

DIRECTIONS for the question: In the question given below which one of the answer figures should come after the problem figures given, if the sequence were continued?

Question No. : 1

Problem Figures:



(A) (B) (C) (D)

Answer Figures:



(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)

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

Explanation:- The half-shaded leaf rotates 135° ACW and the unshaded leaf rotates 135° CW and the shaded portion of the half shaded leaf is from the point where two leaves meet. Hence option C is the answer.

DIRECTIONS for the question: In the question given below which one of the answer figures should come after the problem figures given, if the sequence were continued?

Question No. : 2

Problem Figures:



(A) (B) (C) (D)

Answer Figures:



(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)

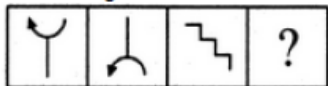
A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4

Explanation:- The upper element is converted to an element similar to the lower elements and each one of the lower elements is converted to an element similar to the upper element. Hence option A is the answer.

DIRECTIONS for the question: In the question given below which one of the answer figures should come after the problem figures given, if the sequence were continued?

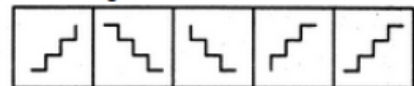
Question No. : 3

Problem Figures:



(A) (B) (C) (D)

Answer Figures:



(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)

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

Explanation:- The figure gets vertically inverted. Hence option A is the answer.

DIRECTIONS for the question: In the question given below which one of the answer figures should come after the problem figures given, if the sequence were continued?

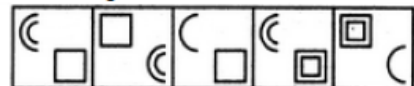
Question No. : 4

Problem Figures:



(A) (B) (C) (D)

Answer Figures:



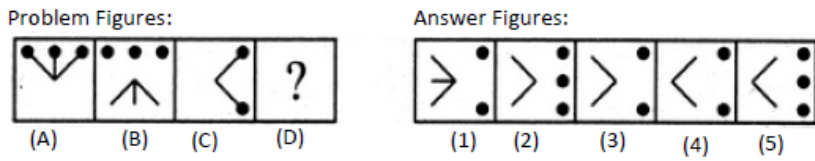
(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)

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

Explanation:- Each one of the upper elements is replaced by an element similar to the lower element(s) and each one of the lower elements is replaced by an element similar to the upper element(s). Hence option B is the answer.

DIRECTIONS for the question: In the question given below which one of the answer figures should come after the problem figures given, if the sequence were continued?

Question No. : 5

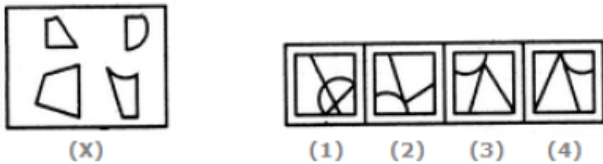


A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4

Explanation:- Except for the dots, the remaining part of the figure rotates through 180° and shifts to the opposite side of the square boundary. Hence option C is the answer.

DIRECTIONS for the question: In the question, among the four answer figures, which figure can be formed from the cut-pieces given below in the question figure.

Question No. : 6

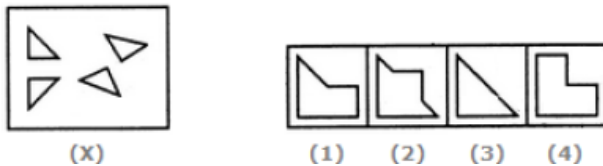


A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4

Explanation:- After careful analysis we can see that all parts of problem figures are embedded in option 2. Hence option 2 is the answer.

DIRECTIONS for the question: In the question, among the four answer figures, which figure can be formed from the cut-pieces given below in the question figure.

Question No. : 7



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

Explanation:- After careful analysis we can see that among the four answer figures, figure 3 can be formed from the cut-pieces given in the question figure.. Hence option 3 is the answer.

DIRECTIONS for the question: In which of the following options is the problem figure Embedded/Hidden.

Question No. : 8

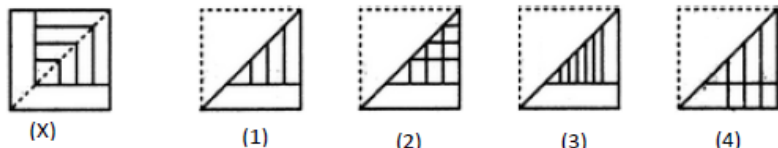


A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4

Explanation:- After careful analysis we can see that all parts in question figures are embedded in option 3. Hence option 3 is the answer.

DIRECTIONS for the question: Find out from amongst the four alternatives as to how the pattern would appear when the transparent sheet is folded at the dotted line.

Question No. : 9

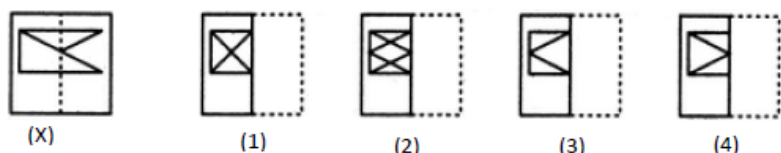


✓A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4

Explanation:- when the transparent sheet is folded at the dotted line it will appear as option 1 .Hence option 1 is the answer.

DIRECTIONS for the question: Find out from amongst the four alternatives as to how the pattern would appear when the transparent sheet is folded at the dotted line.

Question No. : 10



A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 ✓D) 4

Explanation:- Pattern would appear when the transparent sheet is folded at the dotted line then the pattern would appear. as shown in option 4.

DIRECTION for the question: Read the information given and answer the question that follows.

Question No. : 11

Mark the strong argument /arguments for the given statement.

Statement: Should India become a permanent member of UN's Security Council?

Arguments:

I Yes. India has emerged as a country which loves peace and amity.

II No. Let us first solve problems of our own people like poverty, malnutrition.

✓A) Only argument I is strong B) Only argument II is strong C) Either I or II is strong D) Neither I nor II is strong

Explanation:- A peace-loving nation like India can well join an international forum which seeks to bring different nations on friendly terms with each other. So, argument I holds strong. Argument II highlights a different aspect. The internal problems of a nation should not debar it from strengthening international ties. So, argument II is vague.

DIRECTION for the question: Read the information given and answer the question that follows.

Question No. : 12

Mark the strong argument /arguments for the given statement.

Statement: Should an organization like UNO be dissolved?

Arguments:

I Yes. With cold war coming to an end, such organizations have no role to play

II No, In the absence of such organizations there may be a world war.

A) Only argument I is strong ✓B) Only argument II is strong C) Either I or II is strong D) Neither I nor II is strong

Explanation:- An organization like UNO is meant to maintain peace all over and will always serve to prevent conflicts between countries. So, its role never ends. So, argument I does not hold. Also, lack of such an organization may in future lead to increased mutual conflicts and international wars, on account of lack of a common platform for mutual discussions. So, argument II holds

DIRECTION for the question: Read the information given and answer the question that follows.

Question No. : 13

Mark the strong argument /arguments for the given statement.

Statement: Should fashionable dresses be banned?

Arguments:

Yes. Fashions keep changing and hence consumption of cloth increases.

No. Fashionable clothes are a person's self expression and therefore his/her fundamental right.

A) Only argument I is strong ✓B) Only argument II is strong C) Either I or II is strong D) Neither I nor II is strong

Explanation:- Clearly, imposing ban on fashionable dresses will be a restriction on the personal choice and hence a restriction on the right to freedom of an individual. So, only argument II is strong.

DIRECTION for the question: Read the information given and answer the question that follows.

Question No. : 14

Mark the strong argument for the given statement.

Should people with educational qualification higher than the optimum requirements be debarred from seeking jobs?

Arguments:

A) No. It will further aggravate the problem of educated unemployment.

B) Yes. It creates complexes among employees and affects the work adversely.

✓C) No. This goes against the basic rights of the individuals. D) Yes. This will increase productivity.

Explanation:- The issue discussed in the statement is nowhere related to increase in unemployment, as the number of vacancies filled in will remain the same. Also, in a working place, it is the performance of the individual that matters and that makes him more or less wanted, and not his educational qualifications. So, neither I nor II holds strong. Besides, the needs of a job are laid down in the desired qualifications for the job. So, recruitment of more qualified people cannot augment productivity. Thus, IV also does not hold strong. However, it is the right of an individual to get the post for which he fulfils the eligibility criteria, whatever be his extra merits. Hence, argument III holds strong.

DIRECTION for the question: Read the information given and answer the question that follows.

Question No. : 15

Which of the following is the valid argument?

Should education be made compulsory for all children up to the age of 14?

Arguments:

A) Yes. This will help to eradicate the system of forced employment of these children.

B) Yes. This is an effective way to make the entire population educated.

C) No. We do not have adequate infrastructure to educate the entire population.

✓D) Yes. This would increase the standard of living.

Explanation:- Clearly, today's children are to make up future citizens of the country and so it is absolutely essential to make them learned, more responsible, more innovative and self-dependent by imparting them education. So, argument II holds strong while I and IV do not. Besides, the goal of literacy cannot be denied for want of infrastructure. So, argument III also does not hold.

DIRECTIONS for the question: Study the table/s given below and answer the question that follows.

Question No. : 16

Percentage of Marks Obtained by Various Students in Various Subjects in an Examination

Students	Marks					
	English (out of 100)	Hindi (out of 100)	Science (out of 150)	History (out of 60)	Maths (out of 150)	Geography (out of 40)
A	68	75	82	60	96	55
B	88	73	85	65	88	65
C	75	56	72	75	75	80
D	70	66	80	80	72	62
E	72	60	68	74	68	75
F	85	70	90	70	74	70

What is the overall approximate percentage obtained by C in the examination?

- A) 78 B) 69 C) 75 D) 71

Explanation:- Total marks obtained by C in the examination = 75% of 100 + 56% of 100 + 72% of 150 + 75% of 60 + 75% of 150 + 80% of 40 = 75+56+108+45+112.5+32 = 428.5
Required percentage = $(428.5/600) \times 100 \approx 71\%$

DIRECTIONS for the question: Study the table/s given below and answer the question that follows.

Question No. : 17

Percentage of Marks Obtained by Various Students in Various Subjects in an Examination

Students	Marks					
	English (out of 100)	Hindi (out of 100)	Science (out of 150)	History (out of 60)	Maths (out of 150)	Geography (out of 40)
A	68	75	82	60	96	55
B	88	73	85	65	88	65
C	75	56	72	75	75	80
D	70	66	80	80	72	62
E	72	60	68	74	68	75
F	85	70	90	70	74	70

What is the difference in the marks obtained by B in English and Maths and the marks obtained by F in the same subjects?

- A) 24 B) 17 C) 15 D) 28

Explanation:- Difference of marks obtained by B and F in English = 3% of 100 = 3
Difference of marks obtained by B and F in Maths = 14% of 150 = 21
Total difference = 21+3=24

DIRECTIONS for the question: Study the table/s given below and answer the question that follows.

Question No. : 18

Percentage of Marks Obtained by Various Students in Various Subjects in an Examination

Students	Marks					
	English (out of 100)	Hindi (out of 100)	Science (out of 150)	History (out of 60)	Maths (out of 150)	Geography (out of 40)
A	68	75	82	60	96	55
B	88	73	85	65	88	65
C	75	56	72	75	75	80
D	70	66	80	80	72	62
E	72	60	68	74	68	75
F	85	70	90	70	74	70

The marks obtained by E in Geography are what percent of the marks obtained by E in Hindi?

- A) 45 B) 55 C) 50 D) 60

Explanation:- Required percentage = $(75\% \text{ of } 40 / 60\% \text{ of } 100) \times 100 = 50\%$

DIRECTIONS for the question: Study the table/s given below and answer the question that follows.

Question No. : 19

Percentage of Marks Obtained by Various Students in Various Subjects in an Examination

Students	Marks					
	English (out of 100)	Hindi (out of 100)	Science (out of 150)	History (out of 60)	Maths (out of 150)	Geography (out of 40)
A	68	75	82	60	96	55
B	88	73	85	65	88	65
C	75	56	72	75	75	80
D	70	66	80	80	72	62
E	72	60	68	74	68	75
F	85	70	90	70	74	70

What is the overall percentage obtained by D in History and Geography Together?

- A) 73.40 B) 72.80 C) 70.50 D) 68.80

Explanation:- Marks obtained by D in History = $80\% \text{ of } 60 = 48$

Marks obtained by D in Geography = $62\% \text{ of } 40 = 24.8$

Required percentage = $[(48 + 24.8) / 100] \times 100 = 72.80\%$

DIRECTIONS for the question: Study the table/s given below and answer the question that follows.

Question No. : 20

Percentage of Marks Obtained by Various Students in Various Subjects in an Examination

Students	Marks					
	English (out of 100)	Hindi (out of 100)	Science (out of 150)	History (out of 60)	Maths (out of 150)	Geography (out of 40)
A	68	75	82	60	96	55
B	88	73	85	65	88	65
C	75	56	72	75	75	80
D	70	66	80	80	72	62
E	72	60	68	74	68	75
F	85	70	90	70	74	70

What are the average marks obtained by all the students together in Science?

- A) 77.16 B) 120.50 C) 118 D) None of these

Explanation:- Average marks obtained by all students in Science = 150% of $(82+85+72+80+68+90)/6 = 3/2 \times 477/6 = 119.25$

DIRECTIONS for the question: Read the passage and answer the question based on it.

Question No. : 21

With Finance Commission recommendations, Centre-state relations set to undergo dramatic change. Any big change requires big ideas, decisive leadership and happy coincidence of circumstances. Nothing illustrates this better than the unfolding story of cooperative federalism in India.

As chief minister of Gujarat, Narendra Modi had often argued that the central government implemented schemes were at odds with the state's needs and priorities. For example, schemes that provided funds for electrification were at best of limited value to Gujarat since it had already achieved near 100% electrification.

This state could have spent the money provided for such a scheme more productively if allowed to use it for other purposes.

In advancing this view, Modi was joined by other chief ministers such as Vasundhara Raje of Rajasthan who argued that the vast numbers of central schemes further restricted their fiscal space because many of them required matching contributions by them from their otherwise untied funds. Once these matching funds were committed to access central schemes, states were left with very limited funds for even the most important expenditure items such as enforcement of law and order.

Nevertheless, this system has remained entrenched in one form or another in the last several decades on account of coincidence of three factors. First, outside of state leaders and a few economists and policy analysts, advocates of the view that true federalism means giving greater fiscal space to states and trusting them in setting their own priorities have been few and far between.

Second, the Finance Commission appointed once every five years plays a key role in the division of tax revenues between Centre and states. Consistent with the first point, successive Finance Commissions held untied funds to the states at or below 30% of the divisible tax pool. Only the 13th Finance Commission exceeded this mark, setting states' share at 32%.

Finally, successive central governments have chosen to transfer the bulk of the remaining funds to the states via central and centrally sponsored schemes. With nearly 8% growth over an entire decade, tax revenues have significantly expanded. Alongside, central and centrally sponsored schemes and the revenue resources they absorb have expanded dramatically as well. Two key factors have come together to dramatically alter this equilibrium. One, India now has a prime minister who was once a chief minister and strongly feels that cooperative federalism means greater fiscal and legislative space for states. And two, by a happy coincidence, the chairman and members of the 14th Finance Commission believe in genuine federalism themselves. Moreover, they have recognised the opportunity offered by a prime minister at the helm who truly believes in the power of states and their leaders. Accordingly, they have recommended that starting 2015-16, states be awarded 42% of the divisible pool of tax revenues. This is a gigantic and unprecedented 10% jump in devolution.

Predictably, the prime minister and his Cabinet have accepted this bold recommendation of the 14th Finance Commission.

What implications does this change have? For starters, with larger transfers coming as untied funds, states also have greater responsibility in discharging their duties. It is likely that they will now have to take greater responsibility in areas that have been hitherto covered by the Centre, especially those falling on the state list. States will also have to do this in ways that are more consistent with their priorities and not according to "one size fits all" schemes. By the same token, with a lower share in the divisible pool the Centre's fiscal space will shrink, requiring a rethink of central and centrally sponsored schemes.

One might ask where does Niti Aayog fit into this story? I am tempted to say that in replacing the Planning Commission by Niti Aayog, Prime Minister Modi may have anticipated the 14th Finance Commission. Under the previous regime, the Centre was often seen as "giver" and states as "recipients" thereby making the latter feel that they were less than equal partners. In replacing the Planning Commission by Niti Aayog, the prime minister sought to change that equation and forge an equal relationship between the two sides. As such this change represents a step towards cooperative federalism.

We will have a more complete picture of the emerging Centre-state relations this Saturday when the finance minister presents the budget. But even with what we now know, one thing is clear: in the years to come, Niti Aayog will have to play a much greater role in the knowledge space. Greater fiscal freedom combined with greater legislative freedom in areas covered by the concurrent list of the Constitution means that states will need to play a more active role in designing their own programmes and policies.

As they do so, they will need to reach out to data, analysis and expert advice. The design of Niti Aayog as per the Cabinet Note of 1 January 2015 positions it well to provide these services. By the same token, those of us at Niti Aayog have to work hard in the months to come to build new strengths so that we do not disappoint the states that reach out to us for advice and assistance. We shall see.

As the Chief Minister of Gujarat, Narendra Modi why argued that the Central Government implemented schemes are at odds for the state government?

- A) Because the Central Government was not paying the equal amount of funds for all the states.
- B) Because, he being from the opposition, want to criticize the steps taken by the Central Government and leave an impression on the general public mind that what a crook central government is.
- ✓ C) Because Central Government doesn't take in the picture all the perspective while allocating the funds.
- D) Because he wanted more funds for filling his and his cabinet minister's pocket.

Explanation:- From lines "As chief minister of Gujarat, Narendra Modi a scheme more productively if allowed to use it for other purposes."
it can be inferred that option 3 is correct.

DIRECTIONS for the question: Read the passage and answer the question based on it.

Question No. : 22

With Finance Commission recommendations, Centre-state relations set to undergo dramatic change. Any big change requires big ideas, decisive leadership and happy coincidence of circumstances. Nothing illustrates this better than the unfolding story of cooperative federalism in India.

As chief minister of Gujarat, Narendra Modi had often argued that the central government implemented schemes were at odds with the state's needs and priorities. For example, schemes that provided funds for electrification were at best of limited value to Gujarat since it had already achieved near 100% electrification.

This state could have spent the money provided for such a scheme more productively if allowed to use it for other purposes.

In advancing this view, Modi was joined by other chief ministers such as Vasundhara Raje of Rajasthan who argued that the vast numbers of central schemes further restricted their fiscal space because many of them required matching contributions by them from their otherwise untied funds. Once these matching funds were committed to access central schemes, states were left with very limited funds for even the most important expenditure items such as enforcement of law and order.

Nevertheless, this system has remained entrenched in one form or another in the last several decades on account of coincidence of three factors. First, outside of state leaders and a few economists and policy analysts, advocates of the view that true federalism means giving greater fiscal space to states and trusting them in setting their own priorities have been few and far between.

Second, the Finance Commission appointed once every five years plays a key role in the division of tax revenues between Centre and states. Consistent with the first point, successive Finance Commissions held untied funds to the states at or below 30% of the divisible tax pool. Only the 13th Finance Commission exceeded this mark, setting states' share at 32%.

Finally, successive central governments have chosen to transfer the bulk of the remaining funds to the states via central and centrally sponsored schemes. With nearly 8% growth over an entire decade, tax revenues have significantly expanded. Alongside, central and centrally sponsored schemes and the revenue resources they absorb have expanded dramatically as well. Two key factors have come together to dramatically alter this equilibrium. One, India now has a prime minister who was once a chief minister and strongly feels that cooperative federalism means greater fiscal and legislative space for states. And two, by a happy coincidence, the chairman and members of the 14th Finance Commission believe in genuine federalism themselves. Moreover, they have recognised the opportunity offered by a prime minister at the helm who truly believes in the power of states and their leaders. Accordingly, they have recommended that starting 2015-16, states be awarded 42% of the divisible pool of tax revenues. This is a gigantic and unprecedented 10% jump in devolution.

