PaGaLGuY
The Education Network

SBI PO 2015
PRELIM (TIER – I) EXAM
MODEL PAPER

Dear PaGaLGuY readers,

The question paper consists of 100 questions which are spread these 3 sections – English Language, Quantitative Aptitude and Reasoning. The duration of prelim exam is 1 hour. The exam carries negative marking. 0.25 marks will be deducted for each wrong answer.

Sections	Number of questions	Marks	Duration of Exam
1. English Language	30	30	
2. Quantitative Aptitude	35	35	60 minutes
3. Reasoning	35	35	
	Total = 100 Qs.	Total marks = 100	

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Part 1 – ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Directions (Qs. 1-10): Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given after the passage. Certain words/phrases have been printed in **bold** to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

India is rushing headlong towards economic success and modernization, counting on high-tech industries such as information technology and biotechnology to **propel** the nation to prosperity. India's recent announcement that it would no longer produce unlicensed inexpensive generic pharmaceuticals bowed to the realities of the World Trade Organisation while at the same time challenging the domestic drug industry to compete with the multinational firms. Unfortunately, its weak higher education sector constitutes the **Achilles heel** of this strategy. Its systematic disinvestment in higher education in recent years has yielded neither world – class research nor very many highly trained scholars, scientists nor manager to sustain high – tech development.

India's main competitors especially China but also Singapore, Taiwan and South Korea are investing in large and differentiated higher education system. They are providing access to large numbers of students at the bottom of the academic system while at the same time building some research – based universities that are able to compete with the world's best institutions. The recent London Times Higher Education Supplement ranking of the world's top 200 universities included three in China, three in Hong Kong, three in South Korea, one in Taiwan and one in India. These countries are positioning themselves in the knowledge based economies of the coming era.

There was a time when countries could achieve economic success with cheap labour and low – tech manufacturing. Low wages still help, but contemporary large – scale development requires a sophisticated and at least partly knowledge based economy. India has chosen that path but will find a major **stumbling block** in its university system.

India has significant advantage in the 21st century knowledge race. It's education sector is the third largest in the world in student numbers after China and the United States. It uses English as the primary language of higher education and research. It has a long academic tradition. Academic freedom is respected. There are a small number of high quality institutions, departments and centres that can form the basis of quality in higher education. The fact that the States, rather than the Central Government, exercise major responsibility for higher education creates a rather **cumbersome** structure, but the system allows for a variety of policies and approaches.

Yet the weaknesses for outweigh the strengths. India educates approximately 10 per cent of its young people in higher education compared with more than half in the major industrialised countries and 15 per cent in China. Almost all of the world's academic systems **resemble** a pyramid, with a small high quality tier at the top and a massive sector at the bottom. India has a tiny top tier. None of its universities occupy a solid position at the top. A few of the best universities have some excellent departments and centres and there are a small number of outstanding undergraduate colleges. The University Grants Commission's recent major support of five universities to build on their recognised strength is a step forward, recognising a differentiated academic system and **fostering** excellence. These universities, combined, enrol well under 1 per cent of the student population.

1. Which of the following is/are India's strength/s in terms of higher education?
   I. Its system of higher education allows variations.
   II. Medium of instruction for most higher learning is English.
   III. It has the paraphernalia, albeit small in the number, to build a high quality education sector.
   (1) Only II   (2) Only I & II   (3) Only III
   (4) Only II & III   (5) All I, II & III

2. What does the phrase '**Achilles Heel**' mean as used in this passage?
   (1) Weakness   (2) Quickness
   (3) Low quality   (4) Nimbleness
   (5) Advantage

3. Which of the following are Asian countries, other than India, doing to head towards knowledge based economy?
   I. Building highly competitive research based universities.
   II. Investing in diverse higher education system
   III. Providing access to higher education to a select few students.
   (1) Only I   (2) Only I & II
   (3) Only II & III   (4) Only II
   (5) All I, II & III

