

ANSWER SET - 04

1. (1) 2. (2) 3. (4) 4. (1) 5. (2)
 6. (4) 7. (5) 8. (3) 9. (1) 10. (2)
 11. (4) 12. (1) 13. (5) 14. (3) 15. (4)
 16. (3) 17. (3) 18. (1) 19. (5) 20. (2)
 21. (1) 22. (4) 23. (2) 24. (3) 25. (5)
 26. (3) 27. (4) 28. (5) 29. (1) 30. (2)
 31. (2) 32. (5) 33. (3) 34. (2) 35. (5)
 36. (1) 37. (4) 38. (3) 39. (4) 40. (5)
 41. (3) 42. (1) 43. (4) 44. (3) 45. (3)
 46. (1) 47. (5) 48. (4) 49. (1) 50. (1)
 51. (3) 52. (2) 53. (1) 54. (2) 55. (5)
 56. (4) 57. (4) 58. (5) 59. (2) 60. (3)
 61. (1) 62. (1) 63. (5) 64. (4) 65. (2)
 66. (2) 67. (1) 68. (3) 69. (4) 70. (2)
 71. (2) 72. (4) 73. (4) 74. (4) 75. (1)
 76. (3) 77. (3) 78. (2) 79. (4) 80. (5)
 81. (1) 82. (1) 83. (2) 84. (2) 85. (5)
 86. (2) 87. (5) 88. (4) 89. (5) 90. (1)
 91. (1) 92. (2) 93. (1) 94. (4) 95. (1)
 96. (3) 97. (4) 98. (4) 99. (1) 100. (2)

EXPLANATION - 04

- 11.(4) Remove "with" after "among"
 12.(1) Replace "instrumentally" with "instrumental"
 13.(5)
 14.(3) Replace "member" with "members"
 15.(4) Replace "forms" with "formed"
 16.(3) 17. (3) 18. (1) 19. (5) 20. (2)
 (21-25)

Correct order : (ADBCE)

$$31. (2) \frac{61.2}{360} \times 48600 + \frac{28.8}{360} \times 62500$$

$$= 8262 + 5000 = 13262$$

$$32. (5) \text{ B items produced in 2014}$$

$$= \frac{64.8}{360} \times 48600 = 8748,$$

B items produced in 2015,

$$= \frac{54}{360} \times 62500 = 9375$$

$$\therefore \text{Percentage} = \frac{8748}{9375} \times 100$$

$$= 93.31\% \text{ „1 93\%}$$

$$33. (3) \text{ Item D produced in 2014}$$

$$= \frac{72}{360} \times 48600 = 9720$$

Item F produced in 2015

$$= \frac{86.4}{360} \times 62500 = 15000$$

$$\therefore \text{Required ratio} = \frac{9720}{15000}$$

$$= \frac{81}{125} = 81 : 125$$

$$34. (2) \text{ Sum} = 8262 + 8748 + 8262 + 11250 + 9375 + 5000 = 50897$$

$$35. (5) \text{ E items produced in the year 2015}$$

$$= \frac{64.8}{360} \times 62500 = 11250,$$

C items produced in 2015

$$= \frac{28.8}{360} \times 62500 = 5000$$

$$\text{Percentage} = \frac{11250 - 5000}{5000} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{62500}{5000} = 125\%$$

$$36. (1) P = 5000, n = 2, R = 20\%$$

$$\therefore A = P \left(1 + \frac{R}{100} \right)^n$$

$$= 5000 \left(1 + \frac{20}{100} \right)^2$$

$$= 5000 \times \frac{6}{5} \times \frac{6}{5} = ₹7200$$

$$37. (4) \text{ Let the cost price of the article} = x$$

$$\text{Then, } 1450 - x = x - 1280$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x = 1450 + 1280$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{2730}{2} = ₹1365$$

$$38. (3) \text{ Speed of boat running}$$

$$\text{upstream (x)} = \frac{10 \times 60}{30} = 20 \text{ km/hr}$$

$$\text{downstream (y)} = \frac{10 \times 60}{25}$$

$$= 24 \text{ km/hr}$$

$$\therefore \text{Speed of current} = \frac{y - x}{2}$$

$$= \frac{24 - 20}{2} = 2 \text{ km/hr}$$

$$39. (4) \text{ Suppose the length of rectangle} = 14x \text{ and breadth} = 11x$$

