

## RISHI ACADEMY OF COMPETITIVE EXAMS

### Test I

#### REASONING

**Directions (1-5):** Study the following information carefully to answer the given questions.

A word and number arrangement machine when given an input line of words and numbers rearranges them following a particular rule in each step. The following is an illustration of the input and rearrangement. (All the numbers are two-digit numbers.)

**Input:** 76 pink 83 colour 79 each 65 owl ice 81

**Step I:** each 76 pink 83 colour 79 65 owl ice 81

**Step II:** each 65 76 pink 83 colour 79 owl ice 81

**Step III:** each 65 ice 76 pink 83 colour 79 owl 81

**Step IV:** each 65 ice 76 owl pink 83 colour 79 81

**Step V:** each 65 ice 76 owl 79 pink 83 colour 81

**Step VI:** each 65 ice 76 owl 79 colour pink 83 81

**Step VII:** each 65 ice 76 owl 79 colour 81 pink 83

Step VII is the last step of the above input as the desired arrangement is obtained. As per the rules followed above, find the appropriate step for the given input.

**Input:** magazine 14 desire 21 input 13 28 expire activate 25 30

1. Which step number is the following output?  
activate 13 expire 14 input magazine desire 21 28 25 30  
 1) Step IV                      2) Step V  
 3) Step VII                     4) There is no such step  
 5) None of these
2. How many elements (words or numbers) are there between '14' and '25' as they appear in the last step but one?  
 1) Two                            2) Three  
 3) Four                          4) Five  
 5) Six
3. Which word / number would be at the fifth position from the right in Step III?  
 1) desire                        2) 14  
 3) input                         4) 21  
 5) None of these

4. Which of the following represents the position of 'input' in the sixth step?  
 1) Seventh from the left 2) Fifth from the right  
 3) Fifth from the left 4) Sixth from the right  
 5) None of these
5. How many steps would be required to get the final output?  
 1) Six                              2) Seven  
 3) Five                            4) Nine  
 5) Eight

**Directions (Q. 6-10):** Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions.

Eight members L, M, N, O, P, Q, R and S belong to three different families, viz Gujarati, Punjabi and Marathi. They go for weekend outing in three different cars, viz Alto, Nano and Santro. Four out of the eight members are females. Each member of every family travels in a different car. Each car carries at least one male and one female member. Each family has at least two members. L is Marathi and he travels in Santro. O is wife of P and they travel in Alto and Nano respectively. S is son of M, who is wife of R, and they are Punjabi. N is daughter of Q, who is wife of L. N travels in Nano. R does not travel with Q.

6. How many members are there in the Gujarati family?  
 1) Two                            2) Three  
 3) Four                          4) Either (2) or (3)  
 5) None of these
7. Which of the following groups travels in Alto?  
 1) QSL                            2) OPQ  
 3) QSO                          4) SOP  
 5) None of these
8. Which of the following groups represents the group of married females?  
 1) OQS                            2) MON  
 3) MNQ                          4) NOQ  
 5) None of these
9. Which of the following statements is false?  
 1) O belongs to the Marathi family.  
 2) M and Q travel in the same car.  
 3) R and N travel in Nano  
 4) Only (1) and (2)

- 5) All are false
10. Which of the following combinations is true?
- 1) P – Female – Gujarati – Alto
  - 2) N – Female – Marathi – Nano
  - 3) M – Female – Punjabi – Alto
  - 4) R – Male – Gujarati – Nano
  - 5) S – Male – Punjabi – Santro
- Directions (Q. 11-15):** Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions.
- There are six family members L, M, N, O, P and Q. Each member has a different choice of ice cream, viz Vanilla, Chocolate, Strawberry, Mango, Kesar-Pista and Peanut butter but not necessarily in the same order. There are two married couples in the family. No female member likes either Vanilla or Kesar-Pista.
- L is daughter-in-law of Q and likes Strawberry. N is brother of O and son of M, and likes Peanut butter. P is grandmother of O, who does not like Mango. The husband has a choice for Vanilla and his wife likes Chocolate ice cream.
11. How many male members are there in the family?
- 1) Two
  - 2) Three
  - 3) Four
  - 4) Can't be determined
  - 5) None of these
12. Which of the following is true about O?
- 1) Daughter of M
  - 2) Son of L
  - 3) Brother of Q
  - 4) Either brother or sister of P
  - 5) None of these
13. How is M related to Q?
- 1) M is sister of Q
  - 2) M is son of Q
  - 3) M is grandson of Q
  - 4) Can't be determined
  - 5) None of these
14. Which of the following combination of ice cream does one of the couples like?
- 1) Vanila – Mango
  - 2) Kesar-Pista – Peanut butter
  - 3) Strawberry – Mango
  - 4) Peanut butter – Mango
  - 5) None of these
15. Which of the following ice creams does P like?
- 1) Vanilla
  - 2) Mango
  - 3) Chocolate
  - 4) Kesar - Pista
  - 5) None of these

**Directions (Q. 16-20):** In each question below are given three statements followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts and then decide which of the given conclusions logi-

cally follows from the given statements, disregarding commonly known facts. Give answer.

1. if only conclusion I follows.
  2. if only conclusion II follows.
  3. if either conclusion I or II follows.
  4. if neither conclusion I nor II follows.
  5. if both conclusion I and II follow.
16. **Statements:**
- All plastics are notes.  
No note is a coin.  
Some coins are papers.
- Conclusions:**
- I** Some coins are plastics.  
**II** No coin is a note.
- (17-18) **Statements:**
- No graphic is a picture.  
Some pictures are figures.  
All symbols are figures.
17. **Conclusions:**
- I** Some figures are not graphics.  
**II** Some pictures are symbols.
18. **Conclusions:**
- I** All symbols being pictures is a possibility.  
**II** Some graphics are symbols.
- (19-20) **Statements:**
- Some birds are insects.  
All birds are butterflies.  
All insects are snakes.
19. **Conclusions:**
- I** Some snakes are birds.  
**II** Some butterflies are snakes.
20. **Conclusions:**
- I** All butterflies being insects is a possibility.  
**II** All birds being snakes is a possibility.
- Directions (Q. 21-25):** In these questions the symbols #, ©, π, \$ and % are used with different meanings as given below.
- 'A # B' means 'A is smaller than B'  
'A © B' means 'A is greater than B'  
'A π B' means 'A is either smaller than or equal to B'

'A \$ B' means 'A is either greater than or equal to B'

'A % B' means 'A is neither smaller nor greater than B'

In each of the following questions, assuming the given statements to be true, find out which of the two conclusions I and II given below them is / are definitely true. Give answer.

- 1) if only conclusion I is true.
- 2) if only conclusion II is true.
- 3) if either conclusion I or II is true.
- 4) if neither conclusion I nor II is true.
- 5) if both conclusions I and II are true.

21. **Statement:** L \$ M % Q © S # T π P

**Conclusions:** I T © L

II L © S

22. **Statement:** W # H π I % C \$ H © S

**Conclusions:** I C \$ W

II I © S

23. **Statement:** W % X © Y π Z © R % L

**Conclusions:** I Z © L

II Y # W

24. **Statement:** A # N % O π T π H # E

**Conclusions:** I E \$ O

II H © N

25. **Statement:** P © V % T # D # M \$ F

**Conclusions:** I M © V

II P # F

**Directions (Q. 26-30):** Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions.

In a certain code language 'score the maximum marks' is written as 'pan cha ga mo', 'marks are less than' is written as 'ta ha cum pan', 'score the highest marks' is written as 'ga cha she pan' and 'less than you' is written as 'ha cum va'.

26. What is the code for 'highest'?

- 1) she
- 2) cha
- 3) ha
- 4) pan
- 5) None of these

27. Which of the following can be the code for 'you score maximum'?

- 1) va mo cha
- 2) cha ga mo
- 3) mo ga va
- 4) Either (1) or (3)
- 5) None of these

28. 'cum' is the code for

- 1) less
- 2) are
- 3) Either 'less' or 'than'
- 4) marks
- 5) None of these

29. Which of the following is the code for 'marks'?

- 1) che
- 2) pan
- 3) cum
- 4) ga
- 5) None of these

30. 'than score the less' can be coded as

- 1) cha ga ha cum
- 2) ha cum ga she
- 3) cha ha ga mo
- 4) Can't be determined
- 5) None of these

**Directions (Q. 31-35):** Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions.

A, C, E, I, O, N, P and S are eight persons working in an MNC. They are sitting around a circular table in a meeting but not necessarily in the same order. All of them hold a different post, viz President, MD, GM, CA, HR, Vice President, Chairman and Vice Chairman, but not necessarily in the same order. C sits third to the right of the Vice President. Only two persons sit between Vice President and S. The GM and the MD are immediate neighbours. Neither C nor S is a GM or an MD. The GM is not an immediate neighbour of the Vice President. The CA sits third to the right of O, who is not the GM. N sits on the immediate right of the Chairman. The Vice Chairman sits second to the left of A, who is not an immediate neighbour of S. The Vice Chairman is an immediate neighbour of both the HR and the CA. C is not the Chairman. I is not an immediate neighbour of C. E is not an immediate neighbour of the Vice Chairman.