4. Which of the following is/are India's weakness/es when it comes to higher education?
   I. Indian universities do not have the requisite teaching faculty to cater to the needs of the higher education.
   II. Only five Indian universities occupy the top position very strongly, in the academic pyramid, when it comes to higher education.
   III. India has the least percentage of young population taking to higher education as compared to the rest of the comparable countries.
   (1) Only I & II   (2) Only II
   (3) Only III   (4) Only I & III
   (5) All I, II & III

5. What did India agree to do at the behest of the World Trade Organisation?
   (1) It would stop manufacturing all types of pharmaceuticals.
   (2) It would ask its domestic pharmaceuticals companies to compete with the international ones.
   (3) It would buy only license drugs from USA
   (4) It would not manufacture cheap common medicines without a license.
   (5) None of these

Directions (6 – 8) Choose the word/ group of words which is **most similar** in meaning to the word/group of words printed in bold as used in the passage.

6. **FOSTERING**
   (1) safeguarding   (2) neglecting   (3) sidelining
   (4) nurturing   (5) ignoring

7. **PROPEL**
   (1) drive   (2) jettison   (3) burst
   (4) acclimatize   (5) modify

8. **STUMLING BLOCK**
   (1) argument   (2) frustration   (3) advantage
   (4) hurdle   (5) fallout

Directions (9 – 10): Choose the word/ group of words which is **most opposite i**n meaning to the word/group of words printed in bold as used in the passage.

9. **CUMBERSOME**
   (1) handy   (2) manageable

(3) breathtaking   (4) awkward

(5) difficult

10. RESEMBLE

(1) against   (2) similar to

(3) mirror   (4) differ from

(5) unfavourable to

Directions (Qs. 11-15): Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error or idiomatic error in it. The error if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The number of that part is the answer. If there is no error, the answer is (5). (Ignore error of punctuation, if any).

11. The bane of Indian hockey today is /(1) lack of interest by the part of the public /(2) which in turn is fuelled by the perception that /(3) it doesn't pay to take up the sport as a career. /(4) No error /(5)

12. Illegal sand mining has become /(1) a boom business fuelled /(2) by the ever – increasing demand /(3) of the construction industry. /(4) No error /(5)

13. In view of the intense cold wave conditions /(1) prevailing in the state, the government declared /(2) holidays in all the schools /(3) for a period of ten days. /(4) No error (5)

14. As market leaders, /(1) we have always been at /(2) the forefront of creating awareness /(3) between the public. /(4) No error (5)

15. If the IPL has succeeded in drawing /(1) an audience across the country, it is because /(2) cricket has always had a strong foundation /(3) and a dedicated audience. /(4) No error /(5)

Directions (Qs. 16 -20) Rearrange the given five sentences (A), (B), (C), (D) and (E) in a proper sequence so as to form a meaningful paragraph and answer the given questions.

(A) Therefore, it is important to source a large part of economic growth in agriculture, in rural non – agricultural activities and in productive expansion of the informal sector have high employment elasticities, as well as in an export strategy based on labour intensive export.

(B) It is important because it creates more resources and has the potential of creating more space for the involvement of the poor.

(C) If the growth is sourced from those sectors of the economy or those activities that have a natural tendency to involve the poor in their expansion, such growth helps poverty eradication.

(D) Economic growth is important.

(E) But this involvement depends on the sources of growth and nature of the growth.

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

(1) A   (2) B   (3) C

(4) D   (5) E

17. Which of the following should be the **SECOND** sentence after rearrangement?

(1) E   (2) D   (3) C

(4) B   (5) A

18. Which of the following should be the **THIRD** sentence after rearrangement?

(1) A   (2) B   (3) C

(4) D   (5) E

19. Which of the following should be the **FOURTH** sentence after rearrangement?

(1) E   (2) D   (3) C

(4) B   (5) A

20. Which of the following should be the **FIFTH** sentence after rearrangement?

(1) A   (2) B   (3) C

(4) D   (5) E

Directions (Qs. 21- 30): In the following passage there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each, five words are suggested, one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find the appropriate word in each case.