Given, Area of rectangle = Area of circle

$$\Rightarrow 14x \times 11x = \pi r^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 14x \times 11x = \frac{22}{7} \times 21 \times 21$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 = \frac{22}{7} \times \frac{21 \times 21}{14 \times 11} = 9$$

$$\therefore x = 3$$

$$\text{Hence length} = 14x = 14 \times 3 = 42 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{Breadth} = 11 \times 3 = 33 \text{ cm}$$

$$\therefore \text{Perimeter of rectangle}$$

$$= 2(l + b) = 2(42 + 33)$$

$$= 2 \times 75 = 150 \text{ cm}$$

$$40. (5) \text{ The sum of three angles of a triangle is } 180^\circ.$$

$$\text{Then, } 5x + 6x + 7x = 180$$

$$\therefore x = 10$$

Largest angle = 70°

Smallest angle = 50°

\therefore Sum of both = 120°

$$41. (3) n(s) = {}^{12}C_3 = \frac{12!}{9! \times 3!}$$

$$= \frac{12 \times 11 \times 10}{3 \times 2} = 220$$

All balls being of same colour can be arranged in

${}^3C_3 + {}^4C_3 + {}^5C_3$ ways.

$$\therefore n(E) = {}^3C_3 + {}^4C_3 + {}^5C_3 = 1 + 4 + 10 = 15$$

$$\therefore P(E) = \frac{n(E)}{n(S)} = \frac{15}{220} = \frac{3}{44}$$

$$42. (1) \text{ There are seven letters, of which two are vowels (I, A).}$$

We consider these two letters as one [because they should always come together], so total number of letters will be $7 - 2 + 1 = 6$

There is no repetition; hence the total number of

arrangements = $6! \times 2! = 1440$

$$43. (4) \text{ Suppose the value of commodity is } x.$$

Then, $\frac{x}{3}$ is sold at 20% profit, $\frac{x}{5}$ is

sold at 30% profit and the remaining rest

$$x - \left(\frac{x}{3} + \frac{x}{5} \right) = \frac{7x}{15} \text{ is sold at 10\%}$$

profit.

Now,

$$\frac{x}{3} \times \frac{20}{100} + \frac{x}{5} \times \frac{30}{100} + \frac{7x}{15} \times \frac{10}{100} = 156$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x}{15} + \frac{3x}{50} + \frac{7x}{150} = 156$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{10x + 9x + 7x}{150} = 156$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{156 \times 150}{26} = ₹900$$

$$44. (3) \text{ Quantity of acid in 495 litres}$$

$$= 495 \times \frac{25}{100} = 123.75 \text{ litres}$$

Let the quantity of water to be taken out be x litres. then,

$$\Rightarrow 45\% \text{ of } (495 - x) = 123.75$$

$$\Rightarrow 45 \times (495 - x) = 12375$$

$$\Rightarrow 495 - x = 275$$

$$\therefore x = 220 \text{ litres.}$$

$$45. (3) (4m + 7b)'s 1 \text{ day's earning}$$

$$= \frac{3015}{9} = ₹335$$

$$4m + 7b = 335 \quad \dots(i)$$

(7m + 5b)'s 1 day's earning

$$= \frac{2835}{7} = 405$$

$$7m + 5b = 405 \quad \dots(ii)$$

$$7 \times \text{eqn (i)} - 4 \times \text{eqn (ii)}$$

$$28m + 49b = 2345$$

$$28m + 20b = 1620$$

$$\frac{29b = 725}{29b = 725}$$

$$\therefore b = \frac{725}{29} \times 25 \text{ and } m = 40$$

(8m + 8b)'s 1 day's earning

$$= 8(40 + 25) = 8 \times 65 = 520$$

Number of days taken to earn 7280

$$= \frac{7280}{520} = 14 \text{ days}$$

46. (1)