31. Who among the following is the Chairman of the company?

- 1) E
- 2) A
- 3) I
- 4) P
- 5) None of these

32. O holds which of the following posts in the company?

- 1) Chairman
- 2) HR
- 3) MD
- 4) Vice Chairman
- 5) None of these

33. How many persons sit between the Chairman and the President?

- 1) None
- 2) One
- 3) Two
- 4) Three
- 5) None of these

34. Which of the following pairs is an immediate neighbour of I?

- 1) Vice Chairman, CA

- 2) Chairman, Vice President  
 3) Chairman, HR  
 4) Vice Chairman, Chairman  
 5) Can't be determined
35. Which of the following statements is true?  
 1) A is the Chairman and sits on the immediate right of N.  
 2) The President and the HR are immediate neighbours of P.  
 3) N is the Vice President and sits second to the left of E.  
 4) None is true  
 5) All are true
36. "One day when I was nine years old my father punished me – the only time I was ever punished – by shutting me in a room alone for a whole day."  
 – Sarojini Naidu
- Which of the following **inferences** can best be drawn from the above statement?  
 1) Sarojini Naidu was stubborn as a child.  
 2) People realised in Naidu's lifetime that punishment is no solution to stop a child from rebelling.  
 3) Severe punishment was prevalent during the time of Naidu's childhood.  
 4) Naidu was transferred by that single day punishment.  
 5) None of these
37. "Inadequacy of financial resources is a key constraint to railways following the desired path."  
 – Railway Minister Mallikarjun Kharge
- Which of the following **courses of action** should best be taken?  
 1) Passenger and freight fares should be increased.  
 2) The monopoly of Indian Railways should be abolished  
 3) Big policy announcements should be made.  
 4) There should be improved ticket checking, and IT should be used to improve ticket sales.  
 5) None of these
38. One-third of India's GDP slowdown is due to the global slowdown. But the impact on our advanced coastal states has been disproportionately high, and the impact on backward inland states has been disproportionately low.
- Which of the following statements **substantiates** the fact expressed in the above statement?  
 1) The coastal states of Odisha and West Bengal are not globalised  
 2) West Bengal used to be India's commercial capital at Independence, but has been driven into

backwardness by the ruination of its industry by Marxist trade unions.

- 3) The inland states are less globalised and less export-oriented.  
 4) Nothing succeeds like success  
 5) None of these
39. The appointment of Satya Nadella as the CEO of the iconic Microsoft has given us a reason to take pride in the success of a fellow Indian.
- Which of the following is the **best reason** for the abovementioned pride?  
 1) He is Indian by birth  
 2) He went to ordinary schools and colleges and got to the top on his own merit.  
 3) He remained a nice, normal and humble guy.  
 4) In his success, we see the possibility of our own success  
 5) Young people are looking for role models to emulate.
40. Party X's support swell doesn't seem that evident in Uttar Pradesh, where the survey gives the party 34 out of 80 seats.
- Which of the following **assumptions** is implicit in the above statement? (An assumption is something supposed or taken for granted.)  
 1) Party X is not likely to get as many seats as it did last time  
 2) Party X is not likely to get as many seats in Uttar Pradesh as it did last time  
 3) Uttar Pradesh may show contrary results this time  
 4) Party X is not likely to reach its all-time best  
 5) Party X is not likely to reach its all time best in Uttar Pradesh
41. Existing 3G plans will apply to users who will be migrated 4G for no extra cost. However, they will have to get a SIM card replacement.
- Which of the following occasions is most likely to have elicited this statement from the company?  
 1) Voice networks will continue to run on 2G and 3G net.  
 2) The company has launched 4G recently.  
 3) The company is launched 4G services for smartphones  
 4) 4G network users will be able to download 10 standard movies within 30 minutes  
 5) None of these
42. How many of us know that televisions, computers and other electronic items contain hazardous material like lead, mercury and cadmium and that they pose serious threat to the environment if buried in a landfill?

Which of the following can be **concluded** from the above statement?

- 1) People should not use televisions and computers
  - 2) Electronic items should be made without using hazardous materials
  - 3) The environment has been endangered from e-waste and is on the verge of crashing
  - 4) There should be proper disposal of electronic items
  - 5) None of these
43. The biggest mistake people make is buying a life insurance policy every year to save taxes.

Which of the following can be the **best reason** for the assertion made in the above statement?

- 1) Such people do not have adequate insurance cover
- 2) The annual premium becomes huge over a period of time
- 3) There is a mad rush to make investments to save taxes in the last three months of the financial year
- 4) A salaried individual can invest up to ₹ 1 lakh and claim tax deduction under Section 80 C of the I-T Act.
- 5) None of these

44. Do tax-free bonds qualify for tax deduction under Section 80 C? Well, according to stories doing the rounds, somebody thought they do not bought them. Needless to say, the poor soul realised that tax free bonds were not meant to save tax under Section 80 C; they only offer tax-free interest. Similarly, many bank customers are not aware that the bond they just bought to save tax is actually an insurance policy. Some taxpayers also don't know that a PPF is a 15-year account.

Which of the following **inferences** can be made in the above situation?

- 1) Investors are unaware of the nitty-gritty of tax-saving instruments.
- 2) Investment consultants often take their clients for a ride
- 3) There are no bonds that save your taxes in their year of investment
- 4) PPF allows tax benefits after a period of 15 years.
- 5) None of these

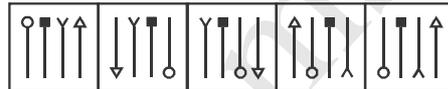
45. Raising tariffs won't be an easy option since the market is still very competitive and all operators do not have the same high costs of spectrum.

Which of the following **assumptions** is implicit in the above statement? (An assumption is something supposed or taken for granted.)

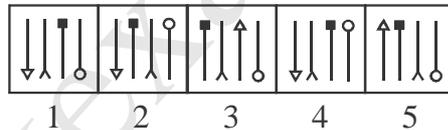
- 1) Phone call rates are not likely to go up
- 2) There are not too many players in the telecom market
- 3) It costs a lot to buy spectrum
- 4) Raising telecom tariffs involves prior approval from TRAI.
- 5) None of these

**Directions (Q. 46-50):** In each of the questions given below which one of the five answer figures should come after the problems figures, if the sequence were continued?

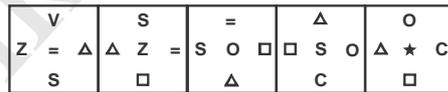
46. **Problem Figures**



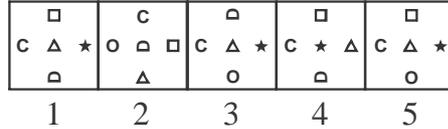
**Answer Figures**



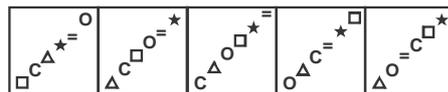
47. **Problem Figures**



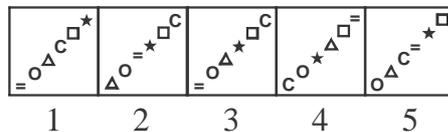
**Answer Figures**



48. **Problem Figures**



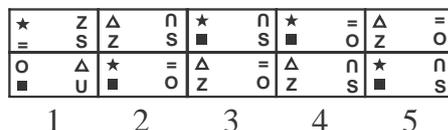
**Answer Figures**



49. **Problem Figures**



**Answer Figures**



50. **Problem Figures**

ROUSE	OBSDE	EDSBO	DPBVO	OVBPD
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**Answer Figures**

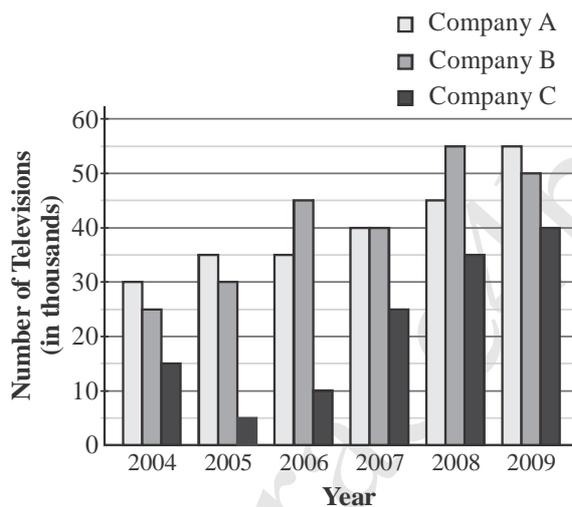
WOXBD	VWPXD	VWXPD	VOPXD	VWPBD
1	2	3	4	5

**Test II**

**DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION**

**Directions (Q. 51-55):** Study the following graphs and answer accordingly.

**Number of manufactured televisions by three different companies in six different years.**  
(in Thousands)



**Directions (Q. 56-60):** Study the table carefully to answer the questions that follow.

NGO	A		B		C		D		E	
	State-A	State-B								
2005	14.2	8.5	14.2	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.5	2.1	9.4	3.5
2006	21.6	5.4	7.9	7.2	6.9	4.4	5.4	4.3	7.2	4.7
2007	13.5	8.8	7.7	4.8	5.4	3.8	6.3	6.3	7.4	8.2
2008	12.4	9.6	10.4	6.4	7.2	8.2	9.6	4.4	5.6	4.2
2009	10.8	12.4	12.6	6.2	8.6	6.4	8.4	5.2	6.9	3.8
2010	12.2	14.2	7.5	4.2	11.3	9.3	6.3	5.4	12.8	6.4

51. 25% televisions are black and white which are manufactured by Company A in all years, then how many colours televisions are manufactured by Company A in all years?

- 1) 140000
- 2) 14000
- 3) 180000
- 4) 18000
- 5) 150000

52. In 2008, the cost price of one television is ₹ 1200, then what is the total expenditure of Company C in this year of his total manufactured televisions?

- 1) ₹ 40 crore
- 2) ₹ 52 crore
- 3) ₹ 5.2 crore
- 4) ₹ 4 crore
- 5) ₹ 42 crore

53. What is the percentage increase of manufactured televisions by Company C in 2008 compared to the previous years?

- 1) 40
- 2) 45
- 3) 30
- 4) 35
- 5) 25

54. What is the approximate average number manufactured televisions by Company B in all years?

- 1) 30677
- 2) 30566
- 3) 40566
- 4) 40834
- 5) 43055

55. What is the respective ratio between the number of manufactured television by Company B in 2006 and the number of manufactured televisions by Company A in 2005?

- 1) 5 : 4
- 2) 9 : 5
- 3) 4 : 3
- 4) 9 : 7
- 5) None of these

56. What was the respective ratio between the number of trees planted by NGO-A in the year 2006 in state-A and the number of trees planted by NGO-E in the year 2008 in state-B?
- 1) 36 : 11                      2) 36 : 7  
3) 11 : 7                        4) 14 : 9  
5) None of these
57. What was the average number of trees planted by NGO-B in the state-A over all the years together?
- 1) 1005                         2) 1050  
3) 1015                         4) 1205  
5) None of these
58. What was the approximate percentage decrease in the number of trees planted by NGO-C in state-B in the year 2009 as compared to the previous year?
- 1) 28                              2) 22  
3) 26                              4) 16  
5) 20
59. Which NGO planted the second lowest number of trees in both the states together in the year 2009?
- 1) A                                2) B  
3) C                                4) D  
5) E
60. Number of trees planted by NGO-D in the state-B in the year 2007 was approximately what percentage of the number of trees planted by NGO-A in the state-A in the year 2009?
- 1) 46                                2) 52  
3) 70                                4) 58  
5) 64

**Directions (Q. 61-65):** Study the following table carefully to answer the questions that follow.

Airline	P	Q	R	S	T
Year					
2005	240	450	305	365	640
2006	420	600	470	446	258
2007	600	680	546	430	610
2008	160	208	708	550	586
2009	140	640	656	250	654
2010	290	363	880	195	483

61. What was the difference between the highest number of flights cancelled by airline-Q and the lowest number of flights cancelled by airline-T out of all the six years?