Around the world, forests are being **(21)** at a rate of about thirteen million hectares a year and deforestation accounts for an estimated 17% - 20% of all global emissions. In addition, forests and other terrestrial carbon sinks play a **(22)** role in preventing runaway climate change, soaking up a full 2.6 Gt of atmospheric carbon every year. The destruction of forests, therefore not only emits carbon – a staggering 1.6 Gt a year, which severely **(23)** forests capacity to absorb emissions from other sources – but also drastically **(24)** the amount of forest land available to act as a carbon sink in the future.

However, the effects of deforestation extend beyond carbon. Rainforests **(25)** a wide variety of ecosystems services, from regulating rainfall to purifying groundwater and keeping fertile soil from **(26):** deforestation in one area can seriously damage food production and **(27)** to clean water in an entire region. The value of global ecosystem services has been estimated at 33 trillion USD each year (almost half of global GDP), but these services have been taken for granted without a mechanism to make the market reflect their value. Rainforests are also a home and **(28)** of income for a huge number of people in Africa, Asia and South America. **(29)** this, economic pressures

frequently drive both local communities and national governments in the developing world to **(30)** these forests in ways that are unsuitable, completely stripping vast areas for fuel, timber, mining, or agricultural land.

21. (1) ended   (2) destroyed   (3) extinct
     (4) killed   (5) wasted
22. (1) tough   (2) important   (3) vital
     (4) biggest   (5) effective
23. (1) affect   (2) diminish   (3) increases
     (4) alternates   (5) impairs
24. (1) plagues   (2) develops   (3) reduces
     (4) shortens   (5) influences

25. (1) sell   (2) offers   (3) give
     (4) provide   (5) earns
26. (1) transforming   (2) decoding   (3) erupting
     (4) draining   (5) eroding
27. (1) handiness   (2) excess   (3) availability
     (4) access   (5) supply
28. (1) beginning   (2) source   (3) ways
     (4) reference   (5) measure
29. (1) Despite   (2) Also   (3) Inspite
     (4) Apart   (5) Beside
30. (1) exploit   (2) encompass   (3) nurture
     (4) work   (5) improve

Part 2 - QUANTITATIVE APTITUDE

Directions (Qs 31 – 35): What should come in place of the question mark (?) in the following questions?

31. (- 251 x 21 x – 12) ÷ ? = 158. 13
     (1) 250   (2) 400   (3) 300
     (4) 150   (5) None of these
32. 25.6% of 250 + $\sqrt{?}$ = 119
     (1) 4225   (2) 3025   (3) 2025
     (4) 5625   (5) None of these
33. 36865 + 12473 + 21045 – 44102 = ?
     (1) 114485   (2) 28081   (3) 26281
     (4) 114845   (5) None of these
34. $(15.20)^2$ – 103.04 ÷ ? = 8
     (1) 12   (2) 6.5   (3) 8.2
     (4) 16   (5) None of these
35. 7428 x (3/4) x (2/9) x ? = 619
     (1) 0.5   (2) 1.5   (3) 0.2
     (4) 2.4   (5) None of these

Directions (36-40): In the following questions, two equations numbered I and II are given. You have to solve both the equations and give answers.
(1) If x > y   (2) If x ≥ y
(3) If x < y   (4) if x ≤ y
(5) If x = y or the relationship cannot be established.

36. I. $12x^2 + 11x + 12 = 10x^2 + 22x$
   II. $13y^2 – 18y + 3 = 9y^2 – 10y$
37. I. $18/x^2 + 6/x – 12/x^2 = 8/x^2$
   II. $y^3 + 9.68 + 5.64 = 16.95$
38. I. $\sqrt{1225} x + \sqrt{4900} = 0$
   II. $(81)^{1/4} y + (343)^{1/3} = 0$
39. I. $(2)^5 + (11)^3 / 6 = x^3$
   II. $4y^3 = - (589 ÷ 4) + 5y^3$
40. I. $(x^{7/5} ÷ 9) = 169 ÷ x^{3/5}$
   II. $y^{1/4} X y^{1/4} X 7 = 273 ÷ y^{1/2}$

