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LIVE LEAK - IBPS PO PRELIMS 2018 MODEL Answer KEY

1.	a	2.	a	3.	d	4.	b	5.	d
6.	e	7.	d	8.	a	9.	a	10.	d
11.	b	12.	d	13.	c	14.	a	15.	a
16.	c	17.	b	18.	b	19.	e	20.	c
21.	a	22.	e	23.	b	24.	b	25.	e
26.	e	27.	b	28.	c	29.	d	30.	e
31.	e	32.	b	33.	a	34.	c	35.	b
36.	a	37.	e	38.	e	39.	d	40.	b
41.	a	42.	c	43.	d	44.	b	45.	e
46.	d	47.	e	48.	b	49.	b	50.	d
51.	b	52.	b	53.	b	54.	d	55.	a
56.	c	57.	a	58.	a	59.	b	60.	d
61.	b	62.	a	63.	c	64.	b	65.	b
66.	a	67.	a	68.	d	69.	b	70.	c
71.	d	72.	b	73.	b	74.	a	75.	b
76.	c	77.	a	78.	b	79.	c	80.	c
81.	d	82.	a	83.	e	84.	a	85.	d
86.	d	87.	b	88.	d	89.	b	90.	d
91.	c	92.	a	93.	b	94.	c	95.	a
96.	c	97.	a	98.	b	99.	a	100.	c



FASTEST WAY TO PREPARE
CURRENT AFFAIRS





Solutions:

1. **Nine persons:** P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W and X

Chocolates: Perks, Snickers, Galaxy, Cadbury, 5-star, Munch, Bournville, KitKat, and Milkybar

- 1) Only five persons live above the floor of V.
- 2) Only two persons live between the one who likes KitKat and V.
- 3) The person who likes Bournville lives below V and utmost two persons live below the one who likes Bournville

Floors	Case 1		Case 2	
	Persons	Chocolates	Persons	Chocolates
9				
8				
7		KitKat		
6				
5				
4	V		V	
3		Bournville		Bournville
2				
1				KitKat

4) There live more than three persons above the one who likes KitKat.

- 5) U lives between the one who likes Bournville and the one who likes KitKat
- 6) V neither likes munch nor Milkybar.

Floors	Persons	Chocolates
9		
8		
7		
6		
5		
4	V	Munch, Milkybar
3		Bournville
2	U	
1		KitKat

- 7) W lives on an even numbered floor.
- 8) There are more than two persons who live between W and V.
- 9) The person who likes Milkybar lives on the even numbered floor but not on the 6th numbered floor.
- 10) The person who likes Milkybar and X live below the one who likes Bournville.

Floors	Persons	Chocolates
9		
8	W	
7		





6		Milkybar
5		
4	V	Munch, Milkybar
3		Bournville
2	U	Milkybar
1	X	KitKat

11) P lives exactly between T and V.

12) The one who likes Perk does not live immediately above P.

13) R lives immediately above the one who likes Milkybar.

Floors	Persons	Chocolates
9		
8	W	
7		
6	T	Milkybar, Perk
5	P	
4	V	Munch, Milkybar
3	R	Bournville
2	U	Milkybar
1	X	KitKat

14) The person who likes Galaxy lives on an odd numbered floor immediately above the one who likes Perk.

15) There is only one person between the one who likes Snickers and V.

16) V does not like Perk.

17) The person who like 5-star lives on an even numbered floor.

18) There are more than two persons live between the one who likes Galaxy and the one who likes Munch.

Floors	Persons	Chocolates
9		Galaxy
8	W	Perk
7		
6	T	Snickers
5	P	Munch
4	V	5-star
3	R	Bournville
2	U	Milkybar
1	X	KitKat

(Hence, the remaining floor is of the person who likes Cadbury)

After filling the gaps:

Floors	Persons	Chocolates
9	S/Q	Galaxy
8	W	Perk
7	S/Q	Cadbury
6	T	Snickers
5	P	Munch
4	V	5-star
3	R	Bournville
2	U	Milkybar



1	X	KitKat
---	---	--------

Hence, if Q like Galaxy then he lives on the 9th floor and S lives on the 7th floor.

2. Nine persons: P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W and X

Chocolates: Perks, Snickers, Galaxy, Cadbury, 5-star, Munch, Bournville, KitKat, and Milkybar

- 1) Only five persons live above the floor of V.
- 2) Only two persons live between the one who likes KitKat and V.
- 3) The person who likes Bournville lives below V and utmost two persons live below the one who likes Bournville

Floors	Case 1		Case 2	
	Persons	Chocolates	Persons	Chocolates
9				
8				
7		KitKat		
6				
5				
4	V		V	
3		Bournville		Bournville
2				
1				KitKat

- 4) There live more than three persons above the one who likes KitKat.
- 5) U lives between the one who likes Bournville and the one who likes KitKat
- 6) V neither likes munch nor Milkybar.

Floors	Persons	Chocolates
9		
8		
7		
6		
5		
4	V	Munch, Milkybar
3		Bournville
2	U	
1		KitKat

- 7) W lives on an even numbered floor.
- 8) There are more than two persons who live between W and V.
- 9) The person who likes Milkybar lives on the even numbered floor but not on the 6th numbered floor.
- 10) The person who likes Milkybar and X live below the one who likes Bournville.

Floors	Persons	Chocolates
9		
8	W	
7		





6		Milkybar
5		
4	V	Munch, Milkybar
3		Bournville
2	U	Milkybar
1	X	KitKat

11) P lives exactly between T and V.

12) The one who likes Perk does not live immediately above P.

13) R lives immediately above the one who likes Milkybar.

Floors	Persons	Chocolates
9		
8	W	
7		
6	T	Milkybar, Perk
5	P	
4	V	Munch, Milkybar
3	R	Bournville
2	U	Milkybar
1	X	KitKat

14) The person who likes Galaxy lives on an odd numbered floor immediately above the one who likes Perk.

15) There is only one person between the one who likes Snickers and V.

16) V does not like Perk.

17) The person who like 5-star lives on an even numbered floor.

18) There are more than two persons live between the one who likes Galaxy and the one who likes Munch.

Floors	Persons	Chocolates
9		Galaxy
8	W	Perk
7		
6	T	Snickers
5	P	Munch
4	V	5-star
3	R	Bournville
2	U	Milkybar
1	X	KitKat

(Hence, the remaining floor is of the person who likes Cadbury)

After filling the gaps:

Floors	Persons	Chocolates
9	S/Q	Galaxy
8	W	Perk
7	S/Q	Cadbury
6	T	Snickers
5	P	Munch
4	V	5-star
3	R	Bournville
2	U	Milkybar



1	X	KitKat
---	---	--------

Hence, V lives on the three floors above the floor where X lives.

3. Nine persons: P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W and X

Chocolates: Perks, Snickers, Galaxy, Cadbury, 5-star, Munch, Bournville, KitKat, and Milkybar

- 1) Only five persons live above the floor of V.
- 2) Only two persons live between the one who likes KitKat and V.
- 3) The person who likes Bournville lives below V and utmost two persons live below the one who likes Bournville

Floors	Case 1		Case 2	
	Persons	Chocolates	Persons	Chocolates
9				
8				
7		KitKat		
6				
5				
4	V		V	
3		Bournville		Bournville
2				
1				KitKat

- 4) There live more than three persons above the one who likes KitKat.
- 5) U lives between the one who likes Bournville and the one who likes KitKat
- 6) V neither likes munch nor Milkybar.

Floors	Persons	Chocolates
9		
8		
7		
6		
5		
4	V	Munch, Milkybar
3		Bournville
2	U	
1		KitKat

- 7) W lives on an even numbered floor.
- 8) There are more than two persons who live between W and V.
- 9) The person who likes Milkybar lives on the even numbered floor but not on the 6th numbered floor.
- 10) The person who likes Milkybar and X live below the one who likes Bournville.

Floors	Persons	Chocolates
9		
8	W	





7		
6		Milkybar
5		
4	V	Munch, Milkybar
3		Bournville
2	U	Milkybar
1	X	KitKat

11) P lives exactly between T and V.

12) The one who likes Perk does not live immediately above P.

13) R lives immediately above the one who likes Milkybar.

Floors	Persons	Chocolates
9		
8	W	
7		
6	T	Milkybar, Perk
5	P	
4	V	Munch, Milkybar
3	R	Bournville
2	U	Milkybar
1	X	KitKat

14) The person who likes Galaxy lives on an odd numbered floor immediately above the one who likes Perk.

15) There is only one person between the one who likes Snickers and V.

16) V does not like Perk.

17) The person who like 5-star lives on an even numbered floor.

18) There are more than two persons live between the one who likes Galaxy and the one who likes Munch.

Floors	Persons	Chocolates
9		Galaxy
8	W	Perk
7		
6	T	Snickers
5	P	Munch
4	V	5-star
3	R	Bournville
2	U	Milkybar
1	X	KitKat

(Hence, the remaining floor is of the person who likes Cadbury)

After filling the gaps:

Floors	Persons	Chocolates
9	S/Q	Galaxy
8	W	Perk
7	S/Q	Cadbury
6	T	Snickers
5	P	Munch
4	V	5-star
3	R	Bournville
2	U	Milkybar



1	X	KitKat
---	---	--------

Hence, T lives between P and the one who like Cadbury.

4. Nine persons: P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W and X

Chocolates: Perks, Snickers, Galaxy, Cadbury, 5-star, Munch, Bournville, KitKat, and Milkybar

- 1) Only five persons live above the floor of V.
- 2) Only two persons live between the one who likes KitKat and V.
- 3) The person who likes Bournville lives below V and utmost two persons live below the one who likes Bournville

Floors	Case 1		Case 2	
	Persons	Chocolates	Persons	Chocolates
9				
8				
7		KitKat		
6				
5				
4	V		V	
3		Bournville		Bournville
2				

1				KitKat
---	--	--	--	--------

- 4) There live more than three persons above the one who likes KitKat.
- 5) U lives between the one who likes Bournville and the one who likes KitKat
- 6) V neither likes munch nor Milkybar.

Floors	Persons	Chocolates
9		
8		
7		
6		
5		
4	V	Munch, Milkybar
3		Bournville
2	U	
1		KitKat

- 7) W lives on an even numbered floor.
- 8) There are more than two persons who live between W and V.
- 9) The person who likes Milkybar lives on the even numbered floor but not on the 6th numbered floor.
- 10) The person who likes Milkybar and X live below the one who likes Bournville.

Floors	Persons	Chocolates
9		





8	W	
7		
6		Milkybar
5		
4	V	Munch, Milkybar
3		Bournville
2	U	Milkybar
1	X	KitKat

- 11) P lives exactly between T and V.
- 12) The one who likes Perk does not live immediately above P.
- 13) R lives immediately above the one who likes Milkybar.

Floors	Persons	Chocolates
9		
8	W	
7		
6	T	Milkybar, Perk
5	P	
4	V	Munch, Milkybar
3	R	Bournville
2	U	Milkybar
1	X	KitKat

- 14) The person who likes Galaxy lives on an odd numbered floor immediately above the one who likes Perk.

