

STATE BANK OF INDIA

PROBATIONARY OFFICERS (MAINS) – MODEL PAPER

No. of Questions: 155

Maximum Marks: 200

Time: 3 hours

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Directions (Q. 1 – 10): Read the passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words/ phrases have been given in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

A top bureaucrat recently signalled New Delhi's intent to wind up the Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB), a body that sits on judgement over proposals on foreign direct investment (FDI) into India.

It's a good idea, even if not freshly minted. Over a decade ago, former finance minister Jaswant Singh had proposed the regulatory reform, saying that the FIPB bureaucracy was losing its relevance with the liberalism of the investment regime.

Singh then told Parliament that the challenge really was not about deregulation but de-bureaucratisation, and moving in that direction purposefully would help greater flow of foreign investment. But the final say on FDI proposals rest with the finance minister, who approves the **minutes** of the meeting steered by a senior bureaucrat.

Would any finance minister, irrespective of the government in power, be ready to relinquish the authority?

Jaswant Singh had convinced his boss, former PM Atal Bihari Vajpayee, to shift the FIPB to the finance ministry from the department of industrial policy and promotion supposedly after a spat with a bureaucrat over a mega investment proposal. It was then reckoned that the transfer would make it easier for him to **dismantle** the FIPB. But this did not happen.

The rationale to continue with the FIPB has really weakened now, with FDI caps being raised in sectors including defence. More sectors are now under the automatic route where investors only need to inform the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) that regulates capital flows through the Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA).

There is no reason why the department of revenue - coopted as a permanent member of the FIPB - should continue to vet FDI proposals. It had opposed almost every foreign investment proposal routed through Mauritius due to concerns over the misuse of the island nation's tax treaty with India.

Quite sensibly, the government has now reworked the India-Mauritius double taxation avoidance pact to curb its base. Genuine investors should be **spared** of hassles.

All FDI approvals must be automatic to enable the government got swiftly wind up the FIPB. The government should scrap sectoral caps, except in areas such as media where foreign control can skew public discourse, and freely allow foreign capital in all other sectors.

An institutional arrangement should be in place to review any foreign investment proposal that could be a threat to national security. An automatic window does not bar a post facto review.

The US, a top choice for global investors, professes an open investment policy. It has a robust mechanism in place to safeguard national interest and security. The Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States (CFIUS), an interagency panel led by the Treasury Secretary, can review and block any deal that could lead to the control of any US business or assets by a foreigner that could raise national security concerns.

The panel's functioning came under scrutiny in 2006 when Dubai Ports World proposed to acquire six American ports. The deal fell through, but doubts were raised over the lack of transparency in the functioning of the agency.

Some members of the US Congress and others are said to have argued that the change in security and economic concerns after the September 11, 2001, terror attacks were not being reflected enough in the agency's deliberations. The concerns led to the enactment of the Foreign Investment & National Security Act (FINSA), 2007.

FINSA authorises the American President to 'suspend or prohibit' any foreign acquisition, merger or takeover of an American corporation that threatens the national security of the US. President Barack Obama used it to block the American firm, Ralls Corporation, owned by Chinese nationals, from acquiring a US wind farm energy firm. Prior to that, the CFIUS reportedly **thwarted** Huawei's purchase of assets from 3Leaf, a server-maker that went bankrupt, due to security concerns.

1. What was inferred from the then finance minister Jaswant Singh's advice to shift the FIPB to the Finance Ministry from the department of industrial policy and promotion?
 - A) That the then finance minister wanted to teach a lesson on the top bureaucrats of FIPB
 - B) That the then FM felt it difficult to control the growing indiscipline in the FIPB
 - C) That it was necessary to bring FIPB under the finance ministry to dismantle it completely

1) Only (A) and (B)	2) Only (B) and (C)
3) Only (A) and (C)	4) All (A), (B) and (C)
5) Only (C)	
2. What argument(s) has/ have been placed by the author for discontinuing the FIPB?
 - 1) That FDI cap has been raised in many sectors including defence
 - 2) The more sectors now under the automatic route where investors only need to inform the RBI that regulates capital flows through FEMA
 - 3) The FIPB has deliberately opposed almost every foreign investment proposal routed through Mauritius

4) Only (1), (2) and (3)
5) Only (1) and (2)
3. Why did the former finance minister Jaswant Singh propose a regulatory reform in respect of Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB)?
 - A) Because of increasing activism of bureaucracy in the functioning of finance ministry
 - B) Because of its losing relevance due to the liberalisation of the investment regime
 - C) Because of red-tapism in FIPB and the impact thereof on FIIs.

1) Only (A) and (B)	2) Only (B) and (C)
3) Only (A) and (C)	4) All (A), (B) and (C)
5) Only (B)	
4. What, according to the author, should be done to close down FIPB?
 - 1) The government should make special arrangement to review any foreign investment proposal that could be a threat to national security.
 - 2) All FDI approvals must be automatic.
 - 3) The government should scrap sectoral caps in all areas with some exception
 - 4) The government should freely allow foreign capital in all other sectors.
 - 5) All the above

5. Which of the following statements with regard to investment in US for global investors is not correct?
- 1) There is an open investment policy for global investors
 - 2) To safeguard national interest and security, there is a robust mechanism in place
 - 3) There is a committee on foreign investment in the US which is empowered to review and block any deal of doubtful nature
 - 4) FINSA, 2007 provides only a limited power to the US president to suspend or prohibit any foreign acquisition, merger or takeover of an American corporation that threatens the national security of the US
 - 5) None of the above
6. Find the statement which is not based on the facts mentioned in the given passage.
- A) FIPB is a body that sits on judgement over proposals on FDI into India.
- B) The main concern of the former finance minister Jaswant Singh was de-bureaucratisation rather than deregulation of FIPB.
- C) The government of India has taken no step as of now to curb the misuse of the India-Mauritius double taxation avoidance pact.
- 1) Only (A)
 - 2) Only (B)
 - 3) Only (C)
 - 4) Only (A) and (B)
 - 5) Only (B) and (C)
7. What is the meaning of the word 'minutes' as used in the passage?
- 1) Very short interval of time
 - 2) Very small thing of almost negligible importance
 - 3) A unit of angular measurement
 - 4) An official record of proceedings of a meeting
 - 5) Other than those given as options

Directions (Q. 8 – 9): Choose the word which is **MOST SIMILAR** in meaning to the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

8. Spared

- 1) hold
- 2) dispensed with
- 3) made out
- 4) taken
- 5) included

9. Dismantle

- 1) raise
- 2) build
- 3) restructure
- 4) decimate
- 5) reform

Directions (Q. 10): Choose the word which is **MOST OPPOSITE** in meaning of the word as used in the passage.

10. Thwarted

- 1) encouraged
- 2) upset
- 3) ditched
- 4) disappointed
- 5) restrained

Directions (Q. 11 – 15): Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical 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 5. (Ignore errors of punctuation, if any.)

11. A fundamental competitive manufacturing sector needs (1)/ a thriving ecosystem of distribution, (2)/ access to leading technologies, (3)/ efficient infrastructure and low-cost capital. (4)/ No error (5).
12. Black pepper is likely to turn costlier (1)/ in the coming months due to poor harvest in India (2)/ and forecast of reduced supply from Indonesia, (3)/ two major producers of the spice in Vietnam. (4)/ No error (5).
13. Up to certain levels, falling oil price (1)/ is good for India (2)/ but after this it is not (3)/ necessarily beneficial for various reasons. (4)/ No error (5).
14. Until recently, when oil prices were (1)/ retreating to multi-year lows, (2)/ the stock market fretted over (3)/ its implications on the global economy. (4)/ No error (5).
15. The guidelines specify that all electronic commerce transactions (1)/ on a government website be handed (2)/ through secure means and websites provide (3)/ a complete description of the government's schemes. (4)/ No error (5).

Directions (Q. 16 – 20): Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words/ phrases have been given in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

The global economy has been stuck in a low-growth environment since 2012, largely as a result of the 3D challenge: Debt, Demographics and Disinflation. Indeed, while the developed market (DM) economies have been **grappling** with these issues for sometime, a number of emerging market (EM) economies have also joined the 3 club.

Specifically within Asia, except for Japan (which accounts for 68% of EM), of the 10 top economies in the region, seven have debt-to-GDP close to 200% or above; six are facing a rising age dependency ratio (ageing population is growing faster than working-age population) and eight have GDP deflator growth below 2%. These challenges have led to a slowdown in global growth. We estimate that the global economy will grow by 3% this year, which will mark the fifth consecutive year the global growth will be below the 30-year average of 3.6%. Moreover, a large number of EM economies are facing both the cyclical challenge of wide output gaps and the structural challenge of **decelerating** potential growth at the same time.

Against this **backdrop**, India stands out as one of the few large economies that do not face these issues. However, strong structural fundamentals are clearly necessary but not sufficient in ensuring strong growth outcomes. The deep cyclical slowdown that occurred from 2011 to early 2014 was due to a systematic distortion of the productivity dynamics arising from poor policy choices in the post-credit crisis environment.

We attribute it to the for key macro policies: high revenue deficit, high rural wage growth with labour market policy intervention, persistent negative real interest rates and breakdown in investment approval process post emergence of corruption scandals.

Over the last three years, there has been a concerted policy effort to reverse the productivity distortion and the results have been reflected in macro stability indicators such as inflation, current account and financial stability returning to within the comfort zone. This marks the first stage of recovery from a typical EM down cycle – where improvements in macro stability reduce the macro risk premium. Despite these improvements, the transition to Stage 2 – a path of growth recovery – has taken longer than expected, as the continued weakness in the global economy weighed on exports and manufacturing business sentiment, while the recovery in the domestic market proceeded at a very gradual pace from the deep cyclical slowdown of the preceding years.

