RBI Grade B Officer Phase-I 2017 Previous Year Paper

RBI Grade B Officer • 2017 • 200 questions • 120 minutes • Answer key

Take this paper as a timed mock test

Practise under exam conditions, then review your answers after you submit.

yourmocktest.com/pyq/rbi-grade-b/rbi-grade-b-officer-phase-i-2017-previous-year-paper

Scan the QR code or click the link to open it.

GENERAL AWARENESS

Q1. With which of the following state is The Muziris Heritage Project, the largest heritage conservation project in India associated?

(a) Gujarat
(b) Rajasthan
(c) Kerala
(d) Andhra Pradesh
(e) None of these

Q2. To which of the following personalities has The first “Mahathir Award for Global Peace” been conferred ?

(a) Pranab Mukharji
(b) Barack Obama
(c) Nelson Mandela
(d) Kofi Annan
(e) None of these

Q3. India has signed Currency Swap agreement with which of the following countries?

(a) Japan and China
(b) China and Bhutan
(c) Bhutan and Japan
(d) Russia, China, Japan, Bhutan
(e) None of these

Q4. Name the India’s first dedicated spacecraft for defense applications.

(a) GSAT-10
(b) GSAT-7
(c) GSAT-8
(d) GSAT-8A
(e) None of these

Q5. Name the state which will have the World Class Life Science Park called “Bio 360”.

(a) Kerala
(b) Haryana
(c) Odisha
(d) West Bengal
(e) None of these

Q6. Choose the correct combination of Rabi Crops.

(a) Wheat, Maize, Barley, Sugarcane
(b) Wheat, Mustard, Barley, Gram
(c) Millet, Sorghum, Sunflower, Soyabean
(d) Sorghum, Wheat, Barley, Sunflower

(e) None of these

Q7. The first country in the world to release “Zinc rich Rice variety” named Bri-62 is

(a) Bangladesh
(b) India
(c) China
(d) Russia
(e) None of these

Q8. Choose the correct combination of dams constructed across the Cauvery River.

(a) MetturDam and Krishna Raja Sagara Dam
(b) Krishna Raja Sagara Dam and Alamatti Dam
(c) Alamatti Dam and Koyna Dam
(d) None of the above
(e) both a and b

Q9. Which of the following species is conserved in “Dadu Paryavaran Sanstan” in Rajasthan?

(a) Black Bucks
(b) Cheetah
(c) Lions
(d) Tigers
(e) None of these

Q10. Name the largest wind energy producing country in world.

(a) USA
(b) China
(c) Netherlands
(d) Japan
(e) None of these

Q11. Which International Financial Institution is providing $63 mn loan for 'Tejaswini' project?

(a) World Bank
(b) IMF
(c) Asian Development Bank
(d) BRICS Bank
(e) None of these

Q12. Recently, RBI sets up panel 11-member committee to review cyber threats. This committee is headed by

(a) TM Bhasin
(b) Meena Hemchandra
(c) Raghuram Rajan
(d) UK Sinha
(e) None of these

Q13. Who is the new Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer (CEO, Additional Charge) of Indian Overseas Bank for three more months?

(a) Meena Hemchandra
(b) Aditya Puri
(c) Shri Melwyn Rego
(d) R Subramania Kumar
(e) None of these

YourMockTest.com — Free Study Material

Q14. Telecom Secretary J.S. Deepak has been appointed as country's permanent representative to

(a) World Bank
(b) Asian Development Bank
(c) IMF
(d) World Trade Organization
(e) None of these

Q15. Which Bank has announced the launch of India's first life insurance chatbot in collaboration with Haptik, (India's largest chatbot platform)?

(a) ICICI
(b) Bandhan Bank
(c) SBI
(d) HDFC
(e) None of these

Q16. As recently stated by RBI, an NBFC cannot lend(against gold) more than

(a) Rs 25,000 in cash
(b) Rs 50,000 in cash
(c) Rs 10,000 in cash
(d) Rs 100,000 in cash
(e) None of these

Q17. Who is the new Chairman of HSBC Bank?

(a) Kim yong
(b) Mark Tucker
(c) Takehiko Nakao
(d) Jean-Claude Juncker
(e) None of these

Q18. Which Public Sector Bank has launched 'Work from Home' facility for employees?

(a) Punjab National Bank
(b) Bank of India
(c) State Bank of India
(d) Bank of Baroda
(e) None of these

Q19. Which of the following is the apex decision-making body for Employees' Provident Fund Organisation(EPFO)?

(a) Central Board of Trustees(CBT)
(b) EPFO is an independent organization.
(c) Reserve Bank of India
(d) Central Board of Employees'
(e) None of these

Q20. Which of the following statement is incorrect in context with the Demand Draft(DD)?

(a) A Demand Draft is an order of payment by a bank to another bank.
(b) A Demand Draft cannot be returned because it is a pre-paid instrument.
(c) A Demand Draft is always payable to a specified party.
(d) Demand Draft(DD) is defined in the Negotiable Instrument Act, 1881.
(e) None of these

Q21. Universal Account Number(UAN) of Employees' Provident Fund is a

(a) 10 digit number
(b) 12 digit number
(c) 14 digit number
(d) 16 digit number

YourMockTest.com — Free Study Material

(e) None of these

Q22. Public Debt Management Agency(PDMA) is set up by

(a) Finance Ministry
(b) Reserve Bank of India
(c) EPFO
(d) Monetary Policy Committee (MPC)
(e) None of these

Q23. The Reserve Bank of India has extended the timeline for full implementation of the Basel III capital regulations to

(a) March 31, 2019
(b) March 31, 2018
(c) March 31, 2020
(d) March 31, 2021
(e) None of these

Q24. Buying and selling government securities and bonds by RBI in order to manage liquidity in the economy

(a) Market operations by Government
(b) Constraint market operations
(c) Closed market operations
(d) Open market operations
(e) None of these

Q25. Very Rapid Inflation which is almost impossible to reduce is known as

(a) Galloping Inflation
(b) Creeping Inflation
(c) Hyper Inflation
(d) Suppressed Inflation
(e) None of these

Q26. Hrudaya Deposit scheme is associated with which of the following banks/finance company?

(a) Au Financiers
(b) ESAF Small Finance Bank
(c) Disha Microfin Pvt Ltd
(d) Janalakshmi Financial Services
(e) None of these

Q27. An individual or a legal entity can join the Hrudaya Deposit Scheme with a minimum deposit amount of Rs._____ and for a minimum period of_____.

(a) 15 Lakh, 2 years
(b) 10 Lakh, 3 years
(c) 5 Lakh, 5 years
(d) 20 lakh, 4 years
(e) None of these

Q28. A new web portal "nakshe" was launched on

(a) 100th anniversary of Survey of India(SoI)
(b) 250th anniversary of Survey of India(SoI)
(c) 150th anniversary of Survey of India(SoI)
(d) 200th anniversary of Survey of India(SoI)
(e) None of these

YourMockTest.com — Free Study Material

Q29. Which book of Colson Whitehead has won Pulitzer prize for fiction 2017?

(a) Zone One
(b) The Noble Hustle
(c) The Underground Railroad
(d) Electric Literature
(e) None of these

Q30. 'Adarana', a scheme of Andhra Pradesh is designed for improving

(a) road safety
(b) women labourer's conditions
(c) agricultural methods
(d) traditional occupations
(e) None of these

Q31. Which of the following states first banned the use of plastic bags?

(a) Uttrakhand
(b) Himachal Pradesh
(c) Sikkim
(d) Manipur
(e) None of these

Q32. Which of the following is the first railway station that has been handed over to a private firm to be operated?

(a) Habibganj
(b) Hargaon
(c) Hathuran
(d) Hatibari
(e) None of these

Q33. Bihu festival is celebrated 3 times in a year with different farming phases. Which of the following is not one among the three phases?

(a) Magh Bihu.
(b) Kongali Bihu
(c) Bohag Bihu
(d) Chaitra Bihu
(e) None of these

Q34. Supreme court of India has give the "third gender" status to transgenders. In which category are they kept?

(a) SC
(b) ST
(c) OBC
(d) None of these
(e) All the above

Q35. GRAF a framework introduced by Bank Board Bureau, stands for

(a) Government, Reward and Accountability Framework
(b) Governance, Reward and Acceptability Framework
(c) Governance, Reward and Accountability Framework
(d) Government, Reward and Acceptability Framework
(e) None of these

Q36. The sixth prestigious M.S. Swaminathan Award for contribution in the field of agriculture was given to

(a) R.V. Hanchinal
(b) R.P. Hanchinal
(c) R.S. Hanchinal
(d) R.R. Hanchinal

YourMockTest.com — Free Study Material

(e) None of these

Q37. Who among the following Indians won the ‘Cartier Women’s Initiative Awards’ 2017?

(a) Tripti Jain
(b) Trupti Jain
(c) Trini Jain
(d) Triveni jain
(e) None of these

Q38. Who among the following clinched his maiden Super Series title at the Singapore Open (Badminton) 2017?

(a) B Sai Praneeth
(b) K Srikanth
(c) Sameer Verma
(d) Ajay Jairam
(e) None of these

Q39. The annual World Day for Safety and Health at Work is observed on

(a) 29 April
(b) 28 April
(c) 27 April
(d) 26 April
(e) None of these

Q40. The West Bengal government has renamed the Swach Bharat Abhiyan as

(a) Clean Bangla
(b) Swachh Bangla
(c) Nirmal Bangla
(d) None of the above
(e) both a and b

Q41. What is India's rank in 2017 world press freedom rankings?

(a) 141
(b) 136
(c) 128
(d) 153
(e) None of these

Q42. Solar Calculator computing the solar energy potential of any location is developed by

(a) ISRO
(b) NASA
(c) Skylab
(d) None of the above
(e) All the above

Q43. Which of the following has become the first Indian city has won Pierre L’enfant Planning Excellence and Achievement Awards-2017?

(a) Raipur
(b) Chandigarh
(c) Bhubaneswar
(d) None of these
(e) All the above

YourMockTest.com — Free Study Material

Q44. Which of the following expenditure is not included in Development Expenditure of Central Government?

(a) expenditure on economic services
(b) defence expenditure
(c) grant to states
(d) expenditure on social and community services
(e) None of these

Q45. Which of the following is not included in Non-development Expenditure?

(a) defence
(b) irrigation
(c) subsidies
(d) interest payments
(e) None of these

Q46. In which year did India change over the decimal coinage system?

(a) April 1957
(b) April 1958
(c) April 1950
(d) April 1959
(e) None of these

Q47. If cash reserve rate is lowered by RBI, credit creation will be

(a) neutral
(b) decreased
(c) increased
(d) None of the above
(e) All the above

Q48. The currency convertibility concept was originated in

(a) Taylors Agreement
(b) Bretton Woods Agreement
(c) Wells Agreement
(d) None of the above
(e) All the above

Q49. Country's second largest private sector lender HDFC Bank has launched its unified payment interface(UPI) app on

(a) Chillr
(b) Truecaller
(c) FYERS
(d) Capital Float
(e) None of these

Q50. Canara Bank has partnered with which of the following telecom company to upgrade bandwidth at all of its branches?

(a) Bharti Airtel
(b) BSNL
(c) Reliance Jio
(d) IDEA
(e) None of these

Q51. Fino Paytech(a payment Bank) has inked a deal with which of the following bank to distribute insurance products?

(a) Bank of Baroda
(b) HDFC Bank
(c) State Bank of India
(d) ICICI

YourMockTest.com — Free Study Material

(e) None of these

Q52. Which of the following Private Bank/Small Finance Bank has launched 'Hrudaya Deposit' scheme?

(a) Janalakshmi Financial services
(b) Axis Bank
(c) ESAF
(d) Ujjivan Financial Services
(e) None of these

Q53. Who is appointed as the new Executive Director of the RBI?

(a) Malvika Sinha
(b) B P Kanungo
(c) Pradeep Kumar
(d) Chirag Trivedi
(e) None of these

Q54. What is 'A' stands for in FATCA(related to tax)?

(a) Anti
(b) Asset
(c) Audit
(d) Account
(e) None of these

Q55. Who is the new Country Director of India Resident Mission of the Asian Development Bank (ADB)?

(a) Lei Kan
(b) Kenichi Yokoyama
(c) Xiaohong Yang
(d) None of the above
(e) All the above

Q56. Adjusting expenses for intangible assets over a long span of time is called

(a) Amortization
(b) Balloon Payment
(c) Call Money
(d) CAMEL
(e) None of these

Q57. What is the maximum limit of SLR (Statutory Liquidity Ratio)?

(a) 30%
(b) 40%
(c) 50%
(d) 60%
(e) None of these

Q58. College of Agriculture Banking (CAB) was set up by

(a) Ministry of Agriculture
(b) RBI
(c) NABARD
(d) None of the above
(e) both b and c

Q59. What is 'M' stands for in the MSF (a monetary tool of RBI)?

(a) Money
(b) Monetary
(c) Management

YourMockTest.com — Free Study Material

(d) Market
(e) None of these

Q60. The Banking Ombudsman Scheme was introduced under which of the following section of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949?
(a) Section 25 A
(b) Section 35 A
(c) Section 45 A
(d) Section 55 A
(e) None of these

Q61. Who is the Managing Director of EXIM Bank?
(a) Shri Yaduvendra Mathur
(b) Shri David Rasquinha
(c) Ashok Lahiri
(d) Anand Mahindra
(e) None of these

Q62. What is the maturity period of Kisan Vikas Patra?
(a) 150 months
(b) 50 months
(c) 100 months
(d) 200 months
(e) None of these

Q63. What is the maximum amount that can be remitted through Nepal Remittance Scheme?
(a) INR 25,000
(b) INR 50,000
(c) INR 75,000
(d) INR 100,000
(e) None of these

Q64. Who is the Chairman of National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development(NABARD)?
(a) Mr. David Rasquinha
(b) Geetha Muralidhar
(c) T.S.Vijayan
(d) Dr. Harsh Kumar Bhanwala
(e) None of these

Q65. Union Government of India has renamed the Department of Divestment to DIPAM. What is 'A' stand for in DIPAM?
(a) Asset
(b) Account
(c) Audit
(d) Amount
(e) None of these

Q66. What is the maximum amount that can be transfer through Immediate Payment Services(IMPS)?
(a) Rs. 1,00,000
(b) Rs. 2,00,000
(c) Rs. 3,00,000
(d) Rs. 4,00,000
(e) None of these

YourMockTest.com — Free Study Material

Q67. National Investment and Infrastructure Fund(NIIF) is established under the regulations of

(a) Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP)
(b) SEBI
(c) World Bank
(d) IMF
(e) None of these

Q68. SDR is calculated based on the basket of five international currencies. The five currencies include

(a) US Dollar, Euro, Yen, Pound and Yuan
(b) US Dollar, Euro, Yen, Pound and Dinar
(c) US Dollar, Euro, Rubble, Pound and Yuan
(d) US Dollar, Euro, Yen, Pound and Australian Dollar
(e) None of these

Q69. How much FDI is allowed in e-commerce companies in India?

(a) 100%
(b) 49%
(c) 51%
(d) 26%
(e) None of these

Q70. What is the maximum amount of transaction per account per day in AADHAR Enabled Payment System(AEPS)?

(a) Rs. 25000
(b) Rs. 50000
(c) Rs. 1 lakh
(d) Rs. 2 lakh
(e) None of these

Q71. Who is the President of New Development Bank (NDB) of the BRICS countries?

(a) Jin Liqun
(b) Takehiko Nakao
(c) KV Kamath
(d) None is Correct
(e) All the above

Q72. What Percentage of branches of a particular bank has to be opened in rural areas as mandated by RBI?

(a) 25 percent
(b) 30 percent
(c) 35 percent
(d) 40 percent
(e) None of these

Q73. From where was the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) Headquarter permanently moved to Mumbai in 1937?

(a) Jaipur
(b) New Delhi
(c) Kolkata
(d) Bangalore
(e) None of these

Q74. What Percentage of loans by a particular bank has to be provided to Priority Sector as mandated by RBI?

