

IBPS CLERK - PRELIMS (Memory Based Paper)

TOTAL TIME: - 135 MINS

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Directions (Q. 1-5): In the following passage, there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each five words are suggested, one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate word in each case.

A(n) (1) atmosphere gets artists to perform and that's what we witnessed at the Brabourne stadium. (2) here at the Brabourne stadium that you breathe cricket. Those who have played Test cricket at this (3) say that the electrifying atmosphere with sea (4) makes the life of those in the middle enjoyable. The Sri Lankans may not agree. It was (5) at the Brabourne which may not last for long because of our preference of playing too many ODIs and T20s. The Brabourne Test match proved that if the pitch is thoughtfully and scientifically prepared, it helps players entertain the viewers as Sehwag and Dhoni did to a considerable extent.

- | | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. (A) tense | (B) ideal | (C) noisy | (D) cool | (E) comfortable |
| 2. (A) This | (B) Only | (C) It's | (D) Right | (E) Now |
| 3. (A) stage | (B) city | (C) level | (D) venue | (E) field |
| 4. (A) wind | (B) shore | (C) proximity | (D) affect | (E) breeze |
| 5. (A) here | (B) history | (C) event | (D) performance | (E) peace |

Directions (Q. 6-10): Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error or idiomatic error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The number of that part is the answer. If there is no error, the answer is (E). (Ignore errors of punctuation, if any).

6. Despite the merger, (A)/ the airline has reported (B)/ sizeable losses and is unable (C)/ to pay their employees. (D)/ No error (E).
7. We have recently began (A)/ the process of recruiting (B)/ insurance agents for (C)/ our North-Eastern branches. (D)/ No error (E).
8. The company's decision to issue (A)/ bonus shares clearly indicates (B)/ the management's confident (C)/ about the future. (D)/ No error (E).
9. Inspite that organisations are aware (A)/ of the importance of IT (B)/ they often do not know (C)/ how to deploy it effectively. (D)/ No error (E).
10. Keeping in mind that India (A)/ is one of the world's fastest (B)/ growing economies many international (C)/ companies are invested in India. (D)/ No error (E)

Directions (Q. 11-15): Each question below has one/two blank/s. Each blank indicates that something has been omitted. Choose the words/sets of words which best fits the meaning of the sentence as a whole.

11. He was _____ because the court found him _____ of murdering his wife.
(A) freed, dubious (B) excused, admitting (C) locked, suspicious
(D) released, innocent (E) None of these
12. Nowadays he is _____ busy to take care of his health.
(A) very (B) extremely (C) much (D) very much (E) too
13. Though _____ of many acquaintances, I desire _____ only with a few.
(A) like, friendship (B) wish, exchange (C) fond, intimacy
(D) think, meeting (E) None of these
14. I shall go _____ Mumbai tomorrow to see the doctor you _____.
(A) for, say (B) in, advice (C) from, counsel (D) to, recommend (E) None of these
15. I want to have a _____ of flats on rental basis.
(A) set (B) pack (C) group (D) suit (E) block

Directions (Q. 16-20): Rearrange the following sentences (A), (B), (C), (D), (E) and (F) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph and then answer the questions given below it.

- (A) In the next weighing, he took two of the three coins from the group containing the counterfeit coin and weighed them against each other.
- (B) He split the nine coins in three groups of three coins each.
- (C) If they balanced, it meant that the third group contained the counterfeit coin.
- (D) Now he knew which group contained the counterfeit coin.

- (E) At the first weighing, he took two groups and weighed them against each other.
(F) If they did not, whichever group weighed lighter, contained the counterfeit coin.

