

Direction (1-7): Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow.

Economic interdependence and globalization has resulted in a system in which each country is largely dependent upon other countries for economic sustainability (though to varying degrees). This results in a substantial national security threat in the form of conflicting or offensive trade strategies between countries. Indeed, economics is often used directly as a weapon of war and conflict via trade sanctions. This highlights a critical protectionist argument pertaining to the very real risk of dependency upon other nations for economic sustainability. An interesting discussion in economics is the relationship between trade and conflict. It has been noted, somewhat intuitively and empirically, that conflict reduces trade. However, is it also the case that trade reduces conflict? This question is largely unanswered, although the stances are becoming more highly developed. It is hypothesized that trade does not necessarily reduce conflict, but instead changes the nature of the conflict. Economic levers are much more practical than military levers, and are often used for similar reasons. For this reason, it is difficult to separate trade and conflict completely because there is some critical overlap between the two. This is a fundamental foundation for the trade protectionism logic from a national security perspective. A more specific context for trade and conflict can be the way in which trade is complicated during wartime. Indeed, trade during wartime can be a substantial threat to a nation depending on the scale and scope of the conflict (most notably who is involved). For example, consider World War II. In this scenario Germany was largely isolated in the conflict, and therefore had extremely limited trade partners. Direct conflict will almost always result in a complete cease in trading not only between the country in which the war is occurring, but also any of that country's allies (who may or may not be directly involved). However, some argue self-sufficiency (via protectionism) in war is not necessary, as friendly nations will still provide trade and economic support.

Sanctions also play a dramatic role as an offensive militaristic manoeuvre. Iran and North Korea are strong modern examples as well as the recent history of the U.S.-Iraq war. In all of these circumstances, either the U.S. alone or along with a number of allies (representing substantial consumption percentages) actively limited the ability for these countries to trade and generate economic value for their nations (and subsequently their people). While this looks purely economic, it has important social and humanitarian implications as well.

Combining these ideas, it is clear that there is substantial national security value to trade protectionism. However, the opportunity cost of leveraging the ever-growing global markets makes this an unattractive prospect if taken to any

extreme, as the benefits of global trade rapidly offset the risk of economic dependency upon hostile nations.

1. Trade is specifically complicated for a nation during wartime because-
 - A. nations and their allies that are in direct conflict mostly cease the trade altogether
 - B. the economy of the warring nation collapses completely
 - C. even friendly nations cease trading and economic support during the wartime
 - D. it is impossible to carry out trade during war and conflict
 - E. None of these
2. What is the motive of the author behind writing this passage?
 - A. To analyse the effects of conflict on trade and vice versa
 - B. To explain the irrelevance of trade protectionism in the globalized world
 - C. To evaluate the arguments in favour of the use of trade protectionism for national security
 - D. To analyse social and humanitarian implications of trade protectionism
 - E. To highlight the importance of self-sufficiency for national security
3. Which of the following can be used as a weapon of war and conflict?
 - A. Extreme economic dependence
 - B. Trade sanctions
 - C. Currency manipulation
 - D. Withdrawal of bilateral treaties
 - E. All of the above
4. Which of the following statements can be definitely concluded in the context of trade and conflict?
 - (i). They are overlapping in nature
 - (ii). It is believed that conflict reduces trade
 - (iii). Trade changes the nature of conflict
 - A. Only (i)
 - B. Only (iii)
 - C. (i), (ii) and (iii)
 - D. Both (i) and (ii)
 - E. Both (i) and (iii)
5. How did sanctions play a dramatic role as an offensive militaristic manoeuvre during the U.S.-Iraq war?
 - (i). By isolating Iraq on various cultural and religious platforms
 - (ii). By hindering the flow of technology and innovation
 - (iii). By inhibiting the trading capacity of Iraq
 - A. Only (i)
 - B. Only (iii)
 - C. Both (ii) and (iii)
 - D. Both (i) and (ii)
 - E. Both (i) and (iii)

6. Which of the following statements is a substantial protectionist argument pertaining to the risk of dependency upon other nations for economic sustainability?
- (i). Dependency on other nations indirectly influences the domestic and foreign policies of a nation
 - (ii). Threat in the form of conflicting or offensive trade strategies between countries
 - (iii). Subservience on various economic and sovereignty issues
- A. Only (i) B. Only (iii)
C. (i), (ii) and (iii) D. Only (ii)
E. None of these
7. Which of the following statements is definitely FALSE in the context of the given passage?
- A. Trade and conflict are interrelated
 - B. Germany was largely isolated during the World War II
 - C. The ever growing global markets have weakened the importance of trade protectionism as a national security measure
 - D. Sanctions as an offensive militaristic manoeuvre have important social and humanitarian implications
 - E. None of the above

Direction (8-12): Rearrange the following six sentences A, B, C, D, E and F in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph, then answer the questions given below them.