(a) 25 percent
(b) 30 percent
(c) 35 percent
(d) 40 percent
(e) None of these

YourMockTest.com — Free Study Material

Q75. Who is the current President of World Bank Group (WBG)?

(a) Jim Yong Kim
(b) Christine Lagarde
(c) Jin Liqun
(d) Takehiko Nakao
(e) None of these

Q76. India's Executive Director also represents which of the following country/countries in International Monetary Fund (IMF)?

(a) Bhutan
(b) Sri Lanka
(c) Bangladesh
(d) All of the Above
(e) None of these

Q77. Indian Origin Sir Suma Chakrabarti is the President of which of the following International Financial Organization?

(a) European Investment Bank (EIB)
(b) European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)
(c) Asian Development Bank (ADB)
(d) African Development Bank
(e) None of these

Q78. Where is the headquarter of Asian Development Bank(ADB) which was established in 1966?

(a) Dhaka, Bangladesh
(b) Beijing, China
(c) Mandaluyong, Philippines
(d) Bangkok, Thailand
(e) None of these

Q79. 'Fortaleza Declaration' is related to which of the following International Financial Organisation?

(a) Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB)
(b) European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD
(c) World Trade Organisation
(d) New Development Bank(NDB)
(e) None of these

Q80. Which of the following is not a member of Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development(OECD)?

(a) Brazil
(b) China
(c) India
(d) None of the Above
(e) All the above

REASONING

Q141. Direction (141-145): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

Eight person K,C,V,D,M,O,T and L are sitting around a square table, The Persons sitting at the corner are facing the center and the persons sitting in the middle are facing away from the centre. Each one of them like a different subjects away from the centre. Each one of them like a different subjects viz, English, Hindi, Civics, Geography, Physics, Biology, History and Chemistry but not necessary in the name order.

? V is facing outward and sits third to the left of C, who likes Geography.

? K is not facing towards the table and he sits between the persons who like Civics and Hindi.

? O sits opposite K and likes English

? C and L are opposite each other. their favorite subjects are geography and Civics respectively.

? T likes Biology and he is second to the left of O.

? The person who likes History is not next to M or O.

? The person who likes Physics sits fifth to the left of D, who likes Hindi.

141. Which of the following pairs sit between L and T when counted in anti-clockwise direction, starting from T?

(a) C,O
(b) K,D
(c) V,C
(d) M,O
(e) Other than the given options

Q142. Direction (141-145): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

Eight person K,C,V,D,M,O,T and L are sitting around a square table, The Persons sitting at the corner are facing the center and the persons sitting in the middle are facing away from the centre. Each one of them like a different subjects away from the centre. Each one of them like a different subjects viz, English, Hindi, Civics, Geography, Physics, Biology, History and Chemistry but not necessary in the name order.

- V is facing outward and sits third to the left of C, who likes Geography.
- K is not facing towards the table and he sits between the persons who like Civics and Hindi.
- O sits opposite K and likes English
- C and L are opposite each other. their favorite subjects are geography and Civics respectively.
- T likes Biology and he is second to the left of O.
- The person who likes History is not next to M or O.
- The person who likes Physics sits fifth to the left of D, who likes Hindi.

Who likes Physics?

(a) O
(b) T
(c) V
(d) D
(e) Other than the given options

Q143. Direction (141-145): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

Eight person K,C,V,D,M,O,T and L are sitting around a square table, The Persons sitting at the corner are facing the center and the persons sitting in the middle are facing away from the centre. Each one of them like a different subjects away from the centre. Each one of them like a different subjects viz, English, Hindi, Civics, Geography, Physics, Biology, History and Chemistry but not necessary in the name order.

- V is facing outward and sits third to the left of C, who likes Geography.
- K is not facing towards the table and he sits between the persons who like Civics and Hindi.
- O sits opposite K and likes English
- C and L are opposite each other. their favorite subjects are geography and Civics respectively.
- T likes Biology and he is second to the left of O.
- The person who likes History is not next to M or O.
- The person who likes Physics sits fifth to the left of D, who likes Hindi.

Four of the following five are alike a certain way and so form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to that group?

(a) M
(b) T
(c) L
(d) D
(e) C

YourMockTest.com — Free Study Material

Q144. Direction (141-145): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

Eight person K,C,V,D,M,O,T and L are sitting around a square table, The Persons sitting at the corner are facing the center and the persons sitting in the middle are facing away from the centre. Each one of them like a different subjects away from the centre. Each one of them like a different subjects viz, English, Hindi, Civics, Geography, Physics, Biology, History and Chemistry but not necessary in the name order.

- V is facing outward and sits third to the left of C, who likes Geography.
- K is not facing towards the table and he sits between the persons who like Civics and Hindi.
- O sits opposite K and likes English
- C and L are opposite each other. their favorite subjects are geography and Civics respectively.
- T likes Biology and he is second to the left of O.
- The person who likes History is not next to M or O.
- The person who likes Physics sits fifth to the left of D, who likes Hindi.

Who sits second to the left of the one who likes 'History'?

(a) V
(b) M
(c) One who likes Physics
(d) Both 1) and 3)
(e) Other than the given options

Q145. Direction (141-145): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

Eight person K,C,V,D,M,O,T and L are sitting around a square table, The Persons sitting at the corner are facing the center and the persons sitting in the middle are facing away from the centre. Each one of them like a different subjects away from the centre. Each one of them like a different subjects viz, English, Hindi, Civics, Geography, Physics, Biology, History and Chemistry but not necessary in the name order.

- V is facing outward and sits third to the left of C, who likes Geography.
- K is not facing towards the table and he sits between the persons who like Civics and Hindi.
- O sits opposite K and likes English
- C and L are opposite each other. their favorite subjects are geography and Civics respectively.
- T likes Biology and he is second to the left of O.
- The person who likes History is not next to M or O.
- The person who likes Physics sits fifth to the left of D, who likes Hindi.

Which of the following does not match correctly?

(a) V-Facing towards the centre - Physics
(b) T- Facing outward the centre - Biology
(c) C- Facing towards the centre - Civics
(d) O- Facing outwards the cenntre - History
(e) All except 2)

Q146. Directions (146-151): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

There are eight persons viz, A, B, C, D, E, F, H and J are sitting around a circle. Five of them are facing towards the centre.

They read different newspapers viz, Hindustan Times (H.T), The Indian Express, The Hindu, The Economic Times, Navbharat Times, Washington Post, The Herald and The Dawn, but not necessarily in the same order. D is facing away from the centre but reads neither "The Hindu 'nor' The Indian Express.' The one who reads The Washington post sits exactly between F and B. C is on the immediate right of H, who is not facing away from the centre. The one who reads The Indian Express is not the neighbour of B. The one who reads The Economic Times is on the immediate right of C. There are three persons between H and B. E sits second to the left of D and he reads The Indian Express. F is an immediate neighbour of both C and the one who reads The Washington Post. The Economics Times is read by either H or B. The one who read 'The Herald' is facing towards the centre. D sits on the immediate right of the one who read Navbharat Times. The one who reads The Dawn sits exactly between J and the one who reads The Hindu. A does not read The Washington Post. The one who is on the immediate right of H read the Hindu and is not facing the centre.

Which of the following papers is read by the one who sits on the immediate right of J?

(a) The Hindu
(b) The Herald
(c) The Dawn
(d) Navbharat Times
(e) The Economic Times

Q147. Directions (146-151): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

There are eight persons viz, A, B, C, D, E, F, H and J are sitting around a circle. Five of them are facing towards the centre.

They read different newspapers viz, Hindustan Times (H.T), The Indian Express, The Hindu, The Economic Times, Navbharat Times, Washington Post, The Herald and The Dawn, but not necessarily in the same order. D is facing away from the centre but reads neither "The Hindu 'nor' The Indian Express.' The one who reads The Washington post sits exactly between F and B. C is on the immediate right of H, who is not facing away from the centre. The one who reads The Indian Express is not the neighbour of B. The one who reads The Economic Times is on the immediate right of C. There are three persons between H and B. E sits second to the left of D and he reads The Indian Express. F is an immediate neighbour of both C and the one who reads The Washington Post. The Economics Times is read by either H or B. The one who read 'The Herald' is facing towards the centre. D sits on the immediate right of the one who read Navbharat Times. The one who reads The Dawn sits exactly between J and the one who reads The Hindu. A does not read The Washington Post. The one who is on the immediate right of H read the Hindu and is not facing the centre.

Which of the following is matched correctly?

(a) A- Hindustan Times
(b) H- The Dawn
(c) C- The Economic Times
(d) B- The Herald
(e) E- The Hindu

Q148. Directions (146-151): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

There are eight persons viz, A, B, C, D, E, F, H and J are sitting around a circle. Five of them are facing towards the centre.

They read different newspapers viz, Hindustan Times (H.T), The Indian Express, The Hindu, The Economic Times, Navbharat Times, Washington Post, The Herald and The Dawn, but not necessarily in the same order. D is facing away from the centre but reads neither "The Hindus 'nor' The Indian Express.' The one who reads The Washington post sits exactly between F and B. C is on the immediate right of H, who is not facing away from the centre. The one who reads The Indian Express is not the neighbour of B. The one who reads The Economic Times is on the immediate right of C. There are three persons between H and B. E sits second to the left of D and he reads The Indian Express. F is an immediate neighbour of both C and the one who reads The Washington Post. The Economics Times is read by either H or B. The one who read 'The Herald' is facing towards the centre. D sits on the immediate right of the one who read Navbharat Times. The one who reads The Dawn sits exactly between J and the one who reads The Hindu. A does not read The Washington Post. The one who is on the immediate right of H read the Hindu and is not facing the centre.

148. Which of the following groups is facing away from the centre?

(a) A, B, D
(b) A, C, D
(c) E, A, D
(d) J, C, D
(e) H, D, B

Q149. Directions (146-151): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

There are eight persons viz, A, B, C, D, E, F, H and J are sitting around a circle. Five of them are facing towards the centre.

They read different newspapers viz, Hindustan Times (H.T), The Indian Express, The Hindu, The Economic Times, Navbharat Times, Washington Post, The Herald and The Dawn, but not necessarily in the same order. D is facing away from the centre but reads neither "The Hindu 'nor' The Indian Express.' The one who reads The Washington post sits exactly between F and B. C is on the immediate right of H, who is not facing away from the centre. The

one who reads The Indian Express is not the neighbour of B. The one who reads The Economic Times is on the immediate right of C. There are three persons between H and B. E sits second to the left of D and he reads The Indian Express. F is an immediate neighbour of both C and the one who reads The Washington Post. The Economics Times is read by either H or B. The one who read 'The Herald' is facing towards the centre. D sits on the immediate right of the one who read Navbharat Times. The one who reads The Dawn sits exactly between J and the one who reads The Hindu. A does not read The Washington Post. The one who is on the immediate right of H read the Hindu and is not facing the centre.

If D is related to A and in the same way H is related to C in a certain way, then F is related to

(a) J
(b) C
(c) None
(d) A
(e) B

Q150. Directions (146-151): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

There are eight persons viz, A, B, C, D, E, F, H and J are sitting around a circle. Five of them are facing towards the centre.

They read different newspapers viz, Hindustan Times (H.T), The Indian Express, The Hindu, The Economic Times, Navbharat Times, Washington Post, The Herald and The Dawn, but not necessarily in the same order. D is facing away from the centre but reads neither "The Hindu 'nor' The Indian Express.' The one who reads The Washington post sits exactly between F and B. C is on the immediate right of H, who is not facing away from the centre. The one who reads The Indian Express is not the neighbour of B. The one who reads The Economic Times is on the immediate right of C. There are three persons between H and B. E sits second to the left of D and he reads The Indian Express. F is an immediate neighbour of both C and the one who reads The Washington Post. The Economics Times is read by either H or B. The one who read 'The Herald' is facing towards the centre. D sits on the immediate right of the one who read Navbharat Times. The one who reads The Dawn sits exactly between J and the one who reads The Hindu. A does not read The Washington Post. The one who is on the immediate right of H read the Hindu and is not facing the centre.

How many persons sit between the one who reads The Dawn and the one who reads Navbharat Times?

(a) Three
(b) Two
(c) One
(d) None
(e) Other than the given options

Q151. Directions (146-151): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

There are eight persons viz, A, B, C, D, E, F, H and J are sitting around a circle. Five of them are facing towards the centre.

They read different newspapers viz, Hindustan Times (H.T), The Indian Express, The Hindu, The Economic Times, Navbharat Times, Washington Post, The Herald and The Dawn, but not necessarily in the same order. D is facing away from the centre but reads neither "The Hindus 'nor' The Indian Express.' The one who reads The Washington post sits exactly between F and B. C is on the immediate right of H, who is not facing away from the centre. The one who reads The Indian Express is not the neighbour of B. The one who reads The Economic Times is on the immediate right of C. There are three persons between H and B. E sits second to the left of D and he reads The Indian Express. F is an immediate neighbour of both C and the one who reads The Washington Post. The Economics Times is read by either H or B. The one who read 'The Herald' is facing towards the centre. D sits on the immediate right of the one who read Navbharat Times. The one who reads The Dawn sits exactly between J and the one who reads The Hindu. A does not read The Washington Post. The one who is on the immediate right of H read the Hindu and is not facing the centre.

151. Who among the following reads The Dawn?

(a) A
(b) H
(c) F
(d) B
(e) E

Q152. Directions (152-157): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below it.

Eight Person A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H are sitting around a circular table facing the centre but not necessarily in the same order.

Each one of them are Indian Army Officers in different rank namely- Field Marshal, General, Lieutenant General, Major General, Brigadier, Colonel, Major and Captain, but not necessarily in the same order.

G is second to the right of the Field Marshal. The Major General and the General are immediate neighbours of G. C is second to the right of E who is the Brigadier. E is an immediate neighbour of the Major General. Only one person sit between H and F. D is third to the left of E. A sits exactly between F and D. The Major is second to the left of A. The Lieutenant General and the Captain are immediate neighbours of the Major. H is not the Captain.

152. How many persons are sitting between A and G, when counted from the right of G?

(a) One
(b) Two
(c) Three
(d) Four
(e) Five

Q153. Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below it.

Eight Person A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H are sitting around a circular table facing the centre but not necessarily in the same order.

Each one of them are Indian Army Officers in different rank namely- Field Marshal, General, Lieutenant General, Major General, Brigadier, Colonel, Major and Captain, but not necessarily in the same order.

G is second to the right of the Field Marshal. The Major General and the General are immediate neighbours of G. C is second to the right of E who is the Brigadier. E is an immediate neighbour of the Major General. Only one person sit between H and F. D is third to the left of E. A sits exactly between F and D. The Major is second to the left of A. The Lieutenant General and the Captain are immediate neighbours of the Major. H is not the Captain.

Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and so from a group. which one does not belongs to that group?

(a) E – Brigade
(b) H – Lieutenant General
(c) F – Captain
(d) D – Major
(e) G - Colonel

Q154. Directions (152-157): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below it.

Eight Person A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H are sitting around a circular table facing the centre but not necessarily in the same order.

Each one of them are Indian Army Officers in different rank namely- Field Marshal, General, Lieutenant General, Major General, Brigadier, Colonel, Major and Captain, but not necessarily in the same order.

G is second to the right of the Field Marshal. The Major General and the General are immediate neighbours of G. C is second to the right of E who is the Brigadier. E is an immediate neighbour of the Major General. Only one person sit between H and F. D is third to the left of E. A sits exactly between F and D. The Major is second to the left of A. The Lieutenant General and the Captain are immediate neighbours of the Major. H is not the Captain.

154. Who sits second to the left of H?

(a) B
(b) G
(c) F
(d) A
(e) D

Q155. Directions (152-157): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below it.

Eight Person A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H are sitting around a circular table facing the centre but not necessarily in the same order.

Each one of them are Indian Army Officers in different rank namely- Field Marshal, General, Lieutenant General, Major General, Brigadier, Colonel, Major and Captain, but not necessarily in the same order.

G is second to the right of the Field Marshal. The Major General and the General are immediate neighbours of G. C

is second to the right of E who is the Brigadier. E is an immediate neighbour of the Major General. Only one person sit between H and F. D is third to the left of E. A sits exactly between F and D. The Major is second to the left of A. The Lieutenant General and the Captain are immediate neighbours of the Major. H is not the Captain.