The initial pick-up in growth was driven by public capex as the government increased capex spending largely through off-budget sources. The government also took measures to improve the investment climate

through streamlining of approval processes and creating an overall **conducive**, business-friendly environment. This led to a significant acceleration in foreign investment flows with FDI flows rising to an all-time high.

16. There occurred a deep cyclical showdown between 2011 and early 2014. What was/ were the reasons there-of?
- 1) High revenue deficit
 - 2) Persistent negative real interest rate
 - 3) Breakdown in investment approval process as a result of corruption scandals
 - 4) High rural wage growth with labour market policy intervention
 - 5) All the above
17. Which of the following indicators has been used to measure the effects of the steps taken to reverse the productivity distortion? Answer in the context of the passage.
- 1) Inflation
 - 2) Foreign investment flow
 - 3) Current account and financial stability
 - 4) Only (1) and (3)
 - 5) All (1), (2) and (3)
18. What is/ are the major challenge(s) that have stuck the growth of global economy for the past four years?
- A) Disinflation, Demographics and Debt
B) Corruption, Oil price hike, Stagflation
C) Inflation, FDI, Climate change
- 1) Only (A) and (B)
 - 2) Only (B) and (C)
 - 3) Only (A) and (C)
 - 4) Only (A)
 - 5) Only (B)
19. Which of the following statements with regard to the economy of Asian countries is/ are not true?
- 1) Of the 10 top economies in the Asian region, 7 have debt-to-GDP close to 200 percent or above
 - 2) Japan is the only country in the Asian region which has the least number of emerging markets.
 - 3) Out of the top ten economies in Asia, six are facing a rising age dependency ratio
 - 4) Both (1) and (3)
 - 5) None of the above
20. What is/ are the challenge(s) that a large number of emerging economies are facing as of now? Answer in the context of the passage.
- A) Cyclical challenge of wide output gaps
B) Systematic distortion of the productivity dynamics
C) Structural challenges of decelerating potential growth
- 1) Only (A) and (B)
 - 2) Only (B) and (C)
 - 3) Only (A) and (C)
 - 4) All (A), (B) and (C)
 - 5) Only (B)

21. What steps did the government take to improve the investment climate?

A) It allowed tax relief to new investors

B) It streamlined the approval process

C) It created an overall conducive, business-friendly environment.

1) Only (A) and (B)

2) Only (B) and (C)

3) Only (A) and (C)

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

5) Only (C)

Directions (Q. 22 – 23): Choose the word which is MOST SIMILAR in meaning to the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

22. **Grappling**

1) entertaining

2) struggling

3) relishing

4) hating

5) making

23. **Backdrop**

1) scenario

2) problem

3) system

4) rule

5) view

Directions (Q. 24 – 25): Choose the word which is MOST OPPOSITE in meaning of the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

24. **Conducive**

1) productive

2) useful

3) invigorating

4) adverse

5) contributory

25. **Decelerating**

1) declining

2) waning

3) growing

4) flagging

5) weakening

Directions (Q. 26 – 30): Rearrange the following seven sentences (A), (B), (C), (D), (E), (F) and (G) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph and then answer the questions given below.

A) Also, every board is required to have an Audit Committee, a Nomination and Remuneration Committee and a corporate Social Responsibility Committee, all of which are required to include independent directors.

B) That means there is a minimum 20 board meetings for a director sitting on five boards.

C) Each of these committees is also required to hold meetings.

D) The workload and responsibility of independent directors is significantly large.

E) In addition, independent directors are required to be on various committees of the board.

F) Because every board of a listed company is required to meet at least four times every financial year.

G) The audit committee, for instance, is required to meet four times in a financial year.

26. Which of the following should be the **FIRST** sentence after rearrangement?

1) A

2) B

3) C

4) D

5) E

Arpita Venkatesh has performed at third and secured below position than Anita Ratnam. The player, who performed at last, secured third position. The player who performed at second, secured 6th position. Anita Babu secured better position than Anita Ratnam, Arpita Venkatesh performed after Anita Ratnam, who secured better position than Aadya Kaktikar.

Alarmel Valli and Aruna Mohanty performed next to each other while Aruna Mohanty secured two position above than Alarmel Valli. Alarmel Valli secured better position than at least two players. Aditi Bandyopadyay has performed immediate after Anita Babu but before Aruna Mohanty and secured better positions than Alarmel Valli and Aadya Kaktikar.

36. Which player secured third position in the tournament?

- 1) Anitha Ratnam
- 2) Anita Babu
- 3) Aruna Mohanty
- 4) Aditi Bandyopadyay
- 5) Alarmel Valli

37. Which of the following statement is definitely true?

- 1) Anita Babu secured 1st position and performed after three players
- 2) Alarmel Valli secured 5th position and performed at last
- 3) Aditi Badyopadyay secured 1st position and performed after four players
- 4) Aadya Kaktikar performed at second and secured 6th position
- 5) None of the above

38. How many players have performed after Anita Babu?

- 1) One
- 2) Two
- 3) Three
- 4) Four
- 5) Five

39. How many players secured better position than Arpita Venkatesh?

- 1) Three
- 2) Four
- 3) Five
- 4) Six
- 5) Two

40. Which player secured fourth position in the tournament?

- 1) Alarmel Valli
- 2) Anita Ratnam
- 3) Aditi Bandyopadyay
- 4) Aadya Kaktikar
- 5) None of these

Directions (Q. 41 – 45): On the basis of the information given below, answer the following questions.

Naoki Okumara, Naoto Kan, Nikolai Nikiforov, Nripendra Misra, Nisar Ali Khan and Nicky Morgen are six heads of the different space agencies viz. ROSCOSMOS, ISRO, JAXA, SUPARCO, CNSA and ESA but not necessarily in the same order. Each agency has launched the different Satellite or missiles, viz. Recovery satellite, Reconnaissance satellite, Tactical Ballistic Missile, Theatre Ballistic Missile, Tether Satellite and Research Satellite but not necessarily in the same order.

The head of all agencies are sitting around a circular table facing the centre. The persons who have given their guidance for the launching of Theatre Ballistic Missile, Tactical Ballistic Missile and Tether Satellite are neither from ESA nor from ROSCOSMOS.

The persons who are from SUPARCO and ISRO have given their guidance neither for Theatre Ballistic Missile nor for Research Satellite. Naoki Okumara is neither from ESA nor sits on the immediate left of the person who has given the guidance for the launching of Reconnaissance satellite. The only person who is between Nisar Ali Khan and Nicky Morgan, has given the guidance for the launching of Recovery satellite.

The person who is on the left side of the person from ESA has not given the guidance for the launching of Research Satellite. Nripendra Misra has given the guidance for the launching of Reconnaissance satellite and is from ISRO. He is facing the person who has given the guidance the launching of Recovery satellite.

One who has given the guidance for the launching of Theatre Ballistic Missile is sitting opposite the person from CNSA, while the person from ISRO is not the left of the person who has given the guidance for the launching of Tether Satellite.

One who has given the guidance for the launching of Research Satellite is on the immediate right of the person from ESA but on the left of the person who has given the guidance for the launching of Tactical Ballistic Missile. Nikolai Nikiforov has not given the guidance for the launching of Tactical Ballistic Missile and Nicky Morgan has not given the guidance for the launching of Theatre Ballistic Missile.

41. One who has given the guidance for the launching of Theatre Ballistic Missile is
- 1) On the immediate left of the person from SUPARCO
 - 2) On the immediate right of the person from ESA
 - 3) On the opposite of the person from CNSA
 - 4) On the opposite of the person who has given the guidance for Tactical Ballistic Missile
 - 5) Both (3) and (4)
42. Who is sitting on third to the left of second to the right of the person from SUPARCO?
- 1) Naoki Okumara
 - 2) Naoto Kan
 - 3) Nikolai Nikiforov
 - 4) Nripendra Misra
 - 5) None of these
43. The person who is between Nisar Ali Khan and Nripendra Misra is
- 1) Second to the left of the person from ROSCOSMOS
 - 2) Second to the right of the person from ESA
 - 3) Fourth to the left of the person from CNSA
 - 4) Second to the right of the person who has given the guidance for Research Satellite
 - 5) None of these
44. Who has given the guidance for the launching of Reconnaissance satellite?
- 1) The person who is sitting to the immediate left of Naoto Kan
 - 2) The person who is sitting to the immediate right of Naoki Okumara
 - 3) The person who is sitting opposite to the person who has given the guidance for the launching of Recovery satellite
 - 4) The person from ESA
 - 5) None of these
45. Who is sitting on the immediate right of the one who has given the guidance for the launching of Research Satellite?
- 1) Naoto Kan
 - 2) Nicky Morgan
 - 3) Nisar Ali Khan
 - 4) Nripendra Misra
 - 5) None of these

Directions (Q. 46 – 50): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions which follow.

