

Paper:	IIFT-MBA
SET:	SET01

Topic:	Quantitative Aptitude
Item No:	1
Question ID:	100001
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	Determine what day of the week was on 6th July, 2003 if 10th July, 2010 was a Thursday?
A:	Monday
B:	Wednesday
C:	Friday
D:	Sunday

Topic:	Quantitative Aptitude
Item No:	2
Question ID:	100002
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	A man invests a certain principal amount of money at 6.5% per annum simple interest and another principal amount of money at 7.5% per annum simple interest. Without reinvestment, his income from interest after 3 years is Rs. 400. One fourth of first principal amount is equal to one fifth of the second principal amount. Find the approximate total sum that was invested.
A:	1890
B:	1050
C:	1140
D:	1560

Topic:	Quantitative Aptitude
Item No:	3
Question ID:	100003
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	A clock is set right at 7 AM on 12th January, 2022. The clock loses 18 minutes in every 24 hours. What will be the approximate true time when clock indicates 7 PM on 17th January, 2022?
A:	05:40:15 PM
B:	05:20:45 PM
C:	08:20:45 PM
D:	08:40:15 PM

Topic:	Quantitative Aptitude
Item No:	4

Question ID:	100004
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	Two pipes can fill a tank in 12 hours and 18 hours respectively. The pipes are opened simultaneously and it is found that due to leakage at the bottom of the tank, it took 36 minutes more to fill the tank. When the tank is full, in what time the leak will empty it?
A:	93.6 hours
B:	85.4 hours
C:	104.3 hours
D:	112.1 hours

Topic:	Quantitative Aptitude
Item No:	5
Question ID:	100005
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	A potential recruit gets a total of 55% marks. There are 6 performance parameters with maximum marks of 100 in each parameter. The recruit gets marks in the ratio of 10:9:8:7:6:5 respectively in different parameters. In the first 3 parameters, the criteria for clearing performance score is 55% of the maximum marks and for next 3 parameters is 50% of the maximum marks. How many parameters has the recruit cleared?
A:	5
B:	3
C:	4
D:	6

Topic:	Quantitative Aptitude
Item No:	6
Question ID:	100006
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	The sides of a triangle are 21, 20 and 13cm. The given triangle is divided into two triangles by the perpendicular on the longest side from the opposite vertex. What is value of 30% area of the smaller triangle formed?
A:	96cm ²
B:	30cm ²
C:	9cm ²
D:	3cm ²

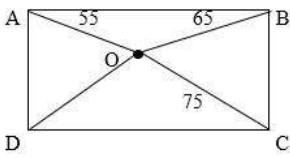
Topic:	Quantitative Aptitude
Item No:	7
Question ID:	100007
Question Type:	MCQ

Question:	The cost of setting up a utility bag factory is Rs. 1200. The cost of running the factory is Rs. 125 per 105 bags. The cost of raw material is 80 paise /per bag. The bags are sold at Rs. 3.25 each. 900 bags were made, but only 785 bags were sold. Other companies can advertise on both sides of the bag. What is the approximate sum to be obtained from the advertisements being printed on the bags, to give a profit of 12%?
A:	Rs. 700
B:	Rs. 785
C:	Rs. 799
D:	Rs. 840

Topic:	Quantitative Aptitude
Item No:	8
Question ID:	100008
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	An investor lent-out a certain sum on simple interest and the same sum on compound interest at the same rate of interest per annum. He noticed that the ratio of the difference of the compound interest and the simple interest for 4 years to the difference of the compound interest and the simple interest for 3 years is 20:8. The approximate rate of interest per annum is given by.
A:	69%
B:	54%
C:	77%
D:	41%

Topic:	Quantitative Aptitude
Item No:	9
Question ID:	100009
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	Find the largest 5 digit number which when divided by 4, 9, and 11 leaves the same but largest remainder for all the three numbers?
A:	99785
B:	99945
C:	99965
D:	99795

Topic:	Quantitative Aptitude
Item No:	10
Question ID:	100010
Question Type:	MCQ

Question:	 Four sprinters start running from 4 points which are 4 corners of an imaginary rectangle along straight lines and meet at a point 'O' which falls inside the rectangle as shown in the figure, after the first three sprinters run 55m, 65m and 75m respectively. What is the approximate distance that the fourth sprinter will run to meet the other three sprinters at point O?
A:	66.5 m
B:	50.5 m
C:	48.5 m
D:	68.5 m

Topic:	Quantitative Aptitude
Item No:	11
Question ID:	100011
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	Let integer α be one of the roots of $ax^2 + 2x + 3 = 0$ and integer β be one of the roots of $5x^2 + bx + 8 = 0$. It is also given that $\alpha = \beta^2$. Which of the following statement is true if $b = -14$?
A:	$32b + 8a^2b - 64ab = -175$
B:	$32a + 16ab^2 + 16ab = 275$
C:	$64b + 8ab^2 - 8ab = 175$
D:	$64a + 4ab^2 + 32ab = -275$

Topic:	Quantitative Aptitude
Item No:	12
Question ID:	100012
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	Find the value of x such that $(1-x)^{\frac{3}{2}} + (1+x)^{\frac{3}{2}} + 2\sqrt{1-x^2} = (2+2\sqrt{1-x^2})^{\frac{3}{2}}$
A:	$\frac{5}{11}\sqrt{7}$
B:	$\frac{1}{5}\sqrt{3}$
C:	$\frac{3}{7}\sqrt{5}$
D:	$\frac{4}{9}\sqrt{2}$

Topic:	Quantitative Aptitude
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Item No:	13
Question ID:	100013
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	An integer is called a perfect square if it is square of another integer. The number of perfect square points (i.e. both coordinates are perfect squares) that lie exactly within the circle $(x - 12)^2 + (y - 10)^2 = 64$ is
A:	8
B:	4
C:	6
D:	10

Topic:	Quantitative Aptitude
Item No:	14
Question ID:	100014
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	An n-digit number is a positive number with exactly n digits. Nine hundred distinct n-digit numbers are to be formed using digits 2,3,4,5,7 such that each n-digit number has the (i) first and last digits are same (ii) first and third are prime numbers (iii) second should be greater than or equal to 4. What should be the minimum value of n such that the above is possible?
A:	5
B:	6
C:	7
D:	8

Topic:	Quantitative Aptitude
Item No:	15
Question ID:	100015
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	Pot "A" contains 5 blue and 10 green balls and another pot "B" contains 7 blue and 2 green balls. A biased dice with six sides numbered 1 to 6 is rolled. The probability of each odd outcome is same and the probability of each even outcome is same. But the probability of an odd outcome is twice than the probability of an even outcome. If the face 1 or 2 or 3 comes up, a ball is taken from the pot "A" else a ball is taken from the pot "B". Find the probability of drawing a green ball.
A:	38/81
B:	33/81
C:	28/81
D:	25/81

Topic:	Quantitative Aptitude
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Item No:	16
Question ID:	100016
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	In 1920, the “Sahitya Shakti” society was established by 500 members who read Premchand. In 1921, due to internal conflict, it removed all 200 members who also read Shakespeare. In 1922, further the members who also read Tolstoy numbering 100 left the society. In 1923, the society added only those ex-members who read both Shakespeare and Premchand but not Tolstoy after which the Sahitya Shakti society consisted of 350 members. Which of the following is true?
A:	200 original members read both Premchand and Tolstoy
B:	50 original members read together Premchand and Shakespeare and Tolstoy
C:	300 original members read both Premchand and Shakespeare but not Tolstoy
D:	150 original members read both Shakespeare and Tolstoy

Topic:	Quantitative Aptitude
Item No:	17
Question ID:	100017
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	It is given that $P(A \cup B) < 3/4$, $P(A) > 1/8$, $P(A/B) < 1/2$. Which of the following is true?
A:	$P(A \cap B) + P(A) > 7/8$
B:	$P(A \cap B) + P(A) > 3/4$
C:	$P(A \cap B) < 5/8$
D:	$P(A \cap B) > 7/8$

Topic:	Quantitative Aptitude
Item No:	18
Question ID:	100018
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	Find $\tan^4 \alpha + \tan^4 \gamma$ using the information given below: $\tan(\theta - \gamma) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \quad \tan \theta \tan \gamma = \tan^2 \alpha$
A:	$\frac{\tan^2 \gamma}{2} \left[(\tan^2 \alpha + 3)^2 - 8 \right]$
B:	$\frac{\tan^2 \gamma}{2} \left[(\tan^2 \alpha - 3)^2 + 8 \right]$
C:	$\frac{\tan^2 \gamma}{4} \left[(3 \tan^2 \alpha + 1)^2 - 4 \right]$
D:	$\frac{\tan^2 \gamma}{4} \left[(3 \tan^2 \alpha - 3)^2 + 4 \right]$

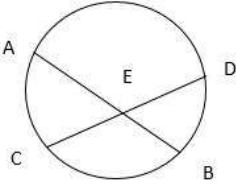
Topic:	Quantitative Aptitude
Item No:	19
Question ID:	100019
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	A person standing on the bank of a river observes that the angle subtended by a tree on the opposite bank is 60 degrees. When he retires 'y' metre from the bank perpendicular to the tree, he finds the angle to be 45 degrees. When he further retires $15 - 5\sqrt{3}$ metre perpendicular to the tree, he finds the angle to be 30 degrees. Find the height of the tree in metres?
A:	$10\sqrt{3}$
B:	$15 + \sqrt{3}$
C:	$5\sqrt{3}$
D:	$15 - \sqrt{3}$

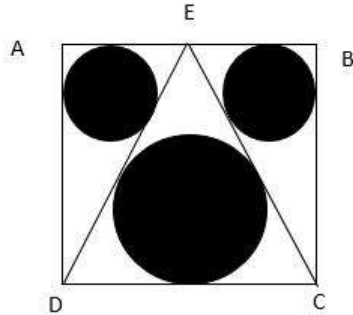
Topic:	Quantitative Aptitude
Item No:	20
Question ID:	100020
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	Let $a - d, a, a + d, a + 2d$ be four terms of an arithmetic progression with integer entries and $a, a + d, a + 2d, a + 3d$ be another four terms of the same arithmetic progression. Let $x = a(a - d)(a + d)(a + 2d) + d^4$ and $y = a(a + d)(a + 2d)(a + 3d) + d^4$. Then $x + y$ is equal to ?
A:	$(a^2 - d^2 + 5ad)^2 + (2a^2 - 3ad)^2$
B:	$(a^2 - 2d^2 + 2ad)^2 + (2a^2 - d^2 - ad)^2$
C:	$(a^2 + 3d^2 - ad)^2 + (a^2 + d^2)^2$
D:	$(a^2 + d^2 + 3ad)^2 + (a^2 - d^2 + ad)^2$

Topic:	Quantitative Aptitude
Item No:	21
Question ID:	100021
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	A green liquid is mixed with a blue liquid in the proportion 4:5 and the mixture is sold at Rs. 20 per litre at a 20% profit. If the green liquid costs Rs. 4 more per litre than the blue liquid, what does the green liquid cost per litre approximately?
A:	Rs. 16.33
B:	Rs. 18.88
C:	Rs. 17.66
D:	Rs. 19.22

Topic:	Quantitative Aptitude
Item No:	22
Question ID:	100022

Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	Two trains of equal length are running on parallel lines in the same direction at 54km/hour and 40km/hour. The slower train started first and then the faster train started after some time. The faster train passes the length of the slower train in 36 seconds completely. The length of each train is?
A:	50 m
B:	70 m
C:	80 m
D:	90 m

Topic:	Quantitative Aptitude
Item No:	23
Question ID:	100023
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	 AB and CD are two chords intersecting at point E. Ram started from point A with a speed of 2km/hr. After reaching point E, Ram moved to point D with same speed and covered ED in one-fifth of the time taken for AE. Similarly, Shyam moved from point C to point B through point E. If Shyam takes in total 18 hours to cover the whole distance from C to B through point E with same speed, what is the time Shyam took to cover BE?
A:	1.5 hours
B:	2 hours
C:	3 hours
D:	4.5 hours

Topic:	Quantitative Aptitude
Item No:	24
Question ID:	100024
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	 Find the area of the shaded region. Given that ABCD is a square with side length 'b' units and E is the midpoint of AB.

A:	$\frac{\pi b^2}{4^2} [36 - 16\sqrt{3}]$
B:	$\frac{\pi b^2}{4^2} [34 + 14\sqrt{5}]$
C:	$\frac{\pi b^2}{4^2} [34 - 14\sqrt{5}]$
D:	$\frac{\pi b^2}{4^2} [36 + 16\sqrt{3}]$

Topic:	Quantitative Aptitude
Item No:	25
Question ID:	100025
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	A large solid iron sphere of diameter 10m is melted and $\frac{2}{5}$ of the melted amount is recast into several small spheres of diameter 2m. What is the ratio of the total surface area of the smaller spheres and the surface area of the large sphere?
A:	1:1
B:	2:1
C:	3:1
D:	4:1

Topic:	Reading Comprehension And Verbal Ability
Item No:	26
Question ID:	100026
Question Type:	MCQ

	Read the following Passage and Answer the questions given below: You absolutely must develop feelings of self-esteem and confidence to become empowered. No amount of willpower can surmount the feeling of defeatism. Any negative thoughts will filter into your subconscious mind, which does not question or analyse the data it receives. If you have experienced repeated failure in past attempts to change a behaviour pattern, your total self-image becomes established and fixed as one of failure. You become so convinced that you are incapable of reversing this trend that you eventually stop picturing a desirable goal for yourself. You resign yourself to accepting the current situation as being permanent and helpless. A positive self-image must be fed into your subconscious mind without being evaluated by the critical factor of your conscious mind proper (defence mechanisms). The most efficient and effective method of accomplishing this goal is by practicing self-hypnosis. Although many obstacles may arise during your consciousness raising program, the proper use of self-programming will transform these former roadblocks into stepping-stones of success. Once you envision succeeding in your goals, former difficulties disappear, and the subconscious becomes your chief ally in strengthening your ability to meet challenges. The subconscious mind contains all memories. It is a natural computer and is continually being programmed with data originating from the conscious mind proper. The subconscious cannot alter this data; however, it does direct the conscious mind to act in a specific way. The conscious mind is always resistant to change, any change, even if it is for the better. The conscious mind likes business as usual. Consciousness raising and behavioural changes are not business as usual; therefore, the conscious mind is your only enemy. By seeing yourself as you desire to be, you are reprogramming your subconscious computer. This does not require a critical acceptance, because your subconscious is incapable of analytical thought. Accompanying this visualization will be a feeling that you have already attained this goal. This as-if approach is remarkably successful. Once you achieve a particular goal using the subconscious mind, the maintenance of this goal will be effortless. When something attempts to interfere with the proper functioning of the reprogrammed subconscious, your internal computer will recognize the error immediately, and it will be corrected by this feedback mechanism. Your initial efforts in reprogramming the subconscious require a certain amount of mental training, which encompasses all new goals and aspirations. Daily practice of the exercises self-hypnosis, yoga, hetero-hypnosis, and trance results in a permanent reprogramming of the subconscious computer and a spontaneous incorporation of this goal. Willpower is neither necessary nor desirable for this paradigm. This is one example of raising consciousness. Your imagination can create a new mental image of yourself. If you have properly implanted the subconscious with positive images and suggestions, you automatically alter your behaviour to act in accordance with this new programming. A new sense of well-being and accomplishment accompany this pattern of behaviour. You will be able to feel this sense of confidence and empowerment for prolonged periods following additional practice sessions. Willpower alone cannot result in permanent changes in behaviour. The problem with the willpower approach is that you are consciously placing too much emphasis on past failures. As a result, your mental mind-set is not conducive to improvement, and subsequent efforts prove only more frustrating. Success in applying consciousness-raising techniques depends on the subconscious mind's uncritical acceptance of constructive suggestions. Thus, the most effective method of achieving this is through the use of self-hypnosis.
Passage:	
Question:	To change one's mind from 'negativity' to 'positivity' or to change one's behaviour permanently, which of the following is the most effective way?
A:	Unanalytical acceptance of inefficacious suggestions.
B:	Analytical acceptance of productive suggestions.
C:	Critical acceptance of uncritical suggestions.
D:	Uncritical acceptance of positive images and suggestions.

