density and plain areas saw a **rapid** (E) access to such sources, difficult **variability** (F) with low population density are yet to have such accessibility.
A. B-D & A-F
B. A-E & B-F
C. A-F & C-E
D. B-D, A-E & C-F
E. No exchange required

23.
I. Agricultural workers are **deprived** (A) of mechanised tools to ease their work, but have no **popularly** (B) as even basic things as irrigation pumps are not **available** (C) to them.
II. Labour Day, **respite** (D) known as International Workers' Day, has many historical **anecdotes** (E) attached to it but what it precisely is **identified** (F) with is the state of the world's labour force.
A. A-D & B-E
B. A-E & B-F
C. C-D & C-E
D. C-F & B-D
E. No exchange required

Direction: In the following question, two columns are given, containing a connector and three phrases each. In the first column, the phrases are A, B and C and in the second column, the phrases are D, E and F. You have to make meaningful sentences using the connectors and from the phrases of both the columns. There are five

options, four of which display the sequence(s) in which the phrases with the connectors can be joined to form a grammatically and contextually correct sentence. If none of the options given forms a correct sentence after combination, select 'None of these' as your answer.
24. Nevertheless
I.
(A) She has a lot of friends
(B) In the end, we all felt
(C) I hope that when I've built up my savings
II
(D) we ate too much.
(E) she has no one to talk to.
(F) I'll be able to travel to Mexico.
A. A-E
B. B-E and A-F
C. A-D
D. B-D
E. None of these

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25. On account of
I.
(A) The hurricane
(B) Of all the places to travel
(C) Once you know all the elements
II
(D) Mexico is at the top of my list.
(E) our flight was cancelled.
(F) it's not difficult to pull together a sentence.
A. A-E
B. B-E and A-F
C. A-D
D. B-D
E. None of these

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26. Incidentally
I.
(A) The objective for development should
(B) I have found the item in the supermarket
(C) The school cricket team did not get disheartened by the initial setback
II
(D) encourage the development of industries and on the other hand ensure the preservation of the environment.

(E) she performed poorly in the English test.
(F) I met Mrs Anamika, an old classmate of mine, there.
A. B-E
B. B-E and A-F
C. A-D
D. B-F

E. None of these

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27. Not only…but also

I.

(A) The street door of the rooming-house was unlocked.

(B) The thieves stole the jewels.

(C) The staff at the consulate seemed insensitive.

II.

(D) The staff was professionally inadequate.

(E) They smashed up most of the valuable furniture in the room.

(F) The street door of the rooming-house was wide open.

A. A-F

B. B-E & A-F

C. C-D & A-F

D. A-F, B-E, & C-D

E. None of these

Direction: 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 fits the blank appropriately.

Copper coins, milk and honey are **(###Q1###)** in a human-sized glass vitrine. Each side of Donald Rodney's sculpture shows the process of verdigris blooming across the coins in strata of glowing blue and green, fading in places to muddy brown or revealing flashes of copper as the materials react to each other over time. Bodily decay, death and lost dreams.

Land of Milk and Honey II is a memento mori. The Birmingham-born artist made the piece for a 1997 exhibition at the South London Gallery that he developed as a **(###Q2###)** to his father who had died three years earlier. The work gained further tragic resonance following the artist's own untimely death the following year.

The curdling materials represent the artist's body suffering from sickle cell anaemia, a disease that **(###Q3###)** affects people of African and Caribbean family descent, where diseased red blood cells cause damage and decay throughout the body. The title of the piece refers to the hope Rodney's father and other families of their generation had when migrating to the UK from Jamaica in the 1950s; but like the milk in the sculpture, his dreams soured when **(###4###)** to the realities of life as an immigrant in Britain. Through these dual metaphors, Land of Milk and Honey II functions as a conceptual portrait of the tragic and heroic lives of two generations.

Rodney's wide-ranging practice **(###Q5###)** automaton, computer programmes, photography, X-ray prints and skin sculptures. Sometimes beautiful and occasionally shocking, but always **(###Q6###)** and eloquent, these works explore his experience of life in a diseased body and living in a society diseased by racism.

Land of Milk and Honey II was donated by the artist's estate and the Contemporary Art Society in 2014 and has quickly become a star of the collection. Eventually the work will lose all of the green colouring, as lower parts of the sculpture already have, but it is this **(###Q7###)** – knowing that it will continue to decay – that make every moment with this compelling work a precious, bittersweet interaction.

28.
Find out the appropriate word in each case.
A. Unbolted
B. Latched
C. Encased
D. Unfurled
E. Anointed

29.Find out the appropriate word in each case.
A. Eulogy
B. Castigation
C. Onslaught
D. Invasion
E. Crucifixion

30.Find out the appropriate word in each case.
A. Clumsily
B. Caressingly
C. Abruptly
D. Allegorically
E. Disproportionately

31.Find out the appropriate word in each case.
A. Swanned
B. Frequented
C. Exposed
D. Incessant
E. Abluted

32.Find out the appropriate word in each case.
A. Encompassed
B. Conceded
C. Culled
D. Divulged
E. Confided

33.Find out the appropriate word in each case.
A. Apathetic
B. Ambitious
C. Indolent
D. Enervated
E. Lackadaisical

34.Find out the appropriate word in each case.
A. Impertinence
B. Audacity
C. Temporality
D. Effrontery
E. Temerity

Direction: Study the information carefully and answer the questions that follow.
A, B and C started a business by investing Rs. 800, Rs. 1600 and Rs. 2000 respectively. In the second quarter, they invested amounts in the ratio 1 : 4 : 2. In the next quarter again, they invested amounts in the ratio 3 : 2 : 3. In the last quarter, the ratio of their investments were same as in the 2^{nd} quarter. Also, in the last quarter, the respective amounts of A, B and C was double than the respective amounts invested in 2^{nd} quarter. The total investment of C before 4^{th} quarter was Rs 1400 more than that of A during the same duration. Also, ratio of B's share in profit to total profit at the end of year was 66 : 153. Please note: All the investments were for one quarter only.

35.

Find the total investment of A, B and C .
A. Rs 10,200
B. Rs 11,300
C. Rs 9,800
D. Rs 10,080
E. None of these

36.If A, B, C invested same amount in 1st quarter as given in the question in 1st quarter and the same amount as given in 2nd quarter in the question in 2nd, 3rd and 4th quarter, then what would be the profit of A at the end of year out of a total profit of Rs. 19,350?
A. Rs. 2510
B. Rs. 3320
C. Rs. 2560
D. Rs. 3150
E. None of these

37.If the investments of A, B and C in third quarter were changed and were now in the ratio 2 : 4 : 1 (other investments being the same), then what would be the total investment of all three in third quarter, if the average investment of A, B, and C was Rs. 3100 for whole year?
A. Rs. 700
B. Rs. 800
C. Rs. 500
D. Rs. 900
E. None of these

Direction: Each question below contains a statement followed by Quantity I and Quantity II. Find both to find the relationship among them. Mark your answer accordingly.
38.
Quantity I : A bag contains 50 balls which are green, orange and yellow . Number of orange balls in the bag, if probability of picking green ball is $\frac{3}{5}$ and and that of either a green or orange ball is $\frac{4}{5}$.

Quantity II: A bag contains 40 balls green, orange and yellow. The probability of picking orange ball is $\frac{3}{8}$. If the first ball was orange and without replacement, probability of picking a green ball is $\frac{4}{13}$. Number of yellow balls.
A. Quantity I > Quantity II
B. Quantity I < Quantity II
C. Quantity I ≥ Quantity II
D. Quantity I ≤ Quantity II
E. Quantity I = Quantity II or no relation can be established

Direction: In the following question two Quantities i.e., Quantity I and Quantity II are given. You have to determine the relation between Quantity I and Quantity II.
39.
'a', 'b' and 'c' are positive integers.
Quantity I: Value of a in $\frac{(a+b)^2-(a-b)^2}{8ab(a+b)^2}=1$
Quantity II: Value of c in $\frac{(c+b)^3-(c-b)^3}{(b^2+3c^2)^2}=\frac{1}{8b}$
A. Quantity I > Quantity II
B. Quantity I < Quantity II
C. Quantity I ≥ Quantity II
D. Quantity I ≤ Quantity II
E. Quantity I = Quantity II or no relation can be established

Direction: In the following question two Quantities i.e., Quantity I and Quantity II are given. You have to determine the relation between Quantity I and Quantity II.

40.
Given, a, b, c and d are positive integers.
I: $\frac{a^{-b}}{a^{-a}} = a^b \times c$
II: $\frac{a^3 \times b^3}{a \times b^2} = \frac{b^3 \times d^4}{d \times b}$
Quantity I: Value of 'c'
Quantity II: Value of 'd'
A. Quantity I > Quantity II
B. Quantity I < Quantity II
C. Quantity I ≥ Quantity II
D. Quantity I ≤ Quantity II
E. Quantity I = Quantity II or no relation can be established

Direction: Study the following information and answer the questions that follow.
A number series is given as
20, a, b, c, d, 65
Where a, b, c and d are missing terms.
It is also given that:
I. $a - 20 = (x^2 + y)$
II. The value of b is greater than a and the difference of b and a is equal to the
$[(x + 1)^2 + y]$.
III. The value of c is $[(x + 2)^2 + y]$ more than b and the value of d is $[(x + 3)^2 + y]$ more than c.
Note: x is equal to the HCF of 2 prime numbers and the value of y is equal to the smaller root of the quadratic equation $z^2 - z - 6 = 0$.

41.
What is the value of d?
A. 40
B. 38
C. 42
D. 48
E. 50

42.Which of the following is/are divisible by (y + 5)?
A. Only d
B. Only a and b
C. Only b and d
D. Only a, b and d
E. Only b and c

43.Find the ratio between value of c and d respectively.
A. 3 : 2
B. 4 : 3
C. 3 : 4
D. 2 : 3
E. None of the above

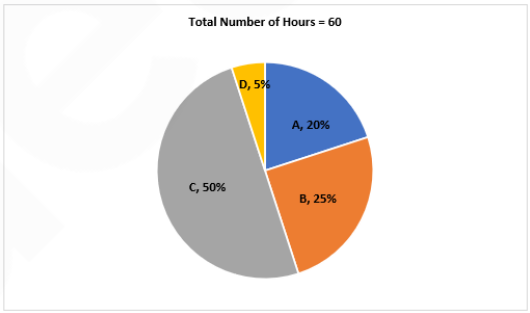
44.If another series follows the same pattern as the given series and the first term of this new series is 29, then find the fifth term of this new series.
A. 67
B. 56
C. 42
D. 63
E. 51

Direction: Each of the questions below consists of a question and three statements numbered I, II and III given below it. You have to decide whether the data provided in the statements are sufficient to answer the question. Read all the statements and give answer.
45.
Find the cost price of the article.
Statement I: The article is marked up by T% and it is sold at discount of 20%. The profit earned on selling the article is 44%.
Statement II: If shopkeeper offers a discount of 40% on marked price, then he earns the profit of Rs. 16
Statement III: If shopkeeper doesn't offer any discount on marked price, then the selling price will be Rs. 160 more than the cost price of the article.
A. Only the data given in statements I and II together is sufficient to answer the question.

B. Only the data given in statements I and III together is sufficient to answer the question.
C. The data given in any two statements together is sufficient to answer the question.
D. The data given in all three statements I, II and III together is sufficient to answer the question.
E. The data given in all three statements I, II and III together is not sufficient to answer the question.

Direction: Each of the questions below consists of a question and three statements numbered I, II and III given below it. You have to decide whether the data provided in the statements are sufficient to answer the question. Read all the statements and give answer.
46. P, Q and R entered into a partnership by investing certain amount for 12 months, T months and (12 – T) months respectively. Find the value of T.
Statement I: Q invested 50% more amount than the amount invested by P and R invested twice of the amount invested by Q.
Statement II: At the end of the partnership, total profit earned by them is Rs. 700 and Q gets Rs. 100 as his share of profit.
Statement III: At the end of the partnership, profit share of P and R is in the ratio of 1 : 2
A. Only the data given in statements I and II together is sufficient to answer the question.
B. Only the data given in statements I and III together is sufficient to answer the question.
C. The data given in any two statements together is sufficient to answer the question.
D. The data given in either statement I and II together or statement I and III together is sufficient to answer the question.
E. The data given in all three statements I, II and III together is not sufficient to answer the question.

Direction: Study the given information carefully and answer the following questions.
Three yoga masters i.e., A, B, C and D conducted yoga sessions in a society. These yoga sessions are of three types viz. Basic (of 1 hour each), Regular (of 2 hours each) and Advanced (of 3 hours each). The pie chart given below shows the percentage distribution of total number of hours for which the given yoga masters conducted sessions in the society.



47.
If yoga master C conducted 4 Regular sessions and atleast one session of each type was conducted by him, then find the maximum number of Basic sessions that were conducted by Yoga master C
A. 20
B. 22
C. 19
D. 18
E. Cannot Be Determined

48.If number of basic sessions conducted by B are more than number of regular sessions conducted by him which in turn are more than number of advanced sessions conducted by him, then find the

minimum number of basic sessions conducted by Yoga master B
A. 4
B. 6
C. 2
D. 8
E. 5

49.If number of basic sessions conducted by A were twice of the number of advanced sessions conducted by him, then find the total number of sessions conducted by A
A. 4
B. 6
C. 7
D. 9
E. 8

Direction: Study the following information and answer the following questions.
A dishonest milkman has X litre mixture of milk and water in the ratio 5 : 1 respectively. He sold mixture to three persons A, B and C in the same order. After selling milk to each person, he added certain amount of milk or water or both in the remaining mixture. The difference between milk and water with the milkman just before selling it to person C is 250 L.
The table given below shows how the exchange took place.

Person	Quantity sold (In litre)	Milk added (In litre)	Water added (In litre)	Mixture left (In litre)
A	120	80	0	560
B	Y	60	10	M
C	70	3R	R	Z

50.
Find the value of X.
A. 760 L
B. 640 L
C. 600 L
D. 720 L
E. None of these

51.What is the value of Y?
A. 280 L
B. 220 L
C. 460 L
D. 320 L
E. 300 L

Direction: Study the following information and answer the following questions.
A dishonest milkman has X litre mixture of milk and water in the ratio 5 : 1 respectively. He sold mixture to three persons A, B and C in the same order. After selling milk to each person, he added certain amount of milk or water or both in the remaining mixture. The difference between milk and water with the milkman just before selling it to person C is 250 L.
The table given below shows how the exchange took place.

Person	Quantity sold (In litre)	Milk added (In litre)	Water added (In litre)	Mixture left (In litre)
A	120	80	0	560
B	Y	60	10	M
C	70	3R	R	Z

52. If the ratio of milk and water in the final mixture is 9 : 2, then what is the value of Z?
A. 440 L
B. 360 L
C. 390 L
D. 520 L
E. None of these

Direction: Study the following information and answer the following questions.
A dishonest milkman has X litre mixture of milk and water in the ratio 5 : 1 respectively. He sold mixture to three persons A, B and C in the same order. After selling milk to each person, he added certain amount of milk or water or both in the remaining mixture. The difference between milk and water with the milkman just before selling it to person C is 250 L.
The table given below shows how the exchange took place.

Person	Quantity sold (In litre)	Milk added (In litre)	Water added (In litre)	Mixture left (In litre)
A	120	80	0	560
B	Y	60	10	M
C	70	3R	R	Z

53. If the cost price of pure milk is Rs. 40 per litre and water is available free of cost, then find the percentage profit earned by the milkman on selling the mixture of milk to B, if he sold it at Rs. 45 per litre.
A. 25%
B. 26.5%
C. 30%
D. 31.25%
E. 34.5%

54.If after selling the mixture to B, the amount of milk and water to be added to the remaining mixture is reversed, then what will be the concentration of milk in the mixture M?
A. $\frac{500}{7}$ %
B. $\frac{400}{7}$ %
C. $\frac{300}{7}$ %
D. $\frac{600}{7}$ %
E. $\frac{450}{7}$ %

Direction: Study the given information carefully and answer the following questions.
Four students i.e. A, B, C and D appeared for written and practical examinations of year 2019-20
The information given below is known:
Total Maximum Marks = Maximum marks of written Exam + Maximum marks of practical Exam
Total Maximum weighted score = Maximum marks in written exam × weighted % + Maximum marks in practical exam × weighted %
Weighted score = Marks obtained in written exam × weighted % + Marks obtained in practical exam × weighted %
Weighted percentage of written exam is 60% and that of practical exam is 40%.
Also, maximum marks of written exam is 80 and that of practical exam is 60
It is given that:
Total weighted score of A is 52 . Total weighted score of B is 52 and B obtained 55 marks in practical exam.
C obtained 50 marks in practical exam. Marks obtained by D in written examination is 70 and D obtained 75% marks in practical exam.

55.
If total weighted score of C is 65, then find the ratio of marks obtained by C and that by B in written examination.
A. 3 : 2
B. 4 : 5
C. 5 : 4
D. 6 : 5
E. None

56.If D scored $7\frac{1}{7}$% more marks in written exam and C scored 60 marks in written exam, then find the difference between obtained weighted score of C and D is what percent of total maximum possible weighted score?
A. 8.56%
B. 9.72%
C. 10.34%
D. 7.52%
E. None

Direction: Study the given information carefully and answer the following questions.
Four students i.e. A, B, C and D appeared for written and practical examinations of year 2019-20
The information given below is known:

Total Maximum Marks = Maximum marks of written Exam + Maximum marks of practical Exam
Total Maximum weighted score = Maximum marks in written exam × weighted % + Maximum marks in practical exam × weighted %
Weighted score = Marks obtained in written exam × weighted % + Marks obtained in practical exam × weighted %
Weighted percentage of written exam is 60% and that of practical exam is 40%.
Also, maximum marks of written exam is 80 and that of practical exam is 60
It is given that:
Total weighted score of A is 52 . Total weighted score of B is 52 and B obtained 55 marks in practical exam. C obtained 50 marks in practical exam. Marks obtained by D in written examination is 70 and D obtained 75% marks in practical exam.

57. If the average marks of A, B, C and D in the practical exam is 47.5 and both A and C scored equal marks in written exam, then what is the average weighted scores of C and D?
A. 56
B. 58
C. 60
D. 52
E. None of these

58.If ratio of marks scored by a 5th student X in the written exam and practical exam is 5 : 3 and the weighted score of X is 52.5, then what is the sum of the marks scored by X in written and practical exams?
A. 96
B. 98
C. 100
D. 92
E. None of these

Direction: Study the given information carefully and answer the following questions.
There was a football tournament of three teams i.e. A, B and C in which each team played 2 matches.
Score pattern of the tournament is:
• A team gets 2 points for scoring a goal against the opponent team.
• A team gets 3 points for scoring a goal against the opponent team from the outside area.
• There is a penalty of 1 point if a team concedes a goal.
• Only three players from each team scored the goals.
A – B Match: B is the winner of this game. Total points scored by B in this match is 4 . Also, team A scored 2 goals and none of the players scored the goal from the outside area.
A – C Match: C scored 0 points in the match. Only one player from team A scored a goal from outside area. A scored 4 points in this match.
B – C Match: B gets 6 points from match. Team C scored 1 goal more than Team B. One player from team B scored a goal from outside area but none from team C.

59.
The given 3 teams are ranked on the basis of total marks in such a way that the highest scoring team is ranked 1, the second highest scoring team is ranked 2 and the least scoring team is ranked 3. Rank 3 got a total of Rs. 60,000 as prize money. If the ratio of the prize money of the rank 1, rank 2 and rank 3 team is 8 : 5 : 3, which of the following combinations of team and prize money is correct?
A. A, Rs. 1,00,000
B. C, Rs. 1,60,000
C. B, Rs. 1,60,000
D. C, Rs. 1,20,000

E. B, Rs. 1,00,000

60.
What is the maximum possible sum of the total number of goals scored by those players of all three teams, who score more than one goal in a tournament?
A. 18
B. 14
C. 12
D. 15
E. 9

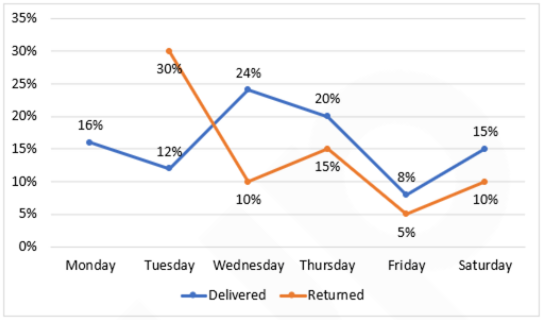
61.In the tournament, total points scored by team B is what percent more than total points scored by team A?
A. 50%
B. 75%
C. 100%
D. 125%
E. 80%

62.Find the ratio between the number of goals sored by team B in its match against team C to the number of goals scored by team A in its match against team C
A. 2 : 1
B. 3 : 1
C. 4 : 3
D. 3 : 4
E. Cannot be Determined

63.Find the total number of goals scored by team A and team B together in the tournament.
A. 13
B. 14
C. 12
D. 10
E. 9

Direction: Study the line graph given below to answer the following questions.

The line graph given below shows the percentage of orders delivered from Monday to Saturday of week III out of the orders received on Sunday of Week II and it also shows the number of orders returned on any given day as a percentage of total number of orders delivered till previous day.



Note:
• Number of orders which were yet to be delivered after Saturday of week III were 25.
• Orders cannot be returned on the same day of delivery. It has to be returned on next day of delivery and no order was returned on Sunday of Week III.

64.
Find the average number of orders delivered on Monday, Tuesday and Thursday of week III.
A. 70
B. 80
C. 60
D. 50
E. 75

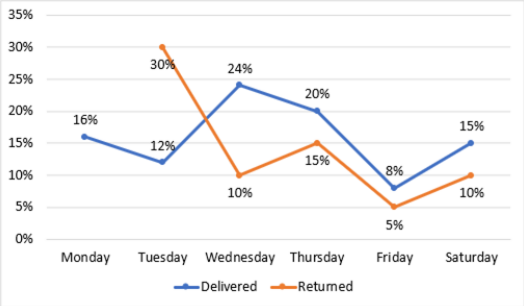
65.What is the ratio between the number of orders returned on Wednesday to that returned on Friday?
A. 9 : 7
B. 4 : 5
C. 5 : 4
D. 7 : 9
E. None of the above

66.If 25 orders were returned on Sunday of week III, then what percent of the total number of orders placed on Sunday of week II were not returned by the customers till Sunday of week 2?
A. 64%
B. 66%
C. 68%
D. 70%
E. 72%

67.If the average number of orders returned from Tuesday to Sunday of week III is 30, then the number of orders returned on Sunday of week III is what percent more/less than the number of orders returned on Tuesday of week III?
A. 50% more
B. 87.5% less
C. 62.5% more
D. 87.5% more
E. 62.5% less

68.Find the ratio between the total number of orders delivered from Monday to Thursday of week III to the total number of orders returned on Wednesday, Friday and Saturday together.
A. 3 : 2
B. 4 : 1
C. 1 : 4
D. 6 : 5
E. 5 : 1

Direction: Study the line graph given below to answer the following questions.
The line graph given below shows the percentage of orders delivered from Monday to Saturday of week III out of the orders received on Sunday of Week II and it also shows the number of orders returned on any given day as a percentage of total number of orders delivered till previous day.



Note:
• Number of orders which were yet to be delivered after Saturday of week III were 25.
• Orders cannot be returned on the same day of delivery. It has to be returned on next day of delivery and no order was returned on Sunday of Week III.

69. Total number of orders returned on Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday together are what percent more than the number of orders returned on Saturday?
A. 25%
B. 10%
C. 40%
D. 30%
E. 35%

Direction: Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions.

There are six people i.e. P, Q, R, S, T and U sitting in a circular table with equidistance to each other and some of them are facing towards the centre of the table and the rest are facing outside the table. Not more than two people sit together who face the same direction. There are three married couples.

Note: Husband and wife do not sit adjacent to each other. The age of the husband is more than his wife's age. If the age of the husband is an even

number then the age of the wife is an odd number and vice-versa.

The one who is 49 years old sits second to the right of S. The one who is 43 years old is the spouse of the one whose age is a perfect square of a number. The husband of T sits to the immediate right of the one who is 43 years old. S sits opposite to U who does not sit adjacent to P. S does not sit to the immediate right of P. The one who is 51 years sits second to the left of S. The one who is 43 years old sits second to the right of P. The wife of S is 5 years younger than S. T is 7 years younger than her husband. The difference between the ages of T and P is 6 years. Q is not the neighbour of T. The one who is 43 years old faces outside the table.

70.
How many people sit between T and the one who is the husband of P when counted from the left of T?
A. None
B. Two
C. Three
D. One
E. None of these

71.What is the difference between the age of R and the wife of U?
A. 14 years
B. 15 years
C. 12 years
D. 13 years
E. None of these

72.Which amongst the following statement is true?
A. Q sits opposite to P
B. Two people sit between the one who is 56 years old and P
C. The wife of S is 51 years old
D. All are correct
E. None is correct

73.Who amongst the following is the husband of the one who sits to the immediate left of S?
A. The one who is 51 years old
B. U
C. Q
D. R
E. None of these

74.Which amongst the following pair is correct?
A. S – 56 years
B. P – 38 years
C. T – 44 years
D. Q – 51 years
E. All are correct

Direction: Each of these questions consists of a question followed by information in two statements I and II. You have to study the question and the statements and decide that the information in which of the statement/s is/are required to answer the question.

In the following question, the symbols *, %, #, @, &, $, and © are used with the following meanings as illustrated below.

A * B = A is the father of B
A % B = A is the sister of B
A @ B = A is the mother of B
A # B = A is the brother of B
A & B = A is the husband of B
A $ B = A is the son of B
A © B = A is the daughter of B

75.
There are three married couples and S is not married to K and V is unmarried, then who is the uncle of K?
I. P * R, T @ S, R & U, Q * K, V © R, P & T.
II. P @ U, Q * S, T % K, R * V, S & T, V & P.
A. Only statement I is sufficient

B. Only statement II is sufficient
C. Either statement I or statement II is sufficient
D. Neither statement I nor statement II sufficient
E. Both statements I and II are sufficient

76.What is the relation of Q with respect to T if K is not V's child?
I. P * R, T @ S, R & U, Q * K, V © R, P & T.
II. P @ U, Q * S, T % K, R * V, S & T, V & P.
A. Only statement I is sufficient
B. Only statement II is sufficient
C. Either statement I or statement II is sufficient
D. Neither statement I nor statement II sufficient
E. Both statements I and II are sufficient

Direction: Each of these questions consists of a question followed by information in two statements I and II. You have to study the question and the statements and decide that the information in which of the statements(s) is/are required to answer the question.
77. If 'fa pa' means 'red query' then what is the code for 'sa fa ri'?

I. If 'ra ta' means 'tiger biscuits' and 'ga fa' means 'red flowers'.
II. If 'sa ra' means 'save tiger' and 'la pa' means 'jungle safari'.
A. Only statement I is sufficient
B. Only statement II is sufficient
C. Either statement I or statement II is sufficient
D. Neither statement I nor statement II sufficient
E. Both statements I and II are sufficient

78.Six people have off on different days of the same week, starting from Monday and ends on Saturday. How many people have off between K and P?
I. Not more than two people have off after F. Two people have off between F and W. The number of people have off after F is same as the number of people have off before P.
II. Three people have off after W. One person has off between W and K.
A. Only statement I is sufficient
B. Only statement II is sufficient
C. Either statement I or statement II is sufficient
D. Neither statement I nor statement II sufficient
E. Both statements I and II are sufficient

Direction: Study the data carefully and answer the questions accordingly.

A % B (11) - A is 21m north of B
A & B (15) – A is 25m south of B
A * B (30) - A is 40m east of B
A @ B (10) - A is 20m west of B

N @ R (10m), R & M (8m), P @ M (5m), P % F (15m), F @ S (10m), H & S (20m), H * I (10m)

Note: 'A &* B' means A is in the south-east of B.
79.
Point N is in which direction of point S?
A. & @
B. % *
C. & *
D. % @
E. None of these

80.Point I is in which direction of point P and what is the distance between them according?

