MODEL PRACTICE SET

REASONING

Directions (1-5) : Following questions are based on five words given below:

WIT BAR URN ELF TOP

(The new words formed after performing the mentioned operations may or may not necessarily be meaningful English words)

1. If in each of the words, all the alphabets are arranged in English alphabetical order within the word, how many words will NOT begin with a vowel ?
   (1) None   (2) One
   (3) Two   (4) Three
   (5) More than three

2. How many letters are there in the English alphabetical series between second letter of the word which is second from the right and the third letter of the word which is third from the left of the given words ?
   (1) One   (2) Two
   (3) Three   (4) Four
   (5) Five

3. If in each of the given words, each of the consonants is changed to previous letter and each vowel is changed to next letter in the English alphabetical series, in how many words thus formed will no vowels appear ?
   (1) None   (2) One
   (3) Two   (4) Three
   (5) More than three

4. If the last alphabet in each of the words is changed to the next alphabet in the English alphabetical order, how many words having two vowels (same or different vowels) will be formed ?
   (1) None   (2) One
   (3) Two   (4) Three
   (5) Four

5. If the given words are arranged in the order as they would appear in a dictionary from left to right, which of the following will be fourth from the left ?
   (1) WIT   (2) BAR
   (3) URN   (4) ELF
   (5) TOP

6. Veena walked 5m towards north, took a left turn and walked 7m. She took a left turn again and walked 8m before taking a left turn and walking 7m. She then took a final left turn and walked 1m before stopping. How far is Veena from the starting point?
   (1) 3m   (2) 6m
   (3) 4m   (4) 2m
   (5) 7m

7. In a certain code IDEAS is written as HEDBR and WOULD is written as VPTMC. How will RIGHT be written in the same code ?
   (1) QJHIS   (2) QJFGS
   (3) SHHGU
   (4) QJFIU
   (5) OJFIS

Directions (8-10) : Study the following information to answer the given questions.

Amongst five friends, A, B, C, D and E, each bought a mobile phone for a different price. A paid more than both C and E. Only B paid more than D. E did not pay the minimum amount. E paid Rs. 8,000 for the phone.

8. Which of the following is true with regard to the given information ?
   (1) Only two people paid a price less than the price paid by B
   (2) E paid more than C and B
   (3) No one paid more amount than that paid by C

   (4) Amongst the five friends, C is most likely to have paid Rs. 9,000 for the mobile phone
   (5) None is true

9. If D paid Rs. 17,000 more than the price paid by E, which of the following could possibly the amount paid by A?
   (1) ₹ 35,000   (2) ₹ 16,000
   (3) ₹ 7500   (4) ₹ 26,000
   (5) ₹ 6,500

10. Who paid the third highest amount for the mobile phone ?
    (1) A   (2) B
    (3) C   (4) D
    (5) E

Directions (11-15) : In each question below are two/three statements followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. You have to take the two/three given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

   Give answer (1) if only conclusion I follows.

   Give answer (2) if only conclusion II follows.

   Give answer (3) if either conclusion I or conclusion II follows.

   Give answer (4) if neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows.

   Give answer (5) if both conclusion I and conclusion II follow.

11. **Statements :**
    All kites are birds.
    All aeroplanes are kites.
    No bird is a fish.
    Conclusions :
    I. No fish is a kite.
    II. All aeroplanes are birds.

12. **Statements :**
    Some wires are fires.
    All fires are tyres.

Conclusions :
I. Atleast some tyres are wires.
II. Some fires are definitely not wires.

13. Statements :
No clip is a pin.
All badges are pins.

Conclusions :
I. No badge is a clip.
II. All pins are badges.

14. Statements :
No colour is a paint.
No paint is a brush.

Conclusions :
I. No colour is a brush.
II. All brushes are colours.

15. Statements :
All stars are planets.
All planets are galaxies.

Conclusions :
I. All galaxies are planets.
II. All stars are galaxies.

Directions (16-20) : Study the following arrangement carefully and answer the questions given below:

R U B D C E D B D E U B A D C B
B U B D C D A E B A U A C D B C A C
A C D A E B A U A C D B C A C

16. How many such pairs of alphabets are there in the series of alphabets given in BOLD (A to E) in the above arrangement each of which has as many letters between them (in both forward and backward directions) as they have between them in the English alphabetical series ?
(1) None   (2) One
(3) Two   (4) Three
(5) More than three

17. Which of the following is the eighth to the left of the twentieth from the left end of the above arrangement ?
(1) C   (2) E
(3) U   (4) B
(5) A

18. How many meaningful words can be formed with the alphabets which are first, second, fifth and sixth from the left end of the above arrangement ?
(1) None   (2) One
(3) Two   (4) Three
(5) More than three

19. How many such consonants are there in the above arrangement each of which is immediately preceded by a vowel and also immediately followed by a consonant ?

(1) One   (2) Two
(3) Three   (4) Four
(5) More than Four

20. If all As are dropped from the above arrangement, which of the following will be eleventh from the right end of the above arrangement ?
(1) E   (2) C
(3) D   (4) U
(5) None of these

Directions (21-25) : Study the following information to answer the given questions :

Eight people are sitting in two parallel rows containing four people each, in such a way that there is an equal distance between adjacent persons. In row-1 P, Q, R and S are seated (but not necessarily in the same order) and all of them are facing south. In row-2 A, B, C and D are seated (but not necessarily in the same order) and all of them are facing north. Therefore, in the given seating arrangement each member seated in a row faces another member of the other row.

R sits second to the right of P. A is an immediate neighbour of the person who faces R. Q sits second to left of the person who faces A. Only one person sits between B and C. C does not face P. C does not sit at any of the extreme ends of the line.

21. 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 that group ?
(1) A   (2) P
(3) R   (4) B
(5) S

22. Who amongst the following faces B?
(1) P   (2) Q
(3) R   (4) S
(5) Cannot be determined

23. Which of the following is true regarding S ?
(1) S sits exactly between R and P
(2) S sits second to left of Q
(3) P is an immediate neighbour of S
(4) D is an immediate neighbour of the person who faces S
(5) None is true

24. Who amongst the following faces Q ?
(1) A   (2) B
(3) C   (4) D
(5) Cannot be determined

25. Who amongst the following faces the person who sits exactly between B and C ?
(1) P   (2) Q
(3) R   (4) S
(5) Cannot be determined

Directions (26-30) : Each of the questions given below is based on the given diagram. The diagram shows three figures each representing Engineers, MBA degree holders and Bank employees.
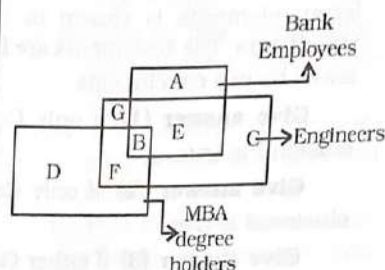
26. Which of the following does the group B represent in the above diagram ?
(1) All such engineers who are not MBA degree holders
(2) Such bank employees who are engineers but not MBA degree holders
(3) All such engineers who are MBA degree holders but are not bank employees
(4) All such MBA degree holders who are not bank employees
(5) All such bank employees who are engineers as well MBA degree holders

27. Which of the following groups represents all such Bank employees who are not MBA degree holders ?
(1) G, A, E and C
(2) A, E and C
(3) A and E
(4) Only A   (5) A and C

28. Which of the following groups represents all such persons who are MBA degree holders but are neither engineers nor bank employees ?
(1) Only G   (2) Only D
(3) D and G   (4) Only C
(5) Not represented in the diagram

29. Which of the following represents such engineers who are MBA degree holders but not bank employees ?
    (1) G and B   (2) Only F
    (3) D   (4) G
    (5) None of these

30. Which of the following correctly represents such engineers who are neither bank employees nor MBA degree holders ?
    (1) Only G   (2) C and B
    (3) A and D   (4) C and G
    (5) Only C

Directions (31-35) : In these questions relationship between different elements is shown in the statements. The statements are followed by two conclusions.

Give answer (1) if only Conclusion I is true.

Give answer (2) if only Conclusion II is true.

Give answer (3) if either Conclusion I or II is true.

Give answer (4) if neither Conclusion I nor II is true.

Give answer (5) if both Conclusions I and II are true.

(31-32) :
     Statements :
     $R \geq T < M = Z; C > T \geq B$

31. **Conclusions**   I. $Z > C$
                 II. $B < Z$

32. **Conclusions**   I. $B < C$
                 II. $R \geq C$

(33-34) :
     Statements :
     $P \geq Q > T; Q \leq R; T \geq A$

33. **Conclusions :** I. $A < Q$
                  II. $A \leq P$

34. **Conclusions :** I. $T < P$
                  II. $R > A$

35. **Statements :** $P > T = U \leq W;$
                 $Q \geq R \geq W$

     Conclusions   I. $T = R$
                    II. $U < R$

Directions (36-40) : Study the following information carefully answer the given questions :

Twelve persons are sitting in two parallel rows containing six persons each, in such a way that there is an equal distance between adjacent persons. In row–1, A, B, C, D, E and F are seated (but not necessarily in the same order) and all of them are facing south. In row–2, P, Q, R, S, T and V are seated (but not necessarily in the same order) and all of them are facing north. Therefore, in the given seating arrangement each person seated in a row faces another person of the other row.

A sits third to the left of E. The person facing A sits second to the left of T. Two persons are sitting between T and P. C and D are immediate neighbours. C and D do not sit at any of the extreme ends of the line. Only one person sits between B and C. The person facing D is an immediate neighbour of Q. V is not an immediate neighbour of P. S does not face A.