Topic:	Reading Comprehension And Verbal Ability
Item No:	27
Question ID:	100027
Question Type:	MCQ

	Read the following Passage and Answer the questions given below: You absolutely must develop feelings of self-esteem and confidence to become empowered. No amount of willpower can surmount the feeling of defeatism. Any negative thoughts will filter into your subconscious mind, which does not question or analyse the data it receives. If you have experienced repeated failure in past attempts to change a behaviour pattern, your total self-image becomes established and fixed as one of failure. You become so convinced that you are incapable of reversing this trend that you eventually stop picturing a desirable goal for yourself. You resign yourself to accepting the current situation as being permanent and helpless. A positive self-image must be fed into your subconscious mind without being evaluated by the critical factor of your conscious mind proper (defence mechanisms). The most efficient and effective method of accomplishing this goal is by practicing self-hypnosis. Although many obstacles may arise during your consciousness raising program, the proper use of self-programming will transform these former roadblocks into stepping-stones of success. Once you envision succeeding in your goals, former difficulties disappear, and the subconscious becomes your chief ally in strengthening your ability to meet challenges. The subconscious mind contains all memories. It is a natural computer and is continually being programmed with data originating from the conscious mind proper. The subconscious cannot alter this data; however, it does direct the conscious mind to act in a specific way. The conscious mind is always resistant to change, any change, even if it is for the better. The conscious mind likes business as usual. Consciousness raising and behavioural changes are not business as usual; therefore, the conscious mind is your only enemy. By seeing yourself as you desire to be, you are reprogramming your subconscious computer. This does not require a critical acceptance, because your subconscious is incapable of analytical thought. Accompanying this visualization will be a feeling that you have already attained this goal. This as-if approach is remarkably successful. Once you achieve a particular goal using the subconscious mind, the maintenance of this goal will be effortless. When something attempts to interfere with the proper functioning of the reprogrammed subconscious, your internal computer will recognize the error immediately, and it will be corrected by this feedback mechanism. Your initial efforts in reprogramming the subconscious require a certain amount of mental training, which encompasses all new goals and aspirations. Daily practice of the exercises self-hypnosis, yoga, hetero-hypnosis, and trance results in a permanent reprogramming of the subconscious computer and a spontaneous incorporation of this goal. Willpower is neither necessary nor desirable for this paradigm. This is one example of raising consciousness. Your imagination can create a new mental image of yourself. If you have properly implanted the subconscious with positive images and suggestions, you automatically alter your behaviour to act in accordance with this new programming. A new sense of well-being and accomplishment accompany this pattern of behaviour. You will be able to feel this sense of confidence and empowerment for prolonged periods following additional practice sessions. Willpower alone cannot result in permanent changes in behaviour. The problem with the willpower approach is that you are consciously placing too much emphasis on past failures. As a result, your mental mind-set is not conducive to improvement, and subsequent efforts prove only more frustrating. Success in applying consciousness-raising techniques depends on the subconscious mind's uncritical acceptance of constructive suggestions. Thus, the most effective method of achieving this is through the use of self-hypnosis.
Passage:	
Question:	What is the most effective way to permanently reprogram one's subconscious mind?
A:	Daily practice of yoga, self-hypnosis with targeted goal
B:	Strong willpower
C:	Feeding positive self-image in conscious mind
D:	Constant efforts
Topic:	Reading Comprehension And Verbal Ability
Item No:	28
Question ID:	100028
Question Type:	MCQ

	Read the following Passage and Answer the questions given below: You absolutely must develop feelings of self-esteem and confidence to become empowered. No amount of willpower can surmount the feeling of defeatism. Any negative thoughts will filter into your subconscious mind, which does not question or analyse the data it receives. If you have experienced repeated failure in past attempts to change a behaviour pattern, your total self-image becomes established and fixed as one of failure. You become so convinced that you are incapable of reversing this trend that you eventually stop picturing a desirable goal for yourself. You resign yourself to accepting the current situation as being permanent and helpless. A positive self-image must be fed into your subconscious mind without being evaluated by the critical factor of your conscious mind proper (defence mechanisms). The most efficient and effective method of accomplishing this goal is by practicing self-hypnosis. Although many obstacles may arise during your consciousness raising program, the proper use of self-programming will transform these former roadblocks into stepping-stones of success. Once you envision succeeding in your goals, former difficulties disappear, and the subconscious becomes your chief ally in strengthening your ability to meet challenges. The subconscious mind contains all memories. It is a natural computer and is continually being programmed with data originating from the conscious mind proper. The subconscious cannot alter this data; however, it does direct the conscious mind to act in a specific way. The conscious mind is always resistant to change, any change, even if it is for the better. The conscious mind likes business as usual. Consciousness raising and behavioural changes are not business as usual; therefore, the conscious mind is your only enemy. By seeing yourself as you desire to be, you are reprogramming your subconscious computer. This does not require a critical acceptance, because your subconscious is incapable of analytical thought. Accompanying this visualization will be a feeling that you have already attained this goal. This as-if approach is remarkably successful. Once you achieve a particular goal using the subconscious mind, the maintenance of this goal will be effortless. When something attempts to interfere with the proper functioning of the reprogrammed subconscious, your internal computer will recognize the error immediately, and it will be corrected by this feedback mechanism. Your initial efforts in reprogramming the subconscious require a certain amount of mental training, which encompasses all new goals and aspirations. Daily practice of the exercises self-hypnosis, yoga, hetero-hypnosis, and trance results in a permanent reprogramming of the subconscious computer and a spontaneous incorporation of this goal. Willpower is neither necessary nor desirable for this paradigm. This is one example of raising consciousness. Your imagination can create a new mental image of yourself. If you have properly implanted the subconscious with positive images and suggestions, you automatically alter your behaviour to act in accordance with this new programming. A new sense of well-being and accomplishment accompany this pattern of behaviour. You will be able to feel this sense of confidence and empowerment for prolonged periods following additional practice sessions. Willpower alone cannot result in permanent changes in behaviour. The problem with the willpower approach is that you are consciously placing too much emphasis on past failures. As a result, your mental mind-set is not conducive to improvement, and subsequent efforts prove only more frustrating. Success in applying consciousness-raising techniques depends on the subconscious mind's uncritical acceptance of constructive suggestions. Thus, the most effective method of achieving this is through the use of self-hypnosis.
Passage:	
Question:	Which of the following about 'using willpower to bring permanent changes in behaviour' is not correct according to passage?
A:	Willpower purposely places excessive importance on past failures.
B:	Willpower established on past failures makes one's mental mind-set non conducive to improvements.
C:	Willpower leads to establishing one's total self-image as a failure.
D:	Willpower is non-essential for raising consciousness.
Topic:	Reading Comprehension And Verbal Ability
Item No:	29
Question ID:	100029
Question Type:	MCQ

	Read the following Passage and Answer the questions given below: You absolutely must develop feelings of self-esteem and confidence to become empowered. No amount of willpower can surmount the feeling of defeatism. Any negative thoughts will filter into your subconscious mind, which does not question or analyse the data it receives. If you have experienced repeated failure in past attempts to change a behaviour pattern, your total self-image becomes established and fixed as one of failure. You become so convinced that you are incapable of reversing this trend that you eventually stop picturing a desirable goal for yourself. You resign yourself to accepting the current situation as being permanent and helpless. A positive self-image must be fed into your subconscious mind without being evaluated by the critical factor of your conscious mind proper (defence mechanisms). The most efficient and effective method of accomplishing this goal is by practicing self-hypnosis. Although many obstacles may arise during your consciousness raising program, the proper use of self-programming will transform these former roadblocks into stepping-stones of success. Once you envision succeeding in your goals, former difficulties disappear, and the subconscious becomes your chief ally in strengthening your ability to meet challenges. The subconscious mind contains all memories. It is a natural computer and is continually being programmed with data originating from the conscious mind proper. The subconscious cannot alter this data; however, it does direct the conscious mind to act in a specific way. The conscious mind is always resistant to change, any change, even if it is for the better. The conscious mind likes business as usual. Consciousness raising and behavioural changes are not business as usual; therefore, the conscious mind is your only enemy. By seeing yourself as you desire to be, you are reprogramming your subconscious computer. This does not require a critical acceptance, because your subconscious is incapable of analytical thought. Accompanying this visualization will be a feeling that you have already attained this goal. This as-if approach is remarkably successful. Once you achieve a particular goal using the subconscious mind, the maintenance of this goal will be effortless. When something attempts to interfere with the proper functioning of the reprogrammed subconscious, your internal computer will recognize the error immediately, and it will be corrected by this feedback mechanism. Your initial efforts in reprogramming the subconscious require a certain amount of mental training, which encompasses all new goals and aspirations. Daily practice of the exercises self-hypnosis, yoga, hetero-hypnosis, and trance results in a permanent reprogramming of the subconscious computer and a spontaneous incorporation of this goal. Willpower is neither necessary nor desirable for this paradigm. This is one example of raising consciousness. Your imagination can create a new mental image of yourself. If you have properly implanted the subconscious with positive images and suggestions, you automatically alter your behaviour to act in accordance with this new programming. A new sense of well-being and accomplishment accompany this pattern of behaviour. You will be able to feel this sense of confidence and empowerment for prolonged periods following additional practice sessions. Willpower alone cannot result in permanent changes in behaviour. The problem with the willpower approach is that you are consciously placing too much emphasis on past failures. As a result, your mental mind-set is not conducive to improvement, and subsequent efforts prove only more frustrating. Success in applying consciousness-raising techniques depends on the subconscious mind's uncritical acceptance of constructive suggestions. Thus, the most effective method of achieving this is through the use of self-hypnosis.
Passage:	
Question:	According to passage, the subconscious mind.....:
A:	questions or analyzes the data it receives and eventually stops one from picturing a desirable goal for oneself.
B:	captures negative thoughts instantly leading one to accept his/her current situation as being permanent or helpless.
C:	is programmed by data from the conscious mind proper which is the only enemy that is always resistant to change.
D:	can be reprogrammed by feeding positive self-image into ones subconscious mind through critical acceptance of the evaluations of the conscious mind proper.

Topic:	Reading Comprehension And Verbal Ability
Item No:	30
Question ID:	100030
Question Type:	MCQ

Passage:	Read the following Passage and Answer the questions given below: Widespread currency manipulation, mainly in developing and newly industrialized economies, is the most important development of the past decade in international financial markets. In an attempt to hold-down the values of their currencies, governments are distorting capital flows by around \$1.5 trillion per year. The result is a net drain on aggregate demand in the United States and the Euro area by an amount roughly equal to the large output gaps in the United States and the Euro area. In other words, millions more Americans and Europeans would be employed if other countries did not manipulate their currencies and instead achieved sustainable growth through higher domestic demand. The United States has lost 1 million to 5 million jobs due to this foreign currency manipulation. More than 20 countries have increased their aggregate foreign exchange reserves and other official foreign assets by an annual average of nearly \$1.5 trillion in recent years. This build-up of official assets—mainly through intervention in the foreign exchange markets; keeps the currencies of the interveners substantially undervalued, thus boosting their international competitiveness and trade surpluses. The corresponding trade deficits are spread around the world, but the largest share of the loss centres on the United States, whose trade deficit has increased by \$200 billion to \$500 billion per year as a result. The United States must tighten fiscal policy over the coming decade to bring its national debt under control. Monetary policy has already exhausted most of its expansionary potential. Hence the United States must eliminate or at least sharply reduce its large trade deficit to accelerate growth and restore full employment. The way to do so, at no cost to the US budget, is to insist that other countries stop manipulating their currencies and permit the dollar to regain a competitive level. This can be done through steps fully consistent with the international obligations of the United States that are indeed based on existing International Monetary Fund (IMF) guidelines. Such a strategy should in fact attract considerable support from other countries that are adversely affected by the manipulation, including Australia, Canada, the euro area, Brazil, India, Mexico, and a number of other developing economies. The strategy would aim to fill a major gap in the existing international financial architecture: its inability to engage surplus countries, even when they blatantly violate the legal strictures against competitive currency undervaluation, in an equitable sharing of global rebalancing requirements. The United States and its allies should first seek voluntary agreement from the manipulators to sharply reduce or eliminate their intervention. The United States should inform the manipulators that if they do not do so, the United States will adopt four new policy measures against their currency activities. First, it will undertake countervailing currency intervention (CCI) against countries with convertible currencies by buying amounts of their currencies equal to the amounts of dollars they are buying themselves, to neutralize the impact on exchange rates. Second, it will tax the earnings on, or restrict further purchases of, dollar assets acquired by intervening countries with inconvertible currencies (where CCI could therefore not be fully effective) to penalize them for building up these positions. Third, it will hereafter treat manipulated exchange rates as export subsidies for purposes of levying countervailing import duties. Fourth, hopefully with a number of other adversely affected countries, it will bring a case against the manipulators in the World Trade Organization (WTO) that would authorize more wide-ranging trade retaliation.
Question:	The term “currency manipulation” by the developing and newly industrialized economies as mentioned in the passage can be explained as
A:	Buying and selling the currencies of friendly countries to hold-down the value of domestic currency.
B:	Keeping the relative value of developing and newly industrialized economies’ currency depreciated via various kinds of financial instruments.
C:	Keeping the relative value of developing and newly industrialized economies’ currency pegged to the market forces, i.e. demand and supplies of currency in the foreign exchange markets.
D:	Keeping the relative value of developed countries’ currency always appreciated via various kinds of financial instruments.

Topic:	Reading Comprehension And Verbal Ability
Item No:	31
Question ID:	100031
Question Type:	MCQ

Passage:	Read the following Passage and Answer the questions given below: Widespread currency manipulation, mainly in developing and newly industrialized economies, is the most important development of the past decade in international financial markets. In an attempt to hold-down the values of their currencies, governments are distorting capital flows by around \$1.5 trillion per year. The result is a net drain on aggregate demand in the United States and the Euro area by an amount roughly equal to the large output gaps in the United States and the Euro area. In other words, millions more Americans and Europeans would be employed if other countries did not manipulate their currencies and instead achieved sustainable growth through higher domestic demand. The United States has lost 1 million to 5 million jobs due to this foreign currency manipulation. More than 20 countries have increased their aggregate foreign exchange reserves and other official foreign assets by an annual average of nearly \$1.5 trillion in recent years. This build-up of official assets—mainly through intervention in the foreign exchange markets; keeps the currencies of the interveners substantially undervalued, thus boosting their international competitiveness and trade surpluses. The corresponding trade deficits are spread around the world, but the largest share of the loss centres on the United States, whose trade deficit has increased by \$200 billion to \$500 billion per year as a result. The United States must tighten fiscal policy over the coming decade to bring its national debt under control. Monetary policy has already exhausted most of its expansionary potential. Hence the United States must eliminate or at least sharply reduce its large trade deficit to accelerate growth and restore full employment. The way to do so, at no cost to the US budget, is to insist that other countries stop manipulating their currencies and permit the dollar to regain a competitive level. This can be done through steps fully consistent with the international obligations of the United States that are indeed based on existing International Monetary Fund (IMF) guidelines. Such a strategy should in fact attract considerable support from other countries that are adversely affected by the manipulation, including Australia, Canada, the euro area, Brazil, India, Mexico, and a number of other developing economies. The strategy would aim to fill a major gap in the existing international financial architecture: its inability to engage surplus countries, even when they blatantly violate the legal strictures against competitive currency undervaluation, in an equitable sharing of global rebalancing requirements. The United States and its allies should first seek voluntary agreement from the manipulators to sharply reduce or eliminate their intervention. The United States should inform the manipulators that if they do not do so, the United States will adopt four new policy measures against their currency activities. First, it will undertake countervailing currency intervention (CCI) against countries with convertible currencies by buying amounts of their currencies equal to the amounts of dollars they are buying themselves, to neutralize the impact on exchange rates. Second, it will tax the earnings on, or restrict further purchases of, dollar assets acquired by intervening countries with inconvertible currencies (where CCI could therefore not be fully effective) to penalize them for building up these positions. Third, it will hereafter treat manipulated exchange rates as export subsidies for purposes of levying countervailing import duties. Fourth, hopefully with a number of other adversely affected countries, it will bring a case against the manipulators in the World Trade Organization (WTO) that would authorize more wide-ranging trade retaliation.
Question:	What do you comprehend from the sentence “<i>the result is a net drain on aggregate demand in the United States and the Euro area</i>”?
A:	Refers to inflationary pressures thus reducing the purchasing power of the customers of the United States and the Euro area which results in reduced aggregate demand.
B:	Refers to fiscal deficit coupled with trade deficit thus causing “twin-deficit” which weaken customer’s confidence thus leading to reduction in aggregate demand.
C:	Refers to export competitiveness of developing and newly industrialized countries in the markets of the United States and the euro area.
D:	Refers to loss of economic, commercial, financial and business opportunities in the United States and the Euro area.

Topic:	Reading Comprehension And Verbal Ability
Item No:	32
Question ID:	100032
Question Type:	MCQ

Passage:	Read the following Passage and Answer the questions given below: Widespread currency manipulation, mainly in developing and newly industrialized economies, is the most important development of the past decade in international financial markets. In an attempt to hold-down the values of their currencies, governments are distorting capital flows by around \$1.5 trillion per year. The result is a net drain on aggregate demand in the United States and the Euro area by an amount roughly equal to the large output gaps in the United States and the Euro area. In other words, millions more Americans and Europeans would be employed if other countries did not manipulate their currencies and instead achieved sustainable growth through higher domestic demand. The United States has lost 1 million to 5 million jobs due to this foreign currency manipulation. More than 20 countries have increased their aggregate foreign exchange reserves and other official foreign assets by an annual average of nearly \$1.5 trillion in recent years. This build-up of official assets—mainly through intervention in the foreign exchange markets; keeps the currencies of the interveners substantially undervalued, thus boosting their international competitiveness and trade surpluses. The corresponding trade deficits are spread around the world, but the largest share of the loss centres on the United States, whose trade deficit has increased by \$200 billion to \$500 billion per year as a result. The United States must tighten fiscal policy over the coming decade to bring its national debt under control. Monetary policy has already exhausted most of its expansionary potential. Hence the United States must eliminate or at least sharply reduce its large trade deficit to accelerate growth and restore full employment. The way to do so, at no cost to the US budget, is to insist that other countries stop manipulating their currencies and permit the dollar to regain a competitive level. This can be done through steps fully consistent with the international obligations of the United States that are indeed based on existing International Monetary Fund (IMF) guidelines. Such a strategy should in fact attract considerable support from other countries that are adversely affected by the manipulation, including Australia, Canada, the euro area, Brazil, India, Mexico, and a number of other developing economies. The strategy would aim to fill a major gap in the existing international financial architecture: its inability to engage surplus countries, even when they blatantly violate the legal strictures against competitive currency undervaluation, in an equitable sharing of global rebalancing requirements. The United States and its allies should first seek voluntary agreement from the manipulators to sharply reduce or eliminate their intervention. The United States should inform the manipulators that if they do not do so, the United States will adopt four new policy measures against their currency activities. First, it will undertake countervailing currency intervention (CCI) against countries with convertible currencies by buying amounts of their currencies equal to the amounts of dollars they are buying themselves, to neutralize the impact on exchange rates. Second, it will tax the earnings on, or restrict further purchases of, dollar assets acquired by intervening countries with inconvertible currencies (where CCI could therefore not be fully effective) to penalize them for building up these positions. Third, it will hereafter treat manipulated exchange rates as export subsidies for purposes of levying countervailing import duties. Fourth, hopefully with a number of other adversely affected countries, it will bring a case against the manipulators in the World Trade Organization (WTO) that would authorize more wide-ranging trade retaliation.
	Question: What kind of retaliatory action is most likely to be taken by the United States against the manipulator countries which have convertible currency?
	A: Imposing higher rate of import duties and possibly import restrictions also.
	B: Treating the currency manipulation as the export subsidy.
	C: Undertaking the countervailing currency intervention.
	D: Reporting the case of currency manipulator(s) to the World Trade Organization to get authorization for plethora of retaliatory trade measures.