- 1) 446                              2) 456  
3) 432                              4) 442  
5) None of these
62. What was the approximate percentage increase in number of flights cancelled by airline-S in the year 2008 as compared to previous year?
- 1) 127                              2) 27  
3) 150                              4) 45  
5) 117
63. What was the average number of flights cancelled by the airlines P, R, S and T in the year 2008 ?
- 1) 551.5                         2) 501  
3) 405                              4) 442.4  
5) None of these
64. In 2010, 40% flights are cancelled by airline-R due to bad weather and technical fault. How many flights are cancelled by airline-R due to technical fault?
- 1) 528                              2) 568  
3) 468                              4) 548  
5) None of these
65. What is the approximate percentage of cancelled flights by airline's P and R in 2007 compared to cancelled flights by airline-S in 2005?
- 1) 356                              2) 280  
3) 265                              4) 340  
5) 314

**Directions (Q. 66-70):** Read the following information carefully and answer the questions given below it.

Five sports – Hockey, Cricket, Tennis, Badminton and Baseball are included in sports competition. The total number of players in this sports competition is 800. The ratio between the men and women players is 1 : 3. 25% players in Cricket of total players.

110 players plays Badminton, 10% players in Tennis of total players. Hockey players are two times higher than Badminton players, remaining players play Baseball. 30% Cricket players are women. Half women cricketers are equal to Badminton players. 10% players of Hockey players are equal to women Tennis players. Hockey and Baseball have equal women players.

66. What is the ratio between the women Hockey players and men Badminton players?
- 1) 20 : 13                         2) 11 : 20  
3) 13 : 20                         4) 11 : 23  
5) None of these
67. What is the total number of men players in Hockey, Cricket and Baseball?
- 1) 464                              2) 454

- 3) 462                      4) 432  
5) None of these
68. What is the percentage of women Baseball players comparison to male Hockey players?
- 1) 25                      2) 34  
3) 24                      4) 15  
5) None of these
69. What is the difference between the male Baseball players and women tennis players?
- 1) 58                      2) 76  
3) 56                      4) 68  
5) None of these
70. In which sports, women are maximum and male are minimum?
- 1) Cricket and Badminton  
2) Cricket and Hockey  
3) Baseball and Cricket  
4) Cricket and Tennis  
5) Tennis and Hockey

**Directions (Q. 71-75):** Study the information carefully to answer the questions that follow.

In a school there are 1200 students who have visited five different cities viz. Delhi, Kolkata, Varanasi, Mumbai and Jodhpur. Forty five percent of the total students are boys. Thirty percent of the total girls visited Mumbai. Two-fifth of the total girls visited Delhi. Number of girls who visited Jodhpur is half of the girls visited Delhi. Two third of the remaining girls visited Kolkata. Total number of students who visited Mumbai is 300. Twenty percent of the total boys visited Delhi. Forty percent of the total boys visited Jodhpur. Equal number of boys visited Kolkata and Varanasi.

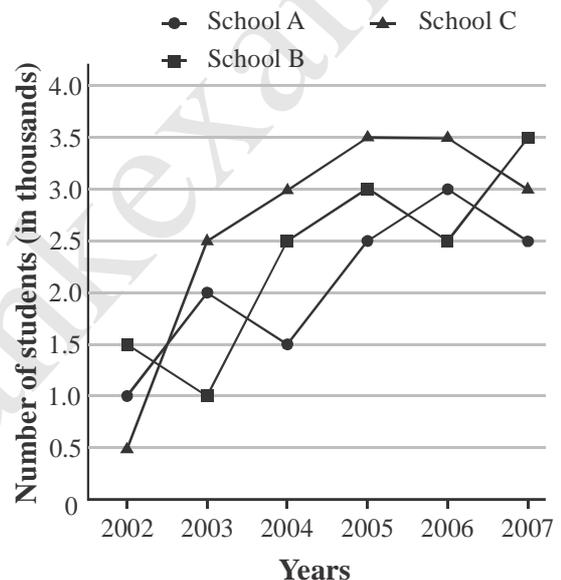
71. What is the total number of students who visited Varanasi?
- 1) 78                      2) 69  
3) 102                      4) 103  
5) None of these
72. What is the respective ratio between the number of girls visited Kolkata and number of boys visited Mumbai?
- 1) 22 : 51                      2) 23 : 51  
3) 21 : 55                      4) 51 : 22  
5) None of these
73. Total number of students who visited Jodhpur is **approximately** what percent of number of girls who visited Delhi?
- 1) 111                      2) 91  
3) 132                      4) 32  
5) 72
74. What is the average number of boys who visited

Kolkata Varanasi and Jodhpur together?

- 1) 110                      2) 122  
3) 101                      4) 104  
5) None of these
75. What is the total number of girls who visited Delhi, Mumbai and Varanasi together?
- 1) 464                      2) 484  
3) 536                      4) 556  
5) None of these

**Directions (Q. 76-80):** Study the following graph carefully to answer the questions that follow.

**Number of students (in thousands) in three schools over the year**



76. What was the average number of students in all three schools together in the year 2006?
- 1) 30000                      2) 9000  
3) 3000                      4) 6000  
5) None of these
77. How many times the total number of students in all the three Schools A, B and C together was exactly equal among the given years?
- 1) 2                      2) 5  
3) 4                      4) 3  
5) None of these
78. Total number of students in School B and School C together in the year 2004 was **approximately** what percentage of the total number of students in School B and School C together in the year 2007?
- 1) 85                      2) 80  
3) 75                      4) 184  
5) 131
79. What was the difference between the total number of students in all the schools together in the

year 2003 and number of students in School B in the year 2005?

- 1) 2000                      2) 3000  
 3) 3500                      4) 2500  
 5) None of these

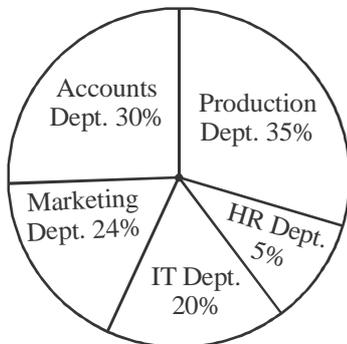
80. What was the **approximate** average number of students in School A over all the year together?

- 1) 1990                      2) 2090  
 3) 2300                      4) 1800  
 5) 2700

**Directions (Q. 81-85):** Study the following pie-chart and table carefully to answer the questions.

**Percentage breakup of employees working in various departments of an organization and the number of males in them.**

**Total Number of Employees = 800**



Department	No. of Males
Production	245
HR	12
IT	74
Marketing	165
Accounts	93

81. The number of Males working in the Marketing department is what percent of the total number of employees working in that department? (Rounded off to the nearest integer)

- 1) 70                              2) 78  
 3) 63                              4) 91  
 5) 86

82. What is the respective ratio between the number of females working in the HR department and the total number of employees in that department?

- 1) 7 : 10                      2) 5 : 7  
 3) 8 : 17                      4) 12 : 19  
 5) None of these

83. The number of Males working in the Production department of the Organization forms what percent of the total number of employees working in that department?

- 1) 76.5                      2) 72.5  
 3) 61.5                      4) 87.5  
 5) None of these

84. The number of Females working in the IT department forms what percent of the total number of employees in the Organization from all departments together?

- 1) 10.75                      2) 15.25  
 3) 11.5                      4) 13.75  
 5) None of these

85. What is the respective ratio of the number of Males working in the Marketing department to the number of Females working in that department?

- 1) 63 : 8                      2) 55 : 9  
 3) 64 : 7                      4) 56 : 3  
 5) None of these

**Directions (Q. 86-90):** Study the following table carefully to answer the questions that follow.

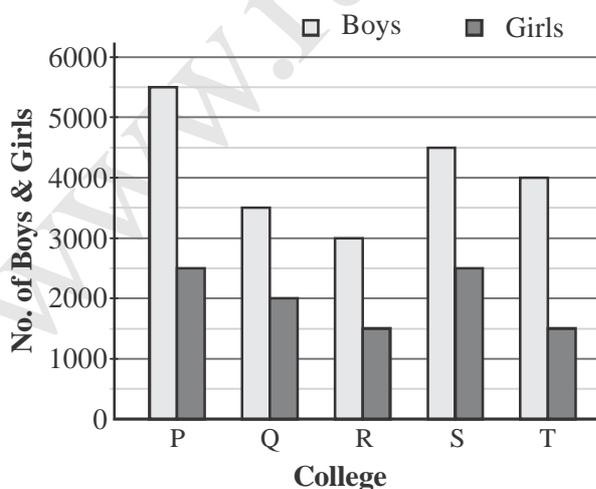
**Number of units Manufactured (M) and Sold (S) (in thousands) by five different companies over the years**

Company	A		B		C		D		E	
	M	S	M	S	M	S	M	S	M	S
2006	2.8	1.3	3.3	2.2	2.6	1.7	3.0	2.2	1.9	1.4
2007	3.2	2.0	2.4	1.6	2.2	1.5	2.5	1.9	2.0	1.7
2008	1.9	0.9	2.9	1.6	2.1	1.0	2.3	1.5	1.6	1.1
2009	1.0	0.4	2.4	1.3	2.8	1.4	2.1	1.2	3.2	2.5
2010	2.5	1.5	2.3	1.2	2.6	2.1	1.8	1.1	3.1	2.6