Directions (41-45): In the following number series, a **wrong** number is given. Find out the wrong number.
41. 29, 37, 21, 43, 13, 53, 5
     (1) 37   (2) 53   (3) 13
     (4) 21   (5) 43
42. 600, 125, 30, 13, 7.2, 6.44, 6.288
     (1) 125   (2) 30   (3) 13
     (4) 6.44   (5) 7.2
43. 80, 42, 24, 13.5, 8.75, 6.375, 5.1875
     (1) 8.75   (2) 13.5   (3) 24
     (4) 6.375   (5) 42
44. 10, 8, 13, 15, 35, 135, 671, 4007
     (1) 8   (2) 671   (3) 135
     (4) 13   (5) 35
45. 150, 290, 560, 1120, 2140, 4230, 8400
     (1) 2140   (2) 4230   (3) 560
     (4) 290   (5) 1120
46. A certain amount was to be distributed among A, B and C in the ratio 2 : 3 : 4 respectively but was incorrectly distributed in the ratio 7 : 2 : 5 respectively. As a result of this, B got Rs. 40 less. What is the amount?
     (1) Rs. 210   (2) Rs. 270   (3) Rs. 230
     (4) Rs. 280   (5) None of these
47. Rachita enters a shop to buy ice – creams, cookies and pastries. She has to buy at least 9 units of each. She buys more cookies than ice – creams and more pastries than cookies. She picks up a total of 32 items. How many cookies does she buy?
     (1) Either 12 or 13   (2) Either 11 or 12
     (3) Either 10 or 11   (4) Either 9 or 11
     (5) Either 9 or 10

48. The fare of a bus is Rs. X for the first five km and Rs. 13 per km thereafter. If a passenger pays Rs. 2402 for a journey of 187 km, what is the value of X?
    (1) Rs. 29   (2) Rs. 39   (3) Rs. 36
    (4) Rs. 31   (5) None of these

49. The product of three consecutive even numbers is 4032. The product of the first and the third is 252. What is the five times the second number?
    (1) 80   (2) 100   (3) 60
    (4) 70   (5) 90

50. The sum of the ages of 4 members of a family 5 yrs ago was 94 yr. Today, when the daughter has been married off and replaced by a daughter – in – law, the sum of their ages is 92. Assuming that there has been no other change in the family structure and all the people are alive, what is the difference in the age of the daughter and daughter – in – law?
    (1) 22yr   (2) 11 yr   (3) 25 yr
    (4) 19yr   (5) 15 yr

51. A bag contains 13 white and 7 black balls. Two balls are drawn at random. What is the probability that they are of the same colour?
    (1) 41/190   (2) 21/190   (3) 59/190
    (4) 99/190   (5) 77/190

52. Akash scored 73 marks in subject A. He scored 56% marks in subject B and X marks in subject C. Maximum marks in each subject were 150. The overall percentage marks obtained by Akash in all the three subjects together were 54%. How many marks did he score in subject C?
    (1) 84   (2) 86   (3) 79
    (4) 73   (5) None of these

53. The area of a square is 1444 sq m. The breadth of a rectangle is 1/4 th of the side of the square and the length of the rectangle is thrice its breadth. What is the difference between the area of the square and the area of the rectangle?
    (1) 1152.38 sq m   (2) 1169.33 sq m
    (3) 1181.21 sq m   (4) 1173.25 sq m
    (5) None of these

54. Rs. 73689 are divided between A and B in the ratio 4:7. What is the difference between thrice the share of A and twice the share of B?
    (1) Rs. 36699   (2) Rs. 46893   (3) Rs. 20097
    (4) Rs. 26796   (5) Rs. 13398

