





Answer Key to Live Leak - IBPS PO Prelims 2016 Model Question Paper

Answer Key:

Qu. No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ans.	С	а	е	d	d	d	е	а	d	С
Qu. No.	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Ans.	С	е	е	d	d	d	d	С	b	С
Qu. No.	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Ans.	b	С	b	d	а	С	b	b	d	а
Qu. No.	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
Ans.	е	а	b	С	d	С	d	а	d	d
Qu. No.	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Ans.	a	е	е	d	d	а	а	С	а	b
Qu. No.	51	52	53	54	55	. 56	57	58	59	-60
Ans.	а	b	b	е	d	b	С	b	d	С
Qu. No.	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
Ans.	е	d	b	C O	е	е	d	d //	b	е
Qu. No.	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
Ans.	b	d	е	С	а	е	С	а	а	d
Qu. No.	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
Ans.	а	d	d	d	С	а	d	b	d	е
Qu. No.	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Ans.	С	а	d	С	d	d	е	d	С	d

Solutions:

1. The given expression,

 $0.75 \times 0.75 + 0.25 \times 0.75 \times 4 + 0.50 \times 0.50$

 $= 0.75 \times 0.75 + 2 \times (2 \times 0.25) \times 0.75 + 0.50 \times 0.50$

 $= 0.75 \times 0.75 + 2 \times 0.50 \times 0.75 + 0.50 \times 0.50$

Comparing with $(a + b)^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2$











$$= (0.75 + 0.50)^2$$

$$=(1.25)^2$$

$$= 1.5625$$

2. The given expression:

$$\Rightarrow$$
 83% of 1700 + 42% of 2150 = (?)³ + 117

$$\Rightarrow$$
 83% × 1700 + 42% × 2150 = (?)³ + 117

$$\Rightarrow \frac{83}{100} \times 1700 + \frac{42}{100} \times 2150 = ?^3 + 117$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 1411 + 903 = $?^3$ + 117

$$\Rightarrow$$
 ?³ + 117 = 2314

$$\Rightarrow$$
 ?³ = 2314 – 117 = 2197

$$\Rightarrow$$
 ? = $(2197)^{1/3}$ = 13

Hence the answer is 13

3. Given expression is,

$$\Rightarrow$$
 146% of 250 + ? % of 550 = 805

$$\Rightarrow$$
 146% × 250 + ? % × 550 = 805

$$\Rightarrow \frac{146}{100} \times 250 + ? \times \frac{550}{100} = 805$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 146 × 2.5 + ? × 5.5 = 805

$$\Rightarrow 365 + ? \times 5.5 = 805$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 ? \times 5.5 = 805 - 365 = 440

$$\Rightarrow$$
 ? \times 5.5 = 440

Hence the answer is 80

4. Solve the given question using following laws of indices:

Laws of Indices:-

1-:
$$a^m \times a^n = a^{\{m+n\}}$$

2-:
$$a^m \div a^n = a^{\{m-n\}}$$

$$3-: [(a^m)^n] = a^{mn}$$

4-:
$$(a)^{(1/m)} = {}^{m}va$$

5-:
$$(a)^{(-m)} = 1/a^m$$

6-:
$$(a)^{(m/n)} = {}^{n}Va^{m}$$

7-:
$$(a)^0 = 1$$

Now, the given expression:

$$(216)^4 \div (36)^4 \times (6)^5 = (6)^?$$









$$\Rightarrow$$
 (6)? = (6³)⁴ \div (6²)⁴ \times (6)⁵

$$\Rightarrow$$
 (6)? = $6^{12} \div 6^8 \times 6^5$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 (6)? = 6¹²⁺⁵⁻⁸ = 6⁹

Comparing both the sides, we get,

Hence, the required answer is 9.

- 5. Follow BODMAS rule to solve this question, as per the order given below,
 - Step-1-Parts of an equation enclosed in 'Brackets' must be solved first,
 - Step-2-Any mathematical 'Of' or 'Exponent' must be solved next,
 - Step-3-Next, the parts of the equation that contain 'Division' and 'Multiplication' are calculated,
 - Step-4-Last but not least, the parts of the equation that contain 'Addition' and 'Subtraction' should be calculated.

Now, given expression:

$$\Rightarrow$$
 6573 ÷ (70% of 30) × (0.2)² =?

$$\Rightarrow$$
 6573 ÷ (0.7 × 30) × (0.2)² =?

$$\Rightarrow$$
 6573 ÷ 21 × 0.04 =?

$$\Rightarrow$$
 313 × 0.04 = ?

$$\Rightarrow$$
 ? = 12.52



- 6. Follow BODMAS rule to solve this question, as per the order given below,
 - Step-1- Parts of an equation enclosed in 'Brackets' must be solved first, and in the bracket, the BODMAS rule must be followed,
 - Step-2- Any mathematical 'Of' or 'Exponent' must be solved next,
 - Step-3-Next, the parts of the equation that contain 'Division' and 'Multiplication' are calculated,
 - Step-4-Last but not least, the parts of the equation that contain 'Addition' and 'Subtraction' should be calculated

Given expression is,

$$\Rightarrow$$
? ÷ 26 × 65 = 50% of 2,210

$$\Rightarrow$$
? ÷ 26 × 65 = 0.5 × 2,210

$$\Rightarrow$$
? ÷ 26 × 65 = 1,105

$$\Rightarrow$$
? ÷ 26 = 1,105/65











- 7. Follow BODMAS rule to solve this question, as per the order given below,
 - Step-1-Parts of an equation enclosed in 'Brackets' must be solved first,
 - Step-2-Any mathematical 'Of' or 'Exponent' must be solved next,
 - Step-3-Next, the parts of the equation that contain 'Division' and 'Multiplication' are calculated,
 - Step-4-Last but not least, the parts of the equation that contain 'Addition' and 'Subtraction' should be calculated.

Now, given expression:

- \Rightarrow $\sqrt{(7921)} \times 51 + 50\%$ of 748 = (?)³
- \Rightarrow 89 × 51 + 0.5 × 748 = (?)³
- \Rightarrow 4539 + 374 = (?)³
- \Rightarrow 4913 = (?)³
- \Rightarrow ? = 4913^{1/3}
- **⇒**?=17
- 8. Given, equation

$$\frac{2^n + 2^{n-1}}{2^{n+1} - 2^n}$$

Taking 2ⁿ⁻¹ common in both numerator and denominator

$$\frac{2^{n}+2^{n-1}}{2^{n+1}-2^{n}} = \frac{2^{n-1}(2+1)}{2^{n-1}(4-2)} = \frac{3}{2}$$

9. Solve the given question using following laws of indices:

Laws of Indices:-

1-:
$$a^m \times a^n = a^{\{m+n\}}$$

2-:
$$a^m \div a^n = a^{\{m-n\}}$$

$$3-: [(a^m)^n] = a^{mn}$$

4-:
$$(a)^{(1/m)} = {}^{m}va$$

5-:
$$(a)^{(-m)} = 1/a^m$$

6-:
$$(a)^{(m/n)} = {}^{n}Va^{m}$$

7-:
$$(a)^0 = 1$$

Now, the given expression:

$$(16 \times 4)^3 \div (4)^5 \times (2 \times 8)^2 = (4)^7$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 (4)^{3×3} ÷ (4)⁵ × (4)^{2×2} = (4)[?]

$$\Rightarrow$$
 $(4)^9 \div (4)^5 \times (4)^4 = (4)^?$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 (4)⁹⁻⁵⁺⁴ = (4)?

Comparing both the sides we get,

$$\Rightarrow$$
 ? = 8











10. In this type of question, we are expected to calculate Approximate value (not exact value), so we can replace the given numbers by their nearest perfect places which makes the calculation easy.

Let, $79.99 \approx 80$, $1599 \approx 1600$, $16.01 \approx 16$ and $1399 \approx 1400$

Now, given expression:

- \Rightarrow ? = 80% of 1600 16% of 1400
- \Rightarrow ? = (80/100) × 1600 (16/100) × 1400
- ⇒? = 1280 **-** 224
- **⇒** ? = 1056
- 11. As we know that $5^4 = 625$

And
$$87 = 4 \times 21 + 3$$

So we can write
$$5^{87} = 5^{(4 \times 21) + 3} = 5^{(4 \times 21)} \times 5^3 = (625)^{21} \times 125$$

Since $(625)^{21} \times 125$ is multiple of 625. So the remainder will be zero.

12. Let Sudha's and Neeta's present ages be 6x and 7x years respectively, then,

According to the question, five years ago the ratio of their ages was 5: 6 respectively,

$$\Rightarrow \frac{6x-5}{7x-5} = \frac{5}{6}$$

$$\Rightarrow 36x - 30 = 35x - 25$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 5$$

- ∴ Sudha's present age = 6× 5=30 years
- 13. Since total number of terms = 6 and average = 21

Highest even number = 16 (given)

Hence, three consecutive even numbers will be 12, 14, 16

∴ sum of three consecutive odd number = 126 - (12+14+16) = 84

Since, sum of three odd numbers cannot be even.

So, data is incorrect.

14. The pattern of the given number series is as:

$$\rightarrow$$
 7,

$$\rightarrow$$
 7 × 2 + 3 = 17,

$$\rightarrow$$
 17 × 3 + 3 = 54,

$$\rightarrow$$
 54 × 4 + 3 = 219,

$$\rightarrow$$
 219 × 5 + 3 = 1098,

$$\rightarrow$$
 1098 × 6 + 3 = 6591











Hence, the required term of the given number series is 219

- 15. The pattern for given series can be evaluated as:
 - \rightarrow 10
 - \rightarrow 10 × 1 + 7 × 1 = 17
 - \rightarrow 17 × 2 + 7 × 2 = 48
 - \rightarrow 48 × 3 + 7 × 3 = 165
 - \rightarrow 165 × 4 + 7 × 4 = 688
 - \rightarrow 688 × 5 + 7 × 5 = 3475

Hence the next number in given number series is

- $= 3475 \times 6 + 7 \times 6$
- = 20892
- : The required term in given number series is 20892.
- 16. The given series can be evaluated as:

$$\rightarrow$$
 11 = 7 + 4 × 1²

$$\rightarrow$$
 27 = 11 + 4 × 2²

$$\rightarrow$$
 63 = 27 + 4 × 3²

Hence, next number

$$= 63 + 4 \times 4^2$$

= 127



- 17. The pattern of given number series can be evaluated as:
 - \rightarrow 19
 - \rightarrow 19 + 7² = 68
 - \rightarrow 68 + 6² = 104
 - \rightarrow 104 + 5² = 129
 - \rightarrow 129 + 4² = 145
 - \rightarrow 145 + 3² = 154

Hence it can be seen that the 3rd term doesn't match the 3rd term of given number series.

- ∴ The wrong number is 102.
- 18. The pattern of the given series is:
 - \rightarrow 336 = $7^3 7$
 - \rightarrow 210 = $6^3 6$
 - \rightarrow 120 = $5^3 5$
- 6 | Page











- \therefore Next number = $4^3 4$
- = 60
- 19. Cost price of horse = Rs. 15000

Profit percentage = 10%

Selling price = cost price + profit

S.P. = 15000 + (10% of 15000)

 \therefore S.P = 15000 + 1500 = Rs. 16500.

So A sold the horse to B at a cost of Rs. 16500

B sells the horse again to A with a loss of 5%

So cost price of the horse for B = Rs. 16500

Loss percentage = 5%

Selling price of horse for B = cost price – loss

S.P = C.P - loss

S.P = 16500 - (5% of 16500)

S.P = 16500 - 825 = Rs. 15675

So, in the entire transaction A got the profit of Rs. 16500 – Rs. 15675 = Rs 825

20. We've to select a team where at least one female is there.

In other words, we've to consider all the possible team formations except the ones where there are no females in the team.

- \therefore total number of people = 8 + 8 = 16
- \therefore number of ways of selecting 4 people out of 16 = ${}^{16}C_4$ = 1820

Now, we'll exclude the cases where there are no females.