16. Which of the following is the SIXTH sentence?

- (A) B (B) C (C) F (D) A (E) E

17. Which of the following is the FOURTH sentence?

- (A) F (B) D (C) B (D) C (E) E

18. Which of the following is the THIRD sentence?

- (A) B (B) F (C) C (D) D (E) A

19. Which of the following is the SECOND sentence?

- (A) C (B) E (C) F (D) D (E) B

20. Which of the following is the FIRST sentence?

- (A) A (B) D (C) C (D) E (E) B

Directions (Q. 21-30): Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions. Certain words/phrases are given in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

PASSAGE

In 1974, the Canadian government conducted a randomised controlled trial in Winnipeg, Dauphin and rural Manitoba. Lower-income households across the region were randomly allocated into seven treatment groups, along with a control. Families gained an income guarantee, dependent on their family size, constrained by their working income. The trial excluded families earning above a predetermined amount (about \$13,000). Everyone else in the treatment groups was given a base amount (\$3,386, equivalent to \$16,094 now), while 50 cents was subtracted for every dollar earned from other sources. This negative income tax experiment, termed “Mincome”, helped over a thousand families below the poverty line in Dauphin earn a liveable income. It offered financial predictability, food insecurity vanished, education was not compromised. A guaranteed annual income (GAI) system had brought about social stability and improved health-care outcomes. With the onset of 1970s recession, induced by the oil crisis, such schemes were abandoned and any insights ignored. But briefly, there was a town with no poverty.

The idea that every individual should have access to a minimum guaranteed basic income is not new. Thomas Paine sought an equal inheritance for everyone, “a national fund” which would pay every adult a sum of “fifteen pounds sterling as compensation” for the introduction of the system of landed property. Over the last century, with the Great Depression, welfare policy in the U.S. was transformed with minimum wage legislation, while Keynesianism meant that the government would attempt to stimulate the economy during downturns by directly financing public employment and public works. Long-term support was offered to the aged, the disabled and single mothers while unemployment insurance sought to support the temporarily unemployed. The 1960s brought about the war on poverty, waged through federally funded social service and healthcare programmes. Milton Friedman sought a negative income tax, eliminating the need for a minimum wage and potentially the “welfare trap”, while bureaucracy could be curtailed. Richard Nixon supported and yet failed to push through a “Family Assistance Plan” while George McGovern’s 1972 campaign sought a \$1,000 “demogrant” for all citizens. This decadal struggle against poverty in the West cut the number of those in poverty in the U.S. to 26 million from 36 million in 12 years. Education and health care were improved, but the employability and the income of the poor remained stranded. With the rise of neo-liberalism, opinion shifted. Existing welfare systems had grown too cumbersome, without eliminating poverty. Now, however, the idea of an unconditional annual income is gathering momentum. Y Combinator, of Silicon Valley fame, is testing out a new business model: handing out money, without any strings, in an unnamed U.S. community in an attempt to replace safety net welfare policies that often fail to help those with the greatest need. Finland is considering a plan to give 100,000 citizens \$1,000 a month, while four cities in Netherlands are starting trial programmes.

Switzerland may have rejected, in a referendum, the idea of giving citizens about \$2,500 a month, but the Canadian province of Ontario is planning a trial run. Progressives hail it as an escape route for workaholics, from oppressive jobs and situations, giving individuals greater time to build relationships and pursue education or artistic **endeavours**. As job concerns about automation grow, the basic income stands out as a panacea. Even India has seen its share of basic income experiments. A pilot in eight villages in Madhya Pradesh provided over 6,000 individuals a monthly payment (Rs.100 for a child, Rs. 200 for an adult; later raised to Rs. 150 and Rs. 300, respectively). The money was initially paid out as cash, while transitioning to bank accounts three months later. The transfer was unconditional, save the prevention of substitution of food subsidies for cash grants. The results were **intriguing**. Most villagers used the money on household improvements (latrines, walls, roofs) while taking precautions against malaria — 24.3 per cent of the households changed their main source of energy for cooking or lighting; 16 per cent had made changes to their toilet. There was a seeming shift towards markets, instead of ration shops, given better financial liquidity, leading to improved nutrition, particularly among SC and ST households, and better school attendance and performance. There was an increase in small-scale investments (better seeds, sewing machines, equipment repairs etc). Bonded labour decreased, along with casual wage labour, while self-

employed farming and business activity increased. Within four months of the pilot, 95.6 per cent of the individuals had bank accounts. Within a year, 73 per cent of the households reported a reduction in their debt. There was no evidence of any increase in spending on alcohol. Before moving ahead, we would need more data to prove its applicability in the Indian context. There have only been eight large-scale pilot programmes testing the impact of a universal basic income on human well-being. Social context too matters — what might have worked in Manitoba or Kenya might not necessarily be applicable to India. We need a greater depth of pilot studies, focussed on ensuring universal access and covering minimum living expenses. With more pilots planned in Oakland, Netherlands, Germany and India, insights developed can be used to modify welfare policy.