There are 10 terrorists Ayman-al-Zawahiri, Ahmed Abdi Godane, Abu Muhammad al-Julani, Abu Bakr Al-Baghdadi, Abubakkar Shekau, Abu al-Rahman Mustafa, Abdul Rahman Yasin, Abdul Subhan Qureshi, Alamzeb Afridi and Abdul Razik Mansuri from different terrorists groups viz. ISIS, Indian Mujahideen, Lashkar e - taiba, Boko Haram, Al-Qaeda & Jaish e-Mohammed. They are standing in a row facing north. They have different types of weapons i.e., Hughes BGM-71, Hongjian HJ-8, Mosin-Nagant 1891, Humvee Mikoyan MIG-23, Heckler & Koch G3 and Hwaseong-Chong. One terrorist has only one weapon but there are two terrorist who use each of hongjain HJ-8, Hwaseong-chong and Heckler & Koch G3.

Abu al-Rahman Mustafa is to the immediate left of Abu Bakr Al-Baghdadi, who is near to the person who uses Heckler & Koch G3. Alamzeb Afridi uses Mikoyan MIG-23 and seated third to the left of Abdul Rahman Yasin. Two persons who use same weapon are not standing together. Out of the two persons who are standing in the middle of the row, one of them is Abdul Rahman Yasin and another one is the person who uses Heckler & Koch G3, which is not used by Abdul Subhan Qureshi or Abu al-Rahman Mustafa. The person who uses Hughes BGM-71 is fifth to the right of the person who uses Hwaseong-chong, who is second to the left of Abdul Subhan Qureshi. The person who uses Humvee and the one who uses Hughes BGM-71 neither stand together nor at the end of the row but one of them is Abu Muhammad al- Julani, who is second to the left of Abdul Razik Mansuri. There are only two persons between the person who use Hwaseong-chong and Alamzeb Afridi. There are four persons between Abubakkar Shekau and the peson who uses Mikoyan MIG-23. Ayman-al-Zawahiri uses Mosin-Nagant 1891 but does not sit near to Ahmed Abdi Godane. The person who uses Hongjian HJ-8 is seated between the persons who uses Hwaseong-chong.

46. Who are standing at the end of the row?

- 1) Ahmed Abdi Godane and Abdul Subhan Qureshi
- 2) Abu al-Rahman Mustafa and Ayman-al-Zawahiri
- 3) Abu Muhammad al-Julani and Alamzeb Afridi
- 4) Ayman-al-Zawahiri and Ahmed Abdi Godane
- 5) Abu Bakr Al-Baghdadi and Abdul Abdi Munsuri

47. Which of the following statement/s is/ are true about the given arrangement?

- I) There are only two persons between the persons who uses Humvee and Hongjian HJ-8.
 - II) Abu Bakr Al-Baghdadi uses Hwaseong-chong and sits to third from the left end.
 - III) Abdul Razik Mansuri is neither use Mosin-Nagant 1891 nor Hwaseong-chong and does not stand on extreme end.
 - IV) the person who uses Hughes BGM-71 is only near the person who uses Hongjian HJ-8.
 - V) Abu Bakr Al-Baghdadi is on third place from Ahmed Abdi Godane and Abubakkar Shekau uses Hongjian HJ-8.
- 1) Only I, II and V 2) Only I, III and IV 3) Only III and V 4) Only I, II, III
5) None of these

48. Which of the following statement is true with respect to the given information?

- 1) Ahmed Abdi Godane uses Heckler & Koch G3 while Abu al-Rahman Mustafa uses Mosin-Nagant 1891.
- 2) The person who uses Hughes BGM-71 is on sixth place from the person who uses Hwaseong-chong.
- 3) The person who uses Hwaseong-chong and the one who uses Humvee are standing on the extreme end of the row
- 4) The person who uses Mosin-Nagant 1891 is on third place from the person who uses Hughes BGM-71
- 5) None of the above

49. Which of the following pair is correct?

- 1) Abu al-Rahman Mustafa - Hwaseong-chong
- 2) Abu Bakr Al-Baghdadi - Mosin-Nagant 1891
- 3) Ahmed Abdi Godane - Mosin-Nagant 1891
- 4) Ayman-al-Zawahiri - Heckler & Koch G3
- 5) Abdul Razik Mansuri - Humvee

50. What is the position of the person who uses Hughes BGM-71 with respect to the person who uses Hongjian HJ-8?

- 1) Immediate right
- 2) Second to the right
- 3) Fourth to the left
- 4) Sixth to the left
- 5) Third to the right

Directions (Q. 51 – 55): Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions.

A word and number arrangement machine when given input line of words and numbers rearranges them following a particular rule in each step. The following is an illustration of input and rearrangement (All the numbers are two digit numbers)

Input: dp 28 sp hp 33 17 46 gh pr ml 69 90

Step I: dpt 28 sp hp 33 46 18 gh pr ml 69 90

Step II: dpt ght sp hp 33 46 18 27 pr ml 69 90

Step III: dpt ght hpt sp 46 pr 18 27 34 ml 69 90

Step IV: dpt ght hpt mlt sp pr 18 27 34 45 69 90

Step V: dpt ght hpt mlt prt sp 18 27 34 45 70 90

Step VI: dpt ght hpt mlt prt spt 18 27 34 45 70 89

Step VI is the last step of the above arrangement.

As per the rules followed in the steps given above, find out in each of the following questions the appropriate step for the given input.

Input: ca ma 179 le 282 181 178 ne cp no 219 302

51. Which step number would be the following output?

cat cpt let mat net no 302 180 177 182 281 220

- 1) Step IV
- 2) Step V
- 3) Step VI
- 4) Step VII
- 5) There will be no such step

52. Which of the following would be fourth to the left of second to the right position in Step IV?

- 1) 219
- 2) mat
- 3) 182
- 4) 180
- 5) None of these

53. How many elements (words or numbers) are there between 'cpt' and '281' as they appear in the last step of the output?

- 1) One
- 2) Three
- 3) Four
- 4) Five
- 5) Seven

61. **Statement:** However, the market participants are eagerly waiting for a possible change in GDP growth forecast, inflation target for FY 17, along with the RBI's commentary on foreign exchange reserves as around \$30 billion of foreign currency non-resident bank deposits which are maturing in September. In its April review, the RBI had slashed the repo rate, the rate at which banks borrow from the central bank, by 0.25 percent to 6.50 percent, to a more than five-year low. Since January 2015, the RBI has cut its repo rate 150 basis points or 1.5 percent.

Which of the following **negates** the above steps taken by the RBI?

- 1) The Consumer Price Index (CPI), which is closely watched by the RBI in order to set interest rate policy, jumped to 5.39 percent in April vs 4.83 percent in March.
- 2) Global Crude Prices hitting a 12 - year of below 27 dollars a barrel in January 2016 made a strong case for rate cuts for RBI.
- 3) Loans and EMI will become cheaper for retail loans.
- 4) Rupee will strengthen against other currencies.
- 5) None of these

62. **Statement:** Beverage and snacks maker PepsiCo India is pushing to become more aggressive in the market as it battles Coca-Cola in soft drinks and ITC and Parle in foods. The new hierarchy clubs beverages and foods into an integrated entity, with functions of marketing, operations, HR, finance, legal, corporate affairs and R&D being brought together under common heads.

Which of the following can be a part of **possibility fallout** of the above situation?

- 1) The food business is getting increasingly fragmented.
- 2) The company is battling growth slowing across foods and beverages, fluctuating weather conditions that make market behaviour unpredictable and consumer turning to healthier foods and drinks.
- 3) Its top eight brands generate a business of about Rs.1000 crore each.
- 4) The company has made sweeping changes in its senior leadership structure.
- 5) None of these

63. **Statement:** Prime Minister Narendra Modi launched three mega flagship schemes aimed at transforming Urban India, including the much talked about Smart Cities proposal, with a whopping Rs.4 lakh crore kitty having been lined up for the projects. He also unveiled logo of the housing mission, which has his personal touch in the finalization of its design. Speaking at the event, Modi said, 'the decision to make cities smart will be taken not by governments but by the people of the city, the local administration. Let there be competition between cities in development so that smart cities come up'.

Which of the following will be an **effect** of the initiative taken by the government?

- 1) Ensuring water supply to each household, sewer connections, sanitation and solid waste management in rural and urban governance would be the focus under the scheme.
- 2) Quality of life will improve in rural and urban areas.
- 3) Provision of roads and public transportation beside implementation of reforms in urban governance would be the focus under the scheme.
- 4) Millions of jobs will be created and scarcity of houses will be removed in urban and rural areas.
- 5) All of the above

64. **Statement:** There is little that is surprising about India's recent refusal to allow Google to launch its street view service, which gives users a 360-degree view of public spaces. The proposal was rejected following objections raised by the Defence Minister.

Which of the following objection(s) may not be a **probable reason(s)** for the above step taken by the government?

- 1) The decision is said to have come in the backdrop of the terror attack on the Pathankot airbase, with investigators suspecting that terrorists used Google maps to study the topography of the targeted area.
- 2) The concerns of the defence organizations should be taken into consideration.
- 3) India's security and stability should be given prime importance.
- 4) We Indians are not mature enough to permit such exploratory things threatening national security. We have more enemies inside than outside.
- 5) All of the above

65. **Statement:** By fixing a deadline of one year from the date of framing of charges for the completion of trial involving the members of parliament and legislative assemblies, the Supreme Court has once again intervened effectively to give some credibility to the idea of cleaning the polity. It gave a jolt to the political class by striking down a provision that protected sitting legislators from immediate disqualification on conviction.

Which of the following can be **concluded** from the above passage?

- 1) To implement the guidelines, the government must set up more speedy trial courts, which will help them deliver justice in time.
- 2) The steps taken by the apex court will help to choose the best people from their constituency and make the Indian democratic system free from criminalization.
- 3) This will help in reducing the scourge of criminalization of politics.
- 4) The latest order will help in addressing this problem by empowering the trial court to refuse routine adjournments.
- 5) All of the above

Directions (Q. 66 – 70): Read the following passage and answer the given questions according to the passage.