- 15) There is only one person between the one who likes Snickers and V.
- 16) V does not like Perk.
- 17) The person who like 5-star lives on an even numbered floor.
- 18) There are more than two persons live between the one who likes Galaxy and the one who likes Munch.

Floors	Persons	Chocolates
9		Galaxy
8	W	Perk
7		
6	T	Snickers
5	P	Munch
4	V	5-star
3	R	Bournville
2	U	Milkybar
1	X	KitKat

(Hence, the remaining floor is of the person who likes Cadbury)

After filling the gaps:

Floors	Persons	Chocolates
9	S/Q	Galaxy
8	W	Perk
7	S/Q	Cadbury
6	T	Snickers
5	P	Munch



4	V	5-star
3	R	Bournville
2	U	Milkybar
1	X	KitKat

Hence, the one who likes Cadbury lives immediately below the one who likes Perk.

5. Nine persons: P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W and X

Chocolates: Perks, Snickers, Galaxy, Cadbury, 5-star, Munch, Bournville, KitKat, and Milkybar

- 1) Only five persons live above the floor of V.
- 2) Only two persons live between the one who likes KitKat and V.
- 3) The person who likes Bournville lives below V and utmost two persons live below the one who likes Bournville

Floors	Case 1		Case 2	
	Persons	Chocolates	Persons	Chocolates
9				
8				
7		KitKat		
6				
5				
4	V		V	

3		Bournville		Bournville
2				
1				KitKat

- 4) There live more than three persons above the one who likes KitKat.
- 5) U lives between the one who likes Bournville and the one who likes KitKat
- 6) V neither likes to munch nor Milkybar.

Floors	Persons	Chocolates
9		
8		
7		
6		
5		
4	V	Munch, Milkybar
3		Bournville
2	U	
1		KitKat

- 7) W lives on an even numbered floor.
- 8) There are more than two persons who live between W and V.
- 9) The person who likes Milkybar lives on the even numbered floor but not on the 6th numbered floor.





10) The person who likes Milkybar and X live below the one who likes Bournville.

Floors	Persons	Chocolates
9		
8	W	
7		
6		Milkybar
5		
4	V	Munch, Milkybar
3		Bournville
2	U	Milkybar
1	X	KitKat

11) P lives exactly between T and V.

12) The one who likes Perk does not live immediately above P.

13) R lives immediately above the one who likes Milkybar.

Floors	Persons	Chocolates
9		
8	W	
7		
6	T	Milkybar, Perk
5	P	
4	V	Munch, Milkybar
3	R	Bournville
2	U	Milkybar

1	X	KitKat
---	---	--------

14) The person who likes Galaxy lives on an odd numbered floor immediately above the one who likes Perk.

15) There is only one person between the one who likes Snickers and V.

16) V does not like Perk.

17) The person who like 5-star lives on an even numbered floor.

18) There are more than two persons live between the one who likes Galaxy and the one who likes Munch.

Floors	Persons	Chocolates
9		Galaxy
8	W	Perk
7		
6	T	Snickers
5	P	Munch
4	V	5-star
3	R	Bournville
2	U	Milkybar
1	X	KitKat

(Hence, the remaining floor is of the person who likes Cadbury)

After filling the gaps:

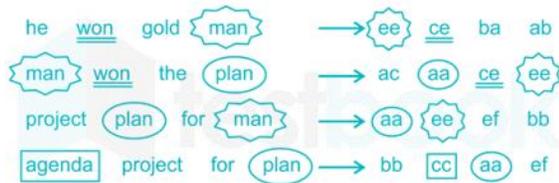
Floors	Persons	Chocolates
9	S/Q	Galaxy
8	W	Perk



7	S/Q	Cadbury
6	T	Snickers
5	P	Munch
4	V	5-star
3	R	Bournville
2	U	Milkybar
1	X	KitKat

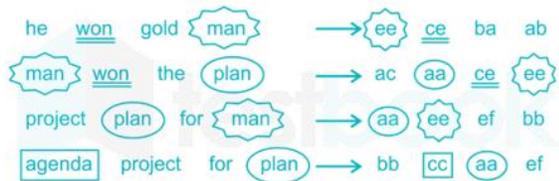
According to the given information, we can't fix the position of S and Q so either S or Q lives immediately below W.

6.



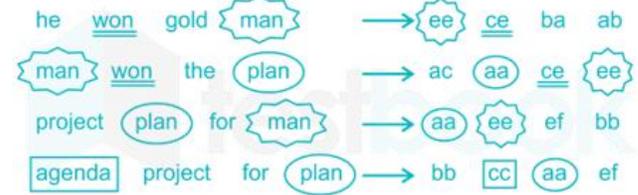
'ab' is code for either 'he' or 'gold'.

7.



The answer is 'cc aa ee'.

8.



Code 'ac' corresponds to 'the'.

9. Ten Politicians: Ajay, Bhim, Chanchal, Farhan, Gagan, Haris, Jagat, Kamal, Luv and Mohan.

Months: April, July, August, October and December.

Dates: 10th and 23rd.

- 1) There are four persons who give lecture between Ajay and Bhim.
- 2) Farhan gives the lecture on the same month as Ajay but neither in August nor in December.
- 3) Haris gives the lecture on the same month as Bhim. Haris gives the lecture before Ajay and Bhim.

Name	Date
Haris	April - 10th
Bhim	April - 23rd
	July - 10th
	July - 23rd
	August - 10th
	August - 23rd
Ajay	October - 10th





Farhan	October - 23rd
	December - 10th
	December - 23rd

4) Chanchal does not give the lecture on the same month as Jagat.

5) Chanchal gives lecture immediately before Jagat but not in the month of August and December.

Name	Date
Haris	April - 10th
Bhim	April - 23rd
	July - 10th
Chanchal	July - 23rd
Jagat	August - 10th
	August - 23rd
Ajay	October - 10th
Farhan	October - 23rd
	December - 10th
	December - 23rd

6) Kamal gives the lecture on an odd day before Farhan but after Bhim.

7) Luv gives the lecture on the same month as Mohan but after Mohan.

Name	Date
Haris	April - 10th
Bhim	April - 23rd

Gagan	July - 10th
Chanchal	July - 23rd
Jagat	August - 10th
Kamal	August - 23rd
Ajay	October - 10th
Farhan	October - 23rd
Mohan	December - 10th
Luv	December - 23rd

Except for Chanchal, rest of the persons gave their lecture on even number day viz. 10th.

Hence, the answer is Chanchal

10. Ten Politicians: Ajay, Bhim, Chanchal, Farhan, Gagan, Haris, Jagat, Kamal, Luv and Mohan.

Months: April, July, August, October and December.

Dates: 10th and 23rd.

- 1) There are four persons who give lecture between Ajay and Bhim.
- 2) Farhan gives the lecture on the same month as Ajay but neither in August nor in December.
- 3) Haris gives the lecture on the same month as Bhim. Haris gives the lecture before Ajay and Bhim.

Name	Date
Haris	April - 10th



Bhim	April - 23rd
	July - 10th
	July - 23rd
	August - 10th
	August - 23rd
Ajay	October - 10th
Farhan	October - 23rd
	December - 10th
	December - 23rd

4) Chanchal does not give the lecture on the same month as Jagat.

5) Chanchal gives lecture immediately before Jagat but not in the month of August and December.

Name	Date
Haris	April - 10th
Bhim	April - 23rd
	July - 10th
Chanchal	July - 23rd
Jagat	August - 10th
	August - 23rd
Ajay	October - 10th
Farhan	October - 23rd
	December - 10th
	December - 23rd

6) Kamal gives the lecture on an odd day before Farhan but after Bhim.

7) Luv gives the lecture on the same month as Mohan but after Mohan.

Name	Date
Haris	April - 10th
Bhim	April - 23rd
Gagan	July - 10th
Chanchal	July - 23rd
Jagat	August - 10th
Kamal	August - 23rd
Ajay	October - 10th
Farhan	October - 23rd
Mohan	December - 10th
Luv	December - 23rd

Farhan gives the lecture on 23rd October.

Hence, the answer is Farhan.

11. Ten Politicians: Ajay, Bhim, Chanchal, Farhan, Gagan, Haris, Jagat, Kamal, Luv and Mohan.

Months: April, July, August, October and December.

Dates: 10th and 23rd.

1) There are four persons who give lecture between Ajay and Bhim.

2) Farhan gives the lecture on the same month as Ajay but neither in August nor in December.





3) Haris gives the lecture on the same month as Bhim. Haris gives the lecture before Ajay and Bhim.

Name	Date
Haris	April - 10 th
Bhim	April - 23 rd
	July - 10 th
	July - 23 rd
	August - 10 th
	August - 23 rd
Ajay	October - 10 th
Farhan	October - 23 rd
	December - 10 th
	December - 23 rd

4) Chanchal does not give the lecture on the same month as Jagat.

5) Chanchal gives lecture immediately before Jagat but not in the month of August and December.

Name	Date
Haris	April - 10 th
Bhim	April - 23 rd
	July - 10 th
Chanchal	July - 23 rd
Jagat	August - 10 th
	August - 23 rd
Ajay	October - 10 th

Farhan	October - 23 rd
	December - 10 th
	December - 23 rd

6) Kamal gives the lecture on an odd day before Farhan but after Bhim.

7) Luv gives the lecture on the same month as Mohan but after Mohan.

Name	Date
Haris	April - 10 th
Bhim	April - 23 rd
Gagan	July - 10 th
Chanchal	July - 23 rd
Jagat	August - 10 th
Kamal	August - 23 rd
Ajay	October - 10 th
Farhan	October - 23 rd
Mohan	December - 10 th
Luv	December - 23 rd

Gagan gives lecture immediately before Chanchal.

Hence, the answer is Gagan.

12. Ten Politicians: Ajay, Bhim, Chanchal, Farhan, Gagan, Haris, Jagat, Kamal, Luv and Mohan.

Months: April, July, August, October and December.



Dates: 10th and 23rd.

- 1) There are four persons who give lecture between Ajay and Bhim.
- 2) Farhan gives the lecture on the same month as Ajay but neither in August nor in December.
- 3) Haris gives the lecture on the same month as Bhim. Haris gives the lecture before Ajay and Bhim.

Name	Date
Haris	April - 10th
Bhim	April - 23rd
	July - 10th
	July - 23rd
	August - 10th
	August - 23rd
Ajay	October - 10th
Farhan	October - 23rd
	December - 10th
	December - 23rd

- 4) Chanchal does not give the lecture on the same month as Jagat.
- 5) Chanchal gives lecture immediately before Jagat but not in the month of August and December.

Name	Date
Haris	April - 10th
Bhim	April - 23rd

	July - 10th
Chanchal	July - 23rd
Jagat	August - 10th
	August - 23rd
Ajay	October - 10th
Farhan	October - 23rd
	December - 10th
	December - 23rd

- 6) Kamal gives the lecture on an odd day before Farhan but after Bhim.
- 7) Luv gives the lecture on the same month as Mohan but after Mohan.

Name	Date
Haris	April - 10th
Bhim	April - 23rd
Gagan	July - 10th
Chanchal	July - 23rd
Jagat	August - 10th
Kamal	August - 23rd
Ajay	October - 10th
Farhan	October - 23rd
Mohan	December - 10th
Luv	December - 23rd

Hence, the answer is Luv.

