

1. [5]
Hume does not talk about surplus labour. Therefore, we can rule out option [1]
Similarly, the passage does not discuss diversion of labour either (option [2]).
The talk about “deeper specialization” (option [3]) goes out of scope.
Between options [4] and [5], option [5] is the right option as it is in sync with the idea expressed in the passage (...it enables the nation to use more and more varied labour...).
Hence, the correct answer is option [5].
2. [2]
The part of „affable (genial, friendly) promotion cannot be inferred from the passage (option [3]).
Hume eyes productive labour as the greatest asset but nowhere does the passage mention about „productive employment of labour in different nations. (Option [4]).
„Higher wages (Option [5]) may be perhaps a possible outcome but it is implicit and derived.
Option A though mentioned in the passage, does not answer the question asked.
„Emulation of industrial activity by different nations (Option [2]) has been explicitly mentioned in the concluding sentence of the passage.
Hence, the correct answer is option [2]
3. [1]
A string feels „loose (movable, slack or free) and not „lose (misplaced or lost). With that, we can eliminate options [2], [4] and [5]
Similarly, one would „lose a kite and not loose it. With that, we can eliminate option [3] as well.
Hence, the correct answer is option [1]
4. [1]
The question tests tense inconsistency.
Option [2] is logically inconsistent. It should be „had not taken so long in place of „had taken so long. This is because if the aspirants took so much of time, how can they not run out of time!
Options [3] and [4] are incorrect as it should be „had not taken and not „had took or „had not took.
Option [5] is incorrect as how can one check all questions before attempting the next question.
Hence, the correct answer is option [1]
5. [2]
The question tests tense inconsistency.
The news channel would be reporting about an event (married time period) which would be happening and it also has been happening since several (10) years. Here, we require future perfect continuous tense- something that has been going on from past and is likely to happen in future as well. Therefore, we require the verb phrase to be „will have been married.
Hence, the correct answer is option [2].
6. [5]
The difficulty level of Hatha Yoga has been explicitly mentioned in the passage- “The processes prescribed to arrive at this end are so difficult that only a few resolute souls go through all the stages of its practice. Many have failed and some have died in the attempt”. This indicates that Hatha Yoga is extremely difficult to practice and master.
Since the main theme of the passage is the level of difficulty of Hatha Yoga and the passage is silent on the level of difficulty of Raja Yoga, Option [5] best strengthens the main argument of the passage by providing evidence that Raja Yoga is easier than Hatha Yoga.
Hence, the correct answer is option [5]

- Options [1], [2], [3] and [4] are eliminated as compared to the Option [5] since they discuss the number of people, percentage of people, number of teachers, and number of Yoga schools practicing or teaching Raja Yoga, as compared to successfully learning it .
7. [1]
 Option [2] may be partly true. The passage does mention „some have died in the attempt. However, the option is unrelated to the Shankaracharya’s comment. Hence, option [2] is incorrect. The Shankaracharya’s comments do not address Raja Yoga at all. Hence, options [3] and [4] are eliminated.
 Option [5] contradicts the comment made by the Shankaracharya. The comment that Hatha Yoga is for suited for people whose worldly desires have not been “pacified or uprooted” means it is for those who possess strong worldly desires.
 The Shankaracharya’s comment is that “the system of Hatha Yoga was intended for those whose worldly desires are *not pacified or uprooted*” Looking at the last few words and comparing with „are not placated , option [1] is the correct option.
 Hence, the correct answer is option [1]
8. [1]
 The first of three challenges is, “...how to carve out a policy niche as established parties and governments become wiser to green demands, and as green concerns themselves appear more mainstream”. This means that established parties are espousing the same ideologies as the Green parties.
 Option [2] is incorrect since the challenge is focus is on creating a niche, and not new strategy. Option [3], while true, is incorrect since it does not answer the question stem.
 Option [4] mentions that „some green parties are becoming grey, which is not relevant in the context of the passage.
 Option [5] is not relevant to the challenge.
 The challenge refers to the fact that the green par ties need to create their own niche. From this it can be inferred that this need has arisen because their current niche is being eroded.
 Hence, the correct answer is option [1]
9. [1]
 The focus of the passage is on the success of the greens, and the resulting challenges that they face. Hence, we look for an option that comes closest to this.
 The aim of green parties was never to win confidence and support of governments: “... carries risk for a party whose core values and identities depend mightily on their ability to challenge the conventional order, to agitate and to annoy”. Hence, option [2] is an incorrect statement and is eliminated.
 Option [3] is incorrect because it talks of „transformation. This is not the focus of the passage. Option [4], while true is not the most important point that the author highlights.
 Option [5] is irrelevant in the context of this question.
 Option [1] comes closest to the focus stated above. It highlights the point made by the author that success has brought new challenges to the greens.
 Hence, the correct answer is option [1]
10. [3]
 We are looking for an option that reduces the importance and the requirement of green parties in India. We get a clue from the passage, “how to carve out a policy niche as established parties and governments become wiser to green demands, and as green concerns themselves appear more mainstream.”
 Options [1], [2] and [4], while perhaps feasible steps, in themselves, are too specific in nature. Option [5] is not feasible in a democratic set up and is eliminated.
 Option [3] is a broad step, which takes away the platform that the green parties have or may raise. The passage also states that this is currently happening to green parties. Hence, this is the best alternative to combat green parties.
 Hence, the correct answer is option [3]

11. [4]
The passage does not dwell upon „Americans and Indians (option [1]); nor does it dwell upon „South Indians and North Indians (option [2]). Even any of these two answers were correct, we would have to take both as answers (and that is not possible) and thus we eliminate options A and [2]
According to the passage, the structure of a language does affect cognition (perception). From the passage, “...the particular language one speaks *influences the way one thinks about reality*.”
That makes option [5] incorrect.
There is a certainty about option [3] (those with same intelligence would speak the same language) which is not explicit stated in the passage.
But the possibility exists, based on the fact that languages affect the way you think. That has been illustrated in option [4]
Hence, the correct answer is option [4]
12. [3]
Firstly, the author speaks about natural languages which is any language used by humans.
Secondly, nothing about promotion or development of vernacular languages can logically follow from the passage, as that idea has not been discussed by the author.
This rules out statements 1 and 2, thus eliminating options [1], [2], [4] and [5]
It leaves us with only option [3]- 3 only. The third statement follows from, “Language interpretations have influences on thought about *reality (cognition)* ... at *cultural level (cultural realities)*.”
Hence, the correct answer is option [3]
13. [1]
The passage emphasizes that “the particular language one speaks influences the way one thinks about reality”. That is, language can influence thinking.
The first proverb does not go with this idea. We tend to think also in the language we most use. Silence also encompasses words and there is nothing silver (less important) and golden (more important) about how much it influences our thinking. Therefore, this proverb may be false if the passage is true.
The second proverb speaks about „spoken word reigns over you. In that sense, the spoken word has an influence on you. But the second half of the proverb may not be necessarily true, rendering the proverb false.
The third proverb advises to be choosy about what we speak, showing that speech has an influence and the choice of speech is important.
Thus statement 3 can be eliminated as it goes with the passage. This eliminates options [2], [3], [4] and [5]
Hence, the correct answer is option [1]
14. [4]
If one changes the entire configuration of an organization then that entails changes in the core features. The passage states that such changes are disruptive and increase mortality hazards, at least in the short run. The option which words these thoughts is option [4] (increase the vulnerability). Options [1], [2], [3] and [5] are optimistic, a tone which the passage does not support in this light.
Hence, the correct answer is option [4]
15. [3]
The passage points out that environment may be one of the important mortality deciding factors for an organization.
An „environment may include „location. Therefore, we cannot say that the conclusion is false (statement 1).
The passage does state the location of a company is one of the deciding factors for determining the success of a company. “An environmental condition at certain early phases in an organizations development has long-term consequences.
Hence, the correct answer is option [3]