$$? = \frac{(23.65 + 48.35)(23.65 - 48.35)}{0.9}$$

$$\Rightarrow ? = \frac{72 \times (-24.7)}{0.9} = -1976$$

$$47.(5) \frac{?}{100} \times 5525 = \frac{76 \times 960}{100} - \frac{45 \times 148}{100}$$

$$= 729.6 - 66.6 = 663$$

$$\therefore ? = \frac{663 \times 100}{5525} = 12$$

$$48. (4) (4)^? = (4^6)^{3.7} \div (4^4)^{4.3} \times (4^3)^5 \div (4^2)^{-4}$$

$$= (4)^{22.2} \div (4)^{17.2} \times (4)^{15} \div (4)^{-8}$$

$$= (4)^{22.2 - 17.2 + 15 + 8} = (4)^{28}$$

$$\therefore ? = 28$$

$$49. (1) ? = \frac{3080 \times 23 \times 49 \times 3}{7 \times 11 \times 35} = 3864$$

$$50. (1) \left(\sqrt[5]{\sqrt[2]{38416}} \right)^{\frac{5}{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\sqrt[5]{196} \right)^{\frac{5}{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow (196)^{\frac{5 \times \frac{1}{2}}{2}} = (196)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 14$$

51. (3) The number is 1377.

$$215 \times 1 + 87; 215 \times 2 + 87; 215 \times 3 + 87; \dots$$

$$215 \times 4 + 87; 215 \times 5 + 87; 215 \times 6 + 87; \dots$$

52. (2) The number is 772

$$192 + 100 = 29(2) \quad 292 + 108 = 400;$$

$$400 + 116 = 516; 516 + 124 = 640;$$

$$640 + 132 = 772$$

53. (1) The number is 89.

$$+ 10, +12, +14, +16, +18; \dots$$

54. (2) The series is :

$$3 \times 2^8 = 768; 4 \times 2^7 = 512; 5 \times 2^6$$

$$= 320; 6 \times 2^5 = 192$$

$$7 \times 2^4 = 112; 8 \times 2^3 = 64$$

55. (5) The series is :

$$1^3+17; 2^3+34; 3^3+51; 4^3+68; \dots$$

56. (4) 2010, 2011, 213, 2014, 2015

$$57. (4) \frac{\text{Import of B}}{\text{Export of B}} = 0.5$$

$$\text{and } \frac{\text{Import of A}}{\text{Export of A}} = 0.8$$

\(\therefore\) Required percentage

$$= \frac{0.5}{0.8} \times 100 = 62.5\%$$

58. (5) Data given are not sufficient.

59. (2) Import of A = 40 \times 1.2 = 48 lakh

$$\text{Import of B} = 0.9 \times 40 = 36 \text{ lakh}$$

\(\therefore\) Required percentage

$$= \frac{36}{48} \times 100 = 75\%$$

$$60. (3) \frac{\text{Import of B}}{\text{Export of B}} = 0.8$$

\(\therefore\) Export of B

$$= \frac{\text{Import of B}}{0.8} = \frac{78}{0.8} = 97.5 \text{ lakh}$$

\(\therefore\) Difference = 97.5 - 78

$$= 19.5 \text{ lakh}$$

61. (1)

$$\text{I. } x^2 + 12x + 36 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (x + 6)^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x = -6$$

$$\text{II. } y^2 + 7y + 8y + 56 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow y(y + 7) + 8(y + 7) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (y + 7)(y + 8) = 0$$

$$\therefore y = -7, -8 \quad [x > y]$$

62. (1)

$$\text{I. } x^2 = 35$$

$$\therefore x = \pm \sqrt{35}$$

$$\text{II. } y^2 + 6y + 7y + 42 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow y(y + 6) + 7(y + 6) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (y + 6)(y + 7) = 0$$