A. % (45)
B. * (55)
C. % (55)
D. & (45)
E. None of these

81.If J % S (15) then point F is in which direction of point J?
A. * @
B. %*
C. & @
D. % @
E. None of these

82.If T & F (40) then which of the following is true?
A. N % T (47)
B. The difference between I and T is 30m
C. I, T, and P are in a straight line
D. S % @ T
E. None is true

83.What is the shortest distance between R and S?
A. 20m
B. √76m
C. 13m
D. √74m
E. None of these

Direction: Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions.

Eight boxes i.e. K, L, M, N, O, P, Q and R kept one above the other. All the boxes are arranged from top to bottom in a stack. Each box contains different colour i.e. Blue, Red, Black, Orange, Yellow, White, Green and Purple. All the information is not necessarily in the same order.
Three boxes are kept between box L and box R which is kept above box L. Box O does not contain Yellow colour. Two boxes are kept between the box which contains Red colour and M. The number of boxes is kept above the one which contains Red colour is same as the number of boxes is kept below the one which contains Black colour. The box which contains Black colour is not kept adjacent to box K. Three boxes are kept between those which contain Black colour and Purple colour. Box N is kept one of the boxes above the one which contains Orange colour. Box Q is kept just above the box which contains Purple colour. Not more than two boxes are kept above the box which contains Red colour. More than two boxes are kept between box Q and box K. The box which contains Blue colour is kept just above the one which contains Green colour. Three boxes are kept between the box which contains Blue colour and the box O. Two boxes are kept between the box K and the box which contains White colour. More than two boxes are kept between the box N and the box which contains Yellow colour.

84.
How many boxes are kept between the box Q and the one which contains Yellow colour?
A. Four
B. Two
C. Three
D. Five
E. None of these

85.Which amongst the following box contains Purple colour?
A. Box N
B. Box P
C. Box M
D. Box L
E. None of thesea

86.How many boxes are kept above the one which contains Orange color?
A. Three

B. Five
C. Four
D. Six
E. None of these

87.Which amongst the following statement is false?
A. One box is kept above the box N
B. Two boxes are kept between the box Q and the box which contains Orange colour
C. The box which contains Green colour is kept at second position from the bottom
D. Two boxes are kept between the boxes which contain Yellow colour and Purple colour
E. None is true

88.Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and hence form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to that group?
A. R, Blue
B. Q, N
C. Yellow, Black
D. Orange, L
E. P, Purple

Direction: In the question given below, a statement is given followed by three courses of action. A course of action is taken for improvement, follow up, etc. Read the statement carefully and give your answer.
89. **Statement:**
Muslim scholars from three countries – Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Indonesia – issued an edict on Saturday saying that violent extremism and terrorism, including suicide attacks, are against Islamic principles, in an effort to convince the Taliban to end their violence.

Courses of Action:
I. The Muslim scholars from the three countries should force the Taliban leaders to sign an agreement whereby they will no longer engage in acts of violence.
II. Along with the edict, the Muslim scholars should also appeal to the United Nations and seek their help in persuading the Taliban.
III. The Muslim scholars should send a petition to the Islamic Court of Justice asking them to force the Taliban to stop their violent activities.
A. Only course of action I follows
B. Only course of action II follows
C. Both I and II follow
D. Both II and III follow
E. None of them follow

Direction: A statement is followed by three inferences numbered I, II, and III. Consider the statement to be true even if it is at variance with commonly known facts. You have to decide which of the inferences, if any, follow from the given statement.

90. **Statement:**
The Food Standards Agency was created in 2001 as a central regulator after a series of food and farming scandals, with a mission to put consumers' interests first.

Inferences:
I. The Food Standards Agency is responsible for public health in relation to food.
II. The Agency's main duty is to ensure that the public get access to safe food.
III. The Food Standards Agency was set up after several high-profile outbreaks and deaths from foodborne illness.
A. Only I follows
B. Only II follows
C. Only III follows
D. Both I and II follow
E. All of them follow

Direction: Read the following information carefully to answer the questions based on it.

A, B, C, D, P, Q, R and S sit in a two-parallel row. Four people in each row. People seated in row-1 face towards the south and people seated in row-2 face towards north. People seated in row-1 face people seated in row-2. All people have a different number of chocolates.

Q has 8 chocolates less than R. The one who has 10 chocolates faces the one who has 13 chocolates. One person sits between P and C who has 22 chocolates. P faces the one who sits immediate left of A . S has fewer chocolates than A. A does not like 13 chocolates. One person sits between A and D. Three people sit to the left of the one who faces Q who faces towards the north. The one who has 38 chocolates sits immediately to the right of R. S has thrice as many chocolates as Q has. A has 8 chocolates more than P. The sum of the total number of chocolates having the people sitting in row-1 is 86. One person sits between S and the one who sits opposite the person who has 38 chocolates. Two people sit between the one who has 13 chocolates and Q.

91.
Who amongst the following sits second to the left of the person having 24 chocolates?
A. Q
B. A
C. D
D. R
E. None of the above

92.What is the sum of the number of chocolates Q and S have?
A. 24
B. 29
C. 21
D. 32
E. None of the above

93.If P gives 5 chocolates to R and C lends 4 chocolates to B. Then how many chocolates R and B would have?
A. 42
B. 35
C. 46
D. 29
E. None of the above

94.The number of people sitting to the right of the one who has 8 chocolates is same as the number of people sitting to the right of__.
A. C
B. D
C. B
D. R
E. None of the above

Direction: Read the given passage below and answer the questions.

India's abstention from voting on a UN Human Rights Council draft resolution, in March this year, on the "situation of human rights in Myanmar" needs closer examination. Co-sponsored by the European Union (EU) and Bangladesh which is a home to several victims, the resolution "expresses grave concern at continuing reports of serious human rights violations and abuses in Myanmar", particularly in Rakhine, Kachin and Shan States, and calls for a full inquiry into these by the Council's own mechanism and the International Criminal Court (ICC). In its follow-up explanatory statement, India's permanent representative to the UN in Geneva, Rajiv Kumar Chander, said that it would "only be

counter-productive" to support "extensive recommendations regarding legislative and policy actions" and "threatening Myanmar with punitive action, including at the ICC, to which that state is not a signatory". It is understandable that as a non-signatory of the Rome Statute, New Delhi would register its dissent against any punitive interventions by the ICC on another non-signatory country (Myanmar). However, what is deeply unfortunate is India's continued diplomatic and moral passivity on the Rohingya crisis. Despite the Myanmar Army facing charges of serious war crimes, including genocide — according to a UN Fact-Finding Mission (FFM) and several other international human rights organisations — India refuses to take a strong moral stand for the sake of maintaining cordial bilateral relations with Naypyidaw.
India continues to toe Myanmar's line on the issue, which harps on the "complexity" of the whole situation, lays emphasis on economic development rather than political rights for the Rohingya, lays stress on internal inquiries instead of international mechanisms, and even refuses to call the Rohingya community by its name. In fact, Prime Minister Narendra Modi has not even publicly condemned the horrible atrocities that the Rohingya have faced at the hands of Myanmar's security forces. On his last visit to Myanmar in September 2017, he simply expressed concern at the "loss of lives of security forces and innocent people due to the extremist violence in Rakhine State". There was no reference to the excessive and arbitrary force used by security forces on Rohingya civilians in response to the "extremist violence". Radhika Coomaraswamy, who was a part of the three-member UN FFM, during a recent briefing, said, "Acknowledging that human rights violations have been committed, holding people accountable and reforming the Tatmadaw is the only way forward." India, for its part, continues to maintain ties with the Myanmar armed forces (Tatmadaw), supplying them with combat hardware and imparting UN peacekeeping training. An edition of the India-Myanmar bilateral army exercise, IMBEX 2018-19, took place this January at Chandimandir.

95.
Which of the following is an apt conclusion on the basis of the information provided?

I. One analysis by the Dutch advocacy group, Stop Wapenhandel (Stop Arms Trade), claims that India transferred combat equipment in violation of international embargoes.
II. For now, India is happy to be in a stable, but morally tenuous, friends-with-benefit relationship with Myanmar. The victims continue to be the stateless Rohingya.
III. According to the arms transfer database of the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI), India is one of Myanmar's top arms suppliers, and weapons sales include military aircraft, artillery, naval vessels and reconnaissance equipment, armoured vehicles, anti-submarine torpedoes, and missiles.
A. Only I
B. Only II
C. Only III
D. None of the above.
E. All of the above.

96.Which of the following is/are a suitable assumption on the basis of the information provided in the given context?

I. Whether Myanmar is using some of its India-supplied weapons to maim non-combatant civilians in Rakhine State and other ethnic regions is a question that New Delhi has not asked so far. Further, Indian companies continue to invest in Myanmar, with several having direct links with Tatmadaw-owned businesses.
II. But India's soft, backfoot approach is being increasingly seen by Bangladesh, which is hosting many Rohingya refugees, to be tilted in Myanmar's favour.
III. India has so far refused to exert any pressure on Myanmar, instead choosing to balance ties with Dhaka and Naypyidaw by sending humanitarian aid to both.
IV. India's core logic here is to "modernize" the Tatmadaw with the intent of securing its 1,640-km plus border with Myanmar and forge a sustainable strategic partnership at China's doorstep. But, in this inflexible realpolitik approach, there is little space for end-user accountability and human rights.
A. None of the following.
B. Only I
C. Only II
D. Only III
E. Both I and IV

97.Six people i.e. Q, W, K, U, R and L have meeting on different days of the same week starting from Monday and ends on Saturday. K has meeting just after Q but not on Thursday. Not more than two people have meeting after R. Three people have meeting between R and W. The number of people have meeting after W is same as the number of people have meeting before U. How many people have meeting before L?
A. Two
B. One
C. Three
D. Four
E. None of these

Direction: Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions.

Seven people i.e. K, L, M, N, O, P and Q were born in different years i.e. 1973, 1978, 1982, 1985, 1992, 1993 and 1996. All of them like different colours i.e. Red, Black, Green, White, Blue, Orange and Yellow. All the information is not necessarily in the same order.

(Note: Consider the base year as 2021)

O was born after the one who likes Red colour but neither likes Green nor Blue colour. One person sits between K and the one who likes the Blue colour. The difference between the ages of those who like Black and Green colour is 3 years. The difference between the age of P and the one who likes White colour is 4 years. Three people were born between M and the one who likes Yellow colour. L was born just after the one who likes the Orange colour. Three people were born between L and the one who likes Black colour. Two people were born between the one who likes Blue colour and P. The age of K is a perfect square of a number. The number of people born after the one who likes White colour is same as the number of people born

before M. N was born before L but neither likes Orange nor Blue colour.
98. How many people were born between O and the one who likes Green colour?
A. Two
B. One
C. None
D. Three
E. None of these

99.Who amongst the following likes Blue colour?
A. M
B. N
C. The one who is 43 years old
D. The one who is 28 years old
E. None of these

100.How many people are elder than the one who likes Red colour?
A. None
B. Five
C. Two
D. Three
E. None of these

101.What is the difference between the age of Q and the one who likes Orange colour?
A. 14 years
B. 7 years
C. 15 years
D. 9 years
E. None of these

102.Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and hence form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to that group?
A. White, K
B. M, Blue
C. Black, Green
D. Yellow, O
E. O, L

Direction: Each of these questions consists of a question followed by information in three statements I, II and III. You have to study the question and the statements and decide that the information in which of the statements(s) is/are required to answer the question.
103.
Conclusions:
I. Some Colours are not Black
II. Some Hair can be Brown
Statements:
A. Some Colours are Black. All Hair is Black. Some Black is Brown.
B. Only a few Colours are Black. All Hair is Black. Some Hair is Brown.
C. Only a few Colours are Black. All Hair is Black. Some Black is Brown.
D. Only a few Colours are Black. All Hair is Black. All Hair is Brown.
E. Only a few Colours are Black. All Hair is Black. No Hair is Brown.

104.Conclusions:
I. All Phones can be Calculators
II. Some Phones are not Computers
Statements:
A. Some Mobiles are not Phones. Some Phones are Computers. All Computers are Calculators.
B. Some Mobiles are not Phones. Only a few Phones are Computers. No Phones are Calculators.
C. Some Mobiles are not Phones. Only a few Phones are Computers. Only a few Phones are Calculators.
D. Some Mobiles are not Phones. Only a few Phones are Computers. Some Phones are not Calculators.
E. Some Mobiles are not Phones. Only a few Phones are Computers. All Computers are Calculators.

105.Conclusions:
I. Some Chalks are not Pencils
II. Some Chalks are not Pens
Statements:

A. All Markers are Chalks. Only a few Chalks are Pens. Only a few Pens are Pencils.
B. All Markers are Chalks. Only a few Chalks are Pens. Some Pens are not Pencils.
C. All Markers are Chalks. All Chalks are Pens. No Pens are Pencils.
D. All Markers are Chalks. Only a few Chalks are Pens. No Pens are Pencils.
E. All Markers are Chalks. Only a few Chalks are Pens. Some Pens are Pencils.

106.Conclusions:
I. Some Telegrams are not Postcards
II. All Telegrams can be Letters
Statements:
A. Some Mails are not Telegrams. Some Telegrams are Postcards. All Postcards are Letters.
B. Some Mails are not Telegrams. Only a few Telegrams are Postcards. No Postcards are Letters.
C. Some Mails are not Telegrams. Only a few Telegrams are Postcards. All Postcards are Letters.
D. Some Mails are not Telegrams. Only a few Telegrams are Postcards. No Telegrams are Letters.
E. Some Mails are not Telegrams. Only a few Telegrams are Postcards. Only a few Telegrams are Letters.

107.Conclusions:
I. Some Websites can never be Vlogs
II. Some Apps can be Blogs
Statements:
A. All Apps are Websites. Only a few Websites are Blogs. Some Blogs are Vlogs.
B. All Apps are Websites. No Apps are Blogs. No Blogs are Vlogs.
C. All Apps are Websites. No Websites are Blogs. No Blogs are Vlogs.
D. All Apps are Websites. Only a few Websites are Blogs. No Blogs are Vlogs.
E. All Apps are Websites. Some Apps are Blogs. No Blogs are Vlogs.

Direction: Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions.

Twelve people i.e. O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y and Z sitting around two hollow square-shaped tables. The small table is inscribed in another outer table. Eight people are sitting in the outer table, four of them are sitting at the corners of the table and facing outside the table and the remaining four are sitting at the middle of the sides and facing inside the table. Four persons are sitting at the corners of the inner table and they are facing inside the table.

Note: If A sits opposite to B that means both A and B sit on a different table at the nearest distance to each other.

Z sits second to the left of V who does not sit to the immediate left of W. R sits third to the right of the one who sits opposite to U. Y sits opposite to the one who sits second to the left of W. O sits adjacent to Y. Two people sit between X and T who does not sit at the middle of the sides of the table. P and S sit to the immediate right of each other. S does not sit at the corner of the table. One person sits between U and W who does not sit opposite to R. X does not sit adjacent to W and Y.
108.
Who amongst the following sits third to the left of the one who sits opposite to V?
A. X
B. P
C. S
D. Q

E. None of these

109.How many people sit between Q and O when counted from the right of Q?
A. Three
B. Four
C. Two
D. Five
E. None of these

110.What is the position of X with respect to the one who sits opposite to W?
A. Immediate left
B. Immediate right
C. Second to the left
D. Second to the right
E. None of these

111.If all the people are arranged according to English alphabetical order starting from O in clock wise direction only in outer table (people of inner table remain same), then how many people remain unchanged (except O)?
A. None
B. Two
C. Three
D. One
E. None of these

112.If U and T interchange their positions, then who amongst the following sits to the immediate right of T?
A. V
B. Z
C. O
D. R
E. None of these

Direction: Read the given passage below and answer the questions.

Publishing papers through plagiarism is on the wane in India with almost all journals checking for plagiarism at some stage before papers get published. So, now, Indian researchers seem to have gained expertise at another kind of fraud — manipulating images, producing images by repeatedly using certain portions in one frame and reuse of images in the same paper or from those published earlier. Or probably, Indian researchers manipulated images the same way they used plagiarised content. Only that papers with manipulated images are now being exposed as more researchers based outside India have started looking for them. At last count, 73 papers published between 2004 and 2017 by scientists at the Indian Institute of Toxicology Research (CSIR-IITR), Lucknow have serious problems with the images. The final numbers might be way higher if one were to critically look at all papers published by scientists at IITR during the last 20-25 years.
All the 73 papers have been posted on the Pubpeer website by independent researchers who have an eye to spot image manipulation and duplication, something that peer-reviews seem to have failed to spot at the time of reviewing the manuscripts. Leading the pack with 40 problematic papers is Dr. Yogeshwer Shukla, a senior scientist at IITR. In a blog post in *For Better Science*, Smut Clyde has exposed Dr. Shukla's unethical practices in about 25 papers. In an email, Dr. Shukla says: "It may please be noted that for reasons other than originality the papers are now appearing in Pubpeer. I have also been informed that this information of Pubpeer is addressed by a committee at our institute to verify authenticity." While not denying that the problems cited on Pubpeer, over telephone he

says: "We are hurt. I admit that unintentional mistakes might have been made. There was no way to check if the images have already been used in other papers. This is done just to create doubts about Ayurveda and to target someone. A committee is looking into it and we will clarify each and every query raised by the committee."
A pattern with problematic papers, there is a pattern to the kind of manipulation that IITR researchers seem to resort to. Manipulated and reused Western Blots are the most common. They are also a little harder to spot. The most common practice is to duplicate bands of Western Blot for completely different experiments mostly in the same paper and at times in other papers. "Western blots are the most common types I see in papers with photographic images and those are also the ones I seem to find the most," Dr. Elisabeth M. Bik, Science consultant at Harbers-Bik LLC, San Francisco, California says in an email. Dr. Bik has an eye for manipulated images and has caught tens of papers.

113. Which of the following is/are relevant according to the information provided in the above passage?

I. For the similarities noted in experimental figures, the authors commented that this could have arisen due to similarity in equipment and protocols.
II. There is no good software yet on the market to automatically screen images for duplications, but several journals and publishers use human eyes for initial screening, and subsequently software to help confirm irregularities in background noise or similarities using false-colour imaging.
III. In the absence of the data underlying the figures and in light of the concerns, the PLOS ONE Editors retract the article.
A. Only I
B. Only II
C. Only III
D. All of the above.
E. None of the above.

Direction: In each question below is given a statement followed by two assumptions numbered I and II. An assumption is something supposed or taken for granted. You have to consider the following assumption and decide which of the assumption is implicit in the statement.
114.
Statement: Reliance Communications (RCom) has completed paying Swedish telecom gear maker Ericsson nearly Rs 580 crore, thereby, ensuring the telco's chairman Anil Ambani does not go to jail. With payment of Rs 462 crore on March 18, the debt-laden telco ends its 18-month long battle with Ericsson which had claimed dues for its maintenance services. Ericsson has received the payment along with upto date interest and it will accordingly be withdrawing the petitions filed for insolvency.

Assumptions:
I. RCom's financial woes though don't end with this payment. It has already defaulted on a Rs 21 crore spectrum payment to the telecom department and needs to pay another Rs281 crore to the government in April. It has said it will voluntarily seek insolvency protection in the National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) to sell off its assets in a time-bound manner and

repay lenders, having failed to push through its spectrum sale to Reliance Jio due to legal hurdles.
II. The battle between Ericsson and RCom started when the Swedish company moved a bankruptcy court in 2017, alleging that it had not been paid dues of around Rs 1,500 crore after signing a seven-year deal in 2013 to operate and manage the telco's nationwide network.
A. Both I and II are implicit
B. Either I or II is implicit
C. None is implicit
D. Only II is implicit
E. Only I is implicit

115.Which of the following banks has launched 'Home Utsav', a virtual property exhibition that digitally showcases real estate projects by renowned developers from key cities across the country?
A. State Bank of India
B. HDFC Bank
C. Bank of Baroda
D. ICICI Bank
E. Yes Bank

116.Prime Minister Narendra Modi virtually laid the foundation for how many Light House Projects (LHPs)?
A. four
B. five
C. six
D. seven
E. eight

117.Kajiranga National park is located in:
A. Uttar Pradesh
B. Assam
C. Rajasthan
D. Orissa
E. Madhya Pradesh

118.Who has been appointed as the new Prime Minister of Lebanon by the President Michel Aoun?
A. Hassan Diab
B. Saad al-Hariri
C. Tammam Salam
D. Najib Mikati
E. Fouad Siniora

119.In August 2019, Prime Minister Narendra Modi inaugurated the Mangdechhu hydroelectric power plant in which country?
A. Indonesia
B. Bhutan
C. Bangladesh
D. Sri Lanka
E. Maldives

120.Who became the first female umpire to officiate in a men's Test match?
A. Kathy Cross
B. Claire Polosak
C. Kim Cotton
D. Lauren Agenbag
E. Humaira Farah

121.Who has been honoured with the Lifetime Achievement Award 2020 at the At the 3rd India International Film Festival of Boston (IIFFB) 2020 based in Boston, USA?
A. Anupam Kher
B. Kadar Khan
C. Amrish Puri
D. Om Puri
E. Irfan Pathan

122.Keetham lake lake is located in which city of India which has recently been added to the Ramsar site list?
A. Lucknow
B. Prayagraj
C. Kanpur
D. Agra
E. Meerut

123.Who amongst the following is the author of the Book "Dreams From My Father: A Story of Race and Inheritance"?
A. Barack Obama
B. John Evans Aatta Mill
C. Nelson Mandela
D. Danny Boyle
E. None of the above

124.Where was the Advanced Hypersonic Wind Tunnel (HWT) test facility inaugurated by the Union Defence Minister Rajnath Singh?
A. Bengaluru
B. Coimbatore
C. Hyderabad
D. Chennai
E. New Delhi

125.'QIP' is, at its core, a way for listed companies to raise capital, without having to submit legal paperwork to market regulators, majorly used in India and other southeast Asian countries. What does 'QIP' stand for?
A. Quality Investor Protocol
B. Qualified Institutional Placement
C. Qualified International Programme
D. Qualified Institutional Programme
E. Quality International Placement

126.Who has taken over as first-ever woman head of Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL)?
A. Soma Mondal
B. Varsha Joshi
C. Rekha Priyadarshini
D. Arya Rajendran
E. Sabitha Beegam

127.Which of the following state government has launched the Mukhyamantri Mahila Utkarsh Yojana (MMUY)?
A. Gujarat
B. Uttar Pradesh
C. Punjab
D. Haryana

128.The share of digital transactions in the total volume of non-cash retail payments increased to _____ during 2019-20
A. 76 per cent
B. 83 per cent
C. 88 per cent
D. 92 per cent
E. 97 per cent

129.What is the maximum insurance payout for COVID-19 under Pandemic Emergency Financing Facility (PEF) insurance window of World Bank?
A. USD 175.84 million
B. USD 185.84 million
C. USD 195.84 million
D. USD 200.84 million
E. USD 250.84 million

130.In consultation with Government of India, the Reserve Bank of India has increased the Ways and Means Advances (WMA) for the second half of the financial year 2020-21 (October 2020 to March 2021) to _____.
A. ₹1,25,000 crore.
B. ₹1,50,000 crore.
C. ₹1,75,000 crore.
D. ₹2,00,000 crore.
E. ₹2,25,000 crore.

131.Who has been appointed as the Prime Minister of Ivory Coast?
A. Hamed Bakayoko
B. Amadou Gon
C. Alassane Ouattara
D. Daniel Kablan Duncan
E. Seydou Diarra

132.Which Small Finance Bank has launched 3-in-1 account (savings +trading+ demat)?
A. AU Small Finance Bank
B. Ujjivan Small Finance Bank

C. Equitas Small Finance Bank
D. Jana Small Finance Bank
E. ESAF Small Finance Bank

133.Palle Pragathi program has been launched in which state?
A. Andhra Pradesh
B. Telangana
C. Karnataka
D. Kerala
E. Tamil Nadu

134.Which country ranks immediately below India in the Global Hunger Index 2020?
A. Nepal
B. Pakistan
C. Ethiopia
D. Sudan
E. Mali

135.Defence Acquisition Council (DAC) has proposed to acquire defence hardware worth _____ from Indian industry.
A. Rs 27,000 crore
B. Rs 57,000 crore
C. Rs 67,000 crore
D. Rs 77,000 crore
E. Rs 87,000 crore

136.Satpura Tiger Reserve is located in which state?
A. Uttar Pradesh
B. Madhya Pradesh
C. Chhattisgarh
D. Maharashtra
E. Gujarat

137.Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi launched a new Central Sector Scheme of financing facility under the Agriculture Infrastructure Fund of 1 Lakh. The program will run from 2020 to _____?
A. 2022
B. 2024
C. 2025
D. 2027
E. 2029

138.Name the two countries which had the Hypersonic Wind Tunnels, before it was launched in India.
A. UK and France
B. China and Germany
C. USA and Russia
D. Italy and Germany
E. None of the above

139.The Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the Government of India signed a $ 231 million loan to augment electricity generation capacity in which state?
A. West Bengal
B. Bihar
C. Meghalaya
D. Odisha
E. Assam

140.Identify the Kharif crop among the option
A. Wheat
B. Maize
C. Barley
D. Potato
E. Gram

141.12th GRIHA Summit was conducted in December 2020 . What does "H" stand for?
A. House
B. Habitat
C. Husbandry
D. Heritage
E. None of the above

142.Which country is the biggest crude oil producer?
A. Saudi Arabia
B. China
C. USA
D. Iraq
E. Iran

143.Which entity hold 51 percent share holdings in LIC?
A. IDBI Bank
B. Allahabad Bank
C. United Bank of India
D. Corporation Bank
E. UCO Bank

144.Which company has been selected as the reporting actuary for the embedded value of Life Insurance corporation of India?
A. Deloitte
B. Milliman Advisors LLP India
C. SBI Caps
D. Tata Capital
E. None of the above

145.the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has set up a 5-member internal working group (IWG) headed by its Central Board Director Prasanna Kumar (PK) Mohanty which also will the present regulations on holding of financial subsidiaries through a NOFHC . In NOHFC, what does "O" stand for?
A. Operation
B. Operative
C. Observation
D. Overdue
E. Omission

146.Which of the following is the major objective of the recently created Payments Infrastructure Development Fund (PIDF) from RBI?
A. Creation of physical and digital wallets
B. Deploying Points of Sale (PoS) infrastructure
C. Promotion of UPI payments
D. Both A and B
E. All of the above

147.In order to promote financial literacy among customers and to provide access to formal financial services in an affordable manner, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has released a National Strategy for Financial Inclusion (NSFI) 2019-24 . It also suggested making the public credit registry fully –database of credit information of borrowers--operational by _____
A. January 2021
B. March 2021
C. October 2021
D. December 2021
E. March 2022

148.What is the theme of the Second Cohort under the Regulatory Sandbox (RS) announced by the Reserve Bank of India?
A. 'Make Digital Payment a Habit'
B. 'Cross Border Payments'
C. 'Hassel Free Payments'
D. 'Digital Payment Secure Payment'
E. None of the above

149.Capital to Risk-Weighted Asset Ratio (CRAR) of scheduled commercial banks dropped to _____ in March 2020.
A. 7.5%
B. 9.5%
C. 10.5%
D. 11.5%
E. 14.8%

150.Medium - term strategy framework, in line with evolving macro-economic environment Utkarsh 2022 was launched by which Organisation?
A. SEBI
B. SBI
C. RBI
D. IRDAI
E. IBA

151.Which company owned the iconic Java bike in 2018?
A. Mahindra

B. TATA
C. HERO
D. Royal Enfield
E. Bajaj

152.Name the Unified Payments Interface (UPI) Recurring Payment feature launched by National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI)?
A. UPI AutoDebit
B. RuPay Autopay
C. UPI AutoPay
D. RuPay AutoDebit
E. None of the above

153.Under the Modified scheme of producing ethanol from feed stocks such as Sugarcane, cereals etc, what percentage of interest subvention to be provided for five years?
A. 2%
B. 4%
C. 6%
D. 7%
E. 9%

154.Government has announced the launch of the modified Pradhan Mantri Vaya Vandana Yojana- 2020 (PMVVY-2020) Scheme for those over and above 60 years. Which is not correct about the scheme?
A. LIC is solely authorised to operate this scheme that offers a total payout not exceeding Rs 15 lakhs.
B. The scheme is a Non-Linked, Non-Participating, Pension Scheme subsidised by the Centre.
C. The policy has a 20-year tenure and for policies sold in the 1st financial year March 2021
D. The scheme will offer an assured rate of return of 7.40% per annum
E. The maximum pension amount is limited at Rs 10,000 per month.