155. Who is third to the right of F?

(a) Brigadier
(b) B
(c) G
(d) General
(e) H

Q156. Directions (152-157): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below it.

Eight Person A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H are sitting around a circular table facing the centre but not necessarily in the same order.

Each one of them are Indian Army Officers in different rank namely- Field Marshal, General, Lieutenant General, Major General, Brigadier, Colonel, Major and Captain, but not necessarily in the same order.

G is second to the right of the Field Marshal. The Major General and the General are immediate neighbours of G. C is second to the right of E who is the Brigadier. E is an immediate neighbour of the Major General. Only one person sit between H and F. D is third to the left of E. A sits exactly between F and D. The Major is second to the left of A. The Lieutenant General and the Captain are immediate neighbours of the Major. H is not the Captain.

156. What is position of C with respect to G?

(a) Third to the left
(b) Fourth to the left
(c) Third to the right
(d) Immediate left
(e) Second to the left

Q157. Directions (152-157): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below it.

Eight Person A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H are sitting around a circular table facing the centre but not necessarily in the same order.

Each one of them are Indian Army Officers in different rank namely- Field Marshal, General, Lieutenant General, Major General, Brigadier, Colonel, Major and Captain, but not necessarily in the same order.

G is second to the right of the Field Marshal. The Major General and the General are immediate neighbours of G. C is second to the right of E who is the Brigadier. E is an immediate neighbour of the Major General. Only one person sit between H and F. D is third to the left of E. A sits exactly between F and D. The Major is second to the left of A. The Lieutenant General and the Captain are immediate neighbours of the Major. H is not the Captain.

157. Who amongst of the following is the Colonel?

(a) B
(b) F
(c) C
(d) G
(e) H

Q158. Directions (158-164): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

N, P, R, S, T, V, W and Z are eight people who live on eight different floors of a building but not necessarily in the same order. The lowermost floor is numbered one, the one above it is numbered two and so on till the topmost floor is numbered eight. They work in eight different banks viz, UCO Bank, SBI, ICICI Bank, PNB, Union Bank, Indian Bank, Dena Bank and Andhra Bank but not necessarily in the same order.

They work at three different posts such that at least two persons work on the same post but not more than three persons. These posts are PO, Clerk and Manager but not necessarily in the same order.

? The one who works at PNB lives on an even-numbered floor.

? Only three people live between the one who works at PNB and R. Those who are clerks live at odd - numbered floor - but not at the ground floor.

? Only one person lives between the persons who work at Dena Bank and at Andhra Bank. There is a Clerk, between Dena Bank's employees and Andhra Bank's employee Andhra Bank's employees lives at second floor.

YourMockTest.com — Free Study Material

? Only two people live between R and S. S does not live on the lowersmost floor. One manager lives on the topmost floor. There is an equal gap of floors between two pairs of floors at which the managers live. The gap is of two floors.

? Only three people live between S and the one who works at Union Bank and only two people live between N and the one who works ad Dena Bank.

? T lives immediately above N. T lives on an even- numbered floor. N does not work at Union Bank. N does not live either at floor number 3 or 5.

? P lives immediately above W. Only one person lives between W and one who works at ICICI Bank. The one who works at Indian Bank lives immediately above the one who works at UCO Bank.

? V does not work at PNB and N does not work at SBI. V does live on groundfloor and the one who work at SBI live immediately below Dena Bank.

158. Which of the following pairs represent those who live immediately above and immediately below P?

(a) W,S
(b) Z,W
(c) S,W
(d) R,Z
(e) W,Z

Q159. Directions (158-164): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

N, P, R, S, T, V, W and Z are eight people who live on eight different floors of a building but not necessarily in the same order. The lowermost floor is numbered one, the one above it is numbered two and so on till the topmost floor is numbered eight. They work in eight different banks viz, UCO Bank, SBI, ICICI Bank, PNB, Union Bank, Indian Bank, Dena Bank and Andhra Bank but not necessarily in the same order.

They work at three different posts such that at least two persons work on the same post but not more than three persons. These posts are PO, Clerk and Manager but not necessarily in the same order.

? The one who works at PNB lives on an even-numbered floor.

? Only three people live between the one who works at PNB and R. Those who are clerks live at odd - numbered floor - but not at the ground floor.

? Only one person lives between the persons who work at Dena Bank and at Andhra Bank. There is a Clerk, between Dena Bank's employees and Andhra Bank's employee Andhra Bank's employees lives at second floor.

? Only two people live between R and S. S does not live on the lowersmost floor. One manager lives on the topmost floor. There is an equal gap of floors between two pairs of floors at which the managers live. The gap is of two floors.

? Only three people live between S and the one who works at Union Bank and only two people live between N and the one who works ad Dena Bank.

? T lives immediately above N. T lives on an even- numbered floor. N does not work at Union Bank. N does not live either at floor number 3 or 5.

? P lives immediately above W. Only one person lives between W and one who works at ICICI Bank. The one who works at Indian Bank lives immediately above the one who works at UCO Bank.

? V does not work at PNB and N does not work at SBI. V does live on groundfloor and the one who work at SBI live immediately below Dena Bank.

159. In which of the following banks does N work?

(a) ICICI Bank
(b) PNB
(c) Indian Bank
(d) UCO Bank
(e) SBI

Q160. Directions (158-164): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

N, P, R, S, T, V, W and Z are eight people who live on eight different floors of a building but not necessarily in the same order. The lowermost floor is numbered one, the one above it is numbered two and so on till the topmost floor is numbered eight. They work in eight different banks viz, UCO Bank, SBI, ICICI Bank, PNB, Union Bank, Indian Bank, Dena Bank and Andhra Bank but not necessarily in the same order.

They work at three different posts such that at least two persons work on the same post but not more than three persons. These posts are PO, Clerk and Manager but not necessarily in the same order.

? The one who works at PNB lives on an even-numbered floor.

? Only three people live between the one who works at PNB and R. Those who are clerks live at odd - numbered floor - but not at the ground floor.

? Only one person lives between the persons who work at Dena Bank and at Andhra Bank. There is a Clerk, between Dena Bank's employees and Andhra Bank's employee Andhra Bank's employees lives at second floor.

? Only two people live between R and S. S does not live on the lowersmost floor. One manager lives on the topmost floor. There is an equal gap of floors between two pairs of floors at which the managers live. The gap is of two floors.

? Only three people live between S and the one who works at Union Bank and only two people live between N and the one who works ad Dena Bank.

? T lives immediately above N. T lives on an even- numbered floor. N does not work at Union Bank. N does not live either at floor number 3 or 5.

? P lives immediately above W. Only one person lives between W and one who works at ICICI Bank. The one who works at Indian Bank lives immediately above the one who works at UCO Bank.

? V does not work at PNB and N does not work at SBI. V does live on groundfloor and the one who work at SBI live immediately below Dena Bank.

160. Who among the following works at Union Bank?

(a) V
(b) P
(c) Z
(d) N
(e) T

Q161. Directions (158-164): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

N, P, R, S, T, V, W and Z are eight people who live on eight different floors of a building but not necessarily in the same order. The lowermost floor is numbered one, the one above it is numbered two and so on till the topmost floor is numbered eight. They work in eight different banks viz, UCO Bank, SBI, ICICI Bank, PNB, Union Bank, Indian Bank, Dena Bank and Andhra Bank but not necessarily in the same order.

They work at three different posts such that at least two persons work on the same post but not more than three persons. These posts are PO, Clerk and Manager but not necessarily in the same order.

? The one who works at PNB lives on an even-numbered floor.

? Only three people live between the one who works at PNB and R. Those who are clerks live at odd - numbered floor - but not at the ground floor.

? Only one person lives between the persons who work at Dena Bank and at Andhra Bank. There is a Clerk, between Dena Bank's employees and Andhra Bank's employee Andhra Bank's employees lives at second floor.

? Only two people live between R and S. S does not live on the lowersmost floor. One manager lives on the topmost floor. There is an equal gap of floors between two pairs of floors at which the managers live. The gap is of two floors.

? Only three people live between S and the one who works at Union Bank and only two people live between N and the one who works ad Dena Bank.

? T lives immediately above N. T lives on an even- numbered floor. N does not work at Union Bank. N does not live either at floor number 3 or 5.

? P lives immediately above W. Only one person lives between W and one who works at ICICI Bank. The one who works at Indian Bank lives immediately above the one who works at UCO Bank.

? V does not work at PNB and N does not work at SBI. V does live on groundfloor and the one who work at SBI live immediately below Dena Bank.

Which among the following is group of POs?

(a) Z, P, R
(b) N, W, V
(c) P, Z, T
(d) T, V, Z

(e) P, V, Z

Q162. Directions (158-164): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

N, P, R, S, T, V, W and Z are eight people who live on eight different floors of a building but not necessarily in the same order. The lowermost floor is numbered one, the one above it is numbered two and so on till the topmost floor is numbered eight. They work in eight different banks viz, UCO Bank, SBI, ICICI Bank, PNB, Union Bank, Indian Bank, Dena Bank and Andhra Bank but not necessarily in the same order.

They work at three different posts such that at least two persons work on the same post but not more than three persons. These posts are PO, Clerk and Manager but not necessarily in the same order.

? The one who works at PNB lives on an even-numbered floor.

? Only three people live between the one who works at PNB and R. Those who are clerks live at odd - numbered floor - but not at the ground floor.

? Only one person lives between the persons who work at Dena Bank and at Andhra Bank. There is a Clerk, between Dena Bank's employees and Andhra Bank's employee Andhra Bank's employees lives at second floor.

? Only two people live between R and S. S does not live on the lowersmost floor. One manager lives on the topmost floor. There is an equal gap of floors between two pairs of floors at which the managers live. The gap is of two floors.

? Only three people live between S and the one who works at Union Bank and only two people live between N and the one who works ad Dena Bank.

? T lives immediately above N. T lives on an even- numbered floor. N does not work at Union Bank. N does not live either at floor number 3 or 5.

? P lives immediately above W. Only one person lives between W and one who works at ICICI Bank. The one who works at Indian Bank lives immediately above the one who works at UCO Bank.

? V does not work at PNB and N does not work at SBI. V does live on groundfloor and the one who work at SBI live immediately below Dena Bank.

Which of the following is matched correctly?

(a) W- 3rd floor - Union Bank - PO
(b) R- 2nd floor- Andhra Bank - Manager
(c) S- 5th floor - UCO Bank - Clerk
(d) V- 7th floor - Union Bank - Manager
(e) All are true

Q163. Directions (158-164): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

N, P, R, S, T, V, W and Z are eight people who live on eight different floors of a building but not necessarily in the same order. The lowermost floor is numbered one, the one above it is numbered two and so on till the topmost floor is numbered eight. They work in eight different banks viz, UCO Bank, SBI, ICICI Bank, PNB, Union Bank, Indian Bank, Dena Bank and Andhra Bank but not necessarily in the same order.

They work at three different posts such that at least two persons work on the same post but not more than three persons. These posts are PO, Clerk and Manager but not necessarily in the same order.

? The one who works at PNB lives on an even-numbered floor.

? Only three people live between the one who works at PNB and R. Those who are clerks live at odd - numbered floor - but not at the ground floor.

? Only one person lives between the persons who work at Dena Bank and at Andhra Bank. There is a Clerk, between Dena Bank's employees and Andhra Bank's employee Andhra Bank's employees lives at second floor.

? Only two people live between R and S. S does not live on the lowersmost floor. One manager lives on the topmost floor. There is an equal gap of floors between two pairs of floors at which the managers live. The gap is of two floors.

? Only three people live between S and the one who works at Union Bank and only two people live between N and the one who works ad Dena Bank.

? T lives immediately above N. T lives on an even- numbered floor. N does not work at Union Bank. N does not live either at floor number 3 or 5.

? P lives immediately above W. Only one person lives between W and one who works at ICICI Bank. The one who works at Indian Bank lives immediately above the one who works at UCO Bank.

? V does not work at PNB and N does not work at SBI. V does live on groundfloor and the one who work at SBI live immediately below Dena Bank.

P lives on which of the following floors?

(a) 1st floor
(b) 3rd floor
(c) 2nd floor
(d) 4th floor
(e) Other than the given options

Q164. Directions (158-164): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

N, P, R, S, T, V, W and Z are eight people who live on eight different floors of a building but not necessarily in the same order. The lowermost floor is numbered one, the one above it is numbered two and so on till the topmost floor is numbered eight. They work in eight different banks viz, UCO Bank, SBI, ICICI Bank, PNB, Union Bank, Indian Bank, Dena Bank and Andhra Bank but not necessarily in the same order.

They work at three different posts such that at least two persons work on the same post but not more than three persons. These posts are PO, Clerk and Manager but not necessarily in the same order.

? The one who works at PNB lives on an even-numbered floor.

? Only three people live between the one who works at PNB and R. Those who are clerks live at odd - numbered floor - but not at the ground floor.

? Only one person lives between the persons who work at Dena Bank and at Andhra Bank. There is a Clerk, between Dena Bank's employees and Andhra Bank's employee Andhra Bank's employees lives at second floor.

? Only two people live between R and S. S does not live on the lowersmost floor. One manager lives on the topmost floor. There is an equal gap of floors between two pairs of floors at which the managers live. The gap is of two floors.

? Only three people live between S and the one who works at Union Bank and only two people live between N and the one who works ad Dena Bank.

? T lives immediately above N. T lives on an even- numbered floor. N does not work at Union Bank. N does not live either at floor number 3 or 5.

? P lives immediately above W. Only one person lives between W and one who works at ICICI Bank. The one who works at Indian Bank lives immediately above the one who works at UCO Bank.

? V does not work at PNB and N does not work at SBI. V does live on groundfloor and the one who work at SBI live immediately below Dena Bank.

How many persons are there between the floors on which Z and R lives?

(a) Three
(b) Four
(c) Two
(d) One
(e) None

Q165. In a certain code language

? ‘Apple Cat Dog Beetroot’ is written as ‘*T8 ^T3 @E5 %G3’

? ‘Baroda Axis Canara Dena ’ is written as ‘%A4 @S4 ^A6 *A6’

? ‘Decoding Aptitude Coding Basel ’ is written as ‘@E8 %G8 *L5 ^G6’

? ‘Cousin Aunty Brother Dear’ is written as ‘^N6 %R4 *R7 @Y5’

Which of the following code for ‘Axis’?

(a) ^A6
(b) *A6
(c) @S4
(d) %A4
(e) None of these

Q166. In a certain code language

? 'Apple Cat Dog Beetroot' is written as '*T8 ^T3 @E5 %G3'

? 'Baroda Axis Canara Dena ' is written as '%A4 @S4 ^A6 *A6'

? 'Decoding Aptitude Coding Basel ' is written as '@E8 %G8 *L5 ^G6'

? 'Cousin Aunty Brother Dear' is written as '^N6 %R4 *R7 @Y5'

Which of the following code for 'Cousin'?

(a) ^G6
(b) ^N6
(c) *R7
(d) %G3
(e) None of these

Q167. In a certain code language

? 'Apple Cat Dog Beetroot' is written as '*T8 ^T3 @E5 %G3'

? 'Baroda Axis Canara Dena ' is written as '%A4 @S4 ^A6 *A6'

? 'Decoding Aptitude Coding Basel ' is written as '@E8 %G8 *L5 ^G6'

? 'Cousin Aunty Brother Dear' is written as '^N6 %R4 *R7 @Y5'

In the given code language, what does the code '^A6' means?

(a) Baroda
(b) Cousin
(c) Beetroot
(d) Canara
(e) None of these

Q168. In a certain code language

? 'Apple Cat Dog Beetroot' is written as '*T8 ^T3 @E5 %G3'

? 'Baroda Axis Canara Dena ' is written as '%A4 @S4 ^A6 *A6'

? 'Decoding Aptitude Coding Basel ' is written as '@E8 %G8 *L5 ^G6'

? 'Cousin Aunty Brother Dear' is written as '^N6 %R4 *R7 @Y5'

Which of the following is the code for 'Apple'?