No females in the team \Rightarrow only men are in the team

- : number of ways of selecting teams of only males = ${}^{8}C_{4} = 70$
- ∴ Required cases = 1820 70 = 1750
- 21. Number of candidates appeared in the examination from cities C and D together = 3250 + 2500
 - = 5750

Number of candidates qualified in the examination from cities C and D together = 2250 + 2000

= 4250

Percentage number of candidates qualified in the examination from cities C and D together to that qualified in the examination from the same cities = $\frac{4250}{5750} \times 100 \approx 73.91\%$















22. Number of candidates appeared from city C = 3250

Number of candidates qualified in the exam from City C = 2250

Ratio of the number of students appeared to the number of candidates qualified in the exam from City $C = \frac{3250}{2250} = \frac{13}{9}$

- ∴The respective ratio = 13:9
- 23. Number of candidates qualified in the examination from city A = 1750

Number of candidates qualified in the examination from city B = 1250

Respective ratio of the number of candidates qualified in the examination from city A and the number of candidates qualified in the examination from city $B = \frac{1750}{1250} = \frac{7}{5}$

- : the required ratio is 7:5
- 24. Number of candidates appeared in the exam from City D = 2500

Total number of candidates appeared for the exam from all the Cities together = 3000 + 2250 + 3250 + 2500 + 3000

= 14000

Percentage of number of candidates appeared in the exam from City D to total number of candidates appeared for the exam from all the Cities together = $\frac{2500}{14000} \times 100 = 17.85 \approx 18\%$

25. Average number of candidates appeared in the exam from all the given cities = $\frac{3000+2250+3250+2500+3000}{5} = \frac{14000}{5} = 2800$

Average number of candidates qualified from all the given cities = $\frac{1750+1250+2250+2000+2000}{5} = \frac{9250}{5} = 1850$

The difference between the average number of candidates appeared in the exam from all the given cities and the average number of candidates qualified from all the given cities = 2800 - 1850 = 950

26. Let's assume the Cost price of the article to be 'x'

When the article is sold for Rs. 800, the profit earned = Rs. (800 - x)

Similarly, when the article is sold for Rs. 275, the loss incurred = Rs. (x - 275)

Now, as per the given information,

Profit earned = 20 × Loss incurred

$$\Rightarrow$$
 800 - x = 20 (x - 275)

$$\Rightarrow$$
 800 - x = 20x - 5500

$$\Rightarrow$$
 21x = 6300

$$x = 300$$













: Cost Price of the article = Rs. 300

In order to make a profit of 25%,

- : Selling Price of article = 300 + (25% of 300) = 300 + 75 = Rs. 375
- 27. Aisha can complete the work in 25 days
 - ∴ Part of work finished by Aisha in one day = 1/25

Palak can complete the work in 20 days

∴ Part of work finished by Palak in one day = 1/20

Now, when Aisha and Palak are working together,

Part of work finished by them in one day $=\frac{1}{25}+\frac{1}{20}=\frac{9}{100}$

Let's assume that Palak left the work after x days

- ⇒ Aisha and Palak worked together for x days
- \Rightarrow Work completed in x days = x \times (9/100) = 9x/100

Remaining work is done by Aisha in 16 days

: Work done by Aisha alone in 16 days = $16 \times (1/25) = 16/25$

$$\therefore \frac{9x}{100} + \frac{16}{25} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow 9x/100 = 9/25$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 9x = 36

$$\Rightarrow x = 4$$

.. Palak left the work after 4 days



28. Let the Breadth of the room = b meters

The Length of the Room = $(1.5 \times b)$ meters

Let the Height of the room = h meters

Area of the base of the room = length \times breadth = 1.5 \times b \times b = 1.5 \times b²

Cost of carpeting the Room = Area of Base × cost per mtr. sq.

$$\Rightarrow 1.5 \times b^2 \times 150 = 14400$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 b² = 64

$$\Rightarrow$$
 b = 8

$$\Rightarrow$$
 Length = 1.5 \times b = 1.5 \times 8 = 12 metres

29. Assume that in one leap the distance covered by the deer = 1 unit

Now, one leap of the lion is equal to 2 leaps of the deer.

∴In one leap the distance covered by the lion = 2 units

Initial distance between deer and lion = 40 leaps of the lion = 80 units













It is given in the question, in every minute, the lion makes 6 leaps and the deer makes 8 leaps.

- ∴ Velocity of deer = 8 units/minute
- ∴ Velocity of lion = 6 × 2 units/minute = 12 units/minute
- ∴ Relative velocity of lion with respect to deer = (12 8) = 4 units/minute

Total distance to be covered at relative velocity = 80 units

Time required = distance/(relative velocity)

- ⇒Time required = 80/4=20 minutes
- :The deer is caught by the lion after 20 minutes.
- 30. Let cost price of each camera be Rs 'x', then according to the question,

He sells 12 cameras at 20% profit and 8 at 10% profit,

$$SP_1 = 12x \times \frac{120}{100} + 8x \times \frac{110}{100} = x \left(\frac{72}{5} + \frac{44}{5}\right) = 23.2x$$

And, If he had sold all the 20 cameras at a profit of 15%,

$$SP_2 = 20x \times \frac{115}{100} = 23x$$

Now, according to the question,

$$SP_1 - SP_2 = 36$$

$$\Rightarrow 23.2x - 23x = 36$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 180$$

∴ Cost price of each camera is Rs 180.



31. Total number of students who qualified for the first round = 3000

Number of girls who qualified for the first round = 1750

- ∴ number of boys who qualified for the first round = 3000 1750
- = 1250

Percentage of boys who qualified for the first round = $\frac{1250}{3000} \times 100 \approx 42\%$

32. Number of students who qualified for singing = 21% of $3000 = (21/100) \times 3000 = 630$

Number of girls qualified for singing = 28% of $1750 = (28/100) \times 1750 = 490$

∴ number of boys qualified for singing = 630 – 490 = 140

Similarly, Number of students who qualified for craft = 25% of 3000 = (25/100) × 3000 = 750

Number of girls qualified for singing = 22% of $1750 = (22/100) \times 1750 = 385$

number of boys who qualified for crafts = 750 - 385 = 365

- \therefore Number of boys who qualified for the first round in Singing and Craft together = 140 + 365
- = 505













- 33. Total number of girls who qualify the first round in Swimming = 14% of 1750
 - $= (14/100) \times 1750$
 - = 245

Total number of girls who qualify the first round in Drawing = 16% of 1750

- $= (16/100) \times 1750$
- = 280
- : Total number of girls who qualify the first round in Swimming and Drawing together = 245
- +280
- = 525
- 34. Total number of students taken part in the Inter-school competition = 3000 Number of girls who qualified for the first round in Dancing = 20% of 1750
 - $= (20/100) \times 1750$
 - $= (1/5) \times 1750$
 - = 350
 - ∴ Percent of girls who qualified for the first round in Dancing to the total number of students, qualified for the first round in the Inter-school competition = $\frac{350}{3000} \times 100 = 11.67\%$
- 35. Number of girls who qualified for the first round in Swimming = 14% of 1750
 - $= (14/100) \times 1750$
 - = 245

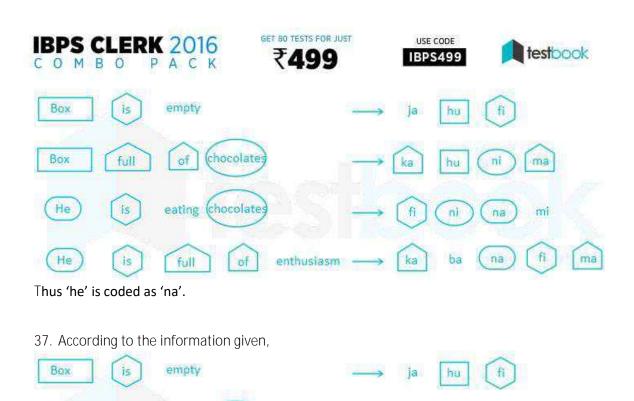
Total number of students who qualified for the first round in Swimming = 16% of 3000

- $= (16/100) \times 3000$
- = 480
- ∴ Number of boys who qualified for the first round in Swimming = 480 245 = 235Ratio of number of girls qualified the first round in Swimming to the number of boys qualified the first round in Swimming = $\frac{245}{235} = \frac{49}{47}$
- : The required ratio is 49:47
- 36. According to the information given,









38. According to the information given,

Hence 'ka' is code for either 'full' or 'of'.

full

is

is

Box

He

He



chocolate:

chocolates

of

enthusiasm

of

eating

full

Code for 'chocolate' is 'ni',
Code for 'is' is 'fi',
Code for 'full of' is 'ka ma'.
Code for 'energy' will be something not present in given codes.
Hence the possible answer is 'ka fi ma ni xa'.







ni

na

na

hu

ni

ka

fi

ka

ma

mi

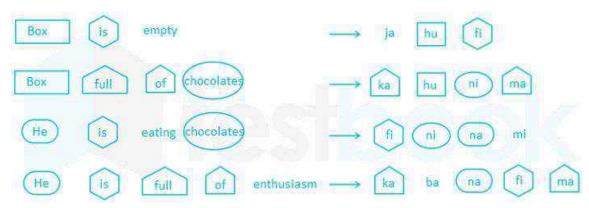
ma





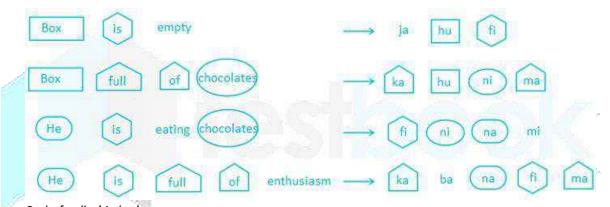


39. According to the information given,



Hence, code 'mi' corresponds to 'eating'.

40. According to the information given,



Code for 'he' is 'na',

Code for 'is' is 'fi',

Code for 'eating' is 'mi',

Hence, code for 'yummy' is either 'bu' or 'du'.

41.







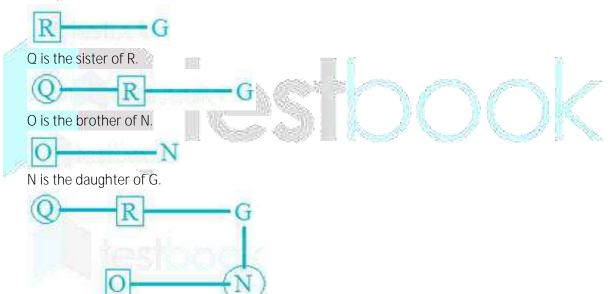






Meaning		
Female		
Male		
Married Couple		
Siblings		
Difference of A Generation		

Here, R is the brother of G.



L is the father of ${\sf Q}$.



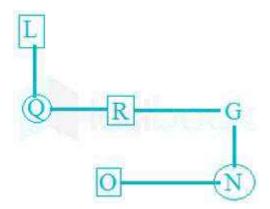






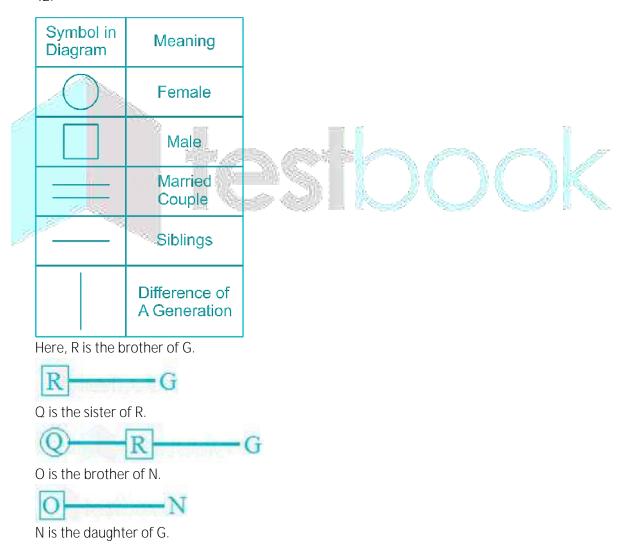






Therefore, R is the uncle of O.

42.