Legal issues become needless controversies when politics casts a dark shadow on them. The issue of the President withholding assent to a Delhi government Bill seeking to protect its 21 parliamentary secretaries from incurring disqualification on the grounds of holding an office of profit, is a flagrant example. On Tuesday, Delhi Chief minister Arvind Kejriwal reacted strongly to the President's rejection of proposed legislation by the Delhi government to exempt the post of Parliamentary Secretary from the purview of 'office-of-profit', questioning why Delhi is being singled out as other States too have instituted the post of 'parliamentary Secretary'. The parliamentary secretaries are under notice from the EC to show cause why they should not be disqualified from holding an 'office of profit'. Mr. Kejriwal contends that his parliamentary secretaries do not draw any salaries or perquisites. He ought to canvass this point before the Election Commission. Such questions arise because the term 'office of profit' and the post of parliamentary secretary do not yet have a clear legal definition.

Various petitions in the High Court have challenged the appointment of Parliamentary Secretary, arguing that the post is in contradiction to Article 164 (1A) of the Constitution which provides for limiting the number of Ministers in the State Cabinets to 15 percent of the total number of members of the State Legislative Assembly (10% in the case of Delhi, which is not a 'full' state). Because a Parliamentary secretary often holds the rank of Minister of State, the Calcutta High Court, in June 2015, quashed the

appointment of 24 Parliamentary Secretaries in West Bengal dubbing it unconstitutional. Similar action was taken by the Bombay High Court in 2009 for the appointment of two Parliamentary Secretaries in Goa and by the Himachal Pradesh High Court in 2005 for the appointment of eight Chief Parliamentary Secretaries and four Parliamentary Secretaries in the State. In may 2015, the Hyderabad High Court stayed the appointment of Parliamentary Secretaries in Telangana. The matters is subjudice in Punjab and Haryana. A legislative solution applicable across the country is needed. That should ensure that there are no double standards in applying the law on office of profit.

66. Which of the following can be **postulated** from the given passage?

- (i) State Govt. has the power to appoint the party MLA's as parliamentary secretaries.
- (ii) Central Govt. are playing double standard with the Delhi Govt.
- (iii) It is end of the road for 21 parliamentary secretaries of Delhi.

- 1) Only (ii)
- 2) All except (iii)
- 3) None except (iii)
- 4) Only (i) and (iii)
- 5) None of these

67. Which **course of action** Arvind Kejriwal should take to protect its 21 parliamentary secretaries?

- (i) He should request with folded hands to Central Govt. for not showing double standard.
- (ii) He should protect with its 21 parliamentary secretaries in front of Rashtrapati Bhavan.
- (iii) He should canvass to the Election Commission and President with full proof that their parliamentary secretaries do not draw any salaries or perquisites.

- 1) Only (i) and (ii)
- 2) None of except (iii)
- 3) All except (i)
- 4) All except (ii)
- 5) None of these

68. Which one will **negates** the decision of Calcutta, Bombay, Himachal and Hyderabad High court?

- 1) If 21 parliamentary secretaries of Delhi will be dismissed.
- 2) If all the cases of mentioned state will be filed in supreme court.
- 3) If state govt. will become ready to make parliamentary secretary to all non-political persons.
- 4) If proper provision will be made in our constitution to judge an 'office of profit' and parliamentary secretary will be exempted from it.
- 5) None of these

69. Which of the following can be **culminated** from the given passage?

- i) It is against our constitution if any minister holds an 'office of profit'.
- ii) If there are 70 legislative seats in Delhi, there can be 10 ministers among them.
- iii) Arvind Kejriwal is trying to protect its 21 parliamentary secretaries for sake of Delhi's people.

- 1) All except (ii) and (iii)
- 2) None except (ii) and (iii)
- 3) Only (iii) and (i)
- 4) Only (ii)
- 5) None of these

70. What will be the **fallout** if 21 parliamentary secretaries of Delhi will be dismissed ?
- 1) All the state govt. of Calcutta, Hyderabad, Himachal, Bombay and Delhi will protest again this decision.
 - 2) Kejriwal will resigned from his position arguing that centre is playing double standard.
 - 3) There may be pressure on central govt. to give proper definition of an 'office of profit'.
 - 4) Development of Delhi will be effected.
 - 5) None of these
71. Indicate which one of the following best describes the term 'Software'?
- 1) Application programme only
 - 2) Operating System programme only
 - 3) Control system
 - 4) Both (1) and (2)
 - 5) None of these
72. A computer program that will search its database to find items whose tent contains all or least one of the words given to it?
- 1) Search engine
 - 2) Internet-explorer
 - 3) Searching techniques
 - 4) Particular keywords
 - 5) None of these
73. A flaw in a program that causes produce incorrect or inappropriate results is called a
- 1) Bug
 - 2) Byte
 - 3) Attribute
 - 4) Unit problem
 - 5) None of these
74. A program embedded in a semiconductor chip during their manufacture is called
- 1) Humanware
 - 2) firmware
 - 3) liveware
 - 4) hardware
 - 5) All of the above
75. An important characteristic of fiber optics is..
- 1) De-fraction
 - 2) Refraction
 - 3) Transaction
 - 4) None of the above
 - 5) All of the above
76. Computer based weather forecasting depends on accurate collection of data from...
- 1) Radar
 - 2) Weather station
 - 3) Antenna
 - 4) Television
 - 5) None of these
77. How can the user determine what programs are available on a computer?
- 1) Checking the hard disk properties
 - 2) Viewing the installed programs during the booting process
 - 3) Checking the operating system for a list of installed programs
 - 4) Checking the existing files saved on the disk
 - 5) None of these

78. IEEE 802.3 is
- 1) Device Name
 - 2) Protocol
 - 3) Topology
 - 4) Code
 - 5) None
79. A(n) is a set of programs designed to manage the resources of a computer, including starting the computer, managing programs, managing memory, and coordinating tasks between input and output devices
- 1) Application suite
 - 2) Interface
 - 3) Operating system (OS)
 - 4) input/ output system
 - 5) None of these
80. The benefit of CAD may be summed up as
- 1) Accuracy
 - 2) Repeatability
 - 3) Speed and flexibility of production
 - 4) All of the above
 - 5) None of the above

DATA ANALYSIS & INTERPRETATION

Directions (Q.81 – 85): Study the table and answer the questions that follow.

*Data Related to Human Resource of a Multinational Company (X)
which has 146 Offices across 8 Countries*

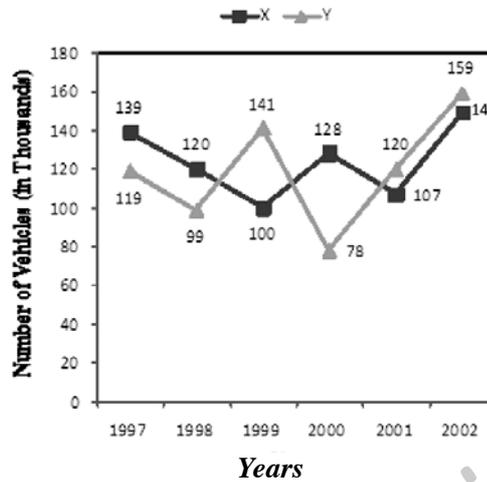
Countries	Offices	Total No. of Employees	Respective ratio of Male and Female Employees	Percentage of Post Graduate Employees
A	16	2568	5 : 7	75
B	18	2880	11 : 5	65
C	14	2310	10 : 11	40
D	22	3575	3 : 2	60
E	13	2054	7 : 6	50
F	17	2788	20 : 21	75
G	24	3720	8 : 7	55
H	21	3360	9 : 5	80

81. If the number of male post-graduate employees in country H is 1800, what percent of female employees in that particular country is postgraduate?
- 1) 76%
 - 2) 74%
 - 3) 72%
 - 4) 64%
 - 5) 68%
82. In which of the given countries is the percentage of women employees to the number of employees (both male and female) in that country the second lowest?
- 1) G
 - 2) B
 - 3) E
 - 4) H
 - 5) D

83. What is the respective ratio between total number of male employees in countries B and H together and total number of female employees in countries C and D together?
- 1) 63 : 52 2) 51 : 38 3) 77 : 64 4) 69 : 44
- 5) 57 : 40
84. What is the difference between average number of postgraduate employees in countries A, B and D together the average number of post-graduate employees in countries F, G and H together?
- 1) 282 2) 276 3) 316 4) 342
- 5) 294
85. Which of the given countries has the highest number of average employees per office?
- 1) F 2) H 3) B 4) C
- 5) D

Directions (Q. 86 – 90): Study the following line graph and answer the questions that follow.