13. People: A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H





1) At least three people are taller than G and at least two people are shorter than him.

(Implies, G can be either at 4th, 5th or 6th position.)

Rank	Order	Possibilities
1		
2		
3		
4		G
5		G
6		G
7		
8		

2) Three people are shorter than D but taller than C, the height of D is more than G such that no person who is taller than G is shorter than D.

(Clearly as the rank of D is just above G, implies there are three possibilities to place D, i.e. 3rd, 4th and 5th. Also, if we place D at the 5th position then we won't be able to place C, four columns below it. Hence, there are only two possibilities to place D i.e. 3rd and 4th position.)

3) At least three people are taller than A, and not more than four people are shorter than D.

(As there are not more than four people who are shorter than D, implies D cannot be at the third position which further implies D is at the 4th position,

G is at the 5th position and C is at the 8th position (acc. to statement 1 and 2).

Also, as there are at least three people who are taller than A, implies A is below 3rd position. There is the only 6th and 7th position which is empty, hence these are the only two possibilities for A.)

Rank	Order	Possibilities
1		
2		
3		
4	D	
5	G	
6		
7		
8	C	

4) At least four people are shorter than F but taller than E.

(There are only two possibilities for this to be possible, i.e. F is either at the 1st position or at 2nd position and accordingly E is either at the 6th position or 7th position respectively.)

5) F is shorter than B.

(Implies F cannot be at the first position, hence F is at the second position and E is at the 7th position (from statement 4).

Now that we have placed E at 7th position, we can place A at 6th position (acc. to statement 3).



The only 3rd position is left to be filled, hence we can place C there.)

Rank	Order
1	B
2	F
3	H
4	D
5	G
6	A
7	E
8	C

Clearly, C is the shortest person.

14. People: A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H

1) At least three people are taller than G and at least two people are shorter than him.

(Implies, G can be either at 4th, 5th or 6th position.)

Rank	Order	Possibilities
1		
2		
3		
4		G
5		G

6		G
7		
8		

2) Three people are shorter than D but taller than C, the height of D is more than G such that no person who is taller than G is shorter than D.

(Clearly as the rank of D is just above G, implies there are three possibilities to place D, i.e. 3rd, 4th and 5th. Also, if we place D at the 5th position then we won't be able to place C, four columns below it. Hence, there are only two possibilities to place D i.e. 3rd and 4th position.)

3) At least three people are taller than A, and not more than four people are shorter than D.

(As there are not more than four people who are shorter than D, implies D cannot be at the third position which further implies D is at the 4th position, G is at the 5th position and C is at the 8th position (acc. to statement 1 and 2).

Also, as there are at least three people who are taller than A, implies A is below 3rd position. There is the only 6th and 7th position which is empty, hence these are the only two possibilities for A.)

Rank	Order	Possibilities
1		
2		
3		
4	D	





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5	G	
6		
7		
8	C	

8	C
---	---

4) Atleast four people are shorter than F but taller than E.

(There are only two possibilities for this to be possible, i.e. F is either at the 1st position or at 2nd position and accordingly E is either at the 6th position or 7th position respectively.)

5) F is shorter than B.

(Implies F cannot be at the first position, hence F is at the second position and E is at the 7th position (from statement 4).

Now that we have placed E at 7th position, we can place A at 6th position (acc. to statement 3).

The only 3rd position is left to be filled, hence we can place C there.)

Rank	Order
1	B
2	F
3	H
4	D
5	G
6	A
7	E

Clearly, there are only two people who are taller than H.

15. Boxes: A, B, C, D, E, F, G

Subjects: English, Hindi, Science, History, Geography, Economics and Mathematics.

1) Box B contains either Economics or History books and the number of books is $8/11$ of the number of books in box G.

2) The box containing History books has 23 books in total.

(Because the number of history books is 23, means it can't be $8/11$ of a natural number and the number of books is always natural in number. Implies Box B contains Economics books. Let the number of books in box G be 'a')

Box Name	Subject	Number of Books
Box A		
Box B	Economics	$8a/11$
Box C		
Box D		
Box E		
Box F		
Box G		a

3) Box F has 18 more books than box D but 8 more books than box B.





4) Box E has 7 more books than box G but 22 more books than box B.

(Number of books in box E = $a + 7 = 8a/11 + 22$, implies $a = 55$ and accordingly box E has 62 books. It further implies box B has 40 books.)

(Box F has 8 more books than books B, implies box F has 48 books and box D has 18 less books than box F implies box D has 30 books.)

Box Name	Subject	Number of Books
Box A		
Box B	Economics	40
Box C		
Box D		30
Box E		62
Box F		48
Box G		55

5) Box C does not contain books of either History or Mathematics.

6) Mathematics books are odd in number.

(As box C does not contain Mathematics or History books, implies either box A or box G contains Mathematics books (rest of the boxes have even number of books in it), but box G can't contain History books as it has 55 books in it and number of History books is 23, implies box A contains History books and box G contains Mathematics books.)

Box Name	Subject	Number of Books
Box A	History	23
Box B	Economics	40
Box C		
Box D		30
Box E		62
Box F		48
Box G	Mathematics	55

7) Box E contains either English or Science books.

8) The box that contains Hindi books has the highest number of books and the box containing English books has the second highest number of books.

(Let us suppose box E contains Science books, and we know that there are 62 books in box E which is highest so far and according to statement 8, box with Hindi books has the highest number of books which means box C must have Hindi books and the number of books should be higher than 62, but it will contradict statement 8 as it says that the box with English books has the highest number of books. Hence box E contains English books and box C contains Hindi books.)

Box Name	Subject	Number of Books
Box A	History	23
Box B	Economics	40





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Box C	Hindi	> 62
Box D		30
Box E	English	62
Box F		48
Box G	Mathematics	55

9) The number of science books is 22 less than the number of books in box C.

(Let us suppose box D contains Science books which has 30 books in it, then according to the statement box C would have 52 books but we know that the number of books in box C is more than 62, which implies our assumption was wrong, hence box F contains Science books (as there are only two boxes left) which has 48 books in it and it further implies box C has 70 books. With only one subject remaining, we can say box D contains Geography books.)

Box Name	Subject	Number of Books
Box A	History	23
Box B	Economics	40
Box C	Hindi	70
Box D	Geography	30
Box E	English	62
Box F	Science	48
Box G	Mathematics	55

Box A has 23 books and box G has 55 books.

The sum is 78.

16. Boxes: A, B, C, D, E, F, G

Subjects: English, Hindi, Science, History, Geography, Economics and Mathematics.

1) Box B contains either Economics or History books and the number of books is $\frac{8}{11}$ of the number of books in box G.

2) The box containing History books has 23 books in total.

(Because the number of history books is 23, means it can't be $\frac{8}{11}$ of a natural number and the number of books is always natural in number. Implies Box B contains Economics books. Let the number of books in box G be 'a')

Box Name	Subject	Number of Books
Box A		
Box B	Economics	$\frac{8a}{11}$
Box C		
Box D		
Box E		
Box F		
Box G		a

3) Box F has 18 more books than box D but 8 more books than box B.





4) Box E has 7 more books than box G but 22 more books than box B.

(Number of books in box E = $a + 7 = 8a/11 + 22$, implies $a = 55$ and accordingly box E has 62 books. It further implies box B has 40 books.)

(Box F has 8 more books than box B, implies box F has 48 books and box D has 18 less books than box F implies box D has 30 books.)

Box Name	Subject	Number of Books
Box A		
Box B	Economics	40
Box C		
Box D		30
Box E		62
Box F		48
Box G		55

5) Box C does not contain books of either History or Mathematics.

6) Mathematics books are odd in number.

(As box C does not contain Mathematics or History books, this implies either box A or box G contains Mathematics books (rest of the boxes have even number of books in them), but box G can't contain History books as it has 55 books in it and number of History books is 23, implies box A contains History books and box G contains Mathematics books.)

Box Name	Subject	Number of Books
Box A	History	23
Box B	Economics	40
Box C		
Box D		30
Box E		62
Box F		48
Box G	Mathematics	55

7) Box E contains either English or Science books.

8) The box that contains Hindi books has the highest number of books and the box containing English books has the second highest number of books.

(Let us suppose box E contains Science books, and we know that there are 62 books in box E which is highest so far and according to statement 8, box with Hindi books has the highest number of books which means box C must have Hindi books and the number of books should be higher than 62, but it will contradict statement 8 as it says that the box with English books has the highest number of books. Hence box E contains English books and box C contains Hindi books.)

Box Name	Subject	Number of Books
Box A	History	23
Box B	Economics	40





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Box C	Hindi	> 62
Box D		30
Box E	English	62
Box F		48
Box G	Mathematics	55

9) The number of science books is 22 less than the number of books in box C.

(Let us suppose box D contains Science books which has 30 books in it, then according to the statement box C would have 52 books but we know that the number of books in box C is more than 62, which implies our assumption was wrong, hence box F contains Science books (as there are only two boxes left) which has 48 books in it and it further implies box C has 70 books. With only one subject remaining, we can say box D contains Geography books.)

Box Name	Subject	Number of Books
Box A	History	23
Box B	Economics	40
Box C	Hindi	70
Box D	Geography	30
Box E	English	62
Box F	Science	48
Box G	Mathematics	55

Clearly, box F contains Science books.

17. Boxes: A, B, C, D, E, F, G

Subjects: English, Hindi, Science, History, Geography, Economics and Mathematics.

- 1) Box B contains either Economics or History books and the number of books is $\frac{8}{11}$ of the number of books in box G.
- 2) The box containing History books has 23 books in total.

(Because the number of history books is 23, means it can't be $\frac{8}{11}$ of a natural number and the number of books is always natural in number. Implies Box B contains Economics books. Let the number of books in box G be 'a')

Box Name	Subject	Number of Books
Box A		
Box B	Economics	$\frac{8a}{11}$
Box C		
Box D		
Box E		
Box F		
Box G		a

3) Box F has 18 more books than box D but 8 more books than box B.

4) Box E has 7 more books than box G but 22 more books than box B.

(Number of books in box E = $a + 7 = \frac{8a}{11} + 22$, implies $a = 55$ and





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accordingly box E has 62 books. It further implies box B has 40 books.)

(Box F has 8 more books than books B, implies box F has 48 books and box D has 18 less books than box F implies box D has 30 books.)

Box Name	Subject	Number of Books
Box A		
Box B	Economics	40
Box C		
Box D		30
Box E		62
Box F		48
Box G		55

5) Box C does not contain books of either History or Mathematics.

6) Mathematics books are odd in number.

(As box C does not contain Mathematics or History books, implies either box A or box G contains Mathematics books (rest of the boxes have even number of books in it), but box G can't contain History books as it has 55 books in it and number of History books is 23, implies box A contains History books and box G contains Mathematics books.)

Box Name	Subject	Number of Books
Box A	History	23
Box B	Economics	40
Box C	Hindi	> 62

Box A	History	23
Box B	Economics	40
Box C		
Box D		30
Box E		62
Box F		48
Box G	Mathematics	55

7) Box E contains either English or Science books.