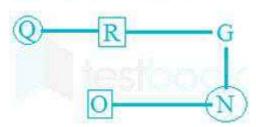




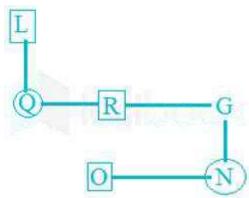








L is the father of Q.



Therefore, father of N cannot be determined.

43.

10.			
Symbol in Diagram	Meaning		
	Female		
	Male		
	Married Couple		
	Siblings		
	Difference of A Generation		

Here, R is the brother of G.



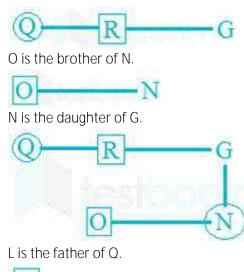
Q is the sister of R.











As gender of G is not known, number of male members cannot be determined:

- 44. Five students: Pushkar, Ashu, Pranshu, Chetna and Sakshi
- 1) Ashu secured more marks than only Pranshu.

Ashu > Pranshu

2) Sakshi and Chetna secured less marks than only Pushkar.

Pushkar > Chetna, Sakshi >

From 1 and 2

Pushkar > Chetna, Sakshi > Ashu > Pranshu

Hence, third least marks are secured by either Chetna or Sakshi.

- 45. Five students: Pushkar, Ashu, Pranshu, Chetna and Sakshi
- 1) Ashu secured more marks than only Pranshu.

Ashu > Pranshu

2) Sakshi and Chetna secured less marks than only Pushkar.

Pushkar > Chetna, Sakshi >

From 1 and 2

Pushkar > Chetna, Sakshi > Ashu > Pranshu













Since we cannot determine relation between Chetna's marks and Sakshi's marks, so, we cannot find out the possibility of Sakshi's marks.

46. Statements:

 $H = P, Y \ge M, M \le W, P < Y$ $\rightarrow H = P < Y \ge M \le W$

Conclusions:

I. W > Y \rightarrow as Y \geq M \leq W \rightarrow False as relation between W and Y cannot be determined.

II. $M < P \rightarrow as P < Y \ge M \rightarrow False$ as relation between M and P cannot be determined.

III. $M \le H \rightarrow$ as $H = P < Y \ge M \rightarrow H < Y \ge M \rightarrow$ False as relation between M and H cannot be determined.

So, none of the conclusions is true.

47. Statement: $E \ge C = B$; $D = C \ge M > N$

 \rightarrow E \geq C \geq M > N, C = B = D

Let us check each conclusion one by one.

I) D = B \rightarrow True

II) $N \le E \rightarrow False (E \ge C \ge M > N \rightarrow E \ge M > N \rightarrow E > N)$

III) $N > E \rightarrow False (E \ge C \ge M > N \rightarrow E \ge M > N \rightarrow E > N)$

Hence, only conclusion I is true.

48. Given statements:

 $L \ge M > K, Z = K < P$

On combining:

L ≥ M > K = Z < P

Conclusions:

I. $Z \le L \rightarrow$ Clearly False (as $L \ge M > K = Z \rightarrow L > Z$)

II. $M = P \rightarrow Clearly False$ (as $M > K = Z < P \rightarrow M > Z < P$, hence clear relationship between M and P cannot be determined)

III. $Z < M \rightarrow Clearly True (as M > K = Z \rightarrow M > Z)$

Hence only conclusion III follows.

49. Given Statements:

 $B \le J$; K < L > M; J < K; $G \ge H > B$

 \Rightarrow G \geq H > B \leq J < K < L > M

Conclusions:

I. L > J \rightarrow as J < K < L \rightarrow J < L, hence true.

II. $J < M \rightarrow as J < K < L > M \rightarrow J < L > M$, hence relationship between J and M cannot be determined.

Hence only conclusion I follows.













50. Given statements are: $P > U \ge V > R$; X < Y = R > ZOn rearranging: $P > U \ge V > R > Z$ or X < Y = R > Z

Conclusions:

I. Z > U (False as U > Z)

II. R < P (True)

Hence, only conclusion II is true.

51. Consider the following least possible Venn diagram,



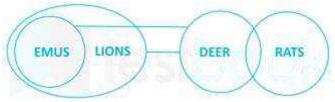
Conclusions:

- I. All villages are not towns \rightarrow it's possible but not definite, hence false.
- II. Some cities are definitely towns \rightarrow it's possible but not definite, hence false.
- III. Some cities are forests → it's possible but not definite, hence false.
- IV. No cities is a forest \rightarrow it's possible but not definite, hence false.

Here conclusion III and IV form a complementary pair.

Hence either conclusion III or IV follows.

52. Consider the least possible Venn diagram:



Conclusions:

- I. No rat is lion →It may be true as shown above, but not necessarily as shown below, hence false.
- II. No emu is deer →Clearly true, disjoint sets.
- III. Some emus are rats →It may be true as shown below, but not necessarily as shown above, hence false.
- IV. Some deer are emu \rightarrow Clearly false, disjoint sets.





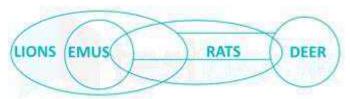






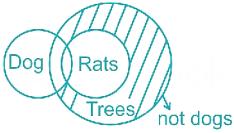






Hence only conclusion II follows.

53. The least possible Venn diagram for the given statements is:



Conclusions:

- I. Some trees are dogs \rightarrow definitely true.
- II. All dogs are trees → is a possibility, but not always true.
- III. All rats are dogs \rightarrow is a possibility, but not always true.
- IV. No tree is dog → not possibility, hence false.

Hence only conclusion I follows.

54. The least possibility diagram for the given statement is as follows,

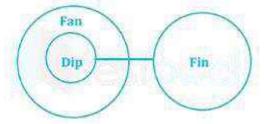


Conclusions:

- I. There is a possibility that all tricks are true \rightarrow Possibility is true.
- II. There is a possibility that all magic are tricks \rightarrow Possibility is true.

Hence both the conclusions follow.

55. Let's draw a Venn diagram with the possibility that has the least chance to OCCUT:



Conclusions:











- I. All fans are dips. \Rightarrow It's possible but not definitely true.
- II. No fin is fan. \Rightarrow It's possible but not definitely true.

Hence, neither I nor II follow.

56. Eight members: A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H (facing outwards)

Car brand: Nokia, Apple, Asus, HTC, Micromax, Xiaomi, Motorola and Xolo.

There are exactly 3 married couples in the family.

Following symbols are used.

	onowing sym	ibols are asea.	
	Symbol in Diagram	Meaning	
	0	Female	
		Male	
		Married Couple	
	-	Siblings	
		Difference of A Generation	achank
		ther of A and E.	
2) A is the fath	ner of F and uncle	e of G.
(
	F G		

- 3) F is an immediate neighbor of her aunt H.
- 4) H is the only sister-in-law of A whereas B owns Xiaomi and is daughter-in-law of C.
- So, H is the wife of E. Since, H is the only sister-in-law of A and B is daughter-in-law of C, B is wife of A and C is the husband of D.



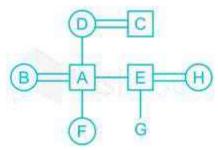












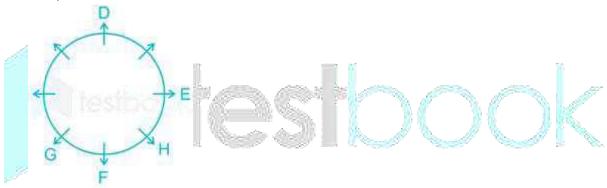
So, this is the required family tree.

Seating Arrangement:

Note: Since everyone is facing outward, clockwise direction represents right hand side and anticlockwise direction represents left hand side.

- 5) D sits second to the left of E.
- 6) G is third to the left of D.
- 7) F is an immediate neighbor of her aunt H who does not sit next to D.
- 8) The two youngest members sit next to each other.
- So, G and F sit next to each other (from family tree).

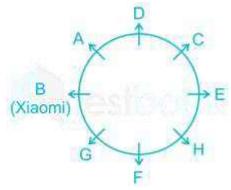
Thus, F sits between G and H.



9) D's husband and son sit next to her.

Thus, C and A sit next to D.

- 10) B owns Xiaomi.
- 11) The Xiaomi owner sits between Motorola and Xolo owner.
- 12) C does not own Xolo or Motorola.
- So, A sits to the left of D and C to the right. B sits between G and A.



13) A sits to the left of person owning Nokia.









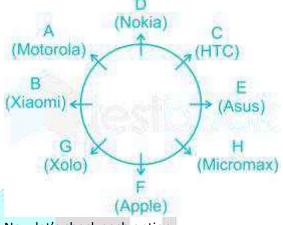




So, Downs Nokia.

- 14) The one who owns an Apple sits between G and the owner of Micromax.
- So, one of the neighbors of G must be an Apple owner. Since B owns Xiaomi, F the other neighbor of G owns Apple. Thus H owns Micromax.
- 15) The Xiaomi owner sits between Motorola and Xolo owner.
- 16) G does not have Asus or Motorola.
- So, G has Xolo and A has Motorola.
- 17) HTC is not owned by G's father (i.e. E).

Thus, HTC is owned by H and Asus is owned by E.



Now let's check each option,

- 1) A is the brother of H → false
- 2) C is the father of A \rightarrow true
- 3) B is the aunt of $F \rightarrow$ false
- 4) F and G are married couple → false

Hence, C is the father of A is the only correct statement.

57. Eight members: A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H (facing outwards)

Car brand: Nokia, Apple, Asus, HTC, Micromax, Xiaomi, Motorola and Xolo.

There are exactly 3 married couples in the family.

Following symbols are used.



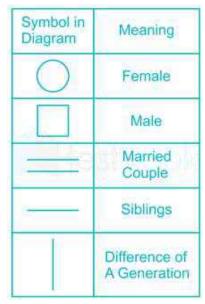








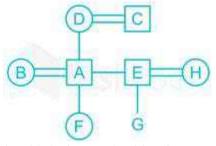




- 1) D is the mother of A and E.
- 2) A is the father of F and uncle of G.



- 3) F is an immediate neighbor of her aunt H.
- 4) H is the only sister-in-law of A whereas B owns Xiaomi and is daughter-in-law of C.
- So, H is the wife of E. Since, H is the only sister-in-law of A and B is daughter-in-law of C, B is wife of A and C is the husband of D.



So, this is the required family tree.

Seating Arrangement:

Note: Since everyone is facing outward, clockwise direction represents right hand side and anticlockwise direction represents left hand side.

- 5) D sits second to the left of E.
- 6) G is third to the left of D.
- 7) F is an immediate neighbor of her aunt H who does not sit next to D.
- 8) The two youngest members sit next to each other.



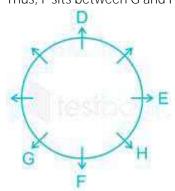








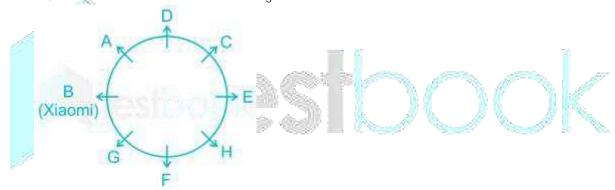
So, G and F sit next to each other (from family tree). Thus, F sits between G and H.



9) D's husband and son sit next to her.

Thus, C and A sit next to D.

- 10) Bowns Xiaomi.
- 11) The Xiaomi owner sits between Motorola and Xolo owner.
- 12) C does not own Xolo or Motorola.
- So, A sits to the left of D and C to the right. B sits between G and A.



- 13) A sits to the left of person owning Nokia.
- So, Downs Nokia.
- 14) The one who owns an Apple sits between G and the owner of Micromax.

So, one of the neighbors of G must be an Apple owner. Since B owns Xiaomi, F the other neighbor of G owns Apple. Thus H owns Micromax.

- 15) The Xiaomi owner sits between Motorola and Xolo owner.
- 16) G does not have Asus or Motorola.
- So, G has Xolo and A has Motorola.
- 17) HTC is not owned by G's father (i.e. E).

Thus, HTC is owned by H and Asus is owned by E.