16. [3]
The conclusion that „Tata Steel s success could lead to its failure in future is internally contradictory, logically. This is because the prescription to avoid failure (stick to strengths) is the opposite of the potential problem (very success leads to failure).
Therefore, statement 3 is true and that makes statement 1 false (something contradictory cannot make the thing absolutely valid at the same time).
The passage states, „...structural inertia is the tendency of organizations to respond slowly relative to the speed of environmental change.” It also states, “The inertia derives from the very characteristic that make organizations favoured actors in the modern society in terms of reliability and accountability.” A contradiction is present in these two statements as well and can well support the contradiction in the question that success could lead to failure in the future.
Also, sticking to the „initial success factors can be drawn from the passage („environmental imprinting and certain early phases in the organizations development have long term consequences). Therefore, what is stated in the question is not contradictory to what is stated in the passage. That rules out statement 2.
Hence, the correct answer is option [3]
17. [3]
Statement 1 talks about Indian firms being as old as international firms. This relates to the amount of time the firm has been in existence, but does not provide a reason, or an initial condition because of which this could have happened. Therefore, we can eliminate statement 1.
How does being dispersed all over the country with international presence aid in success or failure?
There is a need for further explanation which statement 2 lacks.
The passage states “certain early phases in the organization s development have long term consequences”. That helps us derive statement 3 which talks about trade union activity in the period from 1960s to 1980s as a possible reason for the Textile sector not doing well.
Hence, the correct answer is option [3]
18. [3]
Statement 1 can be inferred from, “The king s mistress, though she has only influence, not power, over the king, may have power over his subjects *in the degree of that influence*”.
Statement 2 is incorrect because of, “Forms of influence based on power are themselves forms of power only if the scope of the influence is included within that of the power in question”.
Statement 3 is incorrect. While the passage states, “The kings mistress, though she has only influence, not power, over the king, may have power over his subjects in the degree of that influence”, it does not lead us to conclude Statement 3.
Statement 4 is a part of the summary of the passage. The passage states that ‘it is the proximity of the king s mistress which may influence the king s behaviour *and in turn indirectly wield power*.
Therefore, statements 1 and 4 best summarize the idea expressed in the passage.
Hence, the correct answer is option [3]
19. [3]
The passage states, “The king may exercise influence over standards of morality, say, by virtue of his power position, but he does not necessarily exercise power over morality”.
This eliminates option A because the king cannot influence the kind of dramas that are enacted by artists. He can only impose a standard or template or morality in the dramas that are being enacted.
Similarly, options [2], [4], and [5] are eliminated because the king can only impose a standard of morality. He cannot decide as to who will act in dramas in his kingdom, nor decide on the prices charged or on which drama the audience should spend their money.
Option C is correct because the king can decide on the appropriateness of dramas enacted since he can impose a standard of morality which is akin to indicating the appropriateness of dramas.
Hence, the correct answer is option [3]

20. [5]
A comparison has been made; just as a man casts off old garments, the embodied soul casts off worn-out bodies. Just as man dons new clothes, the soul enters into other new bodies. The argument is clearly an analogy (option [5]).
It does not go from specific to general (hence not inductive, option [1]).
It does not predict anything and hence not option [2] We do not know for sure if the argument is from authority (option [3]).
Similarly, option [4] does not hold good here because it is not a cause-effect statement.
Hence, the correct answer is option [5]
21. [1]
The reporter interviewed some parliamentarians who told they had voted as per their conscience. This argument can be termed as the following: Since all the members of a data set that we know of have a particular value, all the members of the data set have a particular value.
In this argument, we do not have complete data. However, we are generalising based on specific information that we possess. Hence, the argument is inductive generalisation.
Hence, the correct answer is option [1]
22. [3]
We are looking for the option that exhibits the pattern of reasoning most similar to the reasoning exhibited in the main argument. The main argument is of the form: Nature lovers are attracted to forests and nature parks (General conclusion). The justification is in the form of the number of people visiting a specific park (Specific justification).
Option C is similar to the pattern of reasoning exhibited in the main argument. The justification for fleas thriving in a warm environment (general conclusion) is provided by “my dog suffers...” (specific justification)
The other options can be shown to have differences.
Options [1], [2] and [5] consist of a statement followed by a conclusion.
The “however” in option [4] eliminates it.
Hence, the correct answer is option [3]
23. [3]
The question statement mentions that “no single country can fight the problem of inflation effectively”.
Using this, we can eliminate options A and [2] Option A is incorrect since it portrays that India has control over the economy. Option [2] is incorrect since it directly contradicts the statement above.
Options [4] and [5] introduce new elements (which are not stated or can be inferred from the passage) which eliminate that Option [3] can be concluded from the statement above.
Hence, the correct answer is option [3]
24. [1]
Experienced entrepreneurs invite participation from institutional investors because they want to “share control”. Option [2] contradicts this.
Options [3] and [4] are irrelevant to the context.
Option E introduces a new element of reasoning- that of access to finances which cannot be supported from the main data in the passage.
From the “share control” part, we deduce that option [1] is correct.
Hence, the correct answer is option [1]
25. [1]
The author of the argument contends that if you remove the thing a man is educated in, the man becomes stupid.