- A. While the reference point for the former is the state, for the latter it's society.
- B. India's strategic community' comprises two distinct circles with little overlap.
- C. Consequently, mainstream strategists have an external orientation to their discourse, concentrating on high politics; the latter is more internal oriented.
- D. Their prescriptions too are understandably poles apart and thus, the state, to which both their commentary is directed, has to play balancer, and ends up being at the receiving end of criticism from both sides.
- E. Out of the two, one can be termed the 'mainstream' and the other 'alternate'.
- F. To further elaborate on the external and internal concept—while one is enamored of India's rise and place in the global order, the other is more sensitive to its vulnerabilities and inadequacies.
8. Which of the following should be the FOURTH sentence after rearrangement?
- A. E B. D
C. C D. B
E. A
9. Which of the following should be the SIXTH sentence after rearrangement?
- A. A B. B
C. C D. D
E. E

10. Which of the following should be the SECOND sentence after rearrangement?
A. E B. D
C. C D. B
E. A
11. Which of the following should be the FIRST sentence after rearrangement?
A. A B. B
C. C D. D
E. E
12. Which of the following should be the THIRD sentence after rearrangement?
A. A B. B
C. C D. D
E. E

Direction (13-20): 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

Invention should not be (###Q13###) with innovation though both involve creativity to design a new product or conceive a new idea or process. Innovation is more than just invention, for, after creating something new, innovation would make it a/an (###Q14###) through action and implementation. The best innovators are those who constantly seek to make components that are better, faster, cheaper and more efficient, thereby increasing the (###Q15###) of what they make and sell. After they have implemented this upgrade, the innovator will then file a (###Q16###) to protect his/her interests. While some may actually succeed using this (###Q17###) an/a (###Q18###) number of such creations fail because they are often theoretical, without a basis for marketability. Therefore, a more (###Q19###) approach is to look at market data, talk to (###Q20###) customers, understand their requirements and then devise a solution to address a particular problem.

- [illegible]

17. Find the appropriate word in each case.
A. Technology B. Policy
C. Rule. D. Scheme
E. Methodology
18. Find the appropriate word in each case.
A. irresistible B. overwhelming
C. negligible D. massive
E. insignificant
19. Find the appropriate word in each case.
A. energetic B. precarious
C. feeble D. robust
E. vigorous
20. Find the appropriate word in each case.
A. potential B. empathetic
C. accomplished D. patronizing
E. influential
21. Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error or idiomatic error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The letter of that part is the answer. If there is no error, mark the answer as No error. (Ignore errors of the punctuation if any).
It was a long / and uncomfortable journey / but he managed / to reach with time.
A. It was a long
B. and uncomfortable journey
C. but he managed
D. to reach with time.
E. No error
22. **Direction:** Read each sentence to find out whether there is an error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. If there is no error, the answer will be "No Error".
A. Just as a letter's physical presence, then,
B. resists the rationalisations of the public
C. sphere, its temporal idiosyncrasies resisted the
D. efficiencies of capitalist production.
E. No error.
23. **Direction:** Read each sentence to find out whether there is an error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. If there is no error, the answer will be "No Error".
A. Linking traditional American Native stories
B. to historic records of a Japanese tsunami
C. was considered an exception, not the start
D. of a fruitful geological collaboration.
E. No error.
24. **Direction:** Read each sentence to find out whether there is an error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. If there is no error, the answer will be "No Error".
A. This is one of London's most
B. important and ancient axial routes,
C. roughly following the line of
D. a Roman through-road.
E. No error
25. **Direction:** 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, the answer is (E), ie 'No error'. (Ignore the errors of punctuation, if any.)
The consolation messages (A) / received on the (B)/ demise of Mrs. Malhotra (C) / speaks highly of her enormity. (D)