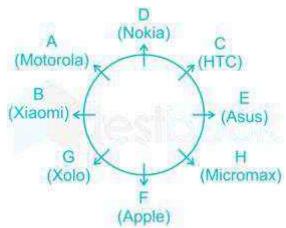






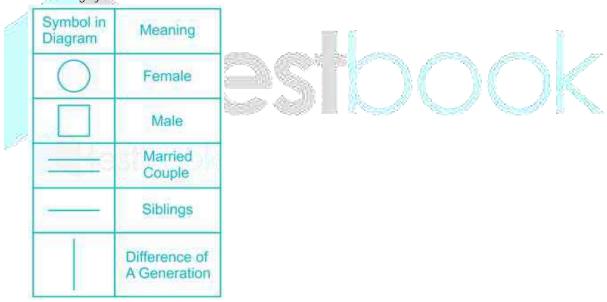




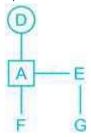


The three married couples are A and B, D and C, E and H. Thus the incorrect pair is A and H.

58. Eight members: A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H (facing outwards)
Car brand: Nokia, Apple, Asus, HTC, Micromax, Xiaomi, Motorola and Xolo.
There are exactly 3 married couples in the family.
Following symbols are used.



- 1) D is the mother of A and E.
- 2) A is the father of F and uncle of G.



3) F is an immediate neighbor of her aunt H.



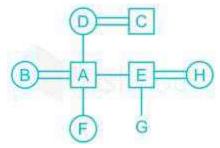








4) H is the only sister-in-law of A whereas B owns Xiaomi and is daughter-in-law of C. So, H is the wife of E. Since, H is the only sister-in-law of A and B is daughter-in-law of C, B is wife of A and C is the husband of D.



So, this is the required family tree.

Seating Arrangement:

Note: Since everyone is facing outward, clockwise direction represents right hand side and anticlockwise direction represents left hand side.

- 5) D sits second to the left of E.
- 6) G is third to the left of D.
- 7) F is an immediate neighbor of her aunt H who does not sit next to D.
- 8) The two youngest members sit next to each other.
- So, G and F sit next to each other (from family tree).



9) D's husband and son sit next to her.

Thus, C and A sit next to D.

- 10) Bowns Xiaomi.
- 11) The Xiaomi owner sits between Motorola and Xolo owner.
- 12) C does not own Xolo or Motorola.
- So, A sits to the left of D and C to the right. B sits between G and A.



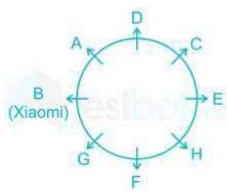










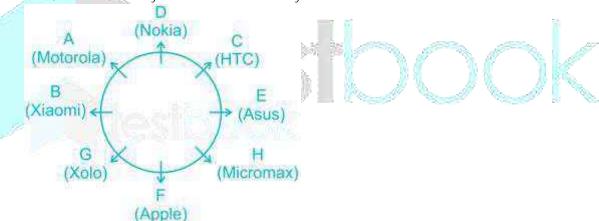


- 13) A sits to the left of person owning Nokia.
- So, Downs Nokia.
- 14) The one who owns an Apple sits between G and the owner of Micromax.

So, one of the neighbors of G must be an Apple owner. Since B owns Xiaomi, F the other neighbor of G owns Apple. Thus H owns Micromax.

- 15) The Xiaomi owner sits between Motorola and Xolo owner.
- 16) G does not have Asus or Motorola.
- So, G has Xolo and A has Motorola.
- 17) HTC is not owned by G's father (i.e. E).

Thus, HTC is owned by H and Asus is owned by E.



Thus Asus is owned by E.

59. Eight members: A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H (facing outwards)

Car brand: Nokia, Apple, Asus, HTC, Micromax, Xiaomi, Motorola and Xolo.

There are exactly 3 married couples in the family.

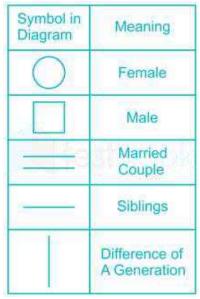
Following symbols are used.







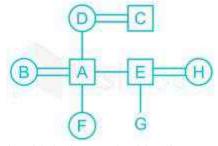




- 1) D is the mother of A and E.
- 2) A is the father of F and uncle of G.



- 3) F is an immediate neighbor of her aunt H.
- 4) H is the only sister-in-law of A whereas B owns Xiaomi and is daughter-in-law of C.
- So, H is the wife of E. Since, H is the only sister-in-law of A and B is daughter-in-law of C, B is wife of A and C is the husband of D.



So, this is the required family tree.

Seating Arrangement:

Note: Since everyone is facing outward, clockwise direction represents right hand side and anticlockwise direction represents left hand side.

- 5) D sits second to the left of E.
- 6) G is third to the left of D.
- 7) F is an immediate neighbor of her aunt H who does not sit next to D.





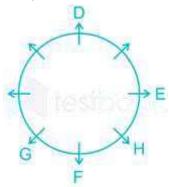








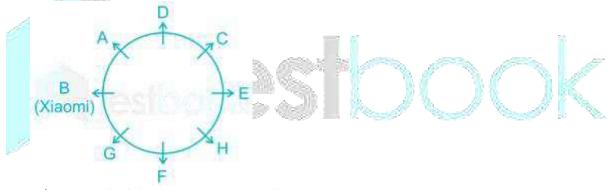
8) The two youngest members sit next to each other. So, G and F sit next to each other (from family tree). Thus, F sits between G and H.



9) D's husband and son sit next to her.

Thus, C and A sit next to D.

- 10) B owns Xiaomi.
- 11) The Xiaomi owner sits between Motorola and Xolo owner.
- 12) C does not own Xolo or Motorola.
- So, A sits to the left of D and C to the right. B sits between G and A.



- 13) A sits to the left of person owning Nokia.
- So, Downs Nokia.
- 14) The one who owns an Apple sits between G and the owner of Micromax.

So, one of the neighbors of G must be an Apple owner. Since B owns Xiaomi, F the other neighbor of G owns Apple. Thus H owns Micromax.

- 15) The Xiaomi owner sits between Motorola and Xolo owner.
- 16) G does not have Asus or Motorola.
- So, G has Xolo and A has Motorola.
- 17) HTC is not owned by G's father (i.e. E).

Thus, HTC is owned by H and Asus is owned by E.

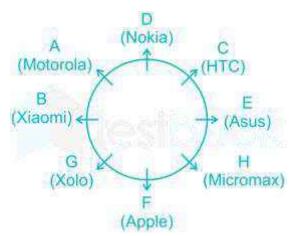






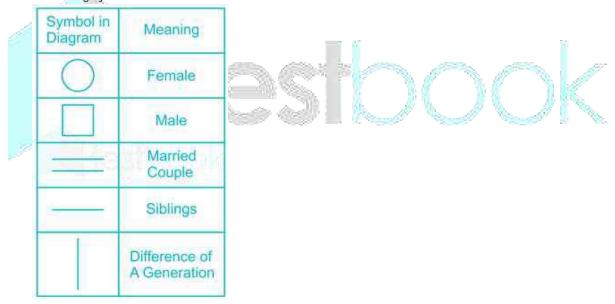




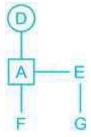


Thus C who is the HTC owner is third to the right of Xiaomi owner.

60. Eight members: A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H (facing outwards)
Car brand: Nokia, Apple, Asus, HTC, Micromax, Xiaomi, Motorola and Xolo.
There are exactly 3 married couples in the family.
Following symbols are used.



- 1) D is the mother of A and E.
- 2) A is the father of F and uncle of G.



3) F is an immediate neighbor of her aunt H.

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FASTEST WAY TO PREPARE CURRENT AFFAIRS



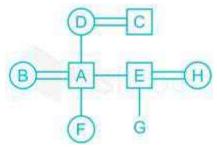








4) H is the only sister-in-law of A whereas B owns Xiaomi and is daughter-in-law of C. So, H is the wife of E. Since, H is the only sister-in-law of A and B is daughter-in-law of C, B is wife of A and C is the husband of D.



So, this is the required family tree.

Seating Arrangement:

Note: Since everyone is facing outward, clockwise direction represents right hand side and anticlockwise direction represents left hand side.

- 5) D sits second to the left of E.
- 6) G is third to the left of D.
- 7) F is an immediate neighbor of her aunt H who does not sit next to D.
- 8) The two youngest members sit next to each other.
- So, G and F sit next to each other (from family tree).

Thus, F sits between G and H.



9) D's husband and son sit next to her.

Thus, C and A sit next to D.

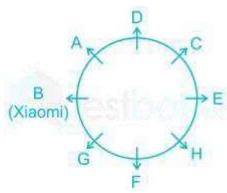
- 10) Bowns Xiaomi.
- 11) The Xiaomi owner sits between Motorola and Xolo owner.
- 12) C does not own Xolo or Motorola.
- So, A sits to the left of D and C to the right. B sits between G and A.









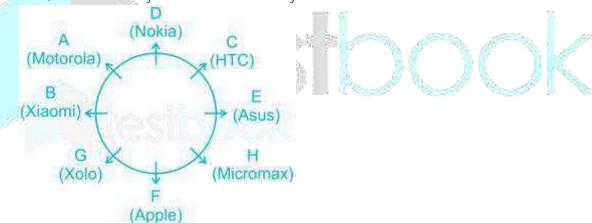


- 13) A sits to the left of person owning Nokia.
- So, Downs Nokia.
- 14) The one who owns an Apple sits between G and the owner of Micromax.

So, one of the neighbors of G must be an Apple owner. Since B owns Xiaomi, F the other neighbor of G owns Apple. Thus H owns Micromax.

- 15) The Xiaomi owner sits between Motorola and Xolo owner.
- 16) G does not have Asus or Motorola.
- So, G has Xolo and A has Motorola.
- 17) HTC is not owned by G's father (i.e. E).

Thus, HTC is owned by H and Asus is owned by E.



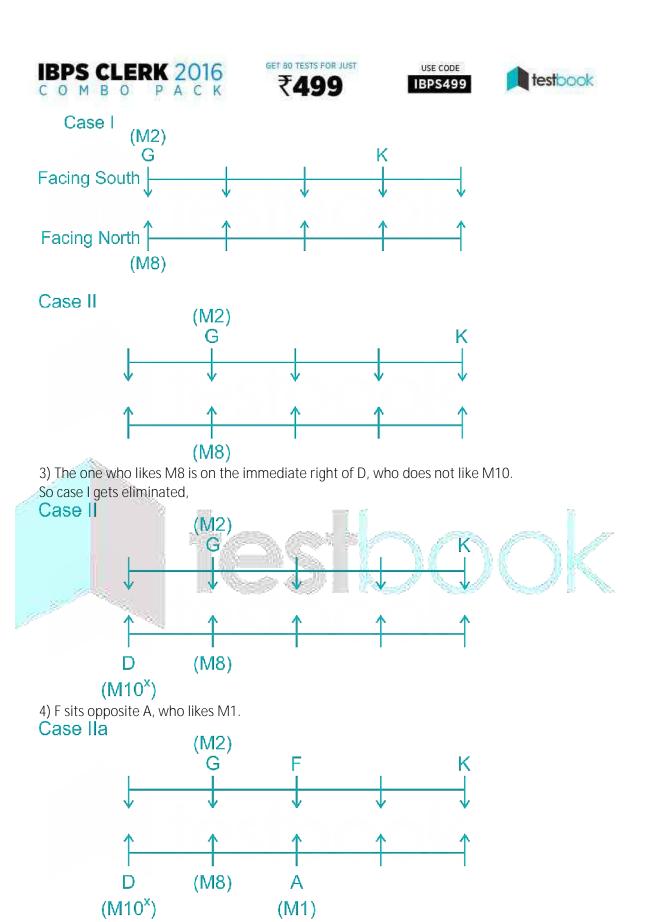
Thus G sits between B and F the owner of Apple.

- 61. Ten persons: A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, J and K
- Mobile: M1, M2, M3, M4, M5, M6, M7, M8, M9 and M10
- 1) K is not facing north but sits third to the left of G, who likes M2.
- 2) The one who likes M2 sits opposite the one who likes M8.