Vehicles made by two companies



86. What is the difference between the two companies in the given years?
- 1) 16000 2) 26000 3) 28000 4) 30000
- 5) 25000
87. What is the difference between the numbers of vehicles manufactured by Company X in 2000 and 2001?
- 1) 21000 2) 22000 3) 23000 4) 24000
- 5) 25000
88. What is the average number of vehicles manufactured by Company X over the given period?
- 1) 119133 2) 119233 3) 119333 4) 119433
- 5) 119444
89. In which of the following years, the difference between the productions of Companies X and Y was the maximum among the given years?
- 1) 1997 2) 1998 3) 1999 4) 2000
- 5) 2001

90. The production of Company X in 2000 was approximately what percent of the production of Company Y in same year?
- 1) 163% 2) 164% 3) 165% 4) 166%
- 5) 167%

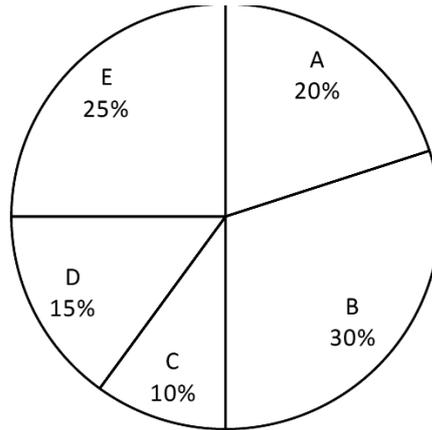
Directions (Q.91 - 95): Read the following table carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Data related to number of students who got admission and those who left in the given five colleges 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 during the given years.

College	College 1		College 2		College 3		College 4		College 5	
	ADM	LEFT								
2008	161	–	148	–	179	–	116	–	128	–
2009	148	58	172	60	161	90	208	60	191	50
2010	135	69	188	96	143	101	169	45	167	79
2011	112	88	173	59	165	58	142	56	185	82
2012	141	39	151	48	179	66	155	108	142	91

91. What is the average number of students who got admission in College 4 during all the given years taken together?
- 1) 156 2) 164 3) 166 4) 162
- 5) 158
92. If the respective ratio of number of boys and girls in College 2 at the end of 2010 was 5 : 6, what was the number of girls in College 2 at the end of 2010?
- 1) 212 2) 186 3) 208 4) 192
- 5) 172
93. In which of the given colleges the number of students were the highest at the end of 2009?
- 1) 1 2) 2 3) 3 4) 4
- 5) 5
94. What was the total number of students in College 1 at the end of 2011?
- 1) 335 2) 347 3) 329 4) 363
- 5) 341
95. Number of students in College 5 at the end of 2009 is what percent more than the number of students in College 3 at the end of 2009?
- 1) $9\frac{1}{5}\%$ 2) $11\frac{1}{5}\%$ 3) $3\frac{4}{5}\%$ 4) $7\frac{3}{5}\%$
- 5) $5\frac{4}{5}\%$

Directions (Q. 96 – 100): Answer the questions based upon the information given in the figure and table.



Store	Ratio of Fiction : Non Fiction : GK Books
A	11 : 05 : 04
B	03 : 07 : 05
C	15 : 08 : 07
D	07 : 06 : 02
E	09 : 08 : 10

96. The difference between the number of Fiction and GK Books sold by Store A, B and D together and the number of Non-fiction and GK books sold by Stores C and E is what percentage of the total number of Non-fiction and GK books sold by Stores C and E?
- 1) 50% 2) 55% 3) 58% 4) 60%
- 5) 65%
97. Average number of Fiction and GK Books sold by Store A, B and D together constitutes what percentage of the total number of books sold by Stores C, D and E?
- 1) 27.65% 2) 26.67% 3) 26.16% 4) 25.67%
- 5) 25.16%
98. How many stores sold more than 5000 copies of nonfiction?
- 1) 3 2) 2 3) 4 4) 1
- 5) None
99. If each Fiction costs 15.50 rupees and GK costs 12.50 rupees, what is the cost of each Non-fiction book provided that the total business of C is Rs.120,360.
- 1) 12 2) 13 3) 10 4) 11
- 5) 9
100. What will be the total business of store C if the price of fiction and Non-fiction is increased by 10% and that of GK is changed?
- 1) 129,814.75 2) 134,977.25 3) 124,225.50 4) 140,550.25
- 5) 150,515.50

GENERAL/ ECONOMY/ BANKING AWARENESS

116. Which of the following terms is NOT used in the field of banking and finance?
1) SWIFT 2) CAMELS 3) IMPS 4) CHAPS
5) None of these
117. When an asset or loan remains non-performing for 12 months or less and the underlying guarantee is not enough to pay back the loan, it is classified as a
1) standard asset 2) substandard asset
3) doubtful asset 4) loss asset
5) None of these
118. The UPI of the HDFC Bank will also be available on Chilli, a multi-bank mobile payments app now. Here, the term UPI stands for
1) Unique Payments Interface 2) Unified Payments Interface
3) Unilateral Payments Interface 4) Ubiquitous Payments Interface
5) None of these
119. The book 'My Presidential Years' was written by
1) Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma 2) Dr. S. Radhakrishnan
3) R. Venkataraman 4) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
5) Giani Zail Singh
120. India's off-spinner Ravichandran Ashwin received Garfield Sobers Trophy for being named the ICC Cricketer of the Year as well as the ICC Test Cricketer of the Year in Dharamsala, Himachal Pradesh. Who among the following Indian cricketers has/ have also won the trophy?
1) Sachin Tendulkar 2) Rahul Dravid
3) Virat Kohli 4) All the above
5) Only (1) and (2)
121. The National Basketball Association recently announced the setting up of its first basketball school, a network of tuition-based basketball development programmes, in India in
1) Mumbai 2) New Delhi 3) Bengaluru 4) Hyderabad
5) Kolkata
122. The Mental Healthcare Bill 2016 was passed by the Parliament recently. Which of the following is TRUE about the Bill?
1) It decriminalises attempt to suicide.
2) It bans use of electric shock therapy for treating children with mental illness.
3) It permits conditional use of shock therapy on adults.
4) Only (1) and (3)
5) All (1), (2) and (3)
123. The World Environment Day observed on..
1) 15th June 2) 5th June 3) 10th October 4) 8th March
5) 25th June

124. The Centre has appointed who among the following as the interim managing director and CEO of the India Post Payments Bank (IPPB)?
- 1) Ratan Watal
 - 2) Ashok Lavasa
 - 3) AP Singh
 - 4) Yogesh Aggarwal
 - 5) Rajiv Lall
125. Who among the following has won the 2017 Pulitzer Prize for fiction?
- 1) Colson Whitehead (The Underground Railroad)
 - 2) Donna Tartt (The Goldfinch)
 - 3) Anthony Doerr (All the Light We Cannot See)
 - 4) Viet Thanh Nguyen (The Sympathizer)
 - 5) None of these
126. The BRICS-backed New Development Bank (NDB) has invested in seven projects totalling \$1.5 bn in about two years of its operation. The present President of NDB is
- 1) K.V. Kamath
 - 2) Aditya Puri
 - 3) D.J. Pandian
 - 4) Jin Liqun
 - 5) None of these
127. The UN Secretary-General holds office for a period of ...
- 1) 3 years
 - 2) 4 years
 - 3) 5 years
 - 4) 6 years
 - 5) 7 years
128. The American financial magazine Barron's has listed the name of Aditya Puri in its list of world's 30 best CEOs. Puri is the present MD of
- 1) HDFC Bank
 - 2) ICICI Bank
 - 3) Axis Bank
 - 4) YES Bank
 - 5) Kotak Manindra Bank
129. will be the first technology institute in India to offer medicine courses, set to start from the 2019 session with a batch of 50 students.
- 1) IIT-Mumbai
 - 2) IIT-Kanpur
 - 3) IIT-Delhi
 - 4) IIT-Guwahati
 - 5) IIT-Kharagpur
130. Who among the following has been appointed as the new chairman of Central Board of Excise and Customs (CBEC)?
- 1) Vanaja N Sarna
 - 2) Rani Singh Nair
 - 3) Sushil Chandra
 - 4) Ashok Lavasa
 - 5) Rajiv Takru
131. The famous Lagoon lake of India is:
- 1) Dal Lake
 - 2) Chilka Lake
 - 3) Fatehpur sagar lake
 - 4) Manasarovar
 - 5) Anchar Lake
132. Shaun Tait has announced his retirement from international cricket. Tait is a fastbowler who has been playing for
- 1) South Africa
 - 2) Australia
 - 3) England
 - 4) New Zealand
 - 5) West Indies

133. won the first edition of the Kolkata Marathon.
- 1) Paritosh Roy
 - 2) Biswanath Pal
 - 3) Abul Hossain
 - 4) Uttam Bhujel
 - 5) Shubhankar Ghosh
134. has become the first tiger reserve in India to officially introduce a mascot - Bhoorsingh the Barasingha - to present the hard ground swamp deer as the spirit of the reserve.
- 1) Corbett
 - 2) Bandipur
 - 3) Panna
 - 4) Pench
 - 5) Kanha
135. Which of the following practices of banks is termed as cross-selling?
- A) Selling an insurance policy to a depositor
 - B) Selling to an existing savings account holder a credit card
 - C) Selling to an existing credit card customer a mortgage
- 1) Only (A)
 - 2) Only (B)
 - 3) Only (A) and (B)
 - 4) Only (B) and (C)
 - 5) All (A), (B) and (C)
136. Who was the first Ramon Magsaysay Award winner from India?
- 1) C.D. Deshmukh
 - 2) Jayaprakash Narayan
 - 3) Dr. Verghese Kurien
 - 4) Acharya Vinoba Bhave
 - 5) None of these
137. The World Oceans Day is observed globally on
- 1) 1st June
 - 2) 2nd June
 - 3) 4th June
 - 4) 8th June
 - 5) 9th June
138. Nora Chopra, who passed away recently, was a veteran
- 1) bureaucrat
 - 2) singer
 - 3) musician
 - 4) journalist
 - 5) classical dancer
139. A commercial paper can be issued for maturities of a minimum of how many days from the date of issue?
- 1) 7 days
 - 2) 15 days
 - 3) 30 days
 - 4) 60 days
 - 5) 90 days
140. Which of the following financial institutions fosters international monetary and financial institutions fosters serves as a bank for central banks?
- 1) BIS
 - 2) IBRD
 - 3) World Bank
 - 4) IMF
 - 5) Federal Reserve
141. Which of the following films won the Best Picture Oscar at the 89th Academy Awards?
- 1) Moonlight
 - 2) Manchester by the Sea
 - 3) La La Land
 - 4) Fences
 - 5) The Salesman