55. A and B together can complete a task in 20 days. B and C can complete a task in 30 days. A and C can complete a task in 40 days. What is the respective ratio of the number of days taken by A when completing the same task alone to the number of days taken by C when completing the same task alone?
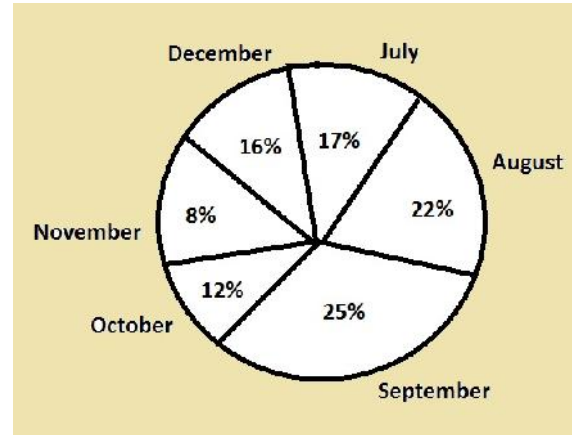   (1) 2 : 5   (2) 2 : 7   (3) 3 : 7
    (4) 1: 5   (5) 3 : 5

Directions (Qs. 56 -60): Study the following pie –chart and table carefully and answer the questions given below.

Percentage –wise distribution of the number of mobile phones sold by a shopkeeper during six months.

Total number of mobiles phones sold = 45000

The respective ratio between the numbers of mobile phones sold of company A and B during six months.

Month	Ratio between the numbers of mobile phones sold of company A and B
July	8 : 7
August	4 : 5
September	3 : 2
October	7 : 5
November	7 : 8
December	7 : 9

56. What is the respective ratio between the number of mobile phones sold of company B during July and those sold during December of the same company?
    (1) 119 : 145   (2) 116 :135
    (3) 119 : 135   (4) 119 : 130
    (5) None of these

57. If 35% of the mobile phones sold by company A during November were sold at discount, how many mobiles phones of company A during the month were sold without a discount?
    (1) 882   (2) 1635   (3) 1638
    (4) 885   (5) None of these

58. If the shopkeeper earned a profit of Rs. 433 on each mobile phone sold of company B during October, what was his total profit earned on the mobile phones of that company during the same month?
(1) Rs. 649900   (2) Rs. 645900
(3) Rs. 649400   (4) Rs. 649500
(5) None of these

59. The number of mobile phones sold of company A during July is approximately what per cent of the number of mobile phones sold of company A during December?
(1) 110   (2) 140   (3) 150
(4) 105   (5) 130

60. What is the total number of mobile phones sold of Company B during August and September together?
(1) 1000   (2) 15000   (3) 10500
(4) 9500   (5) None of these

Directions (Qs. 61 – 65): Study the following table carefully and answer the questions given below. Amount earned (**in lakhs**) by five persons in six different years.

Year	Persons				
	A	**B**	**C**	**D**	**E**
2005	2.24	4.33	5.64	3.73	1.69
2006	1.44	3.34	6.93	5.52	5.52
2007	4.63	2.79	7.52	5.68	4.28
2008	6.65	6.63	5.83	6.74	6.83
2009	5.34	4.50	5.94	8.42	5.53
2010	7.38	5.36	7.84	9.45	9.94

61. What was the average of the earnings of Person B in the year 2006, C in the year 2008 and E in the year 2005 together?
(1) Rs. 3.62 lakh   (2) Rs. 2.64 lakh
(3) Rs. 3.64 lakh   (4) Rs. 10.86 lakh
(5) None of these

62. What was the respective ratio between the amount earned by Person – B in the year 2007 and Person – D in the year 2010?
(1) 32 : 107   (2) 31 : 105   (3) 29 : 107
(4) 32 : 105   (5) None of these

63. What is the **approximate** percent increase in the amount earned by Person – D in the year 2010 as compared to previous year?
(1) 7   (2) 21   (3) 18
(4) 15   (5) 12

64. Whose earning increased consistently from the year 2005 to the year 2010?
(1) A   (2) B   (3) C
(4) D   (5) E

65. Total amount earned by Person – A in the year 2006 and Person – C in the year 2010 together was **approximately** what percent of the amount earned by Person – E in the year 2009?
(1) 151   (2) 155   (3) 168
(4) 174   (5) 162

Part 3 - REASONING

Directions (Qs. 66- 69) Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions.

