

## Quantitative Analysis

**1. (b)** By option 40

$$2. (b) \frac{130500}{435000} = \frac{30}{30}$$

$$\frac{130500 \times 100}{30} = 100$$

A	B	C
200	300	500
270	345	600
<u>18</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>40</u>

**4. (d)** let the SP of both be 100

$$\text{CP of } 1^{\text{st}} = \frac{3}{3+2} \times 100 = 89.3$$

$$\text{CP of } 2^{\text{nd}} = \frac{113.7}{100} \times 100 = 113.7$$

$$\text{For } 1\% = \frac{1}{203} \times 100 = 0.49\%$$

**5. (b)** We have  $2x=34$ , Also,  $y=42$

so let  $x=1$ ,  $y=4$

$$4x=6, y's \text{ share} = \frac{4}{11} \times 16500 = 6000$$

$$6. (b) \text{ LCM}+HCF=2300 \quad 45x+x=2300 \quad x=50$$

$$2250 \times 50 = 250 \times xx = 450$$

$$7. (d) 9x+9y=135 \quad x+y=15 \Rightarrow 4$$

**8. By option (b)**

$$9. (c) 5 \times 7 \times 6 = 0$$

$$10. (a) \frac{1}{2} : \frac{2}{3} : \frac{3}{4} = \frac{6}{12} = 102$$

$$11. (a) \frac{\frac{10-9}{9-6}}{3} = \frac{1}{3};$$

$$3 \frac{15}{15*1} = 5$$

$$12. 5x-9+8x-9+10x-9=88 \quad x=5$$

(d) 25, 40, 50

$$13. (d) \frac{\frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{18} + \frac{1}{0}}{0} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{12} - \frac{1}{18} = \frac{9-3-2}{36} \Rightarrow 0 = 9 \text{ days}$$

$$14. (a) \frac{8000}{2400} = \frac{60}{8000} = 18 \text{ m}$$

$$15. (a) \text{ Let length of bridge be } x$$

$$\frac{x+200}{50} = 36 \times \frac{5}{18} \Rightarrow x = 300$$



### Interpretation

#### **Data**

16. (c): During the period June 1990-October 1990, there was no supply of apples from Cold storage. Thus, during this period, the supply of fresh apples to APMC, Delhi was more than the demand.



- 17. (c):** The supply of apples to APMC, Delhi during the given period, by its various suppliers (in tonnes) to  
 (i)H.P. =  $7 + 12 + 9741 + 71497 + 77675 + 53912 + 12604 + 3499 + 1741 + 315 + 25 = 231028$ .      (ii)U.P. =  $1 + 257 + 10 = 268$ .  
 (iii)J&K =  $7 + 8017 + 18750 + 20286 + 56602 + 79591 + 41872 + 14822 + 10922 + 11183 + 683 = 262735$ .  
 (iv)Cold storage =  $59 + 24 + 42 + 15 + 201 + 77 + 86 = 504$ . Clearly, J & K is the largest supplier of apples to APMC, Delhi.

- 18. (c):** Using the calculations from solution of Q.282 we have : Total supply of apples to APMC, Delhi during the given period= Supply by (H.P. + U.P. + J & K + Cold Storage) =  $(231028 + 268 + 262735 + 504)$  tonnes = 494535 tonnes  
 Supply of apples to APMC, Delhi by H.P. = 231028 tonnes.

$$\therefore \text{Percentage share of H.P. in the supply of apples to APMC, Delhi} = \left( \frac{231028}{494535} \times 100 \right) \% = 46.7\% \sim 47\%$$