(a) @E5
(b) *A6
(c) *L5
(d) @Y5
(e) None of these

Q169. In a certain code language

? 'Apple Cat Dog Beetroot' is written as '*T8 ^T3 @E5 %G3'

? 'Baroda Axis Canara Dena ' is written as '%A4 @S4 ^A6 *A6'

? 'Decoding Aptitude Coding Basel ' is written as '@E8 %G8 *L5 ^G6'

? 'Cousin Aunty Brother Dear' is written as '^N6 %R4 *R7 @Y5'

What may be the possible code for 'SBI' according to the above coding concept?

(a) %I3
(b) !I3
(c) @I3
(d) *I3
(e) ^T3

Q170. Directions (170 - 174): In each of the following questions below are given some statements followed by some conclusions. You have to take the given statements to be true if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which one of the given conclusions logically definitely does not follow:

YourMockTest.com — Free Study Material

Statements: All soils are stones.

Some stones are hills.

All mountains are not clouds.

Conclusions:

(a) Some soils being clouds is a possibility.
(b) Some soils are hills is a possibility.
(c) No stone is cloud.
(d) All mountains being stones is a possibility.
(e) No stone is a soil.

Q171. Directions (170 - 174): In each of the following questions below are given some statements followed by some conclusions. You have to take the given statements to be true if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which one of the given conclusions logically definitely does not follow:

Statements:

Some waters are streams.

All streams are canals.

All canals are rivers,

Some streams are ponds.

Conclusions:

(a) All ponds are canals.
(b) All canals are pond is a possibility
(c) All streams are rivers.
(d) All canals are waters is a possibility.
(e) All streams are not canals.

Q172. Directions (170 - 174): In each of the following questions below are given some statements followed by some conclusions. You have to take the given statements to be true if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which one of the given conclusions logically definitely does not follow:

Statements:

Some trees are forests.

Some forests are animals.

All herbivores are pets.

All animals are not herbivores.

Conclusions:

(a) Some trees are animals.
(b) No pet is a herbivore.
(c) Some trees are animals is a possibility.
(d) All herbivores being trees is a possibility.
(e) All forest being animals is a possibility.

Q173. Directions (170 - 174): In each of the following questions below are given some statements followed by some conclusions. You have to take the given statements to be true if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which one of the given conclusions logically definitely does not follow:

Statements :

Some buses are trains.

Some trains are metroes.

Some metroes are smarts.

All smarts are electronic vans.

Conclusions:

YourMockTest.com – Free Study Material

(a) No electronic van is a smart.
(b) Some metroes are electronic vans.
(c) Some trains being electronic vans is a possibility.
(d) Some electronic vans are buses is a possibility
(e) Some trains are buses.

Q174. Directions (170 - 174): In each of the following questions below are given some statements followed by some conclusions. You have to take the given statements to be true if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which one of the given conclusions logically definitely does not follow:

Statements :

All apples are oranges

All apples are not papayas.

Some papayas are guavas.

Some oranges are sweets.

Conclusions:

(a) All apples being sweets is a possibility.
(b) All guavas are sweets
(c) All sweets being guavas is a possibility.
(d) Some papayas are not apples.
(e) No orange is sweet.

Q175. Directions (175-179): Each of the questions below consists of a questions and three statements numbered A, B and C given below it. You have to decide whether the data provided in the statements are sufficient to answer the questions. Read both the statement and give the answer :

What is the present age of mother?

A. The difference in ages of mother and son is 30 years.

B. The present age of son is 1/4 present age of the mother.

C. After 5 years now, the age of son will be 1/3 of mother's age.

(a) Only A and B
(b) Only B and C
(c) Only A and C
(d) All A, B and C
(e) Any two of the statement

Q176. Directions (175-179): Each of the questions below consists of a questions and three statements numbered A, B and C given below it. You have to decide whether the data provided in the statements are sufficient to answer the questions. Read both the statement and give the answer :

What is the length of the train?

A. The train crosses a signal in 18 seconds.

B. The train crosses a 300 meter- long platform in 30 seconds.

C. The speed of the train is 25 km/hr

(a) Only A and C
(b) Only B and C
(c) C and either A or B
(d) Only A or B
(e) Any two of the statements

Q177. Directions (175-179): Each of the questions below consists of a questions and three statements numbered A, B and C given below it. You have to decide whether the data provided in the statements are sufficient to answer the questions. Read both the statement and give the answer :

What is the cost of fencing a rectangular park?

A. The length of the park is twice its breadth.

B. The area of the park is 288 m².

C. The Cost of fencing is Rs. 150 per meter.

(a) Only B and C
(b) Only A and C
(c) All A, B and C
(d) Only A and B
(e) Cannot be determined

Q178. Directions (175-179): Each of the questions below consists of a questions and three statements numbered A, B and C given below it. You have to decide whether the data provided in the statements are sufficient to answer the questions. Read both the statement and give the answer :

By selling and article, what is profit percentage gained?

A. 10% discount is given on marked price.

B. The article is marked 25% above the cost price.

C. The cost price of the article is Rs. 1000.

(a) Only A and B
(b) Only A and C
(c) Only B and C
(d) All A, B and C
(e) Other than the given options

Q179. Directions (175-179): Each of the questions below consists of a questions and three statements numbered A, B and C given below it. You have to decide whether the data provided in the statements are sufficient to answer the questions. Read both the statement and give the answer :

What will be the compound interest earned on an amount of Rs? 10000 in two years?

A. The SI on the same amount at the same rate of interest in five years is Rs. 4000.

B. The CI and SI earned in one year is the same.

C. The amount becomes more than double on Ci in 10 years.

(a) Only A and B
(b) Only A
(c) Only B and C
(d) Only A and C
(e) Other than the given options

Q180. Directions (Q.180-184): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

A number arrangement machine when given an input line of numbers rearranges them following a particular rule in each step. The following is an illustration of input and various steps of rearrangement.

Input: 15 20 19 24 31

Step I: 5 0 9 8 3

Step II: 25 0 81 64 9

Step III: 7 0 9 1 9

Step IV: 18 0 72 63 0

Step V: 16 2 70 65 -2

Step VI: -2 16 2 70 65

Step VII: -2 2 16 70 65

Step VIII: -2 2 16 65 70

And Step VIII is the last step of the rearrangement as the desired arrangement is obtained. As per rules followed in the above steps, find out in each of the questions the appropriate step for the given input.

Input: 30 62 32 81 13 52

Which number is exactly between ‘63’ and ‘135’ in Step IV?

(a) 27
(b) 29

(c) 0
(d) 99
(e) None of these

Q181. Directions (Q.180-184): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

A number arrangement machine when given an input line of numbers rearranges them following a particular rule in each step. The following is an illustration of input and various steps of rearrangement.

Input:	15	20	19	24	31
Step I:	5	0	9	8	3
Step II:	25	0	81	64	9
Step III:	7	0	9	1	9
Step IV:	18	0	72	63	0
Step V:	16	2	70	65	-2
Step VI:	-2	16	2	70	65
Step VII:	-2	2	16	70	65
Step VIII:	-2	2	16	65	70

And Step VIII is the last step of the rearrangement as the desired arrangement is obtained. As per rules followed in the above steps, find out in each of the questions the appropriate step for the given input.

Input: 30 62 32 81 13 52

181. In which step the elements '135 27 63' found in the same order?

(a) III
(b) II
(c) V
(d) IV
(e) None of these

Q182. Directions (Q.180-184): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

A number arrangement machine when given an input line of numbers rearranges them following a particular rule in each step. The following is an illustration of input and various steps of rearrangement.

Input:	15	20	19	24	31
Step I:	5	0	9	8	3
Step II:	25	0	81	64	9
Step III:	7	0	9	1	9
Step IV:	18	0	72	63	0
Step V:	16	2	70	65	-2
Step VI:	-2	16	2	70	65
Step VII:	-2	2	16	70	65
Step VIII:	-2	2	16	65	70

And Step VIII is the last step of the rearrangement as the desired arrangement is obtained. As per rules followed in the above steps, find out in each of the questions the appropriate step for the given input.

Input: 30 62 32 81 13 52

182. Which element comes exactly between '101' and '65' in step V of the given input?

YourMockTest.com — Free Study Material

(a) 2
(b) -2
(c) 0
(d) 25
(e) None of these

Q183. Directions (Q.180-184): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

A number arrangement machine when given an input line of numbers rearranges them following a particular rule in each step. The following is an illustration of input and various steps of rearrangement.

Input:	15	20	19	24	31
Step I:	5	0	9	8	3
Step II:	25	0	81	64	9
Step III:	7	0	9	1	9
Step IV:	18	0	72	63	0
Step V:	16	2	70	65	-2
Step VI:	-2	16	2	70	65
Step VII:	-2	2	16	70	65
Step VIII:	-2	2	16	65	70

And Step VIII is the last step of the rearrangement as the desired arrangement is obtained. As per rules followed in the above steps, find out in each of the questions the appropriate step for the given input.

Input: 30 62 32 81 13 52

183. If in the first step, "0" interchanges its position with '6' and '12' also interchanges its position with "8" then which element will be to the immediate left of '3'?

(a) 20
(b) 8
(c) 12
(d) 0
(e) None of these

Q184. Directions (Q.180-184): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

A number arrangement machine when given an input line of numbers rearranges them following a particular rule in each step. The following is an illustration of input and various steps of rearrangement.

Input:	15	20	19	24	31
Step I:	5	0	9	8	3
Step II:	25	0	81	64	9
Step III:	7	0	9	1	9
Step IV:	18	0	72	63	0
Step V:	16	2	70	65	-2
Step VI:	-2	16	2	70	65
Step VII:	-2	2	16	70	65
Step VIII:	-2	2	16	65	70

And Step VIII is the last step of the rearrangement as the desired arrangement is obtained. As per rules followed in the

above steps, find out in each of the questions the appropriate step for the given input.

Input: 30 62 32 81 13 52

184. How many steps are needed to complete this arrangement?

(a) VIII
(b) VII
(c) V
(d) X
(e) IX

Q185. A man walks 7 miles eastwards, turns right and travels 3 miles and further turns and travels 11 miles. How far is he from the starting point?

(a) 5 miles
(b) 3 miles
(c) 6 miles
(d) 8 miles
(e) None of these

Q186. 186. A and B start walking in opposite directions. A covers 3 miles and b 4 miles. Then A turns right walks 4 miles and B turns left and walks 3 miles. How far each is form the starting point?

(a) 4 miles
(b) 6 miles
(c) 8 miles
(d) 5 miles
(e) None of these

Q187. 187. Ravi went 10 m to the east, then turned north and walked another 5m. Then he turned west and covered 15m. How far is he from the starting point?

(a) 5m
(b) 2m
(c) 3m
(d) 15m
(e) None of these

Q188. 188. A is D's brother is B's father. B and C are sisters. How is C related to A?

(a) Cousin
(b) Niece
(c) Aunt
(d) Nephew
(e) None of these

Q189. 189. If X is the brother of the son Y's son., then how is X related to Y?

(a) Son
(b) Brother
(c) Nephew
(d) Grandson
(e) None of these

Q190. 190. Pointing towards a girl in the picture, Sunita said, "She is the mother of Renu whose father is my son." How Sunita is related to that girl in the picture?

(a) Mother
(b) Aunt
(c) Cousin
(d) Data inadequate
(e) None of the above

YourMockTest.com — Free Study Material

Q191. 191. Find the day of the week on 17th July, 1776.

(a) Wednesday
(b) Sunday
(c) Monday
(d) Saturday
(e) Friday

Q192. 192. What was the day on 10th November,1581 ?

(a) Wednesday
(b) Sunday
(c) Monday
(d) Saturday
(e) Friday

Q193. 193. The sum of present ages of Ashok, Anil and Ajay is 75 years.If 5 years ago the ratio of their ages was 3 : 4 : 5, What is the present age of Anil?

(a) 25 years.
(b) 15 years
(c) 12 years
(d) 28 years
(e) 32 years

Q194. 194. The average age of a man and his son is 48 years. The ratio of their age is 5 : 3 respectively .What is the son's age ?

(a) 25 years.
(b) 15 years
(c) 12 years
(d) 28 years
(e) 36 years

Q195. 195. The ratio of ages of Namrata and Divya is 4 : 3 .The sum of their ages is 28 years.The ratio of their ages after 4 years will be :

(a) 3: 4
(b) 5 : 4
(c) 5 : 6
(d) 6 :5
(e) None of these

Q196. 196. Pointing to a photograph of Hari, Vijay said, “The father of his sister is the husband of my wife’s mother’. How is Vijay related to Hari?

(a) Brother
(b) Brother-in-law
(c) Uncle
(d) Data inadequate
(e) None of these

Q197. P is father of. S is mother of N who is brother of J. B is son of S. C is sister of B. How J is related to C?

(a) Data inedaquate
(b) Cousin
(c) Brother
(d) Sister
(e) None of these

YourMockTest.com — Free Study Material

Q198. 198. Introducing Rajesh, Neha said, his brother's father is the only son of my grandfather. How is Neha related to Rajesh ?

(a) Daughter
(b) Sister
(c) Mother
(d) Niece
(e) None of these

Q199. Directions (199 -200): Refer to the data below and answer the questions that follow.

13 bungalows are to be grouped into three groups, group 'A' containing 5 bungalows, group 'B' and group 'c' containing 4 bungalows each. The bungalows are colored red, white, pink, indigo, cyan, yellow, blue, green, orange, violet, purple, burgundy and maroon. The grouping is done subject to the following conditions :

(I) Yellow and orange bungalows fall in group 'c' white, red and white bungalows fall in group ' A'

(II) Blue and violet bungalows are together but not with red or orange bungalow.

(III) No two of pink, burgundy and green bungalows are together

(IV) Maroon and Indigo bungalows are always together.

199. If pink bungalows falls in group 'A' then green bungalow falls in group ' C'. If this is the case, then burgundy bungalow would definitely fall in which group?

(a) group 'A'
(b) group 'B'
(c) group ' c'
(d) group 'A' or 'C'
(e) group 'B' or 'C'

Q200. Directions (199 -200): Refer to the data below and answer the questions that follow.

13 bungalows are to be grouped into three groups, group 'A' containing 5 bungalows, group 'B' and group 'c' containing 4 bungalows each. The bungalows are colored red, white, pink, indigo, cyan, yellow, blue, green, orange, violet, purple, burgundy and maroon. The grouping is done subject to the following conditions :

(I) Yellow and orange bungalows fall in group 'c' white, red and white bungalows fall in group ' A'

(II) Blue and violet bungalows are together but not with red or orange bungalow.

(III) No two of pink, burgundy and green bungalows are together

(IV) Maroon and Indigo bungalows are always together.

200. Which of these bungalows would definitely fall in group 'B'?

(a) Pink bungalow
(b) Burgundy bungalow
(c) Green bungalow
(d) Purple bungalow
(e) Blue bungalow

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Q81. Everything we do leaves a digital footprint. Big data has emerged as a buzzword in recent years. Broadly, it means a large amount of information that is generated as trails or by-products of online and offline activities — what we purchase using credit cards, where we travel via GPS, what we 'like' on Facebook or retweet on Twitter, and so on. Today, the Data as a Service (DaaS) movement is gaining momentum, spurring one of the fastest growing industries in the world. A somewhat nebulous term, DaaS refers to the myriad functions that technology serves. Clearly, big data holds vast potential to favourably impact the global socio-economic environment. But is it being used as a signalling device for effective policy changes?

Technology as a Catalyst to Growth

In the last decade, technology has spawned a new wave of economic development by creating new avenues for employment, amplifying economies of scale and reducing costs of production. Consequently, several platforms have emerged to counter growth challenges. For instance, Brazil and Dubai routinely face heavy road traffic. To solve this problem, Uber designed UberCopters and UberChoppers as an alternative to roads. Networks of aerial routes for

quotidian air travel are now being rolled out in other countries as well. Agriculture is also being revolutionised by technology.