A regular unconditional basic income, scaled up through pilots, and rolled out slowly and carefully, seems ideal for India. It can help improve living conditions including sanitation in our villages, providing them with access to better drinking water, while improving children's nutrition. Regular basic income can help to enable households to fund their health expenses instead of encountering a vicious cycle of debt. It can help reduce child labour, while facilitating an increase in school spending. It can transform villages, enabling the growth of productive work, leading to a **sustained** increase in income. It could cut inequality; grow the economy; all while offering the **pursuit** of happiness.

21. Which of the following is an impact of 'negative income tax' as seen in the passage?

- (A) Low education standards
- (B) It helped in augmenting poor's income notably.
- (C) Employment rate is increased significantly
- (D) Improvement in the general fitness level.
- (E) Social insecurity

22. Which of the following is not the impact of income experiments in context of India?

- (A) Decrease in the Spending on Liquor
- (B) Improvement in sanitation
- (C) Shift towards market
- (D) Improvement in school attendance
- (E) Financial inclusion.

23. What is the central idea of the passage?

- (A) The implementation of the negative income tax experiment in context of India
- (B) Role of Regular basic income payments to help institute rational responses to illness or hunger.
- (C) The impact of Mincome on different economies of the world.
- (D) Basic income can give individuals greater time to build relationships and pursue education or artistic endeavours
- (E) Shrinking bureaucracy through basic income experiment.

24. Which of the following is true in context of the passage?

- (i) Negative economy can help in retrenching bureaucracy.
 - (ii) There is no basic income scheme anymore in Canada due to oil crisis.
 - (iii) Richard Nixon was very critical of negative income.
- (A) Both (i) and (ii)
 - (B) Only (i)
 - (C) Both (ii) and (iii)
 - (D) Only (ii)
 - (E) All of these

25. What does Y Combinator of Silicon Valley fame want to achieve with his new business model?

- (A) Equal inheritance for everyone
- (B) Financial inclusion of the poor
- (C) Greater time for individuals to build relationships and pursue education or artistic endeavours
- (D) Potential to shrink bureaucracy.
- (E) To eliminate the welfare trap.

26. Which of the following is false regarding welfare system in U.S. as given in the passage?

- (A) Neoliberalism is one of the reason which brought an end to Mincome in U.S.
- (B) Guaranteed basic income reduced the number of people living in poverty.
- (C) The existing system has failed to eliminate poverty.
- (D) Mincome is not the existing system in U.S.
- (E) None of these

Directions (Q. 27-28): Choose the word/group of words which is MOST SIMILAR in meaning to the word/ group of words printed in bold as used in the passage.

27. Endeavours

- (A) Indolent (B) Enterprise (C) Slothful (D) Fatuous (E) Slothful

28. Sustained

- (A) Obstruct (B) Beset (C) Intermittent (D) Sporadic (E) Succour

Directions (Q. 29-30): 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.

29. PURSUIT

- (A) Vocation (B) Avocation (C) Diversion (D) Fargo (E) Recreation

30. INTRIGUING

- (A) Rivet (B) Beguile (C) Engross (D) Oblivious (E) Tantalize

NUMERICAL ABILITY

Directions (Q. 31-35): What approximate value should come in place of question mark (?) in the following questions? (NOTE : You are not expected to calculate the exact value.)