Predictably, the prime minister and his Cabinet have accepted this bold recommendation of the 14th Finance Commission.

What implications does this change have? For starters, with larger transfers coming as untied funds, states also have greater responsibility in discharging their duties. It is likely that they will now have to take greater responsibility in areas that have been hitherto covered by the Centre, especially those falling on the state list. States will also have to do this in ways that are more consistent with their priorities and not according to "one size fits all" schemes. By the same token, with a lower share in the divisible pool the Centre's fiscal space will shrink, requiring a rethink of central and centrally sponsored schemes.

One might ask where does Niti Aayog fit into this story? I am tempted to say that in replacing the Planning Commission by Niti Aayog, Prime Minister Modi may have anticipated the 14th Finance Commission. Under the previous regime, the Centre was often seen as "giver" and states as "recipients" thereby making the latter feel that they were less than equal partners. In replacing the Planning Commission by Niti Aayog, the prime minister sought to change that equation and forge an equal relationship between the two sides. As such this change represents a step towards cooperative federalism.

We will have a more complete picture of the emerging Centre-state relations this Saturday when the finance minister presents the budget. But even with what we now know, one thing is clear: in the years to come, Niti Aayog will have to play a much greater role in the knowledge space. Greater fiscal freedom combined with greater legislative freedom in areas covered by the concurrent list of the Constitution means that states will need to play a more active role in designing their own programmes and policies.

As they do so, they will need to reach out to data, analysis and expert advice. The design of Niti Aayog as per the Cabinet Note of 1 January 2015 positions it well to provide these services. By the same token, those of us at Niti Aayog have to work hard in the months to come to build new strengths so that we do not disappoint the states that reach out to us for advice and assistance. We shall see.

Why Vasundhara Raje decided to join the views of Narendra Modi?

- A) Being from the same party, she had no choice but to join hand in hand with her party leader.
- B) Vasundhara Raje and Narendra Modi had a hidden plan of going against any of the good initiatives taken by the Central Government.
- C) Vasundhara Raje was also facing the atrocities of Central Government and want to raise her voice with Narendra Modi.
- ✓ D) Vasundhara Raje, being a Chief Minister of a state of India, where central schemes are restricted the fiscal space of the state government, feels that it is injustice on the part of Central Government.

Explanation:-

As it can be derived from lines "In advancing this view, Modi was joined by the most important expenditure items such as enforcement of law and order." option 4 is correct.

DIRECTIONS for the question: Read the passage and answer the question based on it.

Question No. : 23

With Finance Commission recommendations, Centre-state relations set to undergo dramatic change Any big change requires big ideas, decisive leadership and happy coincidence of circumstances. Nothing illustrates this better than the unfolding story of cooperative federalism in India.

As chief minister of Gujarat, Narendra Modi had often argued that the central government implemented schemes were at odds with the state's needs and priorities. For example, schemes that provided funds for electrification were at best of limited value to Gujarat since it had already achieved near 100% electrification.

This state could have spent the money provided for such a scheme more productively if allowed to use it for other purposes.

In advancing this view, Modi was joined by other chief ministers such as Vasundhara Raje of Rajasthan who argued that the vast numbers of central schemes further restricted their fiscal space because many of them required matching contributions by them from their otherwise untied funds. Once these matching funds were committed to access central schemes, states were left with very limited funds for even the most important expenditure items such as enforcement of law and order.

Nevertheless, this system has remained entrenched in one form or another in the last several decades on account of coincidence of three factors. First, outside of state leaders and a few economists and policy analysts, advocates of the view that true federalism means giving greater fiscal space to states and trusting them in setting their own priorities have been few and far between.

Second, the Finance Commission appointed once every five years plays a key role in the division of tax revenues between Centre and states. Consistent with the first point, successive Finance Commissions held untied funds to the states at or below 30% of the divisible tax pool. Only the 13th Finance Commission exceeded this mark, setting states' share at 32%.

Finally, successive central governments have chosen to transfer the bulk of the remaining funds to the states via central and centrally sponsored schemes. With nearly 8% growth over an entire decade, tax revenues have significantly expanded. Alongside, central and centrally sponsored schemes and the revenue resources they absorb have expanded dramatically as well. Two key factors have come together to dramatically alter this equilibrium. One, India now has a prime minister who was once a chief minister and strongly feels that cooperative federalism means greater fiscal and legislative space for states. And two, by a happy coincidence, the chairman and members of the 14th Finance Commission believe in genuine federalism themselves. Moreover, they have recognised the opportunity offered by a prime minister at the helm who truly believes in the power of states and their leaders. Accordingly, they have recommended that starting 2015-16, states be awarded 42% of the divisible pool of tax revenues. This is a gigantic and unprecedented 10% jump in devolution.

Predictably, the prime minister and his Cabinet have accepted this bold recommendation of the 14th Finance Commission.

What implications does this change have? For starters, with larger transfers coming as untied funds, states also have greater responsibility in discharging their duties. It is likely that they will now have to take greater responsibility in areas that have been hitherto covered by the Centre, especially those falling on the state list. States will also have to do this in ways that are more consistent with their priorities and not according to "one size fits all" schemes. By the same token, with a lower share in the divisible pool the Centre's fiscal space will shrink, requiring a rethink of central and centrally sponsored schemes.

One might ask where does Niti Aayog fit into this story? I am tempted to say that in replacing the Planning Commission by Niti Aayog, Prime Minister Modi may have anticipated the 14th Finance Commission. Under the previous regime, the Centre was often seen as "giver" and states as "recipients" thereby making the latter feel that they were less than equal partners. In replacing the Planning Commission by Niti Aayog, the prime minister sought to change that equation and forge an equal relationship between the two sides. As such this change represents a step towards cooperative federalism.

We will have a more complete picture of the emerging Centre-state relations this Saturday when the finance minister presents the budget. But even with what we now know, one thing is clear: in the years to come, Niti Aayog will have to play a much greater role in the knowledge space. Greater fiscal freedom combined with greater legislative freedom in areas covered by the concurrent list of the Constitution means that states will need to play a more active role in designing their own programmes and policies.

As they do so, they will need to reach out to data, analysis and expert advice. The design of Niti Aayog as per the Cabinet Note of 1 January 2015 positions it well to provide these services. By the same token, those of us at Niti Aayog have to work hard in the months to come to build new strengths so that we do not disappoint the states that reach out to us for advice and assistance. We shall see.

The writer referred the PM's view of cooperative federalism, what do you understand by cooperative federalism?

- A) It means a more prominent role for the Centre, than states.
- B) It means the competitiveness between the Centre and the state.
- C) It means more competitiveness among states
- ✓ D) It means a sync in relation among the states and the centre.

Explanation:- As per the lines 'First, outside of state leaders and a few economists and policy analysts, advocates of the view that true federalism means giving greater fiscal space to states and trusting them in setting their own priorities have been few and far between', it is clear that answer is option 4.

DIRECTIONS for the question: Read the passage and answer the question based on it.

Question No. : 24

With Finance Commission recommendations, Centre-state relations set to undergo dramatic change. Any big change requires big ideas, decisive leadership and happy coincidence of circumstances. Nothing illustrates this better than the unfolding story of cooperative federalism in India.

As chief minister of Gujarat, Narendra Modi had often argued that the central government implemented schemes were at odds with the state's needs and priorities. For example, schemes that provided funds for electrification were at best of limited value to Gujarat since it had already achieved near 100% electrification.

This state could have spent the money provided for such a scheme more productively if allowed to use it for other purposes.

In advancing this view, Modi was joined by other chief ministers such as Vasundhara Raje of Rajasthan who argued that the vast numbers of central schemes further restricted their fiscal space because many of them required matching contributions by them from their otherwise untied funds. Once these matching funds were committed to access central schemes, states were left with very limited funds for even the most important expenditure items such as enforcement of law and order.

Nevertheless, this system has remained entrenched in one form or another in the last several decades on account of coincidence of three factors. First, outside of state leaders and a few economists and policy analysts, advocates of the view that true federalism means giving greater fiscal space to states and trusting them in setting their own priorities have been few and far between.

Second, the Finance Commission appointed once every five years plays a key role in the division of tax revenues between Centre and states. Consistent with the first point, successive Finance Commissions held untied funds to the states at or below 30% of the divisible tax pool. Only the 13th Finance Commission exceeded this mark, setting states' share at 32%.

Finally, successive central governments have chosen to transfer the bulk of the remaining funds to the states via central and centrally sponsored schemes. With nearly 8% growth over an entire decade, tax revenues have significantly expanded. Alongside, central and centrally sponsored schemes and the revenue resources they absorb have expanded dramatically as well. Two key factors have come together to dramatically alter this equilibrium. One, India now has a prime minister who was once a chief minister and strongly feels that cooperative federalism means greater fiscal and legislative space for states. And two, by a happy coincidence, the chairman and members of the 14th Finance Commission believe in genuine federalism themselves. Moreover, they have recognised the opportunity offered by a prime minister at the helm who truly believes in the power of states and their leaders. Accordingly, they have recommended that starting 2015-16, states be awarded 42% of the divisible pool of tax revenues. This is a gigantic and unprecedented 10% jump in devolution.

Predictably, the prime minister and his Cabinet have accepted this bold recommendation of the 14th Finance Commission.

What implications does this change have? For starters, with larger transfers coming as untied funds, states also have greater responsibility in discharging their duties. It is likely that they will now have to take greater responsibility in areas that have been hitherto covered by the Centre, especially those falling on the state list. States will also have to do this in ways that are more consistent with their priorities and not according to "one size fits all" schemes. By the same token, with a lower share in the divisible pool the Centre's fiscal space will shrink, requiring a rethink of central and centrally sponsored schemes.

One might ask where does Niti Aayog fit into this story? I am tempted to say that in replacing the Planning Commission by Niti Aayog, Prime Minister Modi may have anticipated the 14th Finance Commission. Under the previous regime, the Centre was often seen as "giver" and states as "recipients" thereby making the latter feel that they were less than equal partners. In replacing the Planning Commission by Niti Aayog, the prime minister sought to change that equation and forge an equal relationship between the two sides. As such this change represents a step towards cooperative federalism.

We will have a more complete picture of the emerging Centre-state relations this Saturday when the finance minister presents the budget. But even with what we now know, one thing is clear: in the years to come, Niti Aayog will have to play a much greater role in the knowledge space. Greater fiscal freedom combined with greater legislative freedom in areas covered by the concurrent list of the Constitution means that states will need to play a more active role in designing their own programmes and policies.

As they do so, they will need to reach out to data, analysis and expert advice. The design of Niti Aayog as per the Cabinet Note of 1 January 2015 positions it well to provide these services. By the same token, those of us at Niti Aayog have to work hard in the months to come to build new strengths so that we do not disappoint the states that reach out to us for advice and assistance. We shall see.

What does writer mean by "one size fits all" schemes?

- A) NITI Aayog will make schemes that would be equally beneficial for all.
- B) Previously, the schemes were more transparent and object oriented.
- ✓ C) Planning Commission were making schemes without considering the crucial scenario in the states.
- D) Planning Commission was making more precise schemes, so as to address the actual needs of the states.

Explanation:- As per the lines 'States will also have to do this in ways that are more consistent with their priorities and not according to "one size fits all" schemes. By the same token, with a lower share in the divisible pool the Centre's fiscal space will shrink, requiring a rethink of central and centrally sponsored schemes and first few lines of the second paragraph, it is clear that answer is option 3.

DIRECTIONS for the question: Read the passage and answer the question based on it.

Question No. : 25

With Finance Commission recommendations, Centre-state relations set to undergo dramatic change. Any big change requires big ideas, decisive leadership and happy coincidence of circumstances. Nothing illustrates this better than the unfolding story of cooperative federalism in India.

As chief minister of Gujarat, Narendra Modi had often argued that the central government implemented schemes were at odds with the state's needs and priorities. For example, schemes that provided funds for electrification were at best of limited value to Gujarat since it had already achieved near 100% electrification.

This state could have spent the money provided for such a scheme more productively if allowed to use it for other purposes.

In advancing this view, Modi was joined by other chief ministers such as Vasundhara Raje of Rajasthan who argued that the vast numbers of central schemes further restricted their fiscal space because many of them required matching contributions by them from their otherwise untied funds. Once these matching funds were committed to access central schemes, states were left with very limited funds for even the most important expenditure items such as enforcement of law and order.

Nevertheless, this system has remained entrenched in one form or another in the last several decades on account of coincidence of three factors. First, outside of state leaders and a few economists and policy analysts, advocates of the view that true federalism means giving greater fiscal space to states and trusting them in setting their own priorities have been few and far between.

Second, the Finance Commission appointed once every five years plays a key role in the division of tax revenues between Centre and states. Consistent with the first point, successive Finance Commissions held untied funds to the states at or below 30% of the divisible tax pool. Only the 13th Finance Commission exceeded this mark, setting states' share at 32%.

Finally, successive central governments have chosen to transfer the bulk of the remaining funds to the states via central and centrally sponsored schemes. With nearly 8% growth over an entire decade, tax revenues have significantly expanded. Alongside, central and centrally sponsored schemes and the revenue resources they absorb have expanded dramatically as well. Two key factors have come together to dramatically alter this equilibrium. One, India now has a prime minister who was once a chief minister and strongly feels that cooperative federalism means greater fiscal and legislative space for states. And two, by a happy coincidence, the chairman and members of the 14th Finance Commission believe in genuine federalism themselves. Moreover, they have recognised the opportunity offered by a prime minister at the helm who truly believes in the power of states and their leaders. Accordingly, they have recommended that starting 2015-16, states be awarded 42% of the divisible pool of tax revenues. This is a gigantic and unprecedented 10% jump in devolution.

Predictably, the prime minister and his Cabinet have accepted this bold recommendation of the 14th Finance Commission.

What implications does this change have? For starters, with larger transfers coming as untied funds, states also have greater responsibility in discharging their duties. It is likely that they will now have to take greater responsibility in areas that have been hitherto covered by the Centre, especially those falling on the state list. States will also have to do this in ways that are more consistent with their priorities and not according to "one size fits all" schemes. By the same token, with a lower share in the divisible pool the Centre's fiscal space will shrink, requiring a rethink of central and centrally sponsored schemes.

One might ask where does Niti Aayog fit into this story? I am tempted to say that in replacing the Planning Commission by Niti Aayog, Prime Minister Modi may have anticipated the 14th Finance Commission. Under the previous regime, the Centre was often seen as "giver" and states as "recipients" thereby making the latter feel that they were less than equal partners. In replacing the Planning Commission by Niti Aayog, the prime minister sought to change that equation and forge an equal relationship between the two sides. As such this change represents a step towards cooperative federalism.

We will have a more complete picture of the emerging Centre-state relations this Saturday when the finance minister presents the budget. But even with what we now know, one thing is clear: in the years to come, Niti Aayog will have to play a much greater role in the knowledge space. Greater fiscal freedom combined with greater legislative freedom in areas covered by the concurrent list of the Constitution means that states will need to play a more active role in designing their own programmes and policies.

As they do so, they will need to reach out to data, analysis and expert advice. The design of Niti Aayog as per the Cabinet Note of 1 January 2015 positions it well to provide these services. By the same token, those of us at Niti Aayog have to work hard in the months to come to build new strengths so that we do not disappoint the states that reach out to us for advice and assistance. We shall see.

Why the Government did a 10% increase in devolution?

- A) To transfer the funds in the hands of state. B) Shed of the extra responsibility of the state sponsored schemes.
✓C) To make state more self dependent. D) To increase the extent of authority on states.

Explanation:- As stated in lines "What implications does this change have? For starters, with larger transfers coming as untied funds, states also have greater responsibility in discharging their duties" option 3 is most suitable.

DIRECTIONS for the question: Read the passage and answer the question based on it.

Question No. : 26

With Finance Commission recommendations, Centre-state relations set to undergo dramatic change. Any big change requires big ideas, decisive leadership and happy coincidence of circumstances. Nothing illustrates this better than the unfolding story of cooperative federalism in India.

As chief minister of Gujarat, Narendra Modi had often argued that the central government implemented schemes were at odds with the state's needs and priorities. For example, schemes that provided funds for electrification were at best of limited value to Gujarat since it had already achieved near 100% electrification.

This state could have spent the money provided for such a scheme more productively if allowed to use it for other purposes.

In advancing this view, Modi was joined by other chief ministers such as Vasundhara Raje of Rajasthan who argued that the vast numbers of central schemes further restricted their fiscal space because many of them required matching contributions by them from their otherwise untied funds. Once these matching funds were committed to access central schemes, states were left with very limited funds for even the most important expenditure items such as enforcement of law and order.

Nevertheless, this system has remained entrenched in one form or another in the last several decades on account of coincidence of three factors. First, outside of state leaders and a few economists and policy analysts, advocates of the view that true federalism means giving greater fiscal space to states and trusting them in setting their own priorities have been few and far between.

Second, the Finance Commission appointed once every five years plays a key role in the division of tax revenues between Centre and states. Consistent with the first point, successive Finance Commissions held untied funds to the states at or below 30% of the divisible tax pool. Only the 13th Finance Commission exceeded this mark, setting states' share at 32%.

Finally, successive central governments have chosen to transfer the bulk of the remaining funds to the states via central and centrally sponsored schemes. With nearly 8% growth over an entire decade, tax revenues have significantly expanded. Alongside, central and centrally sponsored schemes and the revenue resources they absorb have expanded dramatically as well. Two key factors have come together to dramatically alter this equilibrium. One, India now has a prime minister who was once a chief minister and strongly feels that cooperative federalism means greater fiscal and legislative space for states. And two, by a happy coincidence, the chairman and members of the 14th Finance Commission believe in genuine federalism themselves. Moreover, they have recognised the opportunity offered by a prime minister at the helm who truly believes in the power of states and their leaders. Accordingly, they have recommended that starting 2015-16, states be awarded 42% of the divisible pool of tax revenues. This is a gigantic and unprecedented 10% jump in devolution.

Predictably, the prime minister and his Cabinet have accepted this bold recommendation of the 14th Finance Commission.

What implications does this change have? For starters, with larger transfers coming as untied funds, states also have greater responsibility in discharging their duties. It is likely that they will now have to take greater responsibility in areas that have been hitherto covered by the Centre, especially those falling on the state list. States will also have to do this in ways that are more consistent with their priorities and not according to "one size fits all" schemes. By the same token, with a lower share in the divisible pool the Centre's fiscal space will shrink, requiring a rethink of central and centrally sponsored schemes.

One might ask where does Niti Aayog fit into this story? I am tempted to say that in replacing the Planning Commission by Niti Aayog, Prime Minister Modi may have anticipated the 14th Finance Commission. Under the previous regime, the Centre was often seen as "giver" and states as "recipients" thereby making the latter feel that they were less than equal partners. In replacing the Planning Commission by Niti Aayog, the prime minister sought to change that equation and forge an equal relationship between the two sides. As such this change represents a step towards cooperative federalism.

We will have a more complete picture of the emerging Centre-state relations this Saturday when the finance minister presents the budget. But even with what we now know, one thing is clear: in the years to come, Niti Aayog will have to play a much greater role in the knowledge space. Greater fiscal freedom combined with greater legislative freedom in areas covered by the concurrent list of the Constitution means that states will need to play a more active role in designing their own programmes and policies.

As they do so, they will need to reach out to data, analysis and expert advice. The design of Niti Aayog as per the Cabinet Note of 1 January 2015 positions it well to provide these services. By the same token, those of us at Niti Aayog have to work hard in the months to come to build new strengths so that we do not disappoint the states that reach out to us for advice and assistance. We shall see.

What is the drastic change of the policy in NITI Aayog from that was in Planning Commission?

- A) Now states will have equal equation with the centre. B) States will have more financial freedom
C) Centre has given the responsibility to states to draft every scheme. ✓D) Both a and b

Explanation:- After reading paragraph no. 11-13 we can conclude that option D is correct

DIRECTIONS for the question : Choose the word/group of words which is **most similar** in the meaning to the word/group of words printed in **bold** as used in the passage

Question No. : 27

With Finance Commission recommendations, Centre-state relations set to undergo dramatic change. Any big change requires big ideas, decisive leadership and happy coincidence of circumstances. Nothing illustrates this better than the unfolding story of cooperative federalism in India.