Topic:	Reading Comprehension And Verbal Ability
Item No:	33
Question ID:	100033
Question Type:	MCQ

Passage:	Read the following Passage and Answer the questions given below: Widespread currency manipulation, mainly in developing and newly industrialized economies, is the most important development of the past decade in international financial markets. In an attempt to hold-down the values of their currencies, governments are distorting capital flows by around \$1.5 trillion per year. The result is a net drain on aggregate demand in the United States and the Euro area by an amount roughly equal to the large output gaps in the United States and the Euro area. In other words, millions more Americans and Europeans would be employed if other countries did not manipulate their currencies and instead achieved sustainable growth through higher domestic demand. The United States has lost 1 million to 5 million jobs due to this foreign currency manipulation. More than 20 countries have increased their aggregate foreign exchange reserves and other official foreign assets by an annual average of nearly \$1.5 trillion in recent years. This build-up of official assets—mainly through intervention in the foreign exchange markets; keeps the currencies of the interveners substantially undervalued, thus boosting their international competitiveness and trade surpluses. The corresponding trade deficits are spread around the world, but the largest share of the loss centres on the United States, whose trade deficit has increased by \$200 billion to \$500 billion per year as a result. The United States must tighten fiscal policy over the coming decade to bring its national debt under control. Monetary policy has already exhausted most of its expansionary potential. Hence the United States must eliminate or at least sharply reduce its large trade deficit to accelerate growth and restore full employment. The way to do so, at no cost to the US budget, is to insist that other countries stop manipulating their currencies and permit the dollar to regain a competitive level. This can be done through steps fully consistent with the international obligations of the United States that are indeed based on existing International Monetary Fund (IMF) guidelines. Such a strategy should in fact attract considerable support from other countries that are adversely affected by the manipulation, including Australia, Canada, the euro area, Brazil, India, Mexico, and a number of other developing economies. The strategy would aim to fill a major gap in the existing international financial architecture: its inability to engage surplus countries, even when they blatantly violate the legal strictures against competitive currency undervaluation, in an equitable sharing of global rebalancing requirements. The United States and its allies should first seek voluntary agreement from the manipulators to sharply reduce or eliminate their intervention. The United States should inform the manipulators that if they do not do so, the United States will adopt four new policy measures against their currency activities. First, it will undertake countervailing currency intervention (CCI) against countries with convertible currencies by buying amounts of their currencies equal to the amounts of dollars they are buying themselves, to neutralize the impact on exchange rates. Second, it will tax the earnings on, or restrict further purchases of, dollar assets acquired by intervening countries with inconvertible currencies (where CCI could therefore not be fully effective) to penalize them for building up these positions. Third, it will hereafter treat manipulated exchange rates as export subsidies for purposes of levying countervailing import duties. Fourth, hopefully with a number of other adversely affected countries, it will bring a case against the manipulators in the World Trade Organization (WTO) that would authorize more wide-ranging trade retaliation.
Question:	Based on the learnings from the passage, which of the following statement is not false?
A:	The United States of America (USA) and the Euro area may not be able to significantly enhance the employment opportunities in their country/ region provided the other countries do not, intentionally and artificially, manipulate their currencies to their advantage.
B:	As the US has exhausted the monetary policy tools, it can leverage extra ordinary banking policy instruments to reduce its current account deficit and can create millions of domestic job opportunities.
C:	Imposition of countervailing import duties against countries which manipulate its exchange rates.
D:	As a result of currency manipulation, there is trade deficit witnessed by countries across the world but the United States of America and the European Union are notable exception.

Topic:	Reading Comprehension And Verbal Ability
Item No:	34
Question ID:	100034
Question Type:	MCQ

Passage:	Read the following Passage and Answer the questions given below: The international economy almost certainly will continue to be characterized by various regional and national economies moving at significantly different speeds, a pattern reinforced by the 2008 global financial crisis. The contrasting speed across different regional economies are exacerbating global imbalances and straining governments and the international system. The key question is whether the divergences and increased volatility will result in a global breakdown and collapse or whether the development of multiple growth centres will lead to resiliency. The absence of a clear hegemonic economic power could add to the volatility. Some experts have compared the relative decline in the economic weight of the US to the late 19th century when economic dominance by one player, Britain, receded into multi-polarity. During the next 15-20 years, as power becomes even more diffuse than today, a growing number of diverse state and non-state actors, as well as subnational actors, such as cities, will play important governance roles. The increasing number of players needed to solve major transnational challenges, and their discordant values, will complicate decision-making. The lack of consensus between and among established and emerging powers suggests that multilateral governance to 2030 will be limited at best. The chronic deficit probably will reinforce the trend toward fragmentation. However, various developments, positive or negative; could push the world in different directions. Advances cannot be ruled out despite growing multi-polarity, increased regionalism, and possible economic slowdowns. Prospects for achieving progress on global issues will vary across issues. The governance gap will continue to be most pronounced at the domestic level and driven by rapid political and social changes. The advances during the past couple decades in health, education, and income—which we expect to continue, if not accelerate in some cases; will drive new governance structures. Transitions to democracy are much more stable and long-lasting when youth bulges begin to decline and incomes are higher. Currently about 50 countries are in the awkward stage between autocracy and democracy, with the greatest number concentrated in Sub-Saharan Africa, Southeast and Central Asia, and the Middle East and North Africa. Both social science theory and recent history, the Color Revolutions and the Arab Spring, support the idea that with maturing age structures and rising incomes, political liberalization and democracy will advance. However, many countries will still be zig-zagging their way through the complicated democratization process during the next 15-20 years. Countries moving from autocracy to democracy have a proven track record of instability. Other countries will continue to suffer from a democratic deficit: in these cases a country's developmental level is more advanced than its level of governance. Gulf countries and China account for a large number in this category. China, for example, is slated to pass the threshold of US \$15,000 per capita purchasing power parity (PPP) in the next five years, which is often a trigger for democratization. Chinese democratization could constitute an immense "wave," increasing pressure for change on other authoritarian states. The widespread use of new communications technologies will become a double-edged sword for governance. On the one hand, social networking will enable citizens to coalesce and challenge governments, as we have already seen in Middle East. On the other hand, such technologies will provide governments; both authoritarian and democratic; an unprecedented ability to monitor their citizens. It is unclear how the balance will be struck between greater IT-enabled individuals and networks and traditional political structures. In our interactions, technologists and political scientists have offered divergent views. Both sides agree, however, that the characteristics of IT use; multiple and simultaneous action, near instantaneous responses, mass organization across geographic boundaries, and technological dependence; increase the potential for more frequent discontinuous change in the international system.
Question:	According to the passage, which of the following is not a notable cause of multi-polarity?
A:	Enhanced volatility due to absence of hegemonic economic power.
B:	Uneven economic growth in the world of national and regional economies.
C:	Ever-burgeoning global imbalances caused by diverging speed of economic growth nationally and regionally.
D:	Wavering, atypical and conflicting global economic growth acting as a catalyst of global economic break-down and collapse.

Topic:	Reading Comprehension And Verbal Ability
Item No:	35
Question ID:	100035
Question Type:	MCQ

Passage:	Read the following Passage and Answer the questions given below: The international economy almost certainly will continue to be characterized by various regional and national economies moving at significantly different speeds, a pattern reinforced by the 2008 global financial crisis. The contrasting speed across different regional economies are exacerbating global imbalances and straining governments and the international system. The key question is whether the divergences and increased volatility will result in a global breakdown and collapse or whether the development of multiple growth centres will lead to resiliency. The absence of a clear hegemonic economic power could add to the volatility. Some experts have compared the relative decline in the economic weight of the US to the late 19th century when economic dominance by one player, Britain, receded into multi-polarity. During the next 15-20 years, as power becomes even more diffuse than today, a growing number of diverse state and non-state actors, as well as subnational actors, such as cities, will play important governance roles. The increasing number of players needed to solve major transnational challenges, and their discordant values, will complicate decision-making. The lack of consensus between and among established and emerging powers suggests that multilateral governance to 2030 will be limited at best. The chronic deficit probably will reinforce the trend toward fragmentation. However, various developments, positive or negative; could push the world in different directions. Advances cannot be ruled out despite growing multi-polarity, increased regionalism, and possible economic slowdowns. Prospects for achieving progress on global issues will vary across issues. The governance gap will continue to be most pronounced at the domestic level and driven by rapid political and social changes. The advances during the past couple decades in health, education, and income—which we expect to continue, if not accelerate in some cases; will drive new governance structures. Transitions to democracy are much more stable and long-lasting when youth bulges begin to decline and incomes are higher. Currently about 50 countries are in the awkward stage between autocracy and democracy, with the greatest number concentrated in Sub-Saharan Africa, Southeast and Central Asia, and the Middle East and North Africa. Both social science theory and recent history, the Color Revolutions and the Arab Spring, support the idea that with maturing age structures and rising incomes, political liberalization and democracy will advance. However, many countries will still be zig-zagging their way through the complicated democratization process during the next 15-20 years. Countries moving from autocracy to democracy have a proven track record of instability. Other countries will continue to suffer from a democratic deficit: in these cases a country's developmental level is more advanced than its level of governance. Gulf countries and China account for a large number in this category. China, for example, is slated to pass the threshold of US \$15,000 per capita purchasing power parity (PPP) in the next five years, which is often a trigger for democratization. Chinese democratization could constitute an immense "wave," increasing pressure for change on other authoritarian states. The widespread use of new communications technologies will become a double-edged sword for governance. On the one hand, social networking will enable citizens to coalesce and challenge governments, as we have already seen in Middle East. On the other hand, such technologies will provide governments; both authoritarian and democratic; an unprecedented ability to monitor their citizens. It is unclear how the balance will be struck between greater IT-enabled individuals and networks and traditional political structures. In our interactions, technologists and political scientists have offered divergent views. Both sides agree, however, that the characteristics of IT use; multiple and simultaneous action, near instantaneous responses, mass organization across geographic boundaries, and technological dependence; increase the potential for more frequent discontinuous change in the international system.
Question:	According to passage, which of the following will cause chronic deficit in multilateral governance ?
A:	Growing multi-polarity as the nations will have different political and ideological orientations.
B:	The decentralized decision structures of diverse states and non-state actors, internationally, nationally and sub-nationally, thus emanating a discordant value in decision making.
C:	Increased regionalism which is result of ever-proliferating number of Free Trade Agreement(s)/ Preferential Trade Agreement(s).
D:	Possible economic slowdown which is an outcome of economic sanctions, high energy prices and supply-chain disruptions.

Topic:	Reading Comprehension And Verbal Ability
Item No:	36
Question ID:	100036
Question Type:	MCQ

Passage:	Read the following Passage and Answer the questions given below: The international economy almost certainly will continue to be characterized by various regional and national economies moving at significantly different speeds, a pattern reinforced by the 2008 global financial crisis. The contrasting speed across different regional economies are exacerbating global imbalances and straining governments and the international system. The key question is whether the divergences and increased volatility will result in a global breakdown and collapse or whether the development of multiple growth centres will lead to resiliency. The absence of a clear hegemonic economic power could add to the volatility. Some experts have compared the relative decline in the economic weight of the US to the late 19th century when economic dominance by one player, Britain, receded into multi-polarity. During the next 15-20 years, as power becomes even more diffuse than today, a growing number of diverse state and non-state actors, as well as subnational actors, such as cities, will play important governance roles. The increasing number of players needed to solve major transnational challenges, and their discordant values, will complicate decision-making. The lack of consensus between and among established and emerging powers suggests that multilateral governance to 2030 will be limited at best. The chronic deficit probably will reinforce the trend toward fragmentation. However, various developments, positive or negative; could push the world in different directions. Advances cannot be ruled out despite growing multi-polarity, increased regionalism, and possible economic slowdowns. Prospects for achieving progress on global issues will vary across issues. The governance gap will continue to be most pronounced at the domestic level and driven by rapid political and social changes. The advances during the past couple decades in health, education, and income—which we expect to continue, if not accelerate in some cases; will drive new governance structures. Transitions to democracy are much more stable and long-lasting when youth bulges begin to decline and incomes are higher. Currently about 50 countries are in the awkward stage between autocracy and democracy, with the greatest number concentrated in Sub-Saharan Africa, Southeast and Central Asia, and the Middle East and North Africa. Both social science theory and recent history, the Color Revolutions and the Arab Spring, support the idea that with maturing age structures and rising incomes, political liberalization and democracy will advance. However, many countries will still be zig-zagging their way through the complicated democratization process during the next 15-20 years. Countries moving from autocracy to democracy have a proven track record of instability. Other countries will continue to suffer from a democratic deficit: in these cases a country's developmental level is more advanced than its level of governance. Gulf countries and China account for a large number in this category. China, for example, is slated to pass the threshold of US \$15,000 per capita purchasing power parity (PPP) in the next five years, which is often a trigger for democratization. Chinese democratization could constitute an immense "wave," increasing pressure for change on other authoritarian states. The widespread use of new communications technologies will become a double-edged sword for governance. On the one hand, social networking will enable citizens to coalesce and challenge governments, as we have already seen in Middle East. On the other hand, such technologies will provide governments; both authoritarian and democratic; an unprecedented ability to monitor their citizens. It is unclear how the balance will be struck between greater IT-enabled individuals and networks and traditional political structures. In our interactions, technologists and political scientists have offered divergent views. Both sides agree, however, that the characteristics of IT use; multiple and simultaneous action, near instantaneous responses, mass organization across geographic boundaries, and technological dependence; increase the potential for more frequent discontinuous change in the international system.
Question:	According to passage, which of the following is/are not a trigger(s) for democratization? I. Maturing age structure II. Rising income III. Rising Human Development Index IV. Religious beliefs
A:	Only I & III
B:	Only III & IV
C:	Only I & IV
D:	Only II & III

Topic:	Reading Comprehension And Verbal Ability
Item No:	37
Question ID:	100037
Question Type:	MCQ

Passage:	Read the following Passage and Answer the questions given below: The international economy almost certainly will continue to be characterized by various regional and national economies moving at significantly different speeds, a pattern reinforced by the 2008 global financial crisis. The contrasting speed across different regional economies are exacerbating global imbalances and straining governments and the international system. The key question is whether the divergences and increased volatility will result in a global breakdown and collapse or whether the development of multiple growth centres will lead to resiliency. The absence of a clear hegemonic economic power could add to the volatility. Some experts have compared the relative decline in the economic weight of the US to the late 19th century when economic dominance by one player, Britain, receded into multi-polarity. During the next 15-20 years, as power becomes even more diffuse than today, a growing number of diverse state and non-state actors, as well as subnational actors, such as cities, will play important governance roles. The increasing number of players needed to solve major transnational challenges, and their discordant values, will complicate decision-making. The lack of consensus between and among established and emerging powers suggests that multilateral governance to 2030 will be limited at best. The chronic deficit probably will reinforce the trend toward fragmentation. However, various developments, positive or negative; could push the world in different directions. Advances cannot be ruled out despite growing multi-polarity, increased regionalism, and possible economic slowdowns. Prospects for achieving progress on global issues will vary across issues. The governance gap will continue to be most pronounced at the domestic level and driven by rapid political and social changes. The advances during the past couple decades in health, education, and income—which we expect to continue, if not accelerate in some cases; will drive new governance structures. Transitions to democracy are much more stable and long-lasting when youth bulges begin to decline and incomes are higher. Currently about 50 countries are in the awkward stage between autocracy and democracy, with the greatest number concentrated in Sub-Saharan Africa, Southeast and Central Asia, and the Middle East and North Africa. Both social science theory and recent history, the Color Revolutions and the Arab Spring, support the idea that with maturing age structures and rising incomes, political liberalization and democracy will advance. However, many countries will still be zig-zagging their way through the complicated democratization process during the next 15-20 years. Countries moving from autocracy to democracy have a proven track record of instability. Other countries will continue to suffer from a democratic deficit: in these cases a country's developmental level is more advanced than its level of governance. Gulf countries and China account for a large number in this category. China, for example, is slated to pass the threshold of US \$15,000 per capita purchasing power parity (PPP) in the next five years, which is often a trigger for democratization. Chinese democratization could constitute an immense "wave," increasing pressure for change on other authoritarian states. The widespread use of new communications technologies will become a double-edged sword for governance. On the one hand, social networking will enable citizens to coalesce and challenge governments, as we have already seen in Middle East. On the other hand, such technologies will provide governments; both authoritarian and democratic; an unprecedented ability to monitor their citizens. It is unclear how the balance will be struck between greater IT-enabled individuals and networks and traditional political structures. In our interactions, technologists and political scientists have offered divergent views. Both sides agree, however, that the characteristics of IT use; multiple and simultaneous action, near instantaneous responses, mass organization across geographic boundaries, and technological dependence; increase the potential for more frequent discontinuous change in the international system.
Question:	According to passage, the widespread use of communication technologies will lead to?
A:	Recurrent yet non-continuous changes in the international system.
B:	Maturing of process of democratization in higher income countries.
C:	Strengthening the political and social governance thus offering the basic social services at doorsteps of the citizens.
D:	Enhanced disharmony and socio-economic movements including civil disobedience.