Several European countries utilise Cloud Computing and Telematics to assist farmers at every stage of the value chain, from crop growing (like prescription application that boosts yield) to trade (like digital sale systems eliminating middlemen). This helps farmers to hedge against uncertain variables such as rainfall and soil fertility by smoothing the transaction process. In the realm of financial services, net banking has significantly shrunk costs and time, while also encouraging financial inclusion.

From Institutionalisation to Individualisation

The process of using data to augment standards of living involves a shift from the aggregate to the particular, i.e. a more personalised approach. Big data, combined with Behavioural Science, has given rise to a discipline called Psychometrics, which uses people's digital traces to determine various aspects of their lives. In 2012, Michal Kosinski, one the forerunners of the field, demonstrated that a Facebook user's skin colour, gender, income group, ethnicity, sexual orientation, and religious affiliation could be determined with 85+% accuracy from a dataset of around 70 'likes'. As the number of likes increases, the more nuances they disclose about a person, like the kind of car they drive, the magazines they read, and the chocolate bar they like best.

Ultimately, it is these personality traits that determine behaviour. Hence the application of psychometrics to communications is changing the landscape of consumer retail, business, education, and even politics across the globe. In his Concordia Summit presentation, Alexander Nix, CEO of big data company Cambridge Analytica, stated the absurdity of segmenting audiences based on demographics or geographics. Why should all women or all old people or all rich people receive the same message simply because of their gender or demographics or income status?

Where Does India Stand?

India is the second-largest Internet market in the world, with 331 million Internet users. NASSCOM predicts that India's big data market will be a $16-billion industry by 2025, with a 32% share of the global market and a CAGR of 26%. A simple search — 'Big Data in India' — in Google's news search bar reveals that big data can make Indian cities a better place to live in, increase job opportunities, help track fraud, and influence politics. We have a vast amount of data from all layers of the societal pyramid, but a lot of it is sitting dormant due to ignorance and lack of infrastructure.

To penetrate this problem, JAM — Jan Dhan, Aadhaar, Mobile (Bank Account, Aadhaar Number, Smartphone) — is set to replace Bijlee, Sadak, Paani (Electricity, Transport, Sanitation) and Roti, Kapdaa, Makaan (Food, Clothing, Shelter) as the trinity leading India's future growth.

With more players entering the market, data prices are recurrently dropping, and smartphones today cost a third of what they did a few years ago. If an individual possesses all three components of JAM, the advantages are multi-fold — they can procure loans via electronic banking, access telemedicine, make online purchases for items which may otherwise be difficult to obtain, etc. Moreover, the data collected from these activities can be translated into policy measures that will improve consumers' lives.

81). According to passage, 'DaaS' is a term refers to

(a) the myriad functions that JAM serves
(b) the myriad functions that Government serves
(c) the myriad functions that technology serves
(d) None of the above
(e) both a and b

Q82. Everything we do leaves a digital footprint. Big data has emerged as a buzzword in recent years. Broadly, it means a large amount of information that is generated as trails or by-products of online and offline activities — what we purchase using credit cards, where we travel via GPS, what we 'like' on Facebook or retweet on Twitter, and so on. Today, the Data as a Service (DaaS) movement is gaining momentum, spurring one of the fastest growing industries in the world. A somewhat nebulous term, DaaS refers to the myriad functions that technology serves. Clearly, big data holds vast potential to favourably impact the global socio-economic environment. But is it being used as a signalling device for effective policy changes?

Technology as a Catalyst to Growth

In the last decade, technology has spawned a new wave of economic development by creating new avenues for employment, amplifying economies of scale and reducing costs of production. Consequently, several platforms have emerged to counter growth challenges. For instance, Brazil and Dubai routinely face heavy road traffic. To solve this problem, Uber designed UberCopters and UberChoppers as an alternative to roads. Networks of aerial routes for

quotidian air travel are now being rolled out in other countries as well. Agriculture is also being revolutionised by technology.

Several European countries utilise Cloud Computing and Telematics to assist farmers at every stage of the value chain, from crop growing (like prescription application that boosts yield) to trade (like digital sale systems eliminating middlemen). This helps farmers to hedge against uncertain variables such as rainfall and soil fertility by smoothing the transaction process. In the realm of financial services, net banking has significantly shrunk costs and time, while also encouraging financial inclusion.

From Institutionalisation to Individualisation

The process of using data to augment standards of living involves a shift from the aggregate to the particular, i.e. a more personalised approach. Big data, combined with Behavioural Science, has given rise to a discipline called Psychometrics, which uses people's digital traces to determine various aspects of their lives. In 2012, Michal Kosinski, one the forerunners of the field, demonstrated that a Facebook user's skin colour, gender, income group, ethnicity, sexual orientation, and religious affiliation could be determined with 85+% accuracy from a dataset of around 70 'likes'. As the number of likes increases, the more nuances they disclose about a person, like the kind of car they drive, the magazines they read, and the chocolate bar they like best.

Ultimately, it is these personality traits that determine behaviour. Hence the application of psychometrics to communications is changing the landscape of consumer retail, business, education, and even politics across the globe. In his Concordia Summit presentation, Alexander Nix, CEO of big data company Cambridge Analytica, stated the absurdity of segmenting audiences based on demographics or geographics. Why should all women or all old people or all rich people receive the same message simply because of their gender or demographics or income status?

Where Does India Stand?

India is the second-largest Internet market in the world, with 331 million Internet users. NASSCOM predicts that India's big data market will be a $16-billion industry by 2025, with a 32% share of the global market and a CAGR of 26%. A simple search — 'Big Data in India' — in Google's news search bar reveals that big data can make Indian cities a better place to live in, increase job opportunities, help track fraud, and influence politics. We have a vast amount of data from all layers of the societal pyramid, but a lot of it is sitting dormant due to ignorance and lack of infrastructure.

To penetrate this problem, JAM — Jan Dhan, Aadhaar, Mobile (Bank Account, Aadhaar Number, Smartphone) — is set to replace Bijlee, Sadak, Paani (Electricity, Transport, Sanitation) and Roti, Kapdaa, Makaan (Food, Clothing, Shelter) as the trinity leading India's future growth.

With more players entering the market, data prices are recurrently dropping, and smartphones today cost a third of what they did a few years ago. If an individual possesses all three components of JAM, the advantages are multi-fold — they can procure loans via electronic banking, access telemedicine, make online purchases for items which may otherwise be difficult to obtain, etc. Moreover, the data collected from these activities can be translated into policy measures that will improve consumers' lives.

82). Which company created technology to solve the problem of heavy traffic in Brazil and Dubai?

(a) Uber
(b) OLX
(c) Microsoft
(d) Facebook
(e) None of these

Q83. Everything we do leaves a digital footprint. Big data has emerged as a buzzword in recent years. Broadly, it means a large amount of information that is generated as trails or by-products of online and offline activities — what we purchase using credit cards, where we travel via GPS, what we 'like' on Facebook or retweet on Twitter, and so on. Today, the Data as a Service (DaaS) movement is gaining momentum, spurring one of the fastest growing industries in the world. A somewhat nebulous term, DaaS refers to the myriad functions that technology serves. Clearly, big data holds vast potential to favourably impact the global socio-economic environment. But is it being used as a signalling device for effective policy changes?

Technology as a Catalyst to Growth

In the last decade, technology has spawned a new wave of economic development by creating new avenues for employment, amplifying economies of scale and reducing costs of production. Consequently, several platforms have emerged to counter growth challenges. For instance, Brazil and Dubai routinely face heavy road traffic. To solve this problem, Uber designed UberCopters and UberChoppers as an alternative to roads. Networks of aerial routes for

quotidian air travel are now being rolled out in other countries as well. Agriculture is also being revolutionised by technology.

Several European countries utilise Cloud Computing and Telematics to assist farmers at every stage of the value chain, from crop growing (like prescription application that boosts yield) to trade (like digital sale systems eliminating middlemen). This helps farmers to hedge against uncertain variables such as rainfall and soil fertility by smoothing the transaction process. In the realm of financial services, net banking has significantly shrunk costs and time, while also encouraging financial inclusion.

From Institutionalisation to Individualisation

The process of using data to augment standards of living involves a shift from the aggregate to the particular, i.e. a more personalised approach. Big data, combined with Behavioural Science, has given rise to a discipline called Psychometrics, which uses people's digital traces to determine various aspects of their lives. In 2012, Michal Kosinski, one the forerunners of the field, demonstrated that a Facebook user's skin colour, gender, income group, ethnicity, sexual orientation, and religious affiliation could be determined with 85+% accuracy from a dataset of around 70 'likes'. As the number of likes increases, the more nuances they disclose about a person, like the kind of car they drive, the magazines they read, and the chocolate bar they like best.

Ultimately, it is these personality traits that determine behaviour. Hence the application of psychometrics to communications is changing the landscape of consumer retail, business, education, and even politics across the globe. In his Concordia Summit presentation, Alexander Nix, CEO of big data company Cambridge Analytica, stated the absurdity of segmenting audiences based on demographics or geographics. Why should all women or all old people or all rich people receive the same message simply because of their gender or demographics or income status?

Where Does India Stand?

India is the second-largest Internet market in the world, with 331 million Internet users. NASSCOM predicts that India's big data market will be a $16-billion industry by 2025, with a 32% share of the global market and a CAGR of 26%. A simple search — 'Big Data in India' — in Google's news search bar reveals that big data can make Indian cities a better place to live in, increase job opportunities, help track fraud, and influence politics. We have a vast amount of data from all layers of the societal pyramid, but a lot of it is sitting dormant due to ignorance and lack of infrastructure.

To penetrate this problem, JAM — Jan Dhan, Aadhaar, Mobile (Bank Account, Aadhaar Number, Smartphone) — is set to replace Bijlee, Sadak, Paani (Electricity, Transport, Sanitation) and Roti, Kapdaa, Makaan (Food, Clothing, Shelter) as the trinity leading India's future growth.

With more players entering the market, data prices are recurrently dropping, and smartphones today cost a third of what they did a few years ago. If an individual possesses all three components of JAM, the advantages are multi-fold — they can procure loans via electronic banking, access telemedicine, make online purchases for items which may otherwise be difficult to obtain, etc. Moreover, the data collected from these activities can be translated into policy measures that will improve consumers' lives.

83). Several European countries utilise Cloud Computing and Telematics to assist

(a) Car Drivers
(b) Engineers
(c) Students
(d) Farmers
(e) None of these

Q84. Everything we do leaves a digital footprint. Big data has emerged as a buzzword in recent years. Broadly, it means a large amount of information that is generated as trails or by-products of online and offline activities — what we purchase using credit cards, where we travel via GPS, what we 'like' on Facebook or retweet on Twitter, and so on. Today, the Data as a Service (DaaS) movement is gaining momentum, spurging one of the fastest growing industries in the world. A somewhat nebulous term, DaaS refers to the myriad functions that technology serves. Clearly, big data holds vast potential to favourably impact the global socio-economic environment. But is it being used as a signalling device for effective policy changes?

Technology as a Catalyst to Growth

In the last decade, technology has spawned a new wave of economic development by creating new avenues for employment, amplifying economies of scale and reducing costs of production. Consequently, several platforms have emerged to counter growth challenges. For instance, Brazil and Dubai routinely face heavy road traffic. To solve this problem, Uber designed UberCopters and UberChoppers as an alternative to roads. Networks of aerial routes for

quotidian air travel are now being rolled out in other countries as well. Agriculture is also being revolutionised by technology.

Several European countries utilise Cloud Computing and Telematics to assist farmers at every stage of the value chain, from crop growing (like prescription application that boosts yield) to trade (like digital sale systems eliminating middlemen). This helps farmers to hedge against uncertain variables such as rainfall and soil fertility by smoothing the transaction process. In the realm of financial services, net banking has significantly shrunk costs and time, while also encouraging financial inclusion.

From Institutionalisation to Individualisation

The process of using data to augment standards of living involves a shift from the aggregate to the particular, i.e. a more personalised approach. Big data, combined with Behavioural Science, has given rise to a discipline called Psychometrics, which uses people's digital traces to determine various aspects of their lives. In 2012, Michal Kosinski, one the forerunners of the field, demonstrated that a Facebook user's skin colour, gender, income group, ethnicity, sexual orientation, and religious affiliation could be determined with 85+% accuracy from a dataset of around 70 'likes'. As the number of likes increases, the more nuances they disclose about a person, like the kind of car they drive, the magazines they read, and the chocolate bar they like best.

Ultimately, it is these personality traits that determine behaviour. Hence the application of psychometrics to communications is changing the landscape of consumer retail, business, education, and even politics across the globe. In his Concordia Summit presentation, Alexander Nix, CEO of big data company Cambridge Analytica, stated the absurdity of segmenting audiences based on demographics or geographics. Why should all women or all old people or all rich people receive the same message simply because of their gender or demographics or income status?

Where Does India Stand?

India is the second-largest Internet market in the world, with 331 million Internet users. NASSCOM predicts that India's big data market will be a $16-billion industry by 2025, with a 32% share of the global market and a CAGR of 26%. A simple search — 'Big Data in India' — in Google's news search bar reveals that big data can make Indian cities a better place to live in, increase job opportunities, help track fraud, and influence politics. We have a vast amount of data from all layers of the societal pyramid, but a lot of it is sitting dormant due to ignorance and lack of infrastructure.

To penetrate this problem, JAM — Jan Dhan, Aadhaar, Mobile (Bank Account, Aadhaar Number, Smartphone) — is set to replace Bijlee, Sadak, Paani (Electricity, Transport, Sanitation) and Roti, Kapdaa, Makaan (Food, Clothing, Shelter) as the trinity leading India's future growth.

With more players entering the market, data prices are recurrently dropping, and smartphones today cost a third of what they did a few years ago. If an individual possesses all three components of JAM, the advantages are multi-fold — they can procure loans via electronic banking, access telemedicine, make online purchases for items which may otherwise be difficult to obtain, etc. Moreover, the data collected from these activities can be translated into policy measures that will improve consumers' lives.

84). Consider the following statements about 'Michal Kosinski', as mentioned in the

passage. Which of the statement/statements given

below is/are correct?

1. He is an expert in Psychometrics.

2. He is applying his research on Facebook to know

about the information of Facebook Users.

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both are correct
(d) None is correct
(e) All the above

Q85. Everything we do leaves a digital footprint. Big data has emerged as a buzzword in recent years. Broadly, it means a large amount of information that is generated as trails or by-products of online and offline activities — what we purchase using credit cards, where we travel via GPS, what we 'like' on Facebook or retweet on Twitter, and so on. Today, the Data as a Service (DaaS) movement is gaining momentum, spurring one of the fastest growing industries in the world. A somewhat nebulous term, DaaS refers to the myriad functions that technology serves. Clearly, big data holds vast potential to favourably impact the global socio-economic environment. But is it being used as a signalling device for effective policy changes?

Technology as a Catalyst to Growth

In the last decade, technology has spawned a new wave of economic development by creating new avenues for employment, amplifying economies of scale and reducing costs of production. Consequently, several platforms have emerged to counter growth challenges. For instance, Brazil and Dubai routinely face heavy road traffic. To solve this problem, Uber designed UberCopters and UberChoppers as an alternative to roads. Networks of aerial routes for quotidian air travel are now being rolled out in other countries as well. Agriculture is also being revolutionised by technology.

Several European countries utilise Cloud Computing and Telematics to assist farmers at every stage of the value chain, from crop growing (like prescription application that boosts yield) to trade (like digital sale systems eliminating middlemen). This helps farmers to hedge against uncertain variables such as rainfall and soil fertility by smoothing the transaction process. In the realm of financial services, net banking has significantly shrunk costs and time, while also encouraging financial inclusion.

From Institutionalisation to Individualisation

The process of using data to augment standards of living involves a shift from the aggregate to the particular, i.e. a more personalised approach. Big data, combined with Behavioural Science, has given rise to a discipline called Psychometrics, which uses people's digital traces to determine various aspects of their lives. In 2012, Michal Kosinski, one the forerunners of the field, demonstrated that a Facebook user's skin colour, gender, income group, ethnicity, sexual orientation, and religious affiliation could be determined with 85+% accuracy from a dataset of around 70 'likes'. As the number of likes increases, the more nuances they disclose about a person, like the kind of car they drive, the magazines they read, and the chocolate bar they like best.