86. What is the total number of units manufactured by Company C over all the years together?
- 1) 1420                      2) 1030  
3) 1230                      4) 1320  
5) None of these
87. What is the **approximate** percent increase in the number of units sold by Company E in the year 2007 from the previous year?
- 1) 17                          2) 36  
3) 27                          4) 32  
5) 21
88. The number of units sold by Company D in the year 2006 is what percent of the number of units manufactured by it in that year? (rounded off to two digits after decimal.)
- 1) 52.63                      2) 61.57  
3) 85.15                      4) 73.33  
5) None of these
89. What is the respective ratio of total number of units manufactured by Company A and B together in the year 2009 to those sold by them in the same year?
- 1) 5 : 2                        2) 3 : 1  
3) 7 : 5                        4) 3 : 2  
5) None of these
90. What is the average number of units sold by Company D over all the years together?
- 1) 166                        2) 158  
3) 136                        4) 147  
5) None of these

**Directions (Q. 91-95):** Study the following graph carefully to answer the questions that follow.

**Number of Boys and Girls studying in five department colleges**



91. What is the respective ratio of girls to boys in College T?

- 1) 2 : 3                        2) 3 : 5  
3) 2 : 5                        4) 5 : 7  
5) None of these

92. Number of boys in college S forms approximately what percent of number of boys in college Q?
- 1) 75                          2) 116  
3) 128                          4) 88  
5) 133
93. Number of girls from college R forms what percent of the total number of students from all the colleges together? (rounded off to two digits after decimal)
- 1) 8.26                        2) 5.18  
3) 6.54                        4) 7.32  
5) None of these
94. What is the average number of boys from all the colleges together?
- 1) 2100                        2) 2000  
3) 1800                        4) 1750  
5) None of these
95. What is the respective ratio of total number of students from college S to the total number of students from college P?
- 1) 6 : 11                        2) 7 : 9  
3) 13 : 15                      4) 9 : 11  
5) None of these

**Directions (Q. 96-100):** Study the following table carefully answer the questions that follow.

**Percentage of Marks Obtained by Five Students in Three Subjects**

Subject	Maths (150)	Science (100)	English (50)
Student			
Miloni	94	83	74
Satish	72	88	68
Rachana	86	75	66
Purab	90	61	82
Mansi	68	67	72

**Note:** Figures in brackets indicate maximum marks in that subject.

96. What are the total marks obtained by Satish in all the subjects together?
- 1) 230                        2) 232  
3) 228                        4) 226  
5) None of these



- 4) Indira Awas Yojana  
5) None of these
111. Which of the following is NOT the name of the currency of a country?  
1) Rand                      2) Pound  
3) Dinar                      4) Ecuador  
5) Dollar
112. Many times we read the term 'ECB' in newspapers. What is the full form of 'ECB'?  
1) Essential commercial Banking  
2) European Credit Borrowing  
3) External Credit For Business  
4) External Commercial Borrowing  
5) None of these
113. Golden revolution refers to the development of which of the following agricultural products?  
1) Oilseeds  
2) Pulses  
3) Horticultural products  
4) Cereals  
5) Fodder
114. What is money laundering?  
1) Conversion of assets into cash  
2) Conversion of illegally obtained money into accountable money  
3) Conversion of cash into gold  
4) Conversion of gold into cash  
5) None of these
115. We come across the term 'PPP' in financial news nowadays. What does 'PPP' represent?  
1) Personal Per capita Power  
2) Private Public Partnership  
3) Per capita Potential for Purchases  
4) Present Purchasing Power  
5) Pure purchase parity
116. A \_\_\_\_\_ contains specific rules and words that express the logical steps of an algorithm.  
1) programming language  
2) syntax  
3) programming structure  
4) logic chart  
5) None of these
117. All the deleted files go to  
1) Recycle Bin              2) Task Bar  
3) Too Bar                  4) My Computer  
5) None of these
118. The secret code that restricts entry to some programs  
1) password                2) passport  
3) entry-code              4) access-code  
5) None of these
119. The main function of the ALU is to  
1) perform arithmetic and logical operations  
2) store data and information for future use  
3) control computer output, such as printing  
4) monitor all computer activities  
5) None of the above
120. \_\_\_\_\_ is the process of carrying commands.  
1) Fetching                2) Storing  
3) Executing              4) Decoding  
5) None of these
121. Softcopy is the intangible output, so then what is hardcopy?  
1) The physical parts of the computer  
2) The printed parts of the computer  
3) The printed output  
4) The physical output devices  
5) None of the above
122. An error in a computer program  
1) Crash                    2) Power Failure  
3) Bug                      4) Virus  
5) None of these
123. What is output?  
1) What the processor takes from the user  
2) What the user gives to the processor  
3) What the processor gets from the user  
4) What the processor gives to the user  
5) None of the above
124. A set of instructions telling the computer what to do is called  
1) mentor                    2) instructor  
3) compiler                4) program  
5) None of these
125. What is backup?  
1) Adding more components to your network  
2) Protecting data by copying it from the original source to a different destination  
3) Filtering old data from the new data  
4) Accessing data on tape  
5) None of the above
126. A saved document is referred to as a  
1) file                        2) word  
3) folder                    4) project  
5) None of these
127. Specialised programs that assist users in locating information on the Web are called  
1) information engines    2) search engines  
3) web browsers          4) resource locators  
5) None of these
128. A collection of interrelated records is called a  
1) utility file

- 2) management information system  
3) database  
4) spreadsheet  
5) None of the above
129. The term 'user interface' refers to  
1) what the user sees on the screen and how they can interact with it  
2) how the operating system responds to user commands  
3) the means by which the user interacts with the peripheral devices on the computer  
4) the monitor that is available for the computer  
5) None of the above
130. What type of device is a computer mouse?  
1) Input                      2) Output  
3) Software                  4) Storage  
5) None of these
131. A worldwide financial messaging network which exchanges messages between banks and financial institutions is known as  
1) CHAPS                      2) SWIFT  
3) NEFT                        4) SFMS  
5) CHIPS
132. Which of the following Ministries along with Planning Commission of India has decided to set up a Corpus Fund of ₹ 500 crore, so that Tribals in Naxal-hit areas can be provided proper means of livelihood?  
1) Ministry of Rural Development  
2) Ministry of Home Affairs  
3) Ministry of Tribal Affairs  
4) Ministry of Corporate Affairs  
5) Ministry of Finance
133. The term 'Smart Money' refers to  
1) Foreign Currency    2) Internet Banking  
3) US Dollars              4) Travellers cheques  
5) Credit Cards
134. Which one of the following is not a 'Money Market Instrument'?  
1) Treasury Bills  
2) Commercial Paper  
3) Certificate of Deposit  
4) Equity Shares  
5) None of these
135. When there is a difference between all receipts and expenditure of the Government of India, both capital and revenue, it is called  
1) Revenue Deficit    2) Budgetary Deficit  
3) Zero Budgeting    4) Trade Gap  
5) Balance of Payment Problem
136. With reference to a cheque which of the following is the 'drawee bank'?  
1) The bank that collects the cheque  
2) The payee's bank  
3) The endorsee's bank  
4) The endorser's bank  
5) The bank upon which the cheque is drawn
137. In which of the following fund transfer mechanisms, can funds be moved from one bank to another and where the transaction is settled instantly without being bunched with any other transaction?  
1) RTGS                      2) NEFT  
3) TT                          4) EFT  
5) MT
138. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has constituted an expert committee to review governance of boards of banks under the chairmanship of who among the following?  
1) P J Nayak                  2) C Rangarajan  
3) Y Venugopal Reddy    4) Bimal Jalan  
5) None of these
139. The panel set up by the govt for considering splitting overseas inflows into two categories – Foreign Portfolio Investment (FPI) and Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) – is headed by who among the following?  
1) Arvind Mayaram    2) Anand Sinha  
3) Subir Gokarn          4) KC Chakrabarty  
5) Usha Thorat
140. The govt launched the ambitious National Urban Health Mission (NUHM) recently. Consider the following with respect to NUHM.  
(A) It is aimed at providing adequate and efficient urban public health delivery system for the urban poor.  
(B) It would cover 779 urban areas with over 50000 population across the country by Mar 2015  
(C) The central govt will share 50 percent of the cost to implement the programme  
Which of the above statements is/are correct about the mission?  
1) Only (A)                      2) Only (B)  
3) Only (C)                      4) Only (A) and (B)  
5) All (A), (B) and (C)
141. Which of the following financial institutions has announced recently to install 3000 ATMs and 1.35 lakh micro-ATMs by Sep 2015 in the country?  
1) Mahindra Finance    2) Tata Capital  
3) Muthoot Fincorp      4) Bajaj Capital  
5) India Post

142. Which of the following teams has won the Federation Cup football tournament recently?
- 1) Mohun Bagan
  - 2) Churchill Brothers
  - 3) Mahammedan Sporting
  - 4) Sporting Club de Goa
  - 5) None of these
143. Who among the following are among the awardees of the prestigious Padma Bhushan awards conferred recently?
- 1) Pullela Gopichand
  - 2) Yuvraj Singh
  - 3) Leander Paes
  - 4) Only (1) and (3)
  - 5) All the above
144. Name the India-born engineer-scientist who has been awarded the 2014 Marconi Prize, a Nobel equivalent for technology pioneers. his work is at the heart of the current high-speed WiFi and 4G mobile systems.
- 1) AJ Paulraj
  - 2) Dipak Jain
  - 3) Sunil Kumar
  - 4) Nitin Nohria
  - 5) Rakesh Khurana
145. The meeting of finance ministers and central bank governors of the G20 major economies was held in which of the following countries recently?
- 1) Turkey
  - 2) Australia
  - 3) Russia
  - 4) Mexico
  - 5) France
146. Name the shuttler who has clinched the women's singles title of the Syed Modi International India Grand Prix Gold badminton tournament recently?
- 1) PV Sindhu
  - 2) Saina Nehwal
  - 3) Qingchen Chen
  - 4) Jia Yi Fan
  - 5) None of these
147. Who among the following has won the men's singles title of the 2014 edition of the Australia Open tennis tournament recently?
- 1) Rafael Nadal
  - 2) Stanislas Wawrinka
  - 3) Roger Federer
  - 4) Horia Tacau
  - 5) Daniel Nestor
148. Which of the following countries has been ranked at the bottom in the Global Gender Gap Report 2013, published by the World Economic Forum (WEF) for 136 countries recently? Iceland tops the list.
- 1) Yemen
  - 2) Pakistan
  - 3) India
  - 4) China
  - 5) Japan
149. Who among the following has been appointed the new CEO of the software giant Microsoft recently?
- 1) Sundar Pichai
  - 2) Stephen Elop
  - 3) Alan Mulally
  - 4) Satya Nadella

- 5) None of these
150. The book titled *Maverick Unchanged, Unrepentant* has been penned by who among the following?
- 1) Ram Jathmalani
  - 2) Preeti Shenoy
  - 3) Chetan Bhagat
  - 4) Elizabeth Chatterjee
  - 5) None of these

## Test IV

### ENGLISH LANGUAGE

**Directions (Q. 151-162):** In the following passage there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each, five words are suggested, one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate word in each case.