$$\therefore y = -6, -7 \quad [x > y]$$

63. (5)

$$\text{I. } 2x^2 - 3x - 35 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x^2 - 10x + 7x - 35 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x(x - 5) + 7(x - 5) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (x - 5)(2x + 7) = 0$$

$$\therefore x = 5, -\frac{7}{2}$$

$$\text{II. } y^2 - 7y + 6 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow y^2 - y - 6y + 6 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow y(y - 1) - 6(y - 1) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (y - 1)(y - 6) = 0$$

$$\therefore y = 1, 6$$

64. (4)

$$\text{I. } 6x^2 - 29x + 35 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 6x^2 - 15x - 14x + 35 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 3x(2x - 5) - 7(2x - 5) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (2x - 5)(3x - 7) = 0$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{5}{2}, \frac{7}{3}$$

$$\text{II. } 2y^2 - 19y + 35 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2y^2 - 14y - 5y + 35 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2y(y - 7) - 5(y - 7) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (2y - 5)(y - 7) = 0$$

$$\therefore y = \frac{5}{2}, 7 \quad [x \leq y]$$

65. (2)

$$\text{I. } 12x^2 - 47x + 40 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 12x^2 - 32x - 15x + 40 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 4x(3x - 8) - 5(3x - 8) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (3x - 8)(4x - 5) = 0$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{5}{4}, \frac{8}{3}$$

$$\text{II. } 4y^2 + 3y - 10 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 4y^2 + 8y - 5y - 10 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 4y(y + 2) - 5(y + 2) = 0$$

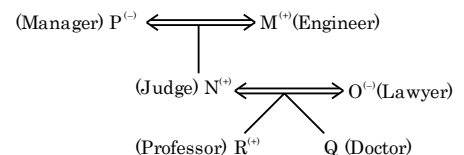
$$\Rightarrow (4y - 5)(y + 2) = 0$$

$$\therefore y = \frac{5}{4}, -2 \quad [x \geq y]$$

(66-70) M \(\rightarrow\) Male, F \(\rightarrow\) Female

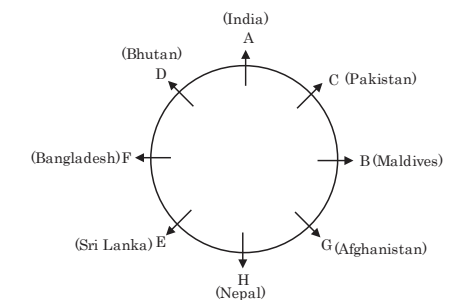
Person	Bank	City	Gender
A	HDFC Bank	Chandigarh	M
B	Allahabad Bank	New Delhi	F
C	SBI	Sonipat	F
D	ICICI Bank	Ambala	F
E	BOI	Rohtak	M
F	PNB	Noida	M
G	Union Bank	Guargaon	M

66. (2) 67. (1) 68. (3) 69. (4) 70. (2) (71-73)



71. (2) 72. (4) 73. (4) (74-78)

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74. (4) 75. (1) 76. (3) 77. (3) 78. (2) (79-83)



79. (4) 80. (5) 81. (1) 82. (1) 83. (2) (84-88): # \(\rightarrow\) \(\leq\), * \(\rightarrow\) \(\lt\), \(\odot\) \(\rightarrow\) \(\geq\), @ \(\rightarrow\) \(\equiv\), \\$ \(\rightarrow\) \(\gt\)

84. (2) Given :

$A \odot B \Rightarrow A \geq B$... (i)

$B \$ C \Rightarrow B > C$... (ii)

$A \# D \Rightarrow A \leq D$... (iii)

Combining (i), (ii) and (iii), we get $D \geq A \geq B > C$

(I) $D @ C \Rightarrow D = C$ is not true. So, conclusion I is not true.

(II) $A \$ C \Rightarrow A > C$ is true. So, conclusion II is true.

