

**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)

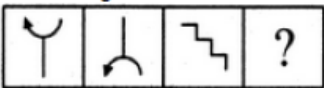
A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4

**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?

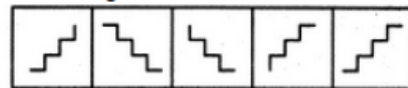
**Question No. : 3**

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?

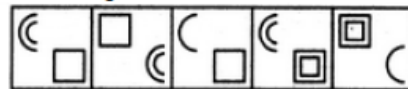
**Question No. : 4**

Problem Figures:



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

Answer Figures:



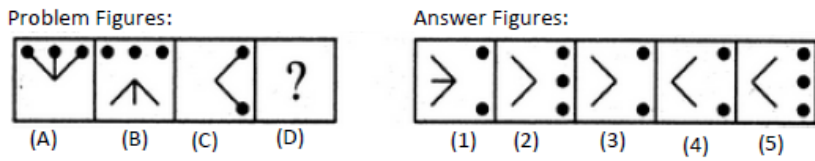
(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)

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**

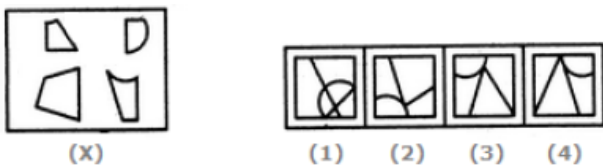


A) 1 B) 2  C) 3 D) 4

**Explanation:-** Except for the dots, the remaining part of the figure rotates through  $180^\circ$  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**

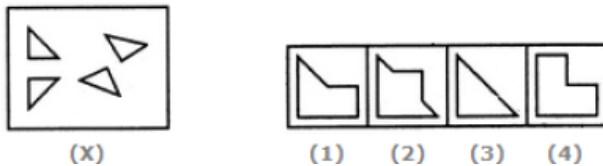


A) 1  B) 2 C) 3 D) 4

**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**

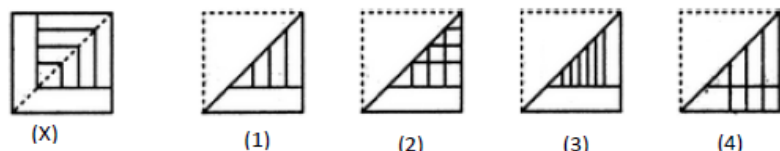


A) 1 B) 2  C) 3 D) 4

**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**

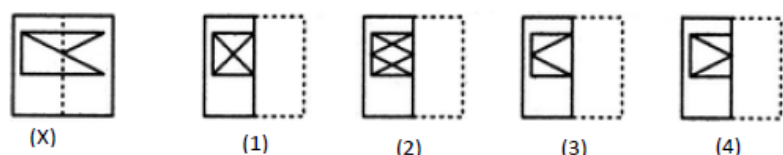


✓A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4

**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

## Actual MH-CET 2015

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

## Actual MH-CET 2015

**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**

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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.

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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.

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**Question No. : 23**

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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**

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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.

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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.

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

- A) NITI Ayog will makes 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 sates.
- 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 parargraph, it is claeer that answer is option 3.

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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.

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What is the drastic change of the policy in NITI Ayog 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



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Entrenched

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

**Explanation:-** *Entrenched means to establish firmly*

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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.

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Hitherto

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

**Explanation:-** Hitherto means until now



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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

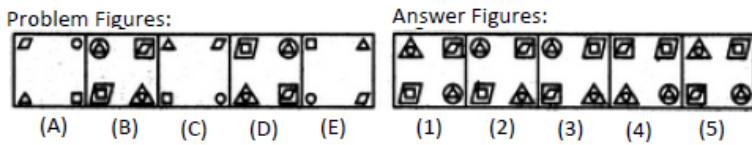
(A)   (B)   (C)   (D)   (E)      (1)   (2)   (3)   (4)   (5)