- Removing that „well-rounded exposure can make him stupid, according to the argument. But a well-educated man would not get off the thing he was educated in as he would be well versed in several subjects.
Even if an educated man not discuss what he does not understand (option [2]), it can still render him stupid by taking away what he understands.
Option [3] supports the argument and is hence eliminated.
Option [4] discusses „intelligence and stupidity and not „education and stupidity.
Education develops individuals but only if they are not gotten off it in the first place. This makes (option [5]) incorrect
Hence, the correct answer is option [1]
26. [5]
The answer is best derived with the help of an example: An astrologer X gets 100 out of 1000 predictions right. An economist Y gets 90 out of 100 predictions right. Who would be better at predictions? Of course, the economist! That is because, although astrologer X got more number (100 > 90) of predictions right, he got less percentage (100/1000% is 10 % and 90/100 % is 90 %) of them correct. Therefore, only evaluating how many number of predictions got right will not do. We need to evaluate the percentage to figure out who out of economists and astrologers is better at predicting. That brings us to option [5]
Options [2] and [4] talk about number and are hence eliminated.
A survey may not be as effective as predictions by the two groups. Therefore option [1] is incorrect
Option [3] is exclusively a solution for checking only economists and not astrologers and therefore is not effective.
Hence, the correct answer is option [5]
27. [2]
A metaphor is a comparison between two entities without the use of the word like or as.
In option [2], “ ” is a metaphor since *twolabeledthe capitalist a parasite on the back of labour* different entities, namely capitalism and parasite are being compared without the use of the word like or as.
The other options do not have metaphors.
Hence, the correct answer is option [2]
28. [3]
A personification is the comparison of an inanimate object to that of a human being with the inanimate object being ‘*personified*’ with human qualities.
Option [1] is not a personification because the Banjaras, a human tribe are human.
Options [2], [4] and [5] have no personifications.
The word „plays in option [3] signifies a personification since only living beings can „ play.
Inanimate objects cannot. Here money is being personified as having the quality of being able to play.
Hence, the correct answer is option [3]
29. [1]
“Hyperbole” means a wild exaggeration or an assertion that is completely off the mark.
(is it theirs?) in Option It is a wild exaggeration to state that „collectors would *give the earth A*.
Option [3] exaggerates but pales in comparison to option [1]
Option [2], [4] and [5] are factual in nature.
Hence, the correct answer is option [1]
30. [3]
A euphemism is a term that softens the impact of a statement. ‘*pass away*’ is an euphemism referring to death.
Hence, the correct answer is option [3]

31. [2]
A non-sequitur is a fallacy where whose conclusion does not follow from (or is unrelated to) the main statement. The conclusion may or may not be true.
Option [1]: The conclusion is related to the main statement because of the use of „probability analysis with respect to „statisticians .
Option [3] is only a statement, and does not contain a conclusion. Hence, it is eliminated.
Options [4] and [5] have logical conclusions and is hence eliminated.
The two parts in option [5] before and after the “and” are unrelated, and neither derives from the other. This makes it a non-sequitur
Hence, the correct answer is option [2]
32. [2]
“Recommence” means to start again; “suspend” means to stop temporarily. The two words are antonymous. The meanings of the words in the options are as follows:
„Carefree : „someone who is without problems .
„Beleaguered means to be „very troubled .
„Tirade means „to release a volley of words in anger .
„Agreement means „to be in consonance with .
„Disagreement means „not to be in consonance with .
„Nonchalance means „to be carefree and „not to be affected by any problems.
The word antonymous to „nonchalance amongst the answer options is „beleaguered.
Hence, the correct answer is option [2]
33. [4]
An oxymoron is a set of words that has a self-contradictory effect.
Options [1], [2] and [5] do not have any contradictions and are eliminated.
In option [3], it is possible for media people to report an attack on media persons and hence is not contradictory.
Option [4] has juxtaposes suffocating with kindness, which is the opposite of the meaning of kindness.
Hence, the correct answer is option [4]
34. [2]
There is a clear 2, 4, 1 link inherent in the paragraph.
Statement 2 mentions “a negation”, statement 4 explains the “negation”, that is “the universal will is thought to exist outside any individual will” and statement 1 explains that “this negation has to be negated”.
This means that statement 3 can only be the introductory statement since it introduces the “individual will” in relation to the “universal will” which constitutes “a negation” carried forward by statement 2.
Hence, the correct answer is option [2]
35. [1]
There is a strong 1, 2, 3 link since statement 1 introduces „the concept , statement 2 takes it forward on the “identical theme” mentioned in statement 1 by stating that they “cannot be separated”.
Statement 3 explains the consequences of the three terms being “identical” and inseparable, that is they are a “single unity”.
Statement 4 can only be an introductory or concluding statement. The words “otherwise in judgement” would make it an effective concluding statement.
Hence, the correct answer is option [1]
36. [5]
Let x be the number of questions attempted incorrectly and $(30 - x)$ be the number of questions attempted correctly.

- $(30x) \times 0.25 = 13.75$
Solving this, we get, $x = 13$
Hence, option [5]
37. [2]
Let x be the number of Cotton trousers and y be the number of Woollen trousers.
Cotton trousers are sold at 30% profit and woollen trousers are sold at 50% profit.
When 100% more woollen trousers are sold than cotton trousers, we have,
 $30 \times x + 50 \times y = 45 \times (x + y)$ which gives $y : x = 3:1$
Assume $x = 100$, so y will be 300
But y is 100% more than the original one.
 $y = 150$ and $x = 100$
In second case, 50% more cotton trousers are sold than woollen trousers, we have,
 $30 \times 150 + 50 \times 150 = k \times (150 + 150)$ which gives $k = 40\%$ as overall profit
Hence, option [2]
38. [4]
Let basic sales revenue be „ s_b ” and increase in sales revenue be „ s_i ”.
Total sales revenue = $s_b + s_i$
From Statement I:
 $1000000 = 200000 + s_i$
 s_i can be calculated easily.
So we can answer using statement I alone.
From Statement II:
 $290000 = s_b + 15000 \times 6$
 s_b can be calculated easily.
So we can answer using statement II alone.
Hence, option [4]
39. [4]
From Statement I:
We cannot find the bridge length as length of the Bombay mail is not known.
So we cannot answer using statement I alone.
From Statement II:
We can find the train length of the Bombay mail as speed 90 km/hr and time of crossing of lamp post 10 seconds is given. However, the length of the bridge cannot be determined.
So we cannot answer using statement II alone.
Combining both the statements I and II:
We can find the bridge length from the speed of Bombay mail i.e. 60 km/hr and time of crossing the bridge i.e. 30 seconds along with the length of the Bombay mail calculated from statement II.
From this we can find the speed of the Geetanjali Express along with the other data provided in the question itself.
So we can answer using both the statements I and II together.
Hence, option [4]
40. [5]
We know that Distance = Speed \times Time
Speed and Time are inversely related.
If Rajesh walks at 10 km/hr, then he reach home at 19.00 hours and if he walks at 15 km/hr, then he returns home at 18.30 hours.
With this we can say that time required in the first case will be $15x$ minutes and that in the second case will be $10x$ minutes.
 $15 \times 10x = 30$ minutes, $x = 6$
Total Distance = 10 km/hr \times (15 \times 6) minutes = 15 km

To reach home at 18.15 hours, he has to walk 15 km in 45 minutes.
 Required speed = $15/0.75 = 20$ km/hr
 Hence, option **[5]**

41. **[4]**

For Mutton Roll, we have following combinations.
 With „0 additional ingredients, we have 1 combination.
 With „1 additional ingredient, we have 3 combinations.
 With „2 additional ingredients, we have 5 combinations.
 With „3 additional ingredients, we have 4 combinations.
 With „4 additional ingredients, we have 1 combination.
 Total combinations for Mutton roll = 14
 For Egg Roll, we have following combinations.
 With „0 additional ingredients, we have 1 combination.
 With „1 additional ingredient, we have 4 combinations.
 With „2 additional ingredients, we have 8 combinations.
 With „3 additional ingredients, we have 9 combinations.
 With „4 additional ingredients, we have 5 combinations.
 With „5 additional ingredients, we have 1 combination.
 Total combinations for Egg roll = 28
 Total combinations = $14 + 28 = 42$
 Hence, option **[4]**