- 19. (c):** The month-wise percentage share of supply by J & K in the total supply is :  
 (i)May 1990 =  $\left( \frac{7}{13} \times 100 \right) \% = 9.59\%$       (ii)Jun 1990 = 0%      (iii)Jul 1990 =  $\left( \frac{8017}{18015} \times 100 \right) \% = 44.50\%$   
 (iv)Aug 1990 =  $\left( \frac{18750}{90257} \times 100 \right) \% = 20.77\%$       (v)Sep 1990 =  $\left( \frac{20286}{97961} \times 100 \right) \% = 20.71\%$       (vi)Oct 1990 =  $\left( \frac{56602}{110514} \times 100 \right) \% = 51.22\%$   
 (vii) Nov 1990 =  $\left( \frac{79591}{1092219} \times 100 \right) \% = 86.31\%$       (viii)Dec 1990 =  $\left( \frac{41872}{11513} \times 100 \right) \% = 36.31\%$       (ix)Jan 1991 =  $\left( \frac{14822}{16578} \times 100 \right) \% = 89.41\%$   
 (x)Feb 1991 =  $\left( \frac{1092219}{11438} \times 100 \right) \% = 95.49\%$       (xi)Mar 1991 =  $\left( \frac{92219}{11285} \times 100 \right) \% = 99.09\%$       (xii)Apr 1991 =  $\left( \frac{683}{769} \times 100 \right) \% = 88.82\%$
- Hence the largest % share of J & K in the monthly supply of apples at APMC, Delhi, is 99.09%~99.1% (in March 1991)

- 20.(b):** Total supply of apples during the given period=494535 tonnes =  $\frac{494535000}{49453500}$  kg. Average annual yield from an apple tree=40 kg  
 Number of apple trees from which APMC, Delhi received its supply =  $\frac{494535000}{40} = 12363375 \sim 12.36 \text{ million}$

- 21.(b):** The average annual yield from an apple tree=40 kg The average number of apple trees grown per hectare of land=250 trees  
 The average annual yield of apples per hectare of land= $(40 \times 250)$ kg = 10000 kg/hectare  
 Total supply of apples to APMC, Delhi=494535 tonnes =  $\frac{494535000}{49453500}$  kg  
 Land used to grow apples to supply to APMC, Delhi =  $\left( \frac{494535000}{10000} \right)$  hectares~49453 hectares

(Q 22-27)

- 22. (b):** Before solving the question, we shall analyse the graph: From the graph it is clear that:

- In 1996 : Number of students left = 250 and number of students joined = 350;  
 In 1997 : Number of students left = 450 and number of students joined = 300;  
 In 1998 : Number of students left = 400 and number of students joined = 450;  
 In 1999 : Number of students left = 350 and number of students joined = 500;  
 In 2000 : Number of students left = 450 and number of students joined = 400;  
 In 2001 : Number of students left = 450 and number of students joined = 550.

Therefore, the number of students studying in the school (i.e. strength of the school) in various years are :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{In 1995} &= 3000 \text{ (given)}; & \text{In 1996} &= 3000 - 250 + 350 = 3100; & \text{In 1997} &= 3100 - 450 + 300 = 2950; \\ \text{In 1998} &= 2950 - 400 + 450 = 3000; & \text{In 1999} &= 3000 - 350 + 500 = 3150; & \text{In 2000} &= 3150 - 450 + 400 = 3100; \\ \text{In 2001} &= 3100 - 450 + 550 = 3200. & \text{Now, we shall solve the questions:} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Percentage increase in the strength of the school from 1997 to 1998} = \left[ \frac{(3000-2950)}{2950} \times 100 \right] \% \sim 1.7\%$$

- 23. (d):** As calculated above, the number of students studying in the school during 1999 = 3150.

- 24. (d):** As calculated above (in Q.32), in the years 1996 and 2000, the strength of the school was same i.e. 3100.

- 25. (e):** As calculated above, the largest number of students (i.e. 550) joined the school in the year 2001.

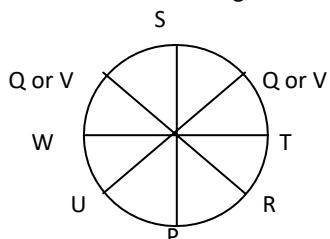
- 26. (a):** The percentage rise/fall in the number of students who left the school (compared to the previous year) during various years are:  
 For 1997 =  $\left[ \frac{(450-250)}{250} \times 100 \right] \% = 80\% \text{ (rise)}$       For 1998 =  $\left[ \frac{(450-400)}{450} \times 100 \right] \% = 11.11\% \text{ (fall)}$   
 For 1999 =  $\left[ \frac{(400-350)}{400} \times 100 \right] \% = 12.5\% \text{ (fall)}$       For 2000 =  $\left[ \frac{(450-350)}{350} \times 100 \right] \% = 28.57\% \text{ (rise)}$  For 2001 =  $\left[ \frac{(450-450)}{450} \times 100 \right] \% = 0\%$   
 Clearly, the maximum % rise\ fall is for 1997.