31. $11.304 \times (6.839 - 4.331) = ?$

- (A) 30 (B) 45
(C) 16 (D) 52
(E) 12

32. $61 \times 24.879 \div (14.059 - 6) = ?$

- (A) 110 (B) 190
(C) 220 (D) 348
(E) 98

33. $(3.805)^2 \times 14.018 - 5.991 = ?$

- (A) 165 (B) 305
(C) 278 (D) 128
(E) 200

34. $\sqrt{230} \div 2.017 + 58.794$

- (A) 80 (B) 102
(C) 68 (D) 96
(E) 77

35. $3451 \div 9.895 \times 3.0126 = ?$

- (A) 1050 (B) 1235
(C) 990 (D) 1360
(E) 1248

36. 35 per cent of a number is two times 75 per cent of another number. What is the ratio of the first number to the second?

- (A) 35 : 6 (B) 31 : 7
(C) 23 : 7 (D) 32 : 9
(E) None of these

37. A train after travelling 60 km meets with an accident and then proceeds at $\frac{2}{3}$ of its former speed and arrives at its destination 40 minutes late. Had the accident

occurred 30 km further, it would have reached the destination only 20 minutes late. Find the speed of the train and the distance which the train travels.

- (A) 45 km/hr, 90 km
(B) 60 km/hr, 120 km
(C) 45 km/hr, 120 km
(D) 60 m/hr, 120km
(E) None of these

38. A person travels for 3 hrs at the speed of 12 km/hr and for 4 hrs at the speed of 15 km/hr. At the end of it, he finds that he has covered $\frac{4}{5}$ of the total distance. At what average speed should he travel to cover the remaining distance in 6 hrs?

- (A) 6 km/hr (B) 8 km/hr
(C) 4 km/hr (D) 5 km/hr
(E) None of these

39. 16 taps are fitted to a water tank. Some of them are to fill the tank and the remaining are outlet taps used to empty the tank. Each water tap can fill the tank in 6 hours and each outlet tap can empty it in 18 hours. On opening all the taps, the tank is filled in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours. Find the number of empty taps.

- (A) 7 (B) 9
(C) 6 (D) 8
(E) None of these

40. A, B and C together earn Rs. 750 in 5 days. A and C together earn Rs. 400 in 4 days. B and C together earn Rs. 450 in $4\frac{1}{2}$ days. Find the daily earning of A.

- (A) Rs.40 (B) Rs.60

- (C) Rs.55 (D) Rs.50
(E) None of these

Directions (Q. 41-45): What value should come in place of question mark (?) in the following number series?

41. 6, 26, 96, 276, 650, 1326, ?

- (A) 2416 (B) 2426
(C) 2436 (D) 2446
(E) 2456

42. 1521, 1369, 1225, 1089, 961, 841, ?

- (A) 612 (B) 668
(C) 692 (D) 729
(E) 754

43. 1745, 2778, 4147, 5900, 8085, 10750, ?

- (A) 13943 (B) 13945
(C) 13948 (D) 13951
(E) 13954

44. 7, 10, 32, 123, 540, 2775, ?

- (A) 16542 (B) 16612
(C) 16758 (D) 16834
(E) 16969

45. 23, 39, 103, 247, 503, 903, ?

- (A) 1469 (B) 1479
(C) 1489 (D) 1499
(E) 1509

Directions (Q. 46-50): What value should come in place of question mark (?) in the following questions?

46. $(47)^2 - (15)^2 = ?$

- (A) 1894 (B) 1849
(C) 1948 (D) 1984
(E) None of these

47. 81% of 4915 = ?

- (A) 3819.15 (B) 3871.15
(C) 3981.15 (D) 3918.15

(E) None of these

48. $25 \times 43 \div 5 = ?$

(A) 215 (B) 220

(C) 205 (D) 251

(E) None of these

49. $93 + 26 \times 3 - 51 = ?$

(A) 201 (B) 102

(C) 120 (D) 210

(E) None of these

50. $1682 \div 58 \times ? = 377$

(A) 13 (B) 15

(C) 16 (D) 14

(E) None of these

51. Three vessels of sizes 3 litres, 4 litres, and 5 litres contain mixture of milk and water. The concentration of milk in the three vessels are 60%, 75% and 80% respectively. If all the three mixture are mixed, what is the ratio of milk to water in the resultant mixture.