When a word and number arrangement machine is given an input line of words and numbers, it arranges them following a particular rule. The following is an illustration of input and rearrangement. (All the numbers are two digit numbers)

Input: tall 48 13 rise alt 99 76 32 wise jar high 28 56 barn

Step I: 13 tall 48 rise 99 76 32 wise jar high 28 56 barn alt

Step II: 28 13 tall 48 rise 99 76 32 wise jar high 56 alt barn

Step III: 32 28 13 tall 48 rise 99 76 wise jar 56 alt barn high

Step IV: 48 32 28 13 tall rise 99 76 wise 56 alt barn high jar

Step V: 56 48 32 28 13 tall 99 76 wise alt barn high jar rise

Step VI: 76 56 48 32 28 13 99 wise alt barn high jar rise tall

Step VII: 99 76 56 48 32 28 13 alt barn high jar rise tall wise

And Step VII is the last step of the above input, as the desired arrangement is obtained.

As per the rules followed in the given steps, find out the appropriate steps for the given input.

Input: **84 why shit 14 32 not best ink feet 51 27 vain 68 92**

(All the numbers are two digit numbers)

66. Which step number is the following input?
32 27 14 84 why sit not 51 vain 92 68 feet best ink
(1) Step V   (2) Step VI   (3) Step IV
(4) Step III   (5) There is no such step

67. Which word/number would be at 5th position from the right in Step V?
    (1) 14   (2) 92   (3) feet
    (4) best   (5) why

68. How many elements (word or numbers) are there between 'feet and 32' as they appear in the last step of the input?
    (1) One   (2) Three   (3) Four
    (4) Five   (5) Seven

69. Which of the following represents the position of 'why' in the fourth step?
    (1) Eighth from the left   (2) Fifth from the left
    (3) Sixth from the left   (4) Fifth from the left
    (5) Seventh from the left

Directions (Qs. 70 -75) Study the following information carefully and answer the question given below:

Eight persons – Harish, Ishaan, Jamal, Kunal, Lokesh, Manish, Nitin and Omkar - are standing in a straight line at equidistant positions. Some of them are facing north while others are facing south. Manish is standing third to the right of Harish. Manish is standing at one of the extreme ends. Lokesh is standing third to the left of Harish. The immediate neighbours of Jamal face north. Nitin is not an immediate neighbour of Harish. The persons standing at the extreme ends face the same direction (both are facing either North or South). The immediate neighbours of Harish face the opposite direction as that of Manish. The immediate neighbours of Omkar face opposite direction with respect to each other. One of the immediate neighbour of Lokesh is Kunal who is facing north. Ishaan is standing between Jamal and Manish. Not more than four persons are facing north.

70. Who among the following is third to the left of Nitin?
    (1) Kunal   (2) Jamal   (3) Harish
    (4) Ishaan   (5) Omkar

71. The immediate neighbours of Lokesh are:
    (1) Manish and Nitin   (2) Nitin and Omkar
    (3) Kunal and Nitin   (4) Nitin and Harish
    (5) Jamal and Harish

72. Exactly how many persons are standing between Ishaan and Omkar?
    (1) Three   (2) Four   (3) One
    (4) Two   (5) None

73. Who among the following is to the immediate left of Harish?
    (1) Omkar   (2) Jamal   (3) Ishaan
    (4) Lokesh   (5) Kunal

74. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way based on the above arrangement and hence form a group. Which of the following does not belong to that group?
    (1) Nitin   (2) Lokesh   (3) Omkar
    (4) Jamal   (5) Kunal

75. Who among the following is exactly between Lokesh and Jamal?
    (1) Nitin   (2) Omkar   (3) Harish
    (4) Ishaan   (5) None

Directions (76 - 78): Each of the questions below consists of a question and two statements numbered I and II given below it. You have to decide whether the data provided in the statements are sufficient to answer the question. Read both the statements and give the answer.