- 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**

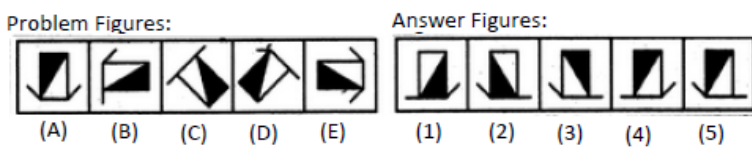


A) 1 B) 2 C) 3  D) 4

**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**

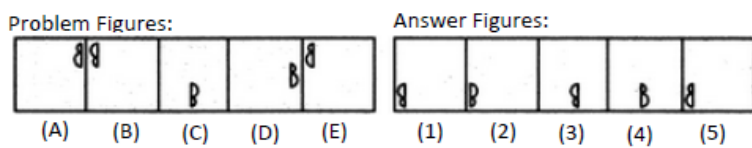


A) 1 B) 2  C) 3 D) 5

**Explanation:-** Similar figure reappears in every fourth step and each time a figure reappears, it rotates through  $90^\circ$  ACW. So now it is the turn of problem figure B to reappear and rotate through  $90^\circ$  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**

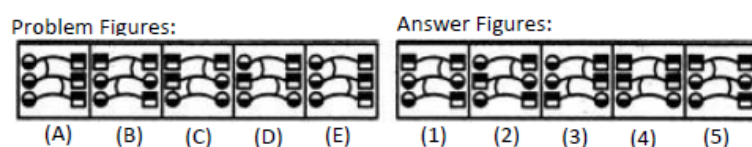


A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4

**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
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. : 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
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. : 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
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. : 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
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. : 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

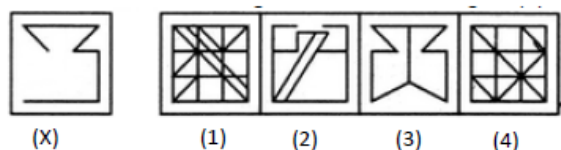
**Explanation:-**

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

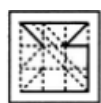
**DIRECTIONS for the question:** In the question given below which one of the answer figures should come after the problem figures given, if the sequence were continued?

**Question No. : 51**

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



- A) 1    B) 2    C) 3    D) 4

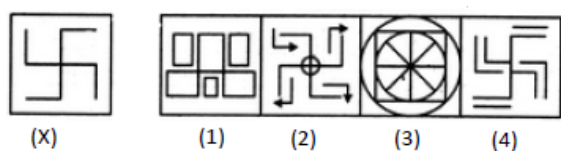


**Explanation:-** As shown (adjacent) X is contained in option 1

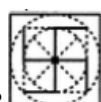
**DIRECTIONS for the question:** In the question given below which one of the answer figures should come after the problem figures given, if the sequence were continued?

**Question No. : 52**

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



- A) 1    B) 2     C) 3    D) 4



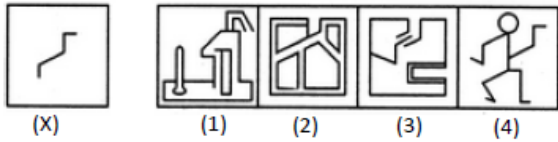
**Explanation:-** As shown (adjacent) X is contained in option 3



**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

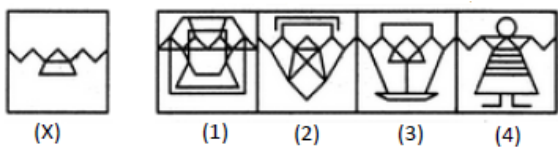


**Explanation:-** As shown (adjacent) X is contained in option 1

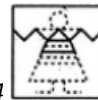
**DIRECTIONS for the question:** In the question given below which one of the answer figures should come after the problem figures given, if the sequence were continued?

**Question No. : 54**

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



- A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 ✓D) 4

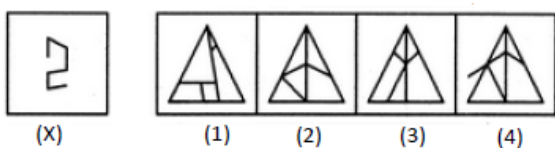


**Explanation:-** As shown (adjacent) X is contained in option 4

**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



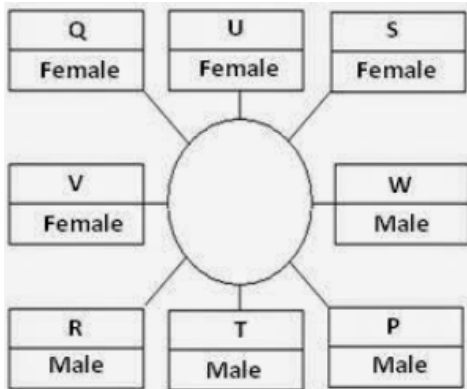
**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Read the information given below and answer the question that follows.