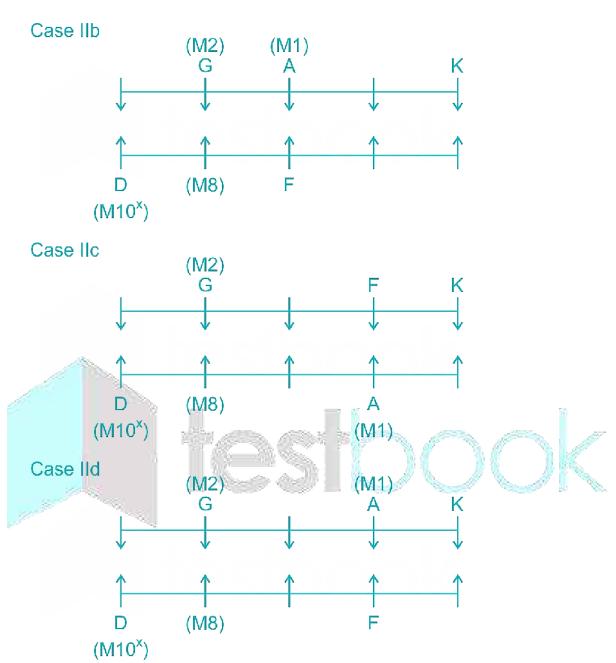










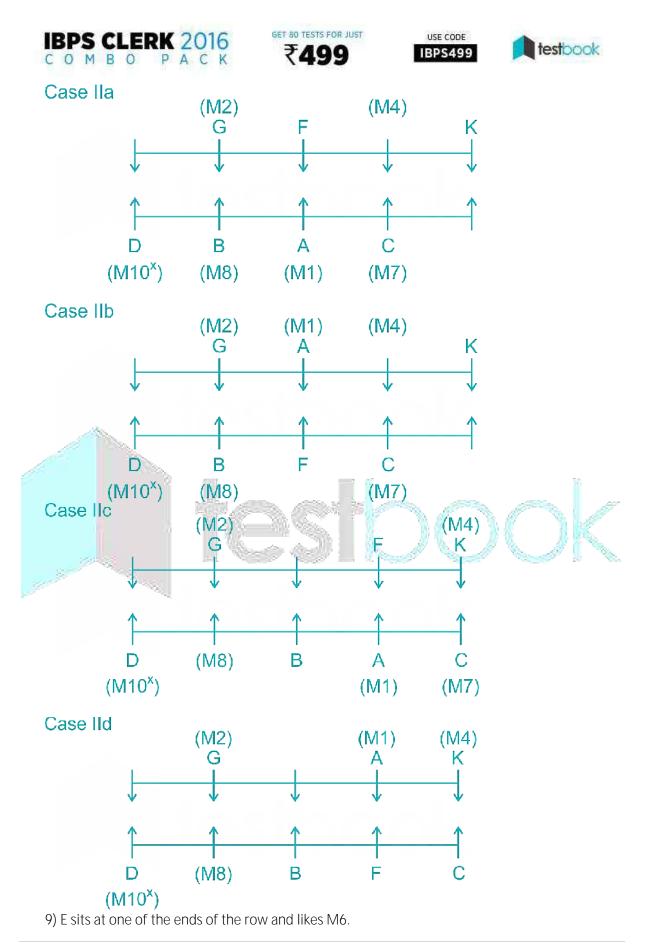


- 5) The one who likes M4 sits opposite the one who is second to the right of B.
- 6) There is only one person between B and C.
- 7) C likes M7.
- 8) The persons who like M3 and M4 respectively are not facing north.















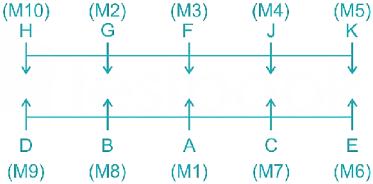






- 10) E sits opposite the one who sits second to the left of the one who likes M3.
- 11) The persons who like M5 and M6 sit opposite each other.
- 12) J does not like M10.

Case IIa

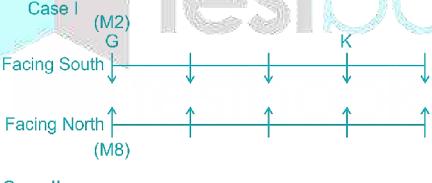


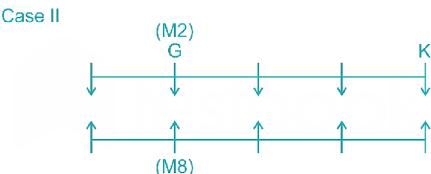
From the given option except J and C, all are immediate neighbours of each other. Thus J and C are the odd one.

62. Ten persons: A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, J and K

Mobile: M1, M2, M3, M4, M5, M6, M7, M8, M9 and M10

- 1) K is not facing north but sits third to the left of G, who likes M2.
- 2) The one who likes M2 sits opposite the one who likes M8.



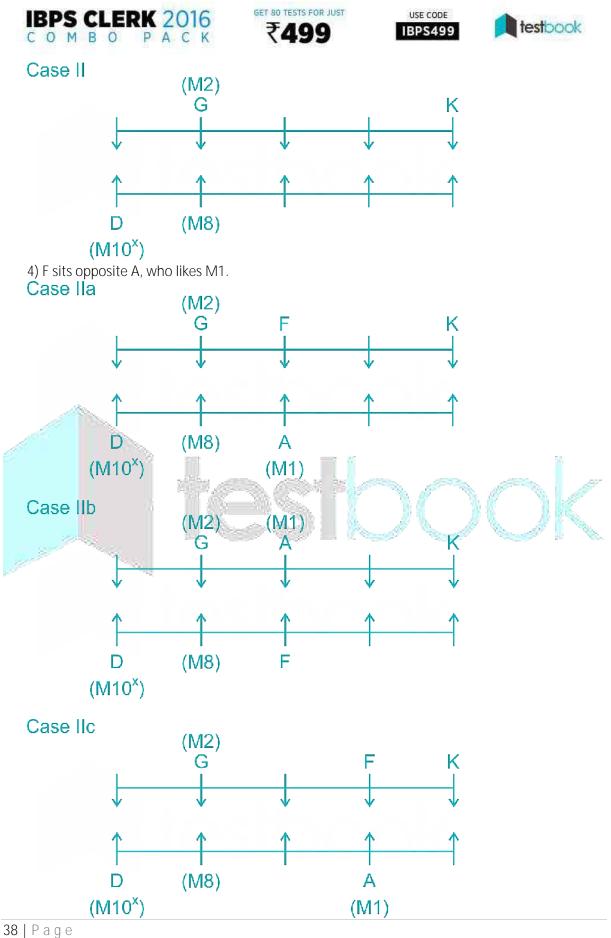


3) The one who likes M8 is on the immediate right of D, who does not like M10. So case I gets eliminated,











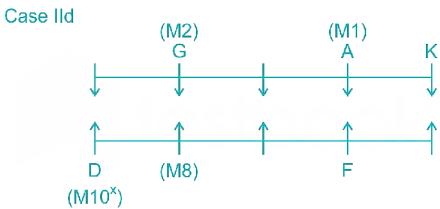




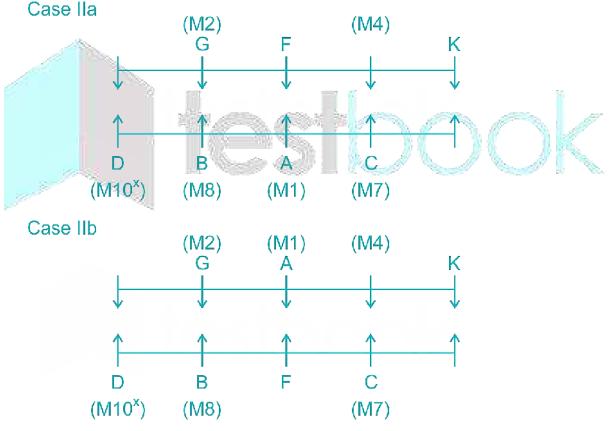








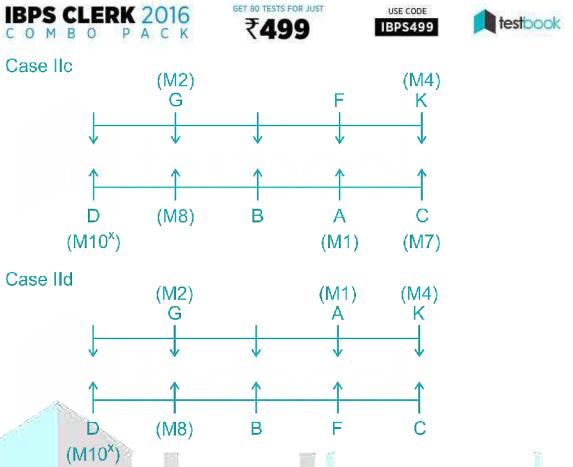
- 5) The one who likes M4 sits opposite the one who is second to the right of B.
- 6) There is only one person between B and C.
- 7) C likes M7.
- 8) The persons who like M3 and M4 respectively are not facing north.





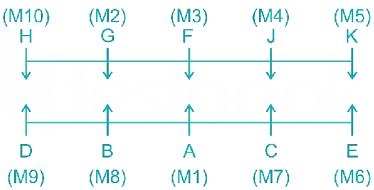






- 9) E sits at one of the ends of the row and likes M6.
- 10) E sits opposite the one who sits second to the left of the one who likes M3.
- 11) The persons who like M5 and M6 sit opposite each other.
- 12) J does not like M10.

Case IIa



The statements which are true are, 'H have M10 and sits at one of the ends of the row' and 'The one who have M7 sits on the immediate left of the one who have M6'.

63. Ten persons: A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, J and K

Mobile: M1, M2, M3, M4, M5, M6, M7, M8, M9 and M10

1) K is not facing north but sits third to the left of G, who likes M2.



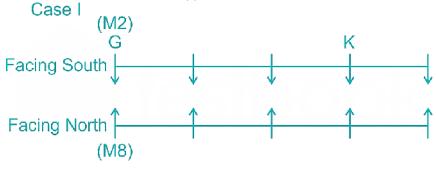


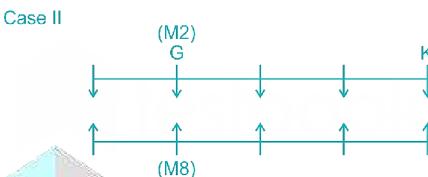




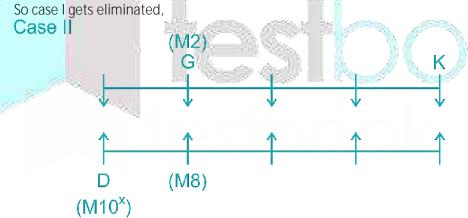


2) The one who likes M2 sits opposite the one who likes M8.

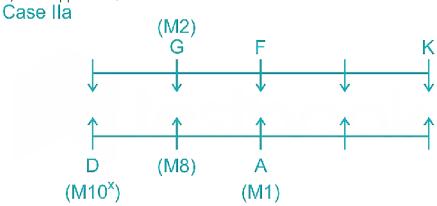




3) The one who likes M8 is on the immediate right of D, who does not like M10.



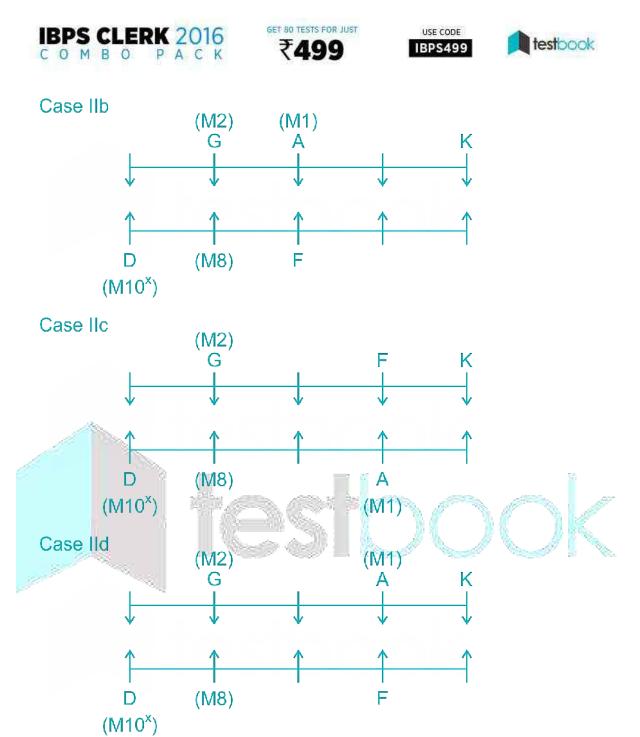
4) F sits opposite A, who likes M1.