###ANSWERS###

1. Ans. A.
Only option I is correct. The reasons are as follows:
I: "...viewing these ecosystems as forests resulted in a fundamental misunderstanding of their functional ecology, especially the roles of fire and herbivores in maintaining these ecosystems." This clearly states that the only reason experts stopped classifying 'these systems' as forests is when they realised the plants have different roles in the ecosystem. So, option I is true.
II: "Mesic savannas receive more rainfall than some other iconic savannas of the tropics, but such ecosystems the world over are characterised by frequent burning and drought." This shows us that despite receiving 'more rainfall', mesic savannas are prone to frequent burning or forest fires. So, option II is false.
III: India needs to lift its "blanket fire-suppression policy" because it is "doing more harm than good". But in paragraph 5 and paragraph 6, it is said that 'controlled burning' can be used to manage forest and keeps weeds, like *Lantana camara*, under control. We can, thus, conclude that in order to create forests, India must allow controlled burning. So, option III is false.
Hence, the correct answer is A.
2. Ans. C.
"The trees here are adapted to fire and the dry grasses fuel it frequently in the dry months between monsoons." Here, the 'trees' and 'dry grasses' refer to the vegetation of deciduous trees. 'dry grasses fuel it frequently' suggests that there are frequent forest fires in deciduous forests. The trees can be adapted only if they are constantly faced with forest fires. We can, thus, safely conclude that there are forest fires occurring in deciduous forest and option doesn't support the arguments in the first paragraph. Hence, the correct answer is C.
3. Ans. B.
In the passage, Jayashree Ratnam makes two observations. First, tree-grass ecosystems of savannas are distinguishable from forests. This leads us to believe that worldwide, experts use the same parameters to identify savannas.
Secondly, there are similarities between Indian grasslands and African savannas. It is very likely that Ratnam used the aforementioned parameters to draw the conclusion.
So, we can say that if we apply the same parameters to other tree-grass ecosystems, we can find similar 'savannas', *similar, not identical,* savannas. So, the given inference is probably true. Hence, the correct answer is B.
4. Ans. E.
All the given statements are true about Savannas with reference to the given passage. The reasons are as follows:
A: "...dry grasses fuel it frequently in the dry months between monsoons." This shows that the plants are dry in the absence of monsoons. This would not have been the case if they could hold moisture. So, sentence A is true.
B: "Savanna trees have a number of adaptations to live in a fire-driven ecosystem. Their large underground storage organs and roots contain much of their resources and fire cannot damage these stores. Saplings re-sprout quickly and grow rapidly." This indicates that the savanna trees have adapted to fire, but not by being immune to it. They store their 'organs

and roots' underground, protecting them from fire that rages above. These trees depend on fire for future growth. So, sentence B is true.
C: "Adult trees have less dense canopies than forest species, allowing more sunlight to permeate to the ground level." Since, this is a result of the structural definition of savannas (discontinuous tree canopy). We can safely conclude that constant sunlight is important to the understorey in savannas. So, sentence C is true.
Hence, the correct answer is E.
5. Ans. D.
Only option III is correct. The reasons are as follows:
I: In the first paragraph, it is stated that India has dry deciduous "forests". In the second paragraph, Ratnam states that these are comparable to African Savanna trees. So, in the fourth paragraph "savanna tree species" refers to deciduous trees. The study in the fourth paragraph states that "...on average, savanna tree species from peninsular India produced twice as much bark as evergreen forest trees." This does not say anything about market status for the two varieties. So, option I is false.
II: "Ground fires, they believe, kept hemiparasites at bay…" which indicates that hemiparasites are present at the bottom of the forest floor. "...Lantana has spread, to the detriment of understorey plants and altering the structure of the forest significantly in the process" further proves that hemiparasites has only attacked the understorey plants and has not affected the canopy in any way. So, option II is false.
III: "Historically, indigenous people in India used controlled burning as a way to manage their forests." The forest laws of India completely differ from this, as there is a "blanket fire-suppression policy". Since, the passage doesn't provide any additional information on the opinion of indigenous people, we can safely conclude that they were not consulted during policy making. So, option III is true.
Hence, the correct answer is D.
6. Ans. A.
"...the invasive *Lantana* has spread, to the detriment of understorey plants and altering the structure of the forest significantly in the process." We can conclude that the spread of Lantana has been detrimental to the understorey plants. The only way this will lead to change in the structure of the forest is when Lantana takes up space that is meant for other understorey plants, therefore preventing their growth.
Hence, the correct answer is A.
7. Ans. C.
The sentence states that herbivores do not eat Lantana. This will result in them migrating away from their natural habitat. The reducing number of herbivores will cause food scarcity among the carnivores. This is the actual negative effect on large carnivores, which is completely different from the reason stated in option A. Hence, the correct answer is C.
8. Ans. B.
Jayashree Ratnam is giving a conclusion about the mesic savannas. This can be described as decisive, which is producing a definitive result.
Hence, the correct answer is B.
9. Ans. B.
An argument is an expression of opinion that is developed in a passage. Some arguments contain hidden assumptions sometimes intended to subtly bias the reader. An assumption is a belief that the author takes for granted, based on opinion or

experience. Assumptions are presented as facts. Sometimes the author states an opinion but doesn't supply any supporting details, you should suspect that it is an assumption.
Statement A is a fact as supported by the numerous examples as provided in the passage. Statement C is an assumption supporting the author's viewpoint. Statement D is also an assumption as the author talks about how the tourism industry needs a standard for safety and sanitation. But statement B talks about an assumption that has already been disapproved in the passage. So, option B is the correct answer.
10. Ans. C.
The first paragraph of the passage talks about the situation with respect to tourism in India and how it has been affected by the Covid situation. It also mentions how the Indian government has ignored the situation affecting the tourism sector. Paragraph 2 from the passage talks about the international situation. It mentions several steps taken by the governments of the foreign countries to bolster the affected tourism sector. Hence, the best sentence to connect the two paragraphs is option C which talks about how the global scenario is completely different.
11. Ans. A.
Statement I is not true with respect to the given passage. The passage clearly mentions that the tourism sector could utilize this time provided by the covid situation to adopt more ecologically friendly practices in their day to day operations.
Statement II and III are true with respect to the given passage. The passage talks about how Italy has issued incentives to the local population for holidaying on domestic soil. The passage also mentions that several states in India depend on tourism to collect their state revenue and how leisure tourism will take time to recover.
Hence, option A is the correct answer.
12. Ans. C.
The given inference talks about how tourism is being actively discouraged in order to prevent the spread of the infection. In the given passage, we come across several examples of different countries that either support the statement or is against it. But there are numerous countries in the world whose example has not been provided. Examples from countries like those in South America, Japan etc have not been given. Hence, we can conclude that the data is inadequate to arrive to the given inference. Hence option C is the correct answer.
13. Ans. D.
Option A is not a correct inference as the passage uses the superlative adjective 'most' to describe the devastation caused by the Covid 19 pandemic. This shows that it cannot be compared to other pandemics and its effect has been the worst.
Option B is also not correct as the passage clearly states that several sectors have been ignored in the economic recovery programme provided by the Indian government.
Option C is also incorrect as although the focus of the passage is on tourism, the focus is not only on it but also on other sectors.
Option D is a correct inference. The passage talks about how tourism will take time to recover and it mentions 'leisure tourism'. This implies that there are other forms of tourism also. Hence option D is the correct answer.
14. Ans. E.
The given passage talks about how the Covid 19 pandemic had a

disastrous effect on the world's economy. It goes on to explain how the Indian government has announced an economy recovery package which ignores the tourism sector. It then presents a comparison between the Indian government's decision and the global scenario on the topic. It emphasizes how the Indian government needs to follow the global example and help the tourism sector also. Hence option E is the correct statement to define the purpose of the passage.

15. Ans. B.

The error is in the segment 'of the Japanese squadrons hanged on'.

'Hanged' is erroneous in the sentence since it does not convey the exact meaning. 'To hang' when used as 'come or cause to come unexpectedly to a state in which no further operations can be carried out' has past participle form 'hung' and not 'hanged'.

Therefore, 'hanged' must be replaced with 'hung' to form a grammatically and contextually correct sentence.

Hence, **option B** is the correct answer

16. Ans. A.

The error is in the segment 'better to explain our'.

The infinitive is always used without 'to' after 'had better'.

Hence, it should have been 'had better explain' to make the sentence grammatically correct.

Therefore, **option A** is the correct answer.

17. Ans. D.

The error is in the segment '**and also from all the New Testament** '.

The correlative conjunction comes in the pair 'not only…but also'. Also, when using 'not only… but also', we must make sure that both parts of this conjunction go before the words of the same parts of speech.

Therefore, 'and' must be replaced with 'but' to form a grammatically correct sentence.

Hence, **option E** is the correct answer.

18. Ans. B.

Of the given parts, 2nd one contains the error. We need to replace 'which' with 'who' to rectify the sentence.

Hence, **option B** is the correct answer.

19. Ans. C.

in sentence II, the word 'require' before stove is incorrect. It is best replaced by the word 'cooking' to clarify the context. So, A-F is a correct interchange.

'Mill' means a building equipped with machinery to grind things. 'onus' means something that is one's duty or responsibility. Thus, C and E should interchange. This makes option C the correct answer.

20. Ans. A.

In sentence II we need an adjective to describe the type of women and 'increase' is a verb. So, A and D should interchange as 'elderly' is the only highlighted adjective.

In sentence I, 'pacify' is a verb which means quell the anger, agitation, or excitement of. This is wrong in context of the sentence. It should be exchanged with the other highlighted verb 'expect' which means regard (something) as likely to happen. So, B-E.

In sentence I, states and discoms cannot expect the lowest possible 'stories'. It is best exchanged with 'tariffs' to make the sentence contextually correct.

Thus, option A is the correct answer.

21. Ans. D.

When we observe the two sentences I and II, we can see that all highlighted words in I are verbs, while

all the words highlighted in II are adjectives.
In sentence II, E needs to be replaced by A as it would show the action of the mother.
In sentence I, we need an adjective to describe the land needed. So, B and D should interchange.
In sentence II, we need the correct verb to describe the action on the oven. Thus, C and F should interchange.
This makes option D the correct answer.
22. Ans. A.
In sentence II, we need a conjunction in place of the verb 'putting'. The only highlighted conjunction in sentence I is 'while. So, B and D should interchange.
While 'due to high terrains' is meaningful, it is out of context in sentence I. A and F should be interchanged to make the sentence correct, as 'variability' means lack of consistency or fixed pattern. So, A and F should interchange.
Thus, option A is the correct answer.
23. Ans. D.
it is clear from the context of sentence I that agricultural workers have a hard life. Thus, C (identified) should be replaced by F (available - able to be used or obtained).
Again, in sentence II, respite (a short period of rest or relief from something difficult or unpleasant.) should be replaced with popularly (by many or most people).
Thus, option D is the correct answer.
24. Ans. A.
We use 'nevertheless' to add surprising information or something in contrast to what was already said or written. Example: Morgan stopped working as a doctor in 1973; nevertheless he remained active in medical research until his death.
Part A talks about a person who has many friends and E says there's no one to talk to despite something. Thus we can clearly see using the connector in question, A and E form a pair. Thus we can negate options C and B. Part B and D clearly make a pair, however, the connector given in question would be grammatically incorrect.
The correct sentence is:
She has a lot of friends; nevertheless, she has no one to talk to.
Therefore going by the above explanation, we can say option A is the correct answer.
25. Ans. A.
We use 'on account of' to introduce the reason or explanation for something.
Examples: 1) The President declined to deliver the speech himself, on account of a sore throat. 2) A newly-married couple, he thought, on account of their walking so close together.
Part A talks about hurricane and E further elaborates on it by saying that the hurricane was the reason why their flight got cancelled. Thus they both make a pair. Thus we can negate options C and B. Part B and D make a pair however they don't require a connector to connect them.
The correct sentence is:
On account of the hurricane, our flight was cancelled.
Therefore going by the above explanation, we can say option A is the correct answer.
26. Ans. D.
Clearly, parts B and F make a pair. The connector is one of change of subject; from shopping, the subject is changed to meeting someone, and that is accomplished by using the connector 'incidentally'. Thus we can negate options A and B. The parts A

and D make a pair but the connector given in the question is not going to be grammatically correct.
The correct sentence is:
I have found the item in the supermarket; incidentally, I met Mrs Anamika, an old classmate of mine, there.
Therefore going by the above explanation, we can say option D is the correct answer.
27. Ans. D.
"Not only… but also" is a correlative conjunction. It is used to connect and emphasize two words or two phrases at the same position.
Sentences A and F tell the characteristics of the street door of the rooming-house.
Sentences B and E tell what the thieves did.
Sentences C and D provide the characteristics of the staff at the consulate.
Hence, the above pairs can be combined using 'not only…but also' to form grammatically and contextually correct sentences.
The sentences will be:
• The street door of the rooming-house was not only unlocked but wide open.
• The thieves not only stole the jewels but also smashed up most of the valuable furniture in the room.
• The staff at the consulate seemed not only insensitive but also professionally inadequate.
Therefore, **option D** is the correct answer.
28. Ans. C.
Option C is the correct answer.
29. Ans. A.
Option A is the correct answer.
30. Ans. E.
option E is the correct answer.
31. Ans. C.
Option C is the correct answer.
32. Ans. A.
Option A is the correct answer.
33. Ans. B.
Option B is the correct answer.
34. Ans. C.
Option C is the correct answer.
35. Ans. A.
Quarters mean 3 months each
Ratio of investments in 2nd quarter for A, B, C is in the ratio 1 : 4 : 2, so let amounts be Rs. x, Rs. 4x and Rs. 2x respectively.
Ratio of investments in 3rd quarter for A, B, C is in the ratio 3 : 2 : 3, so let amounts be Rs. 3y, Rs. 2y, Rs. 3y respectively.
In the last quarter, investments of A, B, C are double of that in the 2nd quarter, so amounts would be Rs. 2x, Rs. 8x, Rs. 4x respectively.
Given:
(2000 + 2x + 3y) = 1400 + (800 + x + 3y)
⇒ x = 200
Now ratio of profit share of A : B : C is
800 × 3 + x × 3 + 3y × 3 + 2x × 3 : 1600 × 3 + 4x × 3 + 2y × 3 + 8x × 3 : 2000 × 3 + 2x × 3 + 3y × 3 + 4x × 3
⇒ (800 + 3x +3y) : (1600 + 12x + 2y) : (2000 + 6x + 3y)
After putting x = 200, we get
1400 + 3y : 4000 + 2y : 3200 + 3y
ATQ,

$$\frac{4000 + 2y}{1400 + 3y + 4000 + 2y + 3200 + 3y} = \frac{66}{153}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2000 + y}{4300 + 4y} = \frac{22}{51}$$

⇒ y = 200

So now the total investment = (800 + 3x + 3y) + (1600 + 12x + 2y) + (2000 + 6x + 3y) = (4400 + 21x + 8y)
After putting x = 200 and y = 200, total investment = Rs 10,200
36. Ans. D.

Investments of A, B, C are Rs. 800, Rs. 1600, Rs. 2000 for 3 months, and then for next 9 months Rs. x, Rs. 4x and Rs. 2x.
So ratio of profit share A : B : C = 800 × 3 + 200 ×9 : 1600 × 3 + 800 × 9 : 2000 × 3 + 400 × 9 = 7 : 20 : 16
So profit share of A = $\frac{7}{43}$ × 19350 = Rs. 3150
37. Ans. A.
Quarters mean 3 months each
Ratio of investments in 2nd quarter for A, B, C is in the ratio 1 : 4 : 2, so let amounts be Rs. x, Rs. 4x and Rs. 2x respectively.
In the last quarter, investments of A, B, C are double of that in the 2nd quarter, so amounts would be Rs. 2x, Rs. 8x, Rs. 4x respectively.
Let the new investments of A, B, C were Rs. 2z, Rs. 4z, and Rs. z respectively.

Investment of A = Rs. (800 + 3x + 2z), B = (1600 + 12x + 4z) and C = (2000 + 6x + z)
Given:
(2000 + 2x + 3y) = 1400 + (800 + x + 3y)
⇒ x = 200
After putting, x = 200
Investment of A = 1400 + 2z, B = 4000 + 4z and C = 3200 + z

Now given, $\frac{1400 + 2z + 4000 + 4z + 3200 + 1z}{3}$ = 3100
After solving, z = 100
So total investment for quarter 3 = 2z + 4z + z = 7z = Rs. 700
38. Ans. B.
For Quantity I:

Probability of picking a green ball = $\frac{No.\ of\ green\ balls}{Total\ no.\ of\ balls}$

Probability of picking a green ball = $\frac{3}{5}$

$\frac{3}{5} = \frac{No.\ of\ green\ balls}{50}$

No. of green balls = 30
Probability of picking either a green or orange ball = $\frac{4}{5}$

Probability of picking either a green or orange ball = $\frac{No.\ of\ green\ or\ orange\ balls}{Total\ no.\ of\ balls}$

Let number of orange balls be x

So, $\frac{x + 30}{50} = \frac{4}{5}$

⇒ x = 10

Quantity I = 10

For Quantity II:

Probability of picking an orange ball = $\frac{3}{8}$

Probability of picking orange ball = $\frac{No.\ of\ orange\ balls}{Total\ no.\ of\ balls}$

$\frac{3}{8} = \frac{Number\ of\ orange\ balls}{40}$

Number of orange balls = 15

Now number balls left in the bag = 39

Probability of picking a green ball = $\frac{4}{13}$

Probability of picking a green ball = $\frac{No.\ of\ green\ balls}{Total\ no\ of\ balls\ left}$

$\frac{4}{13} = \frac{Number\ of\ green\ balls}{39}$

Number of green balls = 12

Number of orange balls = 15

Number of Yellow balls = Total balls – (Number of green balls + Number of orange balls)

∴ Number of Yellow balls = 40 – (12 + 15) = 13

Quantity II = 13

So, Quantity I < Quantity II.

39. Ans. B.

Quantity I:

$\frac{(a+b)^2-(a-b)^2}{8ab(a+b)^2}=1$

$\Rightarrow \frac{(a+b+a-b)(a+b-a+b)}{8ab(a+b)^2} = 1$ { Using identity $p^2 - q^2 = (p + q)(p - q)$ }

$\Rightarrow \frac{(2a)(2b)}{8ab(a+b)^2} = 1$

$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2(a+b)^2} = 1$

$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} = (a+b)^2$

$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = (a + b)$

$\Rightarrow a = b - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

Quantity II:

$\frac{(c+b)^3-(c-b)^3}{(b^2+3c^2)^2}=\frac{1}{8b}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{(c+b-c+b)((c+b)^2+(c+b)(c-b)+(c-b)^2))}{(b^2+3c^2)^2} = \frac{1}{8b}$

{ Using identity $p^3 - q^3 = (p - q)(p^2 + pq + q^2)$ }

$\Rightarrow \frac{(2b)(c^2+b^2+2bc+c^2-b^2+c^2+b^2-2bc))}{(b^2+3c^2)^2} = \frac{1}{8b}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{(2b)(c^2+b^2+2bc+c^2-b^2+c^2+b^2-2bc))}{(b^2+3c^2)^2} = \frac{1}{8b}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{(2b)(b^2+3c^2)}{(b^2+3c^2)^2} = \frac{1}{8b}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{2b}{(b^2+3c^2)} = \frac{1}{8b}$

$\Rightarrow 16b^2 = b^2 + 3c^2$

$\Rightarrow 5b^2 = c^2$

$\Rightarrow c = \sqrt{5}b$

Comparing Quantities I and II-

For all possible values of b, Quantity II > Quantity I.

40. Ans. E.

I. $\frac{a^a}{a^b} = a^b \times c$

$\Rightarrow a^a = a^{2b} \times c$

$\Rightarrow a^{a-2b} = c$ ....(i)

II. $\frac{a^3 \times b^3}{a \times b^2} = \frac{b^3 \times d^4}{d \times b}$

$\Rightarrow a^2 = b \times d^3$

$\Rightarrow \frac{a^2}{b} = d^3$

$\Rightarrow d = \left(\frac{a^2}{b}\right)^{1/3}$ ....(ii)

Now, assuming different values of 'a' and 'b' to get value of 'c' and 'd'.

If a = 1 and b = 1

Then, c = 1 and d = 1

i.e., c = d

If a = 4 and b = 2

Then, c = 1 and d = 2

i.e., c < d

If a = 9 and b = 3

Then, c = 729 and d = 3

i.e., c > d
Thus, no relation can be established between c and d.
Hence, option E is the correct answer.
41. Ans. C.
x = HCF of 2 prime numbers = 1 (Two prime numbers are always co-prime to each other)
$z^2 - z - 6 = 0$
$\Rightarrow z^2 - 3z + 2z - 6 = 0$
$\Rightarrow z(z - 3) + 2(z - 3) = 0$
$\Rightarrow (z + 2)(z - 3) = 0$
So, roots of $z^2 - z - 6 = 0$ are 3 and −2
Thus, y = −2
Given, $a - 20 = (x^2 + y)$
$a = 20 + (1^2 - 2) = 20 - 1 = 19$
$b - a = [(x + 1)^2 + y] = [(1 + 1)^2 - 2] = 2$
$\Rightarrow b = a + 2 = 19 + 2 = 21$
Also given,
$c = b + [(x + 2)^2 + y] = 21 + [(1 + 2)^2 - 2] = 21 + 9 - 2 = 28$
And
$d = c + [(x + 3)^2 + y] = 28 + [(1 + 3)^2 - 2] = 28 + 16 - 2 = 42$
The value of d = 42
Hence, option C is the correct answer.
42. Ans. C.
x = HCF of 2 prime numbers = 1 (Two prime numbers are always co-prime to each other)
$z^2 - z - 6 = 0$
$\Rightarrow z^2 - 3z + 2z - 6 = 0$
$\Rightarrow z(z - 3) + 2(z - 3) = 0$
$\Rightarrow (z + 2)(z - 3) = 0$
So, roots of $z^2 - z - 6 = 0$ are 3 and −2
Thus, y = −2
Given, $a - 20 = (x^2 + y)$
$a = 20 + (1^2 - 2) = 20 - 1 = 19$
$b - a = [(x + 1)^2 + y] = [(1 + 1)^2 - 2] = 2$
$\Rightarrow b = a + 2 = 19 + 2 = 21$
Also given,
$c = b + [(x + 2)^2 + y] = 21 + [(1 + 2)^2 - 2] = 21 + 9 - 2 = 28$
And
$d = c + [(x + 3)^2 + y] = 28 + [(1 + 3)^2 - 2] = 28 + 16 - 2 = 42$
Among a, b, c and d only b and d are divisible by 3.
Hence, option C is the correct answer.
43. Ans. D.
x = HCF of 2 prime numbers = 1 (Two prime numbers are always co-prime to each other)
$z^2 - z - 6 = 0$
$\Rightarrow z^2 - 3z + 2z - 6 = 0$
$\Rightarrow z(z - 3) + 2(z - 3) = 0$
$\Rightarrow (z + 2)(z - 3) = 0$
So, roots of $z^2 - z - 6 = 0$ are 3 and −2
Thus, y = −2
Given, $a - 20 = (x^2 + y)$
$a = 20 + (1^2 - 2) = 20 - 1 = 19$
$b - a = [(x + 1)^2 + y] = [(1 + 1)^2 - 2] = 2$
$\Rightarrow b = a + 2 = 19 + 2 = 21$
Also given,
$c = b + [(x + 2)^2 + y] = 21 + [(1 + 2)^2 - 2] = 21 + 9 - 2 = 28$
And
$d = c + [(x + 3)^2 + y] = 28 + [(1 + 3)^2 - 2] = 28 + 16 - 2 = 42$
Required ratio = 28 : 42 = 2 : 3
Hence, option D is the correct answer.
44. Ans. E.
x = HCF of 2 prime numbers = 1 (Two prime numbers are always co-prime to each other)
$z^2 - z - 6 = 0$
$\Rightarrow z^2 - 3z + 2z - 6 = 0$
$\Rightarrow z(z - 3) + 2(z - 3) = 0$
$\Rightarrow (z + 2)(z - 3) = 0$
So, roots of $z^2 - z - 6 = 0$ are 3 and −2
Thus, y = −2
Given, $a - 20 = (x^2 + y)$
$a = 20 + (1^2 - 2) = 20 - 1 = 19$
$b - a = [(x + 1)^2 + y] = [(1 + 1)^2 - 2] = 2$
$\Rightarrow b = a + 2 = 19 + 2 = 21$
Also given,

$c = b + [(x + 2)^2 + y] = 21 + [(1 + 2)^2 - 2] = 21 + 9 - 2 = 28$
And
$d = c + [(x + 3)^2 + y] = 28 + [(1 + 3)^2 - 2] = 28 + 16 - 2 = 42$
Given first term of new series = 29
Second Term = $29 + (1^2 - 2) = 28$
Third Term = $28 + [(1 + 1)^2 - 2] = 30$
Fourth Term = $30 + [(1 + 2)^2 - 2] = 37$
Fifth Term = $37 + [(1 + 3)^2 - 2] = 51$
Hence, option E is the correct answer.
45. Ans. C.
Let the cost price of the article be Rs. 100x, then
From statement I:
Marked Price = Rs. (100 + T)x
Selling Price = Marked price × (1 – 20%)
$144x = (100 + T)x \times (1 - 20/100)$
$\Rightarrow 144 = (100 + T) \times 0.8$
$\Rightarrow 180 = 100 + T$
$\Rightarrow T = 80$
So, marked price = Rs. (100 + T)x = Rs. 180x
From statement II:
New selling Price = Marked price × (1 – 40%)
(100x + 16) = Marked price × 0.6
From statement III:
When shopkeeper doesn't offer any discount on marked price, then he sells the article on marked price.
Marked price = Cost price + Rs. 160 = Rs. (100x + 160)
From statements I and II together:
100x + 16 = Marked price × 0.6
$\Rightarrow (100x + 16) = 180x \times 0.6$
$\Rightarrow 16 = 8x$
$\Rightarrow x = 2$
$\therefore$ Cost price of the article = 100x = Rs. 200
So, data given in statements I and II together is sufficient to answer the question.
From statements I and III together:
(100x + 16) = Marked price × 0.6
180x = Rs. (100x + 160)
$\Rightarrow 80x = 160$
$\Rightarrow x = 2$
$\therefore$ Cost price of the article = 100x = Rs. 200
So, data given in statements I and III together is sufficient to answer the question.
From statements II and III together:
$(100x + 16) = (100x + 160) \times 0.6$
$\Rightarrow (100x + 16) = 60x + 96$
$\Rightarrow 40x = 80$
$\Rightarrow x = 2$
$\therefore$ Cost price of the article = 100x = Rs. 200
So, data given in statements II and III together is sufficient to answer the question.
Hence, the data given in any two statements together is sufficient to answer the question.
46. Ans. D.
Time Period of P's investment = 12 months
Time Period of Q's investment = T months
Time Period of R's investment = (12 – T) months
Statement I:
Let the amount invested by P = Rs. 2a
Then, amount invested by Q = 150% of 2a = Rs. 3a
And amount invested by R = 2 × 3a = Rs. 6a
Thus, respective ratio of investments of P, Q and R is
$= 12 \times 2a : T \times 3a : (12 - T) \times 6a$
$= 8 : T : (24 - 2T)$
We cannot find the value of T from the above ratio. Thus, statement I alone is not sufficient.
Statement II:
Total profit earned by P, Q and R = Rs. 700
Profit earned by Q = Rs. 100

Since, there is nothing given about the investments of P, Q and R so statement II alone is not sufficient.
Statement III:
Ratio of profit share of P and R = 1 : 2
So, statement III is not sufficient.
Statement I and II together:
Ratio of amount invested by P, Q and R = 8 : T : (24 – 2T)
Total profit earned by P, Q and R = Rs. 700
Profit earned by Q = Rs. 100
So, profit earned by P and R together = Rs. 600

Thus, $\frac{8 + (24 - 2T)}{T} = \frac{600}{100}$

⇒ 3200 – 200T = 600T
⇒ 3200 = 8T
⇒ T = 4 months
Thus, statement I and II together are sufficient to answer the question.
Statement I and III together:
Ratio of amount invested by P, Q and R = 8 : T : (24 – 2T)
Ratio of profit share of P and R = 1 : 2

i.e., $\frac{8}{24 - 2T} = \frac{1}{2}$

⇒ 16 = 24 – 2T
⇒ T = 4 months
Thus, statement I and III together are sufficient to answer the question.
Hence, option D is the correct answer.
47. Ans. C.
Total number of hours for which yoga master C conducted sessions = 50% of 60 = 30 hours
Number of regular sessions conducted by C = 4
Remaining number of hours = 30 – 2 × 4 = 22 hours
Now it is given that, yoga master C conducted atleast 1 session of each type.
So, for number of basic sessions to be maximum, let number of advanced sessions conducted by him = 1
Number of hours for which basic sessions were conducted by yoga master C = 22 – 1 × 3 = 19 hours
As each basic session is of 1 hour.
Required answer = 19 sessions
Hence, option C is correct.
48. Ans. B.
Total number of hours for which yoga master B conducted sessions = 25% of 60 = 15 hours.
For number of basic sessions to be minimum,
Let number of advanced sessions = 2
Then, number of regular sessions will be atleast 3.
So, remaining hours = 15 – 3 × 2 – 2 × 3 = 3 hours
i.e., number of basic sessions is also 3. But this does not satisfy the given condition.
Now, let number of advanced sessions = 1
Then remaining hours = 15 – 1 × 3 = 12 hours.
If number of regular sessions = 4
Then, number of basic sessions will also be 4, which will not satisfy the given condition.
When number of regular sessions = 3
i.e., 3 × 2 = 6 hours
Then number of basic sessions = 6
i.e., 6 × 1 = 6 hours
Required answer = 6 sessions
Hence, option B is correct.
49. Ans. C.
Total number of hours for which yoga master A conducted sessions = 20% of 60 = 12 hours
Let number of advanced sessions conducted by A = x
And number of basic sessions conducted by A = 2x
Let number of regular sessions conducted by A = y
According to the question,
2x × 1 + y × 2 + x × 3 = 12
⇒ 5x + 2y = 12

Above equation is satisfied when, x = 2 and y = 1
Required number of sessions conducted by A = x + 2x + y
= 2 + 4 + 1 = 7
Hence, option C is the correct answer.
50. Ans. C.