85. (5) Given :

$N @ S \Rightarrow N = S$... (i)

$S \$ R \Rightarrow S > R$... (ii)

$R \odot Q \Rightarrow R \geq Q$... (iii)

$Q \odot T \Rightarrow Q \geq T$... (iv)

Combining (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv), we get

$N = S > R \geq Q \geq T$

(I) $N \$ R \Rightarrow N > R$ is true. So, conclusion I is true.

(II) $R \odot T \Rightarrow R \geq T$ is true. so, conclusion II is also true.

86. (2) Given :

$P * S \Rightarrow P < S$... (i)

$S \odot N \Rightarrow S \geq N$... (ii)

$N \$ R \Rightarrow N > R$... (iii)

$P * Q \Rightarrow P < Q$... (iv)

Combining (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv), we get

$Q > P < S \geq N > R$

(I) $Q \$ S \Rightarrow Q > S$ we can't compare Q and S. So, conclusion I is not true.

(II) $S \$ R \Rightarrow S > R$ is true. So, conclusion II is true.

87. (5) Given :

$C @ D \Rightarrow C = D$... (i)

$D \$ E \Rightarrow D > E$... (ii)

$D * G \Rightarrow D < G$... (iii)

$C \odot P \Rightarrow C \geq P$... (iv)

$P \$ N \Rightarrow P > N$... (v)

Combining (i), (ii), (iii), (iv) and (v), we get

$N < P \leq C = D > E$ and

$N < P \leq C = D < G$ and

$E < D < G$

(I) $D \odot P \Rightarrow D \geq P$ is true. So, conclusion I is true.

(II) $C * G \Rightarrow C < G$ is true. So, conclusion II is also true.

88. (4) Given :

$Z @ R \Rightarrow Z = R$... (i)

$R \# Q \Rightarrow R \leq Q$... (ii)

$Q \odot P \Rightarrow Q \geq P$... (iv)

$P * K \Rightarrow P < K$... (v)

Combining (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv), we get

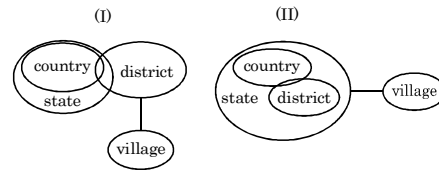
$Z = R \leq Q \geq P < K$

(I) $Z \odot Q \Rightarrow Z \geq Q$ is not true. So, conclusion I is not true.

(II) $P * Z \Rightarrow P < Z$ we can't compare P and Z. So, conclusion II is

also not true.

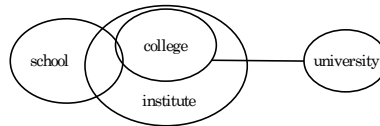
89. (5)



(I) Conclusion I follows.

(II) From diagram II, conclusion II also follows.

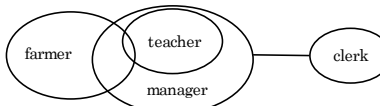
90. (1)



(I) Conclusion I follows.

(II) Conclusion II doesn't follow.

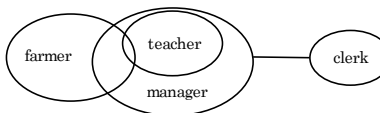
91. (1)



(I) Conclusion I follows.

(II) Conclusion II doesn't follow.

92. (2)

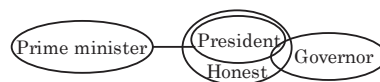


(I) Conclusion I doesn't follow.

(II) Conclusion II follows.

93. (1)

(94-95):



(I) Conclusion I follows.

(II) Conclusion II doesn't follow.

$D > E > C > B = A$

94. (4) 95. (1)

(96-97)

make - pi

sure - chi

your - ra

bone - gi

the - ma

pace - li/sa

of - sa/li

life - ta

calcium - ri

deficiency - na

and - da

body - ci/ya/ni

structure - ci/ya/ni

weak - ci/ya/ni

consume - zi