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- 5) The one who likes M4 sits opposite the one who is second to the right of B.
- 6) There is only one person between B and C.
- 7) C likes M7.
- 8) The persons who like M3 and M4 respectively are not facing north.

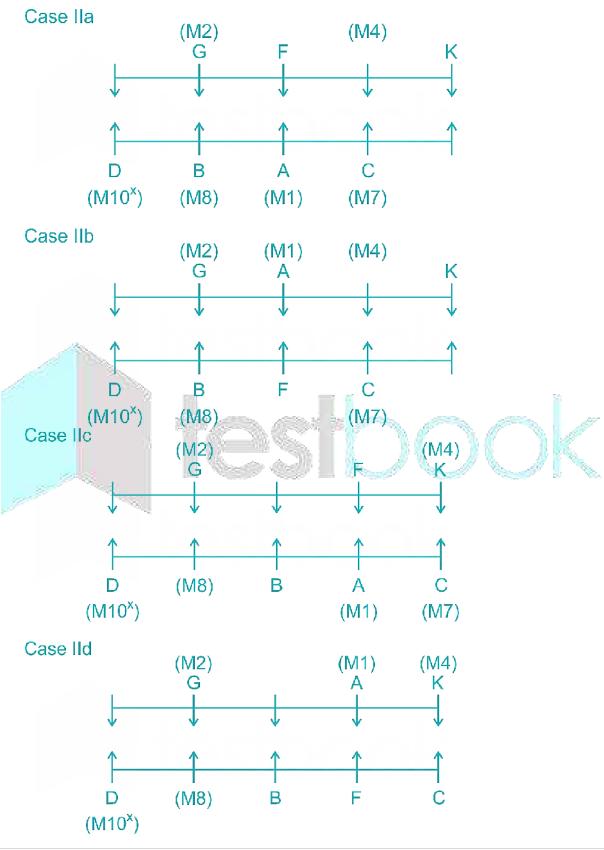












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FASTEST WAY TO PREPARE CURRENT AFFAIRS





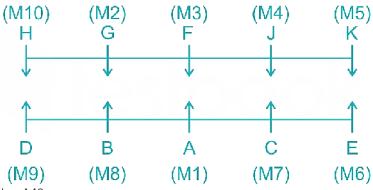






- 9) E sits at one of the ends of the row and likes M6.
- 10) E sits opposite the one who sits second to the left of the one who likes M3.
- 11) The persons who like M5 and M6 sit opposite each other.
- 12) J does not like M10.

Case IIa



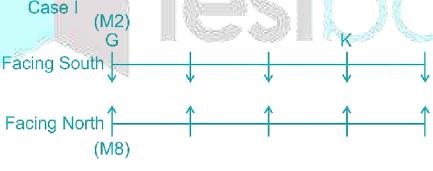
Clearly B likes M8.

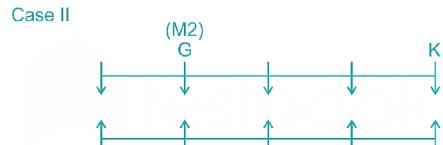
64. Ten persons: A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, J and K

Mobile: M1, M2, M3, M4, M5, M6, M7, M8, M9 and M10

1) K is not facing north but sits third to the left of G, who likes M2.

2) The one who likes M2 sits opposite the one who likes M8.





(M8)

3) The one who likes M8 is on the immediate right of D, who does not like M10. So case I gets eliminated,

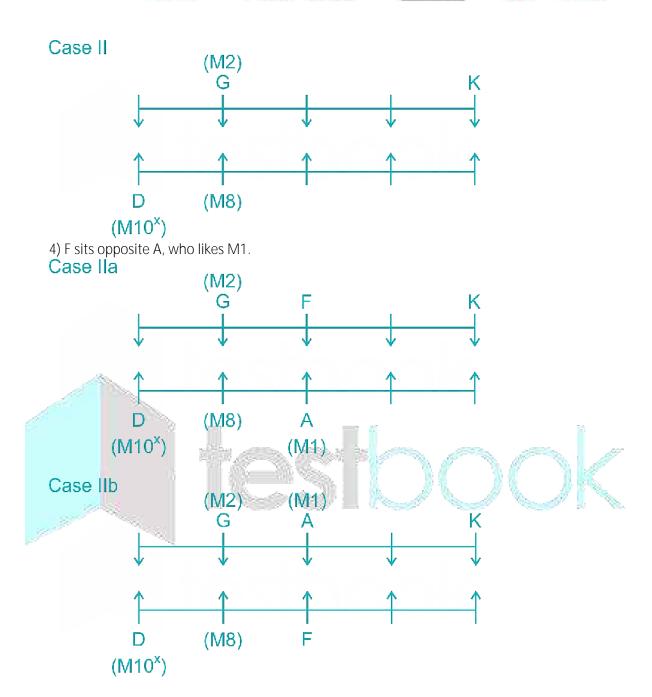






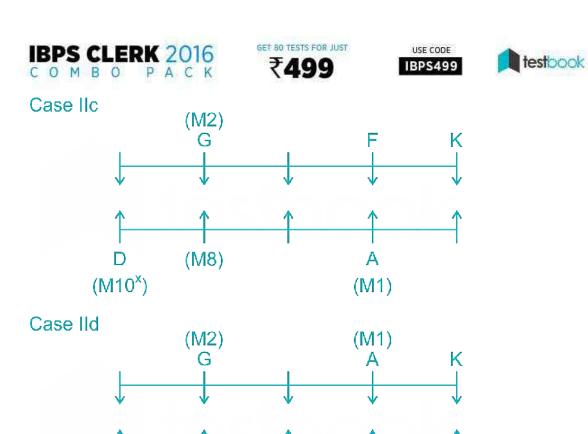












- 5) The one who likes M4 sits opposite the one who is second to the right of B.
- 6) There is only one person between B and C.

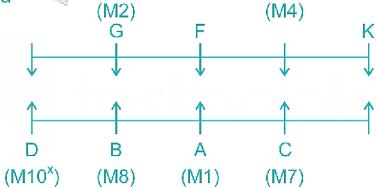
D

 $(M10^{x})$

- 7) C likes M7.
- 8) The persons who like M3 and M4 respectively are not facing north.

(8M)

Case IIa



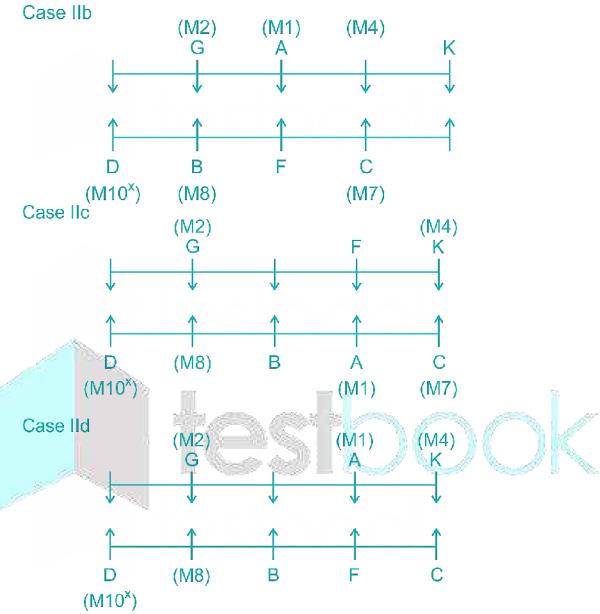












- 9) E sits at one of the ends of the row and likes M6.
- 10) E sits opposite the one who sits second to the left of the one who likes M3.
- 11) The persons who like M5 and M6 sit opposite each other.
- 12) J does not like M10.







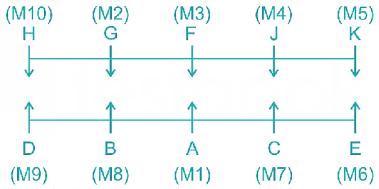






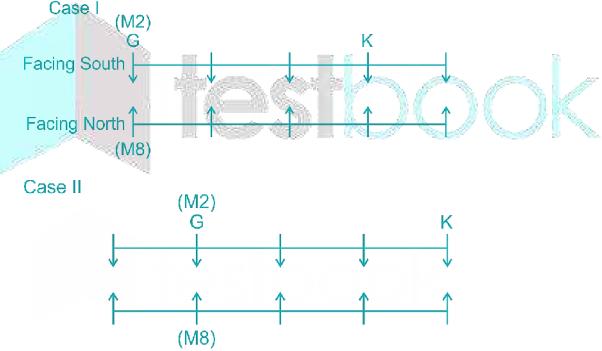


Case IIa



Clearly three people sits between D and E.

- 65. Ten persons: A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, J and K
- Mobile: M1, M2, M3, M4, M5, M6, M7, M8, M9 and M10
- 1) K is not facing north but sits third to the left of G, who likes M2.
- 2) The one who likes M2 sits opposite the one who likes M8.



3) The one who likes M8 is on the immediate right of D, who does not like M10. So case I gets eliminated,



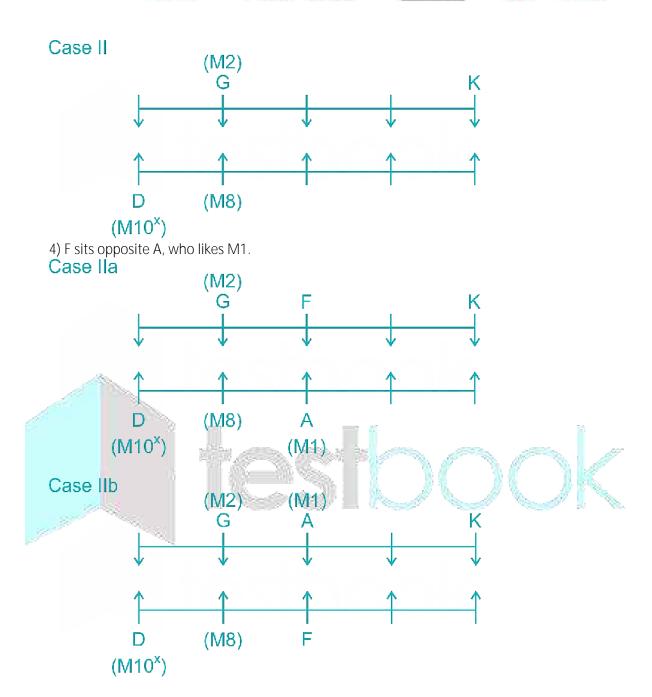






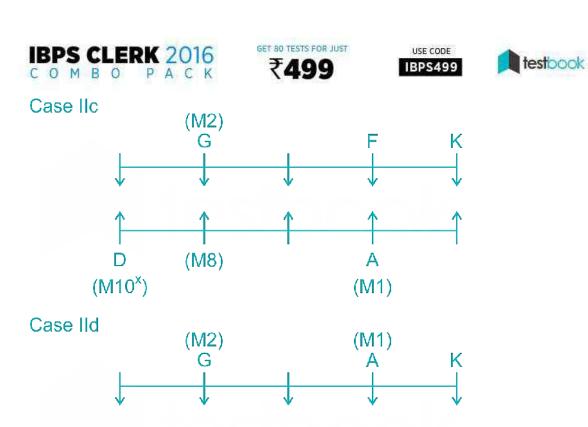












- 5) The one who likes M4 sits opposite the one who is second to the right of B.
- 6) There is only one person between B and C.