8) The box that contains Hindi books has the highest number of books and the box containing English books has the second highest number of books.

(Let us suppose box E contains Science books, and we know that there are 62 books in box E which is highest so far and according to statement 8, box with Hindi books has the highest number of books which means box C must have Hindi books and the number of books should be higher than 62, but it will contradict statement 8 as it says that the box with English books has the highest number of books. Hence box E contains English books and box C contains Hindi books.)

Box Name	Subject	Number of Books
Box A	History	23
Box B	Economics	40
Box C	Hindi	> 62



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Box D		30
Box E	English	62
Box F		48
Box G	Mathematics	55

9) The number of science books is 22 less than the number of books in box C.

(Let us suppose box D contains Science books which has 30 books in it, then according to the statement box C would have 52 books but we know that the number of books in box C is more than 62, which implies our assumption was wrong, hence box F contains Science books (as there are only two boxes left) which has 48 books in it and it further implies box C has 70 books. With only one subject remaining, we can say box D contains Geography books.)

Box Name	Subject	Number of Books
Box A	History	23
Box B	Economics	40
Box C	Hindi	70
Box D	Geography	30
Box E	English	62
Box F	Science	48
Box G	Mathematics	55

It's clear that History has the least number of books.

18. Boxes: A, B, C, D, E, F, G

Subjects: English, Hindi, Science, History, Geography, Economics and Mathematics.

- 1) Box B contains either Economics or History books and the number of books is $\frac{8}{11}$ of the number of books in box G.
- 2) The box containing History books has 23 books in total.

(Because the number of history books is 23, means it can't be $\frac{8}{11}$ of a natural number and the number of books is always natural in number. Implies Box B contains Economics books. Let the number of books in box G be 'a')

Box Name	Subject	Number of Books
Box A		
Box B	Economics	$\frac{8a}{11}$
Box C		
Box D		
Box E		
Box F		
Box G		a

3) Box F has 18 more books than box D but 8 more books than box B.

4) Box E has 7 more books than box G but 22 more books than box B.

(Number of books in box E = $a + 7 = \frac{8a}{11} + 22$, implies $a = 55$ and accordingly box E has 62 books. It further implies box B has 40 books.)





(Box F has 8 more books than books B, implies box F has 48 books and box D has 18 less books than box F implies box D has 30 books.)

Box Name	Subject	Number of Books
Box A		
Box B	Economics	40
Box C		
Box D		30
Box E		62
Box F		48
Box G		55

5) Box C does not contain books of either History or Mathematics.

6) Mathematics books are odd in number.

(As box C does not contain Mathematics or History books, implies either box A or box G contains Mathematics books (rest of the boxes have even number of books in it), but box G can't contain History books as it has 55 books in it and number of History books is 23, implies box A contains History books and box G contains Mathematics books.)

Box Name	Subject	Number of Books
Box A	History	23
Box B	Economics	40

Box C		
Box D		30
Box E		62
Box F		48
Box G	Mathematics	55

7) Box E contains either English or Science books.

8) The box that contains Hindi books has the highest number of books and the box containing English books has the second highest number of books.

(Let us suppose box E contains Science books, and we know that there are 62 books in box E which is highest so far and according to statement 8, box with Hindi books has the highest number of books which means box C must have Hindi books and the number of books should be higher than 62, but it will contradict statement 8 as it says that the box with English books has the highest number of books. Hence box E contains English books and box C contains Hindi books.)

Box Name	Subject	Number of Books
Box A	History	23
Box B	Economics	40
Box C	Hindi	> 62
Box D		30





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Box E	English	62
Box F		48
Box G	Mathematics	55

9) The number of science books is 22 less than the number of books in box C.

(Let us suppose box D contains Science books which has 30 books in it, then according to the statement box C would have 52 books but we know that the number of books in box C is more than 62, which implies our assumption was wrong, hence box F contains Science books (as there are only two boxes left) which has 48 books in it and it further implies box C has 70 books. With only one subject remaining, we can say box D contains Geography books.)

Box Name	Subject	Number of Books
Box A	History	23
Box B	Economics	40
Box C	Hindi	70
Box D	Geography	30
Box E	English	62
Box F	Science	48
Box G	Mathematics	55

Clearly, box C contains Hindi books.

19. Boxes: A, B, C, D, E, F, G

Subjects: English, Hindi, Science, History, Geography, Economics and Mathematics.

1) Box B contains either Economics or History books and the number of books is $8/11$ of the number of books in box G.

2) The box containing History books has 23 books in total.

(Because the number of history books is 23, means it can't be $8/11$ of a natural number and the number of books is always natural in number. Implies Box B contains Economics books. Let the number of books in box G be 'a')

Box Name	Subject	Number of Books
Box A		
Box B	Economics	$8a/11$
Box C		
Box D		
Box E		
Box F		
Box G		a

3) Box F has 18 more books than box D but 8 more books than box B.

4) Box E has 7 more books than box G but 22 more books than box B.

(Number of books in box E = $a + 7 = 8a/11 + 22$, implies $a = 55$ and accordingly box E has 62 books. It further implies box B has 40 books.)





(Box F has 8 more books than box B, implies box F has 48 books and box D has 18 less books than box F implies box D has 30 books.)

Box Name	Subject	Number of Books
Box A		
Box B	Economics	40
Box C		
Box D		30
Box E		62
Box F		48
Box G		55

5) Box C does not contain books of either History or Mathematics.

6) Number of books of Mathematics are odd in number.

(As box C does not contain Mathematics or History books, implies either box A or box G contains Mathematics books (rest of the boxes have even number of books in it), but box G can't contain History books as it has 55 books in it and number of History books is 23, implies box A contains History books and box G contains Mathematics books.)

Box Name	Subject	Number of Books
Box A	History	23
Box B	Economics	40

Box C		
Box D		30
Box E		62
Box F		48
Box G	Mathematics	55

7) Box E contains either English or Science books.

8) The box that contains Hindi books has the highest number of books and the box containing English books has the second highest number of books.

(Let us suppose box E contains Science books, and we know that there are 62 books in box E which is highest so far and according to statement 8, box with Hindi books has the highest number of books which means box C must have Hindi books and the number of books should be higher than 62, but it will contradict statement 8 as it says that the box with English books has the highest number of books. Hence box E contains English books and box C contains Hindi books.)

Box Name	Subject	Number of Books
Box A	History	23
Box B	Economics	40
Box C	Hindi	> 62
Box D		30
Box E	English	62





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Box F		48
Box G	Mathematics	55

9) The number of science books is 22 less than the number of books in box C.

(Let us suppose box D contains Science books which has 30 books in it, then according to the statement box C would have 52 books but we know that the number of books in box C is more than 62, which implies our assumption was wrong, hence box F contains Science books (as there are only two boxes left) which has 48 books in it and it further implies box C has 70 books. With only one subject remaining, we can say box D contains Geography books.)

Box Name	Subject	Number of Books
Box A	History	23
Box B	Economics	40
Box C	Hindi	70
Box D	Geography	30
Box E	English	62
Box F	Science	48
Box G	Mathematics	55

Box G has 55 books in it.

Hence, none of the options matches.

20. In the given example '86 Components Element Torque 15 Quantity 56 Given 45 11' the pattern is:

Numbers - Decreasing Order

Words - Increasing Order (Based on the numbers of alphabets in a word.)

Step I - The largest number and smallest word (based on the number of alphabets of the word) are taken first. '86 Given'

Step II - The second largest number and second smallest word are arranged in this step '86 Given 56 Torque'

The Same pattern will be followed in each step until the desired arrangement found.

Hence, solving the given input we will get:

Input: 46 Characteristics 89 57 98 Recirculating 59 Convection Treated Trapezoidal

Step I: 98 Treated 46 Characteristics 89 57 Recirculating 59 Convection Trapezoidal

Step II: 98 Treated 89 Convection 46 Characteristics 57 Recirculating 59 Trapezoidal

Step III: 98 Treated 89 Convection 59 Trapezoidal 46 Characteristics 57 Recirculating

Step IV: 98 Treated 89 Convection 59 Trapezoidal 57 Recirculating 46 Characteristics





Hence, the desired arrangement will found in step IV.

21. In the given example '86 Components Element Torque 15 Quantity 56 Given 45 11' the pattern is:

Numbers - Decreasing Order

Words - Increasing Order (Based on the numbers of alphabets in a word.)

Step I - The largest number and smallest word (based on the number of alphabets of the word) are taken first. '86 Given'

Step II - The second largest number and second smallest word are arranged in this step '86 Given 56 Torque'

The Same pattern will be followed in each step until the desired arrangement found.

Hence, solving the given input we will get:

Input: Hyderabad 56 73 Bhubaneswar Lucknow 65 61 Indore 77 56 Patna

Step I: 77 Patna Hyderabad 56 73 Bhubaneswar Lucknow 65 61 Indore

Step II: 77 Patna 73 Indore Hyderabad 56 Bhubaneswar Lucknow 65 61

Step III: 77 Patna 73 Indore 65 Lucknow Hyderabad 56 Bhubaneswar 61

Step IV: 77 Patna 73 Indore 65 Lucknow 61 Hyderabad 56 Bhubaneswar

Hence, Step V is the insufficient step.

22. In given example '86 Components Element Torque 15 Quantity 56 Given 45 11' the pattern is:

Numbers - Decreasing Order

Words - Increasing Order (Based on the numbers of alphabets in a word.)

Step I - Largest number and smallest word (based on the number of alphabets of the word) are taken first. '86 Given'

Step II - The second largest number and second smallest word are arranged in this step '86 Given 56 Torque'

The Same pattern will be followed in each step until the desired arrangement found.

Hence, solving the given input we will get:

Input: Transverse 59 23 57 Advantage 75 16 Addition Simple Start

Step I: 75 Start Transverse 59 23 57 Advantage 16 Addition Simple

Step II: 75 Start 59 Simple Transverse 23 57 Advantage 16 Addition

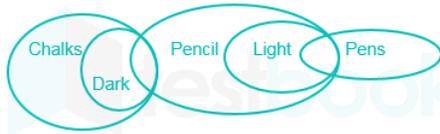
Step III: 75 Start 59 Simple 57 Addition Transverse 23 Advantage 16

Step IV: 75 Start 59 Simple 57 Addition 23 Advantage Transverse 16

Hence, 'Advantage' is the third element from the right of the fourth step.

23. The least possible Venn diagram for the given statements is as follow





Conclusions:

- I. Some dark are light → It's false.
 - II. Some light are pens → It's true.
 - III. Some chalks are dark → It's true.
 - IV. Some dark are pencil → It's true.
- Thus, 2 is the answer.

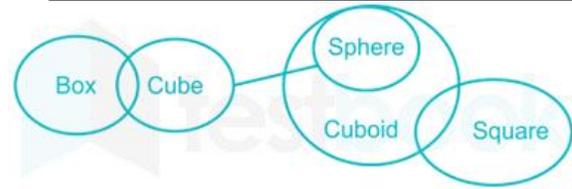
24. The least possible Venn diagram for the given statements is as follows



Conclusions:

- I. Some tools are beds → It's false.
 - II. Some beds are tables → It's true.
 - III. Some stools are tools → It's true.
 - IV. Some tools are chairs → It's true.
- Thus, 2 is the answer.

