All India MAHA Mock: SBI PO Mains | Set-02 (16th of July 2019) Solutions

S1. Ans.(e)

Sol.

E takes the lecture in MBA department in the time slot of 1pm to 2pm. Professor F and C take the lecture immediately before and immediately after E but not respectively. Either professor C or professor F takes the lecture of 2hours duration. No two consecutive lectures held one after the other in the same department. Professor C is an expert of Microwave. C does not take lecture in CS department. The lecture timing of the professor who takes the lecture of Marketing in the MBA department is of one hours. The professor expert in marketing takes the lecture in the time slot immediately before C but not in CS department. Not more than two professors take lecture in same department. Professor A and C takes lecture in the same department.

Case 1

	DEPARTMENTS					
	Electronics		MBA		Computer Science	
Time duration	Professor	Subjects	Professor	Subjects	Professor	Subjects
10am - 11am				Marketing		
11pm - 1pm	C	Microwave				
1pm - 2pm			E			
2pm - 3pm					F	

Case 2

	DEPARTMENTS					
	Electronics		MBA		Computer Science	
Time duration	Professor	Subjects	Professor	Subjects	Professor	Subjects
11pm- 1pm					F	
1pm - 2pm			E	Marketing		
2pm - 3pm	C	Microwave				

Case 3

	DEPARTMENTS					
	Electronics		MBA		Computer Science	
Time duration	Professor	Subjects	Professor	Subjects	Professor	Subjects
11am -12pm				Marketing		
12pm - 1pm	C	Microwave				
1pm - 2pm			E			
2pm - 4pm					F	

Case 4

	DEPARTMENTS					
	Electronics		MBA		Computer Science	
Time duration	Professor	Subjects	Professor	Subjects	Professor	Subjects
12pm- 1pm					F	
1pm - 2pm			E	Marketing		
2pm - 4pm	C	Microwave				

Professor A and C takes lecture in the same department and both takes lecture of same time duration. Professor A takes lecture on Mechanics. Professor A takes the lecture in the morning but not in the first-time slot. The last lecture will be ended at 5:00pm in the evening. Total duration of all the lectures is of 8hrs. So, case 1 and case 3 gets eliminated.

Case 2

	DEPARTMENTS					
	Electronics		**MBA**		**Computer Science**	
Time duration	Professor	Subjects	Professor	Subjects	Professor	Subjects
9am - 10am						
10am -11am	A	Mechanics				
11pm- 1pm					F	
1pm - 2pm			E	Marketing		
2pm - 3pm	C	Microwave				
3pm- 5pm						

Case 4

	DEPARTMENTS					
	Electronics		**MBA**		**Computer Science**	
Time duration	Professor	Subjects	Professor	Subjects	Professor	Subjects
9am - 10am						
10am -12pm	A	Mechanics				
12pm- 1pm					F	
1pm - 2pm			E	Marketing		
2pm - 4pm	C	Microwave				
4pm – 5pm						

D takes his lecture before professor F. Professor D takes the lecture of 1 hour but not in the department in which F takes the lecture . One of the professor who takes lecture of DBMS takes lecture in the same department in which one of the professor takes the lecture of Networking. F does not take lecture on DBMS. E and B do not take lecture in same department.

Case 2

	DEPARTMENTS					
	Electronics		**MBA**		**Computer Science**	
Time duration	Professor	Subjects	Professor	Subjects	Professor	Subjects
9am - 10am			D	Economics		
10am -11am	A	Mechanics				
11pm- 1pm					F	Networking
1pm - 2pm			E	Marketing		
2pm - 3pm	C	Microwave				
3pm- 5pm					B	DBMS

Case 4

	DEPARTMENTS					
	Electronics		**MBA**		**Computer Science**	
Time duration	Professor	Subjects	Professor	Subjects	Professor	Subjects
9am - 10am			D	Economics		
10am -12pm	A	Mechanics				
12pm- 1pm					F	Networking
1pm - 2pm			E	Marketing		
2pm - 4pm	C	Microwave				
4pm – 5pm					B	DBMS

Now, it is given that the lecture duration of the professor expert in DBMS is equal the time duration of the professor who takes the lecture on Economics. So, case 2 gets eliminated.

Case 4

	DEPARTMENTS					
	Electronics		**MBA**		**Computer Science**	
Time duration	Professor	Subjects	Professor	Subjects	Professor	Subjects
9am - 10am			D	Economics		
10am -12pm	A	Mechanics				
12pm- 1pm					F	Networking
1pm - 2pm			E	Marketing		
2pm - 4pm	C	Microwave				
4pm – 5pm					B	DBMS

S2. Ans.(c)

Sol.

E takes the lecture in MBA department in the time slot of 1pm to 2pm. Professor F and C take the lecture immediately before and immediately after E but not respectively. Either professor C or professor F takes the lecture of 2hours duration. No two consecutive lectures held one after the other in the same department. Professor C is an expert of Microwave. C does not take lecture in CS department. The lecture timing of the professor who takes the lecture of Marketing in the MBA department is of one hours. The professor expert in marketing takes the lecture in the time slot immediately before C but not in CS department. Not more than two professors take lecture in same department. Professor A and C takes lecture in the same department.

Case 1

	DEPARTMENTS					
	Electronics		**MBA**		**Computer Science**	
Time duration	Professor	Subjects	Professor	Subjects	Professor	Subjects
10am - 11am				Marketing		
11pm - 1pm	C	Microwave				
1pm - 2pm			E			
2pm - 3pm					F	

Case 2

	DEPARTMENTS					
	Electronics		**MBA**		**Computer Science**	
Time duration	Professor	Subjects	Professor	Subjects	Professor	Subjects
11pm- 1pm					F	
1pm - 2pm			E	Marketing		
2pm - 3pm	C	Microwave				

Case 3

	DEPARTMENTS					
	Electronics		**MBA**		**Computer Science**	
Time duration	Professor	Subjects	Professor	Subjects	Professor	Subjects
11am -12pm				Marketing		
12pm - 1pm	C	Microwave				
1pm - 2pm			E			
2pm - 4pm					F	

Case 4

	DEPARTMENTS					
	Electronics		**MBA**		**Computer Science**	
Time duration	Professor	Subjects	Professor	Subjects	Professor	Subjects
12pm- 1pm					F	
1pm - 2pm			E	Marketing		
2pm - 4pm	C	Microwave				

Professor A and C takes lecture in the same department and both takes lecture of same time duration. Professor A takes lecture