- A. (A) B. (B)
C. (C) D. (D)
E. No error
26. **Direction:** Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error or idiomatic error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The letter of that part is the answer. If there is no error, mark the answer as No error. (Ignore errors of the punctuation if any).
Do you wanted / to discuss this/ project today or can / we do it tomorrow?
A. Do you wanted B. to discuss this
C. project today or can D. we do it tomorrow
E. No error
27. **Direction:** 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 the sentence is correct as it is mark 'no error' as the answer.
Jaitely announced a waived of the service charge (a)/ on e-tickets and spoke about a number of steps (b)/ to improve passenger amenities (c)/ such as a 'coach mitra' facility. (d)/ No error (e).
A. Jaitely announced a waived of the service charge
B. on e-tickets and spoke about a number of steps
C. to improve passenger amenities
D. such as a 'coach mitra' facility
E. No error
28. **Direction:** 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, the answer is (E), ie 'No error'. (Ignore the errors of punctuation, if any.)
The reason why he failed/ to attend the meeting/ with a complete presentation/ was because he was unwell./ No error
A. The reason why he failed
B. to attend the meeting
C. with a complete presentation
D. was because he was unwell.
E. no error
- Direction (29-30):** 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, the answer is 'No error'. (Ignore the errors of punctuation, if any.)
29. Their innovative zeal has / touched the lives of 125 crore / Indians and make India/proud worldwide./ No error
A. Their innovative zeal has
B. touched the lives of 125 crore
C. Indians and make India
D. proud worldwide.
E. No error
30. The coverage of schemes remain /patchy because of rampant / leakages, and poor execution / and monitoring. / No error
A. The coverage of schemes remain
B. patchy because of rampant
C. leakages, and poor execution
D. and monitoring
E. No error

Directions (31-35): Study the following table and answer the questions that follow.

	Delhi		Mumbai		Kolkata	
	Vehicles sold	Two Wheelers	Vehicles sold	Two Wheelers	Vehicles sold	Two Wheelers
2001	25000	14000	28000	15200	22000	8000
2002	39000	26000	33000	18600	26000	7500
2003	43000	28000	42000	28300	31000	9600
2004	52000	31000	55000	26500	38000	11500

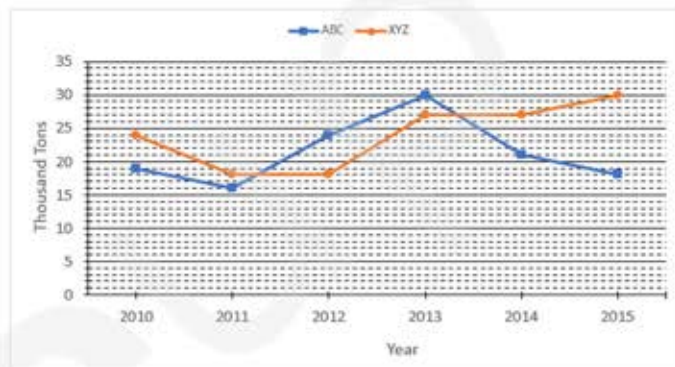
31. What is the average number of two wheelers sold in Mumbai for all these years?
A. 21650 B. 22150
C. 22650 D. 23150
E. 23650
32. In 2003 if Bajaj sold 35% of the total two wheelers, then what is the total number of vehicles sold by Bajaj across these cities?
A. 22955 B. 23065
C. 23155 D. 23265
E. 22165
33. In 2003 if Bajaj sold 35% of the total two wheelers, then what is the approximate average number of vehicles sold by Bajaj across these cities?
A. 7700 B. 7500
C. 7400 D. 8700
E. 8100
34. Total number of two wheelers sold in Kolkata from 2001 – 2004 is what percent of total vehicles sold in Delhi from 2001 to 2003?
A. 32.5% B. 32.9%
C. 33.3% D. 33.6%
E. 34.2%
35. What is the difference between percentages of two wheelers sold in Delhi and Kolkata from 2001 – 04?
A. 15% B. 20%
C. 25% D. 30%
E. 35%
36. The average marks in science subject of a class of 20 students is 68. If the marks of two students were misread as 48 and 65 of the actual marks 72 and 61 respectively, then what would be the correct average?
A. 68.5 B. 69
C. 69.5 D. 70
E. 66
37. In a container, there is 960 ltr of pure milk from which 48 ltr of milk is replaced with 48 ltr of water, again 48 ltr milk is replaced by same amount of water, as this process is done once more. Now, what is the amount of pure milk?
A. 901.54 ltr B. 821.54 ltr
C. 719.64 ltr D. 823.08 ltr
E. 829.64 ltr
38. 4 years ago, the ratio of $\frac{1}{2}$ of Anita's age at that time and four times of Bablu's age at that time was 5 : 12. Eight years hence, $\frac{1}{2}$ of Anita's age at that time will be less than Bablu's age at that time by 2 years. What is Bablu's present age?
A. 10 years B. 24 years
C. 9 years D. 15 years
E. 18 years