(1) If the data in statement I alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement II alone are not sufficient to answer the question

(2) If the data in statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement I alone are not sufficient to answer the question

(3) If the data either in statement I alone or in statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question

(4) If the data given in both statement I and II together are not sufficient to answer the question and

(5) If the data in both statements I and II together are necessary to answer the question

76. How many brothers does Shilpa have?
    I. Deepa who is Shilpa's sister has two siblings.
    II. Kaushal is the only son of Deepa's parents.

77. Amongst four friends A, B, C and D seated in straight line facing north, who sits to the immediate right of B?
    I. A sits third to the right of B and C is not immediate neighbour of B.
    II. C sits to the immediate left of A. A sits at one of the extreme ends. D does not sit at the extreme end of the line.

78. Which direction is Sudha facing?
    I. If Sunny, who is currently facing West, turns 90^0 towards his left, he would face the same direction as Sudha.
    II. If Harry, who is currently facing East, turns 90^0 towards his left, he would face the direction just opposite to the direction Sudha is facing.

Directions (Qs. 79 – 80): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

Point A is 5 m towards the West of point B. Point C is 2 m towards the North of point B. Point D is 3 m towards the East of point C. Point E is 2 m towards the South of point D.

79. If a person walks 2 m towards the North from point A, takes right turn and continues to walk, which of the following points would he reach first?

(1) D   (2) B   (3) E
(4) C   (5) Cannot be determined

80. Which of the following points are in a straight line?

(1) ABE   (2) DCA   (3) CED
(4) BDA   (5) ACE

Directions (81-85): In each of the questions below are given two/three statements followed by two conclusions numbered I & II. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. Read all the conclusion and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

81. Statements: All metals are black.
Some pots are black. No black is thread.
Conclusions: I. At least some thread are pots.
II. All thread being pot is a possibility
III. Some metals are black.
(1) Only I follows   (2) Only II & III follow
(3) All follow   (4) None follows
(5) Only I & III follow

82. Statements: Some boys are rude. Some rude are human. All human are good.
Conclusions: I. All human being boys is a possibility.
II. At least some rude are good.
III. Some good are not boys.
(1) Only I follows   (2) Only II & III follow
(3) All follow   (4) Only I & III follow
(5) None of these

83. Statements: Some trains are metro.
No bus is a train. All taxi is a metro.
Conclusions: I. Some metro is not a bus.
II. At least some taxi is a bus.
III. All bus being metro is a possibility.
(1) Only I follows   (2) Only II & III follow
(3) All follow   (4) Only I & III follow
(5) None follows

84. Statements: All managers are clerk.
Some boss is a clerk. All peons are boss.
Conclusions: I. All boss is a peon.

II. No manger is boss.
III. All manager being peon is a possibility.
(1) Only I follows   (2) Only III follows
(3) Only II follows   (4) None follows
(5) Only I & III follow

85. Statements: No chain is gold.
Some metal is chain. Some pots are gold.
Conclusions: I. Some pots are not chain.
II. All metal being gold is a possibility.
III. Some pots are metal.
(1) Only I follow   (2) Only II & III follows
(3) All follows   (4) None follows
(5) Only I & III follow

Directions (86-90): In the following questions, relationship between different elements is shown in the statements. The statements are followed by three conclusions. Read the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements.