25. The best possible Venn diagram for the given statements is as follows



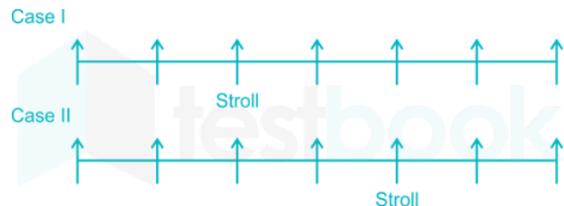
Conclusions:

- I. Some cubes are cuboids → It is false.
 - II. Some squares are spheres → It is false.
 - III. Some boxes are spheres → It is false.
 - IV. Some squares are boxes → It is false.
- Hence, none of the conclusions follow.

26. **Seven participants:** Vettel, Hamilton, Ocon, Stroll, Bottas, Hartley and Sirttin.

All of them has different ranks from 1st to 7th.

- 1) The one who ranks third in the race sits on the third seat from any ends of the row.
- 2) Vettel is the 4th ranker among them but did not complete the race before Stroll and Bottas.
- 3) Bottas completed his race before Stroll but he is not the fastest.





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4) More than two persons are sitting there between Stroll and Ocon who does not sit on the left end of the row.



5) Ocon sits immediately next to Hartley who complete the race before Vettel.



6) Bottas sits immediately next to neither Hartley nor Stroll.



7) There is more than one person who sits between the one who is the 1st runner-up and the slowest among them.

8) Hamilton is faster than Sirttin but not faster than Ocon.

9) There is more than one person who sits between the one who is the 5th runner and Sirttin.



10) Hartley does not sit immediately next to the one who gained the 6th position in the race.



Hence, no one sits second to the left of Hamilton.

27. Seven participants: Vettel, Hamilton, Ocon, Stroll, Bottas, Hartley and Sirttin.

All of them has different ranks from 1st to 7th.

1) The one who ranks third in the race sits on the third seat from any ends of the row.

2) Vettel is the 4th ranker among them but did not complete the race before Stroll and Bottas.

3) Bottas completed his race before Stroll but he is not the fastest.

Case I



Case II



4) More than two persons are sitting there between Stroll and Ocon who does not sit on the left end of the row.



5) Ocon sits immediately next to Hartley who complete the race before Vettel.



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6) Bottas sits immediately next to neither Hartley nor Stroll.



7) There is more than one person who sits between the one who is the 1st runner-up and the slowest among them.

8) Hamilton is faster than Sirttin but not faster than Ocon.

9) There is more than one person who sits between the one who is the 5th runner and Sirttin.



10) Hartley does not sit immediately next to the one who gained the 6th position in the race.



Hence, Hamilton sits immediately next to Bottas.

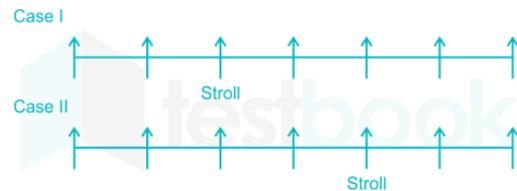
28. Seven participants: Vettel, Hamilton, Ocon, Stroll, Bottas, Hartley and Sirttin.

All of them has different ranks from 1st to 7th.

1) The one who ranks third in the race sits on the third seat from any ends of the row.

2) Vettel is the 4th ranker among them but did not complete the race before Stroll and Bottas.

3) Bottas completed his race before Stroll but he is not the fastest.



4) More than two persons are sitting there between Stroll and Ocon who does not sit on the left end of the row.



5) Ocon sits immediately next to Hartley who complete the race before Vettel.



6) Bottas sits immediately next to neither Hartley nor Stroll.



7) There is more than one person who sits between the one who is the



1st runner-up and the slowest among them.

8) Hamilton is faster than Sirttin but not faster than Ocon.

9) There is more than one person who sits between the one who is the 5th runner and Sirttin.



10) Hartley does not sit immediately next to the one who gained the 6th position in the race.



Clearly, Sirttin is the 5th ranker of that race.

29. Seven participants: Vettel, Hamilton, Ocon, Stroll, Bottas, Hartley and Sirttin.

All of them has different ranks from 1st to 7th.

1) The one who ranks third in the race sits on the third seat from any ends of the row.

2) Vettel is the 4th ranker among them but did not complete the race before Stroll and Bottas.

3) Bottas completed his race before Stroll but he is not the fastest.

Case I



Case II



4) More than two persons are sitting there between Stroll and Ocon who does not sit on the left end of the row.



5) Ocon sits immediately next to Hartley who complete the race before Vettel.



6) Bottas sits immediately next to neither Hartley nor Stroll.



7) There is more than one person who sits between the one who is the 1st runner-up and the slowest among them.

8) Hamilton is faster than Sirttin but not faster than Ocon.

9) There is more than one person who sits between the one who is the 5th runner and Sirttin.





10) Hartley does not sit immediately next to the one who gained the 6th position in the race.



Clearly, there are two people between Vettel and Hamilton.

30. Seven participants: Vettel, Hamilton, Ocon, Stroll, Bottas, Hartley and Sirttin.

All of them has different ranks from 1st to 7th.

1) The one who ranks third in the race sits on the third seat from any ends of the row.

2) Vettel is the 4th ranker among them but did not complete the race before Stroll and Bottas.

3) Bottas completed his race before Stroll but he is not the fastest.

Case I



Case II



4) More than two persons are sitting there between Stroll and Ocon who does not sit on the left end of the row.



5) Ocon sits immediately next to Hartley who complete the race before Vettel.



6) Bottas sits immediately next to neither Hartley nor Stroll.



7) There is more than one person who sits between the one who is the 1st runner-up and the slowest among them.

8) Hamilton is faster than Sirttin but not faster than Ocon.

9) There is more than one person who sits between the one who is the 5th runner and Sirttin.



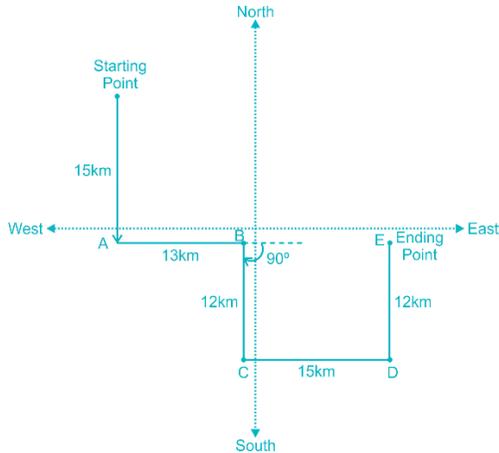
10) Hartley does not sit immediately next to the one who gained the 6th position in the race.



Clearly, Ocon and Bottas are the 5th and 2nd ranker respectively.

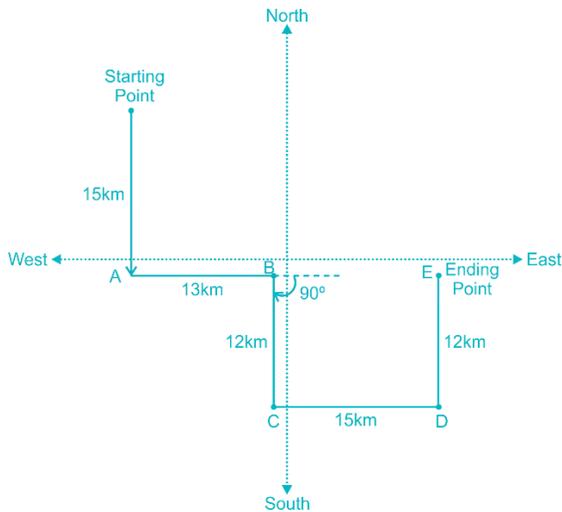


31. We get



Thus, the distance between A and the finishing point is $15 + 13 = 28$ km.

32.



Clearly, he is facing north.

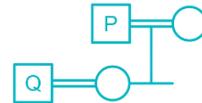
33. People: Q, S, P, T, V, and U



Note: None of the men sits next to his wife. There are three married couples.

Symbol in Diagram	Meaning
○	Female
□	Male
==	Married Couple
—	Siblings
	Difference of Generation

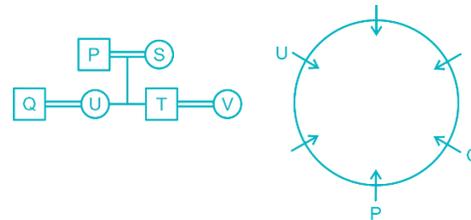
1) P has only two children and he sits immediately left to his Son-in-law Q.



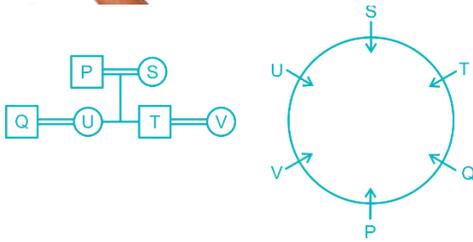
2) T is one of the children of S who is the mother-in-law of Q.

3) T is married but not to Q.

4) U is the daughter of V's mother-in-law and sits second to the left of her father.



5) S sits immediately next to her son but not immediately next to her son-in-law.



Hence, the wife of Q is U.

34. People: Q, S, P, T, V, and U

Note: None of the men sits next to his wife. There are three married couples.

Symbol in Diagram	Meaning
○	Female
□	Male
==	Married Couple
—	Siblings
	Difference of Generation

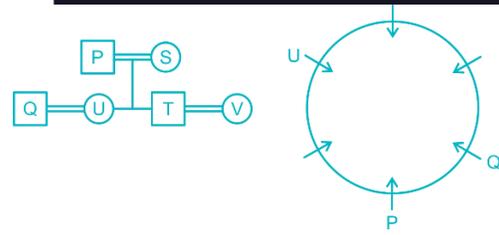
1) P has only two children and he sits immediately left to his Son-in-law Q.



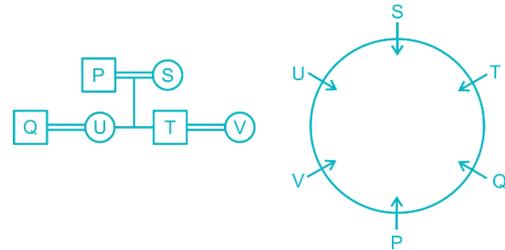
2) T is one of the children of S who is the mother-in-law of Q.

3) T is married but not to Q.

4) U is the daughter of V's mother-in-law and sits second to the left of her father.



5) S sits immediately next to her son but not immediately next to her son-in-law.



Hence, T sits to the immediate left of S.

35. People: Q, S, P, T, V, and U

Note: None of the men sits next to his wife. There are three married couples.

Symbol in Diagram	Meaning
○	Female
□	Male
==	Married Couple
—	Siblings
	Difference of Generation

1) P has only two children and he sits immediately left to his Son-in-law Q.