As chief minister of Gujarat, Narendra Modi had often argued that the central government implemented schemes were at odds with the state's needs and priorities. For example, schemes that provided funds for electrification were at best of limited value to Gujarat since it had already achieved near 100% electrification.

This state could have spent the money provided for such a scheme more productively if allowed to use it for other purposes.

In advancing this view, Modi was joined by other chief ministers such as Vasundhara Raje of Rajasthan who argued that the vast numbers of central schemes further restricted their fiscal space because many of them required matching contributions by them from their otherwise untied funds. Once these matching funds were committed to access central schemes, states were left with very limited funds for even the most important expenditure items such as enforcement of law and order.

Nevertheless, this system has remained **entrenched** in one form or another in the last several decades on account of coincidence of three factors. First, outside of state leaders and a few economists and policy analysts, advocates of the view that true federalism means giving greater fiscal space to states and trusting them in setting their own priorities have been few and far between.

Second, the Finance Commission appointed once every five years plays a key role in the division of tax revenues between Centre and states. Consistent with the first point, successive Finance Commissions held untied funds to the states at or below 30% of the divisible tax pool. Only the 13th Finance Commission exceeded this mark, setting states' share at 32%.

Finally, successive central governments have chosen to transfer the bulk of the remaining funds to the states via central and centrally sponsored schemes. With nearly 8% growth over an entire decade, tax revenues have significantly expanded. Alongside, central and centrally sponsored schemes and the revenue resources they absorb have expanded dramatically as well. Two key factors have come together to dramatically alter this equilibrium. One, India now has a prime minister who was once a chief minister and strongly feels that cooperative federalism means greater fiscal and legislative space for states. And two, by a happy coincidence, the chairman and members of the 14th Finance Commission believe in genuine federalism themselves. Moreover, they have recognised the opportunity offered by a prime minister at the helm who truly believes in the power of states and their leaders. Accordingly, they have recommended that starting 2015-16, states be awarded 42% of the divisible pool of tax revenues. This is a gigantic and unprecedented 10% jump in devolution.

Predictably, the prime minister and his Cabinet have accepted this bold recommendation of the 14th Finance Commission.

What implications does this change have? For starters, with larger transfers coming as untied funds, states also have greater responsibility in discharging their duties. It is likely that they will now have to take greater responsibility in areas that have been hitherto covered by the Centre, especially those falling on the state list. States will also have to do this in ways that are more consistent with their priorities and not according to "one size fits all" schemes. By the same token, with a lower share in the divisible pool the Centre's fiscal space will shrink, requiring a rethink of central and centrally sponsored schemes.

One might ask where does Niti Aayog fit into this story? I am tempted to say that in replacing the Planning Commission by Niti Aayog, Prime Minister Modi may have anticipated the 14th Finance Commission. Under the previous regime, the Centre was often seen as "giver" and states as "recipients" thereby making the latter feel that they were less than equal partners. In replacing the Planning Commission by Niti Aayog, the prime minister sought to change that equation and forge an equal relationship between the two sides. As such this change represents a step towards cooperative federalism.

We will have a more complete picture of the emerging Centre-state relations this Saturday when the finance minister presents the budget. But even with what we now know, one thing is clear: in the years to come, Niti Aayog will have to play a much greater role in the knowledge space. Greater fiscal freedom combined with greater legislative freedom in areas covered by the concurrent list of the Constitution means that states will need to play a more active role in designing their own programmes and policies.

As they do so, they will need to reach out to data, analysis and expert advice. The design of Niti Aayog as per the Cabinet Note of 1 January 2015 positions it well to provide these services. By the same token, those of us at Niti Aayog have to work hard in the months to come to build new strengths so that we do not disappoint the states that reach out to us for advice and assistance. We shall see.

Entrenched

- A) disorganize B) unsettle C) establish D) weaken

Explanation:- *Entrenched means to establish firmly*

DIRECTIONS for the question : Choose the word/group of words which is **most similar** in the meaning to the word/group of words printed in **bold** as used in the passage

Question No. : 28

With Finance Commission recommendations, Centre-state relations set to undergo dramatic change. Any big change requires big ideas, decisive leadership and happy coincidence of circumstances. Nothing illustrates this better than the unfolding story of cooperative federalism in India.

As chief minister of Gujarat, Narendra Modi had often argued that the central government implemented schemes were at odds with the state's needs and priorities. For example, schemes that provided funds for electrification were at best of limited value to Gujarat since it had already achieved near 100% electrification.

This state could have spent the money provided for such a scheme more productively if allowed to use it for other purposes.

In advancing this view, Modi was joined by other chief ministers such as Vasundhara Raje of Rajasthan who argued that the vast numbers of central schemes further restricted their fiscal space because many of them required matching contributions by them from their otherwise untied funds. Once these matching funds were committed to access central schemes, states were left with very limited funds for even the most important expenditure items such as enforcement of law and order.

Nevertheless, this system has remained entrenched in one form or another in the last several decades on account of coincidence of three factors. First, outside of state leaders and a few economists and policy analysts, advocates of the view that true federalism means giving greater fiscal space to states and trusting them in setting their own priorities have been few and far between.

Second, the Finance Commission appointed once every five years plays a key role in the division of tax revenues between Centre and states. Consistent with the first point, successive Finance Commissions held untied funds to the states at or below 30% of the divisible tax pool. Only the 13th Finance Commission exceeded this mark, setting states' share at 32%.

Finally, successive central governments have chosen to transfer the bulk of the remaining funds to the states via central and centrally sponsored schemes. With nearly 8% growth over an entire decade, tax revenues have significantly expanded. Alongside, central and centrally sponsored schemes and the revenue resources they absorb have expanded dramatically as well. Two key factors have come together to dramatically alter this equilibrium. One, India now has a prime minister who was once a chief minister and strongly feels that cooperative federalism means greater fiscal and legislative space for states. And two, by a happy coincidence, the chairman and members of the 14th Finance Commission believe in genuine federalism themselves. Moreover, they have recognised the opportunity offered by a prime minister at the **helm** who truly believes in the power of states and their leaders. Accordingly, they have recommended that starting 2015-16, states be awarded 42% of the divisible pool of tax revenues. This is a gigantic and unprecedented 10% jump in devolution.

Predictably, the prime minister and his Cabinet have accepted this bold recommendation of the 14th Finance Commission.

What implications does this change have? For starters, with larger transfers coming as untied funds, states also have greater responsibility in discharging their duties. It is likely that they will now have to take greater responsibility in areas that have been hitherto covered by the Centre, especially those falling on the state list. States will also have to do this in ways that are more consistent with their priorities and not according to "one size fits all" schemes. By the same token, with a lower share in the divisible pool the Centre's fiscal space will shrink, requiring a rethink of central and centrally sponsored schemes.

One might ask where does Niti Aayog fit into this story? I am tempted to say that in replacing the Planning Commission by Niti Aayog, Prime Minister Modi may have anticipated the 14th Finance Commission. Under the previous regime, the Centre was often seen as "giver" and states as "recipients" thereby making the latter feel that they were less than equal partners. In replacing the Planning Commission by Niti Aayog, the prime minister sought to change that equation and forge an equal relationship between the two sides. As such this change represents a step towards cooperative federalism.

We will have a more complete picture of the emerging Centre-state relations this Saturday when the finance minister presents the budget. But even with what we now know, one thing is clear: in the years to come, Niti Aayog will have to play a much greater role in the knowledge space. Greater fiscal freedom combined with greater legislative freedom in areas covered by the concurrent list of the Constitution means that states will need to play a more active role in designing their own programmes and policies.

As they do so, they will need to reach out to data, analysis and expert advice. The design of Niti Aayog as per the Cabinet Note of 1 January 2015 positions it well to provide these services. By the same token, those of us at Niti Aayog have to work hard in the months to come to build new strengths so that we do not disappoint the states that reach out to us for advice and assistance. We shall see.

helm

- ✓ A) rein B) bottom C) last D) large

Explanation:- As per the lines 'Moreover, they have recognised the opportunity offered by a prime minister at the **helm** who truly believes in the power of states and their leaders', it is clear that 'helm' means control seat/ authority. Hence the answer is option 1.

DIRECTIONS for the question : Choose the word/group of words which is **most similar** in the meaning to the word/group of words printed in **bold** as used in the passage

Question No. : 29

With Finance Commission recommendations, Centre-state relations set to undergo dramatic change. Any big change requires big ideas, decisive leadership and happy coincidence of circumstances. Nothing illustrates this better than the unfolding story of cooperative federalism in India.

As chief minister of Gujarat, Narendra Modi had often argued that the central government implemented schemes were at odds with the state's needs and priorities. For example, schemes that provided funds for electrification were at best of limited value to Gujarat since it had already achieved near 100% electrification.

This state could have spent the money provided for such a scheme more productively if allowed to use it for other purposes.

In advancing this view, Modi was joined by other chief ministers such as Vasundhara Raje of Rajasthan who argued that the vast numbers of central schemes further restricted their fiscal space because many of them required matching contributions by them from their otherwise untied funds. Once these matching funds were committed to access central schemes, states were left with very limited funds for even the most important expenditure items such as enforcement of law and order.

Nevertheless, this system has remained entrenched in one form or another in the last several decades on account of coincidence of three factors. First, outside of state leaders and a few economists and policy analysts, advocates of the view that true federalism means giving greater fiscal space to states and trusting them in setting their own priorities have been few and far between.

Second, the Finance Commission appointed once every five years plays a key role in the division of tax revenues between Centre and states. Consistent with the first point, successive Finance Commissions held untied funds to the states at or below 30% of the divisible tax pool. Only the 13th Finance Commission exceeded this mark, setting states' share at 32%.

Finally, successive central governments have chosen to transfer the bulk of the remaining funds to the states via central and centrally sponsored schemes. With nearly 8% growth over an entire decade, tax revenues have significantly expanded. Alongside, central and centrally sponsored schemes and the revenue resources they absorb have expanded dramatically as well. Two key factors have come together to dramatically alter this equilibrium. One, India now has a prime minister who was once a chief minister and strongly feels that cooperative federalism means greater fiscal and legislative space for states. And two, by a happy coincidence, the chairman and members of the 14th Finance Commission believe in genuine federalism themselves. Moreover, they have recognised the opportunity offered by a prime minister at the helm who truly believes in the power of states and their leaders. Accordingly, they have recommended that starting 2015-16, states be awarded 42% of the divisible pool of tax revenues. This is a gigantic and unprecedented 10% jump in devolution.

Predictably, the prime minister and his Cabinet have accepted this bold recommendation of the 14th Finance Commission.

What implications does this change have? For starters, with larger transfers coming as untied funds, states also have greater responsibility in discharging their duties. It is likely that they will now have to take greater responsibility in areas that have been **hitherto** covered by the Centre, especially those falling on the state list. States will also have to do this in ways that are more consistent with their priorities and not according to "one size fits all" schemes. By the same token, with a lower share in the divisible pool the Centre's fiscal space will shrink, requiring a rethink of central and centrally sponsored schemes.

One might ask where does Niti Aayog fit into this story? I am tempted to say that in replacing the Planning Commission by Niti Aayog, Prime Minister Modi may have anticipated the 14th Finance Commission. Under the previous regime, the Centre was often seen as "giver" and states as "recipients" thereby making the latter feel that they were less than equal partners. In replacing the Planning Commission by Niti Aayog, the prime minister sought to change that equation and forge an equal relationship between the two sides. As such this change represents a step towards cooperative federalism.

We will have a more complete picture of the emerging Centre-state relations this Saturday when the finance minister presents the budget. But even with what we now know, one thing is clear: in the years to come, Niti Aayog will have to play a much greater role in the knowledge space. Greater fiscal freedom combined with greater legislative freedom in areas covered by the concurrent list of the Constitution means that states will need to play a more active role in designing their own programmes and policies.

As they do so, they will need to reach out to data, analysis and expert advice. The design of Niti Aayog as per the Cabinet Note of 1 January 2015 positions it well to provide these services. By the same token, those of us at Niti Aayog have to work hard in the months to come to build new strengths so that we do not disappoint the states that reach out to us for advice and assistance. We shall see.

Hitherto

- A) last B) until now C) since D) As far as

Explanation:- Hitherto means until now

DIRECTIONS for the question : Choose the word/group of words which is **most similar** in the meaning to the word/group of words printed in **bold** as used in the passage

Question No. : 30

With Finance Commission recommendations, Centre-state relations set to undergo dramatic change. Any big change requires big ideas, decisive leadership and happy coincidence of circumstances. Nothing illustrates this better than the unfolding story of cooperative federalism in India.

As chief minister of Gujarat, Narendra Modi had often argued that the central government implemented schemes were at odds with the state's needs and priorities. For example, schemes that provided funds for electrification were at best of limited value to Gujarat since it had already achieved near 100% electrification.

This state could have spent the money provided for such a scheme more productively if allowed to use it for other purposes.

In advancing this view, Modi was joined by other chief ministers such as Vasundhara Raje of Rajasthan who argued that the vast numbers of central schemes further restricted their fiscal space because many of them required matching contributions by them from their otherwise untied funds. Once these matching funds were committed to access central schemes, states were left with very limited funds for even the most important expenditure items such as enforcement of law and order.

Nevertheless, this system has remained entrenched in one form or another in the last several decades on account of coincidence of three factors. First, outside of state leaders and a few economists and policy analysts, advocates of the view that true federalism means giving greater fiscal space to states and trusting them in setting their own priorities have been few and far between.

Second, the Finance Commission appointed once every five years plays a key role in the division of tax revenues between Centre and states. Consistent with the first point, successive Finance Commissions held untied funds to the states at or below 30% of the divisible tax pool. Only the 13th Finance Commission exceeded this mark, setting states' share at 32%.

Finally, successive central governments have chosen to transfer the bulk of the remaining funds to the states via central and centrally sponsored schemes. With nearly 8% growth over an entire decade, tax revenues have significantly expanded. Alongside, central and centrally sponsored schemes and the revenue resources they absorb have expanded dramatically as well. Two key factors have come together to dramatically alter this equilibrium. One, India now has a prime minister who was once a chief minister and strongly feels that cooperative federalism means greater fiscal and legislative space for states. And two, by a happy coincidence, the chairman and members of the 14th Finance Commission believe in genuine federalism themselves. Moreover, they have recognised the opportunity offered by a prime minister at the helm who truly believes in the power of states and their leaders. Accordingly, they have recommended that starting 2015-16, states be awarded 42% of the divisible pool of tax revenues. This is a gigantic and unprecedented 10% jump in **devolution**.

Predictably, the prime minister and his Cabinet have accepted this bold recommendation of the 14th Finance Commission.

What implications does this change have? For starters, with larger transfers coming as untied funds, states also have greater responsibility in discharging their duties. It is likely that they will now have to take greater responsibility in areas that have been hitherto covered by the Centre, especially those falling on the state list. States will also have to do this in ways that are more consistent with their priorities and not according to "one size fits all" schemes. By the same token, with a lower share in the divisible pool the Centre's fiscal space will shrink, requiring a rethink of central and centrally sponsored schemes.

One might ask where does Niti Aayog fit into this story? I am tempted to say that in replacing the Planning Commission by Niti Aayog, Prime Minister Modi may have anticipated the 14th Finance Commission. Under the previous regime, the Centre was often seen as "giver" and states as "recipients" thereby making the latter feel that they were less than equal partners. In replacing the Planning Commission by Niti Aayog, the prime minister sought to change that equation and forge an equal relationship between the two sides. As such this change represents a step towards cooperative federalism.

We will have a more complete picture of the emerging Centre-state relations this Saturday when the finance minister presents the budget. But even with what we now know, one thing is clear: in the years to come, Niti Aayog will have to play a much greater role in the knowledge space. Greater fiscal freedom combined with greater legislative freedom in areas covered by the concurrent list of the Constitution means that states will need to play a more active role in designing their own programmes and policies.

As they do so, they will need to reach out to data, analysis and expert advice. The design of Niti Aayog as per the Cabinet Note of 1 January 2015 positions it well to provide these services. By the same token, those of us at Niti Aayog have to work hard in the months to come to build new strengths so that we do not disappoint the states that reach out to us for advice and assistance. We shall see.

Devolution

- A) dispersal of power B) control of power C) bound by power D) easing of power

Explanation:- Devolution means transfer of power to a lower level which is synonym to dispersal

DIRECTIONS for the question: Complete the sentence by filling in the appropriate blank/blanks from the options provided.

Question No. : 31

For a little one who is ___ to go to bed sometimes a silly book is ___ the ticket.

- A) refusing, simple B) reluctant, just C) ready, totally D) hesitant, entirely

Explanation:- The context says that 'a book' will act as a way to make the kid to go to bed if he is reluctant.

DIRECTIONS for the question: Complete the sentence by filling in the appropriate blank/blanks from the options provided.

Question No. : 32

A group of lions was travelling_____the woods when two of them_____into a deep pit.

- A) across, jump B) in, dropped C) from, collapsed ✓D) through, fell

Explanation:- while passing 'through' the forest, two of them 'fell' , which is used in case of an accident/ something which one is not aware of.

DIRECTIONS for the question: Complete the sentence by filling in the appropriate blank/blanks from the options provided.

Question No. : 33

Once a little swan, who_____in the city. _____a duck from the village to visit her.

- A) stayed, call B) existed, asked ✓C) lived, invited D) led, requested

Explanation:- One 'invites' someone to visit them. Also the options for first blank only 'lived' suits the best.

DIRECTIONS for the question: Complete the sentence by filling in the appropriate blank/blanks from the options provided.

Question No. : 34

The little Red Hen was in the farmyard_____ her chickens, when she_____a strange grain of wheat.

- ✓A) with, found B) along, laid C) middle, discovered D) by, see

Explanation:- Option 2 is incorrect as with 'along' we use 'with' 'middle' in option 3 doesnot fit the context 'by' in option 4 doesnot fit context.

DIRECTIONS for the question: Complete the sentence by filling in the appropriate blank/blanks from the options provided.

Question No. : 35

One day a rabbit was boasting_____how _____he could run.

- A) over, speedy B) for, quickly ✓C) of, instantly D) on, swiftly

Explanation:- Correct idiomatic expression is 'boasting of'

DIRECTIONS for the question: In the sentence provided a part of the sentence is underlined. Beneath the sentence, four/five different ways of paraphrasing the underlined part are indicated. Choose the best alternative amongst the four/five.

Question No. : 36

I wish I had legs worthy of bearing such a noble crown: it is a pity they are so slim and slight.

- A) worth of bearing B) worth to bear C) worth of bear ✓D) No correction required

Explanation:- Worthy of is the correct idiomatic usage

DIRECTIONS for the question: In the sentence provided a part of the sentence is underlined. Beneath the sentence, four/five different ways of paraphrasing the underlined part are indicated. Choose the best alternative amongst the four/five.

Question No. : 37

A Peacock once placed a petition before the court desiring to have the voice of a nightingale in addition to his other attractions.

- A) adding up B) to add up C) on addition of D) No correction required

Explanation:- in addition means as an extra thing
adding up means to amount to
'on addition of' and 'to add up' are contextually incorrect

DIRECTIONS for the question: In the sentence provided a part of the sentence is underlined. Beneath the sentence, four/five different ways of paraphrasing the underlined part are indicated. Choose the best alternative amongst the four/five.

Question No. : 38

For a very long time the wolf succeeded in deceiving the sheep.

- A) had success for B) was successful for C) successful in D) No correction required

Explanation:- we cannot use 'for' with 'deceiving' as for is used to indicate the purpose with 'successful' we need 'was'
Therefore the sentence is correct as it is

DIRECTIONS for the question: In the sentence provided a part of the sentence is underlined. Beneath the sentence, four/five different ways of paraphrasing the underlined part are indicated. Choose the best alternative amongst the four/five.

Question No. : 39

A man once contended that he and his friends was stronger than lions by reason of their greater intelligence.

- A) were stronger than B) was strong as C) were stronger to D) are so strong as

Explanation:- 'He and his friends' together become plural therefore were to be used. Also 'than' will be used as we are making a comparison

DIRECTIONS for the question: In the sentence provided a part of the sentence is underlined. Beneath the sentence, four/five different ways of paraphrasing the underlined part are indicated. Choose the best alternative amongst the four/five.