Person	Quantity sold (In litre)		Milk added (In litre)	Water added (In litre)	Mixture left (In litre)	
A	120		80	0	560	
	5 : 1	100 : 20			6 : 1	480 : 80
B	Y		60	10	M	
	6 : 1	240 : 40			6 : 1	300 : 50
C	70		3R	R	Z	
	6 : 1	60 : 10			9 : 2	360 : 80

ATQ,
X – 120 + 80 + 0 = 560
⇒ X = 600 Liters
Hence, option C is correct
51. Ans. A.

Person	Quantity sold (In litre)		Milk added (In litre)	Water added (In litre)	Mixture left (In litre)	
A	120		80	0	560	
	5 : 1	100 : 20			6 : 1	480 : 80
B	Y		60	10	M	
	6 : 1	240 : 40			6 : 1	300 : 50
C	70		3R	R	Z	
	6 : 1	60 : 10			9 : 2	360 : 80

Ratio of milk & water in Mixture M will be 6 : 1 also.
So, 6a – a = 250
⇒ a = 50
Now, M = 6a + a
= 6 × 50 + 50
= 350
ATQ,
560 – Y + 60 + 10 = M
⇒ 560 – Y + 60 + 10 = 350
⇒ Y = 280 L
Hence, option A is correct.
52. Ans. A.

Person	Quantity sold (In litre)		Milk added (In litre)	Water added (In litre)	Mixture left (In litre)	
A	120		80	0	560	
	5 : 1	100 : 20			6 : 1	480 : 80
B	Y		60	10	M	
	6 : 1	240 : 40			6 : 1	300 : 50
C	70		3R	R	Z	
	6 : 1	60 : 10			9 : 2	360 : 80

Amount of mixture left after the milkman sold mixture to B = 350 litres
And ratio of milk to water in this mixture is 6 : 1
i.e., Milk = 300 litres and Water = 50 litres
Amount of mixture sold to C = 70 litres
So, amount of milk sold = 60 litres and amount of water sold = 10 litres
Now, 3r and r litres of milk and water were added.
And ratio of milk to water in final mixture = 9 : 2
So, (300 – 60 + 3r) = 9k
And (50 – 10 + r) = 2k
On solving, we get:
r = 40
Now, Z = 350 – 70 + 4r = 280 + 160 = 440 litres
Hence, option A is correct.
53. Ans. D.

Person	Quantity sold (In litre)		Milk added (In litre)	Water added (In litre)	Mixture left (In litre)	
A	120		80	0	560	
	5 : 1	100 : 20			6 : 1	480 : 80
B	Y		60	10	M	
	6 : 1	240 : 40			6 : 1	300 : 50
C	70		3R	R	Z	
	6 : 1	60 : 10			9 : 2	360 : 80

Amount of pure milk sold to B = 240 Litres
Cost of 240 Litres pure milk = 240 × 40 = Rs. 9600
Total amount of mixture sold to B = (240 + 40) = 280 Litres
Total selling price of 280 Litres mixture of milk = 280 × 45 = Rs. 12600
Profit = 12600 – 9600 = Rs. 3000
Required Profit Percentage = $\frac{3000}{9600} \times 100 = 31.25\%$
Hence, option D is the correct answer.
54. Ans. A.

Person	Quantity sold (In litre)		Milk added (In litre)	Water added (In litre)	Mixture left (In litre)	
A	120		80	0	560	
	5 : 1	100 : 20			6 : 1	480 : 80
B	Y		60	10	M	
	6 : 1	240 : 40			6 : 1	300 : 50
C	70		3R	R	Z	
	6 : 1	60 : 10			9 : 2	360 : 80

Amount of milk in the mixture M will be = (300 – 60) + 10 = 250 litres
And, amount of water in the mixture M will be = (50 – 10) + 60 = 100 litres
Required concentration of Milk = $\frac{250}{(250 + 100)} \times 100 = \frac{500}{7}$ %
Hence, option A is the correct answer.
55. Ans. A.

Exam type	Maximum marks	Weightage
Written	80	60%
Practical	60	40%

Let marks obtained by B in written exam = Y
Given, marks obtained by B in practical exam = 55, then
0.6 × Y + 0.4 × 55 = 52
⇒ 0.6Y + 22 = 52
⇒ Y = 50
Marks obtained by D in written exam = 70
Marks obtained by D in practical exam = 75% of 60 = 45
Total weighted score of D = 0.6 × 70 + 0.4 × 45 = 60

Student	Written marks	Practical marks	Weighted marks
A	–	–	52
B	50	55	52
C	–	50	–
D	70	45	60

Let marks obtained by C in written exam be Y, then
0.6 × Y + 0.4 × 50 = 65
⇒ 0.6Y + 20 = 65
⇒ Y = $\frac{65 - 20}{0.6}$ = 75
So, required ratio = 75 : 50 = 3 : 2
Hence, option A is correct.
56. Ans. B.

Exam type	Maximum marks	Weightage
Written	80	60%
Practical	60	40%

Let marks obtained by B in written exam = Y
Given, marks obtained by B in practical exam = 55, then
0.6 × Y + 0.4 × 55 = 52
⇒ 0.6Y + 22 = 52
⇒ Y = 50
Marks obtained by D in written exam = 70
Marks obtained by D in practical exam = 75% of 60 = 45
Total weighted score of D = 0.6 × 70 + 0.4 × 45 = 60

Student	Written marks	Practical marks	Weighted marks
A	–	–	52
B	50	55	52
C	–	50	–
D	70	45	60

Actual marks scored by D in written exam = 70
New marks scored by D in written exam = 70 + $7\frac{1}{7}$% of 70 = 75
New total weighted score of D = 0.6 × 75 + 0.4 × 45 = 63
Marks scored by C in written exam = 60
Total weighted score of C = 0.6 × 60 + 0.4 × 50 = 56
Difference between the new weighted score of C and D = 63 – 56 = 7
Total maximum possible weighted score = 60% of 80 + 40% of 60
= 48 + 24 = 72
So, required percentage = $\frac{7}{72} \times 100$ = 9.72%
Hence, option B is correct.
57. Ans. B.

Exam type	Maximum marks	Weightage
Written	80	60%
Practical	60	40%

Let marks obtained by B in written exam = Y
Given, marks obtained by B in practical exam = 55, then
0.6 × Y + 0.4 × 55 = 52
⇒ 0.6Y + 22 = 52
⇒ Y = 50

Marks obtained by D in written exam = 70
Marks obtained by D in practical exam = 75% of 60 = 45
Total weighted score of D = 0.6 × 70 + 0.4 × 45 = 60

Student	Written marks	Practical marks	Weighted marks
A	–	–	52
B	50	55	52
C	–	50	–
D	70	45	60

Marks scored by A in practical exam = 47.5 × 4 – (55 + 50 + 45)
= 190 – 150 = 40
Let marks scored by A in written exam = x, then
Total weighted score of A = 0.6 × x + 0.4 × 40
⇒ 52 = 0.6x + 16
⇒ 0.6x = 36
⇒ x = 60
Marks scored by C in written exam = Marks scored by A in written exam = x = 60
Total weighted score of C = 0.6 × 60 + 0.4 × 50 = 36 + 20 = 56
So, required average = $\frac{56 + 60}{2}$ = 58
Hence, option B is correct.
58. Ans. C.

Exam type	Maximum marks	Weightage
Written	80	60%
Practical	60	40%

Let marks obtained by B in written exam = Y
Given, marks obtained by B in practical exam = 55, then
0.6 × Y + 0.4 × 55 = 52
⇒ 0.6Y + 22 = 52
⇒ Y = 50
Marks obtained by D in written exam = 70
Marks obtained by D in practical exam = 75% of 60 = 45
Total weighted score of D = 0.6 × 70 + 0.4 × 45 = 60

Student	Written marks	Practical marks	Weighted marks
A	–	–	52
B	50	55	52
C	–	50	–
D	70	45	60

Let the marks scored by X in written and practical exams = 5a and 3a, then
Total weighted score of X = 0.6 × 5a + 0.4 × 3a
⇒ 52.5 = 3a + 1.2a = 4.2a
⇒ a = $\frac{52.5}{4.2}$ = 12.5
The sum of the marks scored by X in written and practical exams = 5a + 3a = 8a = 8 × 12.5 = 100
Hence, option C is correct.
59. Ans. C.
A – B match:
Total points scored by B = 4
And total goals scored by A = 2
So, 2 points must have been subtracted from B's score, as it conceded 2 goals.
i.e., Actual points scored by B without penalty = 4 + 2 = 6
Also, it is given that none of the players scored from the outside area.
So, total number of goals scored by B in the match = $\frac{6}{2}$ = 3
i.e., B scored 3 goals and A scored 2 goals in the match.
Points scored by A in this match = 2 × 2 – 3 = 1
A – C Match:
C scored 0 points in the match and only one player from team A scored a goal from outside area. And A secured 4 points from this match.
Given, 1 goal was scored by Team A from outside area. So, points from this goal = 3
But team A has secured 4 points.
So, it must have scored 1 more goal against C and also team A must concede 1 goal to make its points 4.
So, team C scored 1 goal in this match.
i.e., A scored 2 goals (out of which one was from outside area) and C scored 1 goal in the match.
B – C Match:

B gets 6 points from the match. Team C scored 1 goal more than team B. One player from team B scored a goal from outside area
Let number of goals scored by B = P
And number of goals scored by C = P + 1
Since, one player from team B scored a goal from outside area. So, total points scored by B would be:
2P + 1 – P – 1 = 6 (because B conceded (P + 1) goals, So, (P + 1) need to be subtracted)
i.e., P = 6
So, Team B scored 6 goals and team C scored 7 goals in the match.
Points scored by team C = 2 × 7 – 6 = 8
Now, Total points scored by team A = 1 + 4 = 5
Total points scored by team B = 4 + 6 = 10
Total points scored by team C = 0 + 8 = 8
So, rank of team B, C and A is 1st, 2nd and 3rd
Prize money of team A = Rs. 60,000
Prize money of team B = $60000 \times \frac{8}{3}$ = Rs. 1,60,000 (Team B received Rs. 1,60,000)
Hence, option C is correct.
60. Ans. D.
A – B match:
Total points scored by B = 4
And total goals scored by A = 2
So, 2 points must have been subtracted from B's score, as it conceded 2 goals.
i.e., Actual points scored by B without penalty = 4 + 2 = 6
Also, it is given that none of the players scored from the outside area.
So, total number of goals scored by B in the match = $\frac{6}{2}$ = 3
i.e., B scored 3 goals and A scored 2 goals in the match.
Points scored by A in this match = 2 × 2 – 3 = 1
A – C Match:
C scored 0 points in the match and only one player from team A scored a goal from outside area. And A secured 4 points from this match.
Given, 1 goal was scored by Team A from outside area. So, points from this goal = 3
But team A has secured 4 points.
So, it must have scored 1 more goal against C and also team A must concede 1 goal to make its points 4.
So, team C scored 1 goal in this match.
i.e., A scored 2 goals (out of which one was from outside area) and C scored 1 goal in the match.
B – C Match:
B gets 6 points from the match. Team C scored 1 goal more than team B. One player from team B scored a goal from outside area
Let number of goals scored by B = P
And number of goals scored by C = P + 1
Since, one player from team B scored a goal from outside area. So, total points scored by B would be:
2P + 1 – P – 1 = 6 (because B conceded (P + 1) goals, So, (P + 1) need to be subtracted)
i.e., P = 6
So, Team B scored 6 goals and team C scored 7 goals in the match.
Points scored by team C = 2 × 7 – 6 = 8
Now, Total points scored by Team A = 1 + 4 = 5
Total points scored by Team B = 4 + 6 = 10
Total points scored by Team C = 0 + 8 = 8
Total number of goals scored by Team A = 2 + 2 = 4
Total goals scored by Team B = 3 + 6 = 9

Total goals scored by Team C = 1 + 7 = 8
Since, it is given that 3 players from each team scored a goal.
So, maximum goals that can be scored by a single player in team A = 2
Similarly, for team B it is = 7
And for team C = 6
Required Answer = 2 + 7 + 6 = 15
Hence, option D is correct.
61. Ans. C.
A – B match:
Total points scored by B = 4
And total goals scored by A = 2
So, 2 points must have been subtracted from B's score, as it conceded 2 goals.
i.e., Actual points scored by B without penalty = 4 + 2 = 6
Also, it is given that none of the players scored from the outside area.
So, total number of goals scored by B in the match = $\frac{6}{2}$ = 3
i.e., B scored 3 goals and A scored 2 goals in the match.
Points scored by A in this match = 2 × 2 – 3 = 1
A – C Match:
C scored 0 points in the match and only one player from team A scored a goal from outside area. And A secured 4 points from this match.
Given, 1 goal was scored by Team A from outside area. So, points from this goal = 3
But team A has secured 4 points.
So, it must have scored 1 more goal against C and also team A must concede 1 goal to make its points 4.
So, team C scored 1 goal in this match.
i.e., A scored 2 goals (out of which one was from outside area) and C scored 1 goal in the match.
B – C Match:
B gets 6 points from the match. Team C scored 1 goal more than team B. One player from team B scored a goal from outside area
Let number of goals scored by B = P
And number of goals scored by C = P + 1
Since, one player from team B scored a goal from outside area. So, total points scored by B would be:
2P + 1 – P – 1 = 6 (because B conceded (P + 1) goals, So, (P + 1) need to be subtracted)
i.e., P = 6
So, Team B scored 6 goals and team C scored 7 goals in the match.
Points scored by team C = 2 × 7 – 6 = 8
Now, Total points scored by Team A = 1 + 4 = 5
Total points scored by Team B = 4 + 6 = 10
Total points scored by Team C = 0 + 8 = 8
Required Percentage = $\frac{10-5}{5}$ × 100 = 100%
Hence, option C is the correct answer.
62. Ans. B.
A – B match:
Total points scored by B = 4
And total goals scored by A = 2
So, 2 points must have been subtracted from B's score, as it conceded 2 goals.
i.e., Actual points scored by B without penalty = 4 + 2 = 6
Also, it is given that none of the players scored from the outside area.
So, total number of goals scored by B in the match = $\frac{6}{2}$ = 3
i.e., B scored 3 goals and A scored 2 goals in the match.
Points scored by A in this match = 2 × 2 – 3 = 1
A – C Match:
C scored 0 points in the match and only one player from team A scored a

goal from outside area. And A secured 4 points from this match.
Given, 1 goal was scored by Team A from outside area. So, points from this goal = 3
But team A has secured 4 points.
So, it must have scored 1 more goal against C and also team A must concede 1 goal to make its points 4.
So, team C scored 1 goal in this match.
i.e., A scored 2 goals (out of which one was from outside area) and C scored 1 goal in the match.
B – C Match:
B gets 6 points from the match. Team C scored 1 goal more than team B. One player from team B scored a goal from outside area
Let number of goals scored by B = P
And number of goals scored by C = P + 1
Since, one player from team B scored a goal from outside area. So, total points scored by B would be:
2P + 1 – P – 1 = 6 (because B conceded (P + 1) goals, So, (P + 1) need to be subtracted)
i.e., P = 6
So, Team B scored 6 goals and team C scored 7 goals in the match.
Points scored by team C = 2 × 7 – 6 = 8
Now, Total points scored by Team A = 1 + 4 = 5
Total points scored by Team B = 4 + 6 = 10
Total points scored by Team C = 0 + 8 = 8
Number of goals scored by Team B in its match against team C = 6
Number of goals scored by Team A in its match against team C = 2
Required ratio = 6 : 2 = 3 : 1
Hence, option B is the correct answer.
63. Ans. A.
A – B match:
Total points scored by B = 4
And total goals scored by A = 2
So, 2 points must have been subtracted from B's score, as it conceded 2 goals.
i.e., Actual points scored by B without penalty = 4 + 2 = 6
Also, it is given that none of the players scored from the outside area.
So, total number of goals scored by B in the match = $\frac{6}{2}$ = 3
i.e., B scored 3 goals and A scored 2 goals in the match.
Points scored by A in this match = 2 × 2 – 3 = 1
A – C Match:
C scored 0 points in the match and only one player from team A scored a goal from outside area. And A secured 4 points from this match.
Given, 1 goal was scored by Team A from outside area. So, points from this goal = 3
But team A has secured 4 points.
So, it must have scored 1 more goal against C and also team A must concede 1 goal to make its points 4.
So, team C scored 1 goal in this match.
i.e., A scored 2 goals (out of which one was from outside area) and C scored 1 goal in the match.
B – C Match:
B gets 6 points from the match. Team C scored 1 goal more than team B. One player from team B scored a goal from outside area
Let number of goals scored by B = P
And number of goals scored by C = P + 1
Since, one player from team B scored a goal from outside area. So, total points scored by B would be:
2P + 1 – P – 1 = 6 (because B conceded (P + 1) goals, So, (P + 1) need to be subtracted)
i.e., P = 6

So, Team B scored 6 goals and team C scored 7 goals in the match.
Points scored by team C = 2 × 7 – 6 = 8
Now, Total points scored by Team A = 1 + 4 = 5
Total points scored by Team B = 4 + 6 = 10
Total points scored by Team C = 0 + 8 = 8
Required Answer = 2 + 2 + 3 + 6 = 13
Hence, option A is the correct answer.
64. Ans. B.
Total percentage of orders delivered from Monday to Saturday of week III =
16% + 12% + 24% + 20% + 8% + 15% = 95%
Remaining Orders = 100% – 95% = 5%
It is given that, number of orders which were not delivered = 25
Thus, 5% of total orders = 25
So, total number of orders received on Sunday of week II = $25 \times \frac{100}{5}$ = 500
Now, we can calculate the number of orders delivered on each day and also the number of orders which were returned.

Day	Number of Orders Delivered	Number of Orders Delivered till Previous Day	Number of Orders Returned
Monday	80	-	-
Tuesday	60	80	24
Wednesday	120	140	14
Thursday	100	260	39
Friday	40	360	18
Saturday	75	400	40

Required average = $\frac{80 + 60 + 100}{3}$ = 80
Hence, option B is the correct answer.
65. Ans. D.
Total percentage of orders delivered from Monday to Saturday of week III =
16% + 12% + 24% + 20% + 8% + 15% = 95%
Remaining Orders = 100% – 95% = 5%
It is given that, number of orders which were not delivered = 25
Thus, 5% of total orders = 25
So, total number of orders received on Sunday of week II = $25 \times \frac{100}{5}$ = 500
Now, we can calculate the number of orders delivered on each day and also the number of orders which were returned.

Day	Number of Orders Delivered	Number of Orders Delivered till Previous Day	Number of Orders Returned
Monday	80	-	-
Tuesday	60	80	24
Wednesday	120	140	14
Thursday	100	260	39
Friday	40	360	18
Saturday	75	400	40

Required Ratio = 14 : 18 = 7 : 9
Hence, option D is the correct answer.
66. Ans. C.
Total percentage of orders delivered from Monday to Saturday of week III =
16% + 12% + 24% + 20% + 8% + 15% = 95%
Remaining Orders = 100% – 95% = 5%
It is given that, number of orders which were not delivered = 25
Thus, 5% of total orders = 25
So, total number of orders received on Sunday of week II = $25 \times \frac{100}{5}$ = 500
Now, we can calculate the number of orders delivered on each day and also the number of orders which were returned.

Day	Number of Orders Delivered	Number of Orders Delivered till Previous Day	Number of Orders Returned
Monday	80	-	-
Tuesday	60	80	24
Wednesday	120	140	14
Thursday	100	260	39
Friday	40	360	18
Saturday	75	400	40

Total number of orders returned till Sunday of week III = 24 + 14 + 39 + 18 + 40 + 25 = 160
Number of orders which were not returned = 500 – 160 = 340
Required percentage = $\frac{340}{500} \times 100$ = 68%
Hence, option C is the correct answer.
67. Ans. D.
Total percentage of orders delivered from Monday to Saturday of week III =
16% + 12% + 24% + 20% + 8% + 15% = 95%

Remaining Orders = 100% – 95% = 5%
It is given that, number of orders which were not delivered = 25
Thus, 5% of total orders = 25
So, total number of orders received on Sunday of week II = $25 \times \frac{100}{5}$ = 500
Now, we can calculate the number of orders delivered on each day and also the number of orders which were returned.

Day	Number of Orders Delivered	Number of Orders Delivered till Previous Day	Number of Orders Returned
Monday	80	-	-
Tuesday	60	80	24
Wednesday	120	140	14
Thursday	100	260	39
Friday	40	360	18
Saturday	75	400	40

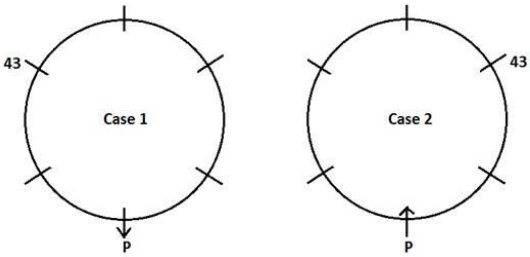
Average number of orders returned from Tuesday to Sunday = 30
Total number of orders returned from Tuesday to Sunday = 30 × 6 = 180
Number of orders returned on Sunday of week III = 180 – (24 + 14 + 39 + 18 + 40) = 45
Required Percentage = $\frac{45 - 24}{24} \times 100$ = 87.5% more
Hence, option D is the correct answer.
68. Ans. E.
Total percentage of orders delivered from Monday to Saturday of week III =
16% + 12% + 24% + 20% + 8% + 15% = 95%
Remaining Orders = 100% – 95% = 5%
It is given that, number of orders which were not delivered = 25
Thus, 5% of total orders = 25
So, total number of orders received on Sunday of week II = $25 \times \frac{100}{5}$ = 500
Now, we can calculate the number of orders delivered on each day and also the number of orders which were returned.

Day	Number of Orders Delivered	Number of Orders Delivered till Previous Day	Number of Orders Returned
Monday	80	-	-
Tuesday	60	80	24
Wednesday	120	140	14
Thursday	100	260	39
Friday	40	360	18
Saturday	75	400	40

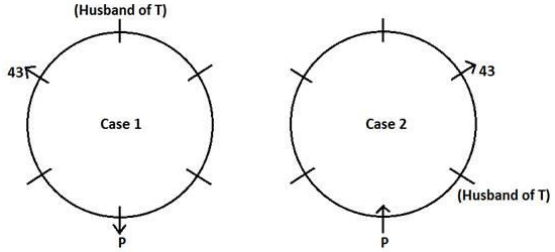
Total number of orders delivered from Monday to Thursday = 80 + 60 + 120 + 100 = 360
Total number of orders returned on Wednesday, Friday and Saturday together = 14 + 18 + 40 = 72
Required Ratio = 360 : 72 = 5 : 1
Hence, option E is the correct answer.
69. Ans. C.
Total percentage of orders delivered from Monday to Saturday of week III =
16% + 12% + 24% + 20% + 8% + 15% = 95%
Remaining Orders = 100% – 95% = 5%
It is given that, number of orders which were not delivered = 25
Thus, 5% of total orders = 25
So, total number of orders received on Sunday of week II = $25 \times \frac{100}{5}$ = 500
Now, we can calculate the number of orders delivered on each day and also the number of orders which were returned.

Day	Number of Orders Delivered	Number of Orders Delivered till Previous Day	Number of Orders Returned
Monday	80	-	-
Tuesday	60	80	24
Wednesday	120	140	14
Thursday	100	260	39
Friday	40	360	18
Saturday	75	400	40

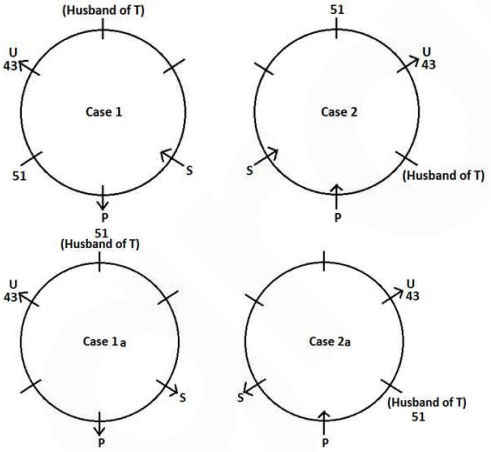
Total number of orders returned on Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday = 24 + 14 + 18 = 56
Number of orders returned on Saturday = 40
Required percentage = $\frac{56 - 40}{40} \times 100$ = 40%
70. Ans. C.
(In figure, (+) denotes the male person and (-) denotes the female person)
1) The one who is 43 years old is the spouse of the one whose age is a perfect square of a number.
2) The one who is 43 years old sits second to the right of P.
Here, we have two possible cases i.e. Case 1 and Case 2:



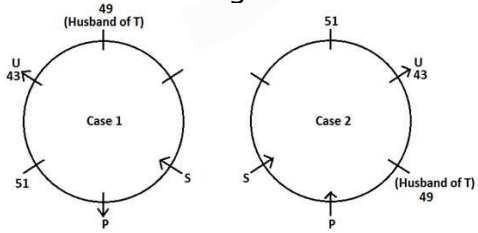
3) The one who is 43 years old faces outside the table.
4) The husband of T sits to the immediate right of the one who is 43 years old.



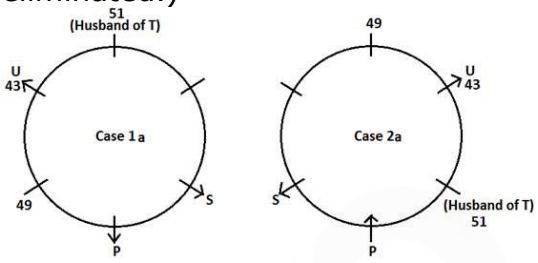
6) S sits opposite to U who does not sit adjacent to P.
7) S does not sit to the immediate right of P.
8) The one who is 51 years sits second to the left of S.
Here, we have two more possible cases i.e. Case 1a and Case 2a:



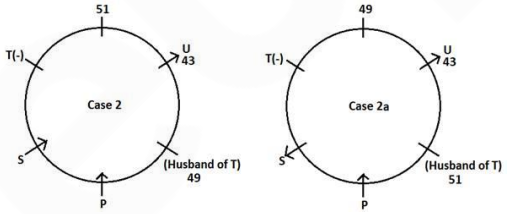
9) The one who is 49 years old sits second to the right of S.