36. Who amongst the following sits seconds to the right of the person who faces R ?
    (1) C   (2) D
    (3) B   (4) E
    (5) Cannot be determined

37. Which of the following statements regarding B is true ?
    (1) B sits second to the left of C
    (2) A sits to immediate left of B
    (3) T faces B
    (4) D is an immediate neighbour of B
    (5) The person who faces B is an immediate neighbour of S

38. Who amongst the following faces P ?
    (1) A   (2) D
    (3) C   (4) E
    (5) Cannot be determined

39. Who amongst the following sits exactly between T and R ?
    (1) V   (2) Q
    (3) S   (4) P
    (5) Cannot be determined

40. 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 ?
    (1) F   (2) Q
    (3) T   (4) C
    (5) E

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Directions (41-55) : Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words/phrases have been printed in **bold** to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

The men of Suvarnanagari were very lazy. They only liked to gossip and tell each other tall tales. As soon as the sun rose, the men would **tuck into** a hearty breakfast and then gather in groups for their daily session of gossiping. Then they would spend the rest of the day telling each other impossible stories. They came back home only at lunch and dinner time. The farmlands of Suvarnanagari were very fertile. If the men had spent even a little time at the fields, they would have reaped wonderful crops. But as they did nothing, all the responsibilities ended up on the shoulders of the women. They had to work hard the whole day. They cooked, cleaned, sent the children to school, worked in the fields, took the crops to the market-in short they did everything. One day the tired women gathered and decided that the men needed to be taught a lesson. One of them suggested that they write to the king about their problem, as he was known to be a just and a kind person. So the letter was written and sent to the king. The women went back to their daily routines hoping that the king would soon take some action. Many days passed, nothing changed, no one came, and the poor women began to lose hope. "After all why would the king of such a vast empire be concerned about the **plight** of the women of such a tiny village ?" they thought. A month passed by and it was a full moon night. The men ate their dinners and because it was so beautiful and well lit outside, they gathered again to chat and boast. That night they were trying to prove to one another that they were capable of performing the most impossible tasks. Soon a tall and handsome stranger joined them. Seeing his noble features and inter-

...ent eyes, each one wanted to ...himself better than the oth... and impress him. One said, "I ...w the map of this kingdom even ...re I was born. I ran to meet the ...le as soon as I was born, my ...ng had such trouble bringing ...her back home !" Everyone was im-...ed by this story. Soon another ...said, "So what is so great about ...at ? When I was just a day old, I ...uld ride a horse. I sat on a big ...rse and rode all the way to the ...ng's palace. He **received** me with ...lot of love and we had the most ...icious meal together." This was ...even more impressive so everyone ...auded. Now a third man said, ...uh! That is nothing." I sat on an ...phant when I was a week old and ...d lunch with the king in his pal-...e. Before the admiring murmurs ...uld **die down**, a fourth man said, ...hen I was a month old, I flew like ...bird and landed in the king's gar-...en. The king picked me up and even ...t me sit on his throne with him." ...hile everyone was in awe of these ...ories, the stranger spoke up, "Do ...l four of you know the king very ...ell ?" "Of course we do !" they re-...lled together." Our king knows and ...ves us. In fact he is proud to have ...upernatural beings like us in his ...kingdom," one of them added. The ...ranger looked thoughtful. "That ...akes my task so much easier. You ...e. I work in the king's court. Some ...ays ago the king had summoned ...four supermen to the city in order ...to repair a large hole in the city ...wall. As you know, we use only the ...largest and the toughest stones for ...building these walls, and they could ...be lifted and put in place only by ...these supermen. The four supermen ...asked to be paid in gold bars and ...the king **complied**. But the night ...they received their fee, they disap-...peared from the palace. I have been ...wandering around ever since look-...ing for them. The king has ordered ...me to find the four men and bring ...them back to the capital to finish ...the work. They will also have to re-...turn the gold bars they ran away ...with. It looks like the search has ...finally ended. I will take the four of

you to the king along with the gold bars. The king will be very pleased with me and will surely reward me," said the stranger. By the time the stranger finished his story the four men realised that their lies had landed them into a huge trouble. Their faces turned ashen and they dived at the stranger's feet. "Save us !" they pleaded. "Those were all lies. We are all just a bunch of lazy men. But if you forgive us and for-get our stories we promise to do some honest work and stop telling such lies," they wailed. The stranger smiled and said, "Alright, I will tell the king that there are no super-men in this village, just honest and hardworking men and women." That night the stranger left the village. The women were sure that it was none other than the king himself.

41. How did the men of suvar-nanagari spend their days ?

(1) They helped in repairing the kingdom's walls

(2) They worked in the fields and at the market

(3) They only ate, gossiped and told each other tall tales

(4) They searched for the su-permen

(5) They spoke about their ex-periences

42. What did the women of Suvarnanagari decide ?

(1) That they would complain to the king about the lazy men

(2) That they would write a let-ter to the village headman

(3) That they would stop work-ing in the fields

(4) That they would stop send-ing the children to school

(5) That they would start gos-siping like the men

43. Why did the women of Suvarnanagari start losing hope ?

(1) Bacause there was no im-provement in the men's behaviour despite the king's intervention

(2) Because many days had passed and the king had not acted on their complaint

(3) Bacause they could not earn much despite working hard all day in the field

(4) Bacause the king always favoured the men of Suvarnanagari

(5) Bacause they wer losing their importance after the men had started working

44. What did the second man boast about ?

(1) That he knew the way to the palace even before be-ing born

(2) That he was stronger than all the other supermen in that village

(3) That he flew to the king's palace a week after he was born

(4) That he rode an elephant after he was born and had lunch with the king

(5) That he rode a horse a day after he was born and had a meal with the king

45. Why were the four supermen summoned by the king as told by the stranger ?

(1) To make sure that the men of Suvarnanagari were working in the fields

(2) To rob the gold bars from Suvarnanagari

(3) To help the women of Su-varnanagari in their daily chores

(4) To make sure that the chil-dren of Suvarnanagari went to school

(5) To fix the hole in the city wall with strong and big stones

46. Why did the four men start wailing ?

(1) They realised that there were other supermen in the kingdom

(2) They realised that the king was upset about their lazi-ness

(3) They realised that they were being unfair to the women

(4) They realised that their lies had landed them in trou-ble

(5) They realised that the stranger was the king

47. What did the four men promise to do ?

   (1) They promised that they would stop lying and start working hard

   (2) They promised that they would repair the city wall

   (3) They promised that they would return the gold bars, the king gave them

   (4) They promised that they would help the stranger look for the four superman

   (5) They promised that they would gossip only about true stories

48. Arrange the following incidents in a chronological order as they occurred in the passage.

   (1) The second man was boasting about his powers

   (2) The women of Suvarnanagari were unhappy

   (3) The stranger left the village

   (4) The stranger said that he would take the four men to the king

   (1) ADCB   (2) BDAC

   (3) ABDC   (4) BACD

   (5) BADC

49. Which of the following is **true** according to the passage ?

   (1) The women of Suvarnanagari gossiped

   (2) The women were sure that the stranger was the king himself

   (3) The second man said that he could fly when he was a week old

   (4) The stranger said that the city wall was detroyed by the four supermen

   (5) None is true

50. Which of the following may be an appropriate title to the passage ?

   (1) The fertile farms of Suvarnanagari

   (2) The man who could fly

   (3) The lazy men of Suvarnanagari

   (4) The foolish women of Suvarnanagari

   (5) The city walls of Suvarnanagari

Directions (51–53) : Choose the word/ group of words which is **most similar** in the meaning to the word /group of words printed in **bold** as used in the passage.

51. **Tuck into**

   (1) Eat   (2) Fit into

   (3) Sleep   (4) Wear

   (5) Place on

52. **Plight**

   (1) Troubles   (2) lives

   (3) Routine   (4) Fights

   (5) Arguments

53. **Received**

   (1) Obtained   (2) Welcomed

   (3) Collected   (4) Found

   (5) Got

Directions (54–55) : Choose the word/group of words which is **most opposite** in meaning to the word/group of words printed in **bold** as used in the passage.

54. **Die down**

   (1) Stop   (2) Decrease

   (3) Kill   (4) Start

   (5) Create

55. **Complied**

   (1) Accepted   (2) Agreed

   (3) Declined   (4) Decided

   (5) Disobeyed

Directions (56–60) : Each sentence below has two blanks, each blank indicating that something has been omitted. Choose the set of words for each blank which best fits the meaning of the sentence as a whole.

56. They ____changed a few criterion in ____ recruitment process.

   (1) has – our   (2) have – their

   (3) can – a   (4) had – an

   (5) may – company

57. They had _____ the venue for the party a month _____ .

   (1) found – soon

   (2) saw – earlier

   (3) looked – later

   (4) selected – easily

   (5) booked – in advance

58. She is one of the ____ interior decorators ____ the city .

   (1) best – in   (2) most – of

   (3) better – for (4) good – by

   (5) more – on

59. Please ____ sure that you tach the photocopies the original documents

   (1) be – also   (2) in – but

   (3) so – only   (4) as – jus

   (5) make – and

60. ____ his parents moved to other city, he ____ to stay this city.

   (1) Despite – still

   (2) Though – continues

   (3) Inspite of – wants

   (4) No sooner – waits

   (5) Later – remains

Directions (61–65) : Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error or iomatic error in it. The error, if any will be in one part of the sentence. The number of that part is the answer. If there is 'No Error' the answer is (5). (Ignore errors of punctuation if any.)

61. She informed that (1)/ she wa visiting her (2)/ aunt at the (3)/ hospital the next day.(4) No error (5)

62. Each participant are (1)/ expected to be present (2)/ at least an hour (3)/ before the competition. (4)/ No Error (5)

63. The king praised (1)/ the minister and (2)/ rewarded him with (3)/ a thousand gold coins. (4)/ No Error (5)

64. She had requested (1)/ me to looked after (2)/ her garden while (3)/ she was away. (4)/ No Error (5)

65. The farmer was (1)/ in need of money (2)/ so he went (3)/ to the money-lender. (4)/ No Error (5)

Direcitons (66–70) : Which of the phrases (1), (2), (3) and (4) given below should replace the phrase given in **bold** in the following sentence to make the sentence grammatically meaningful and correct. If the sentence is correct as it is and 'No correction is required' , mark (5) as the answer.