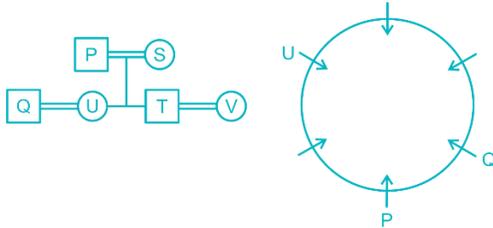




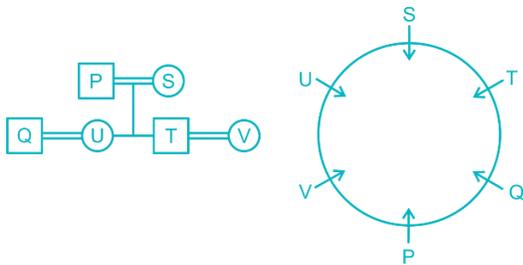
2) T is one of the children of S who is the mother-in-law of Q.

3) T is married but not to Q.

4) U is the daughter of V's mother-in-law and sits second to the left of her father.



5) S sits immediately next to her son but not immediately next to her son-in-law.



Hence, V sits between U and his father P.

Quantitative Aptitude

36. The pattern is as follows:

$$\Rightarrow (10 \times 1) + 2 = 12$$

$$\Rightarrow (12 \times 2) + 4 = 28$$

$$\Rightarrow (28 \times 3) + 6 = 90$$

$$\Rightarrow (90 \times 4) + 8 = 368$$

$$\Rightarrow (368 \times 5) + 10 = 1850 \neq 1840$$

$$\Rightarrow (1850 \times 6) + 12 = 11112$$

37. The pattern is as follows:

$$\Rightarrow 1^2 - 1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2^2 - 2 = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow 3^2 - 1 = 8$$

$$\Rightarrow 4^2 - 2 = 14$$

$$\Rightarrow 5^2 - 1 = 24 \neq 25$$

$$\Rightarrow 6^2 - 2 = 34$$

$$\Rightarrow 7^2 - 1 = 48$$

\therefore 25 is wrong and should be replaced by 24.

38. The pattern is as follows:

$$\Rightarrow (13 \times 1/2) + 6.5 = 13$$

$$\Rightarrow (13 \times 1) + 7 = 20$$

$$\Rightarrow (20 \times 3/2) + 7.5 = 37.5$$

$$\Rightarrow (37.5 \times 2) + 8 = 83$$

$$\Rightarrow (83 \times 5/2) + 8.5 = 216 \neq 214$$

\therefore 214 is wrong and should be replaced by 216.

39. The pattern is as follows:

$$\Rightarrow (258 \div 2) + 1 = 130$$





$$\Rightarrow (130 \div 2) + 1 = 66$$

$$\Rightarrow (66 \div 2) + 1 = 34$$

$$\Rightarrow (34 \div 2) + 1 = 18$$

$$\Rightarrow (18 \div 2) + 1 = 10 \neq 8$$

$$\Rightarrow (10 \div 2) + 1 = 6$$

\therefore 8 is wrong and should be replaced by 10.

40. The pattern is as follows:

$$\Rightarrow 1$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 = 1 + 3^0$$

$$\Rightarrow 5 = 2 + 3^1$$

$$\Rightarrow 14 = 5 + 3^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 41 = 14 + 3^3$$

$$\Rightarrow 124 \neq 41 + 3^4 = 122$$

\therefore 124 is wrong and should be replaced by 122.

41. Downstream distance traveled by Vivek in river C = 35 km

And,

Upstream distance traveled by Vivek in river C = 24 km

Total time taken by Vivek to cover upstream and downstream distance in river C

Let the speed of a boat in still water be x and speed of stream in river C be y

According to the question,

$$x + y - (x - y) = 4.5$$

$$2y = 4.5$$

$$y = 2.25 \text{ km/h}$$

We know that $x = 8.25 \text{ km/h}$

$$\Rightarrow 35/10.5 + 24/6$$

$$\Rightarrow 10/3 + 4$$

$$\Rightarrow 22/3 \text{ hours} = 7 \text{ hours } 20 \text{ minutes}$$

42. Given total speed of boat in still water in river A and river D is 11 km/hr;

Suppose speed of boat in still water in river A is ' x ' km/hr then speed of boat in still water in river D will be $(11 - x)$ km/hr.

Upstream distance covered by Vivek in river A = 20 km

Downstream distance in river D = 36 km

And speeds of stream in river A and D are 3 km/hr and 2.5 km/hr;

Since the time taken by Vivek to cover upstream distance in river A is equal to the time taken by Vivek to cover the downstream distance in river D;

$$\therefore [20/(x - 3)] = [36/(11 - x + 2.5)]$$



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$$\Rightarrow 9x - 27 = 67.5 - 5x$$

$$\Rightarrow 14x = 94.5$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 6.75$$

∴ Speed of boat in still water in river A = 6.75 km/hr

And Speed of boat in still water in river D = $11 - 6.75 = 4.25$ km/hr

$$\therefore \text{required ratio} = 6.75/4.25 = 27 : 17$$

43. Speed of boat in still water in river E = 4.25 km/hr

According to the line graph, distance covered by Vivek downstream and upstream in river E are 36 km and 30 km;

Given that total time spent by Vivek in river E is 18 hours;

Suppose speed of stream in river E = s km/hr

$$\therefore [36/(4.25 + s)] + [30/(4.25 - s)] = 18$$

$$6/(4.25 + s) + 5/(4.25 - s) = 3$$

By hit and trail method

$$\Rightarrow s = 1.75 \text{ km/hr}$$

∴ Speed of stream in river E = 1.75 km/hr

44. Suppose speed of boat in still water of river B = x km/hr

Given the speed of stream in river B = 1.5 km/hr;

According to the Line graph, distances covered by Vivek downstream and upstream in river B are 15 km and 18 km;

Now as per the given condition;

$$[15/(x + 1.5)] = 5/12 [18/(x - 1.5)]$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x - 3 = x + 1.5$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 4.5$$

∴ Speed of boat in still water of river B = 4.5 km/hr

45. Suppose the speed of boat in still water during forward journey in river D = x km/hr;

∴ Reduced speed of boat in still water during return journey in river D = $0.8x$ km/hr

According to the line graph, distances covered by Vivek in downstream and upstream in river D are 36 km and 20 km respectively;

And speed of stream in river D = 2.5 km/hr



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Given that time taken by him in forward and return journey comes out to be same;

$$\therefore [20/(x - 2.5)] = [36/(0.8x + 2.5)]$$

$$\Rightarrow 16x + 50 = 36x - 90$$

$$\Rightarrow 20x = 140$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 7$$

\therefore Speed of boat while returning = $0.8x = 5.6$ km/h

46. The total expenditure of P and Q = Rs. 10500

Statement I,

The ratio of expenditure of P and Q = 4 : 3

\therefore Expenditure of P = $(4/7) \times 10500 =$ Rs. 6000

And Expenditure of Q = $(3/7) \times 10500 =$ Rs. 4500

Statement I alone is not sufficient to answer the question

Statement II,

Saving of Q = Rs. 1500

Statement II alone is not sufficient to answer the question

Statement I and II together,

Income of Q = $4500 + 1500 =$ Rs. 6000

Since the ratio of income of P and Q is 6 : 5

\therefore Income of P = $(6/5) \times 6000 =$ Rs. 7200

\therefore Statement I and statement II together are required to answer the question.

47. Statement I:

Statement I alone does not signify anything

Statement II:

Let total units of work = 30 units (LCM of 6 & 15)

\therefore Efficiency of Kamal = $30/15 = 2$

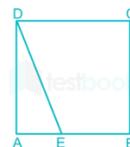
Overall Efficiency = $30/6 = 5$;

\therefore Sum of efficiencies of Ashutosh and Bhawna = $5 - 2 = 3$

We can't find the efficiency of Ashutosh with the help of statement II also.

\therefore Statement I and statement II together are not sufficient to answer the question.

48.





Suppose side of the square ABCD = a meter;

Since E is the mid-point of AB;

In triangle ADE;

∴ AE = a/2 and AD = a;

Statement I:

∴ Area of ADE = a²/4

⇒ 16 = a²/4

⇒ a = 8 meter

∴ Area of square ABCD = 64 square meter

Statement II:

DE = 4√5 meter

In the figure;

AD² + AE² = DE²

⇒ a² + a²/4 = (4√5)²

⇒ 5a²/4 = 80

⇒ a = 8 meter

∴ Area of square ABCD = 64 square meter

∴ Either statement I or statement II alone is sufficient to answer the question.

49. Here we need to find out the number of words, which have a vowel at

the end and the total number of possible words.

Statement II:

“OUTER”

It has 5 letters so we can find the total number of possible words.

It has 3 vowels and 2 consonants (No letter is repeated), so we can also find the number of words which have a vowel at the end.

∴ Probability that the word will have a vowel at the end could be found.

Statement I:

There are 3 vowels and 2 consonants in the word.

Since we do not know if any letter is repeated or not. We can't find a single solution to the question.

∴ Probability that the word will have a vowel at the end could not be found.

∴ Statement II alone is sufficient to answer the question.

50.Statement II:

Final quantity of water in the mixture is 21 litres.

Given that there should be 25% water in the final mixture;





∴ (Total quantity of final mixture) =
 $21/0.25 = 84$ litres

∴ Quantity of milk in final mixture = $84 \times 0.75 = 63$ litres

Since the quantity of milk remains the same;

∴ Quantity of milk in the initial mixture = 63 litres

Statement I:

Initially, the mixture contains 90% milk.

∴ Initial quantity of mixture = $63/0.9 = 70$ litres

∴ Quantity of water that should be mixed to make 25% water in the final mixture = $84 - 70 = 14$ litres

∴ Statement I and statement II together are required to answer the question.