Question No. : 40

The ant go on way and continued to toil.

- A) went on its way B) was going on its way C) went away D) go away

Explanation:- The sentence is in past tense hence 'went' to be used.

DIRECTIONS for the question: In the question given below which one of the answer figures should come after the problem figures given, if the sequence were continued?

Question No. : 41

Problem Figures: Answer Figures:

S	N	L	A	Z
↑	2	N	L	Y

X	O	C	S	E
Z	2	N	L	Y

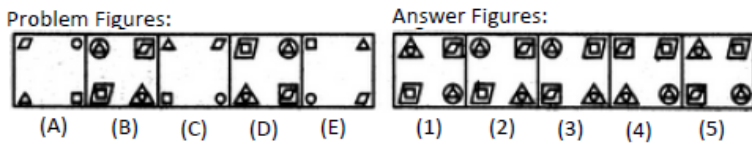
(A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (1) (2) (3) (4) (5)

- A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4

Explanation:- In each step, element at the upper-right position gets enlarged, inverts vertically and reaches the lower-left corner; the existing element at the lower-left position, is lost and a new small element appears at the upper-right position. Out of the options Z is inverted in option 3 and 4 at desired place but new element is added in option 3 hence the answer.

DIRECTIONS for the question: In the question given below which one of the answer figures should come after the problem figures given, if the sequence were continued?

Question No. : 42

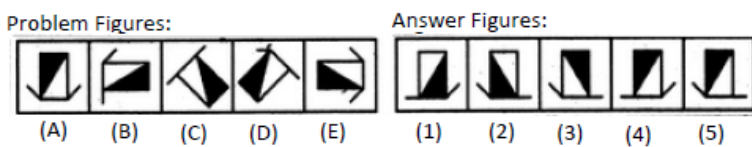


- A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4

Explanation:- Similar figure appears alternately and all the elements move one step CW. Hence option 4 is the answer.

DIRECTIONS for the question: In the question given below which one of the answer figures should come after the problem figures given, if the sequence were continued?

Question No. : 43

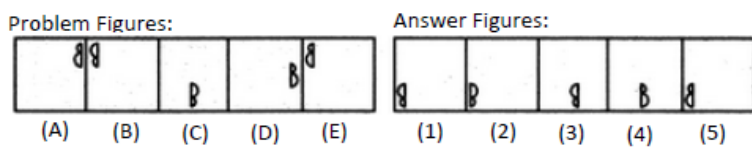


- A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 5

Explanation:- Similar figure reappears in every fourth step and each time a figure reappears, it rotates through 90° ACW. So now it is the turn of problem figure B to reappear and rotate through 90° ACW. Hence option 3 is the answer.

DIRECTIONS for the question: In the question given below which one of the answer figures should come after the problem figures given, if the sequence were continued?

Question No. : 44

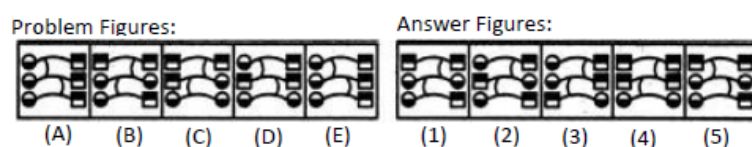


- A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4

Explanation:- The symbol gets vertically inverted and laterally inverted alternately. It also moves in ACW direction through distances equal to two half-sides (of square boundary) and three half-sides alternately. Hence option 1 is the answer.

DIRECTIONS for the question: In the question given below which one of the answer figures should come after the problem figures given, if the sequence were continued?

Question No. : 45



- A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4

Explanation:- The elements interchange positions in the orders  and  alternately. Hence option 1 is the answer.

DIRECTIONS for the question: Read the information given below and answer the question that follows.

Question No. : 46

Shukla, Mishra, Singh, Kulkarni, Rao, Joshi and Nair are to conduct interviews simultaneously either alone or in pairs at four different locations—Surat, Chandigarh, Delhi and Lucknow. Only one wants to travel by rail, two prefer travelling by car and the rest travel by air.

- Shukla is going to Lucknow but neither by car nor by air.
- Mishra prefers to travel by car.
- Neither Joshi nor Nair is going to Delhi.
- Only those going to Surat travel by road.
- Kulkarni will assist his friend Mishra.
- The two managers who go to Delhi travel by air.

Where will Kulkarni conduct the interviews?

- A) Surat B) Lucknow C) Chandigarh D) Cannot be determined

Explanation:-

Manager	Location	Mode of Travel
Shukla	Lucknow	Rail
Mishra	Surat	Car
Singh	Delhi	Air
Kulkarni	Surat	Car
Rao	Delhi	Air
Joshi	Lucknow/Chandigarh	Air
Nair	Lucknow/Chandigarh	Air

DIRECTIONS for the question: Read the information given below and answer the question that follows.

Question No. : 47

Shukla, Mishra, Singh, Kulkarni, Rao, Joshi and Nair are to conduct interviews simultaneously either alone or in pairs at four different locations—Surat, Chandigarh, Delhi and Lucknow. Only one wants to travel by rail, two prefer travelling by car and the rest travel by air.

- Shukla is going to Lucknow but neither by car nor by air.
- Mishra prefers to travel by car.
- Neither Joshi nor Nair is going to Delhi.
- Only those going to Surat travel by road.
- Kulkarni will assist his friend Mishra.
- The two managers who go to Delhi travel by air.

Who goes to Delhi?

- A) Mishra-Kulkarni B) Rao-Singh C) Kulkarni-Joshi D) Data inadequate

Explanation:-

Manager	Location	Mode of Travel
Shukla	Lucknow	Rail
Mishra	Surat	Car
Singh	Delhi	Air
Kulkarni	Surat	Car
Rao	Delhi	Air
Joshi	Lucknow/Chandigarh	Air
Nair	Lucknow/Chandigarh	Air

DIRECTIONS for the question: Read the information given below and answer the question that follows.

Question No. : 48

Shukla, Mishra, Singh, Kulkarni, Rao, Joshi and Nair are to conduct interviews simultaneously either alone or in pairs at four different locations—Surat, Chandigarh, Delhi and Lucknow. Only one wants to travel by rail, two prefer travelling by car and the rest travel by air.

- Shukla is going to Lucknow but neither by car nor by air.
- Mishra prefers to travel by car.
- Neither Joshi nor Nair is going to Delhi.
- Only those going to Surat travel by road.
- Kulkarni will assist his friend Mishra.
- The two managers who go to Delhi travel by air.

Which of the following is true?

- ✓A) Kulkarni travels by car B) Nair will assist Rao C) Shukla conducts interviews alone D) Joshi goes to Chandigarh

Explanation:-

Manager	Location	Mode of Travel
Shukla	Lucknow	Rail
Mishra	Surat	Car
Singh	Delhi	Air
Kulakrni	Surat	Car
Rao	Delhi	Air
Joshi	Lucknow/Chandigarh	Air
Nair	Lucknow/Chandigarh	Air

DIRECTIONS for the question: Read the information given below and answer the question that follows.

Question No. : 49

Shukla, Mishra, Singh, Kulkarni, Rao, Joshi and Nair are to conduct interviews simultaneously either alone or in pairs at four different locations—Surat, Chandigarh, Delhi and Lucknow. Only one wants to travel by rail, two prefer travelling by car and the rest travel by air.

- Shukla is going to Lucknow but neither by car nor by air.
- Mishra prefers to travel by car.
- Neither Joshi nor Nair is going to Delhi.
- Only those going to Surat travel by road.
- Kulkarni will assist his friend Mishra.
- The two managers who go to Delhi travel by air.

Who will conduct interviews at Chandigarh?

- A) Nair B) Singh C) Rao ✓D) Data inadequate

Explanation:-

Manager	Location	Mode of Travel
Shukla	Lucknow	Rail
Mishra	Surat	Car
Singh	Delhi	Air
Kulakrni	Surat	Car
Rao	Delhi	Air
Joshi	Lucknow/Chandigarh	Air
Nair	Lucknow/Chandigarh	Air

DIRECTIONS for the question: Read the information given below and answer the question that follows.

Question No. : 50

Shukla, Mishra, Singh, Kulkarni, Rao, Joshi and Nair are to conduct interviews simultaneously either alone or in pairs at four different locations—Surat, Chandigarh, Delhi and Lucknow. Only one wants to travel by rail, two prefer travelling by car and the rest travel by air.

- Shukla is going to Lucknow but neither by car nor by air.
- Mishra prefers to travel by car.
- Neither Joshi nor Nair is going to Delhi.
- Only those going to Surat travel by road.
- Kulkarni will assist his friend Mishra.
- The two managers who go to Delhi travel by air.

In which of the following pair, both of the managers have same mode of travel?

- A) Shukla-Mishra B) Rao-Singh C) Nair-Rao D) Kulkarni-Joshi

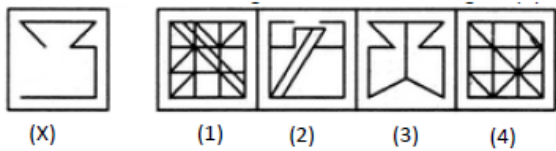
Explanation:-

Manager	Location	Mode of Travel
Shukla	Lucknow	Rail
Mishra	Surat	Car
Singh	Delhi	Air
Kulkarni	Surat	Car
Rao	Delhi	Air
Joshi	Lucknow/Chandigarh	Air
Nair	Lucknow/Chandigarh	Air

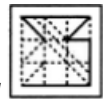
DIRECTIONS for the question: In the question given below which one of the answer figures should come after the problem figures given, if the sequence were continued?

Question No. : 51

Find out the alternative figure which contains figure (X) as its part.



- A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4

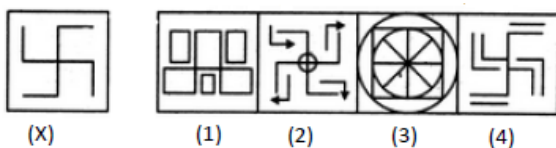


Explanation:- As shown (adjacent) X is contained in option 1

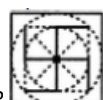
DIRECTIONS for the question: In the question given below which one of the answer figures should come after the problem figures given, if the sequence were continued?

Question No. : 52

Find out the alternative figure which contains figure (X) as its part.



- A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4

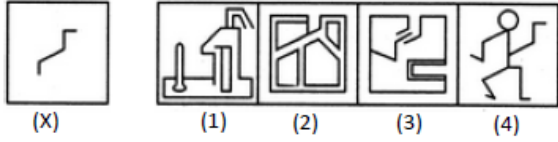


Explanation:- As shown (adjacent) X is contained in option 3

DIRECTIONS for the question: In the question given below which one of the answer figures should come after the problem figures given, if the sequence were continued?

Question No. : 53

Find out the alternative figure which contains figure (X) as its part.



- ✓ A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4

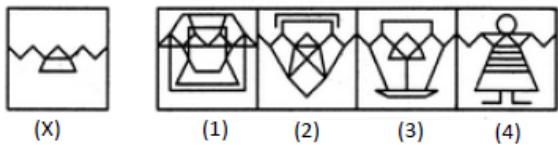


Explanation:- As shown (adjacent) X is contained in option 1

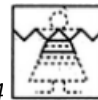
DIRECTIONS for the question: In the question given below which one of the answer figures should come after the problem figures given, if the sequence were continued?

Question No. : 54

Find out the alternative figure which contains figure (X) as its part.



- A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 ✓ D) 4

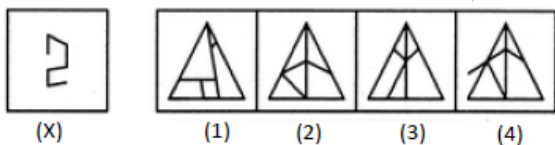


Explanation:- As shown (adjacent) X is contained in option 4

DIRECTIONS for the question: In the question given below which one of the answer figures should come after the problem figures given, if the sequence were continued?

Question No. : 55

Find out the alternative figure which contains figure (X) as its part.



- ✓ A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4



Explanation:- As shown (adjacent) X is contained in option 1

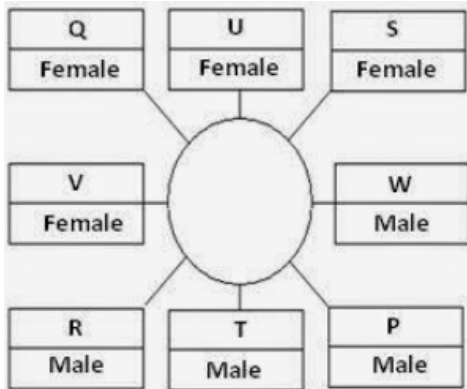
DIRECTIONS for the question: Read the information given below and answer the question that follows.

Question No. : 56

Eight persons P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W from two families are taking breakfast around a round table. Three members are from one family and five belong to other family. Four of them are male members. T, a male member is sitting second to right of V, a female member. In all cases R has same position with respect to S, who is second to left of Q, a female member. S is wife of W and is sitting adjacent to her husband. U is sister of W and is not sitting between V and T. Q is immediate left of V. W is sitting immediate right of P.

Which of the given statement is wrong?

- A) U is immediate right of S B) T is immediate left of P C) Q is sitting between U and V D) R is second to left of W



Explanation:-

R is third to left of W.

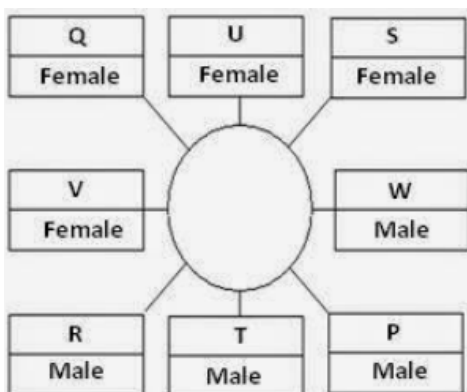
DIRECTIONS for the question: Read the information given below and answer the question that follows.

Question No. : 57

Eight persons P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W from two families are taking breakfast around a round table. Three members are from one family and five belong to other family. Four of them are male members. T, a male member is sitting second to right of V, a female member. In all cases R has same position with respect to S, who is second to left of Q, a female member. S is wife of W and is sitting adjacent to her husband. U is sister of W and is not sitting between V and T. Q is immediate left of V. W is sitting immediate right of P.

Who is second to the left of P?

- A) Q B) V C) R D) S



Explanation:-

R is second to left of P.

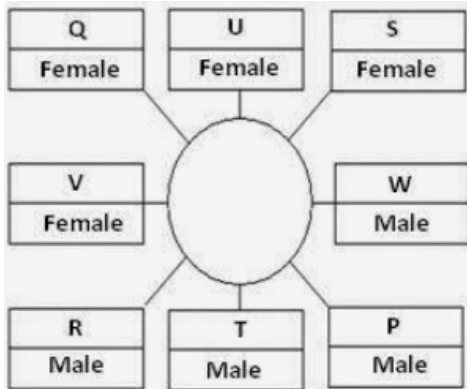
DIRECTIONS for the question: Read the information given below and answer the question that follows.

Question No. : 58

Eight persons P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W from two families are taking breakfast around a round table. Three members are from one family and five belong to other family. Four of them are male members. T, a male member is sitting second to right of V, a female member. In all cases R has same position with respect to S, who is second to left of Q, a female member. S is wife of W and is sitting adjacent to her husband. U is sister of W and is not sitting between V and T. Q is immediate left of V. W is sitting immediate right of P.

How many persons are sitting between P and Q when we count anticlockwise?

- A) 2 B) 3 C) 4 D) None of these



Explanation:-

There are 3 members in between P and Q in each case.

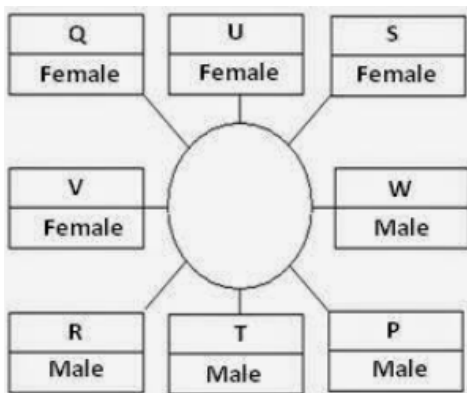
DIRECTIONS for the question: Read the information given below and answer the question that follows.

Question No. : 59

Eight persons P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W from two families are taking breakfast around a round table. Three members are from one family and five belong to other family. Four of them are male members. T, a male member is sitting second to right of V, a female member. In all cases R has same position with respect to S, who is second to left of Q, a female member. S is wife of W and is sitting adjacent to her husband. U is sister of W and is not sitting between V and T. Q is immediate left of V. W is sitting immediate right of P.

How many members are there in W's family?

- A) 2 B) 3 C) 5 D) Cannot be determined



Explanation:-

Cannot be determined

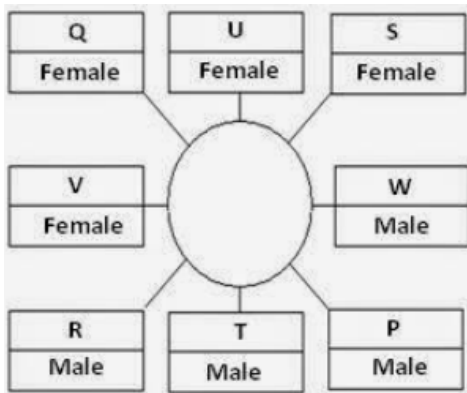
DIRECTIONS for the question: Read the information given below and answer the question that follows.

Question No. : 60

Eight persons P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W from two families are taking breakfast around a round table. Three members are from one family and five belong to other family. Four of them are male members. T, a male member is sitting second to right of V, a female member. In all cases R has same position with respect to S, who is second to left of Q, a female member. S is wife of V and is sitting adjacent to her husband. U is sister of W and is not sitting between V and T. Q is immediate left of V. W is sitting immediate right of P.

Who is the member of family of three?

- A) V B) S C) P D) Cannot be determined

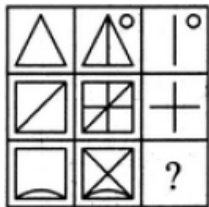


Explanation:-

Cannot be determined

DIRECTIONS for the question: In the question given below which one of the answer figures should come after the problem figures given, if the sequence were continued?

Question No. : 61



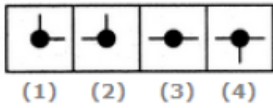
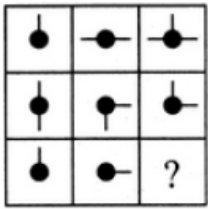
- (1) (2) (3) (4)

- A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4

Explanation:- The third figure in each row comprises of parts which are not common to the first two figures.

DIRECTIONS for the question: In the question given below which one of the answer figures should come after the problem figures given, if the sequence were continued?

Question No. : 62

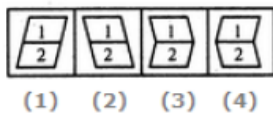
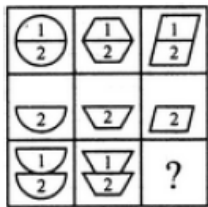


✓A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4

Explanation:- In each row, the third figure comprises of a black circle and only those line segments which are not common to the first and the second figures.

DIRECTIONS for the question: In the question given below which one of the answer figures should come after the problem figures given, if the sequence were continued?

Question No. : 63

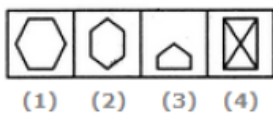
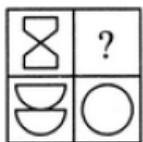


A) 1 B) 2 ✓C) 3 D) 4

Explanation:- In each column, the second figure (middle figure) is obtained by removing the upper part of the first figure (uppermost figure) and the third figure (lowermost figure) is obtained by vertically inverting the upper part of the first figure.

DIRECTIONS for the question: In the question given below which one of the answer figures should come after the problem figures given, if the sequence were continued?

Question No. : 64

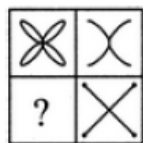


A) 1 ✓B) 2 C) 3 D) 4

Explanation:- The two parts of the first figure are rearranged and joined along the longer sides. The common side is then lost to form the second figure.