**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.

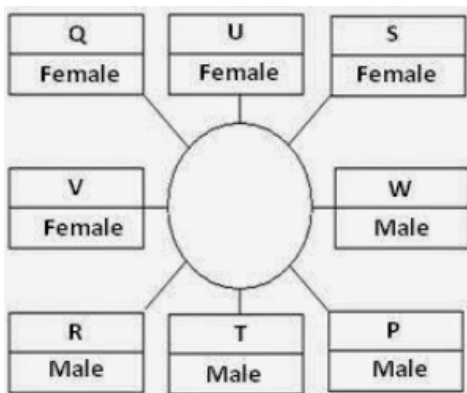
**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Read the information given below and answer the question that follows.

**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.

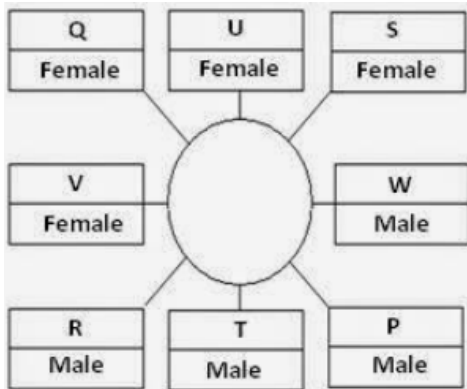
**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Read the information given below and answer the question that follows.

**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.

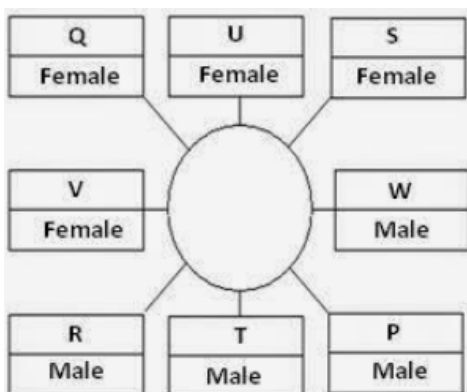
**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Read the information given below and answer the question that follows.

**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

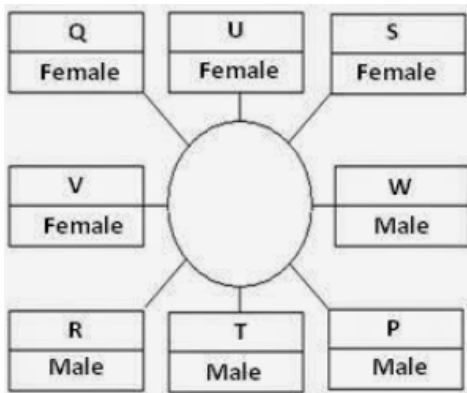
**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Read the information given below and answer the question that follows.

**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

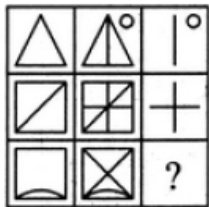


**Explanation:-**

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**



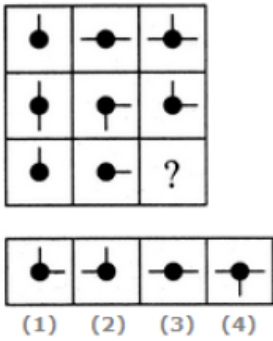
- (1)   (2)   (3)   (4)

- 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**

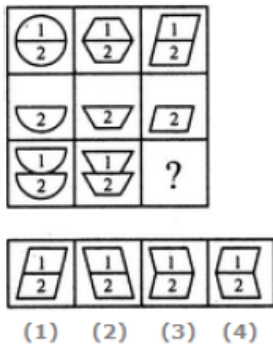


✓A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4

**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**

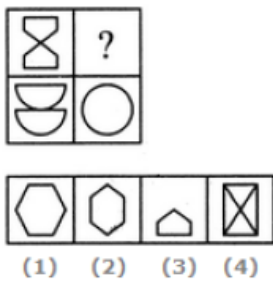


A) 1 B) 2 ✓C) 3 D) 4

**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**

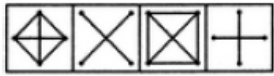
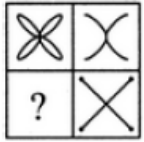


A) 1 ✓B) 2 C) 3 D) 4

**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

## Actual MH-CET 2015

**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:-**  $5000 + 300\% \text{ of } 5000 = 20,000$

Hyderabad is req. answer.