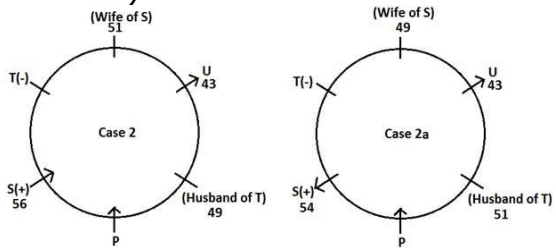
(In Case 1: There is no position left for T because T does not sit adjacent to her husband and her age is less than her husband. So, Case 1 gets eliminated.)



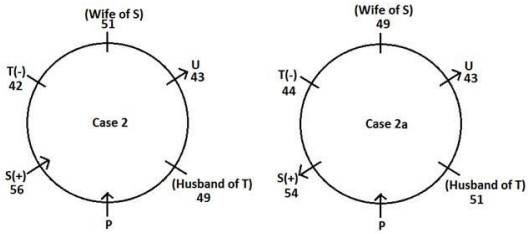
(In Case 1a: The position left for T where T is 49 years old and her husband is 51 years old and it is not possible as the ages of both person cannot be and odd number. So, Case 1 gets eliminated.)



10) The wife of S is 5 years younger than S.
(U is 43 years old and is the spouse of the one whose age is a perfect square of a number. So, U is not the wife of S)

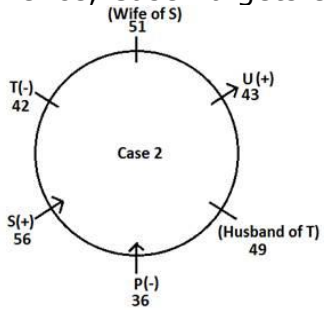


11) T is 7 years younger than her husband.

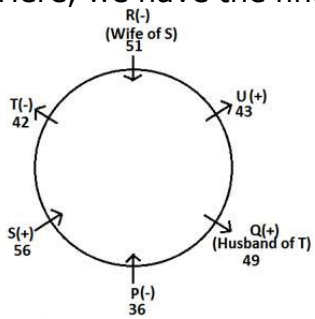


12) The difference between the ages of T and P is 6 years.

Now, it is clear that the spouse of U is P, so P's age is a perfect square.
In Case 2:
If P – T = 6; T = 42 so P = 48,
If T – P = 6; T = 42 so P = 36
In Case 2a:
If P – T = 6; T = 44 so P = 50,
If T – P = 6; T = 44 so P = 38.
Hence, Case 2a gets eliminated:



13) Q is not the neighbour of T.
Here, we have the final arrangement:

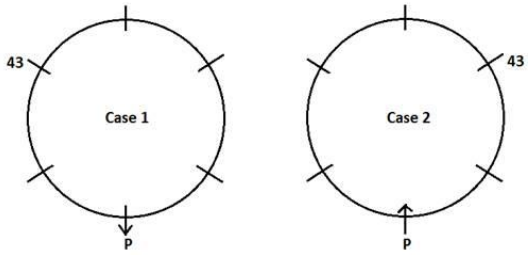


S (+) 56 years ---- R (-) 51 years

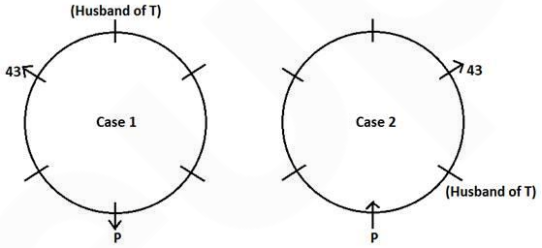
Q (+) 49 years ---- T (-) 42 years

U (+) 43 years ---- P (-) 36 years

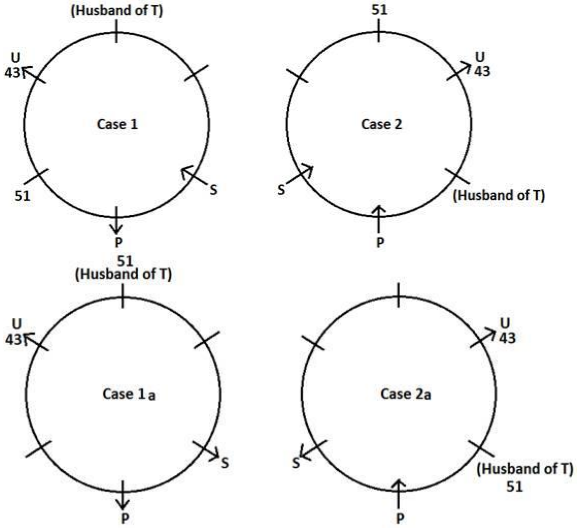
Clearly, three people sit between T and the one who is the husband of P when counted from the left of T.
71. Ans. B.
(In figure, (+) denotes the male person and (-) denotes the female person)
1) The one who is 43 years old is the spouse of the one whose age is a perfect square of a number.
2) The one who is 43 years old sits second to the right of P.
Here, we have two possible cases i.e. Case 1 and Case 2:



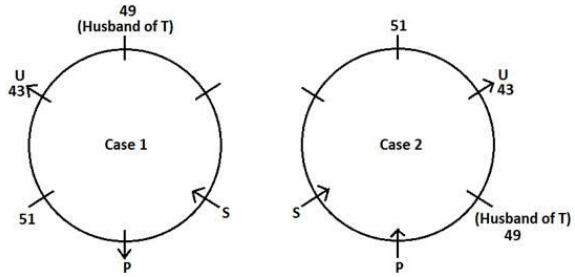
3) The one who is 43 years old faces outside the table.
4) The husband of T sits to the immediate right of the one who is 43 years old.
5) P is 2 years elder than the husband of T.



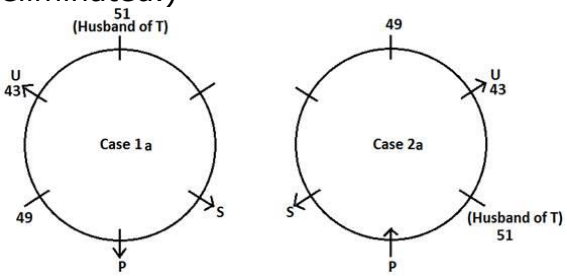
6) S sits opposite to U who does not sit adjacent to P.
7) S does not sit to the immediate right of P.
8) The one who is 51 years sits second to the left of S.
Here, we have two more possible cases i.e. Case 1a and Case 2a:



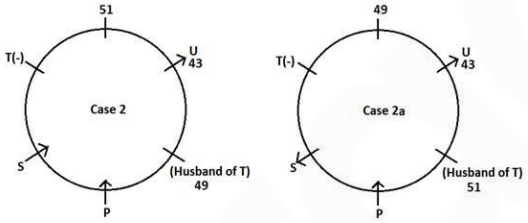
9) The one who is 49 years old sits second to the right of S.



(In Case 1: There is no position left for T because T does not sit adjacent to her husband and her age is less than her husband. So, Case 1 gets eliminated.)

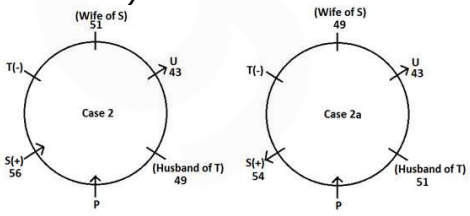


(In Case 1a: The position left for T where T is 49 years old and her husband is 51 years old and it is not possible as the ages of both person cannot be and odd number. So, Case 1 gets eliminated.)

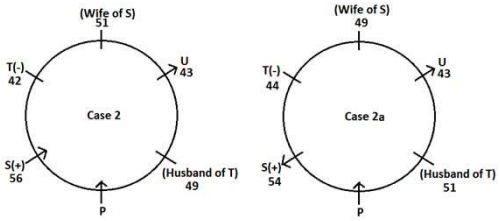


10) The wife of S is 5 years younger than S.

(U is 43 years old and is the spouse of the one whose age is a perfect square of a number. So, U is not the wife of S)



11) T is 7 years younger than her husband.



12) The difference between the ages of T and P is 6 years.

Now, it is clear that the spouse of U is P, so P's age is a perfect square.

In Case 2:

If P – T = 6; T = 42 so P = 48,

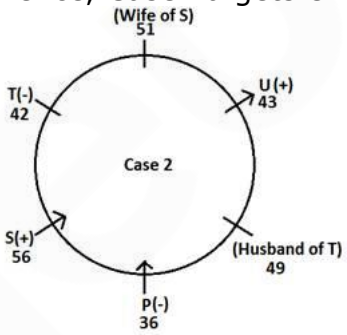
If T – P = 6; T = 42 so P = 36

In Case 2a:

If P – T = 6; T = 44 so P = 50,

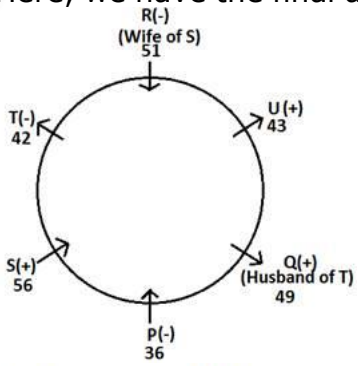
If T – P = 6; T = 44 so P = 38.

Hence, Case 2a gets eliminated:



13) Q is not the neighbour of T.

Here, we have the final arrangement:



S (+) 56 years ---- R (-) 51 years

Q (+) 49 years ---- T (-) 42 years

U (+) 43 years ---- P (-) 36 years

Clearly, the difference between the age of R and the wife of U is 15 years.

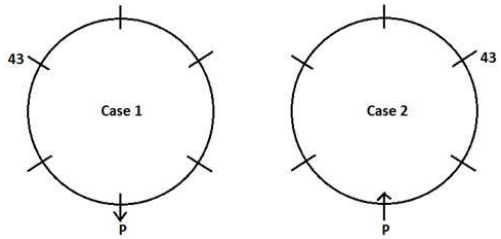
72. Ans. C.

(In figure, (+) denotes the male person and (-) denotes the female person)

1) The one who is 43 years old is the spouse of the one whose age is a perfect square of a number.

2) The one who is 43 years old sits second to the right of P.

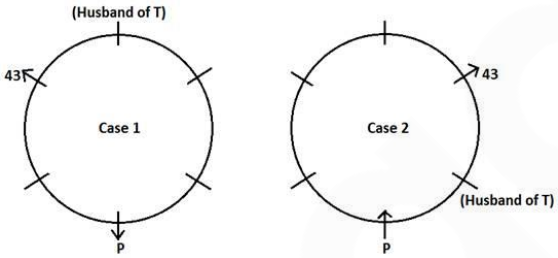
Here, we have two possible cases i.e. Case 1 and Case 2:



3) The one who is 43 years old faces outside the table.

4) The husband of T sits to the immediate right of the one who is 43 years old.

5) P is 2 years elder than the husband of T.

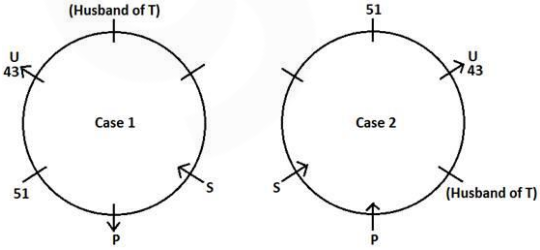


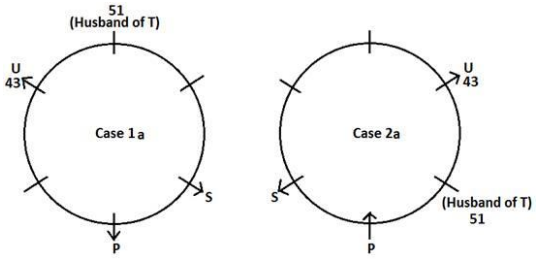
6) S sits opposite to U who does not sit adjacent to P.

7) S does not sit to the immediate right of P.

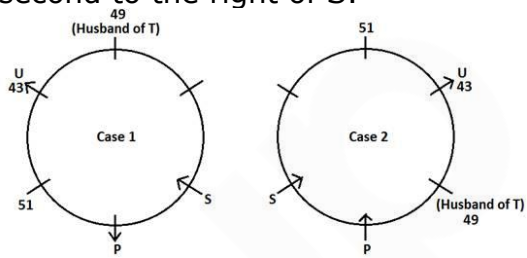
8) The one who is 51 years sits second to the left of S.

Here, we have two more possible cases i.e. Case 1a and Case 2a:

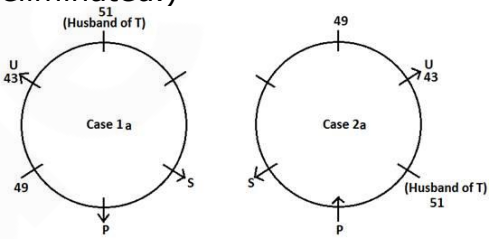




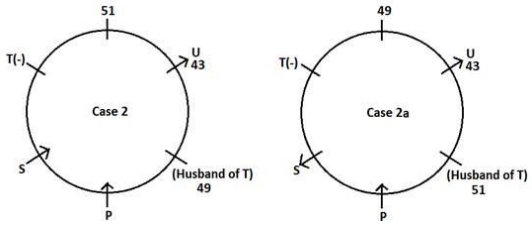
9) The one who is 49 years old sits second to the right of S.



(In Case 1: There is no position left for T because T does not sit adjacent to her husband and her age is less than her husband. So, Case 1 gets eliminated.)

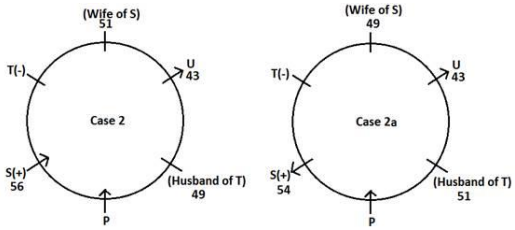


(In Case 1a: The position left for T where T is 49 years old and her husband is 51 years old and it is not possible as the ages of both person cannot be and odd number. So, Case 1 gets eliminated.)

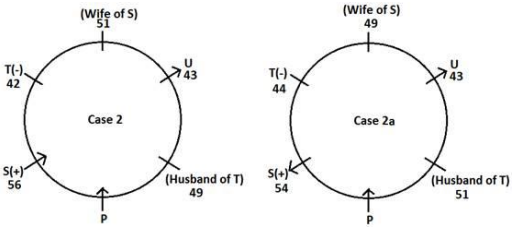


10) The wife of S is 5 years younger than S.

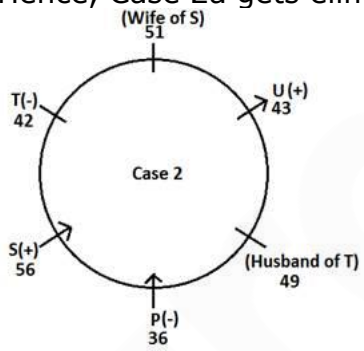
(U is 43 years old and is the spouse of the one whose age is a perfect square of a number. So, U is not the wife of S)



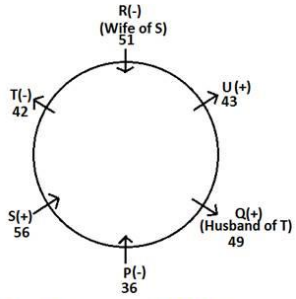
11) T is 7 years younger than her husband.



12) The difference between the ages of T and P is 6 years.
Now, it is clear that the spouse of U is P, so P's age is a perfect square.
In Case 2:
If P – T = 6; T = 42 so P = 48,
If T – P = 6; T = 42 so P = 36
In Case 2a:
If P – T = 6; T = 44 so P = 50,
If T – P = 6; T = 44 so P = 38.
Hence, Case 2a gets eliminated:



13) Q is not the neighbour of T.
Here, we have the final arrangement:

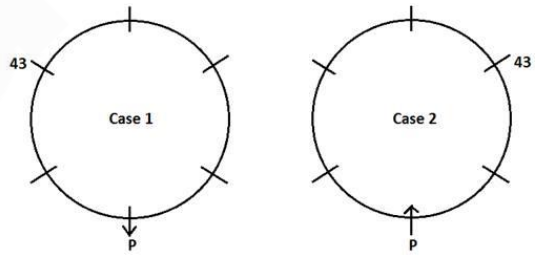


S (+) 56 years ---- R (-) 51 years

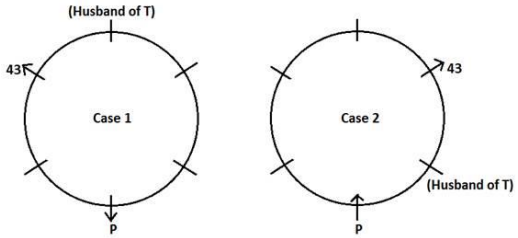
Q (+) 49 years ---- T (-) 42 years

U (+) 43 years ---- P (-) 36 years

Clearly, 'The wife of S is 51 years old' is true.
73. Ans. C.
(In figure, (+) denotes the male person and (-) denotes the female person)
1) The one who is 43 years old is the spouse of the one whose age is a perfect square of a number.
2) The one who is 43 years old sits second to the right of P.
Here, we have two possible cases i.e. Case 1 and Case 2:

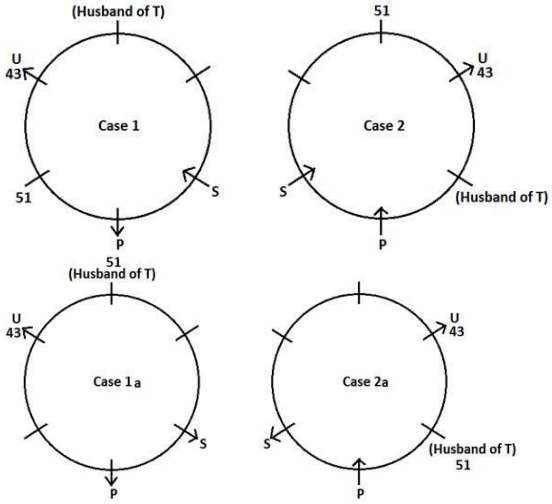


3) The one who is 43 years old faces outside the table.
4) The husband of T sits to the immediate right of the one who is 43 years old.
5) P is 2 years elder than the husband of T.

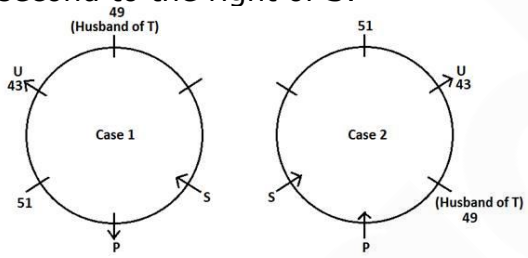


6) S sits opposite to U who does not sit adjacent to P.

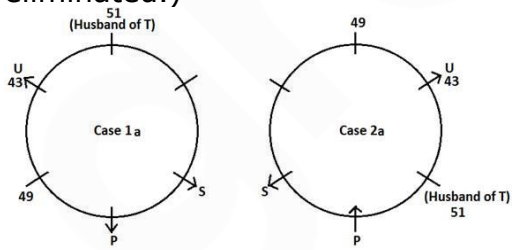
7) S does not sit to the immediate right of P.
8) The one who is 51 years sits second to the left of S.
Here, we have two more possible cases i.e. Case 1a and Case 2a:



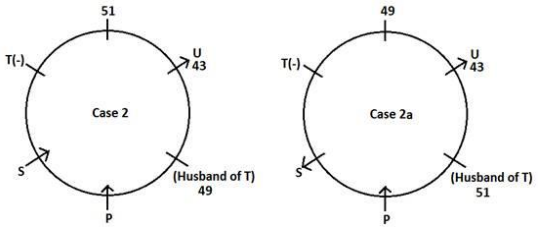
9) The one who is 49 years old sits second to the right of S.



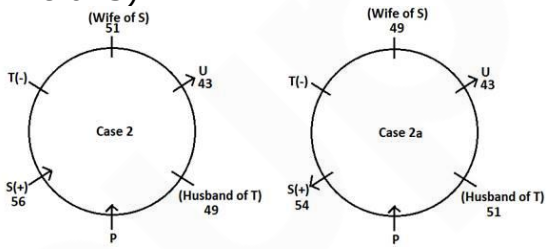
(In Case 1: There is no position left for T because T does not sit adjacent to her husband and her age is less than her husband. So, Case 1 gets eliminated.)



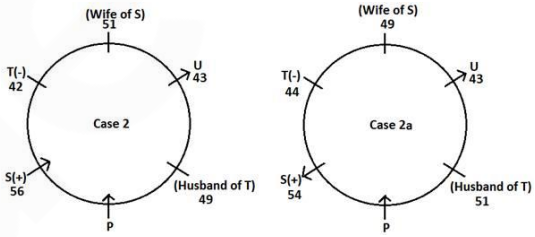
(In Case 1a: The position left for T where T is 49 years old and her husband is 51 years old and it is not possible as the ages of both person cannot be and odd number. So, Case 1 gets eliminated.)



10) The wife of S is 5 years younger than S.
(U is 43 years old and is the spouse of the one whose age is a perfect square of a number. So, U is not the wife of S)



11) T is 7 years younger than her husband.



12) The difference between the ages of T and P is 6 years.
Now, it is clear that the spouse of U is P, so P's age is a perfect square.
In Case 2:
If P – T = 6; T = 42 so P = 48,
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If P – T = 6; T = 44 so P = 50,
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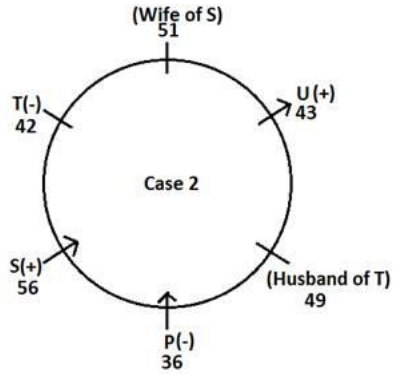
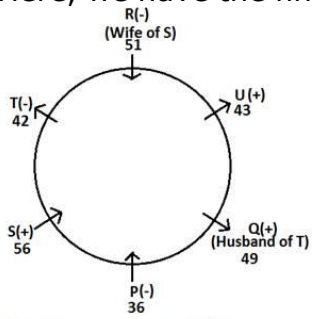
Hence, Case 2a gets eliminated:



13) Q is not the neighbour of T.
Here, we have the final arrangement:



S (+) 56 years ---- R (-) 51 years

Q (+) 49 years ---- T (-) 42 years

U (+) 43 years ---- P (-) 36 years

Clearly, Q is the husband of the one who sits to the immediate left of S.

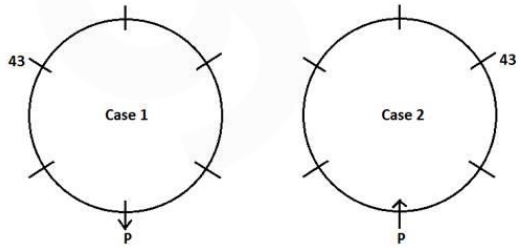
74. Ans. A.

(In figure, (+) denotes the male person and (-) denotes the female person)

1) The one who is 43 years old is the spouse of the one whose age is a perfect square of a number.

2) The one who is 43 years old sits second to the right of P.

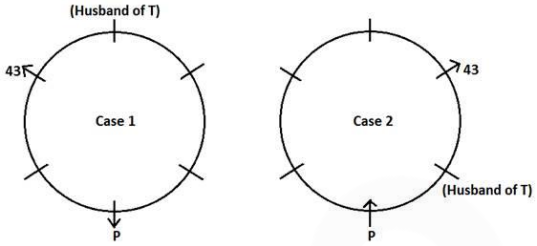
Here, we have two possible cases i.e. Case 1 and Case 2:



3) The one who is 43 years old faces outside the table.

4) The husband of T sits to the immediate right of the one who is 43 years old.

5) P is 2 years elder than the husband of T.

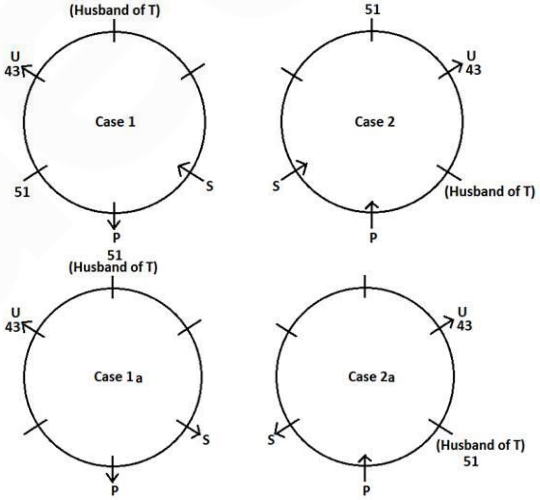


6) S sits opposite to U who does not sit adjacent to P.

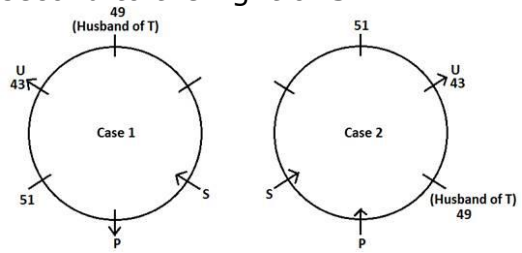
7) S does not sit to the immediate right of P.

8) The one who is 51 years sits second to the left of S.

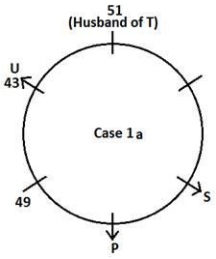
Here, we have two more possible cases i.e. Case 1a and Case 2a:

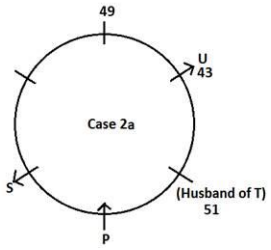


9) The one who is 49 years old sits second to the right of S.

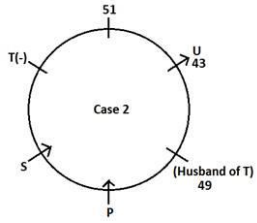


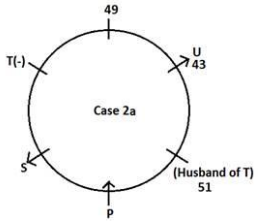
(In Case 1: There is no position left for T because T does not sit adjacent to her husband and her age is less than her husband. So, Case 1 gets eliminated.)



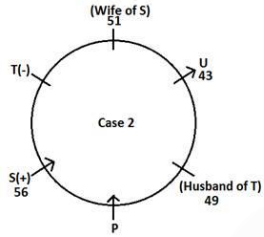


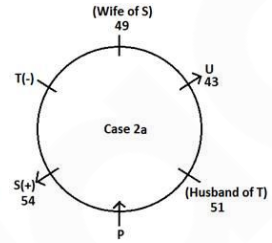
(In Case 1a: The position left for T where T is 49 years old and her husband is 51 years old and it is not possible as the ages of both person cannot be and odd number. So, Case 1 gets eliminated.)



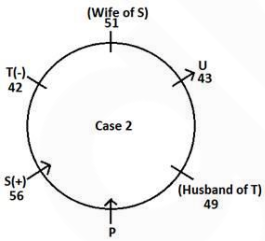


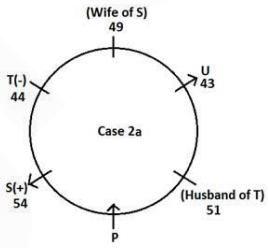
10) The wife of S is 5 years younger than S.
(U is 43 years old and is the spouse of the one whose age is a perfect square of a number. So, U is not the wife of S)



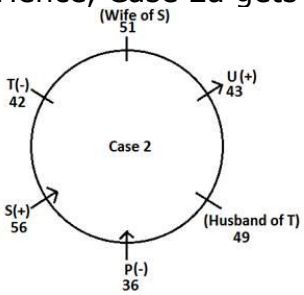


11) T is 7 years younger than her husband.