Topic:	Reading Comprehension And Verbal Ability
Item No:	38
Question ID:	100038
Question Type:	MCQ

Passage:	Read the following Passage and Answer the questions given below: Nine years ago, when Japan was beating America's brains out in the auto industry, I wrote a column about playing the computer geography game Where in the World Is Carmen Sandiego? with my then nine-year-old daughter, Orly. I was trying to help her by giving her a clue suggesting that Carmen had gone to Detroit, so I asked her, "Where are cars made?" And without missing a beat she answered, "Japan." Ouch! Well, I was reminded of that story while visiting Global Edge, an Indian software design firm in Bangalore. The company's marketing manager, Rajesh Rao, told me that he had just made a cold call to the VP for engineering of a U.S. company, trying to drum up business. As soon as Mr. Rao introduced himself as calling from an Indian software firm, the U.S. executive said to him, "Namaste," a common Hindi greeting. Said Mr. Rao, "A few years ago nobody in America wanted to talk to us. Now they are eager." And a few even know how to say hello in proper Hindu fashion. So now I wonder: If I have a granddaughter one day, and I tell her I'm going to India, will she say, "Grandpa, is that where software comes from?" No, not yet, honey. Every new product—from software to widgets— goes through a cycle that begins with basic research, then applied research, then incubation, then development, then testing, then manufacturing, then deployment, then support, then continuation engineering in order to add improvements. Each of these phases is specialized and unique, and neither India nor China nor Russia has a critical mass of talent that can handle the whole product cycle for a big American multinational. But these countries are steadily developing their research and development capabilities to handle more and more of these phases. As that continues, we really will see the beginning of what Satyam Cherukuri, of Sarnoff, an American research and development firm, has called "the globalization of innovation" and an end to the old model of a single American or European multinational handling all the elements of the product development cycle from its own resources. More and more American and European companies are outsourcing significant research and development tasks to India, Russia, and China. According to the information technology office of the state government in Karnataka, where Bangalore is located, Indian units of Cisco Systems, Intel, IBM, Texas Instruments, and GE have already filed a thousand patent applications with the U.S. Patent Office. Texas Instruments alone has had 225 U.S. patents awarded to its Indian operation. "The Intel team in Bangalore is developing microprocessor chips for high-speed broadband wireless technology, to be launched in 2006," the Karnataka IT office said, in a statement issued at the end of 2004, and "at GE's John F. Welch Technology Centre in Bangalore, engineers are developing new ideas for aircraft engines, transport systems and plastics." Indeed, GE over the years has frequently transferred Indian engineers who worked for it in the United States back to India to integrate its whole global research effort. GE now even sends non-Indians to Bangalore. Vivek Paul is the president of Wipro Technologies, another of the elite Indian technology companies, but he is based in Silicon Valley to be close to Wipro's American customers. Before coming to Wipro, Paul managed GE's CAT scanner business out of Milwaukee. At the time he had a French colleague who managed GE's power generator business for the scanners out of France. "I ran into him on an airplane recently," said Paul, "and he told me he had moved to India to head up GE's high-energy research there." I told Vivek that I love hearing an Indian who used to head up GE's CT business in Milwaukee but now runs Wipro's consulting business in Silicon Valley tell me about his former French colleague who has moved to Bangalore to work for GE. That is a flat world.
Question:	According to the passage, which of the following is <i>correct</i>:
A:	American and European countries are outsourcing significant research and development tasks to India, China and Russia because the latter are not capable of handling the other aspects of a product cycle for a big American multinational.
B:	As the countries like India, China and Russia would handle more and more of product development cycle phases through developed research and development capabilities, we will see the beginning of 'the globalization of innovation'.
C:	American or European multinationals outsource significant research and development tasks to India, Russia, and China as the former are unable to handle all the elements of product development cycle from their own resources.
D:	As the countries like India, China and Russia are steadily developing their research and development capabilities to handle more and more of new product development phases, this would deter American or European multinational from handling all the elements of the product development cycle from its own resources.

Topic:	Reading Comprehension And Verbal Ability
Item No:	39
Question ID:	100039
Question Type:	MCQ

Passage:	Read the following Passage and Answer the questions given below: Nine years ago, when Japan was beating America's brains out in the auto industry, I wrote a column about playing the computer geography game Where in the World Is Carmen Sandiego? with my then nine-year-old daughter, Orly. I was trying to help her by giving her a clue suggesting that Carmen had gone to Detroit, so I asked her, "Where are cars made?" And without missing a beat she answered, "Japan." Ouch! Well, I was reminded of that story while visiting Global Edge, an Indian software design firm in Bangalore. The company's marketing manager, Rajesh Rao, told me that he had just made a cold call to the VP for engineering of a U.S. company, trying to drum up business. As soon as Mr. Rao introduced himself as calling from an Indian software firm, the U.S. executive said to him, "Namaste," a common Hindi greeting. Said Mr. Rao, "A few years ago nobody in America wanted to talk to us. Now they are eager." And a few even know how to say hello in proper Hindu fashion. So now I wonder: If I have a granddaughter one day, and I tell her I'm going to India, will she say, "Grandpa, is that where software comes from?" No, not yet, honey. Every new product—from software to widgets— goes through a cycle that begins with basic research, then applied research, then incubation, then development, then testing, then manufacturing, then deployment, then support, then continuation engineering in order to add improvements. Each of these phases is specialized and unique, and neither India nor China nor Russia has a critical mass of talent that can handle the whole product cycle for a big American multinational. But these countries are steadily developing their research and development capabilities to handle more and more of these phases. As that continues, we really will see the beginning of what Satyam Cherukuri, of Sarnoff, an American research and development firm, has called "the globalization of innovation" and an end to the old model of a single American or European multinational handling all the elements of the product development cycle from its own resources. More and more American and European companies are outsourcing significant research and development tasks to India, Russia, and China. According to the information technology office of the state government in Karnataka, where Bangalore is located, Indian units of Cisco Systems, Intel, IBM, Texas Instruments, and GE have already filed a thousand patent applications with the U.S. Patent Office. Texas Instruments alone has had 225 U.S. patents awarded to its Indian operation. "The Intel team in Bangalore is developing microprocessor chips for high-speed broadband wireless technology, to be launched in 2006," the Karnataka IT office said, in a statement issued at the end of 2004, and "at GE's John F. Welch Technology Centre in Bangalore, engineers are developing new ideas for aircraft engines, transport systems and plastics." Indeed, GE over the years has frequently transferred Indian engineers who worked for it in the United States back to India to integrate its whole global research effort. GE now even sends non-Indians to Bangalore. Vivek Paul is the president of Wipro Technologies, another of the elite Indian technology companies, but he is based in Silicon Valley to be close to Wipro's American customers. Before coming to Wipro, Paul managed GE's CAT scanner business out of Milwaukee. At the time he had a French colleague who managed GE's power generator business for the scanners out of France. "I ran into him on an airplane recently," said Paul, "and he told me he had moved to India to head up GE's high-energy research there." I told Vivek that I love hearing an Indian who used to head up GE's CT business in Milwaukee but now runs Wipro's consulting business in Silicon Valley tell me about his former French colleague who has moved to Bangalore to work for GE. That is a flat world.
	Question: According to the passage, which of the following is <i>correct</i>:
	A: Mr. Rao's unsolicited phone call to the VP for engineering of a U.S. company, in an effort to bring about some business, was ignored.
	B: Americans earlier did not know how to say hello in proper Hindu fashion.
	C: Orly's initial reply to the question 'Where are cars made?' was not what the narrator/author had wanted/expected her to answer.
	D: The author wishes to be able to tell her granddaughter someday that all the software comes from India.

Topic:	Reading Comprehension And Verbal Ability
Item No:	40
Question ID:	100040
Question Type:	MCQ

Passage:	Read the following Passage and Answer the questions given below: Nine years ago, when Japan was beating America's brains out in the auto industry, I wrote a column about playing the computer geography game Where in the World Is Carmen Sandiego? with my then nine-year-old daughter, Orly. I was trying to help her by giving her a clue suggesting that Carmen had gone to Detroit, so I asked her, "Where are cars made?" And without missing a beat she answered, "Japan." Ouch! Well, I was reminded of that story while visiting Global Edge, an Indian software design firm in Bangalore. The company's marketing manager, Rajesh Rao, told me that he had just made a cold call to the VP for engineering of a U.S. company, trying to drum up business. As soon as Mr. Rao introduced himself as calling from an Indian software firm, the U.S. executive said to him, "Namaste," a common Hindi greeting. Said Mr. Rao, "A few years ago nobody in America wanted to talk to us. Now they are eager." And a few even know how to say hello in proper Hindu fashion. So now I wonder: If I have a granddaughter one day, and I tell her I'm going to India, will she say, "Grandpa, is that where software comes from?" No, not yet, honey. Every new product—from software to widgets— goes through a cycle that begins with basic research, then applied research, then incubation, then development, then testing, then manufacturing, then deployment, then support, then continuation engineering in order to add improvements. Each of these phases is specialized and unique, and neither India nor China nor Russia has a critical mass of talent that can handle the whole product cycle for a big American multinational. But these countries are steadily developing their research and development capabilities to handle more and more of these phases. As that continues, we really will see the beginning of what Satyam Cherukuri, of Sarnoff, an American research and development firm, has called "the globalization of innovation" and an end to the old model of a single American or European multinational handling all the elements of the product development cycle from its own resources. More and more American and European companies are outsourcing significant research and development tasks to India, Russia, and China. According to the information technology office of the state government in Karnataka, where Bangalore is located, Indian units of Cisco Systems, Intel, IBM, Texas Instruments, and GE have already filed a thousand patent applications with the U.S. Patent Office. Texas Instruments alone has had 225 U.S. patents awarded to its Indian operation. "The Intel team in Bangalore is developing microprocessor chips for high-speed broadband wireless technology, to be launched in 2006," the Karnataka IT office said, in a statement issued at the end of 2004, and "at GE's John F. Welch Technology Centre in Bangalore, engineers are developing new ideas for aircraft engines, transport systems and plastics." Indeed, GE over the years has frequently transferred Indian engineers who worked for it in the United States back to India to integrate its whole global research effort. GE now even sends non-Indians to Bangalore. Vivek Paul is the president of Wipro Technologies, another of the elite Indian technology companies, but he is based in Silicon Valley to be close to Wipro's American customers. Before coming to Wipro, Paul managed GE's CAT scanner business out of Milwaukee. At the time he had a French colleague who managed GE's power generator business for the scanners out of France. "I ran into him on an airplane recently," said Paul, "and he told me he had moved to India to head up GE's high-energy research there." I told Vivek that I love hearing an Indian who used to head up GE's CT business in Milwaukee but now runs Wipro's consulting business in Silicon Valley tell me about his former French colleague who has moved to Bangalore to work for GE. That is a flat world.
	Question: With reference to passage, 'That is a flat world' can be best described to mean:
	A: The world is literally flat
	B: A metaphor for viewing the world as a level playing field in terms of business.
	C: The next phase of globalization
	D: Measuring businesses purely by the amount of innovations they make

Topic:	Reading Comprehension And Verbal Ability
Item No:	41
Question ID:	100041
Question Type:	MCQ

Passage:	Read the following Passage and Answer the questions given below: Nine years ago, when Japan was beating America's brains out in the auto industry, I wrote a column about playing the computer geography game Where in the World Is Carmen Sandiego? with my then nine-year-old daughter, Orly. I was trying to help her by giving her a clue suggesting that Carmen had gone to Detroit, so I asked her, "Where are cars made?" And without missing a beat she answered, "Japan." Ouch! Well, I was reminded of that story while visiting Global Edge, an Indian software design firm in Bangalore. The company's marketing manager, Rajesh Rao, told me that he had just made a cold call to the VP for engineering of a U.S. company, trying to drum up business. As soon as Mr. Rao introduced himself as calling from an Indian software firm, the U.S. executive said to him, "Namaste," a common Hindi greeting. Said Mr. Rao, "A few years ago nobody in America wanted to talk to us. Now they are eager." And a few even know how to say hello in proper Hindu fashion. So now I wonder: If I have a granddaughter one day, and I tell her I'm going to India, will she say, "Grandpa, is that where software comes from?" No, not yet, honey. Every new product—from software to widgets— goes through a cycle that begins with basic research, then applied research, then incubation, then development, then testing, then manufacturing, then deployment, then support, then continuation engineering in order to add improvements. Each of these phases is specialized and unique, and neither India nor China nor Russia has a critical mass of talent that can handle the whole product cycle for a big American multinational. But these countries are steadily developing their research and development capabilities to handle more and more of these phases. As that continues, we really will see the beginning of what Satyam Cherukuri, of Sarnoff, an American research and development firm, has called "the globalization of innovation" and an end to the old model of a single American or European multinational handling all the elements of the product development cycle from its own resources. More and more American and European companies are outsourcing significant research and development tasks to India, Russia, and China. According to the information technology office of the state government in Karnataka, where Bangalore is located, Indian units of Cisco Systems, Intel, IBM, Texas Instruments, and GE have already filed a thousand patent applications with the U.S. Patent Office. Texas Instruments alone has had 225 U.S. patents awarded to its Indian operation. "The Intel team in Bangalore is developing microprocessor chips for high-speed broadband wireless technology, to be launched in 2006," the Karnataka IT office said, in a statement issued at the end of 2004, and "at GE's John F. Welch Technology Centre in Bangalore, engineers are developing new ideas for aircraft engines, transport systems and plastics." Indeed, GE over the years has frequently transferred Indian engineers who worked for it in the United States back to India to integrate its whole global research effort. GE now even sends non-Indians to Bangalore. Vivek Paul is the president of Wipro Technologies, another of the elite Indian technology companies, but he is based in Silicon Valley to be close to Wipro's American customers. Before coming to Wipro, Paul managed GE's CAT scanner business out of Milwaukee. At the time he had a French colleague who managed GE's power generator business for the scanners out of France. "I ran into him on an airplane recently," said Paul, "and he told me he had moved to India to head up GE's high-energy research there." I told Vivek that I love hearing an Indian who used to head up GE's CT business in Milwaukee but now runs Wipro's consulting business in Silicon Valley tell me about his former French colleague who has moved to Bangalore to work for GE. That is a flat world.
	Question: The <i>central idea</i> of the passage is:
	A: Flying allows people from diverse business backgrounds to meet and interact with each other without regard to geography or distance.
	B: Convergence of technological and other forces allows businesses to connect and collaborate with each other irrespective of geography or distance, empowering more and more companies to reach farther, faster, and deeper than ever before.
	C: India, Russia and China are on the verge of becoming global powers.
	D: A large number of Indian operations have started filing patent applications with the U.S. Patent Office indicating the progress of India and other such countries (like Russia or China) in doing business.

Topic:	Reading Comprehension And Verbal Ability
Item No:	42
Question ID:	100042
Question Type:	MCQ

Question:	Match the word with its correct meaning:			
	S.No.	Word	S.No.	Meaning
	i.	Flotsam	a.	people with common interests who do things together in a small group and do not like to include others
	ii.	Coterie	b.	insolent or impertinent behaviour
	iii.	Insouciant	c.	not easily made angry or upset
	iv.	Effrontery	d.	showing a casual lack of concern
	v.	Phlegmatic	e.	people or things that have been rejected or discarded as worthless
A:	i - e; ii - b; iii - c; iv - a; v - d			
B:	i - c; ii - a; iii - b; iv - e; v - d			
C:	i - e; ii - a; iii - d; iv - b; v - c			
D:	i - d; ii - c; iii - e; iv - b; v - a			

Topic:	Reading Comprehension And Verbal Ability
Item No:	43
Question ID:	100043
Question Type:	MCQ
Passage:	For the given idiom, identify the correct meaning:
Question:	Bring someone to book
A:	punish someone or make somebody to account for something he/she has done wrong.
B:	to do something in strict accordance with rules or regulations.
C:	something that one doesn't understand or know anything about.
D:	punish someone for keeping the book in a bad condition, with torn pages, etc.