## Actual MH-CET 2015

**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:

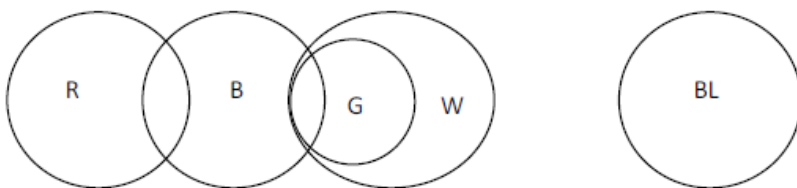
Some red are blue. Some blue are grey.  
All grey are white. No white is black.

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:

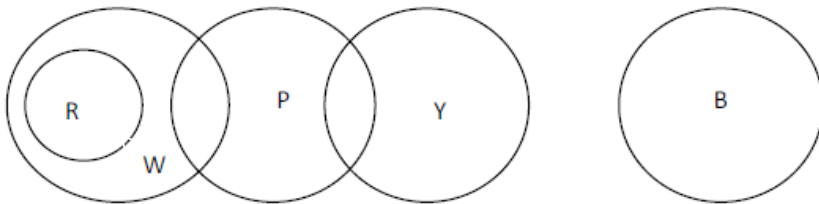
All red are white. Some white are pink.  
Some pink are yellow. No yellow is blue.

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:

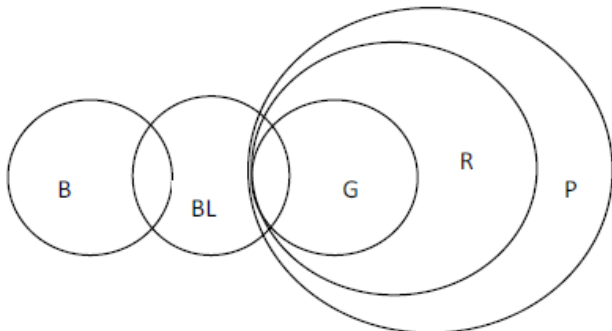
Some blue are black. Some black are grey.  
All grey are red. All red are pink.

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:

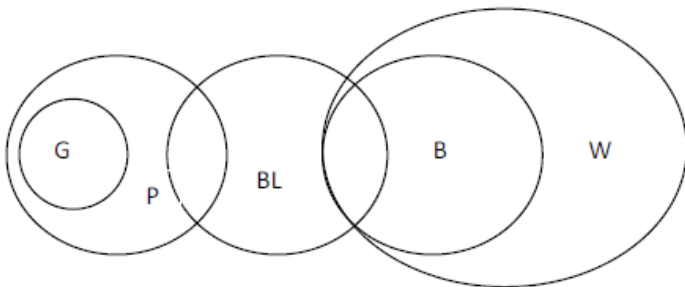
All green are pink. Some pink are black.  
Some black are blue. All blue are white.

Conclusions:

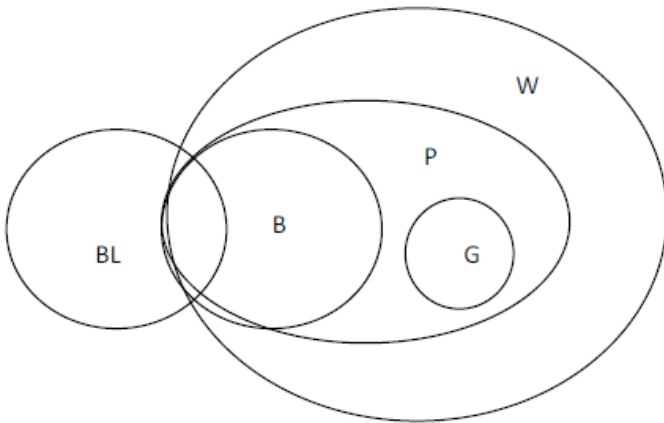
- I. Some black are white.
- II. Some blue are pink.
- III. Some pink are green.
- IV. No green is white.

- 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.