39. A, B & C started a business and invested in the ratio 7:6:5. Next Year, they increased their investment by 25%, 20% and 15%, respectively. In what ratio should profit earned only during 2nd year be distributed?
A. 155:144:175 B. 155:124:95
C. 135:147:152 D. 175:144:115
E. None of the above
40. A shopkeeper gives 20% discount on the marked price of a book. He provides 1 pair of books free with the sale of 9 pair of books. In the whole transaction, he gets profit of 26%. Find the percentage increase in marked price from the cost price.
A. 35% B. 65%
C. 75% D. 26%
E. None of these
41. **Directions:** What will come in the place of the question mark (?) in the following number series?
305, 338, 404, 503, 635, (?)
A. 820 B. 880
C. 800 D. 890
E. None of these
42. **Directions:** What should come in place of the question mark (?) in the following number series?
1, 3, 24, 360, 8640, 302400, ?
A. 14525100 B. 154152000
C. 14515200 D. 15425100
E. None of the above
43. **Directions:** What will come in place of the question marks (?) in the following Number series?
8, 14, 26, 44, 68 (?)
A. 94 B. 102
C. 96 D. 98
E. None of these
44. **Direction:** What will come in place of the question mark (?) in the following number series?
14, 18, 9, 25, 0, ?
A. 11 B. 23
C. 36 D. 20
E. 40
45. **Direction:** What will come in place of the question mark (?) in the following number series?
11, 19, 40, 87, 173, ?
A. 301 B. 311
C. 304 D. 294
E. 350
46. In a single throw with 2 dices, what is probability of neither getting an even number on one and nor a multiple of 3 on other?
A. $\frac{11}{36}$ B. $\frac{25}{36}$
C. $\frac{5}{6}$ D. $\frac{1}{6}$
E. None of these
47. 8 men can complete a work in 16 days. 16 women can complete the same work in 24 days. In how many days can 4 men and 8 women complete the same work?
A. 8 B. 20
C. 19.2 D. 55
E. 40

48. Both S.I. and C.I. is calculated with a similar rate of 10% per annum on a sum of rupees. If C.I. is calculated yearly for two years, then for what period must S.I. be evaluated such that S.I. = C.I.?
- A. 4.2 years B. 2.1 years
C. 1.6 years D. 1.4 years
E. None of the above
49. A uniformly moving train of length 480 m takes 3 minutes to completely cross a platform. If the same train, with the same speed crosses a pole completely in 30 sec, then the length of the platform is -
- A. 1 km B. 600 m
C. 4.8 km D. 1.2 km
E. 2.4 km
50. The perimeter of a rectangle whose length is 6 metre more than its breadth is 84 metre. What is the area of the triangle whose base is equal to the diagonal of the rectangle and height is equal to the length of the rectangle?
- A. 360sq metre B. 380 sq metre
C. 360 metre D. 400 sq metre
E. None of these
51. **Direction:** In each question two equations numbered I and II are given, you have to solve both the equation and choose the correct answer.
- I. $5x^2 + 28x = -15$
II. $3y^2 + 11y + 6 = 0$
- A. $X > Y$ B. $X \geq Y$
C. $X < Y$ D. $X \leq Y$
E. $X = Y$ or the relationship cannot be established
52. **Direction:** In each question two equations numbered I and II are given, you have to solve both the equation and choose the correct answer.
- I. $x^2 + 30x + 81 = 0$
II. $y^2 - 9y - 162 = 0$
- A. $x > y$ B. $x \geq y$
C. $x < y$ D. $x \leq y$
E. $x = y$ or the relationship can't be established
53. **Direction:** In the following questions two equations numbered I and II are given. You have to solve both the equations and give answers
- I. $2x^2 - 21x + 54 = 0$
II. $y^2 - 14y + 49 = 0$
- A. $x = y$ or relation can't be established between x and y
B. $x > y$ C. $x < y$
D. $x \geq y$ E. $x \leq y$
- Directions (54-55):** In the given questions, two equations numbered I and II are given. Solve both the equation and mark the appropriate answer.
54. I. $x^2 - 5x - 24 = 0$
II. $2y^2 + 19y + 35 = 0$
- A. $x > y$ B. $x \geq y$
C. $x < y$ D. $x \leq y$
E. $x = y$ or relationship between x and y cannot be determined.