Ultimately, it is these personality traits that determine behaviour. Hence the application of psychometrics to communications is changing the landscape of consumer retail, business, education, and even politics across the globe. In his Concordia Summit presentation, Alexander Nix, CEO of big data company Cambridge Analytica, stated the absurdity of segmenting audiences based on demographics or geographics. Why should all women or all old people or all rich people receive the same message simply because of their gender or demographics or income status?

Where Does India Stand?

India is the second-largest Internet market in the world, with 331 million Internet users. NASSCOM predicts that India's big data market will be a $16-billion industry by 2025, with a 32% share of the global market and a CAGR of 26%. A simple search — 'Big Data in India' — in Google's news search bar reveals that big data can make Indian cities a better place to live in, increase job opportunities, help track fraud, and influence politics. We have a vast amount of data from all layers of the societal pyramid, but a lot of it is sitting dormant due to ignorance and lack of infrastructure.

To penetrate this problem, JAM — Jan Dhan, Aadhaar, Mobile (Bank Account, Aadhaar Number, Smartphone) — is set to replace Bijlee, Sadak, Paani (Electricity, Transport, Sanitation) and Roti, Kapdaa, Makaan (Food, Clothing, Shelter) as the trinity leading India's future growth.

With more players entering the market, data prices are recurrently dropping, and smartphones today cost a third of what they did a few years ago. If an individual possesses all three components of JAM, the advantages are multi-fold — they can procure loans via electronic banking, access telemedicine, make online purchases for items which may otherwise be difficult to obtain, etc. Moreover, the data collected from these activities can be translated into policy measures that will improve consumers' lives.

85). Consider the following statements regarding

'India', as an Internet Market.

1. India is the largest Internet market in the world.

2. NASSCOM predicts that India's big data market

will be a $16-billion industry by 2025.

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both are correct
(d) None is correct
(e) None of these

Q86. Everything we do leaves a digital footprint. Big data has emerged as a buzzword in recent years. Broadly, it means a large amount of information that is generated as trails or by-products of online and offline activities — what we purchase using credit cards, where we travel via GPS, what we 'like' on Facebook or retweet on Twitter, and so on. Today, the Data as a Service (DaaS) movement is gaining momentum, spurring one of the fastest growing industries in the world. A somewhat nebulous term, DaaS refers to the myriad functions that technology serves. Clearly, big data holds vast potential to favourably impact the global socio-economic environment. But is it being used as a signalling device for effective policy changes?

Technology as a Catalyst to Growth

In the last decade, technology has spawned a new wave of economic development by creating new avenues for employment, amplifying economies of scale and reducing costs of production. Consequently, several platforms have emerged to counter growth challenges. For instance, Brazil and Dubai routinely face heavy road traffic. To solve this problem, Uber designed UberCopters and UberChoppers as an alternative to roads. Networks of aerial routes for quotidian air travel are now being rolled out in other countries as well. Agriculture is also being revolutionised by technology.

Several European countries utilise Cloud Computing and Telematics to assist farmers at every stage of the value chain, from crop growing (like prescription application that boosts yield) to trade (like digital sale systems eliminating middlemen). This helps farmers to hedge against uncertain variables such as rainfall and soil fertility by smoothing the transaction process. In the realm of financial services, net banking has significantly shrunk costs and time, while also encouraging financial inclusion.

From Institutionalisation to Individualisation

The process of using data to augment standards of living involves a shift from the aggregate to the particular, i.e. a more personalised approach. Big data, combined with Behavioural Science, has given rise to a discipline called Psychometrics, which uses people's digital traces to determine various aspects of their lives. In 2012, Michal Kosinski, one the forerunners of the field, demonstrated that a Facebook user's skin colour, gender, income group, ethnicity, sexual orientation, and religious affiliation could be determined with 85+% accuracy from a dataset of around 70 'likes'. As the number of likes increases, the more nuances they disclose about a person, like the kind of car they drive, the magazines they read, and the chocolate bar they like best.

Ultimately, it is these personality traits that determine behaviour. Hence the application of psychometrics to communications is changing the landscape of consumer retail, business, education, and even politics across the globe. In his Concordia Summit presentation, Alexander Nix, CEO of big data company Cambridge Analytica, stated the absurdity of segmenting audiences based on demographics or geographics. Why should all women or all old people or all rich people receive the same message simply because of their gender or demographics or income status?

Where Does India Stand?

India is the second-largest Internet market in the world, with 331 million Internet users. NASSCOM predicts that India's big data market will be a $16-billion industry by 2025, with a 32% share of the global market and a CAGR of 26%. A simple search — 'Big Data in India' — in Google's news search bar reveals that big data can make Indian cities a better place to live in, increase job opportunities, help track fraud, and influence politics. We have a vast amount of data from all layers of the societal pyramid, but a lot of it is sitting dormant due to ignorance and lack of infrastructure.

To penetrate this problem, JAM — Jan Dhan, Aadhaar, Mobile (Bank Account, Aadhaar Number, Smartphone) — is set to replace Bijlee, Sadak, Paani (Electricity, Transport, Sanitation) and Roti, Kapdaa, Makaan (Food, Clothing, Shelter) as the trinity leading India's future growth.

With more players entering the market, data prices are recurrently dropping, and smartphones today cost a third of what they did a few years ago. If an individual possesses all three components of JAM, the advantages are multi-fold — they can procure loans via electronic banking, access telemedicine, make online purchases for items which may otherwise be difficult to obtain, etc. Moreover, the data collected from these activities can be translated into policy measures that will improve consumers' lives.

86). Choose the word which is Most Similar to the

word printed in bold in the passage.

Nebulous

(a) Ambiguous
(b) Bright
(c) Definite
(d) Apparent

(e) None of these

Q87. Everything we do leaves a digital footprint. Big data has emerged as a buzzword in recent years. Broadly, it means a large amount of information that is generated as trails or by-products of online and offline activities — what we purchase using credit cards, where we travel via GPS, what we 'like' on Facebook or retweet on Twitter, and so on. Today, the Data as a Service (DaaS) movement is gaining momentum, spurring one of the fastest growing industries in the world. A somewhat nebulous term, DaaS refers to the myriad functions that technology serves. Clearly, big data holds vast potential to favourably impact the global socio-economic environment. But is it being used as a signalling device for effective policy changes?

Technology as a Catalyst to Growth

In the last decade, technology has spawned a new wave of economic development by creating new avenues for employment, amplifying economies of scale and reducing costs of production. Consequently, several platforms have emerged to counter growth challenges. For instance, Brazil and Dubai routinely face heavy road traffic. To solve this problem, Uber designed UberCopters and UberChoppers as an alternative to roads. Networks of aerial routes for quotidian air travel are now being rolled out in other countries as well. Agriculture is also being revolutionised by technology.

Several European countries utilise Cloud Computing and Telematics to assist farmers at every stage of the value chain, from crop growing (like prescription application that boosts yield) to trade (like digital sale systems eliminating middlemen). This helps farmers to hedge against uncertain variables such as rainfall and soil fertility by smoothing the transaction process. In the realm of financial services, net banking has significantly shrunk costs and time, while also encouraging financial inclusion.

From Institutionalisation to Individualisation

The process of using data to augment standards of living involves a shift from the aggregate to the particular, i.e. a more personalised approach. Big data, combined with Behavioural Science, has given rise to a discipline called Psychometrics, which uses people's digital traces to determine various aspects of their lives. In 2012, Michal Kosinski, one the forerunners of the field, demonstrated that a Facebook user's skin colour, gender, income group, ethnicity, sexual orientation, and religious affiliation could be determined with 85+% accuracy from a dataset of around 70 'likes'. As the number of likes increases, the more nuances they disclose about a person, like the kind of car they drive, the magazines they read, and the chocolate bar they like best.

Ultimately, it is these personality traits that determine behaviour. Hence the application of psychometrics to communications is changing the landscape of consumer retail, business, education, and even politics across the globe. In his Concordia Summit presentation, Alexander Nix, CEO of big data company Cambridge Analytica, stated the absurdity of segmenting audiences based on demographics or geographics. Why should all women or all old people or all rich people receive the same message simply because of their gender or demographics or income status?

Where Does India Stand?

India is the second-largest Internet market in the world, with 331 million Internet users. NASSCOM predicts that India's big data market will be a $16-billion industry by 2025, with a 32% share of the global market and a CAGR of 26%. A simple search — 'Big Data in India' — in Google's news search bar reveals that big data can make Indian cities a better place to live in, increase job opportunities, help track fraud, and influence politics. We have a vast amount of data from all layers of the societal pyramid, but a lot of it is sitting dormant due to ignorance and lack of infrastructure.

To penetrate this problem, JAM — Jan Dhan, Aadhaar, Mobile (Bank Account, Aadhaar Number, Smartphone) — is set to replace Bijlee, Sadak, Paani (Electricity, Transport, Sanitation) and Roti, Kapdaa, Makaan (Food, Clothing, Shelter) as the trinity leading India's future growth.

With more players entering the market, data prices are recurrently dropping, and smartphones today cost a third of what they did a few years ago. If an individual possesses all three components of JAM, the advantages are multi-fold — they can procure loans via electronic banking, access telemedicine, make online purchases for items which may otherwise be difficult to obtain, etc. Moreover, the data collected from these activities can be translated into policy measures that will improve consumers' lives.

87). Choose the word which is Most Similar to the

word printed in bold in the passage.

Myriad

(a) Incalculable

(b) Bounded

(c) Measurable
(d) Untold
(e) None of these

Q88. Everything we do leaves a digital footprint. Big data has emerged as a buzzword in recent years. Broadly, it means a large amount of information that is generated as trails or by-products of online and offline activities — what we purchase using credit cards, where we travel via GPS, what we 'like' on Facebook or retweet on Twitter, and so on. Today, the Data as a Service (DaaS) movement is gaining momentum, spurring one of the fastest growing industries in the world. A somewhat nebulous term, DaaS refers to the myriad functions that technology serves. Clearly, big data holds vast potential to favourably impact the global socio-economic environment. But is it being used as a signalling device for effective policy changes?

Technology as a Catalyst to Growth

In the last decade, technology has spawned a new wave of economic development by creating new avenues for employment, amplifying economies of scale and reducing costs of production. Consequently, several platforms have emerged to counter growth challenges. For instance, Brazil and Dubai routinely face heavy road traffic. To solve this problem, Uber designed UberCopters and UberChoppers as an alternative to roads. Networks of aerial routes for quotidian air travel are now being rolled out in other countries as well. Agriculture is also being revolutionised by technology.

Several European countries utilise Cloud Computing and Telematics to assist farmers at every stage of the value chain, from crop growing (like prescription application that boosts yield) to trade (like digital sale systems eliminating middlemen). This helps farmers to hedge against uncertain variables such as rainfall and soil fertility by smoothing the transaction process. In the realm of financial services, net banking has significantly shrunk costs and time, while also encouraging financial inclusion.

From Institutionalisation to Individualisation

The process of using data to augment standards of living involves a shift from the aggregate to the particular, i.e. a more personalised approach. Big data, combined with Behavioural Science, has given rise to a discipline called Psychometrics, which uses people's digital traces to determine various aspects of their lives. In 2012, Michal Kosinski, one the forerunners of the field, demonstrated that a Facebook user's skin colour, gender, income group, ethnicity, sexual orientation, and religious affiliation could be determined with 85+% accuracy from a dataset of around 70 'likes'. As the number of likes increases, the more nuances they disclose about a person, like the kind of car they drive, the magazines they read, and the chocolate bar they like best.

Ultimately, it is these personality traits that determine behaviour. Hence the application of psychometrics to communications is changing the landscape of consumer retail, business, education, and even politics across the globe. In his Concordia Summit presentation, Alexander Nix, CEO of big data company Cambridge Analytica, stated the absurdity of segmenting audiences based on demographics or geographics. Why should all women or all old people or all rich people receive the same message simply because of their gender or demographics or income status?

Where Does India Stand?

India is the second-largest Internet market in the world, with 331 million Internet users. NASSCOM predicts that India's big data market will be a $16-billion industry by 2025, with a 32% share of the global market and a CAGR of 26%. A simple search — 'Big Data in India' — in Google's news search bar reveals that big data can make Indian cities a better place to live in, increase job opportunities, help track fraud, and influence politics. We have a vast amount of data from all layers of the societal pyramid, but a lot of it is sitting dormant due to ignorance and lack of infrastructure.

To penetrate this problem, JAM — Jan Dhan, Aadhaar, Mobile (Bank Account, Aadhaar Number, Smartphone) — is set to replace Bijlee, Sadak, Paani (Electricity, Transport, Sanitation) and Roti, Kapdaa, Makaan (Food, Clothing, Shelter) as the trinity leading India's future growth.

With more players entering the market, data prices are recurrently dropping, and smartphones today cost a third of what they did a few years ago. If an individual possesses all three components of JAM, the advantages are multi-fold — they can procure loans via electronic banking, access telemedicine, make online purchases for items which may otherwise be difficult to obtain, etc. Moreover, the data collected from these activities can be translated into policy measures that will improve consumers' lives.

88). Choose the word which is Most Similar to the

word printed in bold in the passage.

Hedge

(a) Fence
(b) Opening
(c) Brush
(d) Scrub
(e) None of these

Q89. Everything we do leaves a digital footprint. Big data has emerged as a buzzword in recent years. Broadly, it means a large amount of information that is generated as trails or by-products of online and offline activities — what we purchase using credit cards, where we travel via GPS, what we 'like' on Facebook or retweet on Twitter, and so on. Today, the Data as a Service (DaaS) movement is gaining momentum, spurring one of the fastest growing industries in the world. A somewhat nebulous term, DaaS refers to the myriad functions that technology serves. Clearly, big data holds vast potential to favourably impact the global socio-economic environment. But is it being used as a signalling device for effective policy changes?

Technology as a Catalyst to Growth

In the last decade, technology has spawned a new wave of economic development by creating new avenues for employment, amplifying economies of scale and reducing costs of production. Consequently, several platforms have emerged to counter growth challenges. For instance, Brazil and Dubai routinely face heavy road traffic. To solve this problem, Uber designed UberCopters and UberChoppers as an alternative to roads. Networks of aerial routes for quotidian air travel are now being rolled out in other countries as well. Agriculture is also being revolutionised by technology.

Several European countries utilise Cloud Computing and Telematics to assist farmers at every stage of the value chain, from crop growing (like prescription application that boosts yield) to trade (like digital sale systems eliminating middlemen). This helps farmers to hedge against uncertain variables such as rainfall and soil fertility by smoothing the transaction process. In the realm of financial services, net banking has significantly shrunk costs and time, while also encouraging financial inclusion.

From Institutionalisation to Individualisation

The process of using data to augment standards of living involves a shift from the aggregate to the particular, i.e. a more personalised approach. Big data, combined with Behavioural Science, has given rise to a discipline called Psychometrics, which uses people's digital traces to determine various aspects of their lives. In 2012, Michal Kosinski, one the forerunners of the field, demonstrated that a Facebook user's skin colour, gender, income group, ethnicity, sexual orientation, and religious affiliation could be determined with 85+% accuracy from a dataset of around 70 'likes'. As the number of likes increases, the more nuances they disclose about a person, like the kind of car they drive, the magazines they read, and the chocolate bar they like best.

Ultimately, it is these personality traits that determine behaviour. Hence the application of psychometrics to communications is changing the landscape of consumer retail, business, education, and even politics across the globe. In his Concordia Summit presentation, Alexander Nix, CEO of big data company Cambridge Analytica, stated the absurdity of segmenting audiences based on demographics or geographics. Why should all women or all old people or all rich people receive the same message simply because of their gender or demographics or income status?

Where Does India Stand?

India is the second-largest Internet market in the world, with 331 million Internet users. NASSCOM predicts that India's big data market will be a $16-billion industry by 2025, with a 32% share of the global market and a CAGR of 26%. A simple search — 'Big Data in India' — in Google's news search bar reveals that big data can make Indian cities a better place to live in, increase job opportunities, help track fraud, and influence politics. We have a vast amount of data from all layers of the societal pyramid, but a lot of it is sitting dormant due to ignorance and lack of infrastructure.