DIRECTIONS for the question: In the question given below which one of the answer figures should come after the problem figures given, if the sequence were continued?

Question No. : 65



(1) (2) (3) (4)

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

Explanation:- The second figure is a part of the first figure (but is not exactly the same as the first figure).

DIRECTIONS for the question: Study the table/s given below and answer the question that follows.

Question No. : 66

Center\Post	Officer	Clerk	Field/ Officer	Supervisor	Specialist Officer
Bangalore	2000	5000	50	2050	750
Delhi	15000	17000	160	11000	750
Mumbai	17000	19500	70	7000	900
Hyderabad	3500	20000	300	90000	1150
Kolkata	14900	17650	70	1300	1200
Lucknow	11360	15300	30	1500	650
Chennai	9000	11000	95	1650	500

In Kolkata number of Specialist officer is approximately what percent of that officer?

A) 8.7 B) 9 C) 6.5 D) 8

Explanation:- In Kolkata No. of officers = 14900

No. of Specialist officer = 1200

Req. approx. Percentage: = $1200 \times 100 / 14900 = 8.05 = 8$ (approx)

DIRECTIONS for the question: Study the table/s given below and answer the question that follows.

Question No. : 67

Center\Post	Officer	Clerk	Field/ Officer	Supervisor	Specialist Officer
Bangalore	2000	5000	50	2050	750
Delhi	15000	17000	160	11000	750
Mumbai	17000	19500	70	7000	900
Hyderabad	3500	20000	300	90000	1150
Kolkata	14900	17650	70	1300	1200
Lucknow	11360	15300	30	1500	650
Chennai	9000	11000	95	1650	500

What is the difference between total number for officers and Clerks?

A) 29, 680 B) 34, 180 C) 32, 690 D) 28, 680

Explanation:- Total No. of officers = 72,760

Total No. of Clerks = 105,450

Req. difference = 32,690

DIRECTIONS for the question: Study the table/s given below and answer the question that follows.

Question No. : 68

Center\Post	Officer	Clerk	Field/ Officer	Supervisor	Specialist Officer
Bangalore	2000	5000	50	2050	750
Delhi	15000	17000	160	11000	750
Mumbai	17000	19500	70	7000	900
Hyderabad	3500	20000	300	90000	1150
Kolkata	14900	17650	70	1300	1200
Lucknow	11360	15300	30	1500	650
Chennai	9000	11000	95	1650	500

In Chennai number of clerks is approximately how much percent more than that of officers?

- A) 18 B) 22 C) 20 D) 2

Explanation:- In Chennai No. of Clerks = 11000

No. of officers = 9000

Req Percentage = $(11000 - 9000)/9000 \times 100 = 22.2\% = 22\%$ (approx.)

DIRECTIONS for the question: Study the table/s given below and answer the question that follows.

Question No. : 69

Center\Post	Officer	Clerk	Field/ Officer	Supervisor	Specialist Officer
Bangalore	2000	5000	50	2050	750
Delhi	15000	17000	160	11000	750
Mumbai	17000	19500	70	7000	900
Hyderabad	3500	20000	300	90000	1150
Kolkata	14900	17650	70	1300	1200
Lucknow	11360	15300	30	1500	650
Chennai	9000	11000	95	1650	500

Which center has 300% more number of clerks as compared to Bangalore?

- A) Lucknow B) Mumbai C) Hyderabad D) Chennai

Explanation:- $5000 + 300\%$ of 5000 = 20,000

Hyderabad is req. answer.

DIRECTIONS for the question: Study the table/s given below and answer the question that follows.

Question No. : 70

Center\Post	Officer	Clerk	Field/ Officer	Supervisor	Specialist Officer
Bangalore	2000	5000	50	2050	750
Delhi	15000	17000	160	11000	750
Mumbai	17000	19500	70	7000	900
Hyderabad	3500	20000	300	90000	1150
Kolkata	14900	17650	70	1300	1200
Lucknow	11360	15300	30	1500	650
Chennai	9000	11000	95	1650	500

Which center has the highest number of candidates?

- A) Delhi B) Kolkata C) Hyderabad D) Mumbai

Explanation:- Clearly, we can say that Hyderabad center has the highest number of candidates.

DIRECTIONS for the question: The question below contains four statements, followed by four conclusions numbered I, II, III & IV. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

Question No. : 71

Statements:

Some red are blue. Some blue are grey.

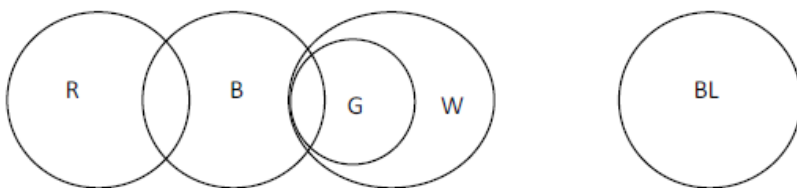
All grey are white. No white is black.

Conclusions:

- I. No black is grey.
 II. Some blue are white.
 III. Some black are red.
 IV. No black is red.

- A) Only I and II follow B) Only either III or IV follows C) Only I and either III or IV follow
 D) Only I, II and either III or IV follow

Explanation:- According to the question,



- I. No black is grey, is true.
 II. Some blue are white, is true.
 III. Some black are red, is false
 IV. No black is red, is false.
 Therefore, Only I, II and either III or IV follow.

DIRECTIONS for the question: The question below contains four statements, followed by four conclusions numbered I, II, III & IV. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

Question No. : 72

Statements:

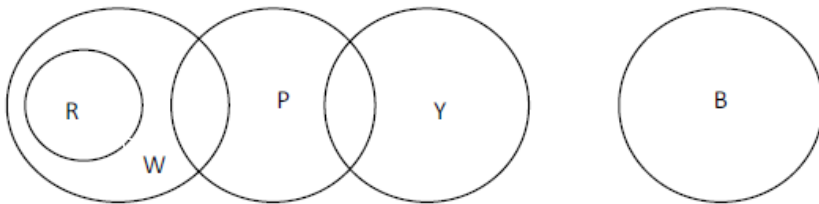
All red are white. Some white are pink.
Some pink are yellow. No yellow is blue.

Conclusions:

- I. No blue is pink.
- II. Some pink are red.
- III. Some blue are red.
- IV. Some blue are pink.

- A) None follows B) Only either I or IV follows C) Only I follows D) Only III & IV follow

Explanation:- According to the question,



- I. No blue is pink, is false.
 - II. Some pink are red, is false.
 - III. Some blue are red, is false.
 - IV. Some blue are pink. is false
- Therefore, Only either conclusion I or IV follows.

DIRECTIONS for the question: The question below contains four statements, followed by four conclusions numbered I, II, III & IV. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

Question No. : 73

Statements:

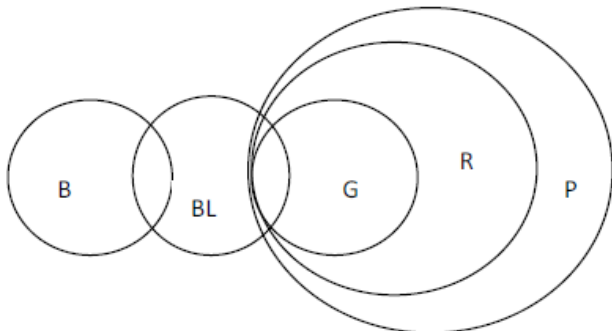
Some blue are black. Some black are grey.
All grey are red. All red are pink.

Conclusions:

- I. Some red are black.
- II. Some pink are black.
- III. Some pink are grey.
- IV. Some red are blue.

- A) Only I & II follow B) Only II & III follow C) Only I, II and III follow D) All follow

Explanation:- According to the question,



- I. Some red are black, is true.
 - II. Some pink are black, is true.
 - III. Some pink are grey, is true
 - IV. Some red are blue, is false.
- Therefore, Only Conclusion I, II and III follow.

DIRECTIONS for the question: The question below contains four statements, followed by four conclusions numbered I, II, III & IV. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

Question No. : 74

Statements:

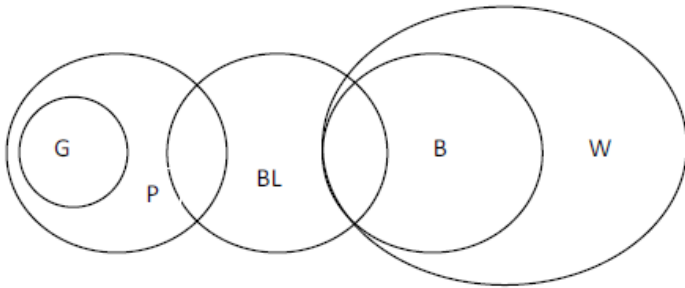
All green are pink. Some pink are black.
Some black are blue. All blue are white.

Conclusions:

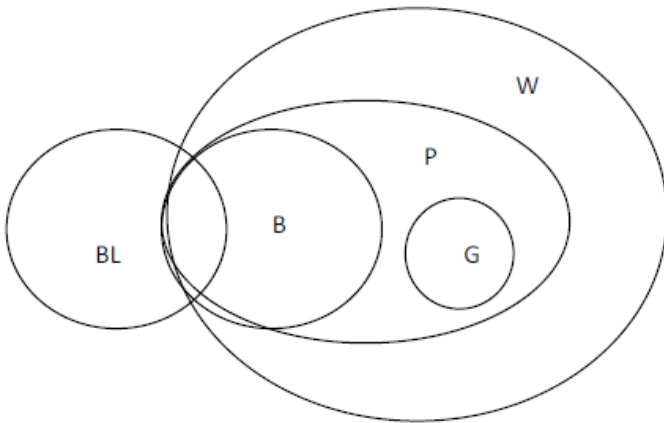
- I. Some black are white.
- II. Some blue are pink.
- III. Some pink are green.
- IV. No green is white.

- A) None follows B) Only I and III follows C) Only III follows D) Only either I or II follows

Explanation:- According to the question,



OR



- I. Some black are white, is true.
 - II. Some blue are pink, is false.
 - III. Some pink are green, is true.
 - IV. No green is white, is false.
- Therefore, Only conclusion I and III follows.

DIRECTIONS for the question: The question below contains four statements, followed by four conclusions numbered I, II, III & IV. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

Question No. : 75

Statements:

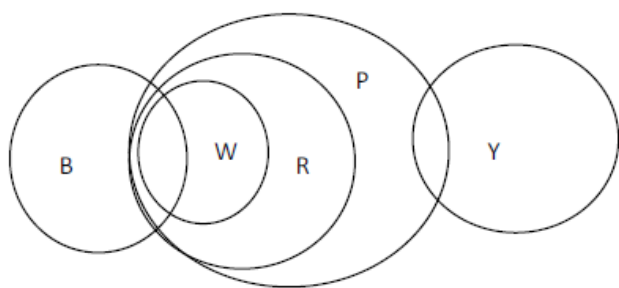
Some blue are white. All white are red.
All red are pink. Some pink are yellow.

Conclusions:

- I. Some yellow are red.
- II. Some yellow are white.
- III. All red are white.
- IV. Some yellow are blue.

- A) None follows B) Only I follows C) Only II follows D) Only II & III follow

Explanation:- According to the question,



- I. Some yellow are red, is false.
 - II. Some yellow are white, is false.
 - III. All red are white, is false.
 - IV. Some yellow are blue, is false.
- Therefore, None follows.

DIRECTIONS for the question: The question below contains four statements, followed by four conclusions numbered I, II, III & IV. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

Question No. : 76

Statements:

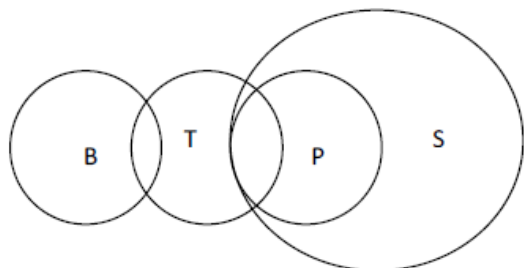
Some tumblers are plates.
Some bottles are tumblers.
All plates are spoons.

Conclusions:

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

- A) Only I & II follows B) Either III or IV follow C) Both 'A' & 'B' D) None of these

Explanation:- According to the question,



Conclusion I and II & either III or IV follows. therefore, answer is 3 option.

DIRECTIONS for the question: The question below contains four statements, followed by four conclusions numbered I, II, III & IV. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

Question No. : 77

Statements:

All speeches are translations.

All essays are speeches.

No essays are reviews.

Conclusions:

I. Some reviews are speeches

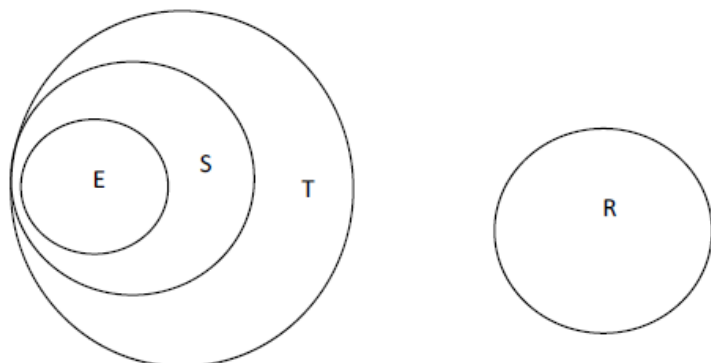
II. No reviews are essays

III. No reviews are translation

IV. No review are speeches

A) All follow B) None of these C) Either I or II follow. D) Either I or IV and II follows

Explanation:- According to the question,



Either Conclusion I or IV and II follows.

DIRECTIONS for the question: The question below contains four statements, followed by four conclusions numbered I, II, III & IV. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

Question No. : 78

Statements:

No navies are air forces.

All armies are navies.

All air forces are defences.

Conclusions:

I. No air forces are navies

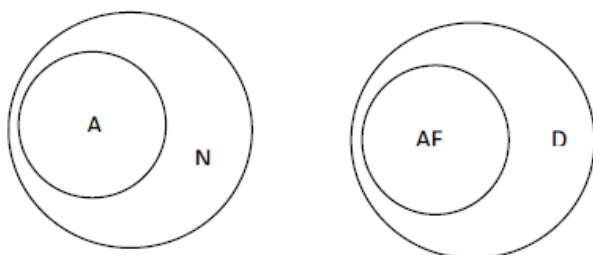
II. Some defences are airforces

III. Some defences are not navies

IV. No armies are air forces

A) Only either I or II follows B) Only II follows C) Only either I or IV follows D) All conclusions follows

Explanation:- According to the question,



All conclusions follows.

DIRECTIONS for the question: The question below contains four statements, followed by four conclusions numbered I, II, III & IV. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

Question No. : 79

Statements:

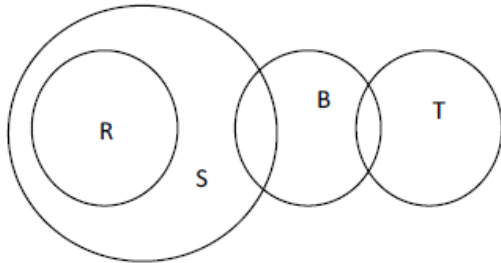
- All roots are stems.
- Some branches are trees.
- Some stems are branches.

Conclusions:

- I. Some trees are stems
- II. Some trees are branches
- III. All trees are stems
- IV. Some trees are not branches

- A) Only I, II & III follow B) Only I & II follow C) Only I follows D) Only II follow

Explanation:- According to the question,



Only Conclusion II follows.

DIRECTIONS for the question: The question below contains four statements, followed by four conclusions numbered I, II, III & IV. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

Question No. : 80

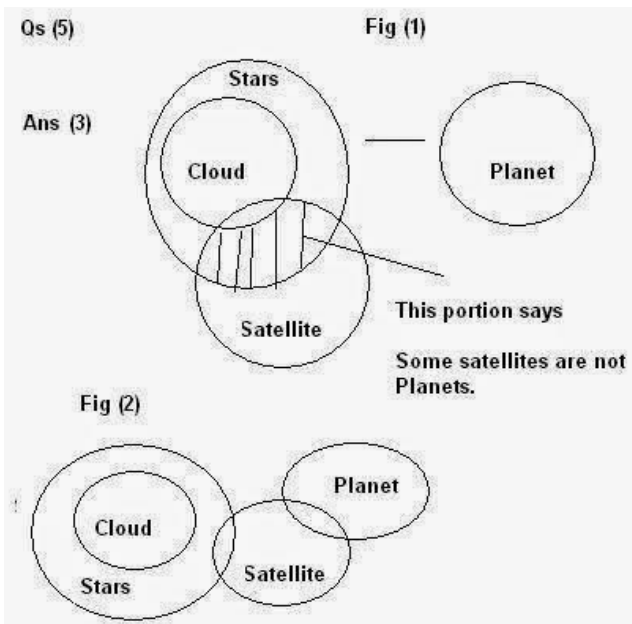
Statements:

- All clouds are stars.
- No stars are planets.
- Some clouds are satellites.

Conclusions:

- I. No planet is cloud
- II. Some satellites are stars
- III. Some planets are not satellites
- IV. Some satellites are not planets

- A) Only II follows B) Only I & II follows C) Only I, II & IV follows D) None follows



Explanation:-
therefore, Only I, II & IV follows.

DIRECTIONS for the question: In the question, some symbols are used which define the relationship between two categories. Using those, solve the question and mark

Question No. : 81

- P @ Q means P is neither smaller than nor equal to Q
- P # Q means P is neither greater than nor equal to Q
- P \$ Q means P is neither greater nor smaller than Q
- P % Q means P is not greater than Q
- P & Q means P is not smaller than Q

Statements: A @ B, B \$ C, C # D

Conclusions: I. A # D II. B @ D

- A) if only conclusion I is true. B) if only conclusion II is true. C) if either conclusion I or II is true.
 D) if neither conclusion I nor II is true.

Explanation:- @ : >

- # : <
- \$: =
- % : ≤
- & : ≥

$A > B = C < D$

- I. $A < D$ False
- II. $B > D$ False

DIRECTIONS for the question: In the question, some symbols are used which define the relationship between two categories. Using those, solve the question and mark

Question No. : 82

P @ Q means P is neither smaller than nor equal to Q

P # Q means P is neither greater than nor equal to Q

P \$ Q means P is neither greater nor smaller than Q

P % Q means P is not greater than Q

P & Q means P is not smaller than Q

Statements: P&Q, Q%R, R\$S

Conclusions: I. Q\$S II. P#S

A) if only conclusion I is true. B) if only conclusion II is true. C) if either conclusion I or II is true.

✓D) if neither conclusion I nor II is true.

Explanation:- @ : >

: <

\$: =

% : ≤

& : ≥

$P \geq Q \leq R = S$

I. $Q = S$ False

II. $P < S$ False

DIRECTIONS for the question: In the question, some symbols are used which define the relationship between two categories. Using those, solve the question and mark

Question No. : 83

P @ Q means P is neither smaller than nor equal to Q

P # Q means P is neither greater than nor equal to Q

P \$ Q means P is neither greater nor smaller than Q

P % Q means P is not greater than Q

P & Q means P is not smaller than Q

Statements: P&Q, Q@R, R%S

Conclusions: I. Q%S II. P%S

A) if only conclusion I is true. B) if only conclusion II is true. C) if either conclusion I or II is true.

✓D) if neither conclusion I nor II is true.

Explanation:- @ : >

: <

\$: =

% : ≤

& : ≥

$P \geq Q > R \leq S$

I. $Q \leq S$ False

II. $P \leq S$ False

DIRECTIONS for the question: In the question, some symbols are used which define the relationship between two categories. Using those, solve the question and mark

Question No. : 84

P @ Q means P is neither smaller than nor equal to Q

P # Q means P is neither greater than nor equal to Q

P \$ Q means P is neither greater nor smaller than Q

P % Q means P is not greater than Q

P & Q means P is not smaller than Q

Statements: A@B, B#C, C%D

Conclusions: I. B#D II. D@A

- ✓A) if only conclusion I is true. B) if only conclusion II is true. C) if either conclusion I or II is true.
D) if neither conclusion I nor II is true.