51. Let D's contribution be x.

∴ A's contribution = $3 \times x = 3x$

E's contribution = $1/2 \times 3x = 1.5x$

B's contribution = $1/3 \times 1.5x = 0.5x$

C's contribution = $2/3 \times 3x = 2x$

Total contribution = $3x + 0.5x + 2x + x + 1.5x = 8x$

B, C and E contribution = $0.5x + 2x + 1.5x = 4x$

Difference between $(A + D + E) - (B + C)$
 $= 3x + x + 1.5x - 0.5x - 2x = 3x$

Share ∝ Contribution

$B + C + E$ contribution/ $13500 = 4/3$

∴ $B + C + E$ contribution = $4/3 \times 13500 = \text{Rs. } 18000$

52. A can complete the work = 2 days

⇒ He will do $1/2$ units of work in a day

B can complete the work = 10 days

He will do $1/10$ units of work in a day

∴ Wage sharing Ratio = $(1/2) : (1/10) = 5 : 1$

53. Let the distance between the two places be D km.

Time taken = Distance/Speed

Speed in upstream = Speed of boat in still water - Speed of the stream = $x - y$

Speed in downstream = Speed of the boat in still water + Speed of the stream = $x + y$

Total time taken = Time taken upstream + Time taken downstream

$z = D/(x - y) + D/(x + y)$

$z = [D(x + y) + D(x - y)]/[(x - y)(x + y)]$



$$z = 2Dx/(x^2 - y^2) [\because (a - b)(a + b) = (a^2 - b^2)]$$

$$\therefore D = z(x^2 - y^2)/2x$$

54. Distance covered by the truck in 12 h = speed \times time = 70 \times 12 km = 840 km

Since, the time taken by the car is same as that of the truck

$$\therefore \text{Distance covered by the car in 12 h} = 840 + 120 = 960 \text{ km}$$

$$\text{So, required average of the car} = 960/12 \text{ km/h} = 80 \text{ km/h}$$

55. Multiple of 3 up to 30 = {3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, 24, 27, 30} = 10

Multiple of 4 up to 30 = {4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28} = 7

\Rightarrow There multiple of both 3 and 4 in above two sets which leads to double counting

$$\Rightarrow \text{So, multiple of both 3 and 4 up to 30} = \{12, 24\} = 2$$

$$\text{Now, the multiple of 3 or 4 up to 30} = 10 + 7 - 2 = 15$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Total number of outcomes} = 30$$

$$\therefore \text{The probability that the ticket drawn has a number which is a multiple of 4 or 7} = 15/30 = 1/2$$

56.

$$P = ?$$

$$R = 12\%$$

$$T = 1/2$$

$$\text{Interest} = 600$$

$$PRT/100 = \text{Interest}$$

$$\Rightarrow 600 = P \times (12/100) \times 1/2$$

$$\Rightarrow 60000 = 6P$$

$$\therefore P = \text{Rs. } 10000$$

57. Let the amount received by the widow = Rs. x

$$\therefore \text{Amount received by the daughter} = 2 \times x = 2x$$

$$\text{Amount received by the son} = 3 \times 2x = 6x$$

Total amount = Amount received by the widow + 5 \times Amount received by the sons + 4 \times Amount received by the daughter

$$39000 = x + 5 \times 6x + 4 \times 2x$$

$$39000 = x + 30x + 8x$$

$$39000 = 39x$$

$$\therefore x = 1000$$

Widow receives Rs. 1000





58. Let the two digits of the age of the women be y and x (yx)

Age of the woman = $10y + x$

Age of the man = $10x + y$

Difference in their ages = $10x + y - 10y - x$

$$\Rightarrow 9x - 9y$$

Sum of their ages = $10x + y + 10y + x = 11x + 11y$

Difference = $1/11 \times \text{Sum}$

$$9x - 9y = 1/11 \times (11x + 11y)$$

$$9x - 9y = x + y$$

$$8x = 10y$$

Since x and y can only be natural numbers from 1 to 9, the only possibility is $x = 5$ and $y = 4$

Difference in their age = $9x - 9y = 45 - 36 = 9$ years

59. Let the amount of pure copper added be ' x ' kg.

Amount of copper in 20 kg of alloy A = $2/(2 + 3) \times 20 = 8$ kg

Amount of copper in 28 kg of alloy B = $3/(3 + 4) \times 28 = 12$ kg

Total amount of copper in alloy C = $8 + 12 + x = 20 + x$

Total amount of alloy C produced = $20 + 28 + x = 48 + x$

$$20 + x = 6/(6 + 7) \times (48 + x)$$

$$20 + x = 6/13 \times (48 + x)$$

$$260 + 13x = 288 + 6x$$

$$7x = 28$$

$$\therefore x = 4 \text{ kg}$$

60. The cost price of 1000 gm rice is 20 but he is giving only 800 gm so we have to calculate the cost price of 800 gm rice = $(20/1000) \times 800 = 16$

\Rightarrow Actual Profit = Selling price – Actual cost price = $25 - 16 = 9$

$$\therefore \text{Actual Profit\%} = (\text{profit/cost price}) \times 100 = 9/16 \times 100 = 56.25\%$$

61. 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,

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.

$$12.5\% \text{ of } (37.5 \times 64) + (16.66\% \text{ of } 204) + \sqrt{81} = ?^3$$

$$\Rightarrow 1/8 \text{ of } (37.5 \times 64) + (1/6 \text{ of } 204) + 9 = ?^3$$

$$\Rightarrow (37.5 \times 8) + 34 + 9 = ?^3$$

$$\Rightarrow 300 + 34 + 9 = ?^3$$

$$\Rightarrow ?^3 = 343$$

$$\therefore ? = 7$$

62. Follow BODMAS rule to solve this question, as per the order is given below:

Step-1: Parts of an equation enclosed in 'Brackets' must be solved first and in the bracket,

Step-2: Any mathematical 'Of' or 'Exponent' must be solved next,

Step-3: Next, the parts of the equation that contains 'Division' and 'Multiplication' are calculated,

Step-4: Last but not least, the parts of the equation that contains 'Addition' and 'Subtraction' should be calculated.

$$(14.28\% \text{ of } 49) \times (33.33\% \text{ of } 33) \times (12.5\% \text{ of } 64) = ?$$

$$\Rightarrow (1/7 \times 49) \times (1/3 \times 33) \times (1/8 \times 64) = ?$$

$$\Rightarrow 7 \times 11 \times 8 = ?$$

$$\therefore ? = 616$$

63. 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,

Step-2: Any mathematical 'Of' or 'Exponent' must be solved next,

Step-3: Next, the parts of the equation that contains 'Division' and 'Multiplication' are calculated,

Step-4: Last but not least, the parts of the equation that contains 'Addition' and 'Subtraction' should be calculated.

$$222 \div 2000 + 9000 \div 4500 + 50\% \text{ of } 48 = ?$$

$$\Rightarrow 0.111 + 2 + 1/2 \text{ of } 48 = ?$$

$$\Rightarrow 2.111 + 24 = ?$$

$$\therefore 26.111 = ?$$

64. 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,

Step-2: Any mathematical 'Of' or 'Exponent' must be solved next,

Step-3: Next, the parts of the equation that contains 'Division' and 'Multiplication' are calculated,

Step-4: Last but not least, the parts of the equation that contains 'Addition' and 'Subtraction' should be calculated.

$$7.6 \times 3.9 + 5.2 \times 0.3 - 1.5 \times 1.75 = ?$$

$$\Rightarrow 29.64 + 1.56 - 2.625 = ?$$

$$\Rightarrow 31.2 - 2.625 = ?$$

$$\therefore ? = \mathbf{28.575}$$

65. 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,

Step-2: Any mathematical 'Of' or 'Exponent' must be solved next,

Step-3: Next, the parts of the equation that contains 'Division' and 'Multiplication' are calculated,

Step-4: Last but not least, the parts of the equation that contains 'Addition' and 'Subtraction' should be calculated.

$$25.57 + 39.59 + 43.92 = 150\% \text{ of } ? + 34.08$$

$$\Rightarrow 109.08 = 150\% \text{ of } ? + 34.08$$

$$\Rightarrow 150\% \text{ of } ? = 109.08 - 34.08$$

$$\Rightarrow 150\% \text{ of } ? = 75$$

$$\Rightarrow ? = (75/150) \times 100$$

$$\therefore ? = \mathbf{50}$$

66. All three racks have 10 shirts each; There are 3 red & 5 blue colour shirts in size S,

$$\therefore \text{Green colour shirts in size S} = 10 - 3 - 5 = 2$$

There are 4 red & 3 green colour shirts in size M;

$$\therefore \text{Blue colour shirts in size M} = 10 - 4 - 3 = 3$$

There are 6 blue & 2 green colour shirts in size L;

$$\therefore \text{Red colour shirts in size L} = 10 - 6 - 2 = 2$$

Size/Colour	Red	Blue	Green
Small (S)	3	5	2
Medium (M)	4	3	3
Large (L)	2	6	2



Number of green shirts of size S = 2

∴ Probability that the green shirt is of size S = $2/10 = 1/5$

67. Total shirts in size L rack = 10;

We want probability that both shirts are either red or blue;

Since there are 2 red and 6 blue shirts in size L rack;

∴ Probability of getting 2 red shirts = ${}^2C_2/{}^{10}C_2 = 1/45$

Probability of getting 2 blue shirts = ${}^6C_2/{}^{10}C_2 = 1/3$

∴ Probability that either both shirts are red OR blue = $1/45 + 1/3 = 16/45$

68. Size M rack has 4 red, 3 blue and 3 green shirts;

Total shirts = 10

There are three sequences in which 2 red and 1 blue shirts can be chosen:

RRB, RBR and BRR

∴ Probability (RRB) = $4/10 \times 3/9 \times 3/8 = 36/720 = 1/20$

Probability (RBR) = $4/10 \times 3/9 \times 3/8 = 36/720 = 1/20$

Probability (BRR) = $3/10 \times 4/9 \times 3/8 = 36/720 = 1/20$

∴ Probability of 2 red shirts and 1 blue shirt being chosen randomly = $1/20 + 1/20 + 1/20 = 3/20$

69.

Size/Colour	Blue
Small (S)	5
Medium (M)	3
Large (L)	6

Here, we have two types of probabilities: 1st is to select the rack which is $1/3$ and 2nd is to pick up the blue shirt from that rack;

The probability that the shirt picked from size S rack is blue = $5/10 = 1/2$

The probability that the shirt picked from size M rack is blue = $3/10$

The probability that the shirt picked from size L rack is blue = $6/10 = 3/5$

And the probability of selecting any one of the three boxes = $1/3$

∴ Probability that the shirt is of blue colour = $1/3 \times (1/2 + 3/10 + 3/5) = 14/30 = 7/15$

70.

Size/Colour	Red	Blue	Green





Small (S)	3	5	2
Medium (M)	4	3	3
Large (L)	2	6	2

Probability of selecting 2 green shirts of size S = ${}^2C_2/{}^{10}C_2 = 1/45$

Probability of selecting 3 red shirts of size M = ${}^4C_3/{}^{10}C_3 = 4/120 = 1/30$

Probability of selecting 5 blue shirts of size L = ${}^6C_5/{}^{10}C_5 = 6/252 = 1/42$

∴ required sum = $1/45 + 1/30 + 1/42 = 150/1890 = 5/63$

71. The correct answer is **Option 4: The walls of dramatic mountains that hem in Ladakh make for an unforgettable landscape but be aware that road access requires crossing tortuous high passes, which are closed from around October to May.**

Both **1 and 2** have errors in verb conjugations. In **1**, the past tense form, '**closed**' is incorrectly used, and the word, '**are closed**' would better fit the sentence.

As for **2**, the word, '**hemmed**' is wrongly used in the place of '**hem**', since, the sentence is a *statement of fact* and not a description of the past.

Between **3 and 4**, **3** has an obvious mistake. Here, the *plural*, '**landscapes**'

is used, when the article that precedes the word is '*an*', which implies that the word, 'landscape' is more correct.

Hence, the solution is 4.

72. The solution is **Option 2**, i.e. **A portfolio is a grouping of financial assets such as stocks, bonds, and cash equivalents, as well as their fund's counterpart, including mutual, exchange-traded and closed funds.**

In **Sentence 1**, the word '**groupings**' is incorrectly used in the place of '**grouping**', which refers to '*a set of things*'. Here, the word is clearly preceded by the article, '*a*', and employing the plural form is wrong.

In **3**, the adverb, '**equivalently**' does not fit right, the word, '**equivalent**' is more appropriate. The word, 'equivalent' is used in the sentence to mean that a grouping of *cash-like* assets, among other things, make a portfolio.

And in **4**, the singular form of the word, '**counterpart**' is erroneously used instead of the plural, '**counterparts**'.