- 27. (e):** By observation =  $\frac{2}{3}$

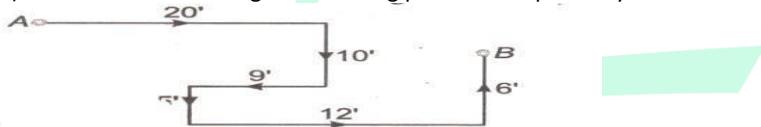
### Logical Reasoning

- (Q. 28-30):** On the basis of the information given in the question, we have the arrangement of standing order of persons as per figure.
- Engineer    Student    Teacher    Author    Businessman
28. (d) Author is fourth from the left.  
 29. (b) Teacher is in the middle of queue.  
 30. (b) Businessman will be to the left of student if Teacher and Businessman, Author and Student exchange their positions.

- (Q. 31-33) :** On the basis of the information given in the question, we have the sitting arrangement of the persons as per the fig.



31. (b) P is sitting to the right of U.  
 32. (e) All information's given in the questions are required to ascertain the position of R.  
 33. (d) R position can't be determine.
34. (b) A and Bare the starting and finishing positions respectively of the rat. It is clear that B is facing North direction.



35. (b) First three letters of the word are kept as it is, sixth letter comes at fourth place shifting fourth and fifth letters to fifth and sixth places respectively, and last two letters are exchanged.

36. (a) Number between first and third, fourth and sixth, seventh and ninth is the product of adjacent number, Hence, missing number will be  $126/ 6 = 21$ .

- (Q. 37-40):** On the basis of the information given in the directions, data can be grouped in the tabular form as below:

	Professions					Days						
	Consultant	WP	Officer	Doctor	Broker	CA	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
P	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Q	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
R	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗
S	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗
T	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
U	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗

From the table, we find that Q, the Doctor, T, the CA live at home either on Wednesday or Saturday.

37. (e) It is concluded clearly from the table that all the combinations given in the table are correct.  
 38. (e) From the table, it is clear that S is Broker and stays at home on Friday.  
 39. (b) S is the Broker.  
 40. (b) R stays at home on Tuesday and from the table, any one of Q or T stays at home following the day on which R stays at home, i.e., Tuesday.

### Reading Comprehension And Verbal Ability

41. Solution: The passage mentions initially that Munro's critics have praised her works so much that they defend the shortcomings too as virtues. Then, the passage quotes several editors and writers lauding her works. All of this points to option 4.

Options 1 and 2 are contradictory to the passage.

Nowhere in the passage is it mentioned that the plots of her stories are "tortuous" meaning 'full of twists, turns or bends'. Eliminate option 3. Hence, the correct answer is option 4.

42. Solution: The passage talks about Munro's native setting, a rural corner of Ontario as bordering between genteel

poverty and middle class comfort and her ability to use memory, empathy and sympathy in her short stories. Thus, options 1 and 3 are true.



Towards the end of the passage, the author says that Munro never leaves out details about the daily lives of her characters like their residential and familial histories and to write about these details is to live one's life as a work of realism. The second option contradicts this and hence, isn't true. Hence, the correct answer is option 2.

43. Solution: Option 4 rephrases the following extract from the passage, "Reading ten of her collections in a row has induced in me not a glow of admiration but a state of mental torpor that spread into the rest of my life. I became sad, like her characters, and like them I got sadder". Hence, the correct answer is option 4.

44. Solution: "Torpor" means 'sluggish inactivity or inertia'. The author wrote that he grew indifferent towards life. "Stolidity" means 'not easily stirred or moved mentally'.

"Buoyancy" and "beatitude" imply heightened feelings of joy while "vituperation" is 'a verbal attack or castigation'. Hence, the correct answer is option 1.