The world is witnessing food price turbulence again. A bad drought in Russia, rising demand in the US and developing countries, and Pakistan's blighted crop prospects after its floods are keeping prices of commodities such as cereals, sugar, oil and meat high. The Food and Agriculture Organization's monthly food price (151) is heading North.

India is not (152) from this problem even at the best of times. For the week that ended on 11 September, food prices (as (153) by the Wholesale Price Index) rose by 15.86%.

Given the robust demand for foodstuffs, a time of price volatility calls for a careful look at the "design" issues surrounding food supply management. At times, even huge food stocks are not able to (154) rising food prices. The fault lies in how food is released to traders by government agencies such as the Food Corporation of India (FCI). This problem is apart from FCI's high carrying cost of foodgrains. But this is not the problem at (155).

For example under the Open Market Sales Scheme (OMSS) a fixed quantity of grain, usually in multiples of 10 metric tonnes, is sold to traders, flour mills and other buyers when supplies are (156) or there is price volatility. But a combination of price rigidity, terms of sale and the quantity sold under OMSS defeat its purpose. One reason for this is the large volume in the hands of very few individual buyers. This (157) to perverse economic incentives.

Often, the grain sold under this scheme winds up back with food (158) agencies because of price differentials (the price at which it is sold and the prevailing market price). This has been observed

many times in states as diverse as Punjab and Uttar Pradesh. If the number of buyers is (159) and the quantity sold to each buyer reduced, or the price fixed but the amount of grain that can be bought kept flexible, these problems can be (160).

This makes for a sensible menu of options. But it needs careful implementation. And if, for some reason, changes are required to suit (161) conditions in different states, the economic logic behind these ideas should not be lost (162) of.

151. 1) index                      2) state  
3) scheme                    4) rate  
5) value
152. 1) affected                    2) above  
3) immune                    4) away  
5) separate
153. 1) developed                2) increased  
3) reported                  4) handled  
5) measured
154. 1) arrest                      2) identify  
3) find                        4) slow  
5) stop
155. 1) this                        2) juncture  
3) all                         4) best  
5) hand
156. 1) nil                         2) short  
3) plenty                    4) enough  
5) least
157. 1) rises                      2) leads  
3) gives                      4) is  
5) jumps
158. 1) hoarding                2) storing  
3) supply                    4) producing  
5) procurement
159. 1) controlled                2) promoted  
3) constant                 4) increased  
5) decreased
160. 1) neglected                2) solve  
3) overcome                4) indicated  
5) highlighted
161. 1) good                      2) local  
3) all                         4) similar  
5) bad
162. 1) weight                    2) look  
3) value                      4) sight  
5) significant

**Directions (Q. 163-176):** Read the following passage to answer the given questions. Some words/phrases have been printed in **BOLD** to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

In a welcome development, small cities and towns

appear to be doing more to power India's growth story than big metros. Confirming this are the latest income tax statistics, which indicate that Tier II and Tier III cities like Patna, Lucknow, Meerut and Kanpur have far outstripped Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata in terms of growth in personal and corporate tax collections. In fact, Patna has seen as much as 95 percent growth in personal income tax figures over the 2009- 10 period compared to a measly 4 percent for Delhi and 6 percent for Mumbai. Such a shift towards growth driven by regional centres can help **mitigate** the problems **ensuing from** unequal development and, therefore, needs to be encouraged.

The current growth and development model **centred on** big metros is unsustainable. Having experienced years of economic migration, these large cities are literally **bursting at the seams**. They are left with creaking infrastructure – compounded by shoddy urban planning – and poor civic amenities, all of which is reflected in the fast depreciating quality of life. Yet people continue to be drawn to metros due to the **allure** to better career prospects. The only way to **reverse** this trend is to have multiple growth poles spread across the length and breadth of the country. It is encouraging that many of the small cities showing robust economic growth are located in the backward regions. They could serve as magnets for intra-state migration and take the burden off traditional metropolitan hubs.

As emerging markets within the Indian economy these small urban centres can become hotspots for new investment opportunities. Many outsourcing companies are already setting up operations in Tier II and Tier III cities to minimise their running costs. Conducive conditions need to be created to encourage India Inc as well as foreign investors to increasingly invest in small cities and townships. Crucial to this is creating sound infrastructure. There needs to be a significant number of quality schools and colleges to churn out skilled professionals to cater to the needs of **emerging** business. This in turn will have a positive trickle-down effect and galvanise the rural economy of the respective states.

In planning these new urban hubs, errors of the past that have given rise to chaotic and dysfunctional cities must not be repeated. Our metros may have reached a point of saturation. While they should be no means be ignored, pay attention to Tier II and III cities as well to continue India's growth story and make it more inclusive.

163. Which of the following is definitely **true** as per the passage?
- 1) The tax collections from Patna are the highest for 2009-10

- 2) The growth in corporate tax collections is always followed by the growth in personal tax collections
- 3) The growth in personal tax figures for Chennai and Kolkata was not more than 4% for 2009-10
- 4) Patna had seen 95% growth in corporate tax collections in 2009-10
- 5) None is true
164. Which of the following indicators has been used to highlight growth?
- 1) Per capita growth
  - 2) Mortality rate
  - 3) Density of population
  - 4) Tax collections
  - 5) Rate of migration
165. Which of the following would be one of the major impacts of development of many regional cities and centres?
- 1) The income level of people will increase
  - 2) The living conditions in existing metros will become worse
  - 3) The migration to far off bigger cities across different states will be reduced
  - 4) Tax collections will increase
  - 5) None of the above
166. Which of the following cities has been classified as Tier III city as per the passage?
- 1) Lucknow
  - 2) Patna
  - 3) Chennai
  - 4) Can't be determined
  - 5) None of the above
167. Which of the following would be the most appropriate meaning of the phrase "**bursting at the seams**" as used in the second paragraph of the passage?
- 1) Filled beyond normal capacity
  - 2) Have become fast faced centres
  - 3) Facing exodus from these cities
  - 4) Bubbling with energy
  - 5) None of the above
168. Which of the following may not be an objective of development Tier II/III cities?
- 1) To have more inclusive growth
  - 2) To have growth across the length and breadth of the country
  - 3) To improve the quality of schools and colleges to produce skilled professionals
  - 4) To take off pressure from the over burdened infrastructure of metros
  - 5) To check inter-state migration
169. Which of the following would be the advantage of setting up operations in Tier II and Tier III cities?

- 1) The operating costs would be lower
- 2) It will attract better investment
- 3) It will attract tax exemptions from the government
- 4) The manpower available for employment would be better
- 5) The metros will face healthy competition for improving their infrastructure

170. What attracts people to the metros?

- 1) Better living conditions
- 2) Improved source of income
- 3) Better educational facilities
- 4) Scamless economic and social activities
- 5) Enhanced social security

**Directions (Q. 171-174):** Choose the word which is most nearly the same in meaning of the word/group of words printed in **bold**.

171. **Centred on**

- |                   |                    |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1) Gets boost     | 2) Revolves around |
| 3) Inspired from  | 4) Thrives on      |
| 5) Gets away with |                    |

172. **Mitigate**

- |            |             |
|------------|-------------|
| 1) Migrate | 2) Take off |
| 3) Out     | 4) Miss out |
| 5) Reduce  |             |

173. **Allure**

- |               |           |
|---------------|-----------|
| 1) Obligation | 2) Demand |
| 3) Attraction | 4) Deceit |
| 5) Inclusion  |           |

174. **Ensuing from**

- |                  |                     |
|------------------|---------------------|
| 1) Emerging from | 2) Ensuring from    |
| 3) Dealt with    | 4) Having impact on |
| 5) Leading to    |                     |

**Directions (Q. 175-176):** Choose the word which is most **OPPOSITE** in meaning of the word printed in **BOLD**.

175. **Emerging**

- |              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1) Satisfied | 2) Profiting |
| 3) Modern    | 4) Saturated |
| 5) Dull      |              |

176. **Reverse**

- |              |            |
|--------------|------------|
| 1) Remove    | 2) Destroy |
| 3) Motivate  | 4) Suppose |
| 5) Establish |            |

**Directions (Q. 177-181):** Rearrange the following six sentence A, B, C, D, E and F in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph, then answer the questions given below them.

A. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI), which had

last invested in the foreign exchange market in June 2009, was seen buying dollars to seem the rupees runaway appreciation.

B. The bank had for so long resisted a rate increase, but finally toed the line of other banks as its cost of funds has gone up.

C. The local currency recently rose to a 25 month high against the dollar on sustained capital inflows.

D. Some interesting things have happened in the Indian financial system in the past few weeks.

E. The RBI also announced a ₹ 12000 crore buy back of government bonds from the market to infuse money into a liquidity-starved banking system.

F. Finally, the State Bank of India, the nation's largest lender, has raised its minimum lending rate, or base rate, by 10 basis points. (One basis point is one-hundredth of a percentage point).

177. Which of the following would be the **THIRD** sentence?

- 1) B
- 2) A
- 3) D
- 4) E
- 5) F

178. Which of the following would be the **SIXTH (LAST)** sentence?

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

179. Which of the following would be the **SECOND** sentence?

- 1) A
- 2) C
- 3) D
- 4) E
- 5) F

180. Which of the following would be the **FOURTH** sentence?

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

181. Which of the following would be the **FIRST** sentence?

- 1) B
- 2) C
- 3) D
- 4) E
- 5) F

**Directions (Q. 182-190):** Pick out the most effective word/s from the given word/s to fill in the blanks to make the sentence meaningfully complete in the context of the sentence.