42. **[5]**

The points are A (7, 4), B(-10, 0), C(-10, 3), D(0, 10) and E(7, 7).
 Every second, these points halve their abscissas and double their ordinates.
 After 500 years, abscissas for all these points will be very much close to „0.
 But ordinates for all these points, except B, will move to infinity.
 Points will be closest to each other after 500 years which are initially close to each other with respect to ordinates only. Here points A and C are closest to each other by 1 ordinate.
 Points A and C will be closest.
 Hence, option **[5]**

43. **[3]**

From the Tables, we get that Producer s margin for fish spring roll is more than retailers margin.
 Hence, option **[3]**

44. **[5]**

There are different items for which line graphs are made, which is ambiguous.
 Hence, option **[5]**

45. **[2]**

Let Mungeri Lal have Rs.100 to be invested in both the plans.
 From plan A, we can calculate total amount along with the compound interest of 10% for every year.
 From plan B, we can calculate total amount along with the simple interest of 12% for every year.
 From the calculations, we can show that till 4 years, plan B gives more amount than plan A with the same initial investment.
 Hence, option **[2]**

46. **[2]**

47. The correct answer is 7 to 3, which is not mentioned in the given options.

48.

Cakes/Pastries/Gateaux

Year	Sales	Cost	Leftover%	LO(Cack)	Decline	Profit
A1993	81.47	80.06	1.52	1.238344	0.171656	
A1994	171.42	168.03	1.58	2.708436	-1.47009	0.681564
A1995	326.95	323.7	1.43	4.675385	-1.96695	-1.42539
A1996	591.77	576.52	1.23	7.278771	-2.60339	7.971229
A1997	667.1	657.89	2.06	13.74226	-6.46349	-4.53226
A1998	936.52	928.95	1.74	16.29545	-2.55319	-8.72545
A1999	978.69	966.97	1.19	11.64641	4.649037	0.073589
A2000	752.09	743.2	1.5	11.28135	0.365061	-2.39135
A2001	713.46	687.83	1.83	13.05632	-1.77497	12.57368
A2002	885.29	845.83	1.76	15.5811	-2.52479	23.8789
A2003	1071.81	1014.87	1.81	19.39976	-3.81866	37.54024
A2004	1225	1163.75	2.78	34.055	-14.6552	27.195

Savouries

Year	Sales	Cost	Leftover %	LO(sav)	Profit	Total profit
A1993	41.79	41.07	9.38	3.919902	-3.1999	-3.028246
A1994	80.69	79.09	10.61	8.561209	-6.96121	-6.279645
A1995	146.88	145.42	10.08	14.8055	-13.3455	-14.770889
A1996	220.96	215.26	10.45	23.09032	-17.3903	-9.419091
A1997	516.23	509.1	8.43	43.51819	-36.3882	-40.920449
A1998	468.39	464.6	11.04	51.71026	-47.9203	-56.645704
A1999	528.31	521.98	6.98	36.87604	-30.546	-30.472449
A2000	637.63	630.09	5.61	35.77104	-28.231	-30.622393
A2001	694.42	669.47	5.96	41.38743	-16.4374	-3.86375
A2002	869.15	830.4	5.66	49.19389	-10.4439	13.435006
A2003	913.68	865.14	6.72	61.3993	-12.8593	24.680943
A2004	1075	1021.25	6.14	66.005	-12.255	14.94

From the above table, we get sentences 1 and 3 as right one. But option corresponding to this answer is not provided.

49. [3]

We can observe that in the year 1998–99 there was a maximum decline.
Hence, option [3]

50. [1]

We can see from the last column that there were losses in the years 1993, 1997, 1998 and 2000.
Hence, option [1]

51. [1]

We have, $x^2 + 3x - 1 = 0$

Since, $P_n = a^n + b^n$ for $n = 0$, we have

Now, let's look at the options:

Option A: $P_n = -3P_{n-1} + P_{n-2}$ for $n = 2$

For $n = 2$, $P_2 = -3P_1 + P_0 = -3(-3) + 2 = 9 + 2 = 11$

Since, P_2 is 11, this option is valid. 2

Option B: $P_n = 3P_{n-1} - P_{n-2}$ for $n = 2$

For $n = 2$, $P_2 = 3P_1 - P_0 = 3(-3) - 2 = -9 - 2 = -11$

Since, P_2 is 11, this option is not correct. 2

Option C: $P_n = -P_{n-1} + 3P_{n-2}$ for $n = 2$
 For $n = 2$, $P_2 = -P_1 + 3P_0 = -(-3) + 3(2) = 9$
 Since, P_2 is 11, this option is cannot be correct.
Option D: $P_n = P_{n-1} + 3P_{n-2}$ for $n = 2$
 For $n = 2$, $P_2 = P_1 + 3P_0 = (-3) + 3(2) = 3$
 Since, P_2 is 11, this option is cannot be correct.
 Hence, option [1]

52. [2]

Let a, b, c, d and e be the weight of five children such that $a < b < c < d < e$.
 Adding all the weights, we get, $4 \times (a + b + c + d + e) = 408$
 $(a + b + c + d + e) = 102$
 But $a + b = 35$ (Lowest) and $d + e = 47$ (Highest)
 $A + b + d + e = 82$ gives $c = 20$
 Also, $a + c = 36$ (Second lowest) which gives $a = 16$ kg
 Hence, option [2]

53. [2]

It was 11.40 AM when Sangeeta and Swati bought the watches. According to Sangeeta's watch, it was now 10 PM; that is, her watch has shown time elapsing by 10 hours and 20 minutes (= 620 minutes).
 It is given that when the actual time elapses by 60 minutes, her watch shows time elapsing by 62 minutes. Hence,
 Actual time Time on Sangeeta's watch
 60 minutes 62 minutes
 ? 620 minutes
 Hence, the actual time elapsed by $(620 \times 60)/62 = 600$ minutes
 It is given that when the actual time elapses by 60 minutes, Swati's watch shows time elapsing by 56 minutes. Hence,
 Actual time Time on Swati's watch
 60 minutes 56 minutes
 600 minutes ?
 Hence, the time on Swati's watch elapsed by $(600 \times 56)/60 = 560$ minutes
 Hence, the time on her watch is 11.40 AM + (9 hours, 20 minutes) = 9.00 PM
 Hence, option [2]

54. [4]