66. **Barring the few**, all the costomers are defaulters.

   (1) Barred a few

   (2) Leave a few

   (3) Barring a less

(4) Barring a few

(5) No correction required

They **cooks up a story** in order to get out of the situation.

(1) cooked in a story

(2) cooked up a story

(3) cooked up a stories

(4) cooked on the story

(5) No correction required

She likes to be **in all good books** of others.

(1) on the good books

(2) in the books

(3) in the good books

(4) in the good bookings

(5) No correction required

The actor has been keeping **lower profile** for some time now.

(1) lowering the profile

(2) profile low

(3) a lowest profile

(4) a low profile

(5) No correction enquired

Though everyone was tired, Rahul was **hell bend on** playing another game.

(1) bending hell on

(2) hell bent in

(3) hell bent on

(4) hell bent for

(5) No correction enquired

Directions (71–80) : In the following passage there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage, against each, five words are suggested, one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate word in each case.

The 'Fool of the Year' contest was **(71)** to all the courtiers of king Krishnadeva Raya. All of them looked forward to the event as the winner would **(72)** a handsome prize of 5000 gold coins. The trouble was that Raman **(73)** won the contest. One year the other courtiers decided that he must be kept out of it and **(74)** his servant to lock him in his room to prevent him from reaching the palace in time for the event. Consequently, Raman reached the palace **(75)** the contest was over. Just as the **(76)** of the winner was

about to be announced the king noticed Raman. Seeing him come in, the king asked him why he was so late. Raman told him he was in need of a hundred gold coins and had been engaged in trying to **(77)** the amount.

"If you had participated in the contest you might have won the prize money and your problem would have been solved." said the king. "You've behaved very foolishly, Raman." "Sir that means I am a fool," said Raman, "you're the greatest fool I've ever seen !" said the king. "In that case all the others here are **(78)** than me. That means I have won the contest !" said Raman. The king realised that he had **(79)** a slip but he was too proud to acknowledge it. To the chagrin of the other courtiers, the king **(80)** Raman the winner of the 'Fool of the Year' contest !

71. (1) closed (2) easy
(3) open (4) lost
(5) winning

72. (1) find (2) give
(3) see (4) receive
(5) show

73. (1) never (2) tried
(3) totally (4) easy
(5) always

74. (1) bribed (2) ask
(3) complained (4) raised
(5) confessed

75. (1) later (2) soon
(3) after (4) completely
(5) not

76. (1) face (2) contest
(3) contestant (4) name
(5) age

77. (1) look (2) collects
(3) finding (4) counting
(5) raise

78. (1) foolish (2) happier
(3) wiser (4) sad
(5) taller

79. (1) fallen (2) showed
(3) found (4) made
(5) created

80. (1) declared (2) announce
(3) said (4) told
(5) called

NUMERICAL ABILITY

Directions (81 – 90) : What should come in place of the question mark (?) in the following questions ?

81. $\frac{9}{10} + \frac{3}{11} + \frac{7}{15} = ?$

(1) $1\frac{217}{330}$ (2) $1\frac{221}{330}$

(3) $1\frac{211}{330}$ (4) $1\frac{197}{330}$

(5) None of these

82. $\sqrt[3]{42875} - ? = 21$

(1) 18 (2) 13
(3) 15 (4) 11

(5) None of these

83. $\frac{57}{67} \times \frac{32}{171} \times \frac{45}{128} = ?$

(1) $\frac{15}{262}$ (2) $\frac{15}{268}$

(3) $\frac{15}{266}$ (4) $\frac{17}{268}$

(5) None of these

84. $\frac{1}{4}$ th of $\frac{1}{2}$ nd of $\frac{3}{4}$ th of 52000 =?

(1) 4875 (2) 4857
(3) 4785 (4) 4877

(5) None of these

85. $(7921 \div 178) - 5.5 = \sqrt{?}$

(1) 1512 (2) 1521
(3) 1251 (4) 1531

(5) None of these

86. 38% of 4500 – 25% of ? = 1640

(1) 260 (2) 270
(3) 280 (4) 290

(5) None of these

87. $\left(5863 - \sqrt{2704}\right) \times 0.5 = ?$

(1) 2955.5 (2) 2905.5
(3) 2590.5 (4) 2909.5

(5) None of these

88. $(?)^2 + 15^2 - 33^2 = 97$

(1) 33 (2) 32
(4) 34 (5) 30

(5) None of these

89. $25639 - 5252 - 3232 = ?$
 (1) 17255   (2) 17551
 (3) 17515   (4) 17155
 (5) None of these

90. $283 \times 56 + 252 = 20 \times ?$
 (1) 805   (2) 803
 (3) 807   (4) 809
 (5) None of these

Directions (91-95) : What should come in place of the question mark (?) in the following number series?

91. 353 354 351 356 349 ?
 (1) 348   (2) 358
 (3) 338   (4) 385
 (5) 340

92. 1 5 13 29 ? 125 253
 (1) 83   (2) 69
 (3) 61   (4) 65
 (5) 81

93. 45 57 81 117 165 ?
 (1) 235   (2) 215
 (3) 205   (4) 245
 (5) 225

94. 17 18 26 53 117 ? 458
 (1) 342   (2) 142
 (3) 257   (4) 262
 (5) 242

95. $\dfrac{1}{4} \ \dfrac{1}{2} \ \dfrac{3}{4} \ 11\dfrac{1}{4} \ 1\dfrac{1}{2} \ 1\dfrac{3}{4}$?
 (1) 2   (2) 4
 (3) 6   (4) $1\dfrac{1}{5}$
 (5) $1\dfrac{2}{3}$

96. Mr. Khanna took a loan of ₹ 10,000 on simple interest for two years at the rate of 3 p.c.p.a. The total amount that he will be paying as interest in 2 years is 3% of his monthly salarly. What is his monthly salary?
 (1) ₹ 30,000   (2) ₹ 16,000
 (3) ₹ 20,000   (4) ₹ 12,000
 (5) None of these

97. 28% members of a certain group are married. What is the respective ratio between the number of married members to the number of unmarried members?
 (1) 7 : 17
 (2) 5 : 18
 (3) 7 : 18
 (4) Cannot be determined
 (5) None of these

98. The average of five numbers is 49. The average of the first and the second numbers is 48 and the average of the fourth and fifth numbers is 28. What is the third number ?
 (1) 92
 (2) 91
 (3) 95
 (4) Cannot be determined
 (5) None of these

Directions (101-105) : Study the following table carefully and answer the questions that follow :

Number of employees from six different banks located in different cities

M = Males, F = Females

City	Agra		Delhi		Mumbai		Chennai		Patna		Kolkata	
Name of Bank	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
A	553	224	254	456	457	388	114	378	234	120	353	329
B	673	116	346	256	346	456	124	235	241	156	348	174
C	443	500	366	345	124	456	235	388	350	234	399	438
D	534	454	478	285	235	235	255	175	124	165	356	204
E	256	235	256	166	574	599	324	198	124	334	125	215
F	556	357	346	287	589	190	189	256	155	181	278	195

101. What is the ratio of the number of males to the number of females respectively in Patna from Bank A, Bank C and Bank E together ?
 (1) 175 : 173   (2) 177 : 173
 (3) 177 : 172   (4) 175 : 172
 (5) None of these

102. What is the ratio of the number of males to the number of females respectively in Bank D from all the cities together ?
 (1) 496 : 387   (2) 487 : 356
 (3) 422 : 385   (4) 486 : 397
 (5) None of these

103. The number of females in all the banks together in Delhi are **approximately** what per cent of the number of males from all the banks together in the same city ?
 (1) 88   (2) 98
 (3) 78   (4) 68
 (5) 58

99. In how many different ways can the letters of the word 'SECOND be arranged ?
 (1) 720   (2) 120
 (3) 5040   (4) 270
 (5) None of these

100. If the numerator of a certain fraction is increased by 200% and the denominator is increased by 150% the new fraction thus formed is $\dfrac{9}{10}$. What is the original fraction ?
 (1) $\dfrac{3}{4}$ (2) $\dfrac{1}{4}$
 (3) $\dfrac{3}{5}$ (4) $\dfrac{2}{5}$
 (5) None of these

104. The number of females in Bank B from Agra is what per cent of the females in Bank C from the same city ?
 (1) 33.2   (2) 23.2
 (3) 13.2   (4) 28.2
 (5) None of these

105. What is the **approximate** average of the number of males working in all the banks together in Kolkata ?
 (1) 350   (2) 310
 (3) 340   (4) 380
 (5) 360

106. The area of a triangle is half the area of a square. The perimeter of the square is 224 cms. What is the area of the triangle ?
 (1) 1856 cm²   (2) 1658 cm²
 (3) 1558 cm²   (4) 1586 cm²
 (5) None of these

107. How much will be the compound interest to be paid on a principal amount of ₹ 85,000 after 3 years at the rate of 6 p.c.p.a. ?

(1) ₹ 16623.36 (2) ₹16236.36
(3) ₹ 16326.36 (4) ₹ 16632.36
(5) None of these

108. Yesterday Priti typed an essay of 5000 words at the speed of 60 words per minute. Today she typed the same essay faster and her speed was 15% more than yesterday. What is the **approximate** difference in the time she took to type yesterday and the time she took to type today ?

(1) 20 minutes (2) 30 minutes
(3) 10 minutes (4) 40 minutes
(5) 1 hour

109. The average speed of a train is 3 times the average speed of a car. The car covers a distance of 520 kms in 8 hours. How much distance will the train cover in 13 hours ?

(1) 2553 km (2) 2585 km
(3) 2355 km (4) 2535 km
(5) None of these

110. What is the value of (x) in the following equation ?

$$\frac{(x)^{0.7}}{36} = \frac{9}{(x)^{1.3}}$$

(1) 17 (1) 19
(3) 16 (4) 14
(5) None of these

Directions (111-115) : What approximate value should come in place of the question mark (?) in the following questions ? **(Note : You are not expected to calculate the exact value).**

111. 105.003 + 307.993 + 215.630 = ?