Explanation:- @ : >

: <

\$: =

% : ≤

& : ≥

$A > B < C \leq D$

I. $B < D$ True

II. $D > A$ False

DIRECTIONS for the question: In the question, some symbols are used which define the relationship between two categories. Using those, solve the question and mark

Question No. : 85

P @ Q means P is neither smaller than nor equal to Q

P # Q means P is neither greater than nor equal to Q

P \$ Q means P is neither greater nor smaller than Q

P % Q means P is not greater than Q

P & Q means P is not smaller than Q

Statements: A@B, B%C, C@D

Conclusions: I. D\$B II. B@D

- A) if only conclusion I is true. B) if only conclusion II is true. C) if either conclusion I or II is true.
✓D) if neither conclusion I nor II is true.

Explanation:- @ : >

: <

\$: =

% : ≤

& : ≥

$A > B \leq C > D$

I. $D = B$ False

II. $B > D$ False

DIRECTIONS for the question: Choose the word from the options which is most **Similar** in meaning to the given word.

Question No. : 86

EMACIATED

- A) Dismal B) Obese C) Uninviting ✓D) Gaunt

Explanation:- Emaciated means abnormally weak and thin which is synonymous to Gaunt.
Dismal means sad

DIRECTIONS for the question: Choose the word from the options which is most **Similar** in meaning to the given word.

Question No. : 87

ECSTATIC

- A) Exuberant B) Lucky C) Unfortunate D) Random

Explanation:- Ecstatic means to be happy which is synonymous to Exuberant

DIRECTIONS for the question: Choose the word from the options which is most **Similar** in meaning to the given word.

Question No. : 88

MENDACIOUS

- A) Full of Confidence B) False C) Encouraging D) Provocative

Explanation:- Mendacious means not telling the truth

DIRECTIONS for the question: Choose the word from the options which is most **Similar** in meaning to the given word.

Question No. : 89

Façade

- A) basement B) floor C) top D) front

Explanation:- Facade means the principal front of a building.

DIRECTIONS for the question: Choose the word from the options which is most **Similar** in meaning to the given word.

Question No. : 90

munificence

- A) generosity B) stinginess C) misery D) tactfulness

Explanation:- Munificence means the quality or action of being generous.

DIRECTIONS for the question: In the question below, a statement is followed by two courses of action numbered I and II. You have to assume everything in the statement to be true and on the basis of the information given in the statement. Mark your answer as

Question No. : 91

Statement: Cell phone users have found that tariff plans are not as attractive as promoted by telecom companies and complained to regulatory authority about the same.

Course of Action I : The regulatory authority should direct telecom companies to be transparent on the tariff structure of all same.

Course of Action II : The government should restrict the number of telecom companies operating in the country.

- A) If only I follows B) If only II follows C) If either I or II follows D) If neither I nor II follows.

Explanation:- Being "not as attractive as promoted" is a clear case of hiding things. Hence "transparency" is the answer to the problem and I follow. II. goes against the spirit of free market and is not relevant to the problem either

DIRECTIONS for the question: In the question below, a statement is followed by two courses of action numbered I and II. You have to assume everything in the statement to be true and on the basis of the information given in the statement. Mark your answer as

Question No. : 92

Statement: A number of school children in the local schools have fallen ill after the consumptions of their subsidized Tiffin provided by the school authority.

Courses of Action:

- I. The Tiffin facility of all schools should be discontinued with immediate effect.
II. The government should implement a system to certify the quality of Tiffin provided by the school

A) If only I follows B) If only II follows C) If either I or II follows D) If neither I nor II follows.

Explanation:- I would be an extreme action. II is a proper corrective measure

DIRECTIONS for the question: In the question below, a statement is followed by two courses of action numbered I and II. You have to assume everything in the statement to be true and on the basis of the information given in the statement. Mark your answer as

Question No. : 93

Statement: An increasing number of graduates produced by Indian universities are unemployable.

Courses of Action:

- I. Colleges and Institutes of higher education should decide the course content.
II. World-class foreign universities should be encouraged to set up campuses in India

A) If only I follows B) If only II follows C) If either I or II follows D) If neither I nor II follows.

Explanation:- Neither focuses in the real reason of unemployed ability

DIRECTIONS for the question: In the question below, a statement is followed by two courses of action numbered I and II. You have to assume everything in the statement to be true and on the basis of the information given in the statement. Mark your answer as

Question No. : 94

Statement: The Asian Development Bank has approved a \$285 million loan to finance a project to construct coal ports by Paradip and Madras Port Trusts.

Courses of Action:

- (I) India should use financial assistance from other international financial organisations to develop such ports in other places.
(II) India should not seek such financial assistance from the international financial agencies.

A) If only I follows B) If only II follows C) If either I or II follows D) If neither I nor II follows.

Explanation:- Clearly, such projects shall be an asset and a source of income to the country later on. So, course I shall follow

DIRECTIONS for the question: In the question below, a statement is followed by two courses of action numbered I and II. You have to assume everything in the statement to be true and on the basis of the information given in the statement. Mark your answer as

Question No. : 95

Statement: There is an unprecedented increase in migration of villagers to urban areas as repeated crop failure has put them into precarious financial situation.

Courses of Action:

- (I) The villagers should be provided with alternate source of income in their villages which will make them stay put.
(II) The migrated villagers should be provided with jobs in the urban areas to help them survive.

A) If only I follows B) If only II follows C) If either I or II follows D) If neither I nor II follows.

Explanation:- Clearly, increased migration would add to the burden on city's infrastructure. So, attempts should be made to make the villagers feel comfortable in the villages itself. So, only course I follows.

DIRECTIONS for the question: Solve the following question and mark the best possible option.

Question No. : 96

Look carefully for the pattern, and then choose which pair of numbers comes next.

9 11 33 13 15 33 17

- ✓A) 19 33 B) 33 35 C) 33 19 D) 15 33

Explanation:- In this alternating repetition series, a random number, 33, is interpolated every third number into a simple addition series, in which each number increases by 2.

DIRECTIONS for the question: Solve the following question and mark the best possible option.

Question No. : 97

In these series, you will be looking at both the letter pattern and the number pattern. Fill the blank in the middle of the series or end of the series.

P5QR, P4QS, P3QT, _____, P1QV

- A) PQW B) PQV2 ✓C) P2QU D) PQ3U

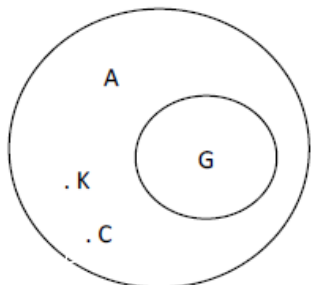
Explanation:- Explanation: The first two letters, PQ, are static. The third letter is in alphabetical order, beginning with R. The number series is in descending order beginning with 5.

DIRECTIONS for the question: Answer the following question as per the best of your ability.

Question No. : 98

All guilty politicians were arrested. Kishan and Chander were among those arrested.

- A) All politicians are guilty. B) All arrested people are politicians. C) Kishan and Chander were not politicians.
✓D) Kishan and Chander were guilty is a possibility.



Explanation:-

As we can see from the diagram that Kishan and Chander were guilty is a possibility.

DIRECTIONS for the question: Solve the question and mark the appropriate answer.

Question No. : 99

Translate from an imaginary language into English. Then, look for the word elements that appear both on the list and in the answer choices.

Here are some words translated from an artificial language:-

morphirquat means birdhouse

beelmorphir means bluebird

beelclak means bluebell

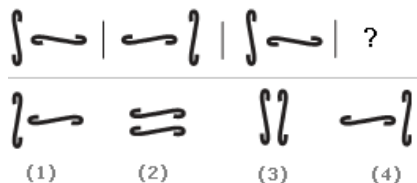
Which word could mean "houseguest"?

- A) morphirhunde B) beelmoki ✓C) quathunde D) clakquat

Explanation:- Morphir means bird; quat means house; beel means blue; clak means bell. Choice c, which begins with quat, is the only possible option.

DIRECTIONS for the question: In the question given below which one of the answer figures should come after the problem figures given, if the sequence were continued?

Question No. : 100



- A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4

Explanation:- Look for opposites in this series of figures. The first and second segments are opposites of each other. The same is true for the third and fourth segments.

DIRECTIONS for the question: Solve the following question and mark the best possible option.

Question No. : 101

Alfred buys an old scooter for Rs. 4700 and spends Rs. 800 on its repairs. If he sells the scooter for Rs. 5800, his gain percent is:

- A) $\frac{4}{7}\%$ B) $5\frac{5}{11}\%$ C) 10% D) 12%

Explanation:- Cost Price (C.P.) = Rs. (4700 + 800) = Rs. 5500.

Selling Price (S.P.) = Rs. 5800.

Gain = (S.P.) - (C.P.) = Rs. (5800 - 5500) = Rs. 300.

$$\text{Gain \%} = \left(\frac{300}{5500}\right) \times 100 = 5\frac{5}{11}\%$$

DIRECTIONS for the question: Solve the following question and mark the best possible option.

Question No. : 102

Sam purchased 20 dozens of toys at the rate of Rs. 375 per dozen. He sold each one of them at the rate of Rs. 33. What was his percentage profit?

- A) 3.5 B) 4.5 C) 5.6 D) 6.5

$$\text{Cost Price of 1 toy} = \text{Rs.} \left(\frac{375}{12}\right) = \text{Rs.} 31.25$$

Explanation:-

Selling Price of 1 toy = Rs. 33

So, Gain = Rs. (33 - 31.25) = Rs. 1.75

$$\therefore \text{Profit \%} = \left(\frac{1.75}{31.25} \times 100\right)\% = \frac{28}{5}\% = 5.6\%$$

DIRECTIONS for the question: The question below is followed by two statements marked I and II. Mark as your answer.

Question No. : 103

A man mixes two types of rice (X and Y) and sells the mixture at the rate of Rs. 17 per kg. Find his profit percentage.

I. The rate of X is Rs. 20 per kg.

II. The rate of Y is Rs. 13 per kg.

- A) I alone sufficient while II alone not sufficient to answer B) II alone sufficient while I alone not sufficient to answer
C) Either I or II alone sufficient to answer D) Both I and II together are not sufficient to give the answer

Explanation:- The ratio, in which X and Y are mixed, is not given.

So, both I and II together cannot give the answer.

Correct answer is (D).

DIRECTIONS for the question: Solve the following question and mark the best possible option.

Question No. : 104

The average of 20 numbers is zero. Of them, at the most, how many may be greater than zero?

- A) 0 B) 1 C) 10 D) 19

Explanation:- Average of 20 numbers = 0.

Sum of 20 numbers $(0 \times 20) = 0$.

It is quite possible that 19 of these numbers may be positive and if their sum is a then 20th number is $(-a)$.

DIRECTIONS for the question: Solve the following question and mark the best possible option.

Question No. : 105

The average weight of 8 person's increases by 2.5 kg when a new person comes in place of one of them weighing 65 kg. What might be the weight of the new person?

- A) 76kg B) 76.5kg C) 85kg D) Data inadequate

Explanation:- Total weight increased = $(8 \times 2.5) \text{ kg} = 20 \text{ kg}$.

Weight of new person = $(65 + 20) \text{ kg} = 85 \text{ kg}$.

DIRECTIONS for the question: Solve the following question and mark the best possible option.

Question No. : 106

The average age of husband, wife and their child 3 years ago was 27 years and that of wife and the child 5 years ago was 20 years. The present age of the husband is:

- A) 35 years B) 40 years C) 50 years D) None of these

Explanation:- Sum of the present ages of husband, wife and child = $(27 \times 3 + 3 \times 3) \text{ years} = 90 \text{ years}$.

Sum of the present ages of wife and child = $(20 \times 2 + 5 \times 2) \text{ years} = 50 \text{ years}$.

Husband's present age = $(90 - 50) \text{ years} = 40 \text{ years}$.

DIRECTIONS for the question: The question below is followed by two statements marked I and II. Mark as your answer.

Question No. : 107

What is the average age of children in the class?

I. The age of the teacher is as many years as the number of children.

II. Average age is increased by 1 year if the teacher's age is also included.

- A) I alone sufficient while II alone not sufficient to answer B) II alone sufficient while I alone not sufficient to answer
C) Either I or II alone sufficient to answer D) Both I and II are not sufficient to answer

Explanation:- Let there be x children.

I gives, age of teacher = x years.

II gives, average age of $(x + 1)$ persons = $(x + 1)$ years.

\therefore Teacher's age = $(x + 1)(x + 1) - x^2 = (x^2 + 1 + 2x) - x^2 = (1 + 2x)$

Thus, teacher's age cannot be obtained.

\therefore Correct answer is (D)

DIRECTIONS for the question: In this question, the first two words are related in a particular manner. You have to choose a word from the options so that a new pair of words is formed where the relation is the same as in the case of the given pair of words. The question stem has the first word of the second pair. You may have to consider the secondary meaning of certain words while choosing an answer.

Question No. : 108

Odometer is to mileage as compass is to

- A) speed B) hiking C) needle ✓D) direction

Explanation:- An odometer is an instrument used to measure mileage. A compass is an instrument used to determine direction. Choices a, b, and c are incorrect because none is an instrument.

DIRECTIONS for the question: In this question, the first two words are related in a particular manner. You have to choose a word from the options so that a new pair of words is formed where the relation is the same as in the case of the given pair of words. The question stem has the first word of the second pair. You may have to consider the secondary meaning of certain words while choosing an answer.

Question No. : 109

Marathon is to race as hibernation is to

- A) winter B) bear C) dream ✓D) sleep

Explanation:- A marathon is a long race and hibernation is a lengthy period of sleep. a or b cannot be the answer because although bear is generally in hibernation and winter is a season in which most of the living things go into a mode of hibernation yet they donot complete the analogy. Choice c is incorrect because sleep and dream are not synonyms.

DIRECTIONS for the question: In this question, the first two words are related in a particular manner. You have to choose a word from the options so that a new pair of words is formed where the relation is the same as in the case of the given pair of words. The question stem has the first word of the second pair. You may have to consider the secondary meaning of certain words while choosing an answer.

Question No. : 110

Cup is to coffee as bowl is to

- A) dish ✓B) soup C) spoon D) food

Explanation:- Coffee goes into a cup and soup goes into a bowl. Choices a and c are incorrect because they are other utensils. The answer is not choice d because the word food is too general.

DIRECTIONS for the question: In this question, the first two words are related in a particular manner. You have to choose a word from the options so that a new pair of words is formed where the relation is the same as in the case of the given pair of words. The question stem has the first word of the second pair. You may have to consider the secondary meaning of certain words while choosing an answer.

Question No. : 111

Elated is to despondent as enlightened is to

- A) aware ✓B) ignorant C) miserable D) tolerant

Explanation:- Elated is the opposite of despondent; enlightened is the opposite of ignorant.

DIRECTIONS for the question: In this question, the first two words are related in a particular manner. You have to choose a word from the options so that a new pair of words is formed where the relation is the same as in the case of the given pair of words. The question stem has the first word of the second pair. You may have to consider the secondary meaning of certain words while choosing an answer.

Question No. : 112

Reptile is to lizard as flower is to

- A) petal B) stem C) daisy D) alligator

Explanation:- A lizard is a type of reptile; a daisy is a type of flower. Choices a and b are incorrect because a petal and a stem are parts of a flower, not types of flowers. (Choice d) is incorrect because an alligator is another type of reptile, not a type of flower.

DIRECTIONS for the questions: In the question below a statement is given followed by two assumptions numbered I and II. An assumption is something supposed or taken for granted. You have to consider the statement and the following assumptions and decide which of the assumptions is implicit in the statement.

Question No. : 113

Statement: It is desirable to put the child in school at the age of 5 or so.

Assumptions:

- I. At that age the child reaches appropriate level of development and is ready to learn.
II. The schools do not admit children after six years of age.

- A) Only assumption I is implicit B) Only assumption II is implicit C) Either I or II is implicit
D) Neither I nor II is implicit

Explanation:- Since the statement talks of putting the child in school at the age of 5, it means that the child is mentally prepared for the same at this age. So, I is implicit. But nothing about admission after 6 years of age is mentioned in the statement. So, II is not implicit.

DIRECTIONS for the questions: In the question below a statement is given followed by two assumptions numbered I and II. An assumption is something supposed or taken for granted. You have to consider the statement and the following assumptions and decide which of the assumptions is implicit in the statement.

Question No. : 114

Statement: "If you trouble me, I will slap you." - A mother warns her child.

Assumptions:

- I. With the warning, the child may stop troubling her.
II. All children are basically naughty.

- A) Only assumption I is implicit B) Only assumption II is implicit C) Either I or II is implicit
D) Neither I nor II is implicit

Explanation:- The mother warns her child with the expectation that he would stop troubling her. So, I is implicit. The general nature of children cannot be derived from the statement. So, II is not implicit.

DIRECTIONS for the question: Solve the following question and mark the best possible option.

Question No. : 115

2, 1, (1/2), (1/4), ... What number should come next?

- A) (1/3) B) (1/8) C) (2/8) D) (1/16)

Explanation:- This is a simple division series; each number is one-half of the previous number. In other terms to say, the number is divided by 2 successively to get the next result.

$$4/2 = 2$$

$$2/2 = 1$$

$$1/2 = 1/2$$

$$(1/2)/2 = 1/4$$

$$(1/4)/2 = 1/8 \text{ and so on.}$$

DIRECTIONS for the question: Solve the following question and mark the best possible option.

Question No. : 116

7, 10, 8, 11, 9, 12, ... What number should come next?

A) 7 ✓B) 10 C) 12 D) 13

Explanation:- This is a simple alternating addition and subtraction series. In the first pattern, 3 is added; in the second, 2 is subtracted

DIRECTIONS for the question: Solve the following question and mark the best possible option.

Question No. : 117

22, 21, 23, 22, 24, 23, ... What number should come next?

A) 22 B) 24 ✓C) 25 D) 26

Explanation:- In this simple alternating subtraction and addition series; 1 is subtracted, then 2 is added, and so on.

DIRECTIONS for the question: Choose the word from the options which is most **Similar** in meaning to the given word.

Question No. : 118

CORPULENT

A) Lean B) Gaunt C) Emaciated ✓D) Obese

Explanation:- Corpulent means fat
Gaunt and emaciated means Skinny

DIRECTIONS for the question: Choose the word from the options which is most **Similar** in meaning to the given word.

Question No. : 119

BRIEF

A) Limited B) Small C) Little ✓D) Short

Explanation:- Brief means a short duration

DIRECTIONS for the question: Choose the word from the options which is most **Similar** in meaning to the given word.

Question No. : 120

EMBEZZLE

✓A) Misappropriate B) Balance C) Remunerate D) Clear

Explanation:- Embezzle means steal or misappropriate
Remunerate means to pay for services rendered or work done.

DIRECTIONS for the question: Choose the word from the options which is most **Similar** in meaning to the given word.

Question No. : 121

VENT

✓A) Opening B) Stodge C) End D) Past tense of go

Explanation:- Vent means an opening for gas or liquid to flow
Stodge means Food that is heavy, filling, and high in carbohydrates.

DIRECTIONS for the question: Choose the word from the options which is most **Similar** in meaning to the given word.

Question No. : 122

AUGUST

A) Common B) Ridiculous ✓C) Dignified D) Petty

Explanation:- August means respected and impressive
Petty means of little importance

DIRECTIONS for the question: Choose the word from the options which is most **Similar** in meaning to the given word.

Question No. : 123

CANNY

A) Obstinate B) Handsome ✓C) Cautious D) Stout

Explanation:- Canny means cautious
Obstinate means to stubbornly refuse
Stout means Fat

DIRECTIONS for the question: Choose the word from the options which is most **Similar** in meaning to the given word.

Question No. : 124

ALERT

A) Energetic B) Slow C) Intelligent ✓D) Watchful

Explanation:- Alert and Watchful are synonyms

DIRECTIONS for the question: Choose the word from the options which is most **Similar** in meaning to the given word.

Question No. : 125

STERILE

✓A) Barren B) Fecund C) Septic D) Rich

Explanation:- Sterile and Barren are synonyms
Fecund is antonym of Sterile

DIRECTIONS for the question: Choose the most logical order of words from among the given choices to construct a coherent sentence.