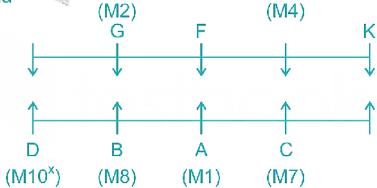
D

 $(M10^{x})$

- 7) C likes M7.
- 8) The persons who like M3 and M4 respectively are not facing north.

(8M)

Case IIa



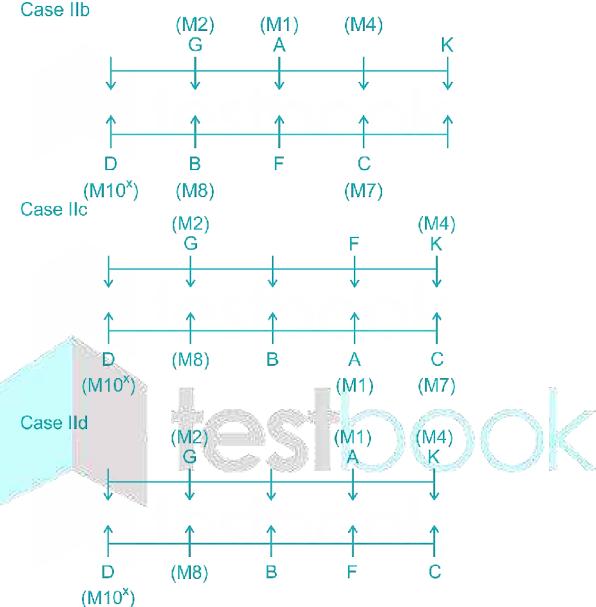












- 9) E sits at one of the ends of the row and likes M6.
- 10) E sits opposite the one who sits second to the left of the one who likes M3.
- 11) The persons who like M5 and M6 sit opposite each other.
- 12) J does not like M10.







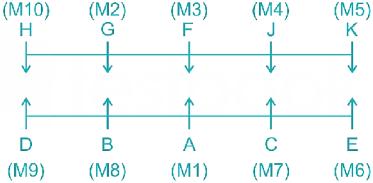








Case IIa



Clearly H and K sit at the extreme ends of the row and are facing south.

66. Seven girls: G1, G2, G3, G4, G5, G6 and G7. Singing competition: Monday to Sunday. Regional songs: R1, R2, R3, R4, R5, R6 and R7.

Colors: C1, C2, C3, C4, C5, C6 and C7.

1) G7, who likes C6, performed on the fourth day of the competition but performed neither R1 nor R2 song.

2) Two performances were held between the performance of G7 and G6, neither of whom

performed on the Monday.

	- Jiteli	Annual Control of the	Lancación Lancación
Day	Girl	Song	Color
Monday	7.2	1	N 4.
Tuesday			
Wednesday			
Thursday	G7	R1×; R2×	C6
Friday			
Saturday			
Sunday	G6		

- 3) There was one performance between the performance of G4 and G3.
- 4) But G3's performance did not happen either on Monday or on Wednesday.
- 5) G3 likes C2 color and performed R1 song.

Day	Girl	Song	Color
Monday			
Tuesday			
Wednesday	G4		
Thursday	G7	R1×; R2×	C6
Friday	G3	R1	C2
Saturday			
Sunday	G6		













- 6) G2 did not perform on the day either immediately before or immediately after the performance of G4, who does not like either C5 or C1 or C4 color.
- 7) G5 performed immediately after G3 and she likes C1 color.

Thus G1 performs on Tuesday.

Day	Girl	Song	Color
Monday	G2		
Tuesday	G1		
Wednesday	G4		C5×; C1×; C4×
Thursday	G7	R1×; R2×	C6
Friday	G3	R1	C2
Saturday	G5		C1
Sunday	G6		

- 8) G1 does not like C5 color and performed a R4 song.
- 9) G4 did not perform either R7 or R6 song.
- 10) The one who performed in R5 was scheduled immediately after the performance of the R1 singer.
- 11) The one, who performed R3 song on the last day of competition, likes C3 color.

Thus G2 likes C5. So G4 likes C7 and G1 likes C4.

	10			
	Day	Girl	Song	Color
	M onday	G2		C5
	T <mark>uesday</mark>	G1	R4	C4 // 1
8	Wednesday	G4	R7×; R6×	C7
	Thursday	G7	R1×; R2×	C6
	Friday	G3	R1	C2
	Saturday	G5	R5	C1
	Sunday	G6	R3	C3

12) Now as G4 does not sing either R7 or R6, G4 is singing song R2.

Day	Girl	Song	Color
Monday	G2	R6 or R7	C5
Tuesday	G1	R4	C4
Wednesday	G4	R2	C7
Thursday	G7	R6 or R7	C6
Friday	G3	R1	C2
Saturday	G5	R5	C1
Sunday	G6	R3	C3

As G2 performed the first, no one performed before G2.















67. Seven girls: G1, G2, G3, G4, G5, G6 and G7.

Singing competition: Monday to Sunday. Regional songs: R1, R2, R3, R4, R5, R6 and R7.

Colors: C1, C2, C3, C4, C5, C6 and C7.

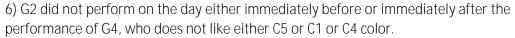
1) G7, who likes C6, performed on the fourth day of the competition but performed neither R1 nor R2 song.

2) Two performances were held between the performance of G7 and G6, neither of whom performed on the Monday.

Day	Girl	Song	Color	
Monday				
Tuesday				
Wednesday				
Thursday	G7	R1×; R2×	C6	
Friday				
Saturday				
Sunday	G6			

- 3) There was one performance between the performance of G4 and G3.
- 4) But G3's performance did not happen either on Monday or on Wednesday.
- 5) G3 likes C2 color and performed R1 song.

	Day	Girl	Song	Color
	Monday			
	Tuesday			
94	Wednesday	G4		
2	Thursday	G7	R1×; R2×	C6
	Friday	G3	R1	C2
	Saturday			
	Sunday	G6		



7) G5 performed immediately after G3 and she likes C1 color.

Thus G1 performs on Tuesday.

1	,		
Day	Girl	Song	Color
Monday	G2		
Tuesday	G1		
Wednesday	G4		C5×; C1×; C4×
Thursday	G7	R1×; R2×	C6
Friday	G3	R1	C2
Saturday	G5		C1
Sunday	G6		













- 8) G1 does not like C5 color and performed a R4 song.
- 9) G4 did not perform either R7 or R6 song.
- 10) The one who performed in R5 was scheduled immediately after the performance of the R1 singer.
- 11) The one, who performed R3 song on the last day of competition, likes C3 color.

Thus G2 likes C5. So G4 likes C7 and G1 likes C4.

Day	Girl	Song	Color
Monday	G2		C5
Tuesday	G1	R4	C4
Wednesday	G4	R7×; R6×	C7
Thursday	G7	R1×; R2×	C6
Friday	G3	R1	C2
Saturday	G5	R5	C1
Sunday	G6	R3	C3

12) Now as G4 does not sing either R7 or R6, G4 is singing song R2.

- 4	,				
	Day	Girl	Song	Color	
	Monday	G2	R6 or R7	C5	
	Tuesday	G1	R4	C4	
	Wednesday	G4	R2	C7	
	Thursday	G7	R6 or R7	C6	
	Friday	G3	R1	C2	
8	Saturday	G5	R5	C1	
	Sunday	G6	R3	C3	



Thus the combination G7-C6-R3 is definitely false.

 $68. \ Seven girls: G1, G2, G3, G4, G5, G6 \ and \ G7.$

Singing competition: Monday to Sunday. Regional songs: R1, R2, R3, R4, R5, R6 and R7.

Colors: C1, C2, C3, C4, C5, C6 and C7.

- 1) G7, who likes C6, performed on the fourth day of the competition but performed neither R1 nor R2 song.
- 2) Two performances were held between the performance of G7 and G6, neither of whom performed on the Monday.

Day	Girl	Song	Color	
Monday				
Tuesday				
Wednesday				
Thursday	G7	R1×; R2×	C6	

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Friday		
Saturday		
Sunday	G6	

- 3) There was one performance between the performance of G4 and G3.
- 4) But G3's performance did not happen either on Monday or on Wednesday.
- 5) G3 likes C2 color and performed R1 song.

Day	Girl	Song	Color
Monday			
Tuesday			
Wednesday	G4		
Thursday	G7	R1×; R2×	C6
Friday	G3	R1	C2
Saturday			
Sunday	G6		

- 6) G2 did not perform on the day either immediately before or immediately after the performance of G4, who does not like either C5 or C1 or C4 color.
- 7) G5 performed immediately after G3 and she likes C1 color.

Thus G1 performs on Tuesday.

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	Day	Girl	Song	Color
	Monday	G2		
	Tuesday	G1		
9	Wednesday	G4		C5×; C1×; C4×
	Thursday	G7	R1×; R2×	C6
	Friday	G3	R1	C2
	Saturday	G5		C1
	Sunday	G6		



- 8) G1 does not like C5 color and performed a R4 song.
- 9) G4 did not perform either R7 or R6 song.
- 10) The one who performed in R5 was scheduled immediately after the performance of the R1 singer.
- 11) The one, who performed R3 song on the last day of competition, likes C3 color.

Thus G2 likes C5. So G4 likes C7 and G1 likes C4.

Day	Girl	Song	Color
Monday	G2		C5
Tuesday	G1	R4	C4
Wednesday	G4	R7×; R6×	C7
Thursday	G7	R1×; R2×	C6
Friday	G3	R1	C2
Saturday	G5	R5	C1











Sunday G6	R3	C3
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12) Now as G4 does not sing either R7 or R6, G4 is singing song R2.

Day	Girl	Song	Color
Monday	G2	R6 or R7	C5
Tuesday	G1	R4	C4
Wednesday	G4	R2	C7
Thursday	G7	R6 or R7	C6
Friday	G3	R1	C2
Saturday	G5	R5	C1
Sunday	G6	R3	C3

Thus song R6 is sung by either G2 or G7.

69. Seven girls: G1, G2, G3, G4, G5, G6 and G7.

Singing competition: Monday to Sunday.

Regional songs: R1, R2, R3, R4, R5, R6 and R7.

Colors: C1, C2, C3, C4, C5, C6 and C7.

- 1) G7, who likes C6, performed on the fourth day of the competition but performed neither R1 nor R2 song.
- 2) Two performances were held between the performance of G7 and G6, neither of whom performed on the Monday.

	- N. C.	2000000	2007 TEST
Day	Girl	Song	Color
Monday			
Tuesday			
Wednesday			
Thursday	G7	R1×; R2×	C6
Friday			
Saturday			
Sunday	G6		

- 3) There was one performance between the performance of G4 and G3.
- 4) But G3's performance did not happen either on Monday or on Wednesday.
- 5) G3 likes C2 color and performed R1 song.

Day	Girl	Song	Color
Monday			
Tuesday			
Wednesday	G4		
Thursday	G7	R1×; R2×	C6
Friday	G3	R1	C2
Saturday			

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Sunday	G6		
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- 6) G2 did not perform on the day either immediately before or immediately after the performance of G4, who does not like either C5 or C1 or C4 color.
- 7) G5 performed immediately after G3 and she likes C1 color.

Thus G1 performs on Tuesday.

Day	Girl	Song	Color
Monday	G2		
Tuesday	G1		
Wednesday	G4		C5×; C1×; C4×
Thursday	G7	R1×; R2×	C6
Friday	G3	R1	C2
Saturday	G5		C1
Sunday	G6		

- 8) G1 does not like C5 color and performed a R4 song.
- 9) G4 did not perform either R7 or R6 song.
- 10) The one who performed in R5 was scheduled immediately after the performance of the R1 singer.
- 11) The one, who performed R3 song on the last day of competition, likes C3 color.

Thus G2 likes C5. So G4 likes C7 and G1 likes C4.

		The same of the sa		
	Day	Girl	Song	Color
	Monday	G2		C5
0	Tuesday	G1	R4	C4
	Wednesday	G4	R7×; R6×	C7
	Thursday	G7	R1×; R2×	C6
	Friday	G3	R1	C2
	Saturday	G5	R5	C1
	Sunday	G6	R3	C3

12) Now as G4 does not sing either R7 or R6, G4 is singing song R2.