Topic:	Reading Comprehension And Verbal Ability
Item No:	44
Question ID:	100044
Question Type:	MCQ
Passage:	For the given idiom, identify the correct meaning:
Question:	Irons in the fire
A:	being attacked and criticized heavily.
B:	the trouble will break-out.
C:	work or function at a peak level of performance.
D:	to have several different activities or projects in progress at the same time.

Topic:	Reading Comprehension And Verbal Ability
Item No:	45

Question ID:	100045
Question Type:	MCQ
Passage:	For the given idiom, identify the correct meaning:
Question:	Fish out of water
A:	something or someone that doesn't really fit into any one group.
B:	getting uncomfortable because a person is in an unusual or unfamiliar situation.
C:	a difficult problem or situation.
D:	a person who seems unfriendly and does not share his/her feelings.

Topic:	Reading Comprehension And Verbal Ability
Item No:	46
Question ID:	100046
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	Fill in the blanks with appropriate words to form a meaningful paragraph: Conflict is a great clarifier; in a conflict, the opposing ____ (i) ____ not only come to a better understanding of each other's arguments but are forced to reflect on the ____ (ii) ____ and clarity of their own beliefs. Conflict prevents one from becoming ____ (iii) ____ into thinking that there is only one truth. It also serves as a powerful antidote against intellectual sterility and decline, since it encourages the ____ (iv) ____ adjustment and refinement of competing positions.
A:	(i) Antagonists, (ii) cogency, (iii) bewitched, (iv) dialectical
B:	(i) Contacts, (ii) weakness, (iii) hexed, (iv) formal
C:	(i) Ally, (ii) vagueness, (iii) enchanted, (iv) learned
D:	(i) Protagonists, (ii) illogicality, (iii) enamoured, (iv) teleological

Topic:	Reading Comprehension And Verbal Ability
Item No:	47
Question ID:	100047
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	Certain foreign words are frequently used in English language. Identify the option with the correct origin of the given words: I. Hoi polloi II. Vox populi III. A cappella IV. Prima donna V. Noblesse oblige
A:	Only II and IV are Latin
B:	Only III and V are French
C:	Only I is not Greek
D:	Only III and IV are Italian

Topic:	Reading Comprehension And Verbal Ability
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Item No:	48
Question ID:	100048
Question Type:	MCQ
Passage:	For the meaning given in the question, choose the most appropriate and expressive adjective from the options:
Question:	Meaning: form of long-standing habit; long-accustomed, deeply habituated
A:	inveterate
B:	notorious
C:	congenital
D:	glib

Topic:	Reading Comprehension And Verbal Ability
Item No:	49
Question ID:	100049
Question Type:	MCQ
Passage:	For the meaning given in the question, choose the most appropriate and expressive adjective from the options:
Question:	Meaning: outstandingly bad or vicious
A:	salubrious
B:	chronic
C:	egregious
D:	opprobrious

Topic:	Reading Comprehension And Verbal Ability
Item No:	50
Question ID:	100050
Question Type:	MCQ
Passage:	For the given root/suffix, identify its meaning:
Question:	Suffix: '-escent' as used in the context of word 'senescent'
A:	To write
B:	Bad, harsh
C:	Beauty
D:	Growing, becoming

Topic:	Reading Comprehension And Verbal Ability
Item No:	51
Question ID:	100051
Question Type:	MCQ

Passage:	For the given root/suffix, identify its meaning:
Question:	Root: 'agōgos' as used in the context of word 'demagogue'
A:	Science, study
B:	Leading
C:	Mind, soul, spirit
D:	Marriage

Topic:	Reading Comprehension And Verbal Ability
Item No:	52
Question ID:	100052
Question Type:	MCQ
Passage:	Identify the Antonym for the given word:
Question:	VENAL
A:	Avaricious
B:	Mercenary
C:	Untrustworthy
D:	Incorruptible

Topic:	Reading Comprehension And Verbal Ability
Item No:	53
Question ID:	100053
Question Type:	MCQ
Passage:	Identify the Antonym for the given word:
Question:	LACONIC
A:	Compendious
B:	Aphoristic
C:	Pleonastic
D:	Apothegmatic

Topic:	Reading Comprehension And Verbal Ability
Item No:	54
Question ID:	100054
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	Identify the misspelled word:
A:	INEQUITOUS
B:	RETICENCE
C:	TACITURNITY

D:	MARTINET
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Topic:	Reading Comprehension And Verbal Ability
Item No:	55
Question ID:	100055
Question Type:	MCQ
Passage:	Identify the option to which the collective noun given in the question does not apply:
Question:	Collective Noun: shoal
A:	Bass
B:	Herrings
C:	Pilchards
D:	Gnats

Topic:	Reading Comprehension And Verbal Ability
Item No:	56
Question ID:	100056
Question Type:	MCQ
Passage:	Identify the option to which the collective noun given in the question does not apply:
Question:	Collective Noun: herd
A:	Chamois
B:	Gulls
C:	Walruses
D:	Wrens

Topic:	Reading Comprehension And Verbal Ability
Item No:	57
Question ID:	100057
Question Type:	MCQ
Passage:	Identify one word for the description given in question:
Question:	A state whose power derives from its naval or commercial supremacy on the seas.
A:	Neocracy
B:	Kakistocracy
C:	Plutocracy
D:	Thalassocracy

Topic:	Reading Comprehension And Verbal Ability
Item No:	58
Question ID:	100058

Question Type:	MCQ
Passage:	Identify one word for the description given in question:
Question:	One who possesses outstanding technical ability in a particular art or field.
A:	Virtuoso
B:	Uxorious
C:	Termagant
D:	Indefatigable

Topic:	Reading Comprehension And Verbal Ability																																								
Item No:	59																																								
Question ID:	100059																																								
Question Type:	MCQ																																								
Question:	Use the words in the table below to solve the questions: <table><tr><td>i)</td><td>Zwieback</td><td>ii)</td><td>Ligneous</td><td>iii)</td><td>Antiphon</td><td>iv)</td><td>Decrepit</td></tr><tr><td>v)</td><td>Ypsiloid</td><td>vi)</td><td>Filibuster</td><td>vii)</td><td>Incendiary</td><td>viii)</td><td>Inveigle</td></tr><tr><td>ix)</td><td>Whodunits</td><td>x)</td><td>Abasedly</td><td>xi)</td><td>Yack away</td><td>xii)</td><td>Gossamer</td></tr><tr><td>xiii)</td><td>Abaction</td><td>xiv)</td><td>Cognovit</td><td>xv)</td><td>Imbroglia</td><td>xvi)</td><td>Volacious</td></tr><tr><td>xvii)</td><td>Abearing</td><td>xviii)</td><td>Zugzwanged</td><td>xix)</td><td>Shemozzles</td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> Complete the crossword using the words from above table. There are more words in the table than required. Down: 3. A situation that is complicated, confusing or embarrassing, especially a political or public one; 8. (used about a thing or person) old and in very bad condition or poor health Across: 2. That causes a fire; 7. Persuade (someone) to do something by means of deception or flattery;	i)	Zwieback	ii)	Ligneous	iii)	Antiphon	iv)	Decrepit	v)	Ypsiloid	vi)	Filibuster	vii)	Incendiary	viii)	Inveigle	ix)	Whodunits	x)	Abasedly	xi)	Yack away	xii)	Gossamer	xiii)	Abaction	xiv)	Cognovit	xv)	Imbroglia	xvi)	Volacious	xvii)	Abearing	xviii)	Zugzwanged	xix)	Shemozzles		
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D:	3 Down – xv) ; 8 Down – iv) ; 2 Across – vii) ; 7 Across – viii)																																								

Topic:	Reading Comprehension And Verbal Ability																																												
Item No:	60																																												
Question ID:	100060																																												
Question Type:	MCQ																																												
Question:	The question has explained the meaning of two words from the given table. Identify the correct matching words from the table. <table><tr><td>i)</td><td>Zwieback</td><td>ii)</td><td>Ligneous</td><td>iii)</td><td>Antiphon</td><td>iv)</td><td>Decrepit</td></tr><tr><td>v)</td><td>Ypsiloid</td><td>vi)</td><td>Filibuster</td><td>vii)</td><td>Incendiary</td><td>viii)</td><td>Inveigle</td></tr><tr><td>ix)</td><td>Whodunits</td><td>x)</td><td>Abasedly</td><td>xi)</td><td>Yack away</td><td>xii)</td><td>Gossamer</td></tr><tr><td>xiii)</td><td>Abaction</td><td>xiv)</td><td>Cognovit</td><td>xv)</td><td>Imbroglia</td><td>xvi)</td><td>Volacious</td></tr><tr><td>xvii)</td><td>Abearing</td><td>xviii)</td><td>Zugzwanged</td><td>xix)</td><td>Shemozzles</td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> a) A story or play about a murderer in which the identity of the murderer is not revealed until the end b) able or fit to fly					i)	Zwieback	ii)	Ligneous	iii)	Antiphon	iv)	Decrepit	v)	Ypsiloid	vi)	Filibuster	vii)	Incendiary	viii)	Inveigle	ix)	Whodunits	x)	Abasedly	xi)	Yack away	xii)	Gossamer	xiii)	Abaction	xiv)	Cognovit	xv)	Imbroglia	xvi)	Volacious	xvii)	Abearing	xviii)	Zugzwanged	xix)	Shemozzles		
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Topic:	Data Interpretation And Logical Reasoning														
Item No:	61														
Question ID:	100061														
Question Type:	MCQ														
Passage:	Six friends – Parul, Sumedha, Smita, Cheena, Isha and Atharv are playing Coin-Flip game. The person who gets 'Head' wins the game and if both persons get 'Head' or both get 'Tail' the game ends in a 'Draw'. Each toss ended as a 'Win (W)' or a 'Loss (L)' or a 'Draw (D)'. The game started at 09:00AM with three tosses between six friends. The other time slot at which toss was done was at 09:15AM, 09:30AM, 09:45AM and 10:00AM. At each time slot, three toss(es) were held with each person playing exactly one toss at each time slot. Each person plays with other person only once. The results of the game are given in the order, in which, each person played the Coin-Flip game (from left to right). <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Person(s)</th><th>Results</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Parul</td><td>WDWLD</td></tr> <tr> <td>Sumedha</td><td>LWWDD</td></tr> <tr> <td>Smita</td><td>LLLWW</td></tr> <tr> <td>Cheena</td><td>WLLWD</td></tr> <tr> <td>Isha</td><td>LWDDD</td></tr> <tr> <td>Atharv</td><td>WDDL</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Person(s)	Results	Parul	WDWLD	Sumedha	LWWDD	Smita	LLLWW	Cheena	WLLWD	Isha	LWDDD	Atharv	WDDL
Person(s)	Results														
Parul	WDWLD														
Sumedha	LWWDD														
Smita	LLLWW														
Cheena	WLLWD														
Isha	LWDDD														
Atharv	WDDL														
Question:	Which of the following correctly represents the list of friends that Cheena beat?														
A:	Smita and Parul														
B:	Smita and Atharv														
C:	Isha and Parul														
D:	Isha and Atharv														

Topic:	Data Interpretation And Logical Reasoning
Item No:	62
Question ID:	100062

Question Type:	MCQ														
Passage:	Six friends – Parul, Sumedha, Smita, Cheena, Isha and Atharv are playing Coin-Flip game. The person who gets 'Head' wins the game and if both persons get 'Head' or both get 'Tail' the game ends in a 'Draw'. Each toss ended as a 'Win (W)' or a 'Loss (L)' or a 'Draw (D)'. The game started at 09:00AM with three tosses between six friends. The other time slot at which toss was done was at 09:15AM, 09:30AM, 09:45AM and 10:00AM. At each time slot, three toss(es) were held with each person playing exactly one toss at each time slot. Each person plays with other person only once. The results of the game are given in the order, in which, each person played the Coin-Flip game (from left to right). <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Person(s)</th><th>Results</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Parul</td><td>WDWLD</td></tr> <tr> <td>Sumedha</td><td>LWWDD</td></tr> <tr> <td>Smita</td><td>LLLWW</td></tr> <tr> <td>Cheena</td><td>WLLWD</td></tr> <tr> <td>Isha</td><td>LWDDD</td></tr> <tr> <td>Atharv</td><td>WDDL</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Person(s)	Results	Parul	WDWLD	Sumedha	LWWDD	Smita	LLLWW	Cheena	WLLWD	Isha	LWDDD	Atharv	WDDL
Person(s)	Results														
Parul	WDWLD														
Sumedha	LWWDD														
Smita	LLLWW														
Cheena	WLLWD														
Isha	LWDDD														
Atharv	WDDL														
Question:	At what time, the game was played between Smita and Parul?														
A:	09:00 AM														
B:	09:15AM														
C:	09:30AM														
D:	09:45AM														

Topic:	Data Interpretation And Logical Reasoning														
Item No:	63														
Question ID:	100063														
Question Type:	MCQ														
Passage:	Six friends – Parul, Sumedha, Smita, Cheena, Isha and Atharv are playing Coin-Flip game. The person who gets 'Head' wins the game and if both persons get 'Head' or both get 'Tail' the game ends in a 'Draw'. Each toss ended as a 'Win (W)' or a 'Loss (L)' or a 'Draw (D)'. The game started at 09:00AM with three tosses between six friends. The other time slot at which toss was done was at 09:15AM, 09:30AM, 09:45AM and 10:00AM. At each time slot, three toss(es) were held with each person playing exactly one toss at each time slot. Each person plays with other person only once. The results of the game are given in the order, in which, each person played the Coin-Flip game (from left to right). <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Person(s)</th><th>Results</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Parul</td><td>WDWLD</td></tr> <tr> <td>Sumedha</td><td>LWWDD</td></tr> <tr> <td>Smita</td><td>LLLWW</td></tr> <tr> <td>Cheena</td><td>WLLWD</td></tr> <tr> <td>Isha</td><td>LWDDD</td></tr> <tr> <td>Atharv</td><td>WDDL</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Person(s)	Results	Parul	WDWLD	Sumedha	LWWDD	Smita	LLLWW	Cheena	WLLWD	Isha	LWDDD	Atharv	WDDL
Person(s)	Results														
Parul	WDWLD														
Sumedha	LWWDD														
Smita	LLLWW														
Cheena	WLLWD														
Isha	LWDDD														
Atharv	WDDL														
Question:	Which of the following is/are results that did not happen in the game? 1. Parul won against Isha at 09:00AM 2. Smita lost against Sumedha at 09:30AM 3. Cheena won against Isha at 09:45 AM 4. Atharv lost against Smita at 10:00 AM														
A:	1 and 3														
B:	1 and 4														
C:	Only 3														
D:	2, 3 and 4														

Topic:	Data Interpretation And Logical Reasoning														
Item No:	64														
Question ID:	100064														
Question Type:	MCQ														
Passage:	Six friends – Parul, Sumedha, Smita, Cheena, Isha and Atharv are playing Coin-Flip game. The person who gets 'Head' wins the game and if both persons get 'Head' or both get 'Tail' the game ends in a 'Draw'. Each toss ended as a 'Win (W)' or a 'Loss (L)' or a 'Draw (D)'. The game started at 09:00AM with three tosses between six friends. The other time slot at which toss was done was at 09:15AM, 09:30AM, 09:45AM and 10:00AM. At each time slot, three toss(es) were held with each person playing exactly one toss at each time slot. Each person plays with other person only once. The results of the game are given in the order, in which, each person played the Coin-Flip game (from left to right). <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Person(s)</th><th>Results</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Parul</td><td>WDWLD</td></tr> <tr> <td>Sumedha</td><td>LWWDD</td></tr> <tr> <td>Smita</td><td>LLLWW</td></tr> <tr> <td>Cheena</td><td>WLLWD</td></tr> <tr> <td>Isha</td><td>LWDDD</td></tr> <tr> <td>Atharv</td><td>WDDLL</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Person(s)	Results	Parul	WDWLD	Sumedha	LWWDD	Smita	LLLWW	Cheena	WLLWD	Isha	LWDDD	Atharv	WDDLL
Person(s)	Results														
Parul	WDWLD														
Sumedha	LWWDD														
Smita	LLLWW														
Cheena	WLLWD														
Isha	LWDDD														
Atharv	WDDLL														
Question:	How many matches did Smita lose before she played with Sumedha?														
A:	2														
B:	0														
C:	1														
D:	3														

Topic:	Data Interpretation And Logical Reasoning
Item No:	65
Question ID:	100065
Question Type:	MCQ
Passage:	WHO member countries – A, B, C, D and E meet for a round table discussion to explore the future of COVID-19 pandemic and other infectious threats. Out of these five countries, three are developed countries and two are developing countries. The following information is given: I. The two developing countries will not be seated next to each other II. The country A, which is a developed country, will always take a seat as far as possible from country B III. The country D will always be seated next to a developing country
Question:	If country C is a developed country, which of the following is definitely not true?
A:	Country D is a developed country
B:	Country B is a developing country
C:	Country B is sitting in between two developed countries
D:	Country B is sitting in between two developing countries

Topic:	Data Interpretation And Logical Reasoning
Item No:	66
Question ID:	100066
Question Type:	MCQ

Passage:	WHO member countries – A, B, C, D and E meet for a round table discussion to explore the future of COVID-19 pandemic and other infectious threats. Out of these five countries, three are developed countries and two are developing countries. The following information is given: I. The two developing countries will not be seated next to each other II. The country A, which is a developed country, will always take a seat as far as possible from country B III. The country D will always be seated next to a developing country
Question:	If country D always has a developing country to its right, in how many different arrangements can country B be a developing country?
A:	2
B:	3
C:	4
D:	6