(A) 11 : 4 (B) 12 : 5

(C) 4 : 11

(D) 5 : 12

(E) None of these

52. A dealer sells a table for Rs. 405, making a profit of 35%. He sells another table at a loss of 30%, and on the whole he makes neither profit nor loss. What did the second table cost him?

(A) Rs. 360 (B) Rs. 350

(C) Rs. 340 (D) Rs. 300

(E) None of these

53. If the ages of P and R are added to twice the age of Q, the total becomes 59. If the ages of Q and R are added to thrice the age of P, the total becomes 68. And if the age of P is added to thrice the age of Q and thrice the age of R, the total becomes 108. What is the age of P?

(A) 15 yrs (B) 19 yrs

(C) 17 yrs (D) 12 yrs

(E) None of these

54. The average of marks obtained by 115 candidates in a certain examination is 36. If the average marks of passed candidates is 40 and that of the failed candidates is 17, what is the number of candidates who failed the examination?

(A) 30 (B) 25

(C) 20 (D) 34

(E) None of these

55. A person invested a certain amount at simple interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum earning Rs. 900 as an interest at the end of three years. Had the interest been compounded every year, how much more interest would he have earned on the same amount with the same interest rate after three years?

(A) Rs. 38.13 (B) Rs. 25.33

(C) Rs. 55.08 (D) Rs. 35.30

(E) None of these

Directions (Q. 56-60): Following table represents the number of primary school teachers and the percentage of female teachers among them in four different years.

City ↓	1980		1990		2000		2010	
	Total	% Female	Total	% Female	Total	% Female	Total	% Female
A	7200	42%	8400	49%	9750	40%	11200	48%
B	6600	47%	8200	52%	9200	37%	10500	50%
C	8500	56%	9600	41%	12800	42%	13200	45%
D	7000	53%	7800	39%	8500	46%	9600	48%
E	10600	61%	11500	57%	12400	54%	13200	55%
F	7500	48%	9000	51%	10600	55%	11900	60%
G	7800	42%	8100	43%	8700	51%	9500	44%

56. What is the total number of female teachers in the year 2010?

(A) 32614 (B) 33553

(C) 29986 (D) 39754

(E) 27262

57. What is the difference between the total number of female teachers and the total number of male teachers in the year 1980?

(A) 674 (B) 676

(C) 678 (D) 680

(E) 682

58. Total number of female teachers of City A in 2000 is what percentage more than the total number of female teachers of City F in the year 1980?

(A) 8.33% (B) 9.35%

(C) 10.38% (D) 7.33%

(E) 6.38%

59. Total number of male teachers of City B in the year 1990 is what percentage of the total number of female teachers of City C in 1990?

(A) 72%

(B) 80%

(C) 100% (D) 120%

(E) 125%

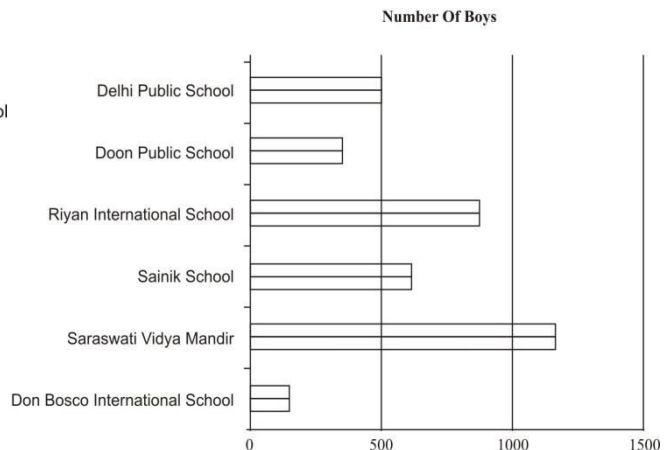
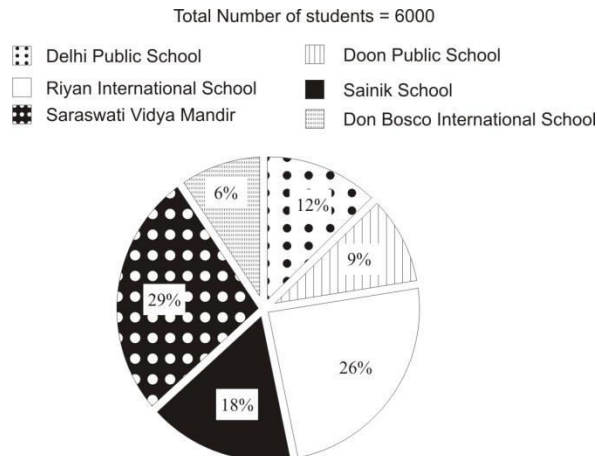
60. What is the ratio of the total number of female teachers of City A in the year 2000 to the total number of female teacher of City B in the year 2010?