142. Indian engineering conglomerate Larsen & Toubro (L&T) recently signed a contract to manufacture the K9 Vajra-T tracked self propelled artillery guns with Hanwa Techwin of
- 1) UK
 - 2) France
 - 3) Israel
 - 4) Norway
 - 5) South Korea
143. Who among the following won the 2017 Open 13, a men's tennis tournament?
- 1) Lucas Pouille
 - 2) Jo-Wilfried Tsonga
 - 3) Nicolas Mahut
 - 4) David Goffin
 - 5) Dominic Thiem
144. The International Criminal Police Organisation (INTERPOL) has its headquarters at
- 1) London
 - 2) Paris
 - 3) Bonn
 - 4) Montreal
 - 5) Lyon
145. The English translation of writer Perumal Murugan's novel Mathorubhagan (One Part Woman) has won the Sahitya Akademi's award for translation in English 2016. The translation was done by
- 1) Ashwin Sanghi
 - 2) Amish Tripathi
 - 3) Chetan Bhagat
 - 4) Aniruddhan Vasudevan
 - 5) Anand Neelakantan
146. The Department of Post has allotted a new pin code to the Central Processing Centre (CPC) of the Income Tax department in Bengaluru. What is the new pin code?
- 1) 560100
 - 2) 560200
 - 3) 560500
 - 4) 560560
 - 5) 560600
147. Capital of Denmark is?
- 1) Tbilisi
 - 2) Copenhagen
 - 3) Conakry
 - 4) Djibouti
 - 5) Roseau
148. Antonio Guterres is the present head of which of the following international organisations?
- 1) WTO
 - 2) IMF
 - 3) World Bank
 - 4) United Nations
 - 5) Transparency International
149. Usha Anantha Subramanian is the present Managing Director & CEO of which of the following public sector banks?
- 1) PNB
 - 2) Canara Bank
 - 3) Bank of India
 - 4) Bank of Baroda
 - 5) Central Bank of India

150. Valley Of Flowers National Park is situated in which of the following Indian state?
1) Karnataka 2) Kerala 3) West Bengal 4) Uttar Pradesh
5) Uttarakhand
151. Vice President Mohammad Hamid Ansari visited Armenia recently. The capital city of Armenia is
1) Baku 2) Tbilisi 3) Amman 4) Ashgabat
5) Yerevan
152. Who among the following in India is empowered to prorogue (discontinue a session without dissolving it) a session of the Parliament?
1) President
2) Prime Minister
3) Lok Sabha Speaker
4) Vice President
5) Leader of Opposition in Lok Sabha
153. Which of the following folk dances is associated with Rajasthan?
1) Rauf 2) Jhora 3) Veedhi 4) Gair
5) Bihu
154. India is planning to procure Spike anti-tank missiles for the Indian Army from which of the following countries?
1) Russia 2) US 3) Sweden 4) Israel
5) France
155. Which of the following prizes is also known as the Alternative Nobel prize?
1) Pulitzer prize
2) Magsaysay award
3) Booker prize
4) Right Livelihood award
5) Grammy award

KEY

1-5; 2-5; 3-1; 4-5; 5-4; 6-3; 7-4; 8-2; 9-4; 10-1; 11-1; 12-4; 13-3; 14-5; 15-5; 16-5; 17-4; 18-4; 19-2; 20-3; 21-2; 22-2; 23-1; 24-4; 25-3; 26-4; 27-1; 28-3; 29-5; 30-2; 31-1; 32-3; 33-5; 34-2; 35-4; 36-1; 37-4; 38-3; 39-4; 40-5; 41-5; 42-4; 43-3; 44-3; 45-1; 46-2; 47-3; 48-4; 49-5; 50-5; 51-2; 52-4; 53-5; 54-5; 55-3; 56-4; 57-3; 58-4; 59-3; 60-5; 61-5; 62-4; 63-3; 64-4; 65-2; 66-5; 67-2; 68-4; 69-1; 70-3; 71-4; 72-1; 73-1; 74-2; 75-2; 76-2; 77-3; 78-2; 79-3; 80-4; 81-2; 82-4; 83-4; 84-5; 85-4; 86-2; 87-1; 88-3; 89-4; 90-2; 91-5; 92-4; 93-5; 94-5; 95-4; 96-1; 97-2; 98-1; 99-4; 100-1; 101-2; 102-3; 103-3; 104-5; 105-4; 106-2; 107-5; 108-2; 109-1; 110-2; 111-3; 112-4; 113-4; 114-2; 115-1; 116-5; 117-2; 118-2; 119-3; 120-5; 121-1; 122-5; 123-2; 124-3; 125-1; 126-1; 127-3; 128-1; 129-5; 130-1; 131-2; 132-2; 133-3; 134-5; 135-5; 136-4; 137-4; 138-4; 139-1; 140-1; 141-1; 142-5; 143-2; 144-5; 145-4; 146-3; 147-2; 148-4; 149-1; 150-5; 151-5; 152-1; 153-4; 154-4; 155-4.

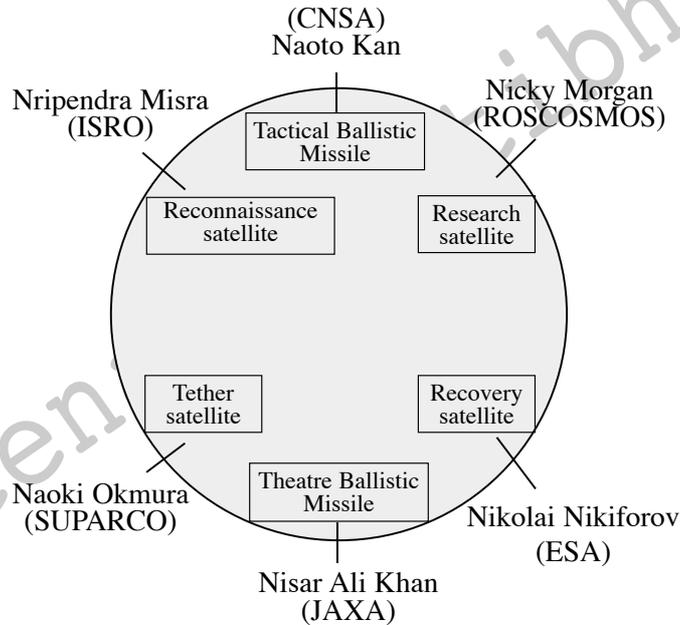
EXPLANATIONS

- 11. Replace 'fundamental' with 'fundamentally'.
- 12. Replace 'in' with 'after'.
- 13. Replace 'this' with 'that'.

(Q.36 – 40): There are two possible cases of the position of the other players. So the final arrangement is

Number	Performed	Position (case - I)	Position (case - II)
1	Anita Ratnam	Aditi Bandyopadyay	Anita Babu
2	Aadya Kaktikar	Anita Babu	Anita Ratnam/ Aditi Bandyopadyay
3	Arpita Venkatesh	Aruna Mohanty	Aruna Mohanty
4	Anita Babu	Anita Ratnam	Anita Ratnam/ Aditi Bandyopadyay
5	Aditi Badyopadyay	Alarmel Valli	Alarmel Valli
6	Alarmel Valli	Aadya Kaktikar	Aadya Kaktikar
7	Aruna Mohanty	Arpita Venkatesh	Arpita Venkatesh

(Q.41 – 45):



(Q.46 – 50):

- Abu al-Rahman Mustafa – Heckler & Koch G3
- Abu Bakr Al-Baghdadi – Hwaseong-Chong
- Alamzeb Afridi – Mikoyan MIG-23

Abdul Subhan Qureshi	-	Hongjian HJ-8
Ahmed Abdi Godane	-	Heckler & Koch G3
Abdul Rahman Yasin	-	Hwaseong-Chong
Abu Muhammad al-Julani	-	Hughes BGM-71
Abubakkar Shekau	-	Hongjian HJ-8
Abdul Razik Mansuri	-	Humvee
Ayman-al-Zawahiri	-	Mosin-Nagant 1891

(Q.51 – 55):

Here the rule followed is; Words are arranged alphabetically along with addition of 't' whereas numbers arranged in an ascending order of odd and even numbers alternatively from the middle along with 'addition of one' from the odd one and 'subtraction of one' from the even one.