Hence, the solution is Option 2.

73. The correct answer is **Option 2**, i.e., **Refuting reports of a breach in the Aadhaar database, the Unique Identification Authority of India maintained that biometric ID programme remains "safe and secure".**



In **1**, the word '**maintain**' is incorrectly used when 'maintains' or 'maintained' would have made more sense.

Both **3** and **4**, are incorrect. In **3**, the word '**refunding**' which refers to 'a reimbursement' is used when '**refute**' which means 'to prove false/disprove' is more fitting. And in **4**, the word '**many**' is incorrectly used with the word 'breach'.

Hence, Option 2 is correct.

74. The correct sentence is 1.

It should be '**between**' instead of '**among**'. The sentence talks about the wealth or money left by a father for his two sons. Since the sentence is referring to two persons, therefore, 'between' will be used.

'**Among**' is used while referring to more than two persons.

Therefore, alternatives 2 and 3 are incorrect.

The option 4 has omitted the article 'the' before two siblings, hence it is also incorrect.

75. The correct sentence is 2.

Options 1 and 3 use 'were' instead of 'was', which is incorrect.

When two or more subjects are connected by 'neither-nor', the verb is used according to the nearest subject. Here, the two subjects are the students

and their coach and the nearest subject is 'the guide' which is singular. Therefore, 'was' will be used.

Additionally, in **options 1 and 4**, the use of 'there' is incorrect.

'**There**' is used to indicate a place, whereas '**their**' is used to indicate belongingness.

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reservation system in India. The sentence mentions that reservation is given to specific classes of the Hindu society.

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The fourth sentence is already given. It lists an advantage of the reservation system. **The fifth sentence will be 7.** This becomes clear from the word 'also'. Continuing along the lines of the previous sentence, it lists another advantage of the reservation system

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The fifth sentence will be 7. This becomes clear from the word 'also'. Continuing along the lines of the previous sentence, it lists another advantage of the reservation system. Rest of the sentences are about the disadvantage of the reservation system.

The sixth sentence will be 8 as it first uses the word 'disadvantage'.

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The seventh sentence will be 3 which instantiates the point given in 8.

81. The correct answer is **Option 4**.

'Caught red-handed' is a phrase that directly points to the fact that the subject is committing a crime. Thus, eating is not an acceptable verb.

Both 'embezzling' and 'skimming' are therefore pointing to the fact that the subject was stealing from the cash that was for 'petty' purposes i.e. small office expenses.

Thus, **both A and B** are acceptable.

82. The correct answer is Option 1.

'Poking nose in another's business' is an idiom which is used to express the habit of excessively inquiring into other people's personal affairs.

Thus, the underlined word 'strangle' makes no sense here. Similarly, killed and terrified do not make any logical sense.

'Alienated' refers 'make (someone) feel isolated or estranged'.

Thus, if a person becomes incapable of minding his own business, he will be isolated.

Thus, **only A** is correct.

83. The correct answer is **Option 5**.

Vociferously refers to 'expressing opinions aggressively or being outspoken'.

'Gallantly' means 'in a heroic manner'.

'Persuasively' means 'in a convincing manner'.

Upon reading the sentence it is evident that the sentence intends to bring a contrast between the subject's usual dressing habit and at that at her anniversary party.

Therefore, none of the options given solves the purpose. The given underlined word, on the other hand, is appropriate.

Thus, **no improvement is needed**.

84. The correct answer is Option 1.

Upon reading the sentence, one can determine that it intends to bring about a contrast in the behaviour of the subject prior to and post her trip.

Thus the option that brings out a contrast to '**calm and comfortable**' is '**hurried and stressed**'.

None of the other present qualitative nouns that can aptly fulfil this requirement.

Thus, **only A** is correct.

85. The correct answer is **Option 4**.



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Upon reading the sentence, it is evident that the hospital has made a declaration to the press.

Thus the phrase '**released a statement**' should be used which indicates 'to make (news or information) known or allow (news, information, etc.) to be made known'.

'An **announcement**' is a statement **made** to the public or to the media which gives information about something that has happened or that will happen

Thus, both A and C are acceptable here.

86. The correct answer is **option 4**, i.e. **apex**.

The word '**apex**' means 'the top or highest part of something, especially one forming a point'.

From the options given, we can infer that only 'apex' matches with the flow and context of both the sentences. In the **first sentence**, It is used to highlight the fact that the 'peak (or the apex) in the case'. And in the **second sentence**, it is used to highlight the peak or the apex of the mouth with its jaws lying beneath the prothadox.

Option 1, i.e. '**nadir**' means 'the lowest or most unsuccessful point in a situation' and means opposite with the given context. Similarly, option 2, i.e. 'bottom' means 'lowest point of something' can also be rejected.

Option 3, i.e. '**flaw**' means 'error' and is irrelevant.

Option 5, i.e. '**royal**' means having the status of a king or queen or a member of their family.

Hence, the sentences can be rewritten as,

The **apex**, in this case, will describe a circle, or rather a spiral, as it is elongating all the time, pointing to all points of the compass in succession.

The mouth, with its jaws, forms a conical outgrowth which projects backwards, so that its **apex** lies beneath the prothorax.

87. The correct answer is **option 2**, i.e. **emission**.

The word '**emission**' means the production and discharge of something, especially gas or radiation and is used to **highlight the emission of light and the emission theory** in the first and the second sentences respectively.

Option 1, i.e. '**emissions**' can be rejected as we cannot have 'emissions theory'. As it does not fit the second blank, it can be rejected. Based on similar grounds, option 3 can also be rejected.

Both options 4 and 5 mean the **opposite** of the context and can thus, be rejected. 'Absorption' and 'immersion' are synonyms and refer to the process by which one thing absorbs



or is absorbed by another. Thus, opposite in the given direction.

Hence, the sentences can be rewritten as,

Each molecule need not radiate with increased energy, but the more brilliant **emission** of light may be due to the greater number of particles forming similar vibrating systems.

On the **emission** theory the velocity should be accelerated by an increase of density in the medium; on the wave theory, it should be retarded.

88. The correct answer is **option 5**, i.e. **Crunch**.

The word '**munch**' means to eat (something) steadily and often audibly and is not contextually relevant with the given context. Thus, both options 2 and 4 can be rejected.

'**Crunch**' means 'to crush (a hard or brittle foodstuff) with the teeth, making a loud but muffled grinding sound'.

Hence, the sentences can be rewritten as:

He made an audible **crunch** when he jumped onto the snowy roof.

She tossed a couple kibbles under the bed and heard the cat **crunch** them.

89. The correct answer is **option 2**, i.e. **Leap**.

The word '**leap**' means to jump or spring a long way, to a great height, or with great force and is used to highlight the technological leap and the leap of the kitten through the opening.

Option 1, i.e. '**reap**' means 'to cut or gather'.

Option 3, i.e. '**blunder**' means 'a stupid or careless mistake and is not relevant with the given context'. Similarly, option 4, i.e. '**mistake**' can also be rejected.

Option 5, i.e. '**blow**' refers to the '(of wind) move creating an air current'.

Hence, the sentences can be rewritten as,

I think the technological **leap** beyond the next one will take us to the stars.

The mouth of the hole was nearly filled up now, but the kitten gave a **leap** through the remaining opening and at once scampered up into the air.

90. The correct answer is **option 4**, i.e. **Intrinsic**.

The word '**intrinsic**' means 'belonging naturally, essential'.

It is used in **the first sentence** to refer to the intrinsic energy (essential energy) of the substances. In the **second sentence**, it is used to highlight the essential (intrinsic) importance of the material temple.

Option 1, i.e. '**extrinsic**' means not part of the essential nature of someone or something, coming or operating from





outside and is in the **opposite direction** as the given context and can be rejected.

Option 3, i.e. '**incredible**' refers to something which is impossible to believe.

Option 2, i.e. '**dubious**' means 'hesitating or doubting'.

Option 5, i.e. '**extravagant**' means lacking restraint in spending money or using resources.

Hence, the sentences can be rewritten as,

It is also a necessary condition for the application of the preceding laws that no form of energy except heat and the **intrinsic** energy of the substances should be ultimately involved.

To the latter, the material temple is no more than a detail in the picture of a work of restoration eminently ideal and spiritual, and he expressly warns his hearers against attaching **intrinsic** importance to it.

91. The correct answer is 3.

The theme of the passage is that **infrastructure is a very important area for development of a country**. Both hard and soft infrastructure development is required for over-all progress of a country.

92. The correct answer is 1.

'Hassle' means '**to harass or pester**'.

The antonym of '**hassle**' is '**calm**' which means '**to make someone tranquil and quiet; soothe**'.

Let us look at the other meanings;

'Zest' means 'great enthusiasm'.

'Zealot' means 'fanatic'.

'Hideous' means 'extremely ugly'.

'Profane' means 'secular'.

93. The correct answer is 2.

'Deprived' means **suffering a severe and damaging lack of basic material and cultural benefits**.

The antonym of '**deprived**' is **fortunate** as it means '**materially well off; prosperous**'.

Let us look at the meaning of the other words;

94. The correct answer is 3.

'Viability' means '**ability to work successfully**'.

Therefore, '**Ability**' is synonymous with '**Viability**'.

The other options;

'Callow' means 'inexperienced and immature'.



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'Abstract' means 'existing in thought or as an idea but not having a physical or concrete existence'.

'Ennui' means 'a feeling of listlessness and dissatisfaction arising from a lack of occupation or excitement'.

'Idleness' means 'laziness; indolence'.

95. The correct answer is 1.

'Inflate' means '**to increase (something) by a large or excessive amount**'.

The synonym of '**inflate**' is '**hyperbolise**' as it means to represent something bigger than what it really is.

Let us look at the meaning of the other words;

'Tantrum' means 'an uncontrolled outburst of anger and frustration'.

'Wisecrack' means 'a witty remark or joke'.

'Winsome' means 'attractive or appealing in a fresh, innocent way'.

'Vice' means 'immoral or wicked behaviour'.

96. The correct answer is 3.

From the passage we come to know that the two important requirements of the urban areas are solid waste management and drinking water supply.

97. The correct answer is 1.

In the given passage, it has been mentioned that investment in the agricultural sector is important because Indian economy is mainly dependent on agriculture. 55 percent of our population is included in agriculture, making the area the largest employer. This area requires permanent improvement in the irrigation infrastructure.

Since India is dependent on monsoon and the irregularity of the monsoon has created stressful conditions in the last few years, this could lead to cases of farmer suicides.

98. The correct answer is 2.

From the above passage, we come to know that there is a form of investment where the government and the private sector share ownership.

So public-private ownership is a public-legal entity which is a business-legal relationship defined by the Government of India as a partnership between the public sector unit and the private sector unit, where 51 percent or more equity is with private institutions.

99. The correct answer is 1.

We come to know from the passage that both hard and soft infrastructure is necessary. But it is the hard infrastructure that is given more importance because the results are solid.



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100. The correct answer is 3.

As we know from the passage that infrastructure is important for development, therefore to achieve excellence in development for any country, infrastructure is an important component.

So the answer is: The role of infrastructure can never be reduced because it contributes both directly and indirectly to the economy.

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