(A) 4 : 7 (B) 12 : 17

(C) 13 : 18 (D) 21 : 34

(E) 26 : 35

Directions (Q. 61-65) Study the following pie-chart and bar diagram and answer the following questions.
Percentage-wise distribution of Students in six different Schools.



61. What is the sum of number of girls in Riyan Inter National School; the number of girls in Saraswati Vidya Mandir and the number of boys in Sainik School together?

- (A) 1700 (B) 1900
(C) 1600 (D) 1800
(E) None of these

62. What is the ratio of the number of boys in Riyan Public International school, the number of girls in Doon Public School and the total number of students in Saraswati Vidhya Mandir?

- (A) 45 : 7 : 97 (B) 43 : 9 : 97
(C) 45 : 7 : 87 (D) 43 : 9 : 87
(E) None of these

63. What is the difference between the total number of students in Don Bosco International School and number of boys in Saraswati Vidya Mandir?

- (A) 820 (B) 860
(C) 880 (D) 900
(E) None of these

64. In which of the following schools, the total number of students

equal to the number of girls in Saraswati Vidya Mandir?

- (A) Delhi Public School
(B) Doon Public School
(C) Riyan Inter National School
(D) Sainik School
(E) Don Bosco International School

65. The number of girls in Delhi Public School is approximately what percent of total number of students in Doon Public School?

- (A) 55 (B) 50
(C) 35 (D) 45
(E) 40

REASONING ABILITY

Directions (Q. 66-70): Study the following information carefully given below and answer the question that follow:

P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W and X are nine persons sitting around a circle facing the centre. S is fourth to the right of P and second to the left of V. R is second to the right of V and third to the left of X. U is fourth to the right of W. Q is not an immediate neighbour of P or V.

66. Who is fourth to the right of Q?

- (A) W (B) V
(C) S (D) T
(E) None of these

67. Who is third to the left of P?

- (A) T (B) V
(C) S (D) U
(E) None of these

68. In which of the following combinations is the first person sitting between the second and the third persons?

- (A) UTS (B) RTV
(C) PWX (D) WXQ
(E) VTU

69. Who are the immediate neighbours of S?

- (A) Q and U (B) U and W
(C) R and X (D) T and W
(E) None of these

70. Who is second to the right of U?

- (A) V
(B) R
(C) T
(D) Data inadequate
(E) None of these

71. Which of the following will come in place of question mark (?) in the following series based on the English alphabetical order?
YS RM LH ? CA

- (A) DG (B) FD
(C) GD (D) DF
(E) GC

72. How many such pairs of letters are there in the word NEUTRAL,

each of which has as many letters between them in the word (in both forward and backward directions) as they have between them in the English alphabetical series?

- (A) Two (B) Three
(C) None (D) One
(E) More than three

73. Pointing to a lady a person said, "The son of her only brother is the brother of my wife." How is the lady related to the person?

- (A) Maternal aunt
(B) Grandmother
(C) Sister of father-in-law
(D) Can't be determined
(E) None of these

74.I. B5D means B is the father of D.

II. B9D means B is the sister of D.

III. B4D means B is the brother of D.

IV. B3D means B is the wife of D. Which of the following means F is the mother of K?

- (A) F3M5K (B) F5M3K

- (C) F9M4N3K (D) F3M5N3K
(E) None of these

75. In a class test, Rupesh is 6th from the top and Harish is 13th from the bottom. Manish is 9 ranks below Rupesh and 18 ranks above Harish. How many students are there in the class?