45. Solution: The author has juxtaposed A. S. Byatt's praise of Munro's writing - "there is something new to learn from her in every sentence", to highlight the difference in his own opinion of her which isn't applauding it. Hence, the correct answer is option 3.

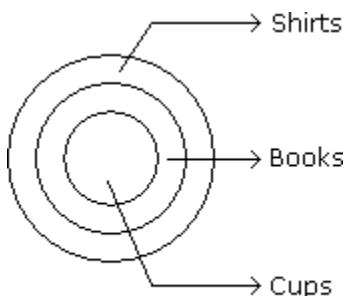
46. Solution: The author clearly mentions his reservations about Munro's work and thus, the tone isn't "laudatory" which means 'to express praise'. Eliminate option 1.

"Bilious" means 'spiteful; bad-tempered'. Although he is rather disdainful towards her work, his opinion of it is not so extreme. Eliminate option 2.

The following extracts from the passage - "Ordinary people turn out to live in a rural corner of Ontario...middle-class comfort" and "... makes me wonder whether I'm some sort of big city chauvinist, or a misogynist, or autistic, or a decadent reader...I got sadder" point towards 'sarcasm'. Although he presents that positive approach of the literary fraternity towards Munro's work, his own opinion and tone is "sarcastic".

The author is not "instigating" the readers against Munro as much as he is expressing his own opinion. Eliminate option 4. Hence, the correct answer is option 3.

- 47. b
- 48. a
- 49. a
- 50. d
- 51. (d) of
- 52. (a) for
- 53. (a) at
- 54. (c) on
- 55. a
- 56. a
- 57. a
- 58. Ans. b

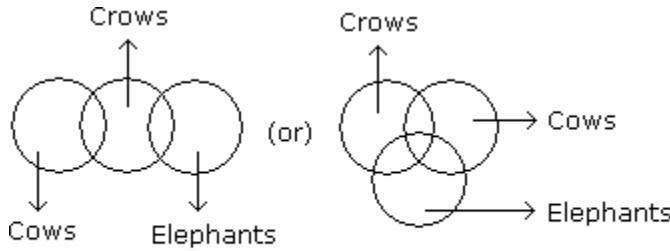


Only (2) follows.

International Institute of  
Sports Management

59. Ans. d





None of the two follows.

60. Ans. d

Nothing about the details of the employees' income or the cause of their refusal to declare their income and assets, can be deduced from the given statement. So, neither I nor II follows.

61. Ans. e

According to the statement, monitoring and evaluation of social development programmes - their function, performance and efficiency - is absolutely essential. So, both I and II follow.

62. Ans. e

Clearly, encouraging the young entrepreneurs will open up the field for the establishment of new industries. Thus, it shall help in industrial development and not only employ the entrepreneurs but create more job opportunities for others as well. So, both the arguments hold strong.

63. Ans. e

Clearly, neither the students can be burdened with studies at such a tender age, nor can they be left free to take studies casually, as this shall weaken their basic foundation. So, both the arguments follow.

64. Ans. b

A census is always conducted with the utmost precision, leaving chances of only negligible differences. So, I does not follow. Further, the ratio can be improved by creating awareness among the masses and abolishing female foeticide. Thus, only course II follows.

65. Ans. e

The exodus can be stopped by providing the people conditions conducive to living. So, both the courses follow.

### Sports Awareness (66-90)

- 66. b. Bangladesh
- 67. a. Pulela Gopichand
- 68. a. Baichung Bhutia
- 69. d. Australia open
- 70. b. Hockey
- 71. c. Swimming
- 72. c. Merdeka Cup
- 73. b. 15
- 74. b. Asian Games Federation
- 75. a. Boost
- 76. c. Chasers
- 77. c. 2001
- 78. a. Abhinav Bindra
- 79. b. Chess

80. c. North Korea



- 81. b. Panjim
- 82. a. Chess
- 83. c. Indian Premier League -III
- 84. b. Australia
- 85. a. Garfield Sobers
- 86. a. Football
- 87. b. Basket Ball
- 88. d. Commonwealth Games
- 89. c. Lala Amarnath
- 90. b. Feroz Shah Kotla, Delhi