Topic:	Data Interpretation And Logical Reasoning
Item No:	67
Question ID:	100067
Question Type:	MCQ
Passage:	WHO member countries – A, B, C, D and E meet for a round table discussion to explore the future of COVID-19 pandemic and other infectious threats. Out of these five countries, three are developed countries and two are developing countries. The following information is given: I. The two developing countries will not be seated next to each other II. The country A, which is a developed country, will always take a seat as far as possible from country B III. The country D will always be seated next to a developing country
Question:	If country E is sitting to the immediate right of the country A, which is the following statement(s) is/are definitely true? 1. Country B and Country D sit next to each other 2. Country C has to be a developing country 3. Country E has to be a developed country
A:	Only 1
B:	1 and 2
C:	1 and 3
D:	2 and 3

Topic:	Data Interpretation And Logical Reasoning
Item No:	68
Question ID:	100068
Question Type:	MCQ
Passage:	The Principal of Harvard College is allocating office cabins to seven PhD students, namely, John, James, Mary, Michael, Richard, Franka and Tom. The cabins of these students are arranged in a row (left → right). Tom is working on a project with Richard and they receive phone calls regularly for the project work. Tom is always seated to the left of Richard. Mary is the Class Representative and is allotted the largest space which is cabin number 3. John and James sit together as they are working on the same assignment and are required to discuss regularly. Richard, John, Michael and Tom like to read books. Mary does not like to read book and cabin next to her should be occupied by a non-reader. Michael is not allocated the extreme cabins.
Question:	Which of the following student would occupy the cabin farthest from Mary?
A:	Tom

B:	Franka
C:	Michael
D:	Richard

Topic:	Data Interpretation And Logical Reasoning
Item No:	69
Question ID:	100069
Question Type:	MCQ
Passage:	The Principal of Harvard College is allocating office cabins to seven PhD students, namely, John, James, Mary, Michael, Richard, Franka and Tom. The cabins of these students are arranged in a row (left → right). Tom is working on a project with Richard and they receive phone calls regularly for the project work. Tom is always seated to the left of Richard. Mary is the Class Representative and is allotted the largest space which is cabin number 3. John and James sit together as they are working on the same assignment and are required to discuss regularly. Richard, John, Michael and Tom like to read books. Mary does not like to read book and cabin next to her should be occupied by a non-reader. Michael is not allocated the extreme cabins.
Question:	Which of the following would be the cabin occupied by Michael?
A:	2
B:	3
C:	5
D:	6

Topic:	Data Interpretation And Logical Reasoning
Item No:	70
Question ID:	100070
Question Type:	MCQ
Passage:	A company has decided to start a transport service. The company will be operating its services from eight different locations which connect each location directly. The travel duration between any two locations will be less than two hours. The company has to decide on the location based on the commuters daily schedules. The person staying in any of these eight locations should be able to commute to any other location in the morning and should be able to return by evening on the same day.
Question:	The travel between any two locations can be done using only direct transport, i.e., say using direct bus service, then the minimum number of direct buses to be scheduled are?
A:	98
B:	112
C:	120
D:	160

Topic:	Data Interpretation And Logical Reasoning
Item No:	71
Question ID:	100071
Question Type:	MCQ

Passage:	A company has decided to start a transport service. The company will be operating its services from eight different locations which connect each location directly. The travel duration between any two locations will be less than two hours. The company has to decide on the location based on the commuters daily schedules. The person staying in any of these eight locations should be able to commute to any other location in the morning and should be able to return by evening on the same day.
Question:	Suppose two of the eight locations are planned to be designated as core location. A core location is a location which is connected with every other location by direct bus each way, both in the morning as well as in the evening. The only direct bus which will be scheduled are originating and/or terminating in one of the core location. Then, the minimum number of direct buses that need to be planned so that company is able to serve all the eight locations without visiting more than one core location during one trip are ...?
A:	24
B:	48
C:	52
D:	64

Topic:	Data Interpretation And Logical Reasoning
Item No:	72
Question ID:	100072
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	The director of an institute has to choose four students out of eight students for a trip to Mumbai. The director decided to choose these four students in such a manner that each selected student has a common interest with at least one of the other student chosen for the trip. The selected student must also dislike at least one of the interest of the other students. Student A has interest in reading and playing football but dislikes shopping Student B has interest in playing football and cricket but dislikes reading Student C has interest in shopping but dislikes to play football Student D has interest in watching movies and dislikes to play cricket Student E has interest in playing cricket but dislikes to play football and watch movies Student F has interest in reading books but dislikes to play football and watch movies Student G has interest in shopping and watching movies, but dislikes to read books Student H has interest in playing football and shopping but dislikes movies Who are the four students chosen by the director for the trip?
A:	C, D, E, G
B:	B, C, G, H
C:	D, E, F, H
D:	A, B, E, F

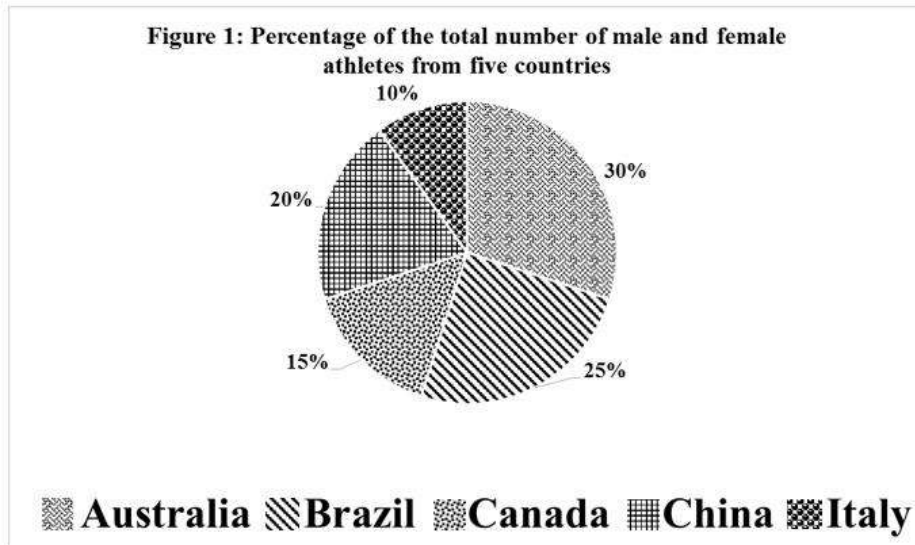
Topic:	Data Interpretation And Logical Reasoning
Item No:	73
Question ID:	100073
Question Type:	MCQ
Passage:	In the annual cultural festival of a university, a quiz competition was conducted, wherein, all participants were given three rounds with two questions in each round. In the first round, the participants get 40 points for each correct answer and a penalty of 20 points for each incorrect answer. If the participant answers both questions correctly, a bonus of 20 points is given. In the second round, participant gets same points as in first round. Additionally, if both questions are incorrect, an additional penalty of 20 points is imposed. In the last round, the participant gets 80 points for each correct answer and a penalty of 40 points for each incorrect answer.
Question:	If only two answers are incorrect in the whole quiz, the minimum possible score is:
A:	120
B:	100

C:	140
D:	160

Topic:	Data Interpretation And Logical Reasoning
Item No:	74
Question ID:	100074
Question Type:	MCQ
Passage:	In the annual cultural festival of a university, a quiz competition was conducted, wherein, all participants were given three rounds with two questions in each round. In the first round, the participants get 40 points for each correct answer and a penalty of 20 points for each incorrect answer. If the participant answers both questions correctly, a bonus of 20 points is given. In the second round, participant gets same points as in first round. Additionally, if both questions are incorrect, an additional penalty of 20 points is imposed. In the last round, the participant gets 80 points for each correct answer and a penalty of 40 points for each incorrect answer.
Question:	If only two answers are correct in the whole quiz, what is the probability that score would be 40?
A:	1/3
B:	1/6
C:	2/3
D:	0

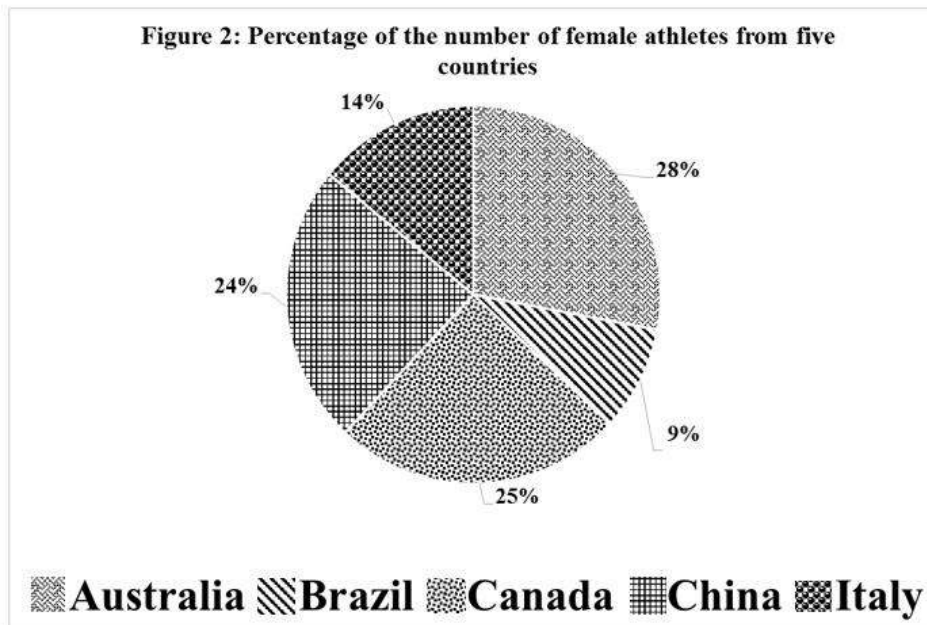
Topic:	Data Interpretation And Logical Reasoning
Item No:	75
Question ID:	100075
Question Type:	MCQ

Figure 1 depicts the percentage of total number of male and female athletes from the given five countries: Australia, Brazil, Canada, China and Italy who participated in Tokyo Olympics in the year 2021.
Total number of athletes who participated from the given five countries= 32400



Passage:

In Figure 2, the percentage of the number of female athletes from the same five countries who participated in Tokyo Olympics in the year 2021 are given as under:



Question:

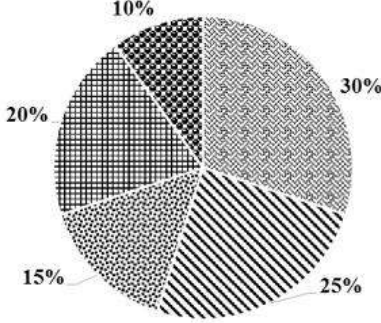
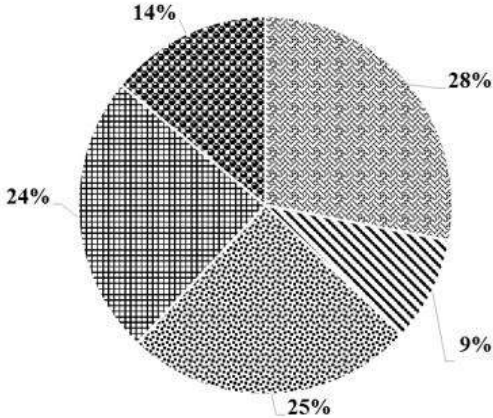
If the total number of female athletes who participated in 2021 Olympics from the given five countries were 15000, then how many countries had the number of male athletes less than the number of female athletes?

- A: 2
B: 3
C: 4
D: 5

Topic: Data Interpretation And Logical Reasoning

Item No: 76

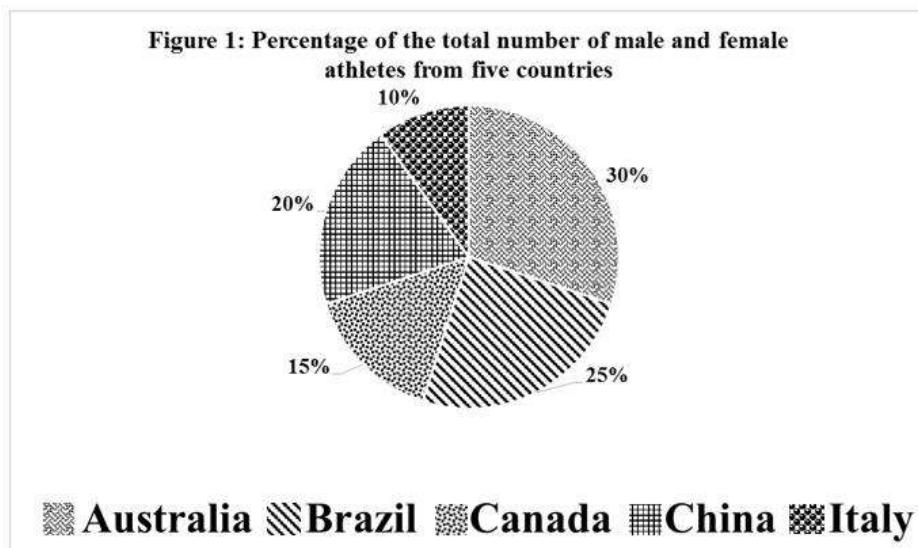
Question ID: 100076

Question Type:	MCQ																								
Passage:	Figure 1 depicts the percentage of total number of male and female athletes from the given five countries: Australia, Brazil, Canada, China and Italy who participated in Tokyo Olympics in the year 2021. Total number of athletes who participated from the given five countries= 32400 Figure 1: Percentage of the total number of male and female athletes from five countries  <table border="1"> <caption>Data for Figure 1</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Country</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Australia</td> <td>30%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Brazil</td> <td>25%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Canada</td> <td>20%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>China</td> <td>15%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Italy</td> <td>10%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> Legend: Australia (diagonal lines), Brazil (cross-hatch), Canada (dots), China (grid), Italy (checkered) In Figure 2, the percentage of the number of female athletes from the same five countries who participated in Tokyo Olympics in the year 2021 are given as under: Figure 2: Percentage of the number of female athletes from five countries  <table border="1"> <caption>Data for Figure 2</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Country</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Australia</td> <td>28%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Brazil</td> <td>9%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Canada</td> <td>25%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>China</td> <td>24%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Italy</td> <td>14%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> Legend: Australia (diagonal lines), Brazil (cross-hatch), Canada (dots), China (grid), Italy (checkered) Question: If the average number of male athletes from all the given five countries is 4000, then what was the average number of female athletes from Italy and Canada? A: 1125 B: 1448 C: 2146 D: 2418	Country	Percentage	Australia	30%	Brazil	25%	Canada	20%	China	15%	Italy	10%	Country	Percentage	Australia	28%	Brazil	9%	Canada	25%	China	24%	Italy	14%
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Question ID:	100077																								
Question Type:	MCQ																								
	Figure 1 depicts the percentage of total number of male and female athletes from the given five countries: Australia, Brazil, Canada, China and Italy who participated in Tokyo Olympics in the year 2021. Total number of athletes who participated from the given five countries= 32400 Figure 1: Percentage of the total number of male and female athletes from five countries <table border="1"><thead><tr><th>Country</th><th>Percentage</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Australia</td><td>30%</td></tr><tr><td>Brazil</td><td>25%</td></tr><tr><td>Canada</td><td>15%</td></tr><tr><td>China</td><td>20%</td></tr><tr><td>Italy</td><td>10%</td></tr></tbody></table> Passage: In Figure 2, the percentage of the number of female athletes from the same five countries who participated in Tokyo Olympics in the year 2021 are given as under: Figure 2: Percentage of the number of female athletes from five countries <table border="1"><thead><tr><th>Country</th><th>Percentage</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Australia</td><td>28%</td></tr><tr><td>Brazil</td><td>9%</td></tr><tr><td>Canada</td><td>25%</td></tr><tr><td>China</td><td>24%</td></tr><tr><td>Italy</td><td>14%</td></tr></tbody></table> Question: In the next Olympics in 2025, the total number of male and female athletes from Australia, Brazil and Canada increased by 25 percent, 22.5 percent and 10 percent respectively whereas that of China and Italy decreased by 15 percent and 10 percent respectively as compared to that of the last Olympics in 2021. Then, what is the percentage increase in the total number of athletes in 2025 as compared to 2021? A: 12.8% B: 9.2% C: 10.6% D: 14.1%	Country	Percentage	Australia	30%	Brazil	25%	Canada	15%	China	20%	Italy	10%	Country	Percentage	Australia	28%	Brazil	9%	Canada	25%	China	24%	Italy	14%
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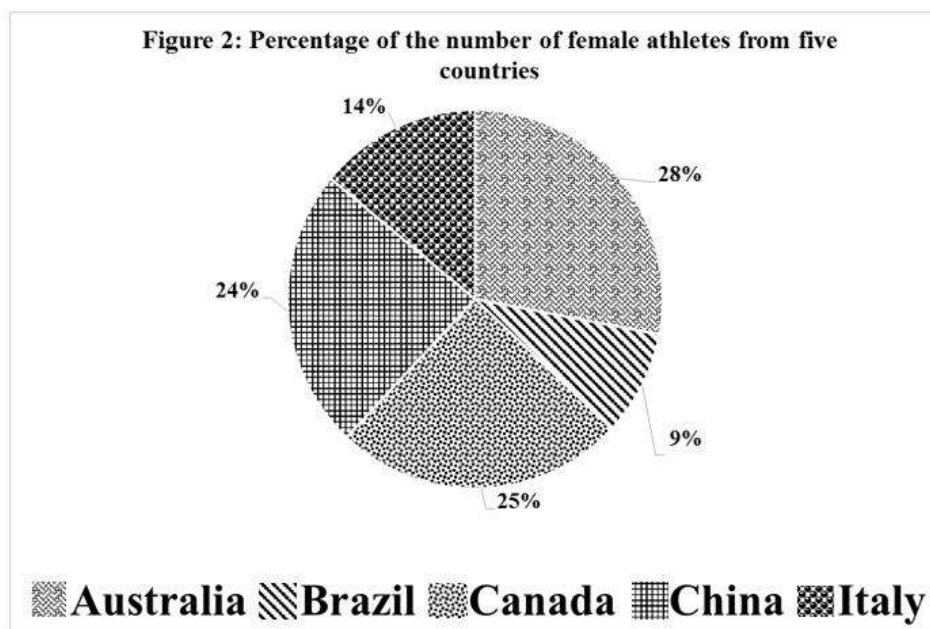
Topic:	Data Interpretation And Logical Reasoning
Item No:	78
Question ID:	100078
Question Type:	MCQ