182. \_\_\_\_\_ I not informed you about this, you would have missed the opportunity.

- 1) If
- 2) Provided
- 3) Unless
- 4) Had
- 5) Have

183. Many with \_\_\_\_\_ I have shared my thoughts have shown initial surprise.

- 1) whom
- 2) who
- 3) which
- 4) that
- 5) me

184. Our present \_\_\_\_\_ towards the environment contrasts quite sharply with our historical reverence for nature.

- 1) state
- 2) apathy
- 3) nature
- 4) disposition
- 5) appeal

185. Changing lifestyles in India are causing many frustrations, \_\_\_\_\_ people to lash out at the weakest.

- 1) motivating
- 2) tempting
- 3) leading
- 4) killing
- 5) stressing

186. There was this new belief among people that they could be successful, and that there were opportunities here for the \_\_\_\_\_.

- 1) taking
- 2) all
- 3) daringly
- 4) granted
- 5) grabbing

187. \_\_\_\_\_ a country's current account is in deficit, it would imply that its imports of goods and services are higher than its income from exports and remittances from non-residents.

- 1) As
- 2) Given
- 3) Unless
- 4) Rather
- 5) If

188. In fact, \_\_\_\_\_ the many years of being a closed, high-tariff economy, we have always been more open minded than the economic models we have lived under.

- 1) inspite
- 2) besides
- 3) of
- 4) provided
- 5) despite

189. The most encouraging fact is that change is spreading \_\_\_\_\_ the country and reaching villages and small towns.

- 1) from
- 2) over
- 3) across
- 4) far
- 5) among

190. In a string decisions, information commissions have forced public authorities to implement the RTI stipulation that they should all put \_\_\_\_\_ information proactively so that citizens don't have to file applicable for every small thing.

- 1) as
- 2) out
- 3) on
- 4) into
- 5) forwards

**Directions (Q. 191-200):** Which of the phrases (1), (2), (3), (4) and (5) given below each sentence should replace the word/phrase in **BOLD** in the sentence to make it grammatically correct.

191. While these circumstances do not exonerate **their actions on the least**, these are signs of how economic bitterness can create high social costs.
- 1) the actions on the least
  - 2) the actions on their least
  - 3) their actions at the least
  - 4) their actions in the least
  - 5) all their actions on the least
192. There is **a urgent need to look at** alternative sources of portable water in places where water quality has deteriorated sharply.
- 1) an urgency to look on
  - 2) an urgent needs to look for
  - 3) an urgent need to looking at
  - 4) an urgent need to look for
  - 5) always urgent need to look for and at
193. TISCO had begun to produce steel in the early twentieth century, but the British Chief Commissioner of the Indian Railways had sworn to eat every pound of steel rail they made, **if it were to meet British specifications**.
- 1) if it ever met British specifications
  - 2) as it never ever met British specifications
  - 3) provided if it were to meet British specifications
  - 4) unless it were to meet British specifications
  - 5) only if they tried to meet British specifications
194. **Not only does children have** fewer chances of surviving and are underfed they also lack educational opportunities.
- 1) Not only did children have
  - 2) Not only does the child have
  - 3) Not only does the child has
  - 4) Not do children have only
  - 5) Not only do children have
195. But equally, it should be made clear that there is not escape for those who **take justice to their own hand**.
- 1) take justice onto the own hands
  - 2) take justice onto their own hand
  - 3) take justice into their own hands
  - 4) take justice into their own hands
  - 5) took justice into their own hand
196. The mid-day meal scheme has helped **but should it have been linked less** with the schooling system and more with the hunger pattern.
- 1) but should had been linked less
  - 2) but should it not have been linked less
  - 3) but it should been linked lesser
  - 4) but it should have been linked less
  - 5) but it should had been linked less
197. The government is **suppose to monitor the import of hazardous waste** which enters India through a gap in the law that allows the import of waste for recycling.
- 1) supposedly to monitor the import of
  - 2) supposed for monitoring the import of
  - 3) supposed to monitor the improt of
  - 4) supposed to monitoring the import of
  - 5) supposed to monitor the importing of
198. **It is being still not realised that** there is definite connection between education, good motherhood and efficient house management.
- 1) it still not being realised that
  - 2) It is still not being realised that
  - 3) It is not still being realised that
  - 4) It is still not realised than
  - 5) It was still not realised when
199. According to child rights activists to avoid **crimes on children it is important** to have community level child protection mechanisms like community watch dogs and committees for child protection, child welfare and anti-trafficking. These will create an interface between communities and state/district mechanisms.
- 1) crimes over children it was important
  - 2) crimes of children it is important
  - 3) crimes over children it is important
  - 4) crimes against children it is important
  - 5) crime onto children it is important
200. While the acceptance of man's gender role has been willingly taken up by women, **the same do not always holds true for men**.
- 1) the same does not always hold true for men
  - 2) the same does not always holds true for men
  - 3) the same does always hold true for men
  - 4) the same does not hold true for always men
  - 5) its does not hold true for men

**KEY****Mock Test - 602**

- |         |         |         |         |          |          |          |          |          |          |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1. (2)  | 2. (4)  | 3. (4)  | 4. (3)  | 5. (5)   | 101. (2) | 102. (5) | 103. (1) | 104. (1) | 105. (1) |
| 6. (1)  | 7. (3)  | 8. (5)  | 9. (4)  | 10. (2)  | 106. (3) | 107. (2) | 108. (3) | 109. (4) | 110. (3) |
| 11. (3) | 12. (2) | 13. (2) | 14. (3) | 15. (3)  | 111. (4) | 112. (4) | 113. (3) | 114. (2) | 115. (2) |
| 16. (2) | 17. (1) | 18. (1) | 19. (5) | 20. (5)  | 116. (1) | 117. (1) | 118. (1) | 119. (1) | 120. (3) |
| 21. (2) | 22. (2) | 23. (5) | 24. (4) | 25. (1)  | 121. (3) | 122. (3) | 123. (4) | 124. (4) | 125. (2) |
| 26. (1) | 27. (4) | 28. (3) | 29. (2) | 30. (1)  | 126. (1) | 127. (3) | 128. (1) | 129. (1) | 130. (1) |
| 31. (2) | 32. (3) | 33. (4) | 34. (4) | 35. (3)  | 131. (4) | 132. (1) | 133. (5) | 134. (4) | 135. (1) |
| 36. (3) | 37. (5) | 38. (3) | 39. (4) | 40. (5)  | 136. (5) | 137. (1) | 138. (1) | 139. (1) | 140. (4) |
| 41. (2) | 42. (4) | 43. (2) | 44. (1) | 45. (1)  | 141. (5) | 142. (2) | 143. (4) | 144. (1) | 145. (2) |
| 46. (4) | 47. (1) | 48. (3) | 49. (5) | 50. (2)  | 146. (2) | 147. (2) | 148. (1) | 149. (4) | 150. (1) |
| 51. (3) | 52. (5) | 53. (1) | 54. (4) | 55. (4)  | 151. (1) | 152. (4) | 153. (3) | 154. (5) | 155. (5) |
| 56. (2) | 57. (1) | 58. (2) | 59. (4) | 60. (4)  | 156. (2) | 157. (2) | 158. (3) | 159. (4) | 160. (3) |
| 61. (5) | 62. (2) | 63. (2) | 64. (1) | 65. (5)  | 161. (2) | 162. (3) | 163. (5) | 164. (4) | 165. (3) |
| 66. (2) | 67. (3) | 68. (1) | 69. (5) | 70. (4)  | 166. (5) | 167. (1) | 168. (5) | 169. (1) | 170. (2) |
| 71. (5) | 72. (1) | 73. (3) | 74. (1) | 75. (2)  | 171. (2) | 172. (5) | 173. (3) | 174. (1) | 175. (5) |
| 76. (3) | 77. (4) | 78. (1) | 79. (4) | 80. (2)  | 176. (5) | 177. (2) | 178. (1) | 179. (2) | 180. (5) |
| 81. (5) | 82. (1) | 83. (4) | 84. (1) | 85. (2)  | 181. (3) | 182. (4) | 183. (1) | 184. (2) | 185. (3) |
| 86. (3) | 87. (5) | 88. (4) | 89. (5) | 90. (2)  | 186. (1) | 187. (5) | 188. (5) | 189. (3) | 190. (2) |
| 91. (5) | 92. (3) | 93. (5) | 94. (5) | 95. (4)  | 191. (3) | 192. (4) | 193. (4) | 194. (5) | 195. (3) |
| 96. (1) | 97. (2) | 98. (3) | 99. (1) | 100. (3) | 196. (4) | 197. (3) | 198. (2) | 199. (4) | 200. (1) |

# KEY & SOLUTIONS

(1 - 5): In the given arrangement the machine rearranges the words starting with vowels in alphabetical order and then those starting with consonants in alphabetical order. The numbers are arranged in ascending order. However, words and numbers are arranged in each alternate step.

**Input:** magazine 14 desire 21 input  
13 28 expire activate 25 30

**Step I:** activate magazine 14 desire  
21 input 13 28 expire 25 30

**Step II:** activate 13 magazine 14  
desire 21 input 28 expire 25  
30

**Step III:** activate 13 expire magazine  
14 desire 21 input 28 25 30

**Step IV:** activate 13 expire 14  
magazine desire 21 input 28  
25 30

**Step V:** activate 13 expire 14 input  
magazine desire 21 28 25 30

**Step VI:** activate 13 expire 14 input  
21 magazine desire 28 25 30

**Step VII:** activate 13 expire 14 input  
21 desire magazine 28 25 30

**Step VIII:** activate 13 expire 14 input  
21 desire 25 magazine 28 30

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

(6-10)

Person	Family	Car
L (+)	Marathi	Santro
O (-)	Gujarathi	Alto
P (+)	Gujarathi	Nano
M (-)	Punjabi	Santro
R (+)	Punjabi	Nano
S (+)	Punjabi	Alto
N (-)	Gujarathi	Nano
Q (-)	Gujarathi	Alto

6. (1) 7. (3) 8. (5) MQO  
9. (4) 10. (2)

(11 - 15):

(Chocolate) (-)P  $\leftrightarrow$  Q(+)(Vanilla)



(Mango) (+)P  $\leftrightarrow$  Q(-)(Strawberry)



(Peanut butter) (+)N — O(+)(Kesar-Pista)

11. (3) 12. (2) 13. (2) 14. (3) 15. (3)

16. (2) All plastics are notes (A) + No note is a coin (E) = A + E = E = No plastic is a coin.