Input: ca ma 179 le 282 181 178 ne cp no 219 302

Step I: cat ma le 282 181 178 180 ne cp no 219 302

Step II: cat cpt ma le 282 181 180 177 ne no 219 302

Step III: cat cpt let ma 282 ne 180 177 182 281 no 302

Step IV: cat cpt let mat ne 219 180 177 182 281 no 302

Step V: cat cpt let mat net no 302 180 177 182 281 220

Step VI: cat cpt let mat net not 180 177 182 281 220 301

(Q.56 – 60):

No of Win	Team	Played	Win	Played	Win	Played	Win
3	Bengaluru	U	Bengaluru	Pink	Bengaluru	Puneri	Bengaluru
	Bulls	Mumba	Bulls	Panthers	Bulls	Paltan	Bulls
2	Bengal	U	Bengal	Pink	Pink	Puneri	Bengal
	Warriors	Mumba	Warriors	Panthers	Panthers	Paltan	Warriors
1	Puneri	Patna	Puneri	Bengaluru	Bengaluru	Bengal	Bengal
	Paltan	Pirates	Paltan	Bulls	Bulls	Warriors	Warriors
0	Patna	U	U Mumba	Pink	Pink	Puneri	Puneri
	Pirates	Mumba		Panthers	Panthers	Paltan	Paltan
2	Pink	Patna	Pink	Bengaluru	Bengaluru	Bengal	Pink
	Panthers	Pirates	Panthers	Bulls	Bulls	Warriors	Panthers
1	U Mumba	Patna	U Mumba	Bengaluru	Bengaluru	Bengal	Bengal
		Pirates		Bulls	Bulls	Warriors	Warriors

61. If repo rate down, loan rates will go down. In turn, the value of rupee will strengthen against other currencies. Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures changes in the price level of a market basket of consumer goods and services purchased by households; hence it should be jumped from its previous rates. Reduction in global crude prices also plays an important role for the rate cuts by RBI. So, none of the options negates the above steps taken by the RBI.

62. Change in leadership structure may be a part of the aggressive strategy. Rest of the options does not follow because the decision is expected to have been after a proper assessment of the problem.
63. Note that we are talking about Smart Cities Mission. Thus anything related to rural areas is beyond the scope. Where as, in option (3), we focus only on urban development. Hence, option (3) will be an effect of the statement.
64. All the options may be the probable reasons except option (4) because the reason in that option is contradictory to the statement. We Indians are matured enough to permit such exploratory things threatening national security. So, this must not be a probable reason.
65. The statement talks about cleaning the Indian politics from criminalization. Choice (3) cannot be considered completely. But choice (2) can be considered as it substantiates the conclusion fully.
66. All (i), (ii) and (iii) can be postulated from the given passage because as it is stated in the passage about appointment of parliament secretaries by different states. And as according to the passage Mr. Kejriwal is questioning why Delhi is singled out as other states too have "parliamentary secretary". It can be postulated that he is saying on some basis. And according to the past results, Calcutta and Bombay High court quashed the appointment of parliamentary secretaries. So, there may be same result for 21 parliamentary secretaries of Delhi.
67. Only (iii) course of action is feasible as protesting or requesting to central govt. with folded hands is not a solution. It is better to convince Election Commission with full proof to show that parliament secretaries does not belong to the "office of profit".
68. If proper provision will be made in our constitution to judge an "office of profit" and if parliamentary secretary will be exempted than this decision will nullify the decision of mentioned High courts.
69. Only (i) can be culminated from the passage. It is clearly mentioned in passage 10% of total number of members of the state legislative assembly will be ministers. So, if total seats are 70 then there will be 7 ministers. And we cannot conclude that Mr. Kejriwal is trying to perfect its 21 parliamentary secretary for sake of Delhi's people.
70. There may be pressure on Central govt. as parliament secretary of many states was dismissed on the issue of 'office of profit'. And post of parliamentary secretary and "office of profit" do not yet have a clear legal definition.
81. In country H, 80% are post-graduate, i.e.
- $$\frac{80}{100} \times 3360 = 2688$$
- Given number of male post-graduate employees in country H is 1800.
- Hence, female post-graduate employees = 2688 - 1800 = 888.
- $$\text{Total female employees} = \frac{5}{14} \times 3360 = 1200$$
- Hence, required percentage = $\frac{888}{1200} \times 100 = 74\%$.
82. These type of question require too much calculations. But these can be solved quicker by applying reasoning approach. The question asks the percentage of female to total employees. This can be arrived at from the ratio that's given in the table under the third column. So, just focus upon that ratio and focus upon the countries mentioned in the options. (i.e. Countries G, B, E, H and D only).
- For country B ratio is 11 : 5, so the percentage of women employees to the number of employees (both male and female) in Country B

$$= \frac{5}{16} \times 100 = 30\% \text{ (approx.)}$$

$$\text{Country D} = \frac{2}{5} \times 100 = 40\% \text{ (approx.)}$$

$$\text{Country E} = \frac{6}{13} \times 100 = 45\% \text{ (approx.)}$$

$$\text{Country G} = \frac{7}{15} \times 100 = 45\% \text{ (approx.)}$$

$$\text{Country H} = \frac{5}{14} \times 100 = 35\% \text{ (approx.)}$$

∴ The second lowest percentage is in country H.

- 83.** These type of questions requires faster calculation. Total male employees from countries B and H

$$= \frac{11}{16} \times 2880 + \frac{9}{14} \times 3360$$

$$= 1980 + 2160 = 4140$$

Total female employees from Countries C and D

$$= \frac{11}{21} \times 2310 + \frac{2}{5} \times 3575$$

$$= 1210 + 1430 = 2640$$

Required ratio = 4140 : 2640 = 69 : 44.

- 84.** Solve by reasoning approach to simplify the calculations. 75% of 2568 is required.

75% means $\frac{3}{4}$ of a number. So divide

2568 in four parts and multiply by three. Thus $\frac{2568}{4}$ is 642 and $642 \times 3 = 1926$.

65% of 2880 is required. Divide 65% asw 50% + 15%. Divide 2880 in 2 parts and in ten parts and add 1 part and half of 10th part to the 50% of 2880 i.e. half of the number.

$$\text{Thus, } 288 \times 6 + = \frac{288}{2}$$

$$= 1728 + 144 = 1872$$

60% of 3575 is required. Divide 3575 in 5 parts and add three parts.

$$\text{Thus, } \frac{3575}{5} = 715 \text{ and } 715 \times 3 = 2145.$$

Average of these three is = $\frac{1}{3} \times (1926 + 1872 + 2145) = 1981$

Using similar approach, average of other three is calculated as = 2275.

Required difference = 2275 - 1981 = 294.

- 85.** Calculating the average of the countries given in options only.

$$B = \frac{2880}{18} = \frac{1440}{9} = 160$$

$$C = \frac{2310}{14} = \frac{310}{2} = 165$$

$$D = \frac{3575}{22} = \frac{325}{2} = 162.5$$

$$F = \frac{2788}{17} = 164$$

$$H = \frac{3360}{21} = \frac{480}{3} = 160$$

∴ Highest is in country C.

- 86.** Note that line graph values are given in thousands. Total production of Company X from 1997 to 2002 = 119000 + 99000 + 141000 + 78000 + 12000 + 159000 = 716000

Total production of Company Y from 1997 to 2002

$$= 139000 + 120000 + 100000 + 128000 + 107000 + 148000 = 742000$$

$$\text{Required difference} = 742000 - 716000 = 26000.$$

- 87.** Required difference = 128000 - 107000 = 21000.

- 88.** Average number of vehicles manufactured by Company X

$$= \frac{1}{6} (119000 + 99000 + 141000 + 78000 + 120000 + 159000)$$

$$= 119333$$

- 89.** Although many times we can solve such question by having a deep look into the graph and deduce that it was in year 2000. Lets also solve it,

$$\text{For 1997} = (139000 - 119000) = 20000$$

$$\text{For 1998} = (12000 - 99000) = 21000$$

$$\text{For 1999} = (141000 - 100000) = 41000$$

$$\text{For 2000} = (128000 - 78000) = 50000$$

$$\text{For 2001} = (120000 - 107000) = 13000$$

$$\text{For 2002} = (159000 - 148000) = 11000$$

Clearly the difference was maximum in year 2000.

- 90.** Required percentage = $\frac{128000}{78000} \times 100 = 164.1\%$

which is approximately 164%.

- 91.** Average = $\frac{(116 + 208 + 169 + 142 + 155)}{5} = 158$

- 92.** Total admitted students till 2010 = 148 + 172 + 188 = 508

$$\text{Total number of students who left till 2010} = 60 + 96 = 156$$

$$\text{Required difference} = 508 - 156 = 352.$$

$$\therefore \text{Number of girls} = \frac{6}{11} \times 352 = 192.$$

93. College 1 = $161 + 148 - 58 = 251$

College 2 = $148 + 172 - 60 = 260$

College 3 = $179 + 161 - 90 = 250$

College 4 = $116 + 208 - 60 = 264$

College 5 = $128 + 191 - 50 = 269$

94. Total number of students in College 1 at the end of 2011 = $(116 + 148 + 135 + 112) - (58 + 69 + 88) = 341$

95. Students of College 5 at the end of 2009 = $128 + 191 - 50 = 269$

Students of College 3 at the end of 2009 = $179 + 161 - 90 = 250$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Required percentage} &= \frac{269 - 250}{250} \times 100 \\ &= \frac{38}{5} = 7 \frac{3}{5} \end{aligned}$$

96. Total number of Non-fiction and GK books sold by Store C = $88500 \times \frac{20}{100} \times \frac{15}{30}$

$$= 17700 \times \frac{15}{30} = 8850 \dots(i)$$

Total number of Non-fiction and GK books sold by Store E

$$= 88500 \times \frac{25}{100} = 14750 \times \frac{18}{27} = 14750 \dots(ii)$$

Total number of Non-fiction and GK books sold by Stores C and E together = (i) + (ii) = 23600 ...(a)

Number of Fiction and GK books sold by Store A, B and D.