Roots of $F(x)$ are 2, 1, 1, 2, we have,
 So we have, $F(x) = (x + 2)(x + 1)(x - 1)(x - 2)$
 is the prime number $> F(p) = (p + 2)(p + 1)(p - 1)(p - 2)$ where, $p > 7$
 Let k be the largest integer which can divide $F(p)$.
 In $(p + 2), (p + 1), (p - 1)$ and $(p - 2)$, there will two even numbers and two odd numbers as, p itself is an odd number.
 Now, out of these two even numbers, one surely will be divisible by 4 and other by 2. So these two numbers are collectively divisible by 8.
 Now, $(p + 2), (p + 1), p, (p - 1)$ and $(p - 2)$ are five consecutive integers. So either $(p + 1)$ and $(p - 2)$ or $(p + 2)$ and $(p - 1)$, each will be divisible by 3. So either of these two pairs are divisible by 9.
 Also, being 5 consecutive numbers, it must contain one number which is multiple by 5. So this number will be divisible by 5.
 So collectively $F(p)$ will be divisible by $8 \times 9 \times 5 = 360$
 Hence, option [4]

55. [2]
P X
Q A Y
R Z

6 8
4 2 9
3 1

After trial and error, we get, $8 \times 9 \times 1 = 4 \times 2 \times 9 = 6 \times 4 \times 3 = 72$

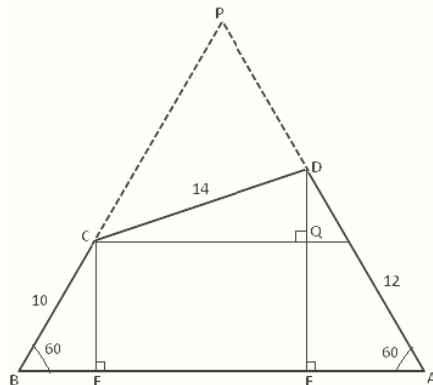
From this above table, we get that, A is equal to 2.

Hence, option [2]

56. [5]
Digits which are not used are 0, 5, 7
Sum of these digits = $5 + 7 + 0 = 12$
Hence, option [5]

57. [3]
The total number of ways in which the 5 passengers can descend at 7 different stations (6 intermediate stations + Jamshedpur Station) is given by 7^5 .
The number of ways in which the 5 passengers descend at the 7 stations, such that each of the passengers gets down at a different station is given by 7P_5 .
Hence, option [3]

58. [3]



$$AB = AF + FE + BE$$

$$= 12 \times (\cos 60^\circ) + CQ + (10 \times \cos 60^\circ)$$

$$a + b = 204$$

Hence, option [3]

59. [4]
The given information can be illustrated as follows:

Diagram is not available

Area of the trapezoid PQCD = 80 units

PQ = 6 units

Now, OPQ and ODC are similar triangles. Let M be the point of contact of the altitude of OCD and side AB. Then, let length of OM = x units.

$$10x = 6x + 60$$

$$x = 60/4 = 15 \text{ units}$$

Hence, option [4]

60. [3]
 Now, let there be a triangle with sides a, b, c , where c is the largest side.
 Also, it is given that the perimeter must be less than 14.
 $a + b + c < 14$... (i)
 Since, $c < a + b$
 $c + c < a + b + c < 14$
 $2c < 14$
 $c < 7$
 Hence, we try out for values of c from 1 to 6, and check if we can find two numbers a and b that satisfy equations (i) and (ii). These values are tabulated below:
- | c | a, b |
|-----|--------|
| 4 | 3, 2 |
| 5 | 2, 4 |
| 5 | 3, 4 |
| 6 | 2, 5 |
| 6 | 3, 4 |
- Thus, there are 5 such triangles.
 Hence, option [3]
61. [1]
 There are 8 members in AXIAL, and each of them interacts with a maximum of 3 members from BELIANCE.
 A maximum of $8 \times 3 = 24$ interactions are possible
 Now, assume that there are X members in BELIANCE. Since 3 members of BELIANCE each interact with 4 members of AXIAL
 12 interactions occur in this process.
 $24 - 12 = 12$ interactions remain; that is, 12 is the maximum number of interactions that could occur among the remaining members.
 The remaining members in BELIANCE is $(X - 3)$ and each of them interact with 2 members of AXIAL, therefore interactions will be maximum when $(X - 3) \times 2 = 12$, that is when $X = 9$
 Hence, option [1]
62. [1]
 Now, the expected variable cost for each pen drive is Rs. 100, while the expected selling price per unit is Rs. 200. Hence, the expected profit margin is Rs. 100 per unit.
 Break-even point in terms of sales (in Rupees) = $0.4 \text{ lac} \times 200 = \text{Rs. } 80 \text{ lac}$
 Hence, option [1]
63. [4]
 Originally, Variable Cost = Rs. 100 per unit and Sales Price = Rs. 200 per unit. Also, the demand (in number of units sold) was 1 lac units and the Fixed Costs was Rs. 40 lac.
 Original Profit = Total Sales – Total Costs
 $= (200 \times 1 \text{ lac}) - (40 \text{ lacs} + 100 \times 1 \text{ lac})$
 $= 200 \text{ lac} - 140 \text{ lac} = 60 \text{ lac}$
 Now, per unit variable cost has increased by 10%.
 New Variable Cost = $1.1 \times 100 = \text{Rs. } 110$ per unit. The sales price, demand and fixed costs remain the same.
 New Profit = $(200 \times 1 \text{ lac}) - (40 \text{ lac} + 110 \times 1 \text{ lac})$
 $= 200 \text{ lac} - 150 \text{ lac} = 50 \text{ lac}$
 Hence, option [4]

64. [5]
 Originally, KK's profit = 200 lac – 140 lac = Rs. 60 lac
 He has taken a loan for Rs. 20 lac at a simple interest of 10%, hence he has to pay an interest of $10\% \times 20 \text{ lac} = \text{Rs. } 2 \text{ lac}$.
 From the remaining 58 lac, KK has to pay 30% tax.
 KK's total earnings = 58 lac $0.7 = 40.6 \text{ lac}$
 Now, there is a 20% growth in sales; that is, he will now be able to sell 1.2 lac units (as opposed to 1 lac units earlier)
 Profit = Total Sales – Total Costs
 = $(200 \times 1.2 \text{ lac}) - (40 \text{ lac} + 100 \times 1.2 \text{ lac})$
 = 240 lac – 160 lac = 80 lac
 KK's Profit after paying interest on his Rs. 20 lac loan = 80 lac – 2 lac = 78 lac
 KK's total earnings after tax deduction = 78 lac $0.7 = 54.6 \text{ lac}$
 Hence, option [5]

65. [5]
 X is a four-digit number that is divisible by 9. This means that the sum of its digits should add up to a multiple of 9.
 It is also given that exactly 3 consecutive digits are the same. Hence, two possible patterns of the number arise: XXXY and YXXX
Case 1: The first three digits are the same, and the fourth one is different; i.e. XXXY Here, we will substitute X by values from 1 to 9 (not 0, since X is the first digit), and see how many values Y can take such that XXXY will be a multiple of 9.
 For example, when X is 1, then the first three digits add up to 3. Since $(X + X + X + Y)$ must be some multiple of 9, hence Y can only be 6 (i.e. the number will be 1116). Similarly, when X is 3, then the first three digits add up to 9. Hence, the fourth digit could be either 0 or 9 (i.e. the numbers formed will be 3330 and 3339 – both multiples of 9).