Hence, conclusion I does not follow.

Again, No note is a coin  $\rightarrow$  conversion  $\rightarrow$  No coin is a note. Hence, conclusion II follows.

17. (1) No graphic is a picture (E) + Some pictures are figures (I) + E + I = O\* = Some figures are not graphics. Hence, conclusion I follows.

Again, Some pictures are figures  $\rightarrow$  conversion  $\rightarrow$  Some figures are pictures.

Now, All symbols are figures (A) + Some figures are pictures (I) = A + I = No conclusion. Hence, conclusion II does not follow.

18. (1) Now, All symbols are figures (A) + Some figures are not graphics (O) = A + O = No conclusion. Hence, conclusion II does not follow.

Again, All symbols are figures (A) + Some figures are pictures (I) = A + I = No conclusion.

But the possibility in I exists. Thus, conclusion I follows.

19. (5) Some birds are insects (I) + All insects are snakes (A) = I + A = I = Some birds are snakes  $\rightarrow$  conversion  $\rightarrow$  Some snakes are birds. Hence, conclusion I follows.

Again, Some birds are are insects  $\rightarrow$  conversion  $\rightarrow$  Some insects are birds (I) + All birds are butterflies (A) = I + A = I = Some insects are butterflies  $\rightarrow$

Conversion  $\rightarrow$  Some butterflies are insects (I) + All insects are snakes (A) = I + A = I = Some butterflies are snakes. Hence, conclusion II follows.

20. (5) Both the conclusions follow since there are no negative statements.

(21-25): Given, #  $\rightarrow$  <, ©  $\rightarrow$  >,  $\pi$   $\rightarrow$   $\leq$ , \$  $\rightarrow$   $\geq$  and %  $\rightarrow$  =

21. (2) **Given statement:**

L \$ M % Q © S # T  $\pi$  P

Now,  $L \geq M = Q > S < T \leq P$

Thus, we can't compare L and T.

Hence, conclusion I is not true.

Again,  $L > S$

Hence, conclusion II is true.

22. (2) **Given statement:**

W # H  $\pi$  I % C \$ H © S

Now,  $W < H \leq I = C \geq H > S$

Thus,  $W < C$  is true. But conclusion  $C \geq W$  is not true.

Hence conclusion I is not true.

Again,  $I > S$  is true. Hence conclusion II is true.

23. (5) **Given statement:**

W % X © Y  $\pi$  © R % L

Now,  $W = X > Y \leq Z > R = L$

Thus,  $Z > L$  is true. Hence conclusion I is true.

Again,  $W > Y$  or  $Y < W$ . Hence conclusion II is also true.

24. (4) **Given statement:**

A # N % O  $\pi$  T  $\pi$  H # E

Now,  $A < N = O \leq T \leq H < E$

Thus,  $O < E$  is true, But  $(E \geq O)$  is not true.

Hence, conclusion I is not true.

Again,  $N \leq H$  is true. But  $(H > N)$  is not true.

Hence conclusion II is not true.

25. (1)

(26-30) score the maximum marks

$\rightarrow$  pan cha ga mo ..... (i)

marks are less than

$\rightarrow$  ta ha cum pan ..... (ii)

score the highest marks

$\rightarrow$  ga cha she pan ..... (iii)

less than you

$\rightarrow$  ha cum va ..... (iv)

From (i), (ii) and (iii),

marks  $\rightarrow$  pan ..... (v)

From (i), (iii) and (v),

maximum  $\rightarrow$  mo ..... (vi)

From (i), (v), and (iii)

score / the  $\rightarrow$  ga/cha ..... (vii)

From (ii), (iv) and (v) are

$\rightarrow$  ta .....(viii)

From (ii) and (iv),

Less/than  $\rightarrow$  ha/cum ..... (ix)

From (iii), (v) and (vii),

highest  $\rightarrow$  she ..... (x)

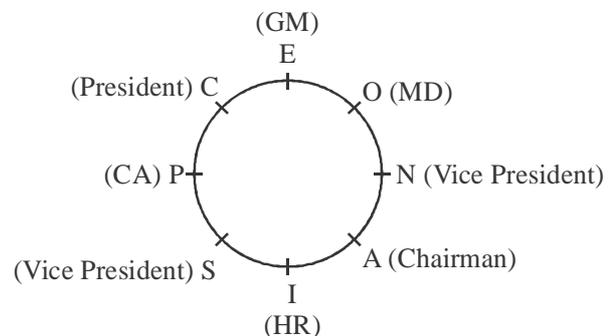
From (iv) and (ix)

you  $\rightarrow$  va ..... (xi)

26. (1) 27. (4) 28. (3) 29. (2)

30. (1)

(31-35)



31. (2) 32. (3) 33. (4) 34. (4)

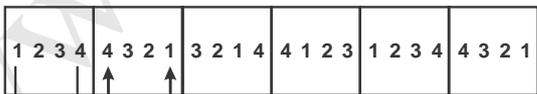
35. (3)

36. (3) Choices 2 and 4 are unpredictable consequences. Choice 1 comes quite close, but it is difficult to gather a general

inference regarding a person from a stray incident. But 3 gives us an indication of the prevailing norms. Look at the way she announces her achievement : “the only time I was ever punished”.

37. (5) Choice 1 does not follow : freight fares are already high. Choices 2 and 3 make hollow claims. Choice 4 will help to some extent but the extent would be very little.
38. (3) This brings out the connection between “global slowdown” and “backward inland states”.
39. (4) It is thus identifying with him that fills us with pride.
40. (5) In general, Party X’s support has swelled. So 1 and 4 are ruled out. Choice 3 is vague. Although 2 and 5 are both concerned with the party’s performance in Uttar Pradesh, 2 is ruled out because there is nothing in the statement to indicate about “last time”.
41. (2) This seems to be the most obvious choice. Choice 3 is ruled out because it goes specifically into “smartphones”.
42. (4) Choices 1 and 2 may stand logical scrutiny but they go too much by the letter of the statement and not by its spirit. Choice 3 is rather alarmist.
43. (2) The premiums go on accumulating.
44. (1) The passage paints a scenario of ignorance among those who invest in tax-saving instruments.
45. (1) That is why it is projected as not an “easy option”.

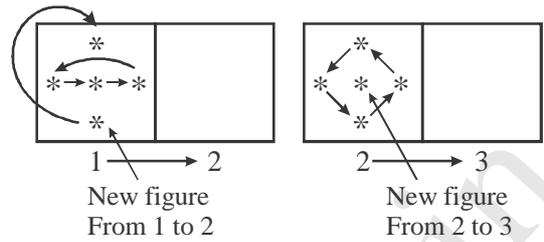
46. (4)  $\circ = 1$   $\blacksquare = 2$   $\gamma = 3$   $\uparrow = 4$



1 2 3 4 4 3 2 1 3 2 1 4 4 1 2 3 1 2 3 4 4 3 2 1  
1 2 3 4 5 Answer Figure

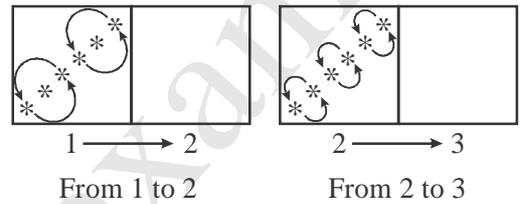
Figures will reverse  
(similarly in 3 to 4 and 5  
to answer figure)

47. (1)



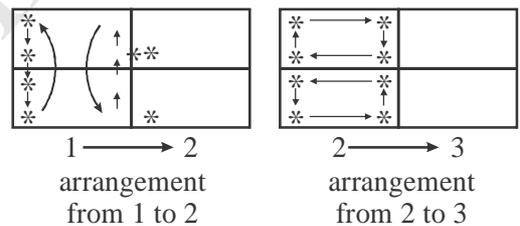
Same is repeated and going on.

48. (3)



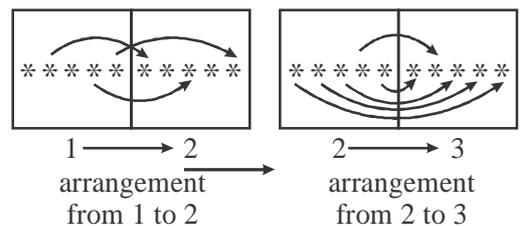
Same is repeated and going on.

49. (5)



Same is repeated and going on.

50. (2)



Same is repeated and going on.