(1) 610 (2) 650
(3) 660 (4) 670
(5) 630

112. 5223 ÷ 36 × 0.93 = ?

(1) 135 (2) 125
(3) 145 (4) 155
(5) 115

113. 635 × 455 ÷ 403 = ?

(1) 735 (2) 795
(3) 695 (4) 685
(5) 715

114. $\sqrt{2228}$ = ?

(1) 57 (2) 47
(3) 67 (4) 37
(5) 27

115. $\sqrt[3]{5332}$ = ?

(1) 8 (2) 38
(3) 58 (4) 68
(5) 18

Directions (116-120) : Study the following graph carefully and answer the questions that follow :

Percentage of employees in different departments of a company

Total No. of employees = 4500

Design 32%, Accounts, 12%, HR, 8%, Marketing, 18%, Customer Relation 22%, Administrative, 8%

Percentage of females in each department in the same company

Total No. of females in the organisation = 2000

Design 28%, Accounts, 12%, HR, 16%, Marketing, 14%, Customer Relation 20%, Administrative, 10%

116. What is the total number of males from Design, Customer Relation and HR departments together ?

(1) 1550 (2) 1510
(3) 1540 (4) 1580
(5) None of these

117. What is the ratio of number of males in HR department to the number of males in Accounts department respectively ?

(1) 3 : 17
(2) 4 : 15
(3) 2 : 15
(4) 2 : 13
(5) None of these

118. The number of females in the Marketing department are **approximately** what per cent of the total employees in Marketing and Customer Relation Departments together ?

(1) 26 (2) 36
(3) 6 (4) 46
(5) 16

119. What is the respective ratio of number of employees in Administrative department to the number of males in the same department ?

(1) 9:4 (2) 8:3
(3) 7:2 (4) 8:5
(5) None of these

120. The total number of females are what per cent of the total number of males in the organisation ?

(1) 90 (2) 70
(3) 80 (4) 60
(5) None of these

GENERAL AWARENESS

121. The Govt. of India and RBI are making all the efforts to provide Banking facilities to all the villages/habitations in the country. This is the part of their policy of–

(1) PURA
(2) Financial Inclusion
(3) Swawalamban
(4) Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana
(5) None of these

122. Which of the following is **NOT** a Private Bank in India?

(1) Yes Bank
(2) HDFC Bank
(3) Axis Bank
(4) Kotak Mahindra Bank
(5) IDBI Bank

123. Which of the following is/are **NOT** the functions of a bank?

(A) Accepting deposits from the public

(B) Grant of loans and advances

(C) Providing finance to all those who cannot earn enough to survive

(1) Only (A)

(2) Only (B)

(3) Only (C)

(4) All (A), (B) & (C)

(5) Only (B) & (C) .

124. The 24th meeting of CHOGM 2015 will be held in

(1) Malta

(2) Sri Lanka

(3) Mauritius

(4) Australia

(5) Maldives

125. US researchers Eric Betzig and William Moerner were awarded the 2014 Nobel Prize in Chemistry for the development of

(1) G-protein-coupled receptors

(2) Palladium-catalyzed cross couplings in organic synthesis

(3) Super-resolved Fluorescence Microscopy

(4) Multiscale models for complex chemical systems

(5) Green fluorescent protein, GFP

126. Which of the following Awards is given to a sports coach?

(1) Arjuna Award

(2) Khel Ratna Puraskar

(3) Sportsman of the year Award

(4) Dronacharya Award

(5) None of these

127. The Government recently announced NITI Aayog to replace

(1) Planning Commission

(2) National Development Council

(3) Law Commission

(4) Inter State Council

(5) Competition Commission

128. Under the "Sansad Aadarsh Gram Yojna," announced by Prime Minister Narendra Modi in his Independence Day speech, each MP will select a village in his constituency and convert it into a "model village" by

(1) 2015   (2) 2016

(3) 2017   (4) 2018

(5) None of these

129. What does the letter 'F' denote in the abbreviated name 'IIFCL'?

(1) Functional

(2) Foreign

(3) Forwarded

(4) Finance

(5) None of these

130. Which Yojana was recently launched by the government for the adoption of 4-5 villages for rural development by 2019?

(1) Make in India

(2) Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana

(3) Jan Dhan Yojana

(4) Digital India

(5) Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay Shramev Jayate Yojana

131. According to the Reserve Bank of India, a minor cannot operate a saving bank account independently till he/she attains the age of

(1) 10 years   (2) 12 years

(3) 14 years   (4) 16 years

(5) 18 years

132. Which of the following is a treaty associated with the use of Nuclear Power?

(1) NPT

(2) SAFTA

(3) GATT

(4) Look East Policy

(5) None of these

133. RTGS stands for ——

(1) Real Time Gross Settlements

(2) Reduced Time Gross Settlements

(3) Relative Time Gross Settlements

(4) Real Total Gross Securities

(5) None of these

134. Governor of Maharashtra C Vidyasagar Rao recently awarded the 2nd Yash Chopra Memorial Award to

(1) Dilip Kumar

(2) Amitabh Bachchan

(3) Nasiruddin Shah

(4) Jaya Prada

(5) Anupam Kher

135. Which of the following names is associated with a Health scheme launched by the Govt. of India?

(1) VAT   (2) MAT

(3) CAR   (4) AAFI

(5) ASHA

136. DSCR indicates the ability of a company to ——

(1) meet its current liabilities

(2) service its shareholders

(3) meet its long term debt obligations

(4) raise further capital

(5) None of these

137. An individual going to Kuwait will have to make all his/her payments in which of the following currencies?

(1) Pula   (2) Ruble

(3) Curo   (4) Lari

(5) Dinar

138. CAR is the ratio of a bank's capital to its risk, expressed as a percentage of a bank's risk weighted credit exposures. What does 'A' stand for in CAR?

(1) Adequacy

(2) Assets

(3) Average

(4) Arbitrage

(5) Absolute

139. HINDALCO is a company operating in the area of____

(1) Car & Automobile

(2) Textiles

(3) Cement manufacturing

(4) Software development

(5) Aluminium & Copper rolling

140. In the field of business and finance, AML is the abbreviated form of

(1) Association for Mormon Letters

(2) Algebraic Modeling Language

(3) Anti-Money Laundering

(4) Acton Main Line

(5) Association of Muslim Lawyers

141. Which of the following is a form of irrigation used in India?

(1) Dip   (2) Booting

(3) Amalga

(4) Extension Service

(5) None of these

142. S&P 500 is the stock market index of which country?

(1) India

(2) United Kingdom

(3) USA

(4) Japan

(5) China

143. Col. C.K. Nayudu Lifetime Achievement Award is given for

(1) Bravery

(2) Journalism

(3) Cricket

(4) Cinema

(5) Music

144. Who amongst the following has never been the Prime Minister of India?

(1) Smt. Indira Gandhi

(2) Lal Bahadur Shastri

(3) Morarji Desai

(4) Somnath Chatterjee

(5) Rajiv Gandhi

145. Who amongst the following is a famous man Booker Prize winner author of Indian origin?

(1) Chetan Bhagat

(2) Arundhati Roy

(3) Namita Gokhale

(4) Upamanyu Chatterjee

(5) None of these

146. Which of the following schemes is launched to make cities free from slums?

(1) Indira Aawas Yojana

(2) Bharat Nirman

(3) Rajiv Gandhi Awas Yojana

(4) Pradhan Mantri Aadarsha Gram Yojana

(5) None of these

147. Which of the following trophies/cups is **NOT** associated with the game of Football ?

(1) Challenge Cup

(2) Nehru Gold Cup

(3) Carling Cup

(4) FIFA World Cup

(5) Merdeka Cup

148. Grammy Award is given for which of the following fields?

(1) Cinema

(2) Theatre

(3) Music

(4) Story Writing

(5) Sculpture

149. The first general election was held in India in _____

(1) 1951-52

(2) 1962

(3) 1957

(4) 1947-48

(5) 1949

150. Which one of the following taxes/cess is levied by States in India?

(1) Tax on motor vehicles

(2) Educational cess

(3) Tax on hotels

(4) Tax on wealth

(5) All of these

151. A decreasing current ratio indicates —

(1) a stable liquidity

(2) an increasing liquidity

(3) a strained liquidity

(4) satisfactory current solvency

(5) None of these

152. As per the RBI guidelines on the licensing of Small Bank and Payment Bank, the minimum paid-up capital requirement is

(1) Rs. 50 crore

(2) Rs. 100 crore

(3) Rs. 250 crore

(4) Rs. 500 crore

(5) Rs. 1000 crore

153. NAV is normally used in respect of schemes floated by _____

(1) Banks

(2) Mutual funds

(3) Insurance Companies

(4) Merchant banker

(5) None of these

154. The regulator of the Insurance Companies in India is _____

(1) RBI

(2) Finance Minister

(3) SEBI

(4) IBA

(5) None of these

155. The headquarters of SAARC is in _____

(1) Kathmandu

(2) New Delhi

(3) Islamabad

(4) Dhaka

(5) Colombo

156. The seat of International Court of Justice is established at __

(1) Geneva

(2) Hague

(3) Chicago

(4) Switzerland

(5) Washington

157. Which of the following states has achieved the highest literacy rate?

(1) Haryana

(2) West Bengal

(3) Kerala

(4) Maharashtra

(5) Tamil Nadu

158. Money Laundering refers to _____

(1) Conversion of assets into cash

(2) Conversion of Money which is illegally obtained

(3) Conversion of cash into gold

(4) Conversion of gold into cash

(5) Money power

159. IRDA is a

(1) Statutory body

(2) Constitutional body

(3) Quasi-judicial body

(4) Autonomous body

(5) Both 1 and 4

160. Brahmos is a/an_____

(1) Fighter plane

(2) Pattan tank

(3) Submarine

(4) Supersonic missile

(5) Helicopter

COMPUTER KNOWLEDGE

161. A 'Byte' is _
    (1) Found in the upper left corner of a window screen
    (2) the part that moves on the desk drive
    (3) a group of 8 bits of code
    (4) Found in the upper left corner of window screen e) the capacity of sound card