To penetrate this problem, JAM — Jan Dhan, Aadhaar, Mobile (Bank Account, Aadhaar Number, Smartphone) — is set to replace Bijlee, Sadak, Paani (Electricity, Transport, Sanitation) and Roti, Kapdaa, Makaan (Food, Clothing, Shelter) as the trinity leading India's future growth.

With more players entering the market, data prices are recurrently dropping, and smartphones today cost a third of what they did a few years ago. If an individual possesses all three components of JAM, the advantages are multi-fold — they can procure loans via electronic banking, access telemedicine, make online purchases for items which may otherwise be difficult to obtain, etc. Moreover, the data collected from these activities can be translated into policy measures that will improve consumers' lives.

89). Choose the word which is Most Opposite to the

word printed in bold in the passage.

Augment

(a) Lessen
(b) Build
(c) Magnify
(d) Uncomplicate
(e) None of these

Q90. Directions (81-90)

Everything we do leaves a digital footprint. Big data has emerged as a buzzword in recent years. Broadly, it means a large amount of information that is generated as trails or by-products of online and offline activities — what we purchase using credit cards, where we travel via GPS, what we 'like' on Facebook or retweet on Twitter, and so on. Today, the Data as a Service (DaaS) movement is gaining momentum, spurring one of the fastest growing industries in the world. A somewhat nebulous term, DaaS refers to the myriad functions that technology serves. Clearly, big data holds vast potential to favourably impact the global socio-economic environment. But is it being used as a signalling device for effective policy changes?

Technology as a Catalyst to Growth

In the last decade, technology has spawned a new wave of economic development by creating new avenues for employment, amplifying economies of scale and reducing costs of production. Consequently, several platforms have emerged to counter growth challenges. For instance, Brazil and Dubai routinely face heavy road traffic. To solve this problem, Uber designed UberCopters and UberChoppers as an alternative to roads. Networks of aerial routes for quotidian air travel are now being rolled out in other countries as well. Agriculture is also being revolutionised by technology.

Several European countries utilise Cloud Computing and Telematics to assist farmers at every stage of the value chain, from crop growing (like prescription application that boosts yield) to trade (like digital sale systems eliminating middlemen). This helps farmers to hedge against uncertain variables such as rainfall and soil fertility by smoothing the transaction process. In the realm of financial services, net banking has significantly shrunk costs and time, while also encouraging financial inclusion.

From Institutionalisation to Individualisation

The process of using data to augment standards of living involves a shift from the aggregate to the particular, i.e. a more personalised approach. Big data, combined with Behavioural Science, has given rise to a discipline called Psychometrics, which uses people's digital traces to determine various aspects of their lives. In 2012, Michal Kosinski, one the forerunners of the field, demonstrated that a Facebook user's skin colour, gender, income group, ethnicity, sexual orientation, and religious affiliation could be determined with 85+% accuracy from a dataset of around 70 'likes'. As the number of likes increases, the more nuances they disclose about a person, like the kind of car they drive, the magazines they read, and the chocolate bar they like best.

Ultimately, it is these personality traits that determine behaviour. Hence the application of psychometrics to communications is changing the landscape of consumer retail, business, education, and even politics across the globe. In his Concordia Summit presentation, Alexander Nix, CEO of big data company Cambridge Analytica, stated the absurdity of segmenting audiences based on demographics or geographics. Why should all women or all old people or all rich people receive the same message simply because of their gender or demographics or income status?

Where Does India Stand?

India is the second-largest Internet market in the world, with 331 million Internet users. NASSCOM predicts that India's big data market will be a $16-billion industry by 2025, with a 32% share of the global market and a CAGR of 26%. A simple search — 'Big Data in India' — in Google's news search bar reveals that big data can make Indian cities a better place to live in, increase job opportunities, help track fraud, and influence politics. We have a vast amount of data from all layers of the societal pyramid, but a lot of it is sitting dormant due to ignorance and lack of infrastructure.

To penetrate this problem, JAM — Jan Dhan, Aadhaar, Mobile (Bank Account, Aadhaar Number, Smartphone) — is set to replace Bijlee, Sadak, Paani (Electricity, Transport, Sanitation) and Roti, Kapdaa, Makaan (Food, Clothing, Shelter) as the trinity leading India's future growth.

With more players entering the market, data prices are recurrently dropping, and smartphones today cost a third of what they did a few years ago. If an individual possesses all three components of JAM, the advantages are multi-fold — they can procure loans via electronic banking, access telemedicine, make online purchases for items which may

otherwise be difficult to obtain, etc. Moreover, the data collected from these activities can be ranslated into policy measures that will improve consumers' lives.

90). Choose the word which is Most Opposite to the word printed in bold in the passage.

Dormant

(a) Asleep
(b) Lurking
(c) Torpid
(d) Active
(e) None of these

Q91. Directions: (91-95)

Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error in it. The error, if any, Will be in one part of the sentence. If there is no error. Mark (E) i.e. no error as the answer. (Ignore errors of punctuation, if any).

Find the Spot grammatical errors:

91) (A) In his budget speech, finance minister Arun Jaitley had announced the government's intent/(B) to easing foreign direct investment (FDI) rules further/(C) but had refrained from naming any sectors/(D) in the wake of assembly elections in five states./(E) No error.

(a) (A)
(b) (B)
(c) (C)
(d) (D)
(e) (E)

Q92. Directions: (91-95)

Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error in it. The error, if any, Will be in one part of the sentence. If there is no error. Mark (E) i.e. no error as the answer. (Ignore errors of punctuation, if any).

Find the Spot grammatical errors:

92) (A) The All India Online Vendors Association (AIOVA), which reached in to its 2,100 members through e-mail on March 10(B), asked sellers to provide details on payments pending/(C), stock pending in Snapdeal-Plus /(D) which allows sellers to stock their products/No error

(a) (A) The All India Online Vendors Association (AIOVA), which reached in to its 2,100 members through e-mail on March 10
(b) (B), asked sellers to provide details on payments pending
(c) (C), stock pending in Snapdeal-Plus
(d) (D) which allows sellers to stock their products
(e) (E) No error

Q93. Directions: (91-95)

Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error in it. The error, if any, Will be in one part of the sentence. If there is no error. Mark (E) i.e. no error as the answer. (Ignore errors of punctuation, if any).

Find the Spot grammatical errors:

93) (A) The move by Tamil Nadu arrives in the backdrop of small-scale protests /(B) and picketing by drivers of app-based aggregators/(C) Ola and Uber over a raft of grievances,/(D) especially the dwindling of incentives./(E) No error

(a) (A)
(b) (B)
(c) (C)
(d) (D)
(e) (E)

Q94. Directions: (91-95)

Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error in it. The error, if any, Will be in one part of the sentence. If there is no error. Mark (E) i.e. no error as the answer. (Ignore errors of punctuation, if any).

Find the Spot grammatical errors:

YourMockTest.com – Free Study Material

94) (A) A minimum fare of Rs 100 for 4 km and 17 for every additional kilometre forms /(B) the core demand of drivers.Denying claims of widespread disgruntlement among drivers,/(C) sources from the management of app based aggregators/(D) says driving for them is still a profitable enterprise/(E) No error

(a) (A)
(b) (B)
(c) (C)
(d) (D)
(e) (E)

Q95. Directions: (91-95)

Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error in it. The error, if any, Will be in one part of the sentence. If there is no error. Mark (E) i.e. no error as the answer. (Ignore errors of punctuation, if any).

Find the Spot grammatical errors:

95) (A) In India and in some other places too,(B) every little pocket is looking in there own/(C) little immediate ecosystem and copying others within it /(D) because that is the information set that they are accessing./(E) No error

(a) (A)
(b) (B)
(c) (C)
(d) (D)
(e) (E)

Q96. Directions (96-100)

Rearrange the following six sentences (A), (B),(C),(D),(E) and (F) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph; then answers the questions given below them

(A) ET spoke to ad makers working with these telecos on their marketing campaigns across media platforms. There seems to be a consensus that with Jio rolling out its tariffs, campaigning wars will only intensify.

(B) This would pressurise telcos at a time when revenues are falling and margins are thinning, but this is unavoidable, they said.

(C) Jio will have to promote its offers to get users to make it the primary SIM. Currently, most of its customers use it as a secondary operator, and for customers to shift loyalty, Jio will have to advertise heavily, experts said.

(D) Jio is expected to raise its spending by 50% on year this fiscal in the firefight to swiftly build on the 100 million user base, especially in the crucial months immediately after it starts to charge for services from April 1.

(E) The telecom industry's pricing war is spreading to advertising, as top carriers Bharti Airtel, Vodafone India and Idea Cellular jacked up spending on promoting their latest price points and services to ring-fence users from jumping ship to Reliance Jio Infocomm.

(F) While the three incumbents have already increased ad spending by 10-15% each since Jio launched services early September, they are expected to further rev up expenses by at least 20% on year each this fiscal through March 2017, heads of advertising and marke ting agencies involved in planning telco strategies said

96).Which of the following sentences should be the SECOND sentence after rearrangement?

(a) F
(b) E
(c) D
(d) A
(e) B

Q97. Directions (96-100)

Rearrange the following six sentences (A), (B),(C),(D),(E) and (F) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph; then answers the questions given below them

(A) ET spoke to ad makers working with these telecos on their marketing campaigns across media platforms. There seems to be a consensus that with Jio rolling out its tariffs, campaigning wars will only intensify.

(B) This would pressurise telcos at a time when revenues are falling and margins are thinning, but this is unavoidable, they said.

(C) Jio will have to promote its offers to get users to make it the primary SIM. Currently, most of its customers use it as a secondary operator, and for customers to shift loyalty, Jio will have to advertise heavily, experts said.

YourMockTest.com — Free Study Material

(D) Jio is expected to raise its spending by 50% on year this fiscal in the firefight to swiftly build on the 100 million user base, especially in the crucial months immediately after it starts to charge for services from April 1.

(E) The telecom industry's pricing war is spreading to advertising, as top carriers Bharti Airtel, Vodafone India and Idea Cellular jacked up spending on promoting their latest price points and services to ring-fence users from jumping ship to Reliance Jio Infocomm.

(F) While the three incumbents have already increased ad spending by 10-15% each since Jio launched services early September, they are expected to further rev up expenses by at least 20% on year each this fiscal through March 2017, heads of advertising and marke ting agencies involved in planning telco strategies said

97). Which of the following sentences should be the FIFTH after rearrangement?

(a) B
(b) A
(c) D
(d) F
(e) C

Q98. Directions (96-100)

Rearrange the following six sentences (A), (B),(C),(D),(E) and (F) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph; then answers the questions given below them

(A) ET spoke to ad makers working with these telecos on their marketing campaigns across media platforms. There seems to be a consensus that with Jio rolling out its tariffs, campaigning wars will only intensify.

(B) This would pressurise telcos at a time when revenues are falling and margins are thinning, but this is unavoidable, they said.

(C) Jio will have to promote its offers to get users to make it the primary SIM. Currently, most of its customers use it as a secondary operator, and for customers to shift loyalty, Jio will have to advertise heavily, experts said.

(D) Jio is expected to raise its spending by 50% on year this fiscal in the firefight to swiftly build on the 100 million user base, especially in the crucial months immediately after it starts to charge for services from April 1.

(E) The telecom industry's pricing war is spreading to advertising, as top carriers Bharti Airtel, Vodafone India and Idea Cellular jacked up spending on promoting their latest price points and services to ring-fence users from jumping ship to Reliance Jio Infocomm.

(F) While the three incumbents have already increased ad spending by 10-15% each since Jio launched services early September, they are expected to further rev up expenses by at least 20% on year each this fiscal through March 2017, heads of advertising and marke ting agencies involved in planning telco strategies said

98). Which of the following sentences should be the SIXTH(LAST) after rearrangement?

(a) E
(b) C
(c) F
(d) A
(e) B

Q99. Directions (96-100)

Rearrange the following six sentences (A), (B),(C),(D),(E) and (F) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph; then answers the questions given below them

(A) ET spoke to ad makers working with these telecos on their marketing campaigns across media platforms. There seems to be a consensus that with Jio rolling out its tariffs, campaigning wars will only intensify.

(B) This would pressurise telcos at a time when revenues are falling and margins are thinning, but this is unavoidable, they said.

(C) Jio will have to promote its offers to get users to make it the primary SIM. Currently, most of its customers use it as a secondary operator, and for customers to shift loyalty, Jio will have to advertise heavily, experts said.

(D) Jio is expected to raise its spending by 50% on year this fiscal in the firefight to swiftly build on the 100 million user base, especially in the crucial months immediately after it starts to charge for services from April 1.

(E) The telecom industry's pricing war is spreading to advertising, as top carriers Bharti Airtel, Vodafone India and Idea Cellular jacked up spending on promoting their latest price points and services to ring-fence users from jumping ship to Reliance Jio Infocomm.

(F) While the three incumbents have already increased ad spending by 10-15% each since Jio launched services early September, they are expected to further rev up expenses by at least 20% on year each this fiscal through March 2017, heads of advertising and marke ting agencies involved in planning telco strategies said

99). Which of the following sentences should be the FOURTH after rearrangement?

(a) C
(b) D
(c) A
(d) E
(e) B

Q100. Directions (96-100)

Rearrange the following six sentences (A), (B),(C),(D),(E) and (F) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph; then answers the questions given below them

(A) ET spoke to ad makers working with these telecos on their marketing campaigns across media platforms. There seems to be a consensus that with Jio rolling out its tariffs, campaigning wars will only intensify.

(B) This would pressurise telcos at a time when revenues are falling and margins are thinning, but this is unavoidable, they said.

(C) Jio will have to promote its offers to get users to make it the primary SIM. Currently, most of its customers use it as a secondary operator, and for customers to shift loyalty, Jio will have to advertise heavily, experts said.

(D) Jio is expected to raise its spending by 50% on year this fiscal in the firefight to swiftly build on the 100 million user base, especially in the crucial months immediately after it starts to charge for services from April 1.

(E) The telecom industry's pricing war is spreading to advertising, as top carriers Bharti Airtel, Vodafone India and Idea Cellular jacked up spending on promoting their latest price points and services to ring-fence users from jumping ship to Reliance Jio Infocomm.

(F) While the three incumbents have already increased ad spending by 10-15% each since Jio launched services early September, they are expected to further rev up expenses by at least 20% on year each this fiscal through March 2017, heads of advertising and marke ting agencies involved in planning telco strategies said

100) Which of the following sentences should be the FIRST after rearrangement?

(a) B
(b) A
(c) D
(d) E
(e) C

Q101. Directions (101-105): In each of the following sentences there are two blank spaces. Below each sentence there are five pairs denoted by numbers 1), 2), 3),4) and 5). Find out which pair of words can be filled up in the blanks in the sentence in the same sequence to make it meaningfully complete.

101. They were stopped by _____ authorities _____ proper travel documents.

(a) emmigration, in need of
(b) migration, to look in
(c) immigration, for want of
(d) emigration, of need for
(e) imigration, of want for

Q102. Directions (101-105): In each of the following sentences there are two blank spaces. Below each sentence there are five pairs denoted by numbers 1), 2), 3),4) and 5). Find out which pair of words can be filled up in the blanks in the sentence in the same sequence to make it meaningfully complete.

102. There is freedom of expression and ____ is entitled to a/an_____.

(a) each, estimation
(b) everyone, opinion
(c) every, outlook
(d) anyone, belief
(e) each one, judgement

YourMockTest.com - Free Study Material

Q103. Directions (101-105): In each of the following sentences there are two blank spaces. Below each sentence there are five pairs denoted by numbers 1), 2), 3),4) and 5). Find out which pair of words can be filled up in the blanks in the sentence in the same sequence to make it meaningfully complete.

103. In the court the state government _____ clearly said the state government will ____ security to all the teams.

(a) representative, provide
(b) representive, grant
(c) representative, offer
(d) representives, supply
(e) representatives, endow

Q104. Directions (101-105): In each of the following sentences there are two blank spaces. Below each sentence there are five pairs denoted by numbers 1), 2), 3),4) and 5). Find out which pair of words can be filled up in the blanks in the sentence in the same sequence to make it meaningfully complete.