- (A) 45
(B) 43
(C) 46
(D) Data inadequate
(E) None of these

Directions (Q. 76-78): 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 with commonly known facts and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts. Give answer

- (A) if only conclusion I follows.
(B) if only conclusion II follows.
(C) if either conclusion I or conclusion II follows.
(D) if neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows.
(E) if both conclusion I and conclusion II follow.

76.Statements:

No toffee is coffee.

No sweet is toffee.

Conclusions:

- I. No coffee is sweet.
II. All sweets are coffee.

77.Statements:

All medals are awards.

All rewards are medals.

Conclusions:

- I. All rewards are awards.
II. All awards are medals.

78. Statements:

Some trees are plants.

All bushes are plants.

Conclusions:

- I. At least some trees are bushes
II. Some trees are definitely not bushes.

79. A and B study in a class. In a test, A has secured more marks than B. B's rank is eleventh from the top

among all the students in the class while rank of A is better than 24 students. Which of the following definitely true?

- (A) A stood first in the test
(B) There is at least one student between A and B in the rank list
(C) The total number of students cannot exceed by 34.
(D) The minimum number of students is 28
(E) None of these

80. Shailesh is the brother of Abhishek; Sweety is the daughter-in-law of Reema, who is mother of Gaurav. Arun has only three sons in which one is Gaurav. Sweety has two children i.e. Sameer and Ashish respectively. If Abhishek is the brother-in-law of Sweety. Then, how is Arun related to Reema's grandchildren?

- (A) Father (B) Uncle
(C) Grandfather (D) Brother
(E) None of these

Directions (Q. 81-85): Study the following information to answer the given questions:

- (1) Eight persons M, N, O, P, Q, R, S and T are sitting around a square table—two on each side.
(2) There are three female members and they are not seated next to each other.
(3) R is sitting between T and N.
(4) O is sitting between Q and N.
(5) P, a female member, is second to the left of R.
(6) N, a male members, is seated opposite M, a female member.
(7) There is a female member sitting between N and Q.

81. Which of the following is true about R?

- (A) R is a male member.
(B) R is a female member.
(C) The gender of R cannot be determined.
(D) The position of R cannot be determined.
(E) None of these

82. Who among the following are the three female members?

- (A) M, P and R
(B) M, O and R
(C) O, P and R

- (D) Can't be determined
(E) None of these

83. Who among the following is sitting between M and P?

- (A) Q
(B) R
(C) N
(D) Can't be determined
(E) None of these

84. Who among the following is on the immediate left of N?

- (A) O
(B) R
(C) Q
(D) Can't be determined
(E) None of these

85. How many persons are sitting between S and N?

- (A) One
(B) Two
(C) Three
(D) Can't be determined
(E) None of these

Directions (Q. 86-90): Study the following information to answer the given questions:

Four friends A,B,C,D were going to giving the different competitive exams viz; CAT,IBPS PO,CDS and CSAT (not necessarily in the same order) , on the same day but in different cities viz; Dehradun, Delhi, Dispur, Dhanbad but not necessarily in the same order, at different time which were 9am,12pm,10am and 11am(not necessarily in the same order).

* D's exam was just after the exam of CAT, which was just after the exam which was given in Dehradun.

* CSAT exam was given at least two hours later than B's exam.

* CDS exam was given just after the exam which was given in Dhanbad, who had an exam just after A.

*The definite information which was given about three people among four one was C and the one who has given the exam in Delhi and the one who has given the exam at 11am.

86. CAT exam is given by whom among the following?

- (A) D (B) B
(C) A (D) C
(E) None of these

87. C's exam was held in which of the following city?

- (A) Delhi (B) Dispur
(C) Dehradun (D) Dhanbad
(E) None of these

88. IBPS PO exam was given by whom among the following?

- (A) C (B) D
(C) B (D) A
(E) None of these

89. Which exam was given at 12 p.m.?

- (A) CDS (B) Ibps PO
(C) CSAT (D) CAT
(E) None of these

90. Who among the following friend has given the exam at last?

- (A) C (B) D
(C) B (D) A
(E) None of these

Directions (Q. 91-95): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions which follow.