Question No. : 126

1. at
2. it
3. take
4. once
5. away

A) 23514 B) 14352 ✓C) 32514 D) 53214

Explanation:- "Take it away at once."

DIRECTIONS for the question: Choose the most logical order of words from among the given choices to construct a coherent sentence.

Question No. : 127

1. seen
2. going
3. you
4. him
5. have

A) 35214 ✓B) 35142 C) 32514 D) 35124

Explanation:- "You have seen him going."

DIRECTIONS for the question: Choose the most logical order of words from among the given choices to construct a coherent sentence.

Question No. : 128

1. killed
2. a
3. Jaswant
4. bear
5. wild

✓A) 31254 B) 53124 C) 23145 D) 43125

Explanation:- "Jaswant killed a wild bear."

DIRECTIONS for the question: Choose the most logical order of words from among the given choices to construct a coherent sentence.

Question No. : 129

1. tea
2. have
3. that
4. some
5. before

A) 43251 B) 24315 ✓C) 24153 D) 52431

Explanation:- "Have some tea before that."

DIRECTIONS for the question: In the sentence provided a part of the sentence is underlined. Beneath the sentence, four/five different ways of paraphrasing the underlined part are indicated. Choose the best alternative amongst the four/five.

Question No. : 130

Despite of their differences on matters of principles, they all agree on the demand of hike in salary?

✓A) Despite their B) Despite of the C) Despite for their D) Despite off their

Explanation:- 'Despite' is always used alone as a preposition.

DIRECTIONS for the question: In the sentence provided a part of the sentence is underlined. Beneath the sentence, four/five different ways of paraphrasing the underlined part are indicated. Choose the best alternative amongst the four/five.

Question No. : 131

The man who has committed such a serious crime must get the mostly severe punishment.

A) be getting the mostly severely ✓B) get the most severe C) have got the most severely
D) have been getting the severe most

Explanation:- 'Mostly' is an adverb. also we need the Superlative form of 'Severe' which will be 'Most Severe'.

DIRECTIONS for the question: In the sentence provided a part of the sentence is underlined. Beneath the sentence, four/five different ways of paraphrasing the underlined part are indicated. Choose the best alternative amongst the four/five.

Question No. : 132

For many centuries in Indian History there was no city so famous like the city of Ujjain.

- ✓A) as B) such as C) likewise D) so like

Explanation:- With conjunction 'so' we use 'as'.

DIRECTIONS for the question: In the sentence provided a part of the sentence is underlined. Beneath the sentence, four/five different ways of paraphrasing the underlined part are indicated. Choose the best alternative amongst the four/five.

Question No. : 133

We don't know how did the thief made an escape.

- A) how the thief did make B) how the thief does make ✓C) how the thief made D) how was the thief made

Explanation:- With 'did' we donot use second form of verb. Also this sentence is in Past tense therefore we shall use second form of verb here while removing 'did' from sentence.

DIRECTIONS for the question: In the sentence provided a part of the sentence is underlined. Beneath the sentence, four/five different ways of paraphrasing the underlined part are indicated. Choose the best alternative amongst the four/five.

Question No. : 134

Their earnings are such that they find it difficult to make both ends to meet.

- A) to makings both ends meet B) to make both ends for meeting ✓C) to make both ends meet
D) for making both ends to meet

Explanation:- The correct idiom is 'to make both ends meet'

DIRECTIONS for the question: In the sentence provided a part of the sentence is underlined. Beneath the sentence, four/five different ways of paraphrasing the underlined part are indicated. Choose the best alternative amongst the four/five.

Question No. : 135

He has received no other message than an urgent telegram asking him to rush his village immediately.

- A) asked him to rush his village B) asking him to have rush his village ✓C) asking him to rush to his village
D) asking him rushing at his village

Explanation:- The correct idiomatic usage is 'rush to his village', as we need to stress upon the destination.

DIRECTIONS for the questions: A sentence has been given in Active Voice. Out of the five/four alternatives suggested select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive Voice.

Question No. : 136

You can play with these kittens quite safely.

- A) These kittens can played with quite safely. B) These kittens can play with you quite safely.
C) These kittens can be played with you quite safely. ✓D) These kittens can be played with quite safely.

Explanation:- When converting active to passive voice subject and object interchange their places making the thing recieving the action as subject. Also the tense of the sentence will not change. Also we add 'bee' verb to the sentence. Therefore option 4 is correct.

DIRECTIONS for the questions: A sentence has been given in Active Voice. Out of the five/four alternatives suggested select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive Voice.

Question No. : 137

A child could not have done this mischief.

- A) This mischief could not be done by a child. B) This mischief could not been done by a child.
✓C) This mischief could not have been done by a child. D) This mischief a child could not have been done.

Explanation:- When converting active to passive voice subject and object interchange their places making the thing receiving the action as subject. Also the tense of the sentence will not change. Therefore, option 3 is the correct option.

DIRECTIONS for the questions: A sentence has been given in Active Voice. Out of the five/four alternatives suggested select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive Voice.

Question No. : 138

James Watt discovered the energy of steam.

- A) The energy of steam discovered James Watt. ✓B) The energy of steam was discovered by James Watt.
C) James Watt was discovered by the energy of steam. D) James Watt had discovered energy by the steam.

Explanation:- When converting active to passive voice subject and object interchange their places making the thing receiving the action as subject. Also the tense of the sentence will not change. Therefore, option 2 is correct.

DIRECTIONS for the questions: A sentence has been given in Active Voice. Out of the five/four alternatives suggested select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive Voice.

Question No. : 139

She makes cakes every Sunday

- A) Every Sunday cakes made by her. ✓B) Cakes are made by her every Sunday. C) Cakes make her every Sunday.
D) Cakes were made by her every Sunday.

Explanation:- When converting active to passive voice subject and object interchange their places making the thing receiving the action as subject. Also the tense of the sentence will not change. Therefore, option 2 is best choice.

DIRECTIONS for the questions: A sentence has been given in Active Voice. Out of the five/four alternatives suggested select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive Voice.

Question No. : 140

She spoke to the official on duty.

- ✓A) The official on duty was spoken to by her B) The official was spoken to by her on duty.
C) She was spoken to by the official on duty. D) She was the official to be spoken to on duty

Explanation:- When converting active to passive voice subject and object interchange their places making the thing receiving the action as subject. Also the tense of the sentence will not change. Therefore option 1 is correct.

DIRECTIONS for the question: Choose an option, which can be substituted for a given word/sentence/phrase out of given options.

Question No. : 141

State in which the few govern the many

- A) Monarchy ✓B) Oligarchy C) Plutocracy D) Autocracy

Explanation:- Monarchy means rule of a monarch
Oligarchy means a small country having control over a country or organisation
Plutocracy means government by the wealthy.
Autocracy means a system of government with one person with absolute power.

DIRECTIONS for the question: Choose an option, which can be substituted for a given word/sentence/phrase out of given options.

Question No. : 142

A style in which a writer makes a display of his knowledge

- ✓A) Pedantic B) Verbose C) Pompous D) Ornate

Explanation:- Pedantic means when a writer makes a display of his knowledge

Verbose means using or expressed in more words than are needed

Pompous means affectedly grand, solemn, or self-important

Ornate means elaborately or highly decorated

DIRECTIONS for the question: Choose an option, which can be substituted for a given word/sentence/phrase out of given options.

Question No. : 143

A disease of mind causing an uncontrollable desire to steal

- A) Schizophrenia B) Claustrophobia ✓C) Kleptomania D) Magolomania

Explanation:- Kleptomania means a recurrent urge to steal, typically without regard for need or profit.

Schizophrenia means a long-term mental disorder of a type involving a breakdown in the relation between thought, emotion, and behaviour

Claustrophobia means extreme or irrational fear of confined places.

Magolomania means a symptom of mental illness marked by delusions of greatness, wealth, etc.

DIRECTIONS for the question: In each of the following question, out of the given group of wordings, choose one appropriately spelled.

Question No. : 144

Find the correctly spelt words.

- A) Itinarery ✓B) Itinerary C) Itenary D) Itinary

Explanation:- Itinerary - of a trip, of a journey, of travelling, of the route taken on a journey.

DIRECTIONS for the question: In each of the following question, out of the given group of wordings, choose one appropriately spelled.

Question No. : 145

- A) Survaillance ✓B) Surveillance C) Survellance D) Surveilance

Explanation:- Surveillance - careful observation of a person or group, supervision.

DIRECTIONS for the question: In each of the following question, out of the given group of wordings, choose one appropriately spelled.

Question No. : 146

- A) Velnerable B) Vulnarable ✓C) Vulnerable D) Valnerable

Explanation:- Correct spelling is Vulnerable

DIRECTIONS for the question: Fill in the blank with the right options provided.

Question No. : 147

When I was a child, Ito school everyday instead going by cycle.

- A) had walked ✓B) walked C) have walked D) have been walking

Explanation:- We need a word in Simple Past here therefore 'Walked' is the correct word.

DIRECTIONS for the question: Fill in the blank with the right options provided.

Question No. : 148

The Sun at six this morning.

- A) roused ✓B) rose C) evoked D) aroused

Explanation:- Roused, Evoked and Aroused mean to awaken that someone is needed to for it whereas sun rises on its own. Therefore 'rose' is the correct option.

DIRECTIONS for the question: Fill in the blank with the right options provided.

Question No. : 149

Her parents will never give their to so much an unsuitable match.

- A) acquiescence ✓B) consent C) agreement D) willingness

Explanation:- Acquiescence means the reluctant acceptance of something without protest But the correct idiomatic usage is 'give consent'.

DIRECTIONS for the question: Fill in the blank with the right options provided.

Question No. : 150

People who on horses usually lose in the end.

- ✓A) gamble B) chance C) risk D) place

Explanation:- 'Gamble on' means to place a bet on something. People gamble on horses to win money.

DIRECTIONS for the question: Solve the following question and mark the best possible option.

Question No. : 151

42, 40, 38, 35, 33, 31, 28, ?, ?

- A) 25, 22 B) 26, 23 ✓C) 26, 24 D) 25, 23

Explanation:- This is an alternating subtraction series in which 2 is subtracted twice, then 3 is subtracted once, then 2 is subtracted twice, and so on.

DIRECTIONS for the question: Solve the following question and mark the best possible option.

Question No. : 152

8, 12, 9, 13, 10, 14, 11, ?, ?

- A) 14, 11 ✓B) 15, 12 C) 8, 15 D) 15, 19

Explanation:- This is an alternating addition and subtraction series, in which the addition of 4 is alternated with the subtraction of 3.

DIRECTIONS for the question: Solve the following question and mark the best possible option.

Question No. : 153

36, 31, 29, 24, 22, 17, 15, ?, ?

A) 13, 11 B) 10, 5 C) 13, 8 D) 10, 8

Explanation:- This is an alternating subtraction series, which subtracts 5, then 2, then 5, and so on.

DIRECTIONS for the question: Solve the following question and mark the best possible option.

Question No. : 154

3, 5, 35, 10, 12, 35, 17, ?, ?

A) 22, 35 B) 35, 19 C) 19, 35 D) 19, 24

Explanation:- This is an alternating addition series, with a random number, 35, interpolated as every third number. The pattern of addition is to add 2, add 5, add 2, and so on. The number 35 comes after each "add 2" step.

DIRECTIONS for the question: Solve the following question and mark the best possible option.

Question No. : 155

13, 29, 15, 26, 17, 23, 19, ?, ?

A) 21, 23 B) 20, 21 C) 20, 17 D) 25, 27

Explanation:- Here, there are two alternating patterns, with every other number following a different pattern. The first pattern begins with 13 and adds 2 to each number to arrive at the next; the alternating pattern begins with 29 and subtracts 3 each time.

DIRECTIONS for the question: Solve the following question and mark the best possible option.

Question No. : 156

$637.28 - 781.47 + 257.39 = ?$

A) 113.20 B) 104.30 C) 122.40 D) 133.50

Explanation:- $637.28 - 781.47 + 257.39 = x$
 $x = 113.2$

DIRECTIONS for the question: Solve the following question and mark the best possible option.

Question No. : 157

$6\% \text{ of } 350 + 2\% \text{ of } 700 = ?\% \text{ of } 1400$

A) 2 B) 2.5 C) 3 D) 4

Explanation:- $6\% \text{ of } 350 + 2\% \text{ of } 700 = x\% \text{ of } 1400$
 $21 + 14 = 14x$
 $x = 2.5$

DIRECTIONS for the question: Solve the following question and mark the best possible option.

Question No. : 158

$4672 \div 40 \div 4 = ?$

A) 467.2 B) 29.6 C) 29.2 D) 368.8

Explanation:- $4672 \div 40 \div 4 = x$
 $x = 29.2$

DIRECTIONS for the question: Solve the following question and mark the best possible option.

Question No. : 159

$$7 \times ? = 546 \div 4$$

- A) 24.4 B) 113.5 C) 37.9 D) 19.5

Explanation:- $7 \times x = 546 \div 4$
 $x = 19.5$

DIRECTIONS for the question: Solve the following question and mark the best possible option.

Question No. : 160

$$672 \div 24 \times 18 + 153 - 345 = ?$$

- A) 311 B) 322 C) 312 D) 308

Explanation:- $672 \div 24 \times 18 + 153 - 345 = x$
 $504 + 153 - 345 = 312$

DIRECTIONS for the question: Solve the following question and mark the best possible option.

Question No. : 161

In a certain code 'best way to win' is written as 'ad mi ja no', 'the way to hell' is written as 'ku ja ig ad'. 'win of the day' is written as 'be ku zo mi' and 'to sell of night' is written as 'be li ya ja'.

What is the code for 'sell'?

- A) bi B) li C) ya D) Cannot be determined

Explanation:-

word	Best	Way	to	win	the	hell	of	day	sell	night
code	no	Ad	ja	mi	ku	ig	be	zo	li/ya	ya/li

codes of words is above mentioned. The code for sell is li/ya. 'D' option

DIRECTIONS for the question: Solve the following question and mark the best possible option.

Question No. : 162

In a certain code 'best way to win' is written as 'ad mi ja no', 'the way to hell' is written as 'ku ja ig ad'. 'win of the day' is written as 'be ku zo mi' and 'to sell of night' is written as 'be li ya ja'.

Which of the following may represent 'hell is way'?

- A) ig ad no B) ig py ya C) re ad be D) ad re ig

Explanation:-

word	Best	Way	to	win	the	hell	of	day	sell	night
code	no	Ad	ja	mi	ku	ig	be	zo	li/ya	ya/li

codes of words is above mentioned. The code for 'hell is way' is first option

DIRECTIONS for the question: Solve the following question and mark the best possible option.

Question No. : 163

In a certain code 'best way to win' is written as 'ad mi ja no', ' the way to hell' is written as 'ku ja ig ad'. 'win of the day' is written as 'be ku zo mi' and 'to sell of night' is written as 'be li ya ja'.

'mi' is the code for

- A) to B) win C) way D) of

Explanation:-

word	Best	Way	to	win	the	hell	of	day	sell	night
code	no	Ad	ja	mi	ku	ig	be	zo	li/ya	ya/li

codes of words is above mentioned. The word for code 'mi' is win . option 'B'

DIRECTIONS for the question: Solve the following question and mark the best possible option.

Question No. : 164

In a certain code 'best way to win' is written as 'ad mi ja no', ' the way to hell' is written as 'ku ja ig ad'. 'win of the day' is written as 'be ku zo mi' and 'to sell of night' is written as 'be li ya ja'.

What is the code for ' best'?

- A) ad B) mi C) no D) ja

Explanation:-

word	Best	Way	to	win	the	hell	of	day	sell	night
code	no	Ad	ja	mi	ku	ig	be	zo	li/ya	ya/li

codes of words is above mentioned. The code for 'best' is 'no'. 'C' option

DIRECTIONS for the question: Solve the following question and mark the best possible option.

Question No. : 165

In a certain code 'best way to win' is written as 'ad mi ja no', ' the way to hell' is written as 'ku ja ig ad'. 'win of the day' is written as 'be ku zo mi' and 'to sell of night' is written as 'be li ya ja'.

Which of the following represents 'of the way'?

- A) ku be ad B) rni be no C) ku be ya D) mi ku be

Explanation:-

word	Best	Way	to	win	the	hell	of	day	sell	night
code	no	Ad	ja	mi	ku	ig	be	zo	li/ya	ya/li

codes of words is above mentioned. The code for ,of the way' is 'A'option

DIRECTIONS for the question: Solve the following question and mark the best possible option.

Question No. : 166

$$67.39 - 11.78 + 19.63 = ? + 22.41$$

- A) 52.73 B) 52.83 C) 65.78 D) 64.78

Explanation:- $67.39 - 11.78 + 19.63 = x + 22.41$

$$x = 52.83$$

DIRECTIONS for the question: Solve the following question and mark the best possible option.

Question No. : 167

44% of 125 + 75% of 840 = ?

A) 600 B) 666 C) 685 D) 765

Explanation:- 44% of 125 + 75% of 840 = x
x = 685

DIRECTIONS for the question: Solve the following question and mark the best possible option.

Question No. : 168

1.2 * 0.9 ÷ 0.25 * 24 = ?

A) 204.92 B) 125.92 C) 118.46 D) 103.68

Explanation:- 1.2 * 0.9 ÷ 0.25 * 24 = x
x = (12*9*24)/25 = 103.68

DIRECTIONS for the question: Solve the following question and mark the best possible option.

Question No. : 169

22% of 250 + 35% of 460 = ?

A) 216 B) 226 C) 232 D) 242

Explanation:- 22% of 250 + 35% of 460 = x
x = 216

DIRECTIONS for the question: Solve the following question and mark the best possible option.

Question No. : 170

0.6 * 1.8 ÷ 0.5 * 12 = ?

A) 24.92 B) 25.92 C) 18.46 D) 17.46

Explanation:- 0.6 * 1.8 ÷ 0.5 * 12 = x
x = (6*18*12)/50 = 25.92

DIRECTIONS for the question: Solve the following question and mark the most appropriate option.

Question No. : 171

P b 7 E N ? 2 L * e K W 8 \$ = 5 J D ÷ V 6 F G @ 3 C R.

How many such symbols are there in the above series each of which is immediately preceded by a number?

A) 3 B) Nil C) 2 D) 1

Explanation:- P b 7 E N ? 2 L * e K W 8 \$ = 5 J D ÷ V 6 F G @ 3 C R.
Only 8\$ is the only option

DIRECTIONS for the question: Solve the following question and mark the most appropriate option.

Question No. : 172

P b 7 E N ? 2 L * e K W 8 \$ = 5 J D ÷ V 6 F G @ 3 C R.

How many such letters are there in the above series each of which is not immediately preceded by a symbol?

- A) 10 B) 9 C) 6 D) None of these

Explanation:- P b 7 E N ? 2 L * e K W 8 \$ = 5 J D ÷ V 6 F G @ 3 C R.
Pb,7E,EN,2L,eK,KW,5J,JD,6F,Fg,CR 11 possibilities are there

DIRECTIONS for the question: Solve the following question and mark the most appropriate option.

Question No. : 173

P b 7 E N ? 2 L * e K W 8 \$ = 5 J D ÷ V 6 F G @ 3 C R.

How many such numbers are there in the above series each of which is immediately followed by a letter but not immediately preceded by a number?

- A) Nil B) 2 C) 3 D) None of these

Explanation:- P b 7 E N ? 2 L * e K W 8 \$ = 5 J D ÷ V 6 F G @ 3 C R.
b7E, ?2L,*eK,=5J,V6F,@3C 6 Possibilities

DIRECTIONS for the question: Solve the following question and mark the most appropriate option.

Question No. : 174

P b 7 E N ? 2 L * e K W 8 \$ = 5 J D ÷ V 6 F G @ 3 C R.

How many such symbols are there in the above series each of which is immediately followed by a letter but not immediately preceded by a number?

- A) 1 B) Nil C) 3 D) 2

Explanation:- P b 7 E N ? 2 L * e K W 8 \$ = 5 J D ÷ V 6 F G @ 3 C R.
L*e,D÷V only 2 possibilities are there

DIRECTIONS for the question: Solve the following question and mark the most appropriate option.