162. What is the personal computer operating system that organizes and uses a graphic desktop environment?
    (1) RAM   (2) Windows
    (3) DOS   (4) CPU
    (5) Functions

163. When you click on SAVE on the monitor, and there is no Flash drive or Floppy disk/diskette in a drive, the document or application you are using is stored ___
    (1) on a Tape
    (2) in ROM Memory
    (3) on the CD-ROM Drive
    (4) on the RAM chips
    (5) on the Hard drive

164. Storage device that can be plugged directly into a computers USB port is ___
    (1) CKHVW   (2) DVD
    (3) Floppy   (4) Flash drive
    (5) Plug-in

165. Temporary memory is called as
    (1) PROM   (2) ROM
    (3) DOS   (4) RAM
    (5) CAD

166. The printer produces output on paper, often called ___ copy
    (1) soft   (2) hard
    (3) Readable   (4) virtual
    (5) real

167. to perform a computing task, software uses hardware for four basics functions ___
    (1) input, processing, storage and output
    (2) input, processing, storage and analysis
    (3) input, storage, alteration and output
    (4) input, storage, retrieval and display
    (5) output, input, analysis and viewing

168. To boot a computer means to
    (1) keep it working
    (2) turn on the sounds
    (3) add extra drives
    (4) throw it out-it's outdated
    (5) turn it on

169. A(an) __ is a set of rules and standards that any two entities used for communication
    (1) interaction (2) parameter
    (3) language   (4) interface
    (5) protocol

170. Product ___ is a method used by Microsoft to prevent unlicensed used of its software so that you must purchase a windows for each license installations of windows
    (1) installation
    (2) scheduling
    (3) activation
    (4) entitlement
    (5) enabtement

171. Windows XP would be an example of ___ component of an information system
    (1) people   (2) procedure
    (3) data   (4) hardware
    (5) software

172. What is the message on the screen that requests the operator to enter information or a command ?
    (1) Byte   (2) character
    (3) input device (4) window
    (5) prompt

173. Which of these is not an example of an input device ?
    (1) Keyboard
    (2) joystick
    (3) Hard drive
    (4) mouse
    (5) scanner

174. windows is ___.
    (1) a kind of operating system
    (2) a word processing system
    (3) a monitor display system
    (4) a video game
    (5) a graphics display device

175. Pictures on the display screen (monitor) are made up of
    (1) bits
    (2) layers of colors
    (3) video 'packets'
    (4) pixels
    (5) video 'outputs'

176. What word means to copy or move files from another computer system to a local computer system over a network ?
    (1) downloading
    (2) transferring
    (3) default   (4) approach
    (5) Both (1) and (2)

177. A person who designs, writes and tests computer programs is known as __
    (1) network administrator
    (2) computer technician
    (3) computer programmer
    (4) graphics designer
    (5) data encoder

178. Which of these is not one of the three main functions of a microprocessor ?
    (1) decode   (2) execute
    (3) fetch   (4) store
    (5) both fetch and execute

179. The term ___ refers to the set of instruction that directs the hardware to accomplish
    (1) middleware
    (2) software
    (3) hardware
    (4) programmeware
    (5) stack

180. What is URL?
    (1) a communication method between computers and printers
    (2) The address of a page on the world wide web
    (3) an E-mail address
    (4) The title of the web-site
    (5) A communication method between computers and users

181. A Compact disk (CD) is a _____ data storage of type.
    (1) Magnetic
    (2) Sequencer
    (3) Electro-mechanical
    (4) Electrical
    (5) Optical

192. What does the term GUI in computing stands for _____
(1) Graphical utility interface
(2) Graphical user input
(3) Graphical user interface
(4) Graphics user intake
(5) Graphics user information

153. Which one of the following is not the operation of operating system ?
(1) Networking
(2) Process management
(3) Booting
(4) Resource management
(5) File management

154. One advantage of dial-up internet access is _____
(1) It utilizes existing telephone service
(2) Modem speeds are very fast
(3) It utilizes broadband technology
(4) It uses a router for security
(5) It is wireless service

155. A document created in a word processing program or a budget created in a spreadsheet are, both examples of documents created in _____
(1) Machine language
(2) an operating system
(3) a window platform
(4) system software
(5) application software

156. A saved document is referred to as _____
(1) file   (2) folder
(3) project   (4) data
(5) word

157. Programs such as Internet Explorer that serve as navigate windows into the web are called
(1) Networks (2) Hypertext
(3) Web Site (4) WebBrowser
(5) Internet

158. By an intranet we mean
(1) A LAN of an organization
(2) A wide area network of all branches of an organization
(3) Personal network of top management of an organization

(4) A network connecting all computers of an organization using Internet protocol
(5) Metropolitan Area Network

189. The brain of a computer is
(1) Floppy Disk
(2) CPU   (3) CD
(4) COBOL   (5) Megabyte

190. Example of telecommunication device is a _____
(1) modem   (2) printer
(3) keyboard (4) scanner
(5) mouse

191. What is the full form of internet communication language TCP/IP ?
(1) Transmission Control Practice/ Internet Practice
(2) Transmission Control Protocol/ Internet Protocol
(3) Transport Control Protocol/ Internet Protocol
(4) Transport Component Practice/International Practice
(5) Telephone Call Protocol/ International Protocol

192. Chip is a common nickname for a(n) _____
(1) Transistor
(2) Semi conductor
(3) Resister   (4) Hard disk
(5) Integrated circuit

193. Which among the following is a disadvantage of an EDI system ?
(1) Speed   (2) Errors
(3) Expensive(4) Mismatch
(5) None of these

194. A device that not only provides surge protection, but also furnishes the computer with battery backup power during a power outage is _____
(1) Battery strip
(2) UPS   (3) Surge strip
(4) USB   (5) Memory

195. Select the best description of read only memory (ROM)
(1) Volatile used to store only memory
(2) Volatile used to store information that does not change during system operation

(3) Volatile used to store information that changes during system operation
(4) Non-volatile used to store information that changes during system operation
(5) Non-volatile used to store information that does not change during system operation

196. MIPS in measuring processor speed stands for _____
(1) Monthly instructions per second
(2) Million instructions per second
(3) More inputs per system
(4) Million inputs per second
(5) More instructions per system

197. What is the ultimate purpose of defragmentation ?
(1) Delete temporary files
(2) Format the PC
(3) Make the PC faster
(4) Create more free space
(5) Reduce power consumption

198. Programs such as Mozilla Firefox that serve navigate windows into the web are called ____
(1) Web browser
(2) Networks
(3) Internet
(4) Hyper Text
(5) Word processor

199. In ROM BIOS, the acronym BIOS stands for _____
(1) Basic input output system
(2) Basic input organizational system
(3) Basic industry operating system
(4) Base input operating set
(5) Basic initiative output set

200. _____ is a method in which multiple communication devices are connected to one another efficiently.
(1) Routing
(2) Redundancy
(3) Detecting
(4) Switching
(5) None of these

ANSWERS

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

EXPLANATIONS

1. (2) WIT ⇒ ITW; BAR ⇒ ABR;
   URN ⇒ NRU; ELF ⇒ EFL;
   TOP ⇒ OPT
   'NRU' does not begin with a Vowel.

2. (1) Second from the right
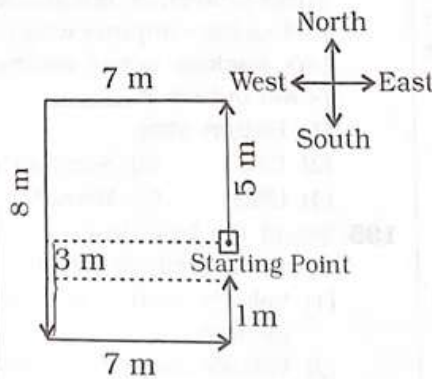   ⇒ E L F
   Third from the left ⇒ U R N
   L M N

3. (3)

4. (3) WIT ⇒ **WIU**; BAR ⇒ **BAS**;
   URN ⇒ **URO**; ELF ⇒ **ELG**;
   TOP ⇒ **TOQ**

5. (3)
   BAR→ELF→TOP→ URN →WIT
                          ↓
                   4th from left

6. (4)

   Required distance
   = (3 – 1)m = 2m

7. (5)
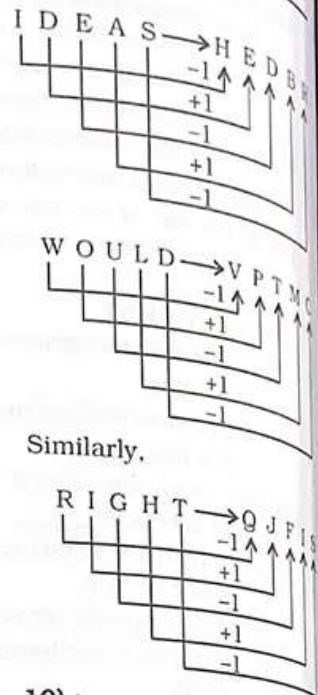
   Similarly,

(8 – 10) :
   A > C, E
   B > D > A > E > C
   E = Rs. 8000

8. (5) Four people paid a price less than the price paid by B.
   E paid more than C only.
   All of them paid more amount than that paid by C.
   C must have paid less than Rs. 8,000.

9. (2) D paid Rs. 17,000 + Rs. 8000 = Rs. 25,000
   A must have paid between Rs. 25,000 and Rs. 8,000.

10. (1) A paid the third highest amount for the mobile phone.

(11–15) :
   (i) All kites are birds ⇒ Universal Affirmative (A-type).
   (ii) Some wires are fires = Particular Affirmative (I-type).
   (iii) No bird is a fish ⇒ Universal Negative (E-type).
   (iv) Some birds are not fish = Particular Negative (O-type).