There were 5 different stalls of Burger, Dosa, Bada Pao, Ice cream and Biryani in a row and all of them have different colours Red, Pink, Yellow, blue and Green. The rates are also different of all the five stalls. Stall of Dosa is third to the left of the stall whose charges are second highest. There is only one stall between Blue coloured stall and the stall whose charges are fourth highest. Stall of Bada Pao is not of Green coloured. Charge of Ice cream is second lowest. Stall of Biryani is third to the right of red coloured stall, which is not of Bada Pao or Dosa. The stall who charges the least amount is in the middle of the row but it is not of Dosa or Bada Pao. Stall of Burger is of pink colour. The Yellow coloured stall is fourth to the left of the stall who charges the highest amount.

91. Which stall charges the second highest amount?

- (A) Burger (B) Bada Pao
(C) Ice cream (D) Biryani
(E) Cannot be determined

92. Stall of Ice cream is located in between stall of _____.

- (A) Bada Pao and Biryani
(B) Burger and Bada Pao
(C) Dosa and Burger
(D) Biryani and Burger
(E) Biryani and Dosa

93. How many stall(s) is/are there between the green coloured stall and the stall whose charges the second highest amount?

- (A) One (B) Two
(C) Three (D) None
(E) Cannot be determined

94. Which of the following statement(s) is/are true on the basis of given information?

- I. Stall of Bada Pao is pink colored and charges the second lowest
II. Stall of Ice cream is red colored and charges the fourth lowest
III. Stall of Biryani is green colored and charges the highest amount
IV. Stall of Dosa is yellow colored and charges the least amount
V. There are only two stalls between the Yellow and Blue colored stalls

- (A) I and III both
(B) III and V both
(C) II and IV both
(D) II and III both
(E) None of the above

95. Which of the following is true?

- (A) Stall of Biryani is immediate to the left of Blue coloured stall
(B) Stall of Burger is in the middle of the line and is near the Stalls of Ice cream and Dosa
(C) Stall of Ice cream is not near to Stall of Bada Pao and is a red coloured stall
(D) There is only I stall between Red and Green coloured stall

(E) None of the above

Directions (Q. 96-100): In these questions, relationship between different elements is shown in the statements. These statements are followed by five conclusions. Read the statements and then decide which of the following conclusion follow from the given statements.

96. In which of the following expression will the expression ' $R \leq P$ ' does not hold true?

- (A) $R \leq T = M \leq P \leq S$
(B) $T > Q = P \geq L \geq M = R$
(C) $M < P = S \geq Q = R$
(D) $P < T \geq S = O \geq R = K$
(E) $R \leq S = T \leq P$

97. In which of the following expressions will the expression ' $Q < R$ ' does not hold true?

- (A) $P \geq Q \leq N < S \leq T = R$
(B) $P < Q > T \geq N > S = R$
(C) $P \leq Q < N \leq S \leq T = R$
(D) $P \leq Q \leq S \leq N \leq T < R$
(E) $P > Q < T < N \leq S < R$

98. In which of the following expressions will the expression, ' $M > R$ ' definitely be true?

- (A) $M > N \geq P < R \leq O$
(B) $R \leq P = N < M \leq O$
(C) $R \leq N = P < O \leq M$
(D) $O \leq R < N > M = P$
(E) Both (B) and (C)

99. Which of the following expressions will be true if the given expression ' $A > B \geq C < D < E$ ' is definitely true?

- (A) $A > D$ (B) $E \geq C$
(C) $B \geq D$ (D) $A > C$
(E) $B > E$

100. If the expressions, ' $P < Q \leq R > S$ ', ' $R \geq T$ ' AND ' $N \geq Q$ ' are true then which of the following combinations will be definitely true?

- (A) $N = R$ (B) $P < N$
(C) $T = N$ (D) $P < S$
(E) None of these