55. I. $x^2 = 529$
II. $y = \sqrt{529}$
- A. $x > y$ B. $x \geq y$
C. $x < y$ D. $x \leq y$
E. $x = y$ or relation can't be established.

Directions (56-60): Study the following graph carefully and answer the questions given below it. Consumption of two kinds of Wheat represented by ABC and XYZ respectively in the given years by a village (in thousand tons)



56. What was the difference in consumption of ABC and XYZ in 2014?
- A. 5 tons B. 500 tons
C. 600 tons D. 5000 tons
E. None of these
57. In which of the following years, the consumption of both the types of wheat together was 2nd lowest?
- A. 2010 B. 2012
C. 2013 D. 2014
E. None of these
58. In which of the following pair of years, the consumption of type ABC was equivalent to the consumption of both types of rice in 2015?
- A. 2010 and 2011 B. 2011 and 2015
C. 2010 and 2015 D. 2013 and 2015
E. None of these
59. In how many years, the consumption of Wheat of type ABC was less than the average consumption of Wheat of type XYZ in all the given years?
- A. 1 B. 2
C. 3 D. 4
E. 5
60. What is the percent decrease in consumption of ABC in 2014 in comparison to 2012?
- A. 25% B. 10%
C. 8% D. 12.5%
E. None of these
61. **Direction:** What approximate value should come in place of the question mark (?) in the following equation (Note: You are not expected to calculate the exact value)?
- $\sqrt{580} \times \sqrt[3]{510} + 49.999 \times 3.999 = ?$
- A. 384 B. 392
C. 410 D. 372
E. 402

62. **Directions:** What approximate value should come in place of the question mark (?) in the following equation (Note: You are not expected to calculate the exact value)?
 $(55.01 + 16.0003) \times 22.01 \div 10.998 = ?$
 A. 190 B. 130
 C. 110 D. 142
 E. 175
63. **Direction:** What approximate value should come in place of the question mark (?) in the following equation (Note: You are not expected to calculate the exact value)?
 $499.99 + 1999 \div 39.99 \times 50.01 = ?$
 A. 3200 B. 2700
 C. 3000 D. 2500
 E. 2400
64. **Direction:** What approximate value should come in place of the question mark (?) in the following equation (Note: You are not expected to calculate the exact value)?
 $[(7.99)^2 - (13.001)^2 + (4.01)^3]^2 = ?$
 A. -1800 B. 1450
 C. -1660 D. 1660
 E. -1450
65. **Directions:** What approximate value should come in place of the question mark (?) in the following questions? (You are not expected to calculate the exact value.)
 $65. 21.003 \times 39.998 - 209.91 = 126 \times ?$
 A. 5 B. 4
 C. 3 D. 2
 E. 6
66. **Direction:** In the following questions, relationship between different elements are shown in the statements. These statements are followed by two conclusions. Give answer
Statements: $A > B \leq C < D, C > E, F \geq D$
Conclusions:
 I. $A > E$
 II. $F > E$
 A. if only conclusion I is true.
 B. if only conclusion II is true.
 C. if either conclusion I or II is true.
 D. if neither conclusion I nor II is true.
 E. if both conclusion I and II are true.
67. **Direction:** In the following questions, relationship between different elements are shown in the statements. These statements are followed by two conclusions. Give answer
Statements: $K \geq L = M \leq N, O < L \geq P$
Conclusions: I. $K \geq O$ II. $N \geq O$
 A. if only conclusion I is true.
 B. if only conclusion II is true.
 C. if either conclusion I or II is true.
 D. if neither conclusion I nor II is true.
 E. if both conclusion I and II are true.
68. **Direction:** In the following questions, relationship between different elements are shown in the statements. These statements are followed by two conclusions. Give answer
Statements: $A \leq B > C, D \geq B < E$
Conclusions: I. $D \geq A$ II. $E > C$