11. (5) All aeroplanes are kites.
   All kites are birds.
    A + A ⇒ A-type of Conclusion
    "All aeroplanes are birds."
    This is Conclusion II.

All kites are birds.

No bird is a fish.

A + E ⇒ E-type of Conclusion

"No kite is a fish."

Conclusion I is Converse of it.

**12.** (1) Some wires are fires.

All fires are tyres.

I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion

"Some wires are tyres."

Conclusion I is Converse of it.

13. (1) All badges are pins.

No pin is a clip.

A + E ⇒ E-type of Conclusion

"No badge is a clip."

This is Conclusion I.

14. (4) Both the Premises are Universal Negative (E-type).

No Conclusion follows from two negative Premises.

15. (2) All stars are planets.

All planets are galaxies.

A + A ⇒ A-type of Conclusion

"All stars are galaxies."

This is Conclusion II.

16. (5)


```
1   4   3   2   5
A   D   C   B   E
```
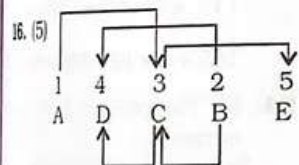
17. (4) 8th to the left of the 20th from the left means 12th from the left.

B U B D C E B D E U B A ....
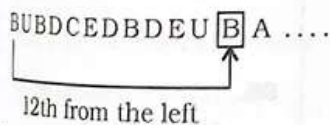
12th from the left

18. (2) First alphabet from the left ⇒ B

Second alphabet from left ⇒ U

Fifth alphabet from the left ⇒ C

Sixth alphabet from left ⇒ E

Meaningful Word ⇒ CUBE

19. (4)

| Vowel | Consonant | Consonant |

Such combinations are :

| UBD | ; | EDB | ; | ADC | ; | ACD | ;

| ACD |

20. (1) New sequence

BUBDCEDBDEUBDCB**E**CDEBUCDBCC

11th from the right end

(21-25) :

Row–1

```
Right        S    R    Q    P    Left
Left         A    C    D    B    Right
```

Row–2
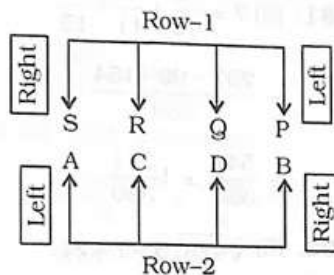
21. (3) Except R, all others are seated at the extreme ends of lines.

22. (1) P faces B.

23. (5) S is at the extreme right end. S sits second to the right of Q. P sits third to the left of S. D is an immediate neighbour of persons who face R and P.

24. (4) D faces Q.

25. (2) D sits between B and C. Q faces D.

26. (5) B is present in all the three rectangles. Thus, group B represents all such bank employees who are engineers as well as MBA degree holders.

27. (3) A and E represent all such Bank employees who are not MBA degree holders.

28. (2) Only D represents such persons who are MBA degree holdres but are neither engineers nor bank employees.

29. (2) Only F represents such engineers who are MBA degree holders but not bank employees.

30. (5) Only C represents such engineers who are neither bank employees nor MBA degree holders.

(31–32) :

$R \geq T < M = Z$

$C > T \geq B$

$R \geq T < C$

$R \geq T \geq B$

$Z = M > T \geq B$

$C > T < M = Z$

31. (2) Conclusions :

I. $Z > C$: Not True

II. $B < Z$: True

32. (1) Conclusions :

I. $B < C$: True

II. $R \geq C$: Not True

(33–34) :

$P \geq Q > T$

$Q \leq R$

$T \geq A$

$P \geq Q > T \geq A$

$P \geq Q \leq R$

$R \geq Q > T \geq A$

33. (1) Conclusions :

I. $A < Q$: True

II. $A \leq P$: Not True

34. (5) Conclusions :

I. $T < P$: True

II. $R > A$: True
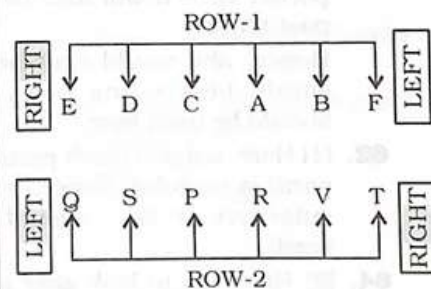
35. (4) $P > T = U \leq W$

$Q \geq R \geq W$

$P > T = U \leq W \leq R \leq Q$

Conclusions :

I. $T = R$: Not True

II. $U < R$: Not True

(36–40) :

ROW-1

```
RIGHT   E   D   C   A   B   F   LEFT
LEFT    Q   S   P   R   V   T   RIGHT
```

ROW-2

36. (2) A faces R. D sits second to the right of A.

37. (1) B sits second to the left of C. A sits to the immediate right of B. V faces B. A and F are immediate neighbours of B. V faces B. R and T are immediate neighbours of V.

38. (3) C faces P.

39. (1) V sits exactly between T and R.

40. (4) Except C, all others are seated at extreme ends of the lines.

51. (1) Phrase **tuck in/into something** means : to eat a lot of food, especially when it is done quickly and with enthusiasm; eat heartily.

Look at the sentence :

He was tucking into a huge plateful of pasta.

52. (1) The word **Plight (Noun)** means : a difficult and sad situation; troubles.

53. (2) The word **Receive (Verb)** means : accept; get; welcome; bear.

Look at the sentence :

He was received as an honoured guest at the White House.

54. (4) Phrase **die down** means : to become gradually less strong, loud, noticeable etc.
Its antonym should be **start**.

55. (4) The word **Comply (Verb)** means : to obey a rule, an order etc.
Its antonym should be **disobey**.

61. (2) Here, Reporting Verb is in past tense. Hence, verb of reported speech will also be in past tense.
Hence, she would visit her/ would be visiting her ..... should be used here.

62. (1) Here, subject (each participant) is singular. Hence, singular verb i.e. is .....should be used.

64. (2) Here, me to look after (infinitive = to + V_1) .....should be used.

65. (4) Here, to the money-lender .....should be used.

66. (4) **A few** means : a small number; some. **Few** means : not many.

67. (2) The sentence shows past time. Hence, cooked up a story ..... should be used.

Cook up a story = concoct; to invent a story, an excuse etc.

68. (3) Idiom **to be in somebody's good/bad books** means : used to say that somebody is pleased/annoyed with you.

70. (3) **Hell-bent (Adjective)** means : determined to do something even though the results may be bad.

Look at the sentence :

He seems hell-bent on drinking himself to death.

81. (3) $? = \dfrac{9}{10} + \dfrac{3}{11} + \dfrac{7}{15}$

$= \dfrac{297 + 90 + 154}{330}$

$= \dfrac{541}{330} = 1\dfrac{211}{330}$

82. (5) $\sqrt[3]{42875} - ? = 21$

$\Rightarrow \sqrt[3]{35 \times 35 \times 35} - ? = 21$

$\Rightarrow 35 - ? = 21$

$\Rightarrow ? = 35 - 21$

$= 14$

83. (2) $? = \dfrac{57}{67} \times \dfrac{32}{171} \times \dfrac{45}{128} = \dfrac{15}{268}$

84. (1) $? = 52000 \times \dfrac{3}{4} \times \dfrac{1}{2} \times \dfrac{1}{4}$

$= 4875$

85. (2) $\sqrt{?} = \dfrac{7921}{178} - 5.5$

$= 44.5 - 5.5 = 39$

$\therefore ? = 39 \times 39 = 1521$

86. (3) $\dfrac{4500 \times 38}{100} - \dfrac{? \times 25}{100}$

$= 1640$

$\Rightarrow 1710 - \dfrac{?}{4} = 1640$

$\Rightarrow \dfrac{?}{4} = 1710 - 1640 = 70$

$\therefore ? = 4 \times 70 = 280$

87. (2) $? = \left(5863 - \sqrt{2704}\right) \times 0.5$

$= (5863 - 52) \times 0.5$

$= 5811 \times 0.5 = 2905.5$

88. (5) $?^2 + 225 - 1089 = 97$

$\Rightarrow ?^2 - 864 = 97$

$\Rightarrow ?^2 = 864 + 97 = 961$

$\therefore ? = \sqrt{961} = 31$

89. (4) $? = 25639 - 5252 - 3232$

$= 17155$

90. (1) $283 \times 56 + 252 = 20 \times ?$

$\Rightarrow 15848 + 252 = 20 \times ?$

$\Rightarrow 16100 = 20 \times ?$

$\therefore ? = \dfrac{16100}{20} = 805$

91. (2) The pattern of the number series is :

$353 + 1 = 354$

$354 - 3 = 351$

$351 + 5 = 356$

$356 - 7 = 349$

$349 + 9 = \boxed{358}$

92. (3) The pattern of the number series is :

$1 + 2^2 = 1 + 4 = 5$

$5 + 2^3 = 5 + 8 = 13$

$13 + 2^4 = 13 + 16 = 29$

$29 + 2^5 = 29 + 32 = \boxed{61}$

$61 + 2^6 = 61 + 64 = 125$

93. (5) The pattern of the number series is :

$45 + 1 \times 12 = 45 + 12 = 57$

$57 + 2 \times 12 = 57 + 24 = 81$

$81 + 3 \times 12 = 81 + 36 = 117$

$117 + 4 \times 12 = 117 + 48 = 165$

$165 + 5 \times 12 = 165 + 60 = \boxed{225}$

94. (5) The pattern of the number series is :

$17 + 1^3 = 17 + 1 = 18$

$18 + 2^3 = 18 + 8 = 26$

$26 + 3^3 = 26 + 27 = 53$

$53 + 4^3 = 53 + 64 = 117$

$117 + 5^3 = 117 + 125 = \boxed{242}$

95. (1) The pattern of the number series is :

$\dfrac{1}{4} + \dfrac{1}{4} = \dfrac{1}{2}$

$\dfrac{1}{2} + \dfrac{1}{4} = \dfrac{3}{4}$

$\dfrac{3}{4} + \dfrac{1}{4} = 1$

$1 + \frac{1}{4} = 1\frac{1}{4}$

$? = 1\frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{4} = \boxed{2}$

96. (3) $S.I. = \frac{\text{Principal} \times \text{Time} \times \text{Rate}}{100}$

$= \frac{10000 \times 2 \times 3}{100} = ₹ 600$

∴ Khanna's monthly salary

$= \frac{600 \times 100}{3} = ₹ 20000$

97. (3) Required ratio = 28 : (100 – 28)

= 28 : 72 = 7 : 18

98. (5) Third number

= 5 × 49 – 2 × 48 – 2 × 28

= 245 – 96 – 56 = 93

99. (1) The word SECOND consists of 6 distinct letters.