X	Y
1	6
2	3
3	0, 9
4	6
5	3
6	0, 9
7	6
8	3
9	0*

* When X is 9, then the first three digits add up to 27. Hence, the fourth digit could be either 0 or 9. However, if the fourth digit was 9, then the number formed would be 9999, which doesn't satisfy the criteria that exactly THREE consecutive digits should be the same.

This case leads to $1 + 1 + 2 + 1 + 1 + 2 + 1 + 1 + 1 = 11$ possibilities

Case 2: The last three digits are the same, and the first one is different; i.e. YXXX Again, we substitute X by values from 0 to 9 (this time Y is the first digit, so X can be 0), and see how many values of Y can satisfy the criteria that YXXX is a multiple of 9.

For example, when X is 1, the last three digits add up to 3. Hence, Y can take the value 6. When X is 3, the sum of the last three digits is 9; so Y will be 9 (Y, being the first digit, cannot be 0).

X	Y
0	9
1	6
2	3
3	9
4	6
5	3
6	9

7 6
8 3
9 -

This case leads to $1 \times 9 = 9$ possibilities

total of $11 + 9 = 20$ four-digit numbers are possible that is a multiple of 9, with exactly 3 consecutive digits being same

Hence, option [5]

66. [4]

The information given in the common data can be represented as follows:

Both the thief and the police man start running simultaneously and stop when they meet; that is, they run for the same amount of time. Let this time be t hours. The speeds of the thief and the police man are 9 km/hr and 15 km/hr respectively.

Using the time-speed-distance formula, we have,

Distance AC = b = 15 t km

Also, in ABC, we have,

$$63t^2 + 126t - 49 = 0$$

$$9t + 18t - 7 = 20$$

$$(3t + 7)(3t - 1) = 0$$

$$t = -7/3 \text{ or } t = 1/3$$

Time cannot be negative, hence $t = 1/3$ hours or 20 minutes

Hence, option [4]

67. [3]

From the solution of the previous question, it is clear that the distance travelled by the policeman = $15t = 15 \times 1/3 = 5$ kilometres

Hence, option [3]

68. [4]

Comparing the graphs given for Tata Chemicals and for the Global production of soda ash, we see that between the years 2005 to 2007, the production of natural soda ash in Tata Chemicals have increased from 0 MT to 0.3 MT. So, the global production also ought to have increased. However, from the graph (also, it is given in the question that the soda ash production remains the same for 2006, 2007 and 2008) we see that the global production remains unchanged during this period. The only reason, among the given options, that justifies this is that Tata Chemicals, rather than producing more quantities of natural soda ash on its own, acquired another company's production. This will explain why the global production did not increase.

Hence, option [4]

69. [4]

From the first graph, Tata Chemical's synthetic production did not increase at all from 2007 to 2008 (it remained 2.2 MT in both years).

The question states that the total global production increased by the same amount, hence the total global production increase from 2007 to 2008 was 0.

Hence, option [4]

70. [1]

According to the first statement, the ratio of Natural soda ash to synthetic soda ash decreased from 2001 to 2006 globally. This is true since the global production of natural soda ash remained constant while that of synthetic soda ash kept increasing.

The second statement is a direct contradiction of the first, and is therefore obviously false.

According to the third statement, the ratio of synthetic soda ash to the total soda ash decreased from 2005 to 2007 for Tata Chemicals. From the graph, we see that this ratio is 1 (0.9/0.9) in 2005, and is less than 1 (2.2/2.5) in 2007. So, this statement is definitely true.

The fourth statement does not specify any years, and there are years during which the specified ratio decreases (like the one given in the third statement). This statement is false.

Hence, option [1]

71. [4]

In order to find Tata Chemicals share of the global production in 2008, we need to know the global production in 2008. However, this data is not given to us.

Hence, option [4]

72. [3]

It is given that the total global production of soda ash in 2008 was 40 MT. Solvay was the highest producer, Tata Chemicals was the second highest producer, and FMC was the third highest.

Now, from the first graph, we see that the total soda ash production of Tata Chemicals in 2008 was $3.2 + 2.2 = 5.4$ MT. Since the combined production of Tata Chemicals and Nirma was 8.8 MT, thus Nirma's production was $8.8 - 5.4 = 3.4$ MT

Now let's go through the five statements:

Statement 1: Solvay's market share $> 20.66\% \times 40 = 8.264$ MT: We have no way knowing whether or not this is true.

Statement 2: Solvay's market share $> 13.5\% \times 40 = 5.4$ MT: Since, Tata Chemicals production is 5.4 MT, and Solvay is the highest producer; hence Solvay's production is definitely > 5.4 MT. This statement is definitely true.

Statement 3: FMC's share $< 10.33\% \times 40 = 4.132$ MT: We have no way knowing whether or not this is true.

Statement 4: FMC's share $< 13.5\% \times 40 = 5.4$ MT: Since, Tata Chemicals production is 5.4 MT, and FMC ranked below Tata; hence FMC's production is definitely < 5.4 MT. This statement is definitely true.

Statement 5: Nirma's share $< 8.5\% \times 40 = 3.4$ MT (and Nirma was the sixth largest producer): We have already seen that Nirma's production was 3.4 MT; so, this statement is definitely false.

Hence, option [3]

73. [3]

If there are 200 or less than 200 people in a group, then charges per person = Rs.20,000.

For every extra person beyond the 200 mark, the owner gives a discount of Rs.50 to all the people in the group. That is, if there are $(200 + 3) = 203$ people in the group, then the owner will allow all the 203 people to pay just $(20,000 - 50 \times 3) =$ Rs.19850 each.

Thus, if there are $(200 + n)$ people in the group, then each of the $(200 + n)$ people will pay Rs. $(20,000 - 50n)$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total revenue for the owner} &= (200 + n)(20,000 - 50n) \\ &= 40,00,000 - 10,000n + 20,000n - 50n^2 \\ &= 40,00,000 + 10,000n - 50n^2 \\ &= -50(n^2 - 200n - 80,000) \end{aligned}$$

Substituting each of the options, we have

Option E: $-50(n^2 - 200n - 80,000) = 55,00,000$

$$n^2 - 200n - 80,000 = -1,10,000$$

$$n^2 - 200n + 30,000 = 0$$

Here, discriminant $= (-200)^2 - 4 \times 30,000 = 40,000 - 120,000 = -80,000$

The discriminant is negative, this option is not valid.

Option D: Here we get $n^2 - 200n + 20,000 = 0$

Here, discriminant $= (-200)^2 - 4 \times 20,000 = 40,000 - 80,000 = -40,000$

The discriminant is negative, this option is also not valid.