Day	Girl	Song	Color
Monday	G2	R6 or R7	C5
Tuesday	G1	R4	C4
Wednesday	G4	R2	C7
Thursday	G7	R6 or R7	C6
Friday	G3	R1	C2
Saturday	G5	R5	C1
Sunday	G6	R3	C3

Here 'G7' performs immediately before the person who likes 'C2' similarly, 'G5' performs immediately before the person who likes 'C3'.













Thus 'G4' should be related to 'C6'.

70. Seven girls: G1, G2, G3, G4, G5, G6 and G7. Singing competition: Monday to Sunday. Regional songs: R1, R2, R3, R4, R5, R6 and R7.

Colors: C1, C2, C3, C4, C5, C6 and C7.

1) G7, who likes C6, performed on the fourth day of the competition but performed neither R1 nor R2 song.

2) Two performances were held between the performance of G7 and G6, neither of whom performed on the Monday.

Day	Girl	Song	Color
Monday			
Tuesday			
Wednesday			
Thursday	G7	R1×; R2×	C6
Friday			
Saturday			
Sunday	G6		

- 3) There was one performance between the performance of G4 and G3.
- 4) But G3's performance did not happen either on Monday or on Wednesday.
- 5) G3 likes C2 color and performed R1 song.

Day	Girl	Song	Color
Monday			
Tuesday			
Wednesday	G4		
Thursday	G7	R1×; R2×	C6
Friday	G3	R1	C2
Saturday			
Sunday	G6		

- 6) G2 did not perform on the day either immediately before or immediately after the performance of G4, who does not like either C5 or C1 or C4 color.
- 7) G5 performed immediately after G3 and she likes C1 color.

Thus G1 performs on Tuesday.

•	•		
Day	Girl	Song	Color
Monday	G2		
Tuesday	G1		
Wednesday	G4		C5×; C1×; C4×
Thursday	G7	R1×; R2×	C6
Friday	G3	R1	C2













Saturday	G5	C1
Sunday	G6	

- 8) G1 does not like C5 color and performed a R4 song.
- 9) G4 did not perform either R7 or R6 song.
- 10) The one who performed in R5 was scheduled immediately after the performance of the R1 singer.
- 11) The one, who performed R3 song on the last day of competition, likes C3 color. Thus G2 likes C5. So G4 likes C7 and G1 likes C4.

Day	Girl	Song	Color
Monday	G2		C5
Tuesday	G1	R4	C4
Wednesday	G4	R7×; R6×	C7
Thursday	G7	R1×; R2×	C6
Friday	G3	R1	C2
Saturday	G5	R5	C1
Sunday	G6	R3	C3

12) Now as G4 does not sing either R7 or R6, G4 is singing song R2.

	Day	Girl	Song	Color
20	Monday	G2	R6 or R7	C5
	Tuesday	G1	R4	C4
	Wednesday	G4	R2	C7
	Thursday	G7	R6 or R7	C6
	Friday	G3	R1	C2
	Saturday	G5	R5	C1
	Sunday	G6	R3	C3



Clearly none of the given statements is true.

- 71. The first two sentences of the given paragraph state the following 'India is right now in the midst of an inflationary episode that has gone on for 17 months. It began in December 2009'. This clearly indicates that the correct answer is option b.
- 72. 'Trajectory' literally means 'path followed by a projectile flying or an object moving under the action of given forces.' In the context of the passage, 'trajectory' refers to the course followed by a particular phenomenon such as *inflation*. Thus, the correct answer is option d. Options a and e refer the state of 'stillness' while trajectory implies the state of 'motion'. Options b and c refer to streets.
- 73. The following sentence from the paragraph states, 'For reasons of completeness it may be mentioned that independent India's highest inflation occurred in September 1974, when













inflation reached 33.3%.' From this sentence it can be concluded that option e is the best fit answer.

- 74. 'Succession' means 'a number of people or things of a similar kind following one after the other'; 'a series or progression'.
 - e.g. A tabloid of folk dances followed in succession during the event.

The word also refers to 'the action or process of inheriting a title, office, property, etc'.

E.G. At the time of his succession, the prince had married thrice.

With the reference to the given passage, the first meaning is more appropriate as it talks about how a period of inflation period followed another. 'Promotion', 'elevation' and 'advancement' carry similar meanings and do not comply with the meaning of 'succession' as used in the context of the passage.

75. The following sentence from the paragraph states – 'Doctors in Germany in 1923 identified a mental illness called "cipher stroke" which many people were afflicted with during the height of the hyperinflation.' Thus, the correct answer is option a.

- 76. 'Yardstick' means 'a standard used for comparison'. The meaning of the given options are listed below
 - Paradigm a pattern or model.
 - Hypothesis a theory.
 - Umbrage to take offense.
 - Offensive unpleasant or nasty.
 - Standard a level/ standard of quality or attainment.

Hence, option e is the correct answer.

- 77. To answer the given question we need to consider the following sentence from the paragraph—'These being closer to our times and having an economy which is progressing gradually like ours, may have greater relevance to us.' From this it is evident that the author considers that the Latin American inflations are more relevant than the European inflation as they occurred in recent times, whereas the European inflation occurred long back. The given statement also suggests that India and many other Latin American countries developing economies as the economy is progressing gradually. Thus, option c is the best fit answer for the given question.
- 78. 'Afflict' means 'to cause trouble or affect adversely.' In the context of the given passage, it conveys that the "cipher stroke" affected many people. Thus, 'troubled' is an apt synonym of the word. 'Burdened' and 'abandoned' do not convey the appropriate meaning of the word. Options c and e are irrelevant. Thus, the correct answer is option a.













- 79. To answer the given question we need to consider the following sentences from the paragraph:
 - India is right now in the midst of an inflationary episode that has gone on for 17 months. It began in December 2009, when the WPI inflation climbed to 7.15%; it continued to rise, peaked in April 2010, at just short of 11%. Thereafter, it has been on a broadly downward trajectory.
 - 'We are nowhere near hyperinflation—usually described as inflation over 50% per month.'

From these sentences it can be inferred that an economy is considered to be in hyperinflation if the inflation rates are over 50% per month. The inflation rate for India as mentioned in the paragraph is less than 10% which is also going down. Option b is out of context of the passage. Option d is not completely true as Indian economy cannot be said to be 'highly stabilized'. Options c and e are factually incorrect in the context of the passage. Thus, option a is the correct answer.

- 80. The passage talks about the concerns regarding the inflation in the Indian economy and that is the main theme discussed throughout the passage. Forms of inflation and other comparisons have been discussed to emphasize on the same point and thus they are not the major themes. Thus, option d is the correct answer.
- 81-85. The first sentence is supposed to introduce the paragraph. Sentence A does this by telling what the bank has said in relation to the new online process it has launched with respect to personal loans. Note that the sentence introduces the general theme of the passage which is *Digitalisation of Personal loans*. Sentence C should be next in the sequence as it states how the online procedure of availing personal loans works. Sentence B states the ease that the new process has created for the customers. Thus, B logically follows C as the ease of access is conveyed after it has been told that how the process works.

The usage of the connective 'moreover' in sentence D confirms that the sentence should follow B. Like B, D also states the benefit of the new facility. Now we move towards the concluding part of the paragraph. After having talked about the introduction of 'digital personal loans', sentence F gives general information in relation to it while telling about the other forms of loans that had been offered by the bank previously. Sentence E concludes the paragraph by giving further information about the Digital Personal Loans. Also note that 'this product' in E refers to the Digital Personal Loans that has been mentioned in the previous sentence. Thus, the correct sequence is ACBDFE.

The third sentence is B. The first sentence is A. The fifth sentence is F.

The fourth sentence is D.

The second sentence is C.

86. 'Invented' means creating something new, the beginning of a printing press cannot be termed as an invention. Neither does 'generated fit' here.' Foreseen' means a prediction and













'consecration' means associating something with sacredness. Hence, clearly the correct option here would be 'founded' as it means to be established.

- 87. The sentence mentions that the Press was already established. Thus clearly it was not a 'proposition' but a concrete establishment. Similarly, neither 'deal' nor 'experiment' would fit here. 'Ventures' is to undertake something risky while 'investment' is to investing money for profits in a business. Here, nothing has been mentioned about making money and thus 'ventures' is a more suitable option.
- 88. From the sentence, it can be inferred that the word used should mean that the other ventures apart from these two do not exist anymore. Hence, 'existing' can be eliminated. 'Inanimate' means something without movement; hence it does not fit here.' Departed' as a synonym of dead is used in the context of living things, and not objects or establishments. Neither does 'exterminated' fit here, since it means that someone else purposely destroyed something. 'Defunct' is the correct option as it means something which has stopped functioning. Thus, it fits the sentence contextually and grammatically.
- 89. The sentence states that the object was sold. A leaflet is something that is distributed to people for information, hence, it cannot fit here. A 'thesaurus' is a book which lists synonyms and it cannot have a discourse on ideal woman and child. The 'telegram' also clearly does not fit the context. 'Musings' refers to the wonderings of one's mind. Hence, it cannot fit. The correct option therefore is 'monograph', which means a kind of published dissertation or discourse.
- 90. The sentence talks about the English version of the magazine. Among the given options, clearly, 'counterpart' would be the most suited to retain the meaning of the sentence. Hence, the correct answer is the option e.
- 91. The correct sentence is "My sister-in-law along with her daughter was present ..." When two subjects are connected with 'as well as', 'with', 'along with' or 'in addition to', the verb agrees with the first subject alone. Hence, 'was' should be used instead of 'were'. Thus, the correct answer is c.
- 92. The distributive adjective 'each' should take a singular noun after it. Thus 'each' should be followed by 'student' not 'students'. Thus, option a is the correct option.
- 93. The conjunction in part d should be 'but'. Two ideas are being contrasted in the sentence, so 'and' is not appropriate.
- 94. It should be 'easiest'. Parallelism must be followed. So the terms before and after 'and' must have the same form. It cannot be comparative degree because English hasn't been compared to anything else in particular, but rather all the languages in the world. Thus it must be the superlative degree of 'easy'.















- 95. The word 'because' is used wrongly. Familiar and distant are nearly opposite terms. Thus we need to use a conjunction between them that shows contrast. The best word in the context would be 'yet'.
- 96. The sentence seems to be talking about a robber, hence, we can safely say the house wasn't found in 'woods' or 'untouched'. 'Unlocked state' doesn't fit the sentence structure since the article 'an' is missing. From the remaining ones, 'disarray, haul' is the most appropriate because of the use of the second word. 'Haul' means 'something stolen or possessed illegally' which fits here since the robber seems nowhere to be found after he left the house in disarray.
- 97. Here the given sentence speaks of 'ahimsa' which means respect for all and avoidance of violence. So the blanks should have words which are opposite to the meaning of 'ahimsa' as sentence given speaks of intolerance towards something opposite to 'ahimsa'. Therefore the most appropriate words are 'hatred' and 'violence'.
- 98. The sentence is talking about what the management that is efficient will do. The first blank is succeeded by the preposition 'for' ruling out 'cost' and 'usefulness'. The management will not decide the 'technology' of equipment. Between, 'need' and 'requirement' we use 'need' with reference to the second blank. The second blank needs a word that will denote the importance of deciding priorities and so the correct word to be used in relation to that is 'urgency'.
- 99. Note that the options differ only in the second word. Hence, the first word has to be 'largest'. Now, the task is reduce to finding a well that is well collocated with the word 'largest'. Since, the elephant is being compared to all other animals and it has been established that it is the largest of all; the words 'weakest', 'lightest' and 'smallest' make no sense. The word 'delicacy' means intricacy or fineness of texture or structure and is therefore irrelevant. Hence, 'strongest' is the best option.
- 100. The second blank should have a word that doesn't need an article for its description. So, we'll have a look at the second words given in the options. Options b, c and e are ruled out because they don't fit in the context. We'll look at the first words of the remaining options. Considering option a, 'there is no way to hell' does not make sense, thus, it is ruled out. 'Shortcut, success' is the correct option to fill the blank.