Figure 1 depicts the percentage of total number of male and female athletes from the given five countries: Australia, Brazil, Canada, China and Italy who participated in Tokyo Olympics in the year 2021.
Total number of athletes who participated from the given five countries= 32400



Passage:

In Figure 2, the percentage of the number of female athletes from the same five countries who participated in Tokyo Olympics in the year 2021 are given as under:



Question:	If the total number of female athletes who participated from the given five countries were 18000, then what is the ratio of the number of female athletes from Canada to the total number of athletes from Brazil?
A:	5:9
B:	2:9
C:	1:3

D:	1:8																																													
Topic:	Data Interpretation And Logical Reasoning																																													
Item No:	79																																													
Question ID:	100079																																													
Question Type:	MCQ																																													
Passage:	Figure 3 depicts the pie chart indicating the percentage distribution of per unit steel price over the period of eight years from 2005 to 2012. The average per unit price of steel from 2005 to 2012 = Rs. 11. (Absolute per unit steel prices can be rounded off to nearest integer value). Figure 3: Percentage distribution of per unit steel prices from 2005 to 2012 <table><thead><tr><th>Year</th><th>Percentage (%)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>2005</td><td>11.36</td></tr><tr><td>2006</td><td>15.91</td></tr><tr><td>2007</td><td>9.09</td></tr><tr><td>2008</td><td>13.64</td></tr><tr><td>2009</td><td>11.36</td></tr><tr><td>2010</td><td>15.91</td></tr><tr><td>2011</td><td>9.09</td></tr><tr><td>2012</td><td>13.64</td></tr></tbody></table> Figure 4 depicts the revenue & profit of a steel manufacturing company respectively. There is no fixed cost component and all units of steel produced is sold in the same year. Answer the questions given below: Figure 4: Revenue and Profit of a Steel firm (in Rs) <table><thead><tr><th>Year</th><th>Revenue (Rs)</th><th>Profit (Rs)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>2005</td><td>1000</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>2006</td><td>1600</td><td>200</td></tr><tr><td>2007</td><td>1200</td><td>100</td></tr><tr><td>2008</td><td>1400</td><td>300</td></tr><tr><td>2009</td><td>800</td><td>300</td></tr><tr><td>2010</td><td>800</td><td>400</td></tr><tr><td>2011</td><td>1200</td><td>200</td></tr><tr><td>2012</td><td>1100</td><td>300</td></tr></tbody></table>	Year	Percentage (%)	2005	11.36	2006	15.91	2007	9.09	2008	13.64	2009	11.36	2010	15.91	2011	9.09	2012	13.64	Year	Revenue (Rs)	Profit (Rs)	2005	1000	0	2006	1600	200	2007	1200	100	2008	1400	300	2009	800	300	2010	800	400	2011	1200	200	2012	1100	300
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Question:	In which of the following year, the cost per unit of steel is the highest?																																													
A:	2006																																													
B:	2008																																													
C:	2009																																													

D:	2011																																													
Topic:	Data Interpretation And Logical Reasoning																																													
Item No:	80																																													
Question ID:	100080																																													
Question Type:	MCQ																																													
Passage:	Figure 3 depicts the pie chart indicating the percentage distribution of per unit steel price over the period of eight years from 2005 to 2012. The average per unit price of steel from 2005 to 2012 = Rs. 11. (Absolute per unit steel prices can be rounded off to nearest integer value). Figure 3: Percentage distribution of per unit steel prices from 2005 to 2012 <table><thead><tr><th>Year</th><th>Percentage</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>2005</td><td>11.36</td></tr><tr><td>2006</td><td>15.91</td></tr><tr><td>2007</td><td>9.09</td></tr><tr><td>2008</td><td>13.64</td></tr><tr><td>2009</td><td>11.36</td></tr><tr><td>2010</td><td>15.91</td></tr><tr><td>2011</td><td>9.09</td></tr><tr><td>2012</td><td>13.64</td></tr></tbody></table> Figure 4 depicts the revenue & profit of a steel manufacturing company respectively. There is no fixed cost component and all units of steel produced is sold in the same year. Answer the questions given below: Figure 4: Revenue and Profit of a Steel firm (in Rs) <table><thead><tr><th>Year</th><th>Revenue (Rs)</th><th>Profit (Rs)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>2005</td><td>1000</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>2006</td><td>1600</td><td>200</td></tr><tr><td>2007</td><td>1200</td><td>100</td></tr><tr><td>2008</td><td>1400</td><td>300</td></tr><tr><td>2009</td><td>800</td><td>300</td></tr><tr><td>2010</td><td>1200</td><td>400</td></tr><tr><td>2011</td><td>1100</td><td>200</td></tr><tr><td>2012</td><td>1100</td><td>300</td></tr></tbody></table>	Year	Percentage	2005	11.36	2006	15.91	2007	9.09	2008	13.64	2009	11.36	2010	15.91	2011	9.09	2012	13.64	Year	Revenue (Rs)	Profit (Rs)	2005	1000	0	2006	1600	200	2007	1200	100	2008	1400	300	2009	800	300	2010	1200	400	2011	1100	200	2012	1100	300
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Question:	What is the approximate average number of units of steel being sold during 2005 to 2012?																																													
A:	84																																													
B:	98																																													
C:	104																																													

D:	114																																													
Topic:	Data Interpretation And Logical Reasoning																																													
Item No:	81																																													
Question ID:	100081																																													
Question Type:	MCQ																																													
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Question:	What is the ratio of lowest and highest per unit price of steel from 2005 to 2012?																																													
A:	1:4																																													
B:	4:7																																													
C:	2:7																																													

D:	1:3																																													
Topic:	Data Interpretation And Logical Reasoning																																													
Item No:	82																																													
Question ID:	100082																																													
Question Type:	MCQ																																													
Passage:	Figure 3 depicts the pie chart indicating the percentage distribution of per unit steel price over the period of eight years from 2005 to 2012. The average per unit price of steel from 2005 to 2012 = Rs. 11. (Absolute per unit steel prices can be rounded off to nearest integer value). Figure 3: Percentage distribution of per unit steel prices from 2005 to 2012 <table><thead><tr><th>Year</th><th>Percentage</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>2005</td><td>11.36</td></tr><tr><td>2006</td><td>15.91</td></tr><tr><td>2007</td><td>11.36</td></tr><tr><td>2008</td><td>9.09</td></tr><tr><td>2009</td><td>13.64</td></tr><tr><td>2010</td><td>15.91</td></tr><tr><td>2011</td><td>9.09</td></tr><tr><td>2012</td><td>11.36</td></tr></tbody></table> Figure 4 depicts the revenue & profit of a steel manufacturing company respectively. There is no fixed cost component and all units of steel produced is sold in the same year. Answer the questions given below: Figure 4: Revenue and Profit of a Steel firm (in Rs) <table><thead><tr><th>Year</th><th>Revenue</th><th>Profit</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>2005</td><td>1000</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>2006</td><td>1600</td><td>200</td></tr><tr><td>2007</td><td>1200</td><td>100</td></tr><tr><td>2008</td><td>1400</td><td>300</td></tr><tr><td>2009</td><td>800</td><td>300</td></tr><tr><td>2010</td><td>800</td><td>400</td></tr><tr><td>2011</td><td>1200</td><td>200</td></tr><tr><td>2012</td><td>1100</td><td>300</td></tr></tbody></table>	Year	Percentage	2005	11.36	2006	15.91	2007	11.36	2008	9.09	2009	13.64	2010	15.91	2011	9.09	2012	11.36	Year	Revenue	Profit	2005	1000	0	2006	1600	200	2007	1200	100	2008	1400	300	2009	800	300	2010	800	400	2011	1200	200	2012	1100	300
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Question:	If in 2013, revenue has increased by 25 percent, profit has decreased by 25 percent and per unit steel price has increased by 10 percent as compared to that in 2012. What is the approximate quantity of steel being sold in 2013?																																													
A:	120.75																																													
B:	144.25																																													
C:	170.50																																													

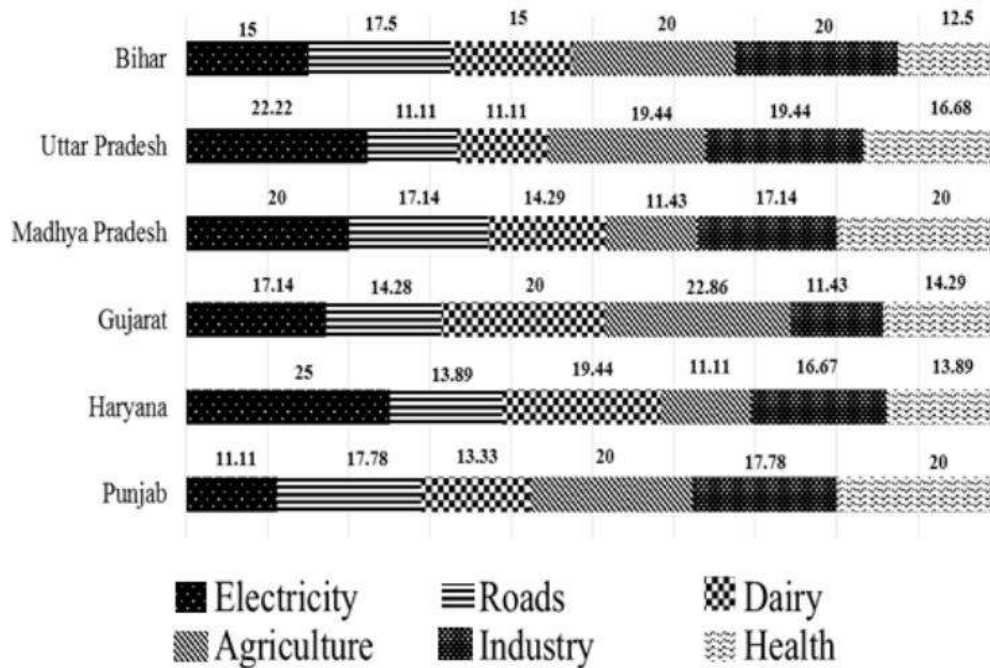
D:	156.25																																																	
Topic:	Data Interpretation And Logical Reasoning																																																	
Item No:	83																																																	
Question ID:	100083																																																	
Question Type:	MCQ																																																	
Passage:	Analyse the following bar chart (Figure 5) and answer the questions given below: The stacked bar-chart gives the distribution of the budget expenditure (percentage allocation) of six states namely: Punjab, Haryana, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar for year 2000. The budget expenditure is allocated for following six sectors: Electricity, Roads, Dairy, Agriculture, Industry and Health. The absolute allocation of budget of each state per sector is in Rs. thousand crores and it can take any one value out of the following: 40, 50, 60, 70, 80 and 90 (Rs. thousand crores). (All the percentages shown in the following graph are rounded-off to the nearest two decimal points). Figure 5: State-wise Sectoral Distribution of Budget Allocation in Percentage <table><thead><tr><th>State</th><th>Electricity</th><th>Roads</th><th>Dairy</th><th>Agriculture</th><th>Industry</th><th>Health</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Bihar</td><td>15</td><td>17.5</td><td>15</td><td>20</td><td>20</td><td>12.5</td></tr><tr><td>Uttar Pradesh</td><td>22.22</td><td>11.11</td><td>11.11</td><td>19.44</td><td>19.44</td><td>16.68</td></tr><tr><td>Madhya Pradesh</td><td>20</td><td>17.14</td><td>14.29</td><td>11.43</td><td>17.14</td><td>20</td></tr><tr><td>Gujarat</td><td>17.14</td><td>14.28</td><td>20</td><td>22.86</td><td>11.43</td><td>14.29</td></tr><tr><td>Haryana</td><td>25</td><td>13.89</td><td>19.44</td><td>11.11</td><td>16.67</td><td>13.89</td></tr><tr><td>Punjab</td><td>11.11</td><td>17.78</td><td>13.33</td><td>20</td><td>17.78</td><td>20</td></tr></tbody></table> ■ Electricity ▨ Roads ▩ Dairy ▤ Agriculture ■ Industry ▨ Health	State	Electricity	Roads	Dairy	Agriculture	Industry	Health	Bihar	15	17.5	15	20	20	12.5	Uttar Pradesh	22.22	11.11	11.11	19.44	19.44	16.68	Madhya Pradesh	20	17.14	14.29	11.43	17.14	20	Gujarat	17.14	14.28	20	22.86	11.43	14.29	Haryana	25	13.89	19.44	11.11	16.67	13.89	Punjab	11.11	17.78	13.33	20	17.78	20
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Punjab	11.11	17.78	13.33	20	17.78	20																																												
Question:	Which state of India allocated the second highest total expenditure in all the six sectors combined?																																																	
A:	Haryana																																																	
B:	Punjab																																																	
C:	Uttar Pradesh																																																	
D:	Bihar																																																	
Topic:	Data Interpretation And Logical Reasoning																																																	
Item No:	84																																																	
Question ID:	100084																																																	
Question Type:	MCQ																																																	

Analyse the following bar chart (Figure 5) and answer the questions given below:

The stacked bar-chart gives the distribution of the budget expenditure (percentage allocation) of six states namely: Punjab, Haryana, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar for year 2000. The budget expenditure is allocated for following six sectors: Electricity, Roads, Dairy, Agriculture, Industry and Health.

The absolute allocation of budget of each state per sector is in Rs. thousand crores and it can take any one value out of the following: 40, 50, 60, 70, 80 and 90 (Rs. thousand crores). (All the percentages shown in the following graph are rounded-off to the nearest two decimal points).

Figure 5: State-wise Sectoral Distribution of Budget Allocation in Percentage



Passage:

Question: In which sector, at least two states allocated exactly Rs. 70 thousand crores?

A: Roads

B: Dairy

C: Agriculture

D: Health

Topic: Data Interpretation And Logical Reasoning

Item No: 85

Question ID: 100085

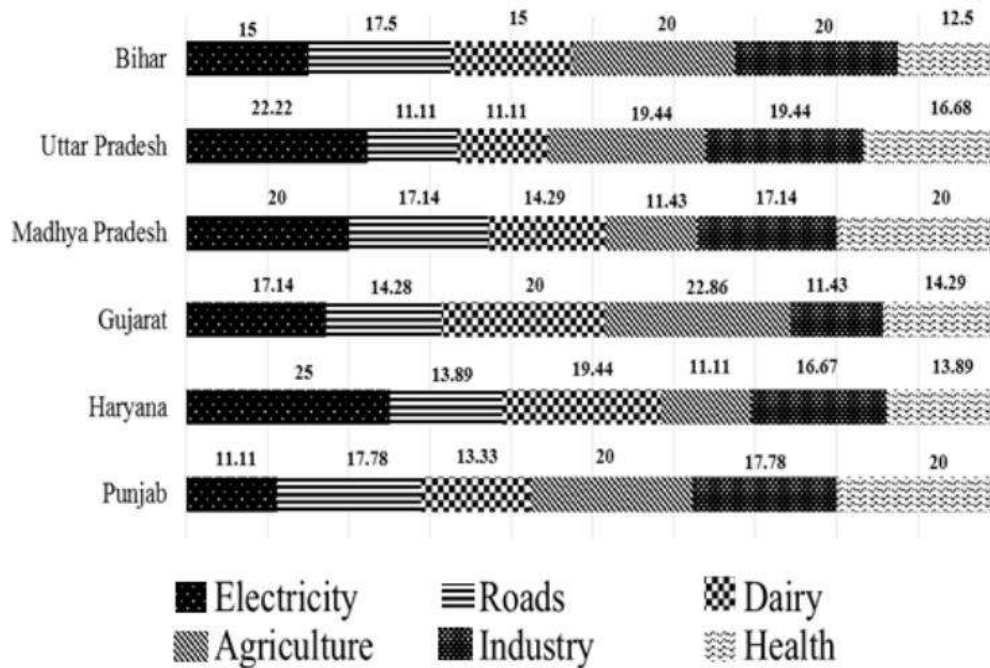
Question Type: MCQ

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Figure 5: State-wise Sectoral Distribution of Budget Allocation in Percentage



Passage:

Question: Which of the following was not the total allocation of any of the six states (in thousand crores)?