Option C: Here we get $n^2 - 200n + 10,000 = 0$

Here, discriminant $= (-200)^2 - 4 \times 10,000 = 40,000 - 40,000 = 0$

This option is valid and is the maximum among the given options.
Hence, option [3]

74. [5]
The given data can be tabulated as follows:

Sr. No.	Team Member	Member 2	Points
1	Sweet Couple	Laxman Waheda	2
2	Bindas Singers	Sanjeev Lina	4
3	Just Singing	Tapas Sania	6
4	New Singers	Mukesh Divya	8

From the table above, we can determine that Laxman's team mate is Waheda and his team is Sweet Couple.
Hence, option [5]

75. [4]
The teams can be easily arranged in the ascending order of points.
The correct order is Sweet Couple, Bindas Singers, Just Singing, New Singers.
Hence, option [4]

76. [4]
Sanjeev and Lina are in team Bindas Singers.
Hence, option [4]

77. [2], [4]
It is given that Mr. Chatterjee took the class on Wednesday.
Also the class on Monday which started at 7:00 am was not taken by Mr. Singh
It has to be taken either by Mr. Dutta or Mr. Banerjee.
But Mr. Banerjee taught a class that started five minutes later than the class of probability.
The class on Monday starting at 7:00 am was taken by Mr. Dutta.
Mr. Singh didn't take a class on Thursday His class has to be on Friday.
We also know that the teacher in Friday's class taught set theory.
The information that we have till now can be represented as:

Professor	Timing	Subject	Day
Mr. Singh		Set Theory	Friday
Mr. Chatterjee			Wednesday
Mr. Dutta	7:00 am		Monday
Mr. Banerjee			Thursday

The class on Calculus started at 7:20 am,
Now this class cannot be taken by Mr. Singh as he is teaching set theory, not by Mr. Dutta also as his class is starting at 7:00 am, not even by Mr. Banerjee as his class is starting 5 mins after the class on Probability and the timing on probability has to be one from 7:10 am and 7:20 am.
The class on Calculus started at 7:20 am was taken by Mr. Chatterjee.
We also know that Mr. Dutta didn't take a class on Ratio and proportion
The class on ratio and proportion was taken by Mr. Banerjee.
The class on probability was taken by Mr. Dutta.
The class by Mr. Banerjee was taken at 7:05 am as the class on probability was taken at 7:00 am.
The class by Mr. Singh was taken at 7:10 am.

Professor	Timing	Subject	Day
Mr. Singh	7:10 am	Set theory	Friday
Mr. Chatterjee	7:20 am	Calculus	Wednesday
Mr. Dutta	7:00 am	Probability	Monday
Mr. Banerjee	7:05 am	Ratio and proportion	Thursday

From the above table we get that the class on Wednesday started at 7:20 am and the topic was calculus.

Hence, option [2] or [4]

78. [5]

Referring the above table we can say that the only correct teacher – subject combination in the given options is Mr. Singh – set theory.

Hence, option [5]

79. [1]

From the above table we get that Probability was taught by Mr. Dutta on Monday.

Hence, option [1]

80. [5]

Referring the above table we can say that the only possible correct class time – week day combination is:

Wednesday – 7:20 am, Thursday – 7:05 am, Friday – 7:10 am.

Hence, option [5]

81. [5]

It is mentioned that only one college was rated five star and only one college was rated three star.

Also Barla College was a five star college.

Therefore, there are three colleges with four star rating.

It is given that Techno Institute had a higher rating than the college where Priya studied.

Techno Institute has four star rating and Priya studied in a three star rating college.

Also Deccan college has four star rating since it is mentioned that it does not have three star rating.

We have Barla college – five star, Techno Institute – four star and Deccan college – four star.

One of Anipal Institute and Chemical college has to have three star.

It is given that Sarah studied at Techno institute and Ms. Reddy studied at Anipal Institute.

If Chemical college is the one with three star rating then Sanyal has to be from a college with 4 star rating which has to be Deccan since it is the only one remaining.

Then the only college remaining for Mohan Gupta is Barla College which is not possible.

Anipal Institute has to be the one with three star rating.

And since Ms. Reddy studied at Anipal Institute and Priya studied at three star rating college.

Priya's full name has to be Priya Reddy.

Sanyal studied at Barla College.

The information that we have till now can be represented as:

Name Sarah (Ms.) Swati (Ms.) Jackie Mohan Priya (Ms.)

Surname Gupta Reddy

College Techno Anipal Institute

Rating Four star Four star Four star Three star

We know that Sanyal studied at Barla College which is a five star college. It has to be Swati

Now we have Sarah as the only girl remaining She only can be Ms. Kumar

Jackie's full name has to be Jackie Chatterjee

From the information that we have, the table can now be as:

Name Sarah (Ms.) Swati (Ms.) Jackie Mohan Priya (Ms.)

Surname Kumar Sanyal Chatterjee Gupta Reddy

- Techno Barla Deccan College/ Deccan College/ Anipa College 1
Institute College Chemical College Chemical College Institute
Rating Four star Five star Four star Four star Three star
Referring the above table we get that only option (E) i.e., Jackie Chatterjee, Priya Reddy, Swati Sanyal is correct.
Hence, option [5]
82. [2]
Referring the above table we get that option (B) i.e., Swati – Barla, Priya – Anipa and Jackie – Deccan is a possible student – institute combination.
Hence, option [2]
83. [4]
From the above table we get that Mohan Gupta may have joined either Deccan College or Chemical College.
But Deccan College had four star rating.
From the options we can say that Mohan Gupta may have joined Chemical College which had 4 star rating.
Hence, option [4]
84. [1]
From the above table we get that Priya studied in Anipa Institute.
Hence, option [1]
85. [2]
From the above table we get that The person with surname Sanyal was Swati studying in Barla College.
Hence, option [2]
86. [5]
Since, the instant and further utility of each unit of gain is same for Babu, the result of using both Expected value hypothesis and Expected utility hypothesis will be the same. Thus, Roy Associates can suggest either of the two to Babu.
Also, since his advice is same in both the cases, Babu will find that the advice of Roy Associates is redundant.
Hence, option [5]
87. [1]
The gain in all the cases is the same. No, it is given that Babitha is a risk taking person. Going by the expected value hypothesis, she would opt for the most risky option i.e. the one with least probability of winning. The least probability is 0.4 in the first option.
Hence, option [1]
88. [5]
There is no data stating whether Babitha won or lost the previous game. This data would have been helpful in determining whether we have to use the diminishing sensitivity for the positive or the negative outcome. This can further tell us whether to use Expected value theory or Expected utility theory.
Due to the lack of data, we cannot determine which theory to use.
Hence, option [5].
89. [4]
The expected value in all the cases is \$100.
Therefore, according to the expected value hypothesis, any option can be chosen.
Hence, option [4]

90. [1]
 There are five stages of the project on the field with starting and ending points from amongst P1, P2, P3, P4 and P5.
 Now from (4) we get that the stage from point P5 to point P3 was not the first stage.
 It has to be one of second, third, fourth and fifth stage.
 It cant be the third stage as it is given that Stage 3 finished at point P1 and also cant be stage 4 as stage 4 must have started from point P1.
 It also cannot be the fifth stage as if it is the fifth stage then the fourth stage work has to be given to farmer F3 but from (5) we get that the fourth stage work was given to farmer F4.
 The stage from point P5 to point P3 has to be the second stage.
 Farmer F3 was given the work of the first stage.
 And from (5) we know that Farmer F4 was given the work of the fourth stage.
 From (3) we have that farmer F5 was given the work of stage starting at point P4.
 It cant be the second third or the fourth stage.
 Farmer F5 was given the work of the fifth stage.
 Farmer F1 has to be given the work of the second stage.
 The above information can be represented as:

Stage	Farmer	Starting point of the stage	Ending point of the stage
First	F3	P2	P5
Second	F1	P5	P3
Third	F2	P3	P1
Fourth	F4	P1	P4
Fifth	F5	P4	P2

- From the above table we get that the finish point for farmer F2 was P1.
 Hence, option [1]
91. [5]
 From the above table we get that the fifth stage was ploughed by farmer F5.
 Hence, option [5]
92. [2]
 From the above table we get that the starting and ending point of stage 2 are P5 and P3.
 Hence, option [2]
93. [5]
 From the above table we get that the P2 was the finishing point for farmer F5.
 Hence, option [5]
94. [1]
 From the above table we get that the starting point for farmer F3 was P2.
 Hence, option [1]
95. [4]
 Before Premrajan passes others, the positions are as shown below:
 Premrajan
 Dog
 Krishnarajan
 Rangarajan
 Natrajan

After he passes them and joins the pursuit, the positions are as shown below:

Dog
Krishnarajan
Rangarajan
Premrajan
Natrajan

Later, Krishnarajan walks faster and comes alongside the dog on the left. Similarly, Rangarajan comes alongside the dog on the right. This gives us the following scenario:

Krishnarajan Dog Rangarajan
Premrajan
Natrajan

Premrajan is directly behind the dog.

Hence, option [4]

96. [5]

We know that liquid balances itself. Although the height of jar B is more than that of A, the dimension and inclination of the small pipe attached to the two appear to be similar. The level of liquid in jar B may rise above the smaller pipe but it will eventually come down to the height where the tip of the smaller pipe is. Thus the capacity of both A and B is nearly the same.

$A = B$

The height of jar C is nearly equal to that of A but it does not have the small tube attached to it.

$A = B > C$

D evidently has the highest capacity as compared to the other three jars.

$D > A = B > C$

Hence, option [5]

97. [4]

Om was casual towards his duties only for a little while and started acting responsibly as soon as he was reminded of his duties. This means that his casual attitude was not perpetual. Hence, we can safely eliminate option [1]

Option B here is absolutely wrong as Om never showed any preference or disliking towards the night shift.

Rabindra happened to assign more night shifts to Om because Om never refused or bargained with him. Others used to bargain or plead with Rabindra to get the day shift. This does not show that Rabindra had a bias against Om. This eliminates option [3]

The clash between Rabindra and Mr. Bhiwani was a minor issue and therefore Rabindra's firing of Om cannot be the root cause of the problem. This eliminates option [5]

Rabindra jumped to the conclusion that Om was careless towards his duties when he saw him playing solitaire. He needed to investigate the matter before making notions about Om.

Hence, option [4]

98. [2]

Options B and C, if used, would undermine the authority of Rabindra and would lead the employees to believe that personal relations of Om and Mr. Bhiwani bailed Om out of trouble. Thus, these actions would send out a wrong message. These options can, therefore, be safely eliminated.

Action suggested in option E also undermines the authority of Rabindra to some extent, which would certainly not be in the welfare of the organization as a whole. This leaves us with options B and [4]

A similar situation would be created if the action suggested in option D be implemented as it again bypasses Rabindra and allows the junior employees to rule against the decision taken by a senior. By asking Om for a clarification, he is being given a chance to explain his part of the story. Also this action keeps the reputation of Rabindra intact. This is to the benefit of the organization as a whole.

- Hence, option [2]
99. [3]
The learning from the passage is that one should not judge based on what he sees without investigating properly. This summary, however, is not reflected in any of the 5 options.
Option A is vague as „training is not mentioned anywhere in the passage. Option E is also very weak as allocation of employees to certain positions is certainly not the learning from the incident. Option B may seem correct but we know from the passage that Om did his duties properly and even went out of the way to help colleagues. This means that in no way could he have been relaxed and no surprise check was required to make sure he did his duties. Option D also looks correct as the passage starts on this very note but it is not explicitly mentioned that Rabindra had a bias against Om for the very fact that he was related to Mr. Bhiwani.
Option E comes out strongest here. This comes from the fact that because Om was the supervisor and it may not have been his duty to be standing or looking around the entire place all the time.
Hence, option [3]
100. [4]
Clarifying his authority to fire employees shows that Rabindra is not a confident manager and this by no means can be a good response. Option A can thus be eliminated.
As Rabindra does not report to Mr. Bhiwani, informing him about the incident and asking him to take the necessary action shows that he is bringing in personal relations in work, which again is not an advisable course of action. Hence, option B is not correct.
By asking the employees about Om, he may or may not have received a clear picture. This is a weaker option as compared to option [4] By checking if Om has done his duties or not, he can make a just decision.
Production levels in the shift depend on various other factors and are not directly related with Om performing his duties or not.
Hence, option [4]
101. [4]
Option C is vague. Going back to Singapore and looking for a job there does not resolve Shekhar's confusion.
Options B and E are similar in approach and both take a totally different course instead of helping Shekhar resolve his confusion.
Option A suggests that Shekhar should invest in the franchise. This decision can be only made after he is sure about the business venture and this is exactly what he needs help in resolving. So this is not the approach he should take.
The situation demands Shekhar to do a further study into the matter. This is explicitly mentioned in option [4]
Hence, option [4]
102. [5]
Consider approximate values from the given data.
Monthly rent of the property (of required area) in Bistupur is Rs. 42000.
Since, the sales revenue in Bistupur is the nearly the same as that in Patna, the profit margin in Bistupur will be lesser as compared to Patna owing to higher real estate prices.
Assuming that Shekhar pays the rent from the profit that he makes, the profit (after sharing with the Music company in the ratio 3:7) comes out to be slightly lesser than the rent (assuming sales revenue to be Rs. 1.5 lac and profit margin to be 27.5%).
This means that he can probably never make clear profit enough to repay the initial investment of Rs. 30 lacs.
Hence, option [5]
103. [1]

The passage does not mention that Shekhar has a crowded image of Sakchi. The place however has a low image in general. Option B is therefore incorrect.

Option C can be inferred from the passage but it by no means is the most likely reason for Shekhar's bias in favour of Bistupur.

Higher rentals in Bistupur would only deter Shekhar from choosing Bistupur as the location.

Option D is therefore exactly opposite to the answer we are looking for. This can thus be safely eliminated.

The passage shows only Shekhar's patronage of Bistupur shops as he likes shopping there. There is no mention of shopping preferences of anyone else. Hence, this cannot be the most likely reason.

The passage clearly mentions that Shekhar expects to target college going crowd.

Hence, option [1]

104. [5]

Options B, C and D are merely speculative. These cannot be the criteria for taking a decision as their results are not known.

Shekhar is looking to borrow money from a bank and the lack of funds is not an issue with him.

Thus the financial capability of the entrepreneur is not the most important criterion.

A major deterrent in his decision is the property rates in different places. This makes real estate price a major criterion.

Hence, option [5]