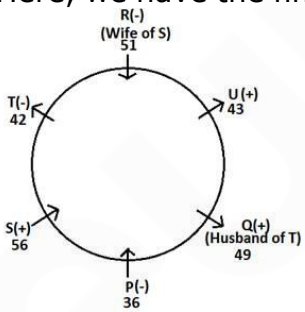




12) The difference between the ages of T and P is 6 years.
Now, it is clear that the spouse of U is P, so P's age is a perfect square.
In Case 2:
If P – T = 6; T = 42 so P = 48,
If T – P = 6; T = 42 so P = 36
In Case 2a:
If P – T = 6; T = 44 so P = 50,
If T – P = 6; T = 44 so P = 38.
Hence, Case 2a gets eliminated:



13) Q is not the neighbour of T.
Here, we have the final arrangement:

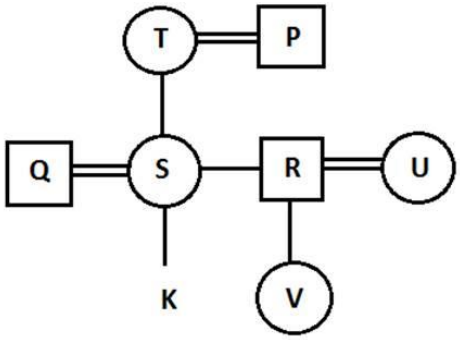


S (+) 56 years ---- R (-) 51 years

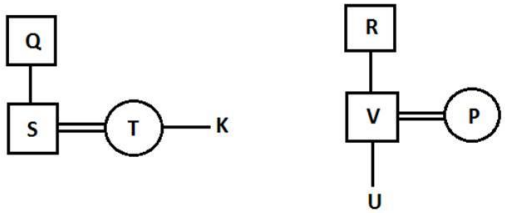
Q (+) 49 years ---- T (-) 42 years

U (+) 43 years ---- P (-) 36 years

Clearly, 'S – 56 years' pair is correct.
75. Ans. A.
From statement I:
P * R, T @ S, R & U, Q * K, V © R, P & T



Hence, R is the uncle of K.
From statement II:
P @ U, Q * S, T % K, R * V, S & T, V & P

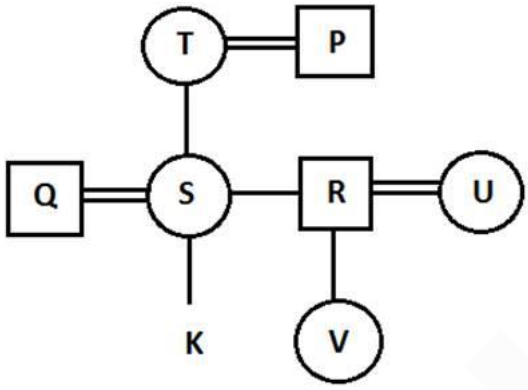


Clearly, only statement I is sufficient.

76. Ans. C.

From statement I:

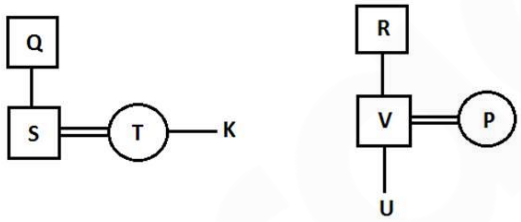
P * R, T @ S, R & U, Q * K, V © R, P & T



Hence, Q is the son-in-law of T.

From statement II:

P @ U, Q * S, T % K, R * V, S & T, V & P



Hence, Q is the father-in-law of T.

Clearly, either statement I or statement II is sufficient.

77. Ans. D.

From the given codes, we can find that:

Words	Codes
Red	Fa
Query	Pa
Tiger	Ra
Biscuits	Ta
Save	Sa

Clearly, neither statement I nor statement II sufficient.

78. Ans. E.

From statement I:

Not more than two people have off after F. Two people have off between F and W.

	Case 1	Case 2
Days	**People**	**People**
Monday		
Tuesday	W	
Wednesday		W
Thursday		
Friday	F	
Saturday		F

The number of people have off after F is same as the number of people have off before P.

Here, Case 1 gets eliminated:

	Case 2
Days	**People**
Monday	P
Tuesday	
Wednesday	W
Thursday	
Friday	
Saturday	F

From statement II:

Three people have off after W. One person has off between W and K.

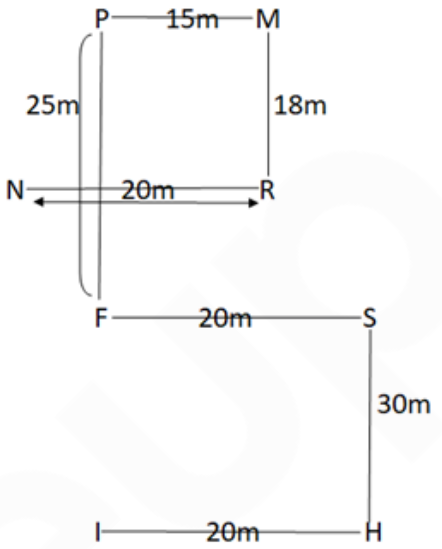
	Case 1	Case 2
Days	People	People
Monday	K	
Tuesday		
Wednesday	W	W
Thursday		
Friday		K
Saturday		

From both statements I and II:
Not more than two people have off after F. Two people have off between F and W. The number of people have off after F is same as the number of people have off before P. Three people have off after W. One person has off between W and K.

Days	People
Monday	P
Tuesday	
Wednesday	W
Thursday	
Friday	K
Saturday	F

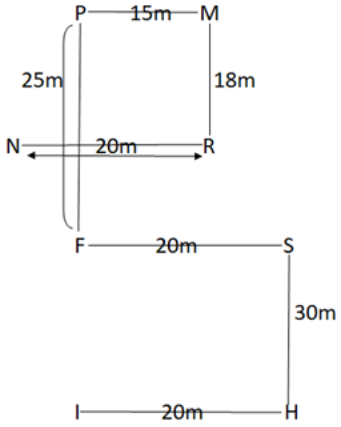
Hence, three people have off between K and P.
Clearly, both statements I and II are sufficient.
79. Ans. D.
A % B (11) - A is 21m north of B.
A & B (15) – A is 25m south of B.
A * B (30) - A is 40m east of B.
A @ B (10) - A is 20m west of B.
(A pattern is followed in which the difference between the given numbers in each statement is 10m. So to solve each statement, we will add 10m to the given number)

N @ R (10m) = N is 20m west of R.
R & M (8m) = R is 18m south of M.
P @ M (5m) = P is 15m west of M.
P % F (15m) = P is 25m north of F.
F @ S (10m) = F is 20m west of S.
H & S (20m) = H is 30m south of S.
H * I (10m) = H is 20m east of I.
(we added 10m in the given number)



Hence, point N is in north-west of point S.
80. Ans. D.
A % B (11) - A is 21m north of B.
A & B (15) – A is 25m south of B.
A * B (30) - A is 40m east of B.
A @ B (10) - A is 20m west of B.
(A pattern is followed in which the difference between the given numbers in each statement is 10m. So to solve each statement, we will add 10m to the given number)

N @ R (10m) = N is 20m west of R.
R & M (8m) = R is 18m south of M.
P @ M (5m) = P is 15m west of M.
P % F (15m) = P is 25m north of F.
F @ S (10m) = F is 20m west of S.
H & S (20m) = H is 30m south of S.
H * I (10m) = H is 20m east of I.
(we added 10m in the given number)



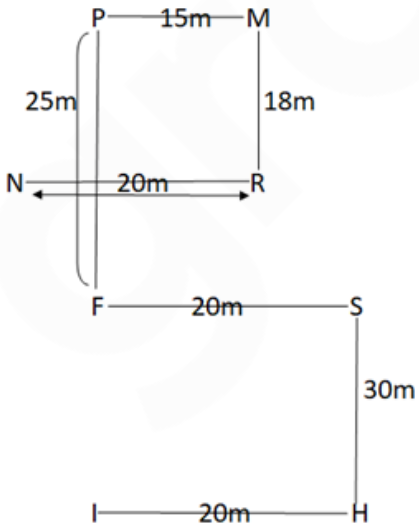
'& (45)' means 'south 55m'. Hence, point I is in south of point P and the distance between them is 55m.

81. Ans. C.

A % B (11) - A is 21m north of B.
A & B (15) – A is 25m south of B.
A * B (30) - A is 40m east of B.
A @ B (10) - A is 20m west of B.
(A pattern is followed in which the difference between the given numbers in each statement is 10m. So to solve each statement, we will add 10m to the given number)

N @ R (10m) = N is 20m west of R.
R & M (8m) = R is 18m south of M.
P @ M (5m) = P is 15m west of M.
P % F (15m) = P is 25m north of F.
F @ S (10m) = F is 20m west of S.
H & S (20m) = H is 30m south of S.
H * I (10m) = H is 20m east of I.

(we added 10m in the given number)



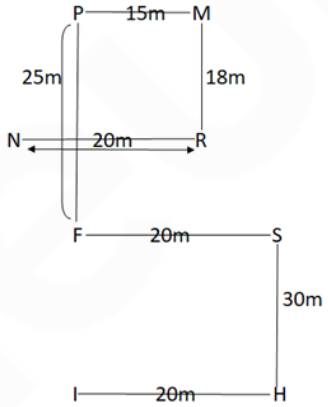
'J % S (15)' means J is 25m north of S then F is in south-west of J.

82. Ans. C.

A % B (11) - A is 21m north of B.
A & B (15) – A is 25m south of B.
A * B (30) - A is 40m east of B.
A @ B (10) - A is 20m west of B.
(A pattern is followed in which the difference between the given numbers in each statement is 10m. So to solve each statement, we will add 10m to the given number)

N @ R (10m) = N is 20m west of R.
R & M (8m) = R is 18m south of M.
P @ M (5m) = P is 15m west of M.
P % F (15m) = P is 25m north of F.
F @ S (10m) = F is 20m west of S.
H & S (20m) = H is 30m south of S.
H * I (10m) = H is 20m east of I.

(we added 10m in the given number)



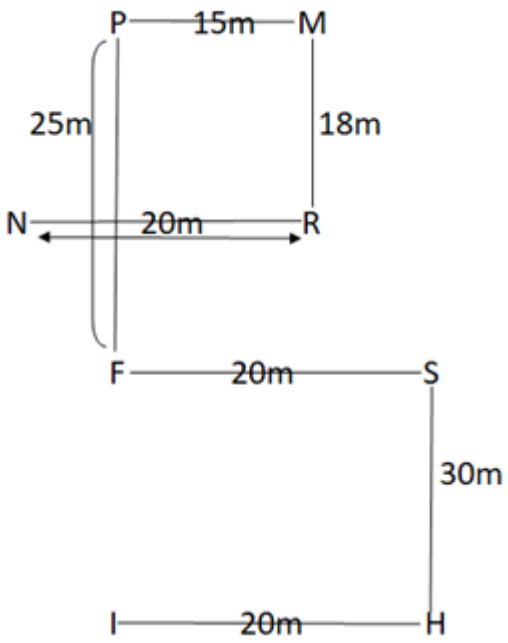
'T & F (40)' means T is 50m south of F. Hence, the points I, T, and P are in a straight line.

83. Ans. D.

A % B (11) - A is 21m north of B.
A & B (15) – A is 25m south of B.
A * B (30) - A is 40m east of B.
A @ B (10) - A is 20m west of B.
(A pattern is followed in which the difference between the given numbers in each statement is 10m. So to solve each statement, we will add 10m to the given number)

N @ R (10m) = N is 20m west of R.
R & M (8m) = R is 18m south of M.
P @ M (5m) = P is 15m west of M.
P % F (15m) = P is 25m north of F.
F @ S (10m) = F is 20m west of S.
H & S (20m) = H is 30m south of S.
H * I (10m) = H is 20m east of I.

(we added 10m in the given number)



Required distance = $\sqrt{7^2 + 5^2} = \sqrt{74}$m

84. Ans. C.

1) Not more than two boxes are kept above the box which contains Red colour.

Here, we have two possible cases i.e. Case 1 and Case 2:

Case 1		Case 2		Case 3	
Boxes	Colours	Boxes	Colours	Boxes	Colours
	Red				
			Red		
					Red

2) Two boxes are kept between the box which contains Red colour and M.

3) The number of boxes are kept above the one which contains Red colour is same as the number of boxes are kept below the one which contains Black colour.

4) Three boxes are kept between those which contain Black colour and Purple colour.

Case 1		Case 2		Case 3	
Boxes	Colours	Boxes	Colours	Boxes	Colours
	Red				
			Red		Purple
			Purple		Red
M	Purple				
		M			
				M	Black
			Black		
	Black				

5) Box Q is kept just above the box which contains Purple colour.

6) More than two boxes are kept between the box Q and the box K.

7) The box which contains Black colour is not kept adjacent to the box K.

Case 1		Case 2		Case 3	
Boxes	Colours	Boxes	Colours	Boxes	Colours
	Red			Q	
		Q	Red		Purple
Q			Purple		Red
M	Purple				
		M			
				M	Black
		K	Black		
K	Black			K	

8) Two boxes are kept between the box K and the box which contains White colour.

9) The box which contains Blue colour is kept just above the one which contains Green colour.

Here, we have one more possible case i.e. Case 1a:

Case 1		Case 1a		Case 2		Case 3	
Boxes	Colours	Boxes	Colours	Boxes	Colours	Boxes	Colours
	Red		Red			Q	
	Blue			Q	Red		Purple
Q	Green	Q			Purple		Red
M	Purple	M	Purple		White		
	White		White	M	Blue		White
			Blue		Green	M	Black
			Green	K	Black		Blue
K	Black	K	Black			K	Green

10) Three boxes are kept between the box which contains Blue colour and the box O.

11) Three boxes are kept between the box L and the box R which is kept above the box L.

Here, Case 3 gets eliminated:

Case 1		Case 1a		Case 2	
Boxes	Colours	Boxes	Colours	Boxes	Colours
R	Red	R	Red	O	
	Blue	O		Q	Red
Q	Green	Q			Purple
M	Purple	M	Purple	R	White
L	White	L	White	M	Blue
O			Blue		Green
			Green	K	Black
K	Black	K	Black	L	

12) More than two boxes are kept between the box N and the box which contains Yellow colour.
13) Box N is kept one of the boxes above the one which contains Orange colour.
Here, Case 1a gets eliminated.
14) Box O does not contain Yellow colour.
Here, Case 2 gets eliminated and we have the final arrangement:

Boxes	Colours
R	Red
N	Blue
Q	Green
M	Purple
L	White
O	Orange
P	Yellow
K	Black

Clearly, three boxes are kept between the box Q and the one which contains Yellow colour.
85. Ans. C.
1) Not more than two boxes are kept above the box which contains Red colour.
Here, we have two possible cases i.e. Case 1 and Case 2:

Case 1		Case 2		Case 3	
Boxes	Colours	Boxes	Colours	Boxes	Colours
	Red				
			Red		
					Red

2) Two boxes are kept between the box which contains Red colour and M.
3) The number of boxes are kept above the one which contains Red colour is same as the number of boxes are kept below the one which contains Black colour.
4) Three boxes are kept between those which contain Black colour and Purple colour.

Case 1		Case 2		Case 3	
Boxes	Colours	Boxes	Colours	Boxes	Colours
	Red				
			Red		Purple
			Purple		Red
M	Purple				
		M			
				M	Black
			Black		
	Black				

5) Box Q is kept just above the box which contains Purple colour.
6) More than two boxes are kept between the box Q and the box K.
7) The box which contains Black colour is not kept adjacent to the box K.

Case 1		Case 2		Case 3	
Boxes	Colours	Boxes	Colours	Boxes	Colours
	Red			Q	
		Q	Red		Purple
Q			Purple		Red
M	Purple				
		M			
				M	Black
		K	Black		
K	Black			K	

8) Two boxes are kept between the box K and the box which contains White colour.
9) The box which contains Blue colour is kept just above the one which contains Green colour.
Here, we have one more possible case i.e. Case 1a:

Case 1		Case 1a		Case 2		Case 3	
Boxes	Colours	Boxes	Colours	Boxes	Colours	Boxes	Colours
	Red		Red			Q	
	Blue			Q	Red		Purple
Q	Green	Q			Purple		Red
M	Purple	M	Purple		White		
	White		White	M	Blue		White
			Blue		Green	M	Black
			Green	K	Black		Blue
K	Black	K	Black			K	Green

10) Three boxes are kept between the box which contains Blue colour and the box O.
11) Three boxes are kept between the box L and the box R which is kept above the box L.
Here, Case 3 gets eliminated:

Case 1		Case 1a		Case 2	
Boxes	Colours	Boxes	Colours	Boxes	Colours
R	Red	R	Red	O	
	Blue	O		Q	Red
Q	Green	Q			Purple
M	Purple	M	Purple	R	White
L	White	L	White	M	Blue
O			Blue		Green
			Green	K	Black
K	Black	K	Black	L	

12) More than two boxes are kept between the box N and the box which contains Yellow colour.
13) Box N is kept one of the boxes above the one which contains Orange colour.
Here, Case 1a gets eliminated.
14) Box O does not contain Yellow colour.
Here, Case 2 gets eliminated and we have the final arrangement:

Boxes	Colours
R	Red
N	Blue
Q	Green
M	Purple
L	White
O	Orange
P	Yellow
K	Black

Clearly, box M contains Purple colour.
86. Ans. B.

1) Not more than two boxes are kept above the box which contains Red colour.
Here, we have two possible cases i.e. Case 1 and Case 2:

Case 1		Case 2		Case 3	
Boxes	Colours	Boxes	Colours	Boxes	Colours
	Red				
			Red		
					Red

2) Two boxes are kept between the box which contains Red colour and M.
3) The number of boxes are kept above the one which contains Red colour is same as the number of boxes are kept below the one which contains Black colour.
4) Three boxes are kept between those which contain Black colour and Purple colour.

Case 1		Case 2		Case 3	
Boxes	Colours	Boxes	Colours	Boxes	Colours
	Red				
			Red		Purple
			Purple		Red
M	Purple				
		M			
				M	Black
			Black		
	Black				

5) Box Q is kept just above the box which contains Purple colour.
6) More than two boxes are kept between the box Q and the box K.
7) The box which contains Black colour is not kept adjacent to the box K.

Case 1		Case 2		Case 3	
Boxes	Colours	Boxes	Colours	Boxes	Colours
	Red			Q	
		Q	Red		Purple
Q			Purple		Red
M	Purple				
		M			
				M	Black
		K	Black		
K	Black			K	

8) Two boxes are kept between the box K and the box which contains White colour.
9) The box which contains Blue colour is kept just above the one which contains Green colour.
Here, we have one more possible case i.e. Case 1a:

Case 1		Case 1a		Case 2		Case 3	
Boxes	Colours	Boxes	Colours	Boxes	Colours	Boxes	Colours
	Red		Red			Q	
	Blue			Q	Red		Purple
Q	Green	Q			Purple		Red
M	Purple	M	Purple		White		
	White		White	M	Blue		White
			Blue		Green	M	Black
			Green	K	Black		Blue
K	Black	K	Black			K	Green

10) Three boxes are kept between the box which contains Blue colour and the box O.
11) Three boxes are kept between the box L and the box R which is kept above the box L.
Here, Case 3 gets eliminated:

Case 1		Case 1a		Case 2	
Boxes	Colours	Boxes	Colours	Boxes	Colours
R	Red	R	Red	O	
	Blue	O		Q	Red
Q	Green	Q			Purple
M	Purple	M	Purple	R	White
L	White	L	White	M	Blue
O			Blue		Green
			Green	K	Black
K	Black	K	Black	L	

12) More than two boxes are kept between the box N and the box which contains Yellow colour.
13) Box N is kept one of the boxes above the one which contains Orange colour.
Here, Case 1a gets eliminated.
14) Box O does not contain Yellow colour.
Here, Case 2 gets eliminated and we have the final arrangement:

Boxes	Colours
R	Red
N	Blue
Q	Green
M	Purple
L	White
O	Orange
P	Yellow
K	Black

Clearly, five boxes are kept above the one which contains Orange color.
87. Ans. C.
1) Not more than two boxes are kept above the box which contains Red colour.
Here, we have two possible cases i.e. Case 1 and Case 2:

Case 1		Case 2		Case 3	
Boxes	Colours	Boxes	Colours	Boxes	Colours
	Red				
			Red		
					Red

2) Two boxes are kept between the box which contains Red colour and M.
3) The number of boxes are kept above the one which contains Red colour is same as the number of boxes are kept below the one which contains Black colour.
4) Three boxes are kept between those which contain Black colour and Purple colour.

Case 1		Case 2		Case 3	
Boxes	Colours	Boxes	Colours	Boxes	Colours
	Red				
			Red		Purple
			Purple		Red
M	Purple				
		M			
				M	Black
			Black		
	Black				

5) Box Q is kept just above the box which contains Purple colour.
6) More than two boxes are kept between the box Q and the box K.
7) The box which contains Black colour is not kept adjacent to the box K.

Case 1		Case 2		Case 3	
Boxes	Colours	Boxes	Colours	Boxes	Colours
	Red			Q	
		Q	Red		Purple
Q			Purple		Red
M	Purple				
		M			
				M	Black
		K	Black		
K	Black			K	

8) Two boxes are kept between the box K and the box which contains White colour.
9) The box which contains Blue colour is kept just above the one which contains Green colour.
Here, we have one more possible case i.e. Case 1a:

Case 1		Case 1a		Case 2		Case 3	
Boxes	Colours	Boxes	Colours	Boxes	Colours	Boxes	Colours
	Red		Red			Q	
	Blue			Q	Red		Purple
Q	Green	Q			Purple		Red
M	Purple	M	Purple		White		
	White		White	M	Blue		White
			Blue		Green	M	Black
			Green	K	Black		Blue
K	Black	K	Black			K	Green

10) Three boxes are kept between the box which contains Blue colour and the box O.
11) Three boxes are kept between the box L and the box R which is kept above the box L.
Here, Case 3 gets eliminated:

Case 1		Case 1a		Case 2	
Boxes	Colours	Boxes	Colours	Boxes	Colours
R	Red	R	Red	O	
	Blue	O		Q	Red
Q	Green	Q			Purple
M	Purple	M	Purple	R	White
L	White	L	White	M	Blue
O			Blue		Green
			Green	K	Black
K	Black	K	Black	L	

12) More than two boxes are kept between the box N and the box which contains Yellow colour.
13) Box N is kept one of the boxes above the one which contains Orange colour.
Here, Case 1a gets eliminated.
14) Box O does not contain Yellow colour.
Here, Case 2 gets eliminated and we have the final arrangement:

Boxes	Colours
R	Red
N	Blue
Q	Green
M	Purple
L	White
O	Orange
P	Yellow
K	Black

Clearly, 'The box which contains Green colour is kept at second position from the bottom' is false.
88. Ans. E.
1) Not more than two boxes are kept above the box which contains Red colour.
Here, we have two possible cases i.e. Case 1 and Case 2:

Case 1		Case 2		Case 3	
Boxes	Colours	Boxes	Colours	Boxes	Colours
	Red				
			Red		
					Red

2) Two boxes are kept between the box which contains Red colour and M.
3) The number of boxes are kept above the one which contains Red colour is same as the number of boxes are kept below the one which contains Black colour.
4) Three boxes are kept between those which contain Black colour and Purple colour.

Case 1		Case 2		Case 3	
Boxes	Colours	Boxes	Colours	Boxes	Colours
	Red				
			Red		Purple
			Purple		Red
M	Purple				
		M			
				M	Black
			Black		
	Black				

5) Box Q is kept just above the box which contains Purple colour.
6) More than two boxes are kept between the box Q and the box K.
7) The box which contains Black colour is not kept adjacent to the box K.

Case 1		Case 2		Case 3	
Boxes	Colours	Boxes	Colours	Boxes	Colours
	Red			Q	
		Q	Red		Purple
Q			Purple		Red
M	Purple				
		M			
				M	Black
		K	Black		
K	Black			K	

8) Two boxes are kept between the box K and the box which contains White colour.
9) The box which contains Blue colour is kept just above the one which contains Green colour.
Here, we have one more possible case i.e. Case 1a:

Case 1		Case 1a		Case 2		Case 3	
Boxes	Colours	Boxes	Colours	Boxes	Colours	Boxes	Colours
	Red		Red			Q	
	Blue			Q	Red		Purple
Q	Green	Q			Purple		Red
M	Purple	M	Purple		White		
	White		White	M	Blue		White
			Blue		Green	M	Black
			Green	K	Black		Blue
K	Black	K	Black			K	Green

10) Three boxes are kept between the box which contains Blue colour and the box O.
11) Three boxes are kept between the box L and the box R which is kept above the box L.
Here, Case 3 gets eliminated:

Case 1		Case 1a		Case 2	
Boxes	Colours	Boxes	Colours	Boxes	Colours
R	Red	R	Red	O	
	Blue	O		Q	Red
Q	Green	Q			Purple
M	Purple	M	Purple	R	White
L	White	L	White	M	Blue
O			Blue		Green
			Green	K	Black
K	Black	K	Black	L	

12) More than two boxes are kept between the box N and the box which contains Yellow colour.
13) Box N is kept one of the boxes above the one which contains Orange colour.
Here, Case 1a gets eliminated.
14) Box O does not contain Yellow colour.
Here, Case 2 gets eliminated and we have the final arrangement:

Boxes	Colours
R	Red
N	Blue
Q	Green
M	Purple
L	White
O	Orange
P	Yellow
K	Black

Clearly, 'P, Purple' does not belong to that group because all the other pairs are kept adjacent to each other.

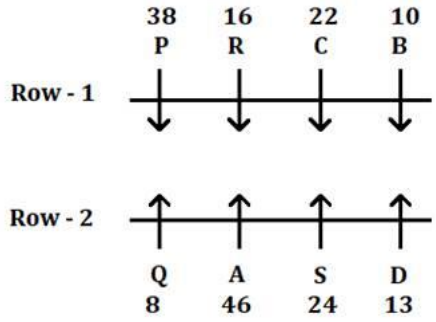
89. Ans. B.

Only course of action II follows. Appealing to the United Nations and seeking their help in persuading the Taliban to end their violence is something practical and might have a positive effect. Both courses of action I and III are too dogmatic, the use of the word 'force' in both the cases hint at a sense of compulsion, something that a violent organization like the Taliban might not take too well. Hence, option B is the correct answer.

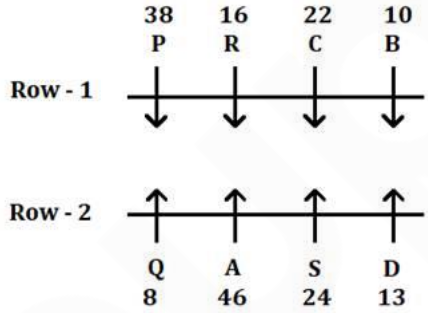
90. Ans. D.

Both inferences I and II follow. The given statement tells us that the Food Standards Agency is a central regulator whose mission is to put consumers' interests first. This means the Agency is a government body that is responsible for the health of the public when it comes to food. Or in other words, the Agency's job is to ensure the public gets access to safe food. Inference III is not true because though we know the Agency was set up because of a scandal, we cannot infer details of what had happened from what is given. Therefore, option D is the correct answer.

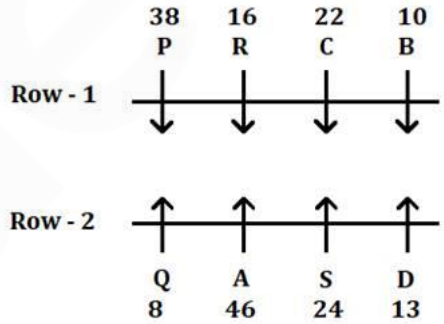
91. Ans. A.



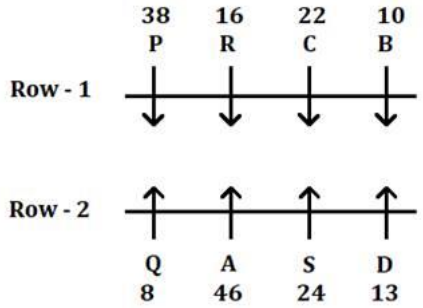
92. Ans. D.