A: 350

B: 360

C: 380

D: 400

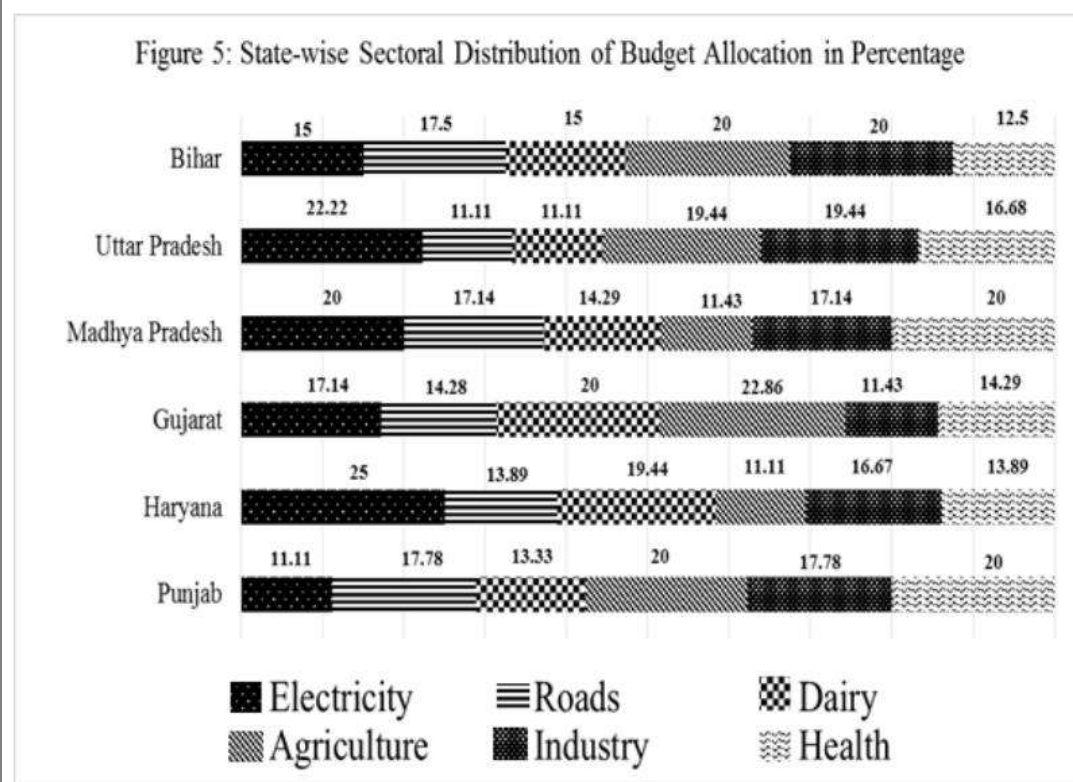
Topic: Data Interpretation And Logical Reasoning

Item No: 86

Question ID: 100086

Question Type: MCQ

Analyse the following bar chart (Figure 5) and answer the questions given below:
The stacked bar-chart gives the distribution of the budget expenditure (percentage allocation) of six states namely: Punjab, Haryana, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar for year 2000. The budget expenditure is allocated for following six sectors: Electricity, Roads, Dairy, Agriculture, Industry and Health.
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Passage:

Question: In which sector, the sum of the allocation by the six states taken together was the third highest?

A: Health

B: Industry

C: Dairy

D: Agriculture

Topic: Data Interpretation And Logical Reasoning

Item No: 87

Question ID: 100087

Question Type: MCQ

With the spread of Covid-19 in 2020, it was mandated by Public Health Authorities that each patient admitted in the hospital has to undergo Covid-19 test. In the context of this information, study the table as under and answer the given questions.

Table 1: Number of patients admitted and found COVID-19 positive in a district hospital in 2021

Months	Number of patients admitted	Percentage of admitted patients found Covid-19 positive	Respective Ratio of number of admitted Covid-19 positive Male and number of admitted Covid-19 positive Female patients
March	900		3:2
April			5:3
May	680	60%	
June		42%	9:5
July	1000	64%	

Passage:

Question:	In July 2021, if the number of Covid-19 positive female patients was 194, what was the respective ratio of number of admitted Covid-19 positive male patients and number of admitted Covid-19 positive female patients?
A:	280:41
B:	197:41
C:	223:97
D:	114:57

Topic:	Data Interpretation And Logical Reasoning																										
Item No:	88																										
Question ID:	100088																										
Question Type:	MCQ																										
Passage:	With the spread of Covid-19 in 2020, it was mandated by Public Health Authorities that each patient admitted in the hospital has to undergo Covid-19 test. In the context of this information, study the table as under and answer the given questions. Table 1: Number of patients admitted and found COVID-19 positive in a district hospital in 2021 <table><tr><th>Months</th><th>Number of patients admitted</th><th>Percentage of admitted patients found Covid-19 positive</th><th>Respective Ratio of number of admitted Covid-19 positive Male and number of admitted Covid-19 positive Female patients</th></tr><tr><td>March</td><td>900</td><td>.....</td><td>3:2</td></tr><tr><td>April</td><td>.....</td><td>.....</td><td>5:3</td></tr><tr><td>May</td><td>680</td><td>60%</td><td>.....</td></tr><tr><td>June</td><td>.....</td><td>42%</td><td>9:5</td></tr><tr><td>July</td><td>1000</td><td>64%</td><td>.....</td></tr></table>			Months	Number of patients admitted	Percentage of admitted patients found Covid-19 positive	Respective Ratio of number of admitted Covid-19 positive Male and number of admitted Covid-19 positive Female patients	March	900		3:2	April			5:3	May	680	60%		June		42%	9:5	July	1000	64%	
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June		42%	9:5																								
July	1000	64%																									
Question:	If the number of admitted patients increased by 40 percent from March to August 2021 and also, 25 percent of the admitted patients were found Covid-19 positive in August 2021, what was the number of Covid-19 positive patients in August 2021?																										
A:	240																										
B:	225																										
C:	255																										
D:	315																										

Topic:	Data Interpretation And Logical Reasoning																											
Item No:	89																											
Question ID:	100089																											
Question Type:	MCQ																											
Passage:	With the spread of Covid-19 in 2020, it was mandated by Public Health Authorities that each patient admitted in the hospital has to undergo Covid-19 test. In the context of this information, study the table as under and answer the given questions. Table 1: Number of patients admitted and found COVID-19 positive in a district hospital in 2021 <table><tr><th>Months</th><th>Number of patients admitted</th><th>Percentage of admitted patients found Covid-19 positive</th><th>Respective Ratio of number of admitted Covid-19 positive Male and number of admitted Covid-19 positive Female patients</th></tr><tr><td>March</td><td>900</td><td>.....</td><td>3:2</td></tr><tr><td>April</td><td>.....</td><td>.....</td><td>5:3</td></tr><tr><td>May</td><td>680</td><td>60%</td><td>.....</td></tr><tr><td>June</td><td>.....</td><td>42%</td><td>9:5</td></tr><tr><td>July</td><td>1000</td><td>64%</td><td>.....</td></tr></table>				Months	Number of patients admitted	Percentage of admitted patients found Covid-19 positive	Respective Ratio of number of admitted Covid-19 positive Male and number of admitted Covid-19 positive Female patients	March	900		3:2	April			5:3	May	680	60%		June		42%	9:5	July	1000	64%	
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Question:	In April 2021, if the respective ratio of the number of admitted patients to the number of patients found Covid-19 positive was 5:4; then the number of female Covid-19 positive patients constitutes what percent of number of admitted patients in April, 2021?																											

A:	30
B:	20
C:	25
D:	15

Topic:	Data Interpretation And Logical Reasoning																										
Item No:	90																										
Question ID:	100090																										
Question Type:	MCQ																										
Passage:	With the spread of Covid-19 in 2020, it was mandated by Public Health Authorities that each patient admitted in the hospital has to undergo Covid-19 test. In the context of this information, study the table as under and answer the given questions. Table 1: Number of patients admitted and found COVID-19 positive in a district hospital in 2021 <table><tr><th>Months</th><th>Number of patients admitted</th><th>Percentage of admitted patients found Covid-19 positive</th><th>Respective Ratio of number of admitted Covid-19 positive Male and number of admitted Covid-19 positive Female patients</th></tr><tr><td>March</td><td>900</td><td>.....</td><td>3:2</td></tr><tr><td>April</td><td>.....</td><td>.....</td><td>5:3</td></tr><tr><td>May</td><td>680</td><td>60%</td><td>.....</td></tr><tr><td>June</td><td>.....</td><td>42%</td><td>9:5</td></tr><tr><td>July</td><td>1000</td><td>64%</td><td>.....</td></tr></table>			Months	Number of patients admitted	Percentage of admitted patients found Covid-19 positive	Respective Ratio of number of admitted Covid-19 positive Male and number of admitted Covid-19 positive Female patients	March	900		3:2	April			5:3	May	680	60%		June		42%	9:5	July	1000	64%	
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July	1000	64%																									
Question:	In June 2021, if the difference between the number of male Covid-19 positive patients and female Covid-19 positive patients was 72, what was the number of admitted patients in June, 2021?																										
A:	800																										
B:	900																										
C:	850																										
D:	600																										

Topic:	General Awareness
Item No:	91
Question ID:	100091
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	The headquarters of International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) is located at
A:	Washington, the USA
B:	Vienna, Austria
C:	Geneva, Switzerland
D:	Paris, France

Topic:	General Awareness
Item No:	92
Question ID:	100092
Question Type:	MCQ

Question:	Birr is the currency of which country?
A:	Ghana
B:	Haiti
C:	Ethiopia
D:	Kyrgyzstan

Topic:	General Awareness
Item No:	93
Question ID:	100093
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	From the logos given below, identify the one that is not a multinational retail company
A:	
B:	
C:	
D:	

Topic:	General Awareness
Item No:	94
Question ID:	100094
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	Which group of states hosted the Durand Cup 2022?
A:	West Bengal, Assam, Manipur
B:	West Bengal, Nagaland, Assam
C:	West Bengal, Nagaland, Meghalaya
D:	West Bengal, Meghalaya, Assam

Topic:	General Awareness
Item No:	95
Question ID:	100095
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	Nikhat Zareen is associated with which of the following sport?
A:	Wrestling

B:	Weightlifting
C:	Boxing
D:	Table Tennis

Topic:	General Awareness
Item No:	96
Question ID:	100096
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	India has become the ____ largest economy (Nominal GDP) in September, 2022 as per International Monetary Fund (IMF).
A:	3 rd
B:	4 th
C:	6 th
D:	5 th

Topic:	General Awareness
Item No:	97
Question ID:	100097
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	Bayraktar TB2 drone is developed in which of the following country?
A:	The US
B:	Turkey
C:	Russia
D:	Pakistan

Topic:	General Awareness
Item No:	98
Question ID:	100098
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	Which of the following statement about India's first indigenous Aircraft Carrier "Vikrant" is not correct?
A:	It is constructed by the Goa Shipyard Limited (GSL).
B:	It is 262 meters long.
C:	It has DRDO Shakti Electronic Warfare suite installed.
D:	It was dedicated to the nation in the year 2022.

Topic:	General Awareness
Item No:	99

Question ID:	100099
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	Which of the following statement about the Indo-Pacific Economic Framework for Prosperity (IPEF) is not true?
A:	It is launched by the President of the United States of America in May, 2022 in Japan.
B:	There are 14 founder member-countries.
C:	Its macro-objectives include restricting the economic, political and strategic rise of China and limiting the spread of communist ideals.
D:	It is aimed at fair and resilient trade, supply-chain resilience, infrastructure, clean energy & decarbonisation and tax & anti-corruption.

Topic:	General Awareness			
Item No:	100			
Question ID:	100100			
Question Type:	MCQ			
Question:	Given as under are the name of 'book' and the 'author'.			
	Book		Author	
	I.	China Room	(a)	Megan Nolan
	II.	Acts of Desperation	(b)	Jhumpa Lahiri
	III.	Tomb of Sand	(c)	Sunjeev Sahota
	IV.	Whereabouts	(d)	Geetanjali Shree
	Based on above, answer the right option.			
A:	I-(a), II-(c), III-(b), IV-(d)			
B:	I-(c), II-(b), III-(d), IV-(a)			
C:	I-(d), II-(a), III-(c), IV-(b)			
D:	I-(c), II-(a), III-(d), IV-(b)			

Topic:	General Awareness																						
Item No:	101																						
Question ID:	100101																						
Question Type:	MCQ																						
Question:	Given as under are the name of an automobile manufacturer and its product name.																						
	<table><tr><th colspan="2">Automobile manufacturer</th><th colspan="2">Product</th></tr><tr><td>I.</td><td>Renault</td><td>(a)</td><td>Cayenne Coupe</td></tr><tr><td>II.</td><td>Hyundai</td><td>(b)</td><td>Arkana</td></tr><tr><td>III.</td><td>Porsche</td><td>(c)</td><td>Mustang</td></tr><tr><td>IV.</td><td>Ford</td><td>(d)</td><td>IONIQ 5</td></tr></table>		Automobile manufacturer		Product		I.	Renault	(a)	Cayenne Coupe	II.	Hyundai	(b)	Arkana	III.	Porsche	(c)	Mustang	IV.	Ford	(d)	IONIQ 5	
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IV.	Ford	(d)	IONIQ 5																				
Based on above, answer the right option.																							
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B:	I-(c), II-(d), III-(a), IV-(b)																						

C:	I-(b), II-(a), III-(d), IV-(c)
D:	I-(b), II-(d), III-(a), IV-(c)

Topic:	General Awareness																						
Item No:	102																						
Question ID:	100102																						
Question Type:	MCQ																						
Question:	Given under are dates and days celebrated as an important day declared by UN. <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th><th>Day</th><th></th><th>Date</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>I.</td><td>International Literacy Day</td><td>(a)</td><td>5th June</td></tr> <tr> <td>II.</td><td>International Day for Monuments & Sites</td><td>(b)</td><td>8th September</td></tr> <tr> <td>III.</td><td>World Environment Day</td><td>(c)</td><td>11th July</td></tr> <tr> <td>IV.</td><td>World Population Day</td><td>(d)</td><td>18th April</td></tr> </tbody> </table> Based on the above, answer the right option.				Day		Date	I.	International Literacy Day	(a)	5 th June	II.	International Day for Monuments & Sites	(b)	8 th September	III.	World Environment Day	(c)	11 th July	IV.	World Population Day	(d)	18 th April
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D:	I-(a), II-(d), III-(b), IV-(c)																						

Topic:	General Awareness
Item No:	103
Question ID:	100103
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	Which of the following is not a crypto-currency exchange?
A:	CoinGold Barex
B:	WazirX
C:	CoinDCX
D:	CoinSwitch Kuber

Topic:	General Awareness
Item No:	104
Question ID:	100104
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	Which of the following city hosted G-20 Summit (Head of States) in November 2022?
A:	Jakarta
B:	Bali
C:	Kuala Lumpur

D:	Sarabaya
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Topic:	General Awareness
Item No:	105
Question ID:	100105
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	Nusantara will become the capital of which of the following country?
A:	Indonesia
B:	East Timor
C:	Fiji
D:	Nauru

Topic:	General Awareness
Item No:	106
Question ID:	100106
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	Which of the following is the first country in the world to buy India's Supersonic "BrahMos" missile?
A:	Vietnam
B:	Indonesia
C:	Malaysia
D:	Philippines

Topic:	General Awareness
Item No:	107
Question ID:	100107
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	Who among the following received Dada Saheb Phalke award in the year 2022 ?
A:	Asha Parekh
B:	Asha Bhosale
C:	Javed Akhtar
D:	Dilip Kumar

Topic:	General Awareness
Item No:	108
Question ID:	100108
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	Which of the following is not a maritime chokepoint in international logistics and shipping ?

A:	Strait of Malacca
B:	Strait of Hormuz
C:	Bering Strait
D:	Strait of Bab al-Mandab

Topic:	General Awareness			
Item No:	109			
Question ID:	100109			
Question Type:	MCQ			
Question:	Match the following:			
	S. No.	Nobel Prize Recipient	S.No.	Field
	i)	Klaus Hasselmann	a)	Peace
	ii)	David Macmillan	b)	Literature
	iii)	Dmitry Muratov	c)	Physics
	iv)	Abdulrazak Gurnah	d)	Chemistry
A:	i) – c ; ii) - a ; iii) - b; iv) – d			
B:	i) – c ; ii) – d ; iii) – a ; iv) – b			
C:	i) – b; ii) - a; iii) - d; iv) - c			
D:	i) - b ; ii) - c; iii) - d; iv) - a			

Topic:	General Awareness			
Item No:	110			
Question ID:	100110			
Question Type:	MCQ			
Question:	Match the following:			
	S. No.	Emperor	S. No.	Tomb
	i)	Babur	a)	Lahore
	ii)	Akbar	b)	Agra
	iii)	Jahangir	c)	Yangon
	iv)	Bahadur Shah Zafar	d)	Kabul
A:	i) – a ; ii) - b ; iii) - d ; iv) – c			
B:	i) – b ; ii) - c ; iii) - a ; iv) – d			
C:	i) – c ; ii) - a ; iii) - b ; iv) – d			
D:	i) – d ; ii) - b ; iii) - a ; iv) – c			