- A. if only conclusion I is true.
 B. if only conclusion II is true.
 C. if either conclusion I or II is true.
 D. if neither conclusion I nor II is true.
 E. if both conclusion I and II are true.
69. In these questions, a relationship between different elements is shown in the statements. The statements are followed by two conclusions.
Statements: $M < S \leq T = R \geq D > E \geq F, G \leq S < H$
Conclusions:
 I. $G = R$
 II. $G < R$
 A. Only conclusion I is true.
 B. Only conclusion II is true.
 C. Either conclusion I or II is true.
 D. Neither conclusion I nor II is true.
 E. Both conclusion I and II is true.
70. **Direction:** In each of these question, the relationships between two or more elements are shown in the statements. These statements are followed by two conclusions. Read the statements and give answer
Statement: $A > B < P, Q < R > P$
Conclusion:
 I. $B < R$
 II. $Q > A$
 A. Only conclusion I follows.
 B. Only conclusion II follows.
 C. Either conclusion I or II follows.
 D. Neither conclusion I nor II follows.
 E. Both conclusions I and II follow.
- Direction (71-75):** Study the following information carefully to answer the questions.
- Eight friends, J, K, L, M, N, O, S and I are sitting around a square table each of them faces the centre. Four of them sit at the centre of the square and other four sit sides of the corner. Each of them likes different Colours viz Red, Brown, Blue, Yellow, Purple, Green, Pink and Black, but not necessarily in the same order. I, sits one corner side of a square and likes Red Colour. K sits third to the right of I. M sits third to the right of K and likes Purple Colour. O sits immediate left of M and likes Yellow Colour. N and J are immediate neighbours to each other and likes Blue and Brown Colours respectively. The one who likes Blue is not an immediate neighbour of the one who likes Red. S is not an immediate neighbour of I, who is neither an immediate neighbour of the one who likes Pink nor Green. K does not like Green.
71. Who likes Black Colour?
 A. S B. K
 C. L D. Data inadequate
 E. None of these
72. Who sits third to the left of the one who likes Pink Colour?
 A. I B. M
 C. L D. Data inadequate
 E. None of these

73. If 'S' is related to 'Red', 'N' is related to 'Purple'. In the same way 'J' is related to which of the following?

A. Brown B. Pink
C. Black D. Green
E. None of these

74. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way based on the given seating arrangement and thus form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to the group?

A. K B. N
C. L D. O
E. None of these

75. Which of the following information is definitely true with respect to given information?

A. L is an immediate neighbour of N
B. K sits second to the right of O
C. L likes Pink Colour
D. J likes Brown Colour
E. None is true

76. **Directions (86-90):** In each question given below three statements are followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. You have to take the three given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance with the commonly known facts. Read the conclusions and decide which conclusion logically follows from the three given statement disregarding commonly known facts. Give answer -

Statements: All tables are chairs.
All chairs are pencil.
Some pencil are pen.

Conclusions:

I. All tables are pencils.
II. All pens being tables is a possibility.

A. Only conclusion I follows.
B. Only conclusion II follows.
C. Either conclusion I or II follows.
D. Neither conclusion I nor II follows.
E. Both conclusion I and II follow.

77. **Directions:** Study the following information and answer the questions.

In each of the questions below are given two or three statements followed by two conclusions numbered I, II and III. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follow from the given statements, disregarding commonly known facts.

Statements: Some stones are rocks
All rocks are hills

Conclusions:

I. All rocks being stones is a possibility
II. At least some hills are stones

A. Only conclusion I follows.
B. Only conclusion II follows.
C. Either conclusion I or conclusion II follows.
D. Neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows.
E. Both conclusions I and II follow.

78. In each question given below three statements are followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. You have to take the three given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from the commonly known facts. Read the conclusions and decide which logically follows from the three-given statement disregarding commonly known facts. Give answer

Statements: No officer is manager.
Some managers are staffs.
Some honest are officers.

Conclusions:

I. It is possibility that some honest are staff.
II. It is possibility that all manager is honest.

A. Only conclusion I follows.
B. Only conclusion II follows.
C. Either conclusion I or II follows.
D. Neither conclusion I nor II follows.
E. Both conclusions I and II follow.

79. In each question given below three statements are followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. You have to take the three given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from the commonly known facts. Read the conclusions and decide which logically follows from the three-given statement disregarding commonly known facts. Give answer

Statements: Some doors are bells.
Some bells are bags.
All opens are bell.