93. Ans. B.



94. Ans. C.



95. Ans. B.

The correct answer is **option B**, i.e. **For now, India is happy to be in a stable, but morally tenuous, friends-with-benefit relationship with Myanmar. The victims continue to be the stateless Rohingya**.

A conclusion is a judgement or decision reached by reasoning.
The given question asks which of the following is an apt conclusion on the basis of the information provided thus we must look for any such information that can be derived from the passage stated.
The given context draws attention towards the Rohingya issue and the nature of the governments (mainly India's) reaction regarding the same.
Option A is rejected as it states analysis by the Dutch advocacy group and presents conclusion based on that analysis which cannot be inferred from the given information because no such analysis has been discussed in the matter. Since, it is not appropriate it is not a suitable answer choice.
Option B talks about the fact that 'India is happy to be in a stable, but morally tenuous, friends-with-benefit relationship with Myanmar. The victims continue to be the stateless Rohingya'. The first half of the statement can be understood from the end of the second paragraph which states the nature of relationship between the two nations as India supplies combat hardware and imparts UN peacekeeping training to Myanmar and continues to maintain ties with the Myanmar armed forces (Tatmadaw). Attributing to this fact an edition of the India-Myanmar bilateral army exercise, IMBEX 2018-19, took place this January at Chandimandir.
The second part of the statement which discusses the idea of stateless rohingyas being the victim can be understood from the first paragraph where it is clearly stated that 'India's continued diplomatic and moral passivity on the Rohingya crisis'. Thus, it is a suitable conclusion on the basis of the information provided.
Option C is also baseless as it also presents information that is not even discussed in the context provided. It sheds light upon SIPRI and its arms transfer database which is totally out of scope of the given context and is as a result not a suitable answer choice.
As none of the choices except B can be concluded based on the information stated in the given context, thereby, we can infer that the correct answer is option B.
96. Ans. C.
The correct answer is option C, i.e. But India's soft, backfoot approach is being increasingly seen by Bangladesh, which is hosting many Rohingya refugees, to be tilted in Myanmar's favour.
An assumption is a statement that is used as the premise of a particular agreement but may not be accepted otherwise. In simpler words an assumption is
The given context draws attention towards the Rohingya issue and the nature of the governments (mainly India's) reaction regarding the same.
Option B is totally vague as the fact regarding **Indian companies investing in Myanmar, with several having direct links with Tatmadaw-owned businesses is totally baseless and cannot be assumed from the given passage.**
Option C is a suitable assumption that can be assumed on the basis of the information provided. It talks about the **soft, backfoot approach of India that can be understood as India continues to maintain ties with Myanmar by supplying equipments and this nature is being scrutinized by Bangladesh which can be understood from the**

facts stated that EU and Bangladesh which is a home to several (rohingya) victims expressed grave concern at continuing reports of serious human rights violations and abuses in Myanmar which India did not pay heed to.
Option D can be rejected as the fact that India is supplying **humanitarian aid to balance ties with Dhaka and Naypyidaw is nowhere evident from the given piece of information as a result it presents baseless claims and can be rejected.**
Option E can be rejected as it is too specific in terms of facts presented like **1,640-km plus border with Myanmar. Moreover, the core logic of 'modernising the Tatmadaw' and forging a sustainable strategic partnership at China's doorstep is totally out of scope of the information presented.**
Thus, the most correct answer choice is option C and rest of the options can be rejected.
97. Ans. C.
1) Not more than two people have meeting after R.
Here, we have two possible cases i.e. Case 1 and Case 2:

	Case 1	Case 2
Days	People	People
Monday		
Tuesday		
Wednesday		
Thursday		
Friday	R	
Saturday		R

2) Three people have meeting between R and W.
3) The number of people have meeting after W is same as the number of people have meeting before U.

	Case 1	Case 2
Days	People	People
Monday	W	
Tuesday		W
Wednesday		
Thursday		
Friday	R	U
Saturday	U	R

4) K has meeting just after Q but not on Thursday.
Here, Case 2 gets eliminated and we have the final arrangement:

Days	People
Monday	W
Tuesday	Q
Wednesday	K
Thursday	L
Friday	R
Saturday	U

Clearly, three people have meeting before L.
98. Ans. B.
1) The age of K is a perfect square of a number.
Here, we have two possible cases i.e. Case 1 and Case 2:

		Case 1		Case 2	
Years	Age	People	Colours	People	Colours
1973	48				
1978	43				
1982	39				
1985	36	K			
1992	29				
1993	28				
1996	25			K	

2) One person sits between K and the one who likes Blue colour.
Here, we have one more possible case i.e. Case 1a:
3) Two people were born between the one who likes Blue colour and P.

4) The difference between the age of P and the one who likes White colour is 4 years.

		Case 1		Case 1a		Case 2	
Years	Age	People	Colours	People	Colours	People	Colours
1973	48						
1978	43		Blue		White	P	
1982	39			P			White
1985	36	K		K			
1992	29	P					Blue
1993	28				Blue		
1996	25		White			K	

5) The number of people born after the one who likes White colour is same as the number of people born before M.

6) Three people were born between M and the one who likes Yellow colour.

Here, Case 1a gets eliminated:

		Case 1		Case 2	
Years	Age	People	Colours	People	Colours
1973	48	M			Yellow
1978	43		Blue	P	
1982	39				White
1985	36	K			
1992	29	P	Yellow	M	Blue
1993	28				
1996	25		White	K	

7) L was born just after the one who likes Orange colour.

Here, we have one more possible case i.e. Case 1b.

8) Three people were born between L and the one who likes Black colour.

		Case 1		Case 1b		Case 2	
Years	Age	People	Colours	People	Colours	People	Colours
1973	48	M	Orange	M			Yellow
1978	43	L	Blue		Blue	P	Orange
1982	39				Black	L	White
1985	36	K		K			
1992	29	P	Yellow	P	Yellow	M	Blue
1993	28		Black		Orange		
1996	25		White	L	White	K	Black

9) The difference between the ages of those who like Black and Green colour is 3 years.

Here, Case 1 gets eliminated.

10) N was born before L but neither likes Orange nor Blue colour.

		Case 1b		Case 2	
Years	Age	People	Colours	People	Colours
1973	48	M		N	Yellow
1978	43		Blue	P	Orange
1982	39	N	Black	L	White
1985	36	K	Green		
1992	29	P	Yellow	M	Blue
1993	28		Orange		Green
1996	25	L	White	K	Black

11) O was born after the one who likes Red colour but neither likes Green nor Blue colour.

Here, Case 2 gets eliminated and we have the final arrangement:

Years	Age	People	Colours
1973	48	M	Red
1978	43	Q	Blue
1982	39	N	Black
1985	36	K	Green
1992	29	P	Yellow
1993	28	O	Orange
1996	25	L	White

Clearly, one person was born between O and the one who likes Green colour.

99. Ans. C.

1) The age of K is a perfect square of a number.

Here, we have two possible cases i.e. Case 1 and Case 2:

		Case 1		Case 2	
Years	Age	People	Colours	People	Colours
1973	48				
1978	43				
1982	39				
1985	36	K			
1992	29				
1993	28				
1996	25			K	

2) One person sits between K and the one who likes Blue colour.

Here, we have one more possible case i.e. Case 1a:

3) Two people were born between the one who likes Blue colour and P.

4) The difference between the age of P and the one who likes White colour is 4 years.

		Case 1		Case 1a		Case 2	
Years	Age	People	Colours	People	Colours	People	Colours
1973	48						
1978	43		Blue		White	P	
1982	39			P			White
1985	36	K		K			
1992	29	P					Blue
1993	28				Blue		
1996	25		White			K	

5) The number of people born after the one who likes White colour is same as the number of people born before M.

6) Three people were born between M and the one who likes Yellow colour.

Here, Case 1a gets eliminated:

		Case 1		Case 2	
Years	Age	People	Colours	People	Colours
1973	48	M			Yellow
1978	43		Blue	P	
1982	39				White
1985	36	K			
1992	29	P	Yellow	M	Blue
1993	28				
1996	25		White	K	

7) L was born just after the one who likes Orange colour.

Here, we have one more possible case i.e. Case 1b.

8) Three people were born between L and the one who likes Black colour.

		Case 1		Case 1b		Case 2	
Years	Age	People	Colours	People	Colours	People	Colours
1973	48	M	Orange	M			Yellow
1978	43	L	Blue		Blue	P	Orange
1982	39				Black	L	White
1985	36	K		K			
1992	29	P	Yellow	P	Yellow	M	Blue
1993	28		Black		Orange		
1996	25		White	L	White	K	Black

9) The difference between the ages of those who like Black and Green colour is 3 years.

Here, Case 1 gets eliminated.

10) N was born before L but neither likes Orange nor Blue colour.

		Case 1b		Case 2	
Years	Age	People	Colours	People	Colours
1973	48	M		N	Yellow
1978	43		Blue	P	Orange
1982	39	N	Black	L	White
1985	36	K	Green		
1992	29	P	Yellow	M	Blue
1993	28		Orange		Green
1996	25	L	White	K	Black

11) O was born after the one who likes Red colour but neither likes Green nor Blue colour.

Here, Case 2 gets eliminated and we have the final arrangement:

Years	Age	People	Colours
1973	48	M	Red
1978	43	Q	Blue
1982	39	N	Black
1985	36	K	Green
1992	29	P	Yellow
1993	28	O	Orange
1996	25	L	White

Clearly, the one who is 43 years old likes Blue colour.

100. Ans. A.

1) The age of K is a perfect square of a number.

Here, we have two possible cases i.e. Case 1 and Case 2:

		Case 1		Case 2	
Years	Age	People	Colours	People	Colours
1973	48				
1978	43				
1982	39				
1985	36	K			
1992	29				
1993	28				
1996	25			K	

2) One person sits between K and the one who likes Blue colour.

Here, we have one more possible case i.e. Case 1a:

3) Two people were born between the one who likes Blue colour and P.

4) The difference between the age of P and the one who likes White colour is 4 years.

		Case 1		Case 1a		Case 2	
Years	Age	People	Colours	People	Colours	People	Colours
1973	48						
1978	43		Blue		White	P	
1982	39			P			White
1985	36	K		K			
1992	29	P					Blue
1993	28				Blue		
1996	25		White			K	

5) The number of people born after the one who likes White colour is same as the number of people born before M.

6) Three people were born between M and the one who likes Yellow colour.

Here, Case 1a gets eliminated:

		Case 1		Case 2	
Years	Age	People	Colours	People	Colours
1973	48	M			Yellow
1978	43		Blue	P	
1982	39				White
1985	36	K			
1992	29	P	Yellow	M	Blue
1993	28				
1996	25		White	K	

7) L was born just after the one who likes Orange colour.

Here, we have one more possible case i.e. Case 1b.

8) Three people were born between L and the one who likes Black colour.

		Case 1		Case 1b		Case 2	
Years	Age	People	Colours	People	Colours	People	Colours
1973	48	M	Orange	M			Yellow
1978	43	L	Blue		Blue	P	Orange
1982	39				Black	L	White
1985	36	K		K			
1992	29	P	Yellow	P	Yellow	M	Blue
1993	28		Black		Orange		
1996	25		White	L	White	K	Black

9) The difference between the ages of those who like Black and Green colour is 3 years.

Here, Case 1 gets eliminated.

10) N was born before L but neither likes Orange nor Blue colour.

		Case 1b		Case 2	
Years	Age	People	Colours	People	Colours
1973	48	M		N	Yellow
1978	43		Blue	P	Orange
1982	39	N	Black	L	White
1985	36	K	Green		
1992	29	P	Yellow	M	Blue
1993	28		Orange		Green
1996	25	L	White	K	Black

11) O was born after the one who likes Red colour but neither likes Green nor Blue colour.

Here, Case 2 gets eliminated and we have the final arrangement:

Years	Age	People	Colours
1973	48	M	Red
1978	43	Q	Blue
1982	39	N	Black
1985	36	K	Green
1992	29	P	Yellow
1993	28	O	Orange
1996	25	L	White

Clearly, no one is elder than the one who likes Red colour.

101. Ans. C.

1) The age of K is a perfect square of a number.

Here, we have two possible cases i.e. Case 1 and Case 2:

		Case 1		Case 2	
Years	Age	People	Colours	People	Colours
1973	48				
1978	43				
1982	39				
1985	36	K			
1992	29				
1993	28				
1996	25			K	

2) One person sits between K and the one who likes Blue colour.

Here, we have one more possible case i.e. Case 1a:

3) Two people were born between the one who likes Blue colour and P.

4) The difference between the age of P and the one who likes White colour is 4 years.

		Case 1		Case 1a		Case 2	
Years	Age	People	Colours	People	Colours	People	Colours
1973	48						
1978	43		Blue		White	P	
1982	39			P			White
1985	36	K		K			
1992	29	P					Blue
1993	28				Blue		
1996	25		White			K	

5) The number of people born after the one who likes White colour is same as the number of people born before M.

6) Three people were born between M and the one who likes Yellow colour.

Here, Case 1a gets eliminated:

		Case 1		Case 2	
Years	Age	People	Colours	People	Colours
1973	48	M			Yellow
1978	43		Blue	P	
1982	39				White
1985	36	K			
1992	29	P	Yellow	M	Blue
1993	28				
1996	25		White	K	

7) L was born just after the one who likes Orange colour.

Here, we have one more possible case i.e. Case 1b.

8) Three people were born between L and the one who likes Black colour.

		Case 1		Case 1b		Case 2	
Years	Age	People	Colours	People	Colours	People	Colours
1973	48	M	Orange	M			Yellow
1978	43	L	Blue		Blue	P	Orange
1982	39				Black	L	White
1985	36	K		K			
1992	29	P	Yellow	P	Yellow	M	Blue
1993	28		Black		Orange		
1996	25		White	L	White	K	Black

9) The difference between the ages of those who like Black and Green colour is 3 years.

Here, Case 1 gets eliminated.

10) N was born before L but neither likes Orange nor Blue colour.

		Case 1b		Case 2	
Years	Age	People	Colours	People	Colours
1973	48	M		N	Yellow
1978	43		Blue	P	Orange
1982	39	N	Black	L	White
1985	36	K	Green		
1992	29	P	Yellow	M	Blue
1993	28		Orange		Green
1996	25	L	White	K	Black

11) O was born after the one who likes Red colour but neither likes Green nor Blue colour.

Here, Case 2 gets eliminated and we have the final arrangement:

Years	Age	People	Colours
1973	48	M	Red
1978	43	Q	Blue
1982	39	N	Black
1985	36	K	Green
1992	29	P	Yellow
1993	28	O	Orange
1996	25	L	White

Clearly, the difference between the age of Q and the one who likes Orange colour is 15 years.

102. Ans. A.

1) The age of K is a perfect square of a number.

Here, we have two possible cases i.e. Case 1 and Case 2:

		Case 1		Case 2	
Years	Age	People	Colours	People	Colours
1973	48				
1978	43				
1982	39				
1985	36	K			
1992	29				
1993	28				
1996	25			K	

2) One person sits between K and the one who likes Blue colour.

Here, we have one more possible case i.e. Case 1a:

3) Two people were born between the one who likes Blue colour and P.

4) The difference between the age of P and the one who likes White colour is 4 years.

		Case 1		Case 1a		Case 2	
Years	Age	People	Colours	People	Colours	People	Colours
1973	48						
1978	43		Blue		White	P	
1982	39			P			White
1985	36	K		K			
1992	29	P					Blue
1993	28				Blue		
1996	25		White			K	

5) The number of people born after the one who likes White colour is same as the number of people born before M.

6) Three people were born between M and the one who likes Yellow colour.

Here, Case 1a gets eliminated:

		Case 1		Case 2	
Years	Age	People	Colours	People	Colours
1973	48	M			Yellow
1978	43		Blue	P	
1982	39				White
1985	36	K			
1992	29	P	Yellow	M	Blue
1993	28				
1996	25		White	K	

7) L was born just after the one who likes Orange colour.

Here, we have one more possible case i.e. Case 1b.

8) Three people were born between L and the one who likes Black colour.

		Case 1		Case 1b		Case 2	
Years	Age	People	Colours	People	Colours	People	Colour
1973	48	M	Orange	M			Yellow
1978	43	L	Blue		Blue	P	Orang
1982	39				Black	L	White
1985	36	K		K			
1992	29	P	Yellow	P	Yellow	M	Blue
1993	28		Black		Orange		
1996	25		White	L	White	K	Black

9) The difference between the ages of those who like Black and Green colour is 3 years.

Here, Case 1 gets eliminated.

10) N was born before L but neither likes Orange nor Blue colour.

		Case 1b		Case 2	
Years	Age	People	Colours	People	Colours
1973	48	M		N	Yellow
1978	43		Blue	P	Orange
1982	39	N	Black	L	White
1985	36	K	Green		
1992	29	P	Yellow	M	Blue
1993	28		Orange		Green
1996	25	L	White	K	Black

11) O was born after the one who likes Red colour but neither likes Green nor Blue colour.

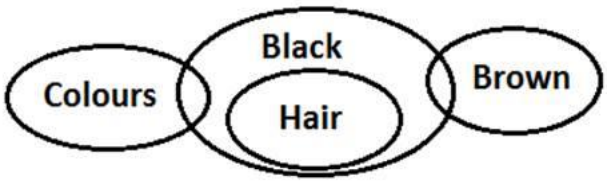
Here, Case 2 gets eliminated and we have the final arrangement:

Years	Age	People	Colours
1973	48	M	Red
1978	43	Q	Blue
1982	39	N	Black
1985	36	K	Green
1992	29	P	Yellow
1993	28	O	Orange
1996	25	L	White

Clearly, 'White, K' does not belong to that group because all the other pairs were born adjacent to each other.

103. Ans. C.

Only a few Colours are Black. All Hair is Black. Some Black is Brown.



Conclusions:

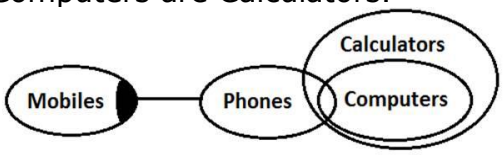
I. Some Colours are not Black – It is true as only a few Colours are Black that means some Colours are not Black.

II. Some Hair can be Brown – There is no direct relation between Hair and Brown hence it can be possible.

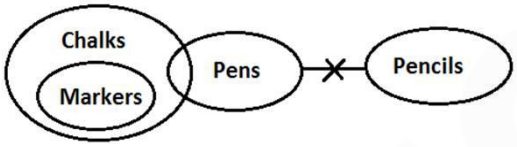
Hence, 'Only a few Colours are Black. All Hair is Black. Some Black is Brown.' statement logically follows.

104. Ans. E.

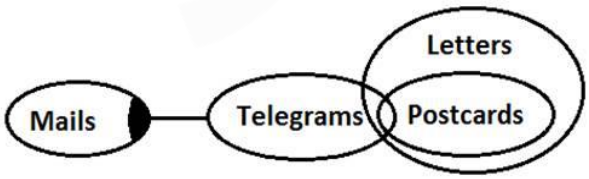
Some Mobiles are not Phones. Only a few Phones are Computers. All Computers are Calculators.



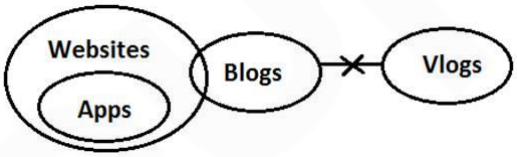
Conclusions:
I. All Phones can be Calculators – It can be possible as some Phones are Computers and all Computers are Calculators.
II. Some Phones are not Computers – It is true as only a few Phone are Computers that means some Phones are not Computers.
Hence, 'Some Mobiles are not Phones. Only a few Phones are Computers. All Computers are Calculators.' statement logically follows.
105. Ans. D.
All Markers are Chalks. Only a few Chalks are Pens. No Pens are Pencils.



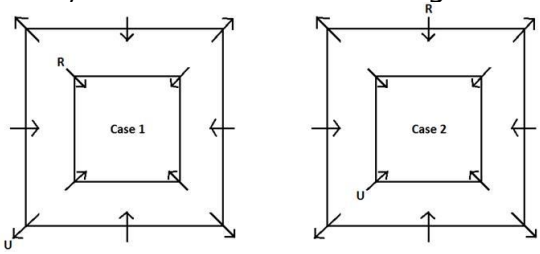
Conclusions:
I. Some Chalks are not Pencils – It is true as some Chalks are Pens and no Pens are Pencils.
II. Some Chalks are not Pens – It is true as only a few Chalks are Pens that means some Chalks are not Pens.
Hence, 'All Markers are Chalks. Only a few Chalks are Pens. No Pens are Pencils.' statement logically follows.
106. Ans. C.
Some Mails are not Telegrams. Only a few Telegrams are Postcards. All Postcards are Letters.



Conclusions:
I. Some Telegrams are not Postcards – It is true as only a few Telegrams are Postcards that means some Telegrams are not Postcards.
II. All Telegrams can be Letters – It is true as some Telegrams are Postcards and all Postcards are Letters so it can be possible.
Hence, 'Some Mails are not Telegrams. Only a few Telegrams are Postcards. All Postcards are Letters.' statement logically follows.
107. Ans. D.
All Apps are Websites. Only a few Websites are Blogs. No Blogs are Vlogs.

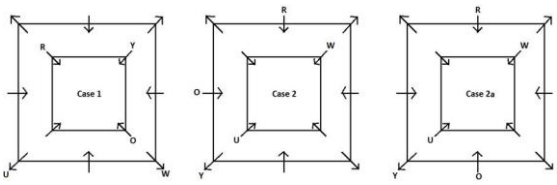


Conclusions:
I. Some Websites can never be Vlogs – It is true as some Websites are Blogs and no Blogs are Vlogs.
II. Some Apps can be Blogs – It is true as there is no direct relation between Apps and Blogs hence it can be possible.
Hence, 'All Apps are Websites. Only a few Websites are Blogs. No Blogs are Vlogs.' statement logically follows.
108. Ans. C.
1) R sits third to the right of the one who sits opposite to U.
Here, we have the final arrangement:



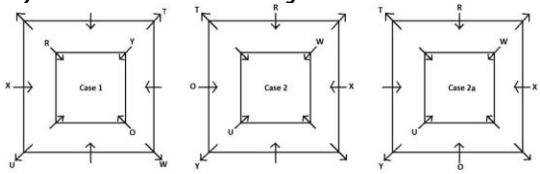
2) One person sits between U and W who does not sit opposite to R.
3) Y sits opposite to the one who sits second to the left of W.
4) O sits adjacent to Y.

Here, we have one more possible case i.e. Case 2a:



5) Two people sit between X and T who does not sit at the middle of the sides of the table.

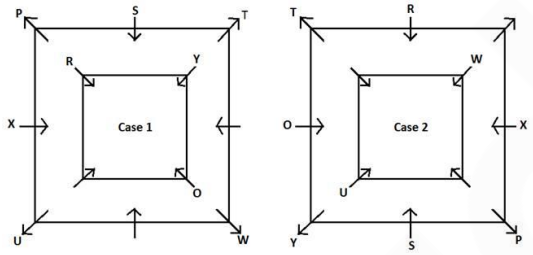
6) X does not sit adjacent to W and Y.



7) P and S sit to the immediate right of each other.

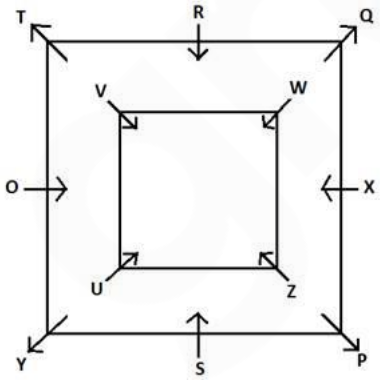
Here, Case 2a gets eliminated.

8) S does not sit at the corner of the table.



9) Z sits second to the left of V who does not sit to the immediate left of W.

Here, Case 1 gets eliminated and we have the final arrangement:

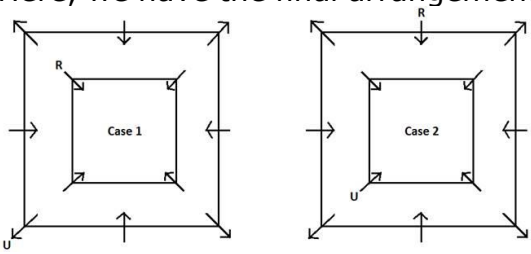


Clearly, S sits third to the left of the one who sits opposite to V.

109. Ans. B.

1) R sits third to the right of the one who sits opposite to U.

Here, we have the final arrangement:

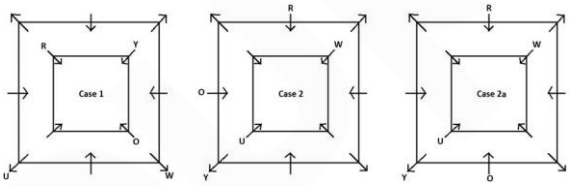


2) One person sits between U and W who does not sit opposite to R.

3) Y sits opposite to the one who sits second to the left of W.

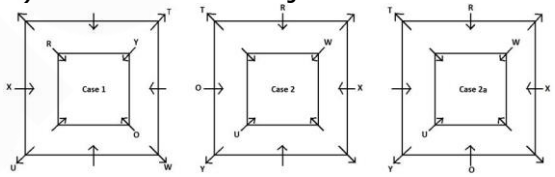
4) O sits adjacent to Y.

Here, we have one more possible case i.e. Case 2a:



5) Two people sit between X and T who does not sit at the middle of the sides of the table.

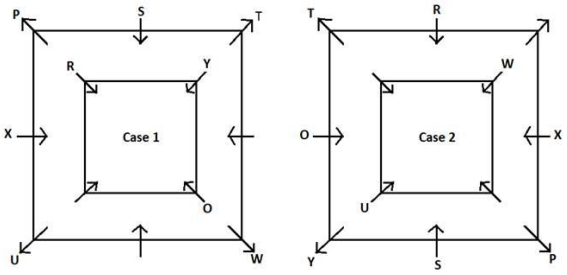
6) X does not sit adjacent to W and Y.



7) P and S sit to the immediate right of each other.

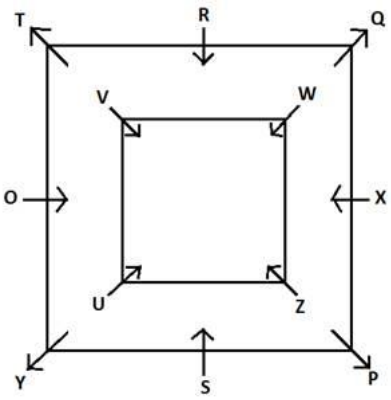
Here, Case 2a gets eliminated.

8) S does not sit at the corner of the table.



9) Z sits second to the left of V who does not sit to the immediate left of W.

Here, Case 1 gets eliminated and we have the final arrangement:

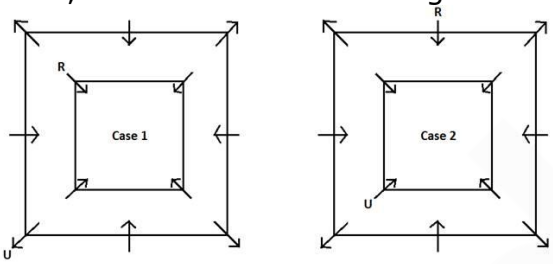


Clearly, four people sit between Q and O when counted from the right of Q.

110. Ans. B.

1) R sits third to the right of the one who sits opposite to U.

Here, we have the final arrangement:

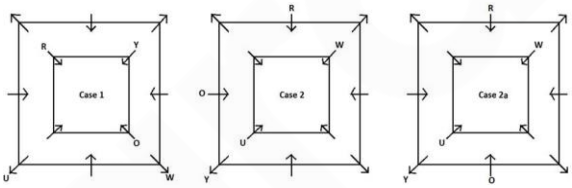


2) One person sits between U and W who does not sit opposite to R.

3) Y sits opposite to the one who sits second to the left of W.

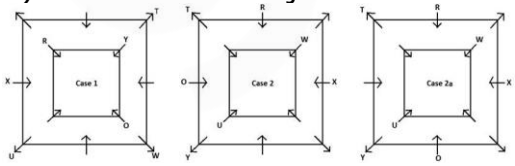
4) O sits adjacent to Y.