86. Statement: $A \geq B > C \leq D$, $P < C$
Conclusion: I. $P > D$ **II.** $B < P$ **III.** $A = C$
(1) Only I follows   (2) Only II follows
(3) Only III follows   (4) None follows
(5) Only I & III follow

87. Statement: $K \leq L < M \geq N$, $L \geq P$
Conclusion: I. $P < N$ **II.** $M > N$ **III.** $M = N$
(1) Only I & III follow   (2) Only I & II follow
(3) All follow   (4) Either II or III follows
(5) None follows

88. Statement: $R = O \geq L$, $B \leq A$, $A < L$
Conclusion: I. $L = R$ **II.** $O > B$ **III.** $A < R$
(1) Only I & III follow   (2) Only I & II follow
(3) All follow   (4) Only II & III follow
(5) None follows

89. Statement: $S \geq N > M \geq P < K$, $S < Q$
Conclusion: I. $Q > N$ **II.** $Q > P$ **III.** $M > S$
(1) Only I & III follow   (2) Only I & II follow
(3) All follow   (4) Only II & III follow
(5) None follows

90. Statement: $E > K \geq T < M$, $K \leq N > T$
Conclusion: I. $N > E$ **II.** $T < E$ **III.** $N > M$
(1) Only I & III follow   (2) Only I & II follow
(3) All follow   (4) Only II & III follow
(5) None of these

Directions (91-95): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

Eight colleagues A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H are sitting around a circular table facing the centre but not necessarily in the same order. Each one of them holds a different post viz. Manager, Company Secretary, Chairman, President, Vice – President, Group Leader, Financial Advisor and Managing Director.

A sits third to the right of the Managing Director. Only two people sit between the Managing Director and H. Vice – President and the Company Secretary are immediate neighbours of each other. Neither A nor H is a Vice – President or a Company Secretary. Vice – President is not an immediate neighbour of the Managing Director. Manager sits second to the left of E. E is not an immediate neighbour of H. The Manager is an immediate neighbour of both Group Leader and Financial Advisor. Financial Advisor sits third to the right of B. B is not the Vice – President. C sits to the immediate right of the Chairman. A is not the Chairman. F is not an immediate neighbour of A. G is not an immediate neighbour of the Manager.

91. Who amongst the following sits third to the left of E?
(1) The Manager   (2) G
(3) A   (4) The Financial Advisor
(5) B

92. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way based on the given arrangement and thus form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to that group?
(1) F – Chairman
(2) G – President
(3) D – Manager
(4) A – Financial Advisor
(5) B – Managing Director

93. Who amongst the following is the President of the company?
(1) A   (2) C   (3) H
(4) G   (5) D

94. Which of the following is true with respect to the given seating arrangement?
(1) The Group Leader of the company is an immediate neighbour of the Vice – President

(2) G sits second to right of D
(3) The Group Leader and the Company Secretary are immediate neighbours of each other
(4) The Chairman of the company sits to the immediate left of the Managing Director
(5) The Group Leader sits second to the left of D

95. Which of the following posts does B holds in the company?
(1) Chairman   (2) Manager
(3) Company Secretary   (4) Vice – President
(5) Financial Advisor

96. Read the following information carefully and answer the questions which follows:
If 'A X B' means 'A is father of B'
If 'A + B' means 'A is daughter of B'
If 'A ÷ B' means 'A is son of B'
If 'A – B' means 'A is sister of B'
What will come in the place of the question mark, to establish that P is the son – in-law of S in the expression: P X Q + R – T ? S
(1) +   (2) X   (3) –
(4) ÷   (5) Either + or ÷

97. How many such pairs of letters are there in the word **SEARCHES** each of which has as many letters between them in the word as in the English alphabet?
(1) None   (2) One   (3) Two
(4) Three   (5) More than three

Directions (Qs. 98 – 100): Study the following information and answer the following questions.
In a certain code, '**he is waiting there**' is written as 'la pa ro ta', '**there is the train**' is written as 'zo ro ji la', '**waiting at the station**' is written as 'ma ta fu ji' and '**is this a station**' is written as 'fu bi ro vi'.

98. What is the code for 'he'?
(1) la   (2) pa   (3) ro
(4) ta   (5) Either la or zo

99. Which of the following represents 'the train station'?
(1) zo la ma   (2) fu ji ta
(3) fu ji zo   (4) ro zo fu
(5) Cannot be determined

100. Which of the following may represent 'guard is waiting'?
(1) ro ta zo   (2) ta ki ro   (3) fu zo ki
(4) ta ro ji   (5) la ma ro

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