∴ Number of arrangements = 6!

= 6 × 5 × 4 × 3 × 2 × 1 = 720

100. (1) Let the original fraction be $\frac{x}{y}$.

∴ $\frac{x \times 300}{y \times 250} = \frac{9}{10}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{x \times 6}{y \times 5} = \frac{9}{10}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{x}{y} = \frac{9}{10} \times \frac{5}{6} = \frac{3}{4}$

101. (3) Required ratio

= (234 + 350 + 124) : (120 + 234 + 334)

= 708 : 688 = 177 : 172

102. (1) Number of males in bank D from all the cities together

= 534 + 478 + 235 + 255 + 124 + 358 = 1984

Number of females in the same bank

= 454 + 285 + 235 + 175 + 165 + 234 = 1548

∴ Required ratio = 1984 : 1548

= 496 : 387

103. (1) Number of males in all banks in Delhi

= 254 + 346 + 366 + 478 + 256 + 346 = 2046

Number of females in the same city

= 456 + 256 + 345 + 285 + 166 + 287 = 1795

∴ Required percentage

$= \frac{1795}{2046} \times 100 \approx \frac{1800}{2000} \times 100 \approx 90$

∴ Required answer = 88

104. (2) Required percentage

$= \frac{116}{500} \times 100 = 23.2$

105. (2) Required average

$= \frac{353 + 348 + 399 + 358 + 125 + 278}{6}$

$= \frac{1861}{6} \approx 310$

106. (5) Side of a square

$= \frac{\text{Perimeter}}{4} = \frac{224}{4} = 56\,\text{cm}.$

∴ Area of square

= 56 × 56 = 3136 sq. cm.

∴ Area of triangle

$= \frac{3136}{2} = 1568$ sq. cm.

107. (2) $CI = P\left[\left(1 + \frac{R}{100}\right)^T - 1\right]$

$= 85000\left[\left(1 + \frac{6}{100}\right)^3 - 1\right]$

= 85000 [1.191016 – 1]

= 85000 × 0.191016

= ₹ 16236.36

108. (3) Priti's second day speed of typing

$= \frac{60 \times 115}{100}$

= 69 words per minute

∴ Required difference in time

$= \left(\frac{5000}{60} - \frac{5000}{69}\right)$ minutes

$= 5000\left(\frac{69 - 60}{60 \times 69}\right)$ minutes

$= \frac{5000 \times 9}{60 \times 69} \approx 10$ minutes

109. (4) Speed of car $= \frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Time}}$

$= \frac{520}{8} = 65$ kmph

∴ Speed of train = 65 × 3

= 195 kmph

∴ Distance covered by train in 13 hours

= 13 × 195 = 2535 km.

110. (5) $(x)^{0.7} \times (x)^{1.3} = 9 \times 36$

$\Rightarrow (x)^{0.7 + 1.3} = 9 \times 36 \Rightarrow (x)^2 = 9 \times 36$

∴ $x = \sqrt{9 \times 36} = 3 \times 6 = 18$

111. (5) ? ≈ 105 + 308 + 216 ≈ 629

∴ Required answer = 630

112. (3) ? ≈ 5220 ÷ 36 × 1 ≈ 145

113. (5) ? ≈ 635 × 455 ÷ 400 ≈ 722

∴ Required answer = 715

114. (2) ? $= \sqrt{2228} \approx \sqrt{2209} \approx 47$

115. (5) ? $= \sqrt[3]{5332} \approx 18$

(18 × 18 × 18 = 5832)

116. (2) Number of employees in design, customer relation and HR departments together

4500 × (32 + 22 + 8)%

$= \frac{4500 \times 62}{100} = 2790$

Number of women employees in these departments

= 2000 × (28 + 20 + 16)%

$= \frac{2000 \times 64}{100} = 1280$

∴ Required number of males

= 2790 – 1280 = 1510

117. (3) Number of employees in HR department

$= \frac{4500 \times 8}{100} = 360$

∴ Number of males

$= 360 - \frac{2000 \times 16}{100}$

= 360 – 320 = 40

Number of employees in Accounts department

$= \frac{4500 \times 12}{100} = 540$

∴ Number of males

$= 540 - \frac{2000 \times 12}{100}$

$= 540 - 240 = 300$

$\therefore$ Required ratio $= 40 : 300$

$= 2 : 15$

118. (5) Number of employees in marketing and customer relation departments

$= \dfrac{4500 \times 40}{100} = 1800$

Number of females in the marketing department

$= \dfrac{2000 \times 14}{100} = 280$

$\therefore$ Required percentage

$= \dfrac{280}{1800} \times 100 \approx 16$

119. (1) Total number of employees in administrative department

$= \dfrac{4500 \times 8}{100} = 360$

Number of males in the same department $= 360 - 200 = 160$

$\therefore$ Required ratio

$= 360 : 160 = 9 : 4$

120. (3) Required percentage

$= \dfrac{2000}{2500} \times 100 = 80$

121. (2) Financial Inclusion

122. (5) IDBI Bank

123. (3) Only (C)

124. (1) The Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting 2015 (CHOGM 2015) will be held in Malta in October/November 2015. The summit was originally designated to be hosted by Mauritius. Malta became the host when the Mauritian Prime Minister Navin Ramgoolam refused to attend the CHOGM 2013 over the human rights situation prevailing in, Sri Lanka.

125. (3) Americans Eric Betzig and William Moerner and German scientist Stefan Hell won the 2014 Nobel Prize in chemistry "for the development of super-resolved fluorescence microscopy," bypassing the maximum resolution of traditional optical microscopes. Their groundbreaking work has brought optical microscopy into the nano-dimension.

126. (4) Dronacharya Award

127. (1) NITI (National Institution for Transforming India) Aayog, on 1 January 2015, replaced the Planning Commission which was established on 15 March 1950. The Prime Minister will be the chairperson of the panel. A landmark change from Planning Commission is the inclusion of all State CMs & LGs of UTs in the NITI Aayog for fostering cooperative federalism.

128. (2) Under the Sansad Aadarsh Gram Yojna, each MP should select a village in his constituency and convert it into a "model village" by 2016. They can then convert two more villages into model villages before the next Lok Sabha poll (in 2019).

129. (4) IIFCL : India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited

130. (2) Under the Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana, launched by PM Narendra Modi on the birth anniversary of Jayaprakash Narayan, on 11 October 2014, Members of Parliament from both Houses have to identify and develop one village from their constituency as a model village by 2016, and two more by 2019, covering over 2,500 villages of the 6 lakh villages country-wide.

131. (1) As per a RBI guideline, issued in May 2014, minors above 10 years of age can open and operate independently savings bank account and use other facilities like ATM and cheque books. RBI had earlier permitted minors to open fixed and savings deposit bank account with mothers as guardian

132. (1) NPT

133. (1) Real Time Gross Settlements

134. (2) Amitabh Bachchan was conferred with Yash Chopra Memorial Award 2014 by Maharashtra Governor C Vidyasagar Rao in Mumbai in December 2014. This Award was instituted in 2013 in the memory of the late producer-director Yash Chopra, who died in 2012. Melody queen Lata Mangeshkar was honoured with the first award in 2013.

135. (5) ASHA : Accordited Social Health Activists

136. (1) meet its current liabilities

137. (5) Dinar

138. (1) Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR), also known as Capital to Risk (Weighted) Assets Ratio (CRAR), is the ratio of a bank's capital to its risk. It is expressed as a percentage of a bank's risk weighted credit exposures.

$$CAR = \dfrac{\text{Tier One Capital} + \text{Tier Two Capital}}{\text{Risk Weighted Assets}}$$

139. (5) Aluminium & Copper rolling

140. (3) AML stands for Anti-money laundering. It is a term mainly used in the financial and legal industries to describe the legal controls that require financial institutions and other regulated entities to prevent, detect and report money laundering activities.

141. (1) Dip

142. (3) The S&P 500, or the Standard & Poor's 500, is an American stock market index based on the market capitalizations of 500 large companies having common stock listed on the NYSE or NASDAQ. It is one of the most commonly followed equity indices, and one of the best representations of the U.S. stock market.

143. (3) Col. C.K. Nayudu Lifetime Achievement Award is a cricket award given by the BCCI. C.K. Nayudu was the first captain of the Indian cricket team in Test matches. Dilip Vengsarkar, in November 2014, won the Award for 2013-14.

144. (4) Somnath Chatterjee

(2) Arundhati Roy

(3) Rajiv Gandhi Awas Yojana

(1) Challenge Cup

(3) A Grammy Award is an accolade by the National Academy of Recording Arts and Sciences of the United States to recognize outstanding achievement in the music industry. The first Grammy Awards ceremony was held on May 4, 1959.

(1) 1951-52

(2) Educational cess

(3) a strained liquidity

(2) As per the Guidelines for Licensing of Payments Banks and Small Banks, released by the RBI on 27 November 2014, the minimum paid up capital requirement of both payments banks and small banks is kept at Rs. 100 crore, of which the promoters' initial minimum contribution will be at least 40 per cent, to be locked in for a period of five years.