Here, we have one more possible case i.e. Case 2a:



5) Two people sit between X and T who does not sit at the middle of the sides of the table.

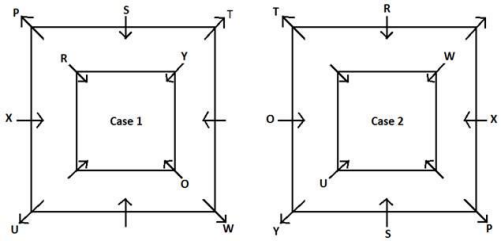
6) X does not sit adjacent to W and Y.



7) P and S sit to the immediate right of each other.

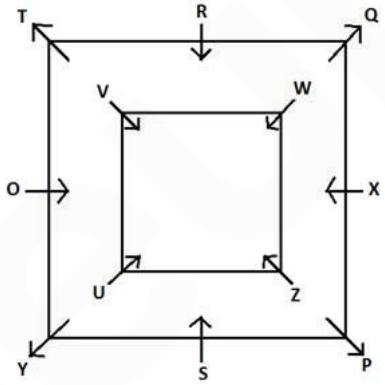
Here, Case 2a gets eliminated.

8) S does not sit at the corner of the table.



9) Z sits second to the left of V who does not sit to the immediate left of W.

Here, Case 1 gets eliminated and we have the final arrangement:

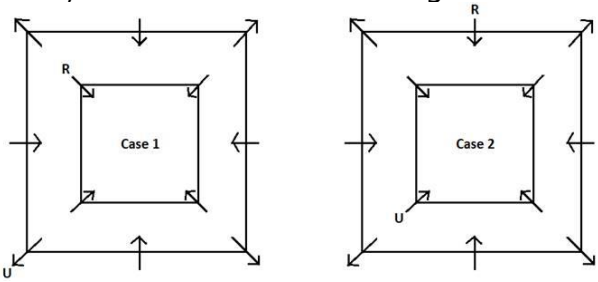


Clearly, X sits to the immediate right of Q who sits opposite to W.

111. Ans. D.

1) R sits third to the right of the one who sits opposite to U.

Here, we have the final arrangement:

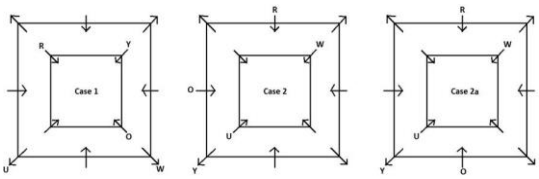


2) One person sits between U and W who does not sit opposite to R.

3) Y sits opposite to the one who sits second to the left of W.

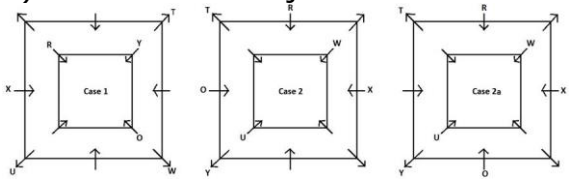
4) O sits adjacent to Y.

Here, we have one more possible case i.e. Case 2a:



5) Two people sit between X and T who does not sit at the middle of the sides of the table.

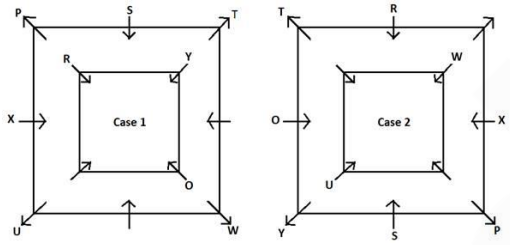
6) X does not sit adjacent to W and Y.



7) P and S sit to the immediate right of each other.

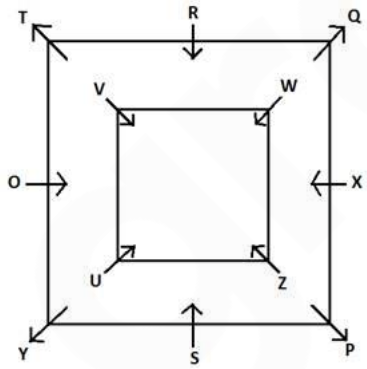
Here, Case 2a gets eliminated.

8) S does not sit at the corner of the table.

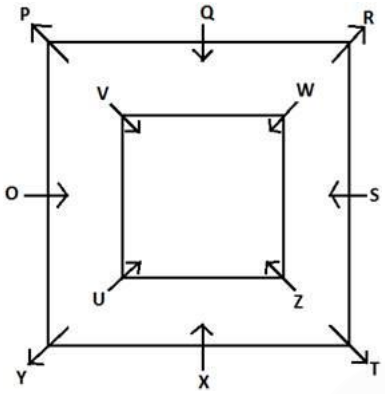


9) Z sits second to the left of V who does not sit to the immediate left of W.

Here, Case 1 gets eliminated and we have the final arrangement:



If all the people are arranged according to English alphabetical order starting from __ in clock wise direction only in outer table (people of inner table remain same):

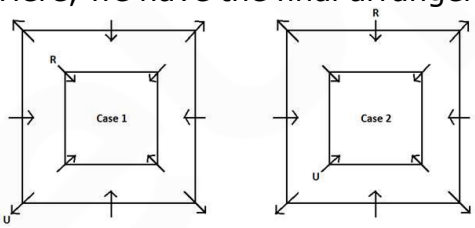


Clearly, one person remains unchanged (except O).

112. Ans. B.

1) R sits third to the right of the one who sits opposite to U.

Here, we have the final arrangement:

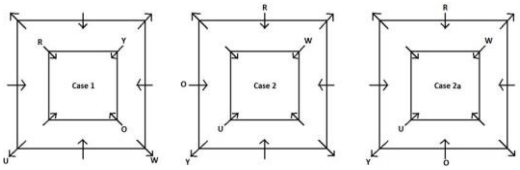


2) One person sits between U and W who does not sit opposite to R.

3) Y sits opposite to the one who sits second to the left of W.

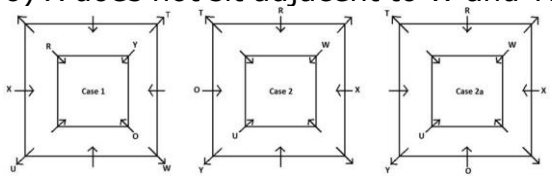
4) O sits adjacent to Y.

Here, we have one more possible case i.e. Case 2a:



5) Two people sit between X and T who does not sit at the middle of the sides of the table.

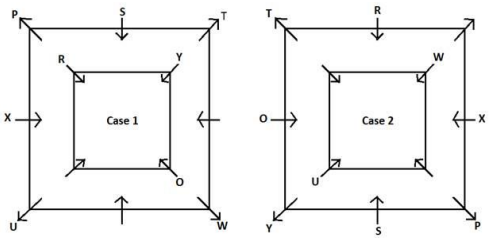
6) X does not sit adjacent to W and Y.



7) P and S sit to the immediate right of each other.

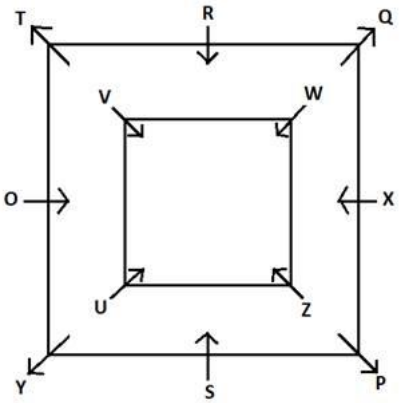
Here, Case 2a gets eliminated.

8) S does not sit at the corner of the table.

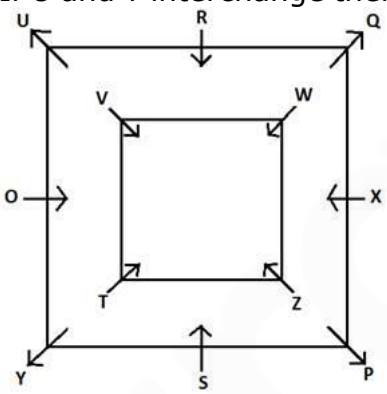


9) Z sits second to the left of V who does not sit to the immediate left of W.

Here, Case 1 gets eliminated and we have the final arrangement:



If U and T interchange their positions:



Clearly, Z sits to the immediate right of T.

113. Ans. B.

The correct answer is option B, i.e. There is no good software yet on the market to automatically screen images for duplications, but several journals and publishers use human eyes for initial screening, and subsequently software to help confirm irregularities in background noise or similarities using false-colour imaging.

The given passage is a bit lengthy but is self explanatory in terms of language and flow of ideas. It focuses on plagiarism as adopted by the researchers in their papers.

Option A is relevant to the given information as it is in the same direction as the given passage as it talks about the duplication in the experimental figures. But the fact that it specifically talks only about experimental figures makes it centric towards manipulations and duplications in experimental results only which is no apt as a result it is rejected as a suitable answer choice.

Option B is relevant to the information provided as it talks about the absence of a dedicated software to figure out the duplications because in the entire passage it is noted that 'human eye for detail' like phrases have been used to refer o researchers who pointed out the duplications in the papers or the journals.

Option C is also relevant to the given context and the flow of ideas but is quite specific in terms of mentioning 'PLUS ONE'. As it is specific to it requires a strong evidence regarding the claim which is not evident as a result it is rejected.

Thus, the most correct answer choice is option B and rest of the options can be rejected.

114. Ans. C.

The correct answer is **option C**, i.e. **None is implicit**.

An assumption is a thing that is accepted as true or as certain to happen, without proof.

From the statement, it is evident that Reliance Communications (RCom) has completed its payment of nearly Rs 580 crore to the Swedish telecom gear maker Ericsson which had claimed dues for its maintenance

services. The move was triggered to avoid jail term of RCom's chairman Anil Ambani and thereby, putting an end to the 18-month long battle.
Thus, a suitable assumption must be relevant to this context only.
Assumption (I) can be rejected as the figure of 21 crore is not relevant to the given context and NCLT is also not discussed in the given context. As we cannot comprehend anything regarding which no evidence is evident thus, it is irrelevant and is eliminated.
Based on similar grounds, assumption (II) is also rejected as none of the facts presented in the given statement supports the fact that Ericson and Jio entered in a deal in 2013.
Thus, the most appropriate answer choice is option C.
115. Ans. D.
• ICICI Bank has launched 'Home Utsav', a virtual property exhibition that digitally showcases real estate projects by renowned developers from key cities across the country.
• The exhibition is available for everyone, including ICICI Bank's customers and those who are not customers of the Bank.
• It offers them enhanced convenience, as they can simply browse through these projects online, from the comfort of their home and office.
• They can also avail exclusive offers such as attractive interest rates, special processing fees and digital sanction of loans, on buying a property through this exhibition.
116. Ans. C.
• Prime Minister Narendra Modi virtually laid the foundation of six Light House Projects (LHPs) in Indore (Madhya Pradesh), Rajkot (Gujarat), Chennai (Tamil Nadu), Ranchi (Jharkhand), Agartala (Tripura) and Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh).
• These will be developed as a part of the Global Housing Technology Challenge-India (GHTC-India) initiative under which 1,000 houses at each location are to be constructed in a year (12 months), using six distinct technologies.
• GHTC-India aims to adopt innovative technologies in the housing construction sector.
• Other government schemes will also be linked to these projects to provide facilities such as water supply, electricity and LPG connection to the beneficiaries.
117. Ans. B.
Although Kaziranga National Park is situated in the northeastern part of the country in the district of **Golaghat** and Nagaon in **Assam**, the nearest airport to the park is in Jorhat District, i.e. Rowriah Airport.
118. Ans. B.
• Lebanon's President Michel Aoun designated Sunni Muslim politician Saad al-Hariri as prime minister to form a new government to tackle the worst crisis since the country's 1975-1990 civil war.
• Hariri won the backing of a majority of parliamentarians in consultations with Aoun.
• He faces major challenges to navigate Lebanon's power-sharing politics and agree a cabinet, which must then address a mounting list of woes: a banking crisis, currency crash, rising poverty and crippling state debts.
• A new government will also have to contend with a COVID-19 surge and the fallout of the huge August explosion at Beirut port that killed nearly 200 people and caused billions of dollars of damage.
119. Ans. B.

• Prime Minister Narendra Modi inaugurated the Mangdechhu hydroelectric power plant, one of the major projects under **Bhutan's** initiative to generate 10,000 MW hydropower by 2020 with the Indian government's support.
• The Rs 4,500-crore hydroelectric plant touted as a Bhutan-India friendship project, is a 720MW run-of-river power plant built on the Mangdechhu River in Trongsa Dzongkhag district of central Bhutan.
• It was developed by the Mangdechhu Hydroelectric Project Authority (MHPA), which was jointly constituted by the Indian and the Bhutanese governments.
120. Ans. B.
• Claire Polosak became the first female umpire to officiate in a men's Test match when she took up the role of a fourth umpire for the India vs Australia third Test match.
• The 32-year-old already holds the distinction of being the first woman to officiate (as an on-field umpire) in a men's ODI match.
• Polosak had umpired in ICC's World Cricket League Division 2 final match between Namibia and Oman in 2019. In Sydney though, Polosak will officiate as a fourth umpire.
121. Ans. D.
• At the 3rd India International Film Festival of Boston (IIFFB) 2020 based in Boston, United States of America (USA) held as a virtual event from 16th to 18th October 2020, the Lifetime Achievement Award 2020 was accorded to Late Actor Om Puri which was received by his wife Nadita Puri.
• Chef Vikas Khanna was honoured with "Pride of India" a special award at the 3rd IIFFB 2020.
• Om Puri was an acclaimed actor who worked with directors like Satyajit Ray, Shyam Benegal, Govind Nihalni and Mrinal Sen and he has also worked with various Hollywood directors like Roland Joffe, Mike Nichols, Lasse Halstrom etc.
122. Ans. D.
• Sur Sarovar also known as Keetham Lake in Agra, Uttar Pradesh has been added to the 'Ramsar Sites'.
• This wetland has been included in the 'List of Wetlands of International Importance' established by Article 2.1 of the convention.
• Sur Sarovar is the 2440th site of Ramsar site.
• Sur Sarovar is the 40th Ramsar Sites in India.
• With the inclusion of this wetland, the total number of Ramsar Sites in India is 41, the highest in South Asia.
123. Ans. A.
"Dreams From My Father: A Story of Race and Inheritance" is a memoir by Barack Obama. It was first published in 1995 as Obama was preparing to launch his political career in a campaign for Illinois Senate. The book chronicles the events of Obama's life up until his entry into law school in 1988.
124. Ans. C.
* Union Defence Minister Rajnath Singh inaugurated the advanced Hypersonic Wind Tunnel (HWT) test facility during his visit to Defence Research and Development Organisation's (DRDO's) Dr APJ Abdul Kalam Missile Complex in Hyderabad.
* The state-of-the-art HWT Test facility is pressure vacuum driven enclosed free jet facility having nozzle exit diameter of 1 meter and will simulate Mach No 5 to 12 (Mach represents the multiplication factor to the speed of sound).
* After USA and Russia, India is the third country to have such a large facility in terms of size and operating

capability. It is an indigenous development and an outcome of synergistic partnership with Indian industries.

125. Ans. B.

Qualified institutional placement (QIP) is a capital-raising tool, primarily used in India and other parts of southern Asia, whereby a listed company can issue equity shares, fully and partly convertible debentures, or any securities other than warrants which are convertible to equity shares to a Qualified Institutional Buyer (QIB).

126. Ans. A.

• Soma Mondal has taken over as Chairman of Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL).

• She was the Director (Commercial) of SAIL prior to this.

• Before joining SAIL as a Director, Mondal was the Director (Commercial) at fellow Central public sector enterprise, National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO).

• In a company statement, Mondal said that the first target is to improve the financial performance of SAIL.

127. Ans. A.

• **Gujarat state government launched the Mukhyamantri Mahila Utkarsh Yojana (MMUY) on September 17, 2020.**

• Mukhyamantri Mahila Utkarsh Yojana (MMUY) is a scheme of providing interest-free loans to women's groups in the state.

• Under the scheme, **loans of ₹1 lakh will be given to women self-help groups (SHGs) each comprising 10 members**.

• Under the scheme, around one lakh Joint Liability and Earning Group (JLEG) would be set up in the state, of which, 50,000 groups would be made in rural areas and the rest in urban areas.

128. Ans. E.

• The share of digital transactions in the total volume of non-cash retail payments increased to 97.0 per cent during 2019-20, up from 95.4 per cent in the previous year.

129. Ans. C.

• The maximum payout for coronavirus is US$195.84 million. Q: How much in total premiums did donors pay for the insurance window coverage? Donors paid US$107.2 million in premiums while the insurance window paid out US$195.84 for COVID-19.

130. Ans. A.

• "It has been decided, in consultation with the Government of India, that the limits for ways and means advances (WMA) for the second half of the financial year 2020-21 (October 2020 to March 2021) will be Rs 1,25,000 crore

131. Ans. A.

• Ivory Coast's Defence Minister, Hamed Bakayoko has been named as the Prime Minister of the country. He was presently serving as the as interim PM of the country since the sudden death of former Prime Minister Amadou Gon Coulibaly.

132. Ans. C.

• Equitas Small Finance Bank has launched a 3-in-1 account which allows its customers to invest in wide variety of financial product. A 3-in-1 account (savings +trading+ demat) is a convenient option that helps the customers to keep all their banking and financial investments under one umbrella entity.

• The bank provides stock broking and demat services through referral arrangement with brokerage firms for trading and depository services. These arrangements enables Equitas Savings Bank customers to invest

funds across the investment products using a single platform.
• The financial products offered through the 3-in-1 account includes direct equity and F&O trading, MF investment across all AMCs, ETFs, corporate FDs, corporate bonds, govt bonds, insurance products, National Pension Scheme (NPS) and initial public offerings (IPOs).
133. Ans. B.
• The second phase of Telangana Palle Pragathi was launched across the district by conducting grama sabhas on Thursday. Senior IAS officer and member of State-level Flying Squad of Telangana Palle Pragathi Neethu Prasad participated in the programme at Gorukondla village of Chinthapally mandal.
134. Ans. D.
• The GHI 2020 report has placed India 94th position among 107 countries, much behind Bangladesh, Pakistan and Nepal. The situation is grim and the country is battling widespread hunger.
• The GHI score is determined on a 100-point scale based on these four parameters. Countries with score within the range 20-34.9 are considered to be grappling with acute hunger. High-income countries and those with very low populations were excluded from evaluation.
• At the time of the release of GHI 2019 report, the country had a food stock of more than 68 million tonnes (excluding un-milled paddy) in the central pool stored at different warehouses of Food Corporation of India.
• Till September 2020, the food stock went up to 70 million tonnes (excluding un-milled paddy), which is enough to ensure that no one went hungry.
135. Ans. A.
• The defence ministry has given its nod for the acquisition of weapon systems worth Rs 28,000 crore, including an indigenous programme to develop a large Airborne Early Warning and Control System (AWACS) and next generation offshore patrol vessels.
• The go ahead was given by the Rajnath Singh-led Defence Acquisition Council (DAC), with Rs 27,000 crore worth of systems to be developed indigenously.
136. Ans. B.
• Satpura Tiger Reserve Located in the south of the river Narmada, The forest of the Satpura ranges are rich in biodiversity and are inhabited by many endangered species. Keeping this specialty in mind, Satpura Tiger Reserve was declared as the first biosphere reserve of Madhya Pradesh in the year 1999
137. Ans. E.
• The Agriculture Infrastructure Fund is a medium - long term debt financing facility for investment in viable projects for post-harvest management infrastructure and community farming assets through interest subvention and credit guarantee.
• The duration of the scheme shall be from FY2020 to FY2029 (10 years). Under the scheme, Rs. 1 Lakh Crore will be provided by banks and financial institutions as loans with interest subvention of 3% per annum and credit guarantee coverage under CGTMSE scheme for loans up to Rs. 2 Crore.
• The beneficiaries will include farmers, PACS, Marketing Cooperative Societies, FPOs, SHGs, Joint Liability Groups (JLG), Multipurpose Cooperative Societies, Agri-entrepreneurs, Startups, and Central/State agency or Local Body

sponsored Public-Private Partnership Projects.

138. Ans. C.

• Union Defence Minister Rajnath Singh inaugurated the advanced Hypersonic Wind Tunnel (HWT) test facility during his visit to Defence Research and Development Organisation's (DRDO's) Dr APJ Abdul Kalam Missile Complex in Hyderabad.

• The state-of-the-art HWT Test facility is pressure vacuum driven enclosed free jet facility having nozzle exit diameter of 1 meter and will simulate Mach No 5 to 12 (Mach represents the multiplication factor to the speed of sound).

• After USA and Russia, India is the third country to have such a large facility in terms of size and operating capability. It is an indigenous development and an outcome of synergistic partnership with Indian industries.

139. Ans. E.

• The Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the Government of India on December 30, 2020 signed a $ 231 million loan to augment electricity generation capacity in the state of Assam through construction of a 120 megawatts (MW) hydroelectric power plant that will enhance availability of electricity for households

140. Ans. B.

Except maize all are Rabi crops

141. Ans. B.

• The 12th GRIHA (Green Rating for Integrated Habitat Assessment) Summit was held virtually. It was inaugurated by Vice President of India Venkaiah Naidu virtually. The Summit provides a platform to deliberate on innovative technologies and solutions to help in creating robust mechanisms for developing sustainable and resilient solutions for the benefit of the entire community.

• The theme of the Summit was "Rejuvenating Resilient Habitats". It is the annual flagship event organized by GRIHA Council in association with 'key stakeholders in the construction industry' to discuss and deliberate on the furtherance of Sustainable Habitat Development in India.

142. Ans. C.

United States	19.47	19%
Saudi Arabia	11.62	12%
Russia	11.49	11%
Canada		

143. Ans. A.

• IDBI Bank said that the insurance behemoth LIC has completed acquisition of 51 per cent controlling stake in the bank, making it the lender's majority shareholder.

• Of the 21 state-owned banks, 11 are under the PCA framework. These are Allahabad Bank, United Bank of India, Corporation Bank, IDBI Bank, UCO Bank, Bank of India, Central Bank of India, Indian Overseas Bank, Oriental Bank of Commerce, Dena Bank and Bank of Maharashtra.

144. Ans. B.

• Finance Ministry has selected Milliman Advisors LLP India as the Reporting Actuary to derive the embedded value of Life Insurance Corporation (LIC) ahead of its IPO.

• The firm was chosen from three in the race including EY Actuarial Services and Willis Towers Watson Actuarial Advisory.

145. Ans. B.

• India's central bank, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has set up a 5-member internal working group (IWG) headed by its Central Board Director Prasanna Kumar (PK) Mohanty to review ownership guidelines and corporate structure for private banks in light of recent developments in the banking sector.

The committee is due to submit its report by 30th September 2020.
• The RBI has asked the panel to review the guidelines and licensing regulations regarding ownership, promoters' holding, requirement of dilution, control and voting rights in private banks.
• In addition, the group will examine and review the eligibility criteria for individuals or entities which/who apply for a banking license.
• Similarly, after issuance of the license at the initial/licensing stage, the Panel will look into the existing provisions relating to the promoter's shares and make appropriate recommendations.
• The IWG will also examine the present regulations on holding of financial subsidiaries through a non-operative financial holding company (NOFHC) and suggest solutions of migrating all banks to a uniform regulation.
146. Ans. E.
• Payments Infrastructure Development Fund (PIDF) has been created to encourage deployment of Point of Sale (PoS) infrastructure, both physical and digital, in tier-3 to tier-6 centres and north eastern states.
• The setting of PIDF is in line with the measures proposed by the vision document on payment and settlement systems in India 2019-2021.
• It is also in line with the RBI's proposal to set up an Acceptance Development Fund which will be used to develop card acceptance infrastructure across small towns and cities.
147. Ans. E.
• In order to promote financial literacy among customers and to provide access to formal financial services in an affordable manner, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has released a National Strategy for Financial Inclusion (NSFI) 2019-24.
• NSFI has been finalized and approved by the Financial Stability Development Council (FSDC). The document was formally released by Mahesh Kumar Jain, Deputy Governor, RBI.
• Key Recommendations:
- There should be universal access to financial services wherein every village should have access to a formal financial services provider within a 5-km radius.
- The banking outlets of commercial banks to be increased to provide easy and hassle-free digital process.
- The strengthening of digital financial services in all tier-II to tier-VI centres is required to facilitate a less-cash society by March 2022.
- Every eligible adult should be provided with basic financial services like savings account, credit, micro-life and non-life insurance products, pension product, and a suitable investment product.
- By March 2020, every adult enrolled under the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojna (PMJDY) should be enrolled under an insurance scheme and pension scheme.
- The Public Credit Registry(PCR) has to be made fully operational by March 2022.
148. Ans. B.
• Post announcement of commencement of Test Phase under the First Cohort on Retail Payments vide Press Release dated November 17, 2020, the Reserve Bank now announces opening of Second Cohort under the Regulatory Sandbox (RS) with 'Cross Border Payments,' as its theme.

• The first cohort was based on retail payments and two offline payments ideas 'eRupaya' and 'Payse' were selected by the RBI to push digital payments in the rural areas.

149. Ans. E.

• The capital to risk-weighted assets ratio (CRAR) of SCBs edged down to 14.8 per cent in March 2020, mainly due to reduction of CRARs of the PSBs.

• Their RoA continued to be negative as a group, notwithstanding lukewarm credit growth and moderate slippages.

• Among bank groups, PVBs recorded a marginal rise in CRAR whereas the ratio weakened for PSBs and FBs (Chart 2.2 g).

• Tier I leverage ratio contracted in March 2020 for all bank groups

150. Ans. C.

• RBI Governor Shaktikanta Das launched Utkarsh 2022, the central banks' medium- term strategy framework, in line with evolving macro-economic environment.

• The framework has been launched to achieve excellence in the performance of RBI's mandates and strengthening the trust of citizens and other institutions.

• A formal strategic management framework was launched in April 2015 to re-articulate the core purpose, values and vision statement of the RBI so as to delineate its strategic objectives in contemporary terms to provide a framework and backdrop within and against which its policies would be formulated.

151. Ans. A.

• Jawa, the iconic Czech motorcycle brand, has been reborn under the ownership of the Mahindra group as the company launched the first range in India.

• The Jawa and Jawa Forty, two are the brand's new torch bearers, bringing back the classic appeal of Jawa with modern fittings.

• The bikes have an all-new 293cc, liquid cooled, single cylinder, DOHC engine nestled within a double cradle chassis.

152. Ans. C.

• National Payment Corporation of India (NPCI) launched UPI AutoPay feature for recurring payments.

• With this new facility, customers can enable recurring e-mandate using any UPI application for recurring payments such as mobile bills, electricity bills, EMI payments, entertainment and OTT subscriptions, insurance, mutual funds and loan payments, among others of up to ₹2000.

• If the amount exceeds ₹2000, customers have to execute every mandate with UPI PIN.

153. Ans. C.

• The government has notified a "modified" scheme to provide financial assistance to distilleries producing first-generation ethanol from feedstocks, including cereals.

• The assistance will be given for capacity expansion, setting up of new ethanol distilleries or converting molasses-based distilleries to dual feedstock.

• Under the scheme, the government will bear interest subvention for five years, including one-year moratorium against the loan availed by project proponents from banks at 6 per cent per annum or 50 per cent of the rate of interest charged by banks whichever is lower, for setting up of new distilleries or expansion of existing distilleries or converting molasses-based distilleries to dual feedstock.

154. Ans. C.

• The Union Cabinet has recently extended the pension plan till 31 March 2023 which is a social security scheme for senior citizens.
• LIC is solely authorised to operate this scheme that offers a total payout not exceeding Rs 15 lakhs.
• The scheme is a Non-Linked, Non-Participating, Pension Scheme subsidised by the Centre.
• The policy has a 10-year tenure and for policies sold in the 1st financial year March 2021, the scheme will offer an assured rate of return of 7.40% per annum, but will be paid monthly for the entire 10 year period.
• For policies sold over the next two fiscal years, the applicable assured interest rate will be reviewed and decided by the government at the beginning of each financial year.
• Senior citizens can draw a minimum pension of Rs 1,000 per month(p.m) depending on the amount invested in the scheme. The maximum pension amount is limited at Rs 10,000 p.m