Conclusions:

I. Some open are doors.
II. All bags can be open is a possibility.

A. Only conclusion I follows.
B. Only conclusion II follows.
C. Either conclusion I or II follows.
D. Neither conclusion I nor II follows.
E. Both conclusions I and II follow.

80. **Directions:** Study the following information and answer the questions.

In each of the questions below are given two or three statements followed by two conclusions numbered I, II and III. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follow from the given statements, disregarding commonly known facts.

Statements:

Some flats are apartments
Some apartments are halls
No hall is a room

Conclusions:

I. At least some halls are flats
II. All rooms being apartments is a possibility

A. Only conclusion I follows.
B. Only conclusion II follows.
C. Either conclusion I or conclusion II follows.
D. Neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows.
E. Both conclusions I and II follow.

E, F, G, H, I, J, K and L are sitting in a straight line, but not necessarily in the same order. Some of them are not facing north. Only three persons sit between I and F. Both H and E face the same direction and H sits third to the right of E. I is not an immediate neighbour of E or H. K sits on the immediate left of F, who faces north. J sits on the immediate right of G. Neither E nor H is an immediate neighbour of G. Both the immediate neighbours of F face opposite directions. K and J both face the same direction. L sits second to the right of K. I is not facing the same direction as G is facing. G sits at one of the extreme ends of the line. Both K and J face the same direction as L. Only three persons sit between K and G.

- Direction (86-90):** Study the information given below and answer the questions based on it.

86. The person who runs the highest lives on which of the following floor?
A. 1st B. 2nd
C. 3rd D. 8th
E. 5th

87. How many persons run more than B?
A. 2 B. 3
C. 4 D. 5
E. More than 5

88. Which of the following combination is correct?
A. D-6100m B. C-7th floor
C. A-4th floor D. E-7400m
E. G-4th floor

89. H runs how many meters?
A. 5600m B. 7800m
C. 9400m D. 8200m
E. 6100m

90. Who among the following lives on the 7th floor?
A. A B. B
C. D D. H
E. G

Rahul goes to his office from his house by a car. He drives the car from point A. He drives 5km towards south and reaches point B, then he turns to his right and drives 4km and reaches point C. Now he turns to his right and drives 12km and reaches point D. He then takes a left turn and drives 5km and reaches point E. Finally he drives 7km towards south and reaches his office.

- Direction (94-96):** Study the following information and answer the questions.

There are eight people in a family viz. M, K, A, C, D, E, G and H consists of 3 generations. (Note-order is not necessarily same) Four of them are female. D and A are daughter and son of K respectively and both are married. E is sister of H whose father is C. M and G are of 3rd generation and M is son-in-law of E. K is brother-in-law of H.

94. Who among the following is sister-in-law of D?
A. H
B. A
C. M
D. G
E. C

95. If Q is child of D then how A is related to that child?
A. Paternal uncle B. Maternal uncle
C. Father D. Cannot be determined
E. Grandfather
96. How is H related to D?
A. Sister B. Mother
C. Grandmother D. Sister-in-law
E. Aunt
97. **Direction:** Study the following information and answer the questions given below:
Each of five friends A, B, C, D and E travels different distances to their workplaces. A travels more than B but less than E. D travels more than only C. The one, who travels the most, travels 30 km. B travels 15 km to his workplace. Who amongst the following possibly travels 5 km to the workplace?
A. A B. C
C. D D. E
E. Either C or D

Directions (98-100): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

Seven persons A, C, H, J, N, O, and V are arranged in terms of decreasing heights values but with random weights.

The height of C is 164 cm. The height of J, 161 cm is exactly in the middle. The lowest weight is 55 kg. All the weights are in multiple of 5 kg. O is not the shortest but its weight is highest. H is shorter than only two persons. N's weight is 65 kg. The lowest height is 157 cm. The person with 80 kg weight is the longest. C is shorter than only one person. V's weight is 70 kg, which is 5 kg less than H. N is longer than both persons, who have highest weight and V. J does not have lowest weight. There is a difference of 9 cm between the person highest in height and person highest in weight.

98. What is the possible height of the person H?
A. 160 cm B. 162 cm
C. 163 cm D. Either option b or c
E. 159 cm
99. Who among the following is the third shortest?
A. O B. N
C. H D. None of them is true
E. Either N or O
100. Which among the following has the second highest weight?
A. N B. J
C. C D. A
E. None of them