Question No. : 175

P b 7 E N ? 2 L * e K W 8 \$ = 5 J D ÷ V 6 F G @ 3 C R.

If all the symbols are eliminated from the above series, then which of the following will be the 5th to the right of 10th element from the right end?

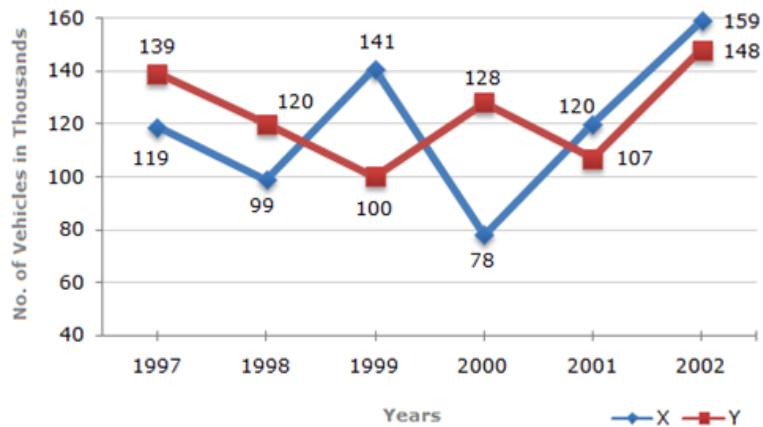
- A) V B) F C) D D) 6

Explanation:- After removing symbols remaining are following
Pb7EN2LeKW85JDV6FG3CR
5th to the right of 10th element from the right end will be fifth from right which is 'F'

DIRECTIONS for the question: Analyse the graph/s given below and answer the question that follows.

Question No. : 176

Number of Vehicles Manufactured by Two companies over the Years (Number in Thousands)



What is the difference between the number of vehicles manufactured by Company Y in 2000 and 2001?

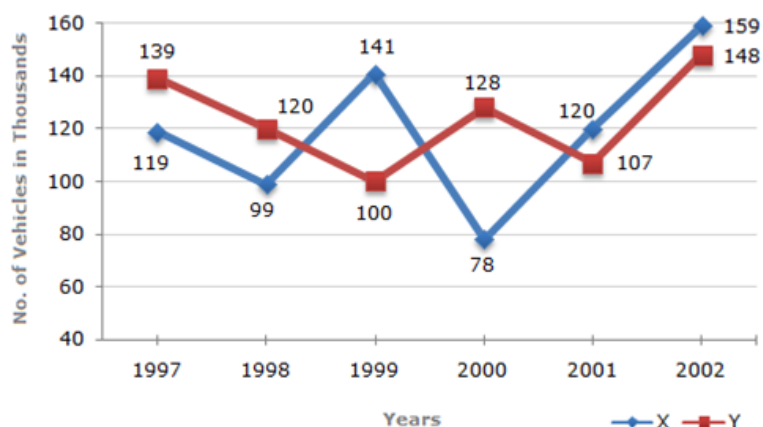
- A) 50, 000 B) 42, 000 C) 33, 000 D) 21, 000

Explanation:- Required difference = $(128000 - 107000) = 21000$.

DIRECTIONS for the question: Analyse the graph/s given below and answer the question that follows.

Question No. : 177

Number of Vehicles Manufactured by Two companies over the Years (Number in Thousands)



What is the difference between the total productions of the two Companies in the given years ?

- A) 19, 000 B) 22, 000 C) 26, 000 D) 28, 000

Explanation:- From the line-graph it is clear that the productions of Company X in the years 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001 and 2002 are 119000, 99000, 141000, 78000, 120000 and 159000 and those of Company Y are 139000, 120000, 100000, 128000, 107000 and 148000 respectively.

Total production of Company X from 1997 to 2002

= $119000 + 99000 + 141000 + 78000 + 120000 + 159000 = 716000$. and total production of Company Y from 1997 to 2002

= $139000 + 120000 + 100000 + 128000 + 107000 + 148000$

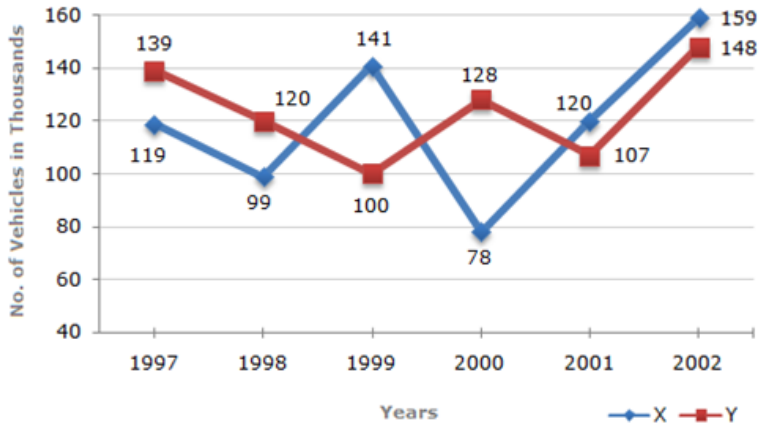
= 742000.

Difference = $(742000 - 716000) = 26000$.

DIRECTIONS for the question: Analyse the graph/s given below and answer the question that follows.

Question No. : 178

Number of Vehicles Manufactured by Two companies over the Years (Number in Thousands)



What is the average numbers of vehicles manufactured by Company X over the given period? (Rounded off to nearest integer)

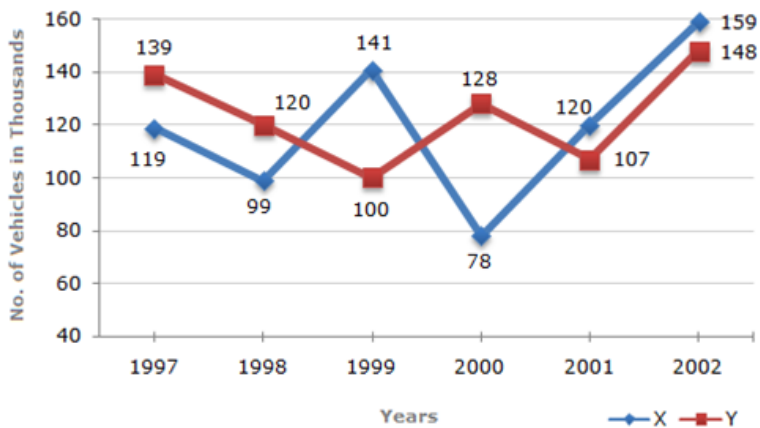
- ✓ A) 1, 19, 333 B) 1, 13, 666 C) 1, 12, 778 D) 1, 11, 223

Explanation:- Average number of vehicles manufactured by Company X = $\frac{1}{6} * (119000 + 99000 + 141000 + 78000 + 120000 + 159000) = 119333$.

DIRECTIONS for the question: Analyse the graph/s given below and answer the question that follows.

Question No. : 179

Number of Vehicles Manufactured by Two companies over the Years (Number in Thousands)



In which of the following years, the difference between the productions of Companies X and Y was the maximum among the given years?

- A) 1997 B) 1998 C) 1999 ✓ D) 2000

Explanation:- The difference between the productions of Companies X and Y in various years is:

For 1997 $(139000 - 119000) = 20000$.

For 1998 $(120000 - 99000) = 21000$.

For 1999 $(141000 - 100000) = 41000$.

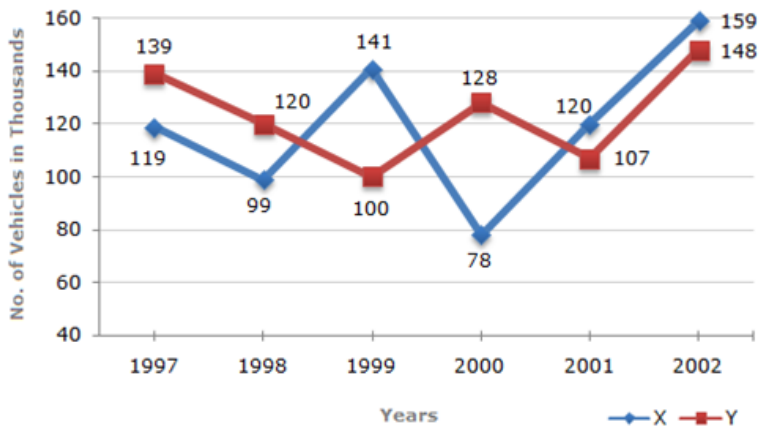
For 2000 $(128000 - 78000) = 50000$.

Clearly, maximum difference was in 2000

DIRECTIONS for the question: Analyse the graph/s given below and answer the question that follows.

Question No. : 180

Number of Vehicles Manufactured by Two companies over the Years (Number in Thousands)



The production of Company Y in 2000 was approximately what percent of the production of Company X in the same year?

- A) 173 B) 164 C) 132 D) 97

Explanation:- Required percentage = $[(128000 / 78000) \times 100]\% \approx 164\%$

DIRECTIONS for the question: Choose the pair of words which best expresses the relationship similar to that expressed in the capitalized pair.

Question No. : 181

BLIND : VISUAL :: Deaf : ?

- A) Sound B) Hearing C) Heeding D) Attention

Explanation:- Blind has visual impairment. Similarly, a deaf has hearing impairment.

DIRECTIONS for the question: Choose the pair of words which best expresses the relationship similar to that expressed in the capitalized pair.

Question No. : 182

GENUINE : AUTHENTIC :: Mirage : ?

- A) Reflection B) Hideout C) Illusion D) Image

Explanation:- The words are each pair is synonyms of each other

DIRECTIONS for the question: Choose the pair of words which best expresses the relationship similar to that expressed in the capitalized pair.

Question No. : 183

ORNAMENTS : GOLD :: Needle : ?

- A) Stitch B) Prick C) Steel D) Thread

Explanation:- First is made up of the second.

DIRECTIONS for the question: Choose the pair of words which best expresses the relationship similar to that expressed in the capitalized pair.

Question No. : 184

RAT : CAT :: Worm : ?

- A) Fish B) Earth C) Traffic D) Speed

Explanation:- Second feeds on the first.

DIRECTIONS for the question: Choose the pair of words which best expresses the relationship similar to that expressed in the capitalized pair.

Question No. : 185

CALENDAR : DATES :: Dictionary : ?

- A) Vocabulary B) Language C) Words D) Book

Explanation:- One looks for the second in the first.

DIRECTIONS for the question: Choose the option which is most **Opposite** in meaning of the underlined word as used in the context of the sentence.

Question No. : 186

He was charged with abetting the murder of an innocent child.

- A) baffle B) instigate C) promote D) support

Explanation:- Abetting means to encourage or support someone to commit a crime. Baffle means to restrain or regulate, therefore it is the correct answer.

DIRECTIONS for the question: Choose the option which is most **Opposite** in meaning of the underlined word as used in the context of the sentence.

Question No. : 187

Twenty point programme is aimed at alleviating the sufferings of the poor.

- A) aggravating B) mitigating C) eradicating D) appeasing

Explanation:- Alleviating means to make less severe. Aggravating means to make worse. All other options are synonyms to Alleviating

DIRECTIONS for the question: Choose the option which is most **Opposite** in meaning of the underlined word as used in the context of the sentence.

Question No. : 188

How dare you desecrate an idol of this temple.

- A) defile B) pollute C) deify D) impious

Explanation:- Desecrate means treat with violent disrespect and Deify means to worship or regard as God. Impious is a synonym of desecrate

DIRECTIONS for the question: Choose the option which is most **Opposite** in meaning of the underlined word as used in the context of the sentence.

Question No. : 189

Though generous and benevolent, he did not meet with success in his career.

- A) beneficent ✓B) malevolent C) goodwill D) liberal

Explanation:- Benevolent means kind hearted whereas malevolent means a person who wishes to do evil to others.

DIRECTIONS for the question: Choose the option which is most **Similar** in meaning of the underlined word as used in the context of the sentence.

Question No. : 190

There exists rancour between the two brothers.

- A) animosity B) harmony C) devotion ✓D) enmity

Explanation:- Rancour means bitterness or resentfulness which is synonym to enmity.

DIRECTIONS for the question: A sentence is divided into four parts. Choose the part that is/are grammatically incorrect.

Question No. : 191

Without waiting for the instructions from the Government, some cable operators in the city had block the news

- ✓A) Without waiting for B) the instructions from the Government,
C) some cable operators in the city had block the news. D) No error

Explanation:- Change 'had block' into 'have/had' blocked because with have/had we use third form of verb.

DIRECTIONS for the question: A sentence is divided into four parts. Choose the part that is/are grammatically incorrect.

Question No. : 192

The authorities have instructed that brief notes must be prepared on all the issues related to customer grievances.

- A) The authorities have instructed B) that brief notes must be prepared
C) on all the issues related to customer grievances. ✓D) No error

Explanation:- The sentence is correct as it is.

DIRECTIONS for the question: A sentence is divided into four parts. Choose the part that is/are grammatically incorrect.

Question No. : 193

Hindi films are certainly popular in the last decade but in these days our regional films have attained more popularity.

- ✓A) Hindi films are certainly B) popular in the last decade but in these days our regional films
C) have attained more popularity. D) No error

Explanation:- change 'are certainly' into 'had certainly been' keeping in mind the parallelism of the sentence, 'have certainly' will suit best with 'have attained'.

DIRECTIONS for the question: A sentence is divided into four parts. Choose the part that is/are grammatically incorrect.

Question No. : 194

On account of the high land prices we are set up the factory on the outskirts of the city.

- A) On account of the high land prices we ✓B) are set up the factory C) on the outskirts of the city D) No error

Explanation:- Change 'are set up' into 'have set up'.

DIRECTIONS for the question: A sentence is divided into four parts. Choose the part that is/are grammatically incorrect.

Question No. : 195

Our customers are always visit our branches to discuss their problems with staff.

- ✓A) Our customers are always visit B) our branches to discuss their problems C) with staff. D) No error

Explanation:- Change 'are always visit' into 'always visit'. Because present habit always present Indefinite Tense

DIRECTIONS for the question: Choose the most logical order of sentences from among the given choices to construct a coherent paragraph.

Question No. : 196

- (1) "What is waste of my tax money", I thought, walking past the people having free Californian Chardonnay.
- (2) "Speak to her", he said, "She's into books".
- (3) The friend who had brought me there noticed my noticing her.
- (4) In late 2003, I was still paying taxes in America, so it horrified me that the US Consulate was hosting a "Gallo drinking appreciation event".
- (5) Behind them, a pianist was playing old film tunes, and a slim short woman was dancing around him.

Which of the following would be the Fourth sentence ?

- A) 1 B) 2 ✓C) 3 D) 4

Explanation:- Sentence 4 will be the opening sentence as the author introduces the idea of paying tax which is discussed in sentence 1. None of the other statements can be opener as they are all dependent sentences. Sentence 1 and 5 form a mandatory pair of noun-pronoun as the word 'them' in sentence 5 refers to 'people' mentioned in sentence 1. Therefore sentence 1 will be second sentence in the paragraph and sentence 5 will be third. Next will be sentence 3 as the friend of author noticed that author was watching 'the lady' who was dancing around the 'Pianist', who was mentioned in sentence 5. Last will come sentence 2 in which the friend asks author to talk to 'the lady' whom he was noticing in sentence 3.

DIRECTIONS for the question: Choose the most logical order of sentences from among the given choices to construct a coherent paragraph.

Question No. : 197

- (1) "What is waste of my tax money", I thought, walking past the people having free Californian Chardonnay.
- (2) "Speak to her", he said, "She's into books".
- (3) The friend who had brought me there noticed my noticing her.
- (4) In late 2003, I was still paying taxes in America, so it horrified me that the US Consulate was hosting a "Gallo drinking appreciation event".
- (5) Behind them, a pianist was playing old film tunes, and a slim short woman was dancing around him.

Which of the following would be the First sentence ?

- A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 ✓D) 4

Explanation:- Sentence 4 will be the opening sentence as the author introduces the idea of paying tax which is discussed in sentence 1. None of the other statements can be opener as they are all dependent sentences. Sentence 1 and 5 form a mandatory pair of noun-pronoun as the word 'them' in sentence 5 refers to 'people' mentioned in sentence 1. Therefore sentence 1 will be second sentence in the paragraph and sentence 5 will be third. Next will be sentence 3 as the friend of author noticed that author was watching 'the lady' who was dancing around the 'Pianist', who was mentioned in sentence 5. Last will come sentence 2 in which the friend asks author to talk to 'the lady' whom he was noticing in sentence 3.

DIRECTIONS for the question: Choose the most logical order of sentences from among the given choices to construct a coherent paragraph.

Question No. : 198

- (1) "What is waste of my tax money", I thought, walking past the people having free Californian Chardonnay.
- (2) "Speak to her", he said, "She's into books".
- (3) The friend who had brought me there noticed my noticing her.
- (4) In late 2003, I was still paying taxes in America, so it horrified me that the US Consulate was hosting a "Gallo drinking appreciation event".
- (5) Behind them, a pianist was playing old film tunes, and a slim short woman was dancing around him.

Which of the following would be the Fifth (Last) sentence ?

- A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4

Explanation:- Sentence 4 will be the opening sentence as the author introduces the idea of paying tax which is discussed in sentence 1. None of the other statements can be opener as they are all dependent sentences. Sentence 1 and 5 form a mandatory pair of noun-pronoun as the word 'them' in sentence 5 refers to 'people' mentioned in sentence 1. Therefore sentence 1 will be second sentence in the paragraph and sentence 5 will be third. Next will be sentence 3 as the friend of author noticed that author was watching 'the lady' who was dancing around the 'Pianist', who was mentioned in sentence 5. Last will come sentence 2 in which the friend asks author to talk to 'the lady' whom he was noticing in sentence 3.

DIRECTIONS for the question: Choose the most logical order of sentences from among the given choices to construct a coherent paragraph.

Question No. : 199

- (1) "What is waste of my tax money", I thought, walking past the people having free Californian Chardonnay.
- (2) "Speak to her", he said, "She's into books".
- (3) The friend who had brought me there noticed my noticing her.
- (4) In late 2003, I was still paying taxes in America, so it horrified me that the US Consulate was hosting a "Gallo drinking appreciation event".
- (5) Behind them, a pianist was playing old film tunes, and a slim short woman was dancing around him.

Which of the following would be the Second sentence ?

- A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4

Explanation:- Sentence 4 will be the opening sentence as the author introduces the idea of paying tax which is discussed in sentence 1. None of the other statements can be opener as they are all dependent sentences. Sentence 1 and 5 form a mandatory pair of noun-pronoun as the word 'them' in sentence 5 refers to 'people' mentioned in sentence 1. Therefore sentence 1 will be second sentence in the paragraph and sentence 5 will be third. Next will be sentence 3 as the friend of author noticed that author was watching 'the lady' who was dancing around the 'Pianist', who was mentioned in sentence 5. Last will come sentence 2 in which the friend asks author to talk to 'the lady' whom he was noticing in sentence 3.

DIRECTIONS for the question: Choose the most logical order of sentences from among the given choices to construct a coherent paragraph.

Question No. : 200

- (1) "What is waste of my tax money", I thought, walking past the people having free Californian Chardonnay.
- (2) "Speak to her", he said, "She's into books".
- (3) The friend who had brought me there noticed my noticing her.
- (4) In late 2003, I was still paying taxes in America, so it horrified me that the US Consulate was hosting a "Gallo drinking appreciation event".
- (5) Behind them, a pianist was playing old film tunes, and a slim short woman was dancing around him.

Which of the following would be the Third sentence ?

- A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 5

Explanation:- Sentence 4 will be the opening sentence as the author introduces the idea of paying tax which is discussed in sentence 1. None of the other statements can be opener as they are all dependent sentences. Sentence 1 and 5 form a mandatory pair of noun-pronoun as the word 'them' in sentence 5 refers to 'people' mentioned in sentence 1. Therefore sentence 1 will be second sentence in the paragraph and sentence 5 will be third. Next will be sentence 3 as the friend of author noticed that author was watching 'the lady' who was dancing around the 'Pianist', who was mentioned in sentence 5. Last will come sentence 2 in which the friend asks author to talk to 'the lady' whom he was noticing in sentence 3.