51. (3) Total televisions manufactured by company

$$A = (30 + 35 + 35 + 40 + 45 + 55) \text{ thousand} = 240 \text{ thousand}$$

Hence, colour televisions manufactured by company

$$\text{Company A} = \frac{240 \times 75}{100} \text{ lakh}$$

$$= 1.8 \text{ lakh}$$

$$= 180000$$

52. (5) Required expenditure

$$= ₹ (12000 \times 35000)$$

$$= ₹ 42 \text{ crore}$$

53. (1) Required increase percentage

$$= \frac{10}{25} \times 100 = 40\%$$

54. (4) Required average

$$= \left( \frac{25 + 30 + 45 + 40 + 55 + 50}{6} \right) \text{ thousand}$$

$$= \left( \frac{245}{6} \right) \text{ thousand} = 40834 \text{ (approx)}$$

55. (4) Required ratio = 45 : 35

$$= 9 : 7$$

(56-60)

56. (2) Required ratio =  $\frac{21.6}{4.2} = \frac{216}{42} = 36 : 7$

57. (1) Average

$$= \frac{(14.2 + 7.9 + 7.7 + 10.4 + 12.6 + 7.5) \times 100}{6}$$

$$= \frac{6030}{6} = 1005$$

58. (2) Percent decrease

$$= \frac{8.2 - 6.4}{8.2} \times 100 = 22\%$$

59. (4) In 2009, tree planted by,

NGO 'A' = 10.8 + 12.4 = 23.2

NGO 'B' = 12.6 + 6.2 = 18.8

NGO 'C' = 6.2 + 8.6 = 14.8

NGO 'D' = 8.4 + 5.2 = 13.6  
[second lowest]

NGO 'E' = 6.9 + 3.8 = 10.7

60. (4) Required percentage

$$= \frac{6.3}{10.8} \times 100 \approx 58\%$$

(61-65)

61. (5) Required difference = 680 - 258 = 422

62. (2) Required percentage

$$= \frac{550 - 430}{430} \times 100 \approx 27\%$$

63. (2) Required average

$$= \frac{160 + 708 + 550 + 586}{4} = 501$$

64. (1) Number of flights cancelled by airline R in 2010 due to technical fault

$$= \frac{880 \times 60}{100} = 528$$

65. (5) Required percentage

$$= \frac{(600 + 546)}{365} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{1146}{365} \times 100 = 314 \text{ (approx)}$$

(66-70)

Women players = 200	Men players = 600
Women Cricketers = 60	Men Cricketers = 140
Women Tennis players = 22	Men Badminton players = 110 - 30 = 80
Women Baseball players = 44	Men Tennis players = 80 - 22 = 58
Women Hockey players = 44	Men Hockey players = 220 - 44 = 176
	Men Baseball players = 146

$$\text{Total Cricketers} = 800 \times \frac{1}{4} = 200$$

$$\text{Total Tennis players} = 80$$

$$\text{Total Hockey players} = 220$$

$$\text{Total Baseball players} = 190$$

66. (2) Required ratio = 44 : 80 = 11 : 20

67. (3) Total number of men players in Hockey, Cricket and baseball

$$= 176 + 140 + 146 = 462$$

68. (1) Required percentage

$$= \frac{44}{176} \times 100 = 25\%$$

69. (5) Required difference =  $146 - 80 = 66$   
 70. (4) Maximum women players in cricket (60).  
 Minimum men players in tennis (58)

(71-75)

City	Total = 1200 students	
	Boys = $1200 \times 45\% = 540$	Girls = 660
Delhi	$540 \times 20\% = 108$	$660 \times \frac{2}{5} = 264$
Kolkata	$x - 22 = 46$	$[660 - (264 + 198 + 132)] \times \frac{2}{3} = 44$
Varanasi	$x = 68$	$660 - (264 + 198 + 132 + 44) = 22$
Mumbai	$300 - 198 = 102$	$660 \times 30\% = 198$
Jodhpur	$540 \times 40\% = 216$	$\frac{264}{2} = 132$

71. (5)  $68 + 22 = 90$

72. (1)  $\frac{44}{102} = \frac{22}{51} = 22:51$

73. (3)  $\frac{216+132}{264} \times 100 = 1318 \approx 132\%$

74. (1)  $\frac{46+68+216}{3} = 110$

75. (2)  $264 + 198 + 22 = 484$

76. (3)  $\frac{(2.5+3+3.5)1000}{3} = 3000$

77. (4) Total number in 2002 =  $0.5 + 1 + 1.5$   
 $= 3 \times 1000 = 3000$

Total number in 2003 =  $1 + 2 + 1.5$   
 $= 5.5 \times 1000 = 5500$

Total number in 2004 =  $1.5 + 2.5 + 3$   
 $= 7 \times 1000 = 7000$

Total number in 2005 =  $2.5 + 3 + 3.5$   
 $= 9 \times 1000 = 9000$

Total number in 2006 =  $2.5 + 3 + 3.5$   
 $= 9 \times 1000 = 9000$

Total number in 2007 =  $2.5 + 3 + 3.5$

$= 9 \times 1000 = 9000$

From graph it is clear that number is same in 2005, 2006 and 2007.

78. (1) In 2004,  $B + C = 2.5 + 3$

$= 5.5 \times 1000 = 5500$

In 2007,  $B + C = 3.5 + 3$

$= 6.5 \times 1000 = 6500$

Required percentage

$= \frac{5500}{6500} \times 100 = 84.61\% \approx 85\%$

79. (4)  $(1 + 2 + 2.5) - 3 = 2.5 \times 1000 = 2500$

80. (2)  $\frac{(1+2+1.5+2.5+3+2.5)1000}{6}$

$= 2083 \approx 2090$

81. (5) Total number of employees working in the marketing department

$= 800 \times \frac{24}{100} = 192$

Hence, required percentage

$= \frac{165}{192} \times 100 = 85.94\% = 86\%$

82. (1) Total number of employees working in the HR department

$$= 800 \times \frac{5}{100} = 40$$

$\therefore$  Total number of female employees working in the HR department  
 $= 40 - 12$

83. (4) Total number of employees working in the Production department

$$= 800 \times \frac{35}{100} = 280$$

Hence, required percentage

$$= \frac{245}{280} \times 100 = 87.5\%$$

84. (1) Total number of employees working in the IT department

$$= 800 \times \frac{20}{100} = 160$$

$\therefore$  Total number of Female employees working in the IT department  
 $= 160 - 74 = 86$

Hence, required percentage

$$= \frac{86}{800} \times 100 = 10.75\%$$

85. (2) Total number of employees working in the Marketing department

$$= 800 \times \frac{24}{100} = 192$$

$\therefore$  Total number of Female employees working in the Marketing department  
 $= 192 - 165 = 27$

Hence, required ratio =  $165 : 27 = 55 : 9$

86. (3) Total number of units manufactured by company C overall the years together

$$= (2.6 + 2.2 + 2.1 + 2.8 + 2.6) \times 100$$

$$= 12.3 \times 100 = 1230$$

87. (5) Required increase percentage

$$= \frac{(1.7 - 1.4)}{1.4} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{0.3}{1.4} \times 100 = 21.42\%$$

$$= 21\% \text{ (Approx.)}$$

88. (4) Required percentage

$$= \frac{2.2}{3} \times 100 = 73.33\%$$

89. (5) Total number of units manufactured by company A and B together in the year 2009

$$= (1 + 2.4) \times 100$$

$$= 3.4 \times 100 = 340$$

Total number of units sold by company A and B together in the year 2009

$$= (0.4 + 1.3) \times 100$$

$$= 1.7 \times 100 = 170$$

Hence, required ratio =  $340 : 170$

$$= 2 : 1$$

90. (2) Required average number of units

$$= \frac{(2.2 + 1.9 + 1.5 + 1.2 + 1.1) \times 100}{5}$$

$$= \frac{7.9 \times 100}{5} = \frac{790}{5}$$

$$= 158$$

91. (5) Required respective ratio

$$= 1500 : 4000$$

$$= 3 : 8$$

92. (3) Required percentage

$$= \frac{4500}{3500} \times 100 = 128.57\%$$

$$= 128\% \text{ (Approx.)}$$

93. (5) Total number of girls from college R

$$= 1500$$

Total number of students from all the colleges together

$$= (5500 + 2500) + (3500 + 2000) + (3000 + 1500) + (4500 + 2500) + (4000 + 1500)$$

$$= 8000 + 5500 + 4500 + 7000 + 5500$$

$$= 30500$$

Hence, required percentage

$$= \frac{1500}{30500} \times 100 = 4.91\%$$

94. (5) Average number of boys from all the college together

$$= \frac{5500 + 3500 + 3000 + 4500 + 4000}{5}$$

$$= \frac{20500}{5} = 4100$$

95. (4) Required ratio = 4500 : 5500  
= 9 : 11

96. (1) Total marks obtained by Satish in the subjects together

$$= 150 \times \frac{72}{100} + 100 \times \frac{88}{100} + 50 \times \frac{68}{100}$$

$$= 108 + 88 + 34 = 230$$

97. (2) Average marks obtained by all the students in Maths

$$= \frac{150 \times \frac{94}{100} + 150 \times \frac{72}{100} + 150 \times \frac{86}{100} + 150 \times \frac{90}{100} + 150 \times \frac{68}{100}}{5}$$

$$= \frac{141 + 108 + 129 + 135 + 102}{5}$$

$$= \frac{615}{5} = 123$$

98. (3) Miloni's overall percentage in the exam

$$= \frac{150 \times \frac{94}{100} + 100 \times \frac{83}{100} + 50 \times \frac{74}{100}}{150 + 100 + 50} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{141 + 83 + 37}{300} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{261}{300} \times 100 = 87\%$$

99. (1) Total marks obtained by Purab in Science and English together

$$= 100 \times \frac{61}{100} + 50 \times \frac{82}{100}$$

$$= 61 + 41 = 102$$

Total marks obtained by Rachana in Science and English together

$$= 100 \times \frac{75}{100} + 50 \times \frac{66}{100}$$

$$= 75 + 33 = 108$$

Hence, respective ratio = 102 : 108

$$= 17 : 18$$

100. (3) Two students (Miloni, Purab) have scored more than 80 percent in more than one subject.

101. (2) 102. (5) 103. (1) 104. (1) 105. (1)

106. (3) 107. (2) 108. (3) 109. (4) 110. (3)

111. (4) 112. (4) 113. (3) 114. (2) 115. (2)

116. (1) 117. (1) 118. (1) 119. (1) 120. (3)

121. (3) 122. (3) 123. (4) 124. (4) 125. (2)

126. (1) 127. (3) 128. (1) 129. (1) 130. (1)

131. (4) 132. (1) 133. (5) 134. (4) 135. (1)

136. (5) 137. (1) 138. (1) 139. (1) 140. (4)

141. (5) 142. (2) 143. (4) 144. (1) 145. (2)

146. (2) 147. (2) 148. (1) 149. (4) 150. (1)

151. (1) 152. (4) 153. (3) 154. (5) 155. (5)

156. (2) 157. (2) 158. (3) 159. (4) 160. (3)

161. (2) 162. (3) 163. (5) 164. (4) 165. (3)

166. (5) 167. (1) 168. (5) 169. (1) 170. (2)

171. (2) 172. (5) 173. (3) 174. (1) 175. (5)

176. (5) 177. (2) 178. (1) 179. (2) 180. (5)

181. (3) 182. (4) 183. (1) 184. (2) 185. (3)

186. (1) 187. (5) 188. (5) 189. (3) 190. (2)

191. (3) 192. (4) 193. (4) 194. (5) 195. (3)

196. (4) 197. (3) 198. (2) 199. (4) 200. (1)