104. When asked about the back up plan in case Pakistan decide to ____ he chose to ____ his cards to himself.

(a) Pull upto, put
(b) pull above, place
(c) pull over, store
(d) pull in, sit
(e) pull out, keep

Q105. Directions (101-105): In each of the following sentences there are two blank spaces. Below each sentence there are five pairs denoted by numbers 1), 2), 3),4) and 5). Find out which pair of words can be filled up in the blanks in the sentence in the same sequence to make it meaningfully complete.

105. _____ a scenario will not arise and he is not a person who will ____ on things.

(a) Much more, guess
(b) More, wonder
(c) Much, think
(d) Such, speculate
(e) That, consider

Q106. Directions (106-108) Choose the word which is MOST SIMILAR in meaning (SYNONYM) from the given options.

106. Perched

(a) sitting
(b) dried
(c) hungry
(d) placed
(e) wet

Q107. Directions (106-108) Choose the word which is MOST SIMILAR in meaning (SYNONYM) from the given options.

107. Derives

(a) arises
(b) deduces
(c) reaches
(d) gets
(e) originates

Q108. Directions (106-108) Choose the word which is MOST SIMILAR in meaning (SYNONYM) from the given options.

108. Mendicant

(a) beggar
(b) saint
(c) worker
(d) scholar
(e) gate keeper

YourMockTest.com — Free Study Material

Q109. Directions (109-110) Choose the word which is MOST OPPOSITE in meaning (ANTONYM) from the given options.

109. Steadfastness

(a) stability
(b) firmness
(c) industriousness
(d) resolute
(e) flexibility

Q110. Directions (109-110) Choose the word which is MOST OPPOSITE in meaning (ANTONYM) from the given options.

110. Picturesque

(a) dull
(b) vivid
(c) shining
(d) bright
(e) glittering

QUANTITATIVE APTITUDE

Q111. Directions (111-115): Study the following bar graphs to answer the questions given below:

Income of railways from the Super fast trains and Express trains

Total Expenditure of the Railway on both (Super fast trains and Express trains) [Profit = Income - Expenditure]

111. In which of the following years is the percentage increase/ decrease in the percentage increase/decrease in the total income of the Railways the maximum in comparison to its pevious year?

(a) 2012 - 13
(b) 2014 -15
(c) 2011-12
(d) 2013-14
(e) Both 1) and 3)

Q112. Directions (111-115): Study the following bar graphs to answer the questions given below:

Income of railways from the Super fast trains and Express trains

Total Expenditure of the Railway on both (Super fast trains and Express trains) [Profit = Income - Expenditure]

112. In which of the following years is the profit of hte Railways the maximum?

(a) 2011-12
(b) 2012-13
(c) 2013-14
(d) Other than the given options
(e) 2010- 11

Q113. Directions (111-115): Study the following bar graphs to answer the questions given below:

Income of railways from the Super fast trains and Express trains

Total Expenditure of the Railway on both (Super fast trains and Express trains) [Profit = Income - Expenditure]

113. In hoe many years is the income from Express trains less than the average income the Express trains in all the given years together?

(a) 3
(b) 1
(c) None
(d) Other than the given options
(e) 2

YourMockTest.com — Free Study Material

Q114. Directions (111-115): Study the following bar graphs to answer the questions given below:

Income of railways from the Super fast trains and Express trains

Total Expenditure of the Railway on both (Super fast trains and Express trains) [Profit = Income - Expenditure]

114. What is the approxiamate percentage income from Super fast train in 2011-12 in comparison to the total income from Super fast trains for all the given years?

(a) Other than the given options
(b) 24%
(c) 28%
(d) 20%
(e) 29%

Q115. Directions (111-115): Study the following bar graphs to answer the questions given below:

Income of railways from the Super fast trains and Express trains

Total Expenditure of the Railway on both (Super fast trains and Express trains) [Profit = Income - Expenditure]

115. The total expenditure of the Railways on both the trains is approximately what percent of the total income of the Railway from both the trains for all the given years together?

(a) 83.7%
(b) 81.6%
(c) Other than the given options
(d) 78.9%
(e) 86.7%

Q116. Directions (116-120): Study the table carefully answer the questions given below.

In six years, the number of students taking admissions and leaving from the five different colleges which were founded in 2010 is given below.

College Years	A Admitted	A Leaving	B Admitted	B Leaving	C Admitted	C Leaving	D Admitted	D Leaving	E Admitted	E Leaving
2010	1125	---	1050	---	1200	---	1600	---	1550	---
2011	330	220	450	250	420	230	440	250	350	225
2012	290	210	325	215	400	250	400	260	380	230
2013	345	200	285	210	360	225	395	220	410	220
2014	380	250	300	190	340	240	420	225	440	210
2015	350	230	340	220	410	280	460	240	425	215

Note: A - admitted, L - Leaving

116. What is the average number of students studying in all the five colleges in 2012?

(a) Other than the given options
(b) 1594
(c) 1694
(d) 1574
(e) 1584

Q117. Directions (116-120): Study the table carefully answer the questions given below.

In six years, the number of students taking admissions and leaving from the five different colleges which were founded in 2010 is given below.

College Years	A Admitted	A Leaving	B Admitted	B Leaving	C Admitted	C Leaving	D Admitted	D Leaving	E Admitted	E Leaving
2010	1125	---	1050	---	1200	---	1600	---	1550	---
2011	330	220	450	250	420	230	440	250	350	225

2012	290	210	325	215	400	250	400	260	380	230
2013	345	200	285	210	360	225	395	220	410	220
2014	380	250	300	190	340	240	420	225	440	210
2015	350	230	340	220	410	280	460	240	425	215

Note: A - admitted, L - Leaving

117. What was the number of students studying in college B in 2014?

(a) 1555
(b) Other than the given options
(c) 1445
(d) 1545
(e) 1645

Q118. Directions (116-120): Study the table carefully answer the questions given below.

In six years, the number of students taking admissions and leaving from the five different colleges which were founded in 2010 is given below.

College Years	A Admitted	A Leaving	B Admitted	B Leaving	C Admitted	C Leaving	D Admitted	D Leaving	E Admitted	E Leaving
2010	1125	---	1050	---	1200	---	1600	---	1550	---
2011	330	220	450	250	420	230	440	250	350	225
2012	290	210	325	215	400	250	400	260	380	230
2013	345	200	285	210	360	225	395	220	410	220
2014	380	250	300	190	340	240	420	225	440	210
2015	350	230	340	220	410	280	460	240	425	215

Note: A - admitted, L - Leaving

118. The number of students leaving college from the year 2010 to 2015 is approximately what per cent of the number of students taking admission in the same college and during the same year?

(a) 37%
(b) 43%
(c) 39%
(d) 41%
(e) Other than the given options

Q119. Directions (116-120): Study the table carefully answer the questions given below.

In six years, the number of students taking admissions and leaving from the five different colleges which were founded in 2010 is given below.

College Years	A (A)	A (L)	B (A)	B (L)	C (A)	C (L)	D (A)	D (L)	E (A)	E (L)
2010	1125	---	1050	---	1200	---	1600	---	1550	---
2011	330	220	450	250	420	230	440	250	350	225
2012	290	210	325	215	400	250	400	260	380	230
2013	345	200	285	210	360	225	395	220	410	220
2014	380	250	300	190	340	240	420	225	440	210
2015	350	230	340	220	410	280	460	240	425	215

Note:

YourMockTest.com — Free Study Material

A - admitted

L - Leaving

119. What is the difference behaviour the number of students taking admission between 2011 and 2015 in college D and B?

(a) 415
(b) 395
(c) 435
(d) Other than the given options
(e) 385

Q120. Directions (116-120): Study the table carefully answer the questions given below.

In six years, the number of students taking admissions and leaving from the five different colleges which were founded in 2010 is given below.

College Years	A Admitted	A Leaving	B Admitted	B Leaving	C Admitted	C Leaving	D Admitted	D Leaving	E Admitted	E Leaving
2010	1125	---	1050	---	1200	---	1600	---	1550	---
2011	330	220	450	250	420	230	440	250	350	225
2012	290	210	325	215	400	250	400	260	380	230
2013	345	200	285	210	360	225	395	220	410	220
2014	380	250	300	190	340	240	420	225	440	210
2015	350	230	340	220	410	280	460	240	425	215

Note: A - admitted, L - Leaving

120. In which of the following colleges, is the percentage increase in the number of students from the year 2010 to 2015 the maximum?

(a) D
(b) A
(c) B
(d) E
(e) C

Q121. Directions (121-125): What should come in place of the following number series?

121) 5, 11, 131, 635, X

(a) 1955
(b) 1793
(c) 1835
(d) 1493
(e) None of these

Q122. Directions (121-125): What should come in place of the following number series?

122) 10, 99, 686, 3425, 10272, X

(a) 10542
(b) 21542
(c) 20542
(d) 11542
(e) None of these

Q123. Directions (121-125): What should come in place of the following number series?

123) 22, 24, 12, 8.4, 9.2, X

(a) 18.4
(b) 11.02

(c) 24
(d) 10.2
(e) None of these

Q124. Directions (121-125): What should come in place of the following number series?

124) 77, 28, 64, 39, 55, X

(a) 11
(b) 31
(c) 47
(d) 46
(e) None of these

Q125. Directions (121-125): What should come in place of the following number series?

125) 2, 4, 8, 64, X

(a) 512
(b) 514
(c) 216
(d) 24
(e) None of these

Q126. 126. If bank returns for a year are defined as the ratio of interest earnings to interest expenses during that year, then by how much percentage has the bank returns for punj bank increased during 2004-2005 over the previous year?

(a) 12.6 %
(b) 10.4%
(c) 14.3%
(d) 6.8%
(e) 4.7%

Q127. 127. Which of the following statements is true?

(a) Total loans offered by the five banks during the year 2004- 2005 amount to more than Rs. 200 billions.
(b) Exactly three banks have an increase in interest earnings during the year 2004-2005 over the previous year between 5% and 10%
(c) Total deposits in the five banks during the year 2004-2005 amount to less than Rs. 160 billions.
(d) None of these
(e) All the above

Q128. 128. In a class, the average marks of n students were 35. When the marks were checked, it was found that marks of a student are taken 10 less than the actual. This leads the average to increase to 36. What is the number of students in the class?

(a) 25
(b) 30
(c) 10
(d) 40
(e) 20

Q129. 129. A man can row upstream at 7 km/h and downstream at 10 km/h. Find man's rate in still water and the rate of current.

(a) 6 km/h and 3.4 km/h respectively
(b) 9 km/h and 2.5 km/h respectively
(c) 8.5 km/h and 1.5 km/h respectively
(d) 10 km/h and 2.3 km/h respectively
(e) None of The Above

YourMockTest.com — Free Study Material

Q130. 130. A man can row 7 ½ km/h in still water. If in a river running at 1.5 km an hour it takes him 50 minutes to row to a place and back, how far off is the place?

(a) 8 km
(b) 5 km
(c) 3 km
(d) 10 km
(e) None of The Above

Q131. 131. A and B invest in a business in the ratio 3:2. if 5% of the total profit goes to charity and A's share is Rs. 855, the total profit is:

(a) Rs. 1435.25
(b) Rs. 1430
(c) Rs. 1500
(d) Rs. 1535.25
(e) Rs. 1300

Q132. 132. P started a software business by investing Rs. 50,000. after six months, Q joined her with a capital of Rs. 80,000. After 3 years, they earned a profit of Rs. 24,500. What was P's share in the profit?

(a) Rs. 9500
(b) Rs. 10000
(c) Rs. 105000
(d) Rs. 9000
(e) Rs. 8500

Q133. 133) If x% of 500 = y% of 300 and x% of y% of 200 = 60, then x = ?

(a) 10√2
(b) 20√2
(c) 15√2
(d) 30√2
(e) None of these

Q134. 134. After replacing an old member by a new member, it was found that the average age of eight members of a club is the same as it was 3 years ago. What is the difference between the ages of the replaced and the new member?

(a) 32 years
(b) 20 years
(c) 28 years
(d) 22 years
(e) 24 years

Q135. 135. A trader has 65 kg of rice, a part of which he sells at 9% profit and the rest at 14% profit. He gains 11% on the whole. What is the quantity sold at 9% profit?

(a) 28 kg
(b) 39kg
(c) 26 kg
(d) 32 kg
(e) 36kg

Q136. 136. What annual payment will discharge a debt of Rs. 6960 due in 5 years. if the rate of interest is 8% per annum?

(a) Rs. 1200
(b) Rs. 1400
(c) Rs. 1600
(d) Other than the given options
(e) Rs. 1250

YourMockTest.com — Free Study Material

Q137. 137. A dealer sold a washing machine at a loss of 3.5%. Had he sold it for Rs. 2054 more, he would have gained 9.5%. For what value should sell it in order to gain 13 ½%?

(a) Rs. 18433
(b) Rs. 18943
(c) Rs. 17933
(d) Rs. 17633
(e) Rs. 17863

Q138. 138. Anuradha Reena can do a work in 48 and 42 days respectively. They began the work together, but Anuradha left after some days and Reena finished the remaining work in 19 ½ days. After how many days did Anuradha leave the work?

(a) 15 days
(b) 8 days
(c) 16 days
(d) 10 days
(e) 12 days

Q139. 139. Rohan leaves point A and reaches point B in 6 hours. Anuj leaves point B I hour earlier than Rohan and reaches the point A in 8 hours. Find the time in which Rohan meets Anuj.

(a) 4 1⁄3 days
(b) 3 hours
(c) 2 1⁄3 days
(d) 4 ½ hours
(e) 3 1⁄3 hours

Q140. 140. In the stream running at 2km/he a motor boat goes 14 km upstream and back to the starting point in 77 minutes. Find the speed of the motor boat in still water.

(a) Other than the given option
(b) 21km/hr
(c) 24 km/hr
(d) 22 km/hr
(e) 20 km/hr

ANSWER KEY

1	c	2	c	3	c	4	b	5	a	6	b	7	a	8	a	9	a	10	b
11	a	12	b	13	d	14	d	15	d	16	a	17	b	18	c	19	a	20	d
21	b	22	a	23	a	24	d	25	a	26	b	27	a	28	b	29	c	30	d
31	b	32	a	33	d	34	c	35	c	36	d	37	b	38	a	39	b	40	c
41	b	42	a	43	c	44	b	45	b	46	a	47	c	48	b	49	a	50	b
51	d	52	c	53	a	54	d	55	b	56	a	57	b	58	b	59	c	60	b
61	b	62	c	63	b	64	d	65	a	66	b	67	b	68	a	69	a	70	b
71	c	72	a	73	c	74	d	75	a	76	d	77	b	78	c	79	d	80	d
141	b	142	c	143	b	144	d	145	e	146	b	147	d	148	b	149	c	150	a
151	c	152	e	153	d	154	a	155	c	156	b	157	d	158	c	159	d	160	a
161	e	162	b	163	d	164	b	165	c	166	b	167	d	168	a	169	b	170	e
171	e	172	b	173	a	174	e	175	e	176	e	177	c	178	d	179	b	180	a
181	d	182	b	183	c	184	e	185	a	186	d	187	a	188	b	189	d	190	e
191	a	192	b	193	a	194	e	195	b	196	b	197	a	198	b	199	b	200	e
81	c	82	a	83	d	84	c	85	b	86	a	87	d	88	a	89	a	90	a

YourMockTest.com — Free Study Material

91	b	92	a	93	e	94	d	95	b	96	a	97	b	98	e	99	a	100	d
101	c	102	b	103	a	104	e	105	d	106	a	107	d	108	a	109	e	110	a
111	c	112	b	113	a	114	d	115	a	116	b	117	d	118	c	119	a	120	e
121	a	122	c	123	b	124	d	125	a	126	a	127	d	128	c	129	c	130	c
131	c	132	c	133	d	134	e	135	b	136	a	137	c	138	e	139	b	140	d

More previous year papers and mock tests: **www.yourmocktest.com/pyq**

YourMockTest.com — Free Study Material