$$A = 17700 \times \frac{15}{20} = 13275$$

$$B = 26550 \times \frac{8}{15} = 14160$$

$$D = 13275 \times \frac{9}{15} = 7965$$

$$\text{Total} = 13275 + 14160 + 7965 = 35400$$

Difference between the number of Fiction and GK Books sold by Store A, B and D together and the number of Non-fiction and GK books sold by stores C and E

$$= 35400 - 23600 = 11800 \dots(b)$$

$$\text{Required percentage} = \frac{b}{a} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{11800}{23600} \times 100 = 50\%$$

97. Average number of Fiction and GK Books sold by Store A, B and D together

$$= \frac{\text{Total}}{3} = \frac{35400}{3} = 11800$$

Total number of books sold by Stores C, D

and E = 10% + 15% + 25% of total sales

$$= 50\% \text{ of } 88500 = 44250$$

$$\text{Required percentage} = \frac{11800}{44250} \times 100$$

$$= 26.67\%$$

98. Non-fiction sold by A = $\frac{5}{20} \times 20\%$ of 88500

$$= \frac{5 \times 20 \times 88500}{20 \times 100} = 4425$$

$$B = \frac{7}{15} \times 30\% \text{ of } 88500$$

$$= \frac{7 \times 30 \times 88500}{15 \times 100} = 12390$$

$$C = \frac{8}{30} \times 10\% \text{ of } 88500 = \frac{8 \times 10 \times 88500}{30 \times 100}$$

$$= 2360$$

$$D = \frac{6}{15} \times 15\% \text{ of } 88500$$

$$= \frac{6 \times 15 \times 88500}{15 \times 100} = 5310$$

$$E = \frac{8}{27} \times 25\% \text{ of } 88500$$

$$= \frac{8 \times 25 \times 88500}{27} = 6556 \text{ (Approx.)}$$

Required answer is B, D and E i.e. 3 stores.

99. Total business of C = Rs.120360

Total number of books sold by Store C

$$= 10\% \text{ of } 88500 = 8850.$$

$$\text{Number of fiction} = \frac{15}{30} \times 8850 = 4425.$$

$$\text{Total cost} = 4425 \times \text{Rs.}15.50$$

$$= \text{Rs.}68587.50 \text{ ... (i)}$$

$$\text{Number of Non-fiction} = \frac{8}{30} \times 8850 = 2360$$

$$\text{Total cost} = \text{Unknown ... (ii)}$$

$$\text{Number of G.K. books} = \frac{7}{30} \times 8850 = 2065$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Total Cost} &= 2065 \times \text{Rs.}12.50 \\ &= \text{Rs.}25812.5 \dots(\text{iii})\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Total Cost of Non-fiction} &= \text{Total business} - (\text{i}) - (\text{iii}) \\ &= \text{Rs.}120360 - \text{Rs.}68587.50 - \text{Rs.}25812.50 \\ &= \text{Rs.} 25960.\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Price per copy} &= \frac{\text{Total cost of nonfiction}}{\text{Number of nonfiction}} \\ &= \frac{25960}{2360} = \text{Rs.}11.\end{aligned}$$

100. Price of Fiction and Non-fiction is increased by 10%.

Now, Fiction will cost Rs.17.05, Non-fiction Rs.12.1, and GK Rs.12.50 (Unchanged).

Total business of C will be equal to

$$(4425 \times 17.05 + 2360 \times 12.1 + 2065 \times 12.5) = \text{Rs.} 129814.75.$$

101. Number of workers in factory A over the months

$$\begin{aligned}&= (65 + 78 + 42 + 51 + 60 + 63.5) \times 100 \\ &= 359.5 \times 100 = 35950.\end{aligned}$$

Number of workers in factory E over the months

$$\begin{aligned}&= (83 + 74 + 70.3 + 66 + 56.9 + 44.7) \times 100 \\ &= 394.9 \times 100 = 39490\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Required difference} &= 39490 - 35950 \\ &= 3540.\end{aligned}$$

102. Total number of workers in factory B

$$\begin{aligned}&= (41.2 + 30 + 65 + 72.8 + 68.2 + 52.5) \times 100 \\ &= 329.7 \times 100 = 32970\end{aligned}$$

Total number of workers in factory D

$$\begin{aligned}&= (63.5 + 60 + 76 + 21.8 + 80.2 + 57) \times 100 \\ &= 358.5 \times 100 = 35850\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Required percentage} = \frac{32970}{35850} \times 100 = 92$$

103. Average number of workers in factory C

$$= \frac{72.4 + 61 + 71.6 + 83.5 + 61.6 + 73.2 \times 100}{6}$$

$$= \frac{42.3 \times 100}{6} = 705.5$$

104. Total number of workers in factories B and C in March

$$= (65 + 71.6) \times 100 = 13660.$$

Total number of workers in factories A and D in March

$$= (42 + 76) \times 100 = 11800$$

So, required ratio = 13660 : 11800

$$= 683 : 590.$$

105. Average number of workers in January from all factories

$$= \frac{65 + 41.2 + 72.4 + 63.5 + 83}{5} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{32510}{5} = 6502$$

Average number of workers in April from all factories

$$= \frac{51 + 72.8 + 83.5 + 21.8 + 66}{5} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{27510}{5} = 5902$$

So, required answer = 6502 + 5902

$$= 12404.$$

(106 – 110): Total employees = 800

⇒ Total males = $0.475 \times 800 = 380$

Total Post graduates = $0.53 \times 800 = 424$.

80% employees in Production department = 640

Number of Post graduates in Production department = $0.55 \times 640 = 352$.

Now, rest employees = $(800 - 640) = 160$ are equally divided between marketing and accounts. Thus, both has 80 – 80 employees.

Number of males in Marketing = $0.6 \times 80 = 48$

Number of males in Accounts = 0.55×80

$$= 44$$

Post graduates in Accounts = $0.50 \times 80 = 40$

Post graduates in Marketing = $424 - (352 + 40) = 32$.

And number of males in Production = $380 - (48 + 44) = 288$.

106. Percentage of males in the production department = $\frac{288}{640} \times 100 = 45\%$

107. Post graduates in marketing department = 32

Male Post graduates = $25\% = 8$.

Hence, female Post graduates = 24

Hence, Male non Post graduates = $48 - 8$

$$= 40.$$

Required difference = $40 - 24 = 16$.

108. Required difference = $40 - 32 = 8$.

109. Required percentage = $\frac{32}{80} \times 100 = 40\%$

110. Post graduates in marketing department = $\frac{80 \times 40}{100} = 32$.

111. Number of males in U.P.

$$= \left[\frac{3}{5} \text{ of } (15\% \text{ of } N) \right]$$

$$= \frac{3}{5} \times \frac{15}{100} \times N = 9 \times \frac{N}{100}$$

(where $N = 3276000$)

$$\text{Number of males in M.P.} = \left[\frac{3}{5} \text{ of } (20\% \text{ of } N) \right]$$

$$= \frac{3}{5} \times \frac{20}{100} \times N = 15 \times \frac{N}{100}$$

$$\text{Number of males in Goa} = \left[\frac{3}{8} \text{ of } (12\% \text{ of } N) \right]$$

$$\frac{3}{8} \times \frac{12}{100} \times N = 4.5 \times \frac{N}{100}$$

\therefore Total number of males in these three states

$$= (9 + 15 + 4.5) \times \frac{N}{100}$$

$$\therefore \text{ Required Percentage} = \frac{\left(28.5 \times \frac{N}{100} \right)}{N} \times 100 = 28.5\%$$

112. No. of illiterate people in A.P.

$$= \left[\frac{7}{9} \text{ of } (25\% \text{ of } 3276000) \right] = 637000$$

No. of illiterate people in M.P.

$$= \left[\frac{4}{5} \text{ of } (20\% \text{ of } 3276000) \right] = 524160$$

\therefore Total number = $(637000 + 524160)$

= 1161160.

$$113. \text{ Required ratio} = \left[\frac{\frac{4}{7} \text{ of } (9\% \text{ of } 3276000)}{\frac{3}{5} \text{ of } (8\% \text{ of } 3276000)} \right]$$

$$= \left[\frac{\frac{4}{7} \times 9}{\frac{3}{5} \times 8} \right] = \left(\frac{4 \times 9 \times 5}{7 \times 3 \times 8} \right) = \frac{15}{14} = 15 : 14$$

114. Number of males in U.P.

$$= \left[\frac{3}{5} \text{ of } (15\% \text{ of } 3276000) \right]$$
$$= \frac{3}{5} \times \frac{15}{100} \times 3276000 = 294840$$

115. Let x be the population of U.P. in 2010. Then,

Population of U.P. in 2011

$$= 110\% \text{ of } x = \frac{110}{100} \times x$$

Also, let y be the population of M.P. in 2010. Then,

Population of M.P. in 1998

$$= 112\% \text{ of } y = \frac{112}{100} \times y$$

Ratio of populations of U.P. and M.P. in 2010

$$= \frac{\frac{110}{100} \times x}{\frac{112}{100} \times y} = \frac{110x}{112y}$$

From the pie-chart, this ratio is $\frac{15}{20}$

$$\therefore \frac{110x}{112y} = \frac{15}{20} \Rightarrow \frac{x}{y} =$$

$$\frac{15}{20} \times \frac{112}{110} = \frac{42}{55}$$

Thus, ratio of populations of U.P. and M.P. in 2010

$$= x : y = 42 : 55.$$

(ఈ నమూనా ప్రశ్నపత్రాన్ని Race Institute కు చెందిన నిపుణులు రూపొందించారు)