(2) Mutual funds

(3) SEBI

(1) Kathmandu

(2) Hague

(3) Kerala

(2) Conversion of Money which is illegally obtained

(5) Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) is an autonomous apex statutory body which regulates and develops the insurance industry in India. It was constituted by a Parliament of India act called Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority Act, 1999.

(4) Supersonic missile

(3) The byte is a unit of digital information in computing and telecommunications that most commonly consists of eight bits. A byte is the unit most computers use to represent a character such as a letter, number, or typographic symbol.

162. (2) Windows operating system organizes files within a computer and uses a graphic desktop environment. It has been developed by Microsoft Corporation to run personal computers (PCs). A desktop environment provides a complete graphical user interface for a system by bundling together a variety of X clients written using a common widget toolkit and set of libraries.

163. (5) Nearly all documents and programs use the same procedure to save a file to the internal hard drive which is a primary storage device. Until we save our work to the hard drive all of the hard work is in the RAM memory that erases all of its contents the instant the computer is shut down. Flash drives and the less common floppy disks are secondary storage devices

164. (4) A USB flash drive, also known under a variety of other names, is a data storage device that includes flash memory with an integrated Universal Serial Bus (USB) interface. It uses a standard type-A USB connection allowing connection with a port on a personal computer.

165. (4) The RAM memory is volatile in nature, i.e. the memory stored in the RAM is temporary and it will be lost when the power gets switched off. It is used to store the data or information for the short span of time while the processing is carried on.

166. (2) A hard copy is a printed copy of information from a computer. Sometimes referred to as a printout, a hard copy is so-called because it exists as a physical object. The same information, viewed on a computer display or sent as an e-mail attachment, is referred to as a soft copy.

167. (1) In the world of computers, the term hardware refers to the computer's physical components, such as the monitor, keyboard, memory chips, and hard drive. The term software refers to the set of instructions that directs the hardware to accomplish a task. To perform a task, software uses hardware for four basic functions: input, processing, storage and output.
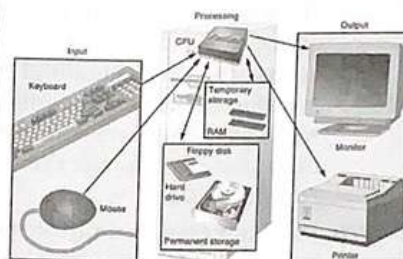
Computer activity consists of input, processing, storage, and output.

168. (5) Booting means restarting a computer or its operating system software. It is of two types (a) Cold booting: when the computer is started after having been switched off. (b) Warm booting: when the operating system alone is restarted (without being switched off) after a system crash or 'freeze.

169. (5) In information technology, a protocol is the special set of rules that end points in a telecommunication connection use when they communicate. Protocols specify interactions between the communicating entities. A protocol can be implemented as hardware, software, or both.

170. (3) Product activation is a method used by Microsoft to prevent unlicensed use of its software so that a customer must purchase a Windows software license for each installation. The first time a user logos on to the system after the installation, the Activate Windows dialog box appears with three options.

171. (5) Windows XP is an operating system (OS), an essential component of the system software in a computer system. Application programs usually require an operating system to function. An OS is software that manages computer hardware and software resources and provides common services for computer programs.

172. (5) Prompt is a message on a video screen that requests the operator to enter information or a command. It is a sequence of (one or more) characters used in a command-line interface to indicate readiness to accept commands. Its intent is to literally prompt the user to take action.

173. (3) Examples of input devices include keyboards, mice, scanners, digital cameras and joysticks. A hard disk drive (HDD) is a data storage device used for storing and retrieving digital information using rapidly rotating disks (platters) coated with magnetic material.

174. (1) Microsoft Windows (or simply Windows) is a metafamily of graphical operating systems developed, marketed, and sold by Microsoft. It consists of several families of operating systems, each of which cater to a certain sector of the computing industry.

175. (4) In digital imaging, a pixel is a physical point in a raster image, or the smallest addressable element in an all points addressable display device; so it is the smallest controllable element of a picture represented on the screen. In computing, an image composed of pixels is known as a bitmapped image or a raster image.

176. (5) The process of copying or moving/transferring files from another computer system to a local computer system over a network is called downloading. It also refers to transferring files from a computer on the Internet to our own computer. It is the opposite of upload.

177. (3) A computer programmer is a person who designs and writes and tests computer programs. It refers to a specialist in one area of computer programming or to a generalist who writes code for many kinds of software.

178. (4) The microprocessor (CPU) has to implement three basic functions during instruction cycle: fetch, decode, and execute. The first step the CPU carries out is to fetch some data and instructions from main memory then store them in its own internal temporary memory areas. The next step is for the CPU to make sense of the instruction it has just fetched; this process is called 'decode'. The part of the cycle when data processing actually takes place is called Execute.

179. (2) The term software refers to the set of instructions that directs the hardware to accomplish a task. Software is any set of machine-readable instructions that directs a computer's processor to perform specific operations. Computer software includes computer programs, libraries and their associated documentation.

180. (2) The address of a Web site or Web page within the site is officially known as the Uniform Resource Locator (URL). It is a reference (an address) to a resource on the Internet. Most web browsers display the URL of a web page above the page in an address bar.

181. (5) Compact disc (CD) is a digital optical disc data storage format. The format was originally developed to store and play only sound recordings but was later adapted for storage of data (CD-ROM). The computer reads the disc using a CD-ROM drive.

182. (3) In computing, GUI stands for Graphical User Interface. It is a type of interface that allows users to interact with electronic devices through graphical icons and visual indicators such as secondary notation, as opposed to text-based interfaces or text navigation.

183. (3) Some of the important operations carried out by operating systems (OS) include: Process Management, Resource Management, Storage Management, I/O operation, Program execution, File system management, Protection and Security etc. Besides, most operating systems support a variety of networking protocols, hardware, and applications for using them.

184. (1) Dial-up Internet Connection is a way to connect to the internet in which public switched telephone network is used to make a Internet connection via telephone lines to an internet service provider. In dial-up connection, telephone network is of prime importance. Since dial-up connection requires telephone lines which have limited capacity, its transmission speed is slow.

185. (5) Word Processing Software (MS Word, Word Pad), Spreadsheet Software (Excel, Lotus), Presentation Graphic Software (MS Power Point), etc are all examples of application software. Application software is a set of one or more programs designed to permit the user to perform a group of coordinated functions, tasks, or activities.

186. (1) A saved document is referred to as a file. It is a resource for storing information which is available to a computer program and is usually based on durable storage. It is considered as the modern counterpart of paper documents which traditionally are kept in office and library files.

197. (4) Internet Explorer is a Web browser, a software application used to locate, retrieve and display content on the World Wide Web, including Web pages, images and video. Other major web browsers are Firefox, Google Chrome, Opera, and Safari.

198. (4) An intranet is a computer network that uses Internet Protocol technology to share information, operational systems, or computing services within an organization. This term is used in contrast to extranet, a network between organizations, and instead refers to a network within an organization.

199. (2) CPU (central processing unit), also known as microprocessor, is the brains of the computer where most calculations take place. In terms of computing power, the CPU is the most important element of a computer system.

190. (1) A modem (modulator-demodulator) is a telecommunication device that modulates signals to encode digital information and demodulates signals to decode the transmitted information. It produces a signal that can be transmitted easily and decoded to reproduce the original digital data.

191. (2) TCP/IP stands for Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol. It is the suite of communications protocols used to connect hosts on the Internet. TCP/IP uses several protocols, the two main ones being TCP and IP.

192. (5) An integrated circuit (IC) is also known as a chip or microchip. It is a set of electronic circuits on one small plate ("chip") of semiconductor material, normally silicon. ICs are used in virtually all electronic equipment today and have revolutionized the world of electronics.

193. (3) Some of the key benefits of Electronic Data Exchange (EDI) are: Speed, Data transfer in real-time, reduction of human failure rate by re-keying data, cost savings by reducing paper and eliminating paper processing, reduced purchasing costs, reduced cost of effective information processing, Greater flexibility, Saved time, Better information, etc. However, EDI systems are extremely expensive making it difficult for small businesses to implement.

194. (2) A UPS (Uninterruptible Power Supply) is a device that not only provides surge protection, but also furnishes desktop computers and network devices with battery backup power during a power outage. If a desktop computer is connected to a UPS when a power outage occurs, the battery backup allows the user to save what he is doing and properly shut down the computer.

195. (5) Short for Read-Only Memory, ROM is a type of "built-in" memory that is used with computers and other electronic devices. Unlike main memory (RAM), ROM is non-volatile and retains its contents even when the computer is turned off. It is used to store data and information that are not to change during the normal operation of a system.

196. (2) MIPS is an acronym for million instructions per second. A old measure of a computer's speed and power, MIPS measures roughly the number of machine instructions that a computer can execute in one second. However, different instructions require more or less time than others, and there is no standard method for measuring MIPS.

197. (4) In the maintenance of file systems, defragmentation is a process that reduces the amount of fragmentation. It does this by ... ing the content... storage device use... files into the smallest n... of contiguous regions (fra... ments). It also attempts to create larger regions of free space using compaction to impede the return of fragmentation.

198. (1) Mozilla Firefox is a free and open-source web browser. It uses the Gecko layout engine to render web pages, which implements current and anticipated web standards. Other examples of web browsers are: Internet Explorer, Google Chrome, Opera, and Safari.

199. (1) BIOS stands for Basic Input/Output System. It determines what a computer can do without accessing programs from a disk. On personal computers (PCs), the BIOS contains all the code required to control the keyboard, display screen, disk drives, serial communications, and a number of miscellaneous functions.

200. (4) Switching is a method in which multiple communication devices are connected to one another efficiently. There are three types of basic switching methods — circuit switching, packet switching and message switching (*Data Communications and Networking* by B.A. Forouzan). A switch is intermediary hardware or software that links devices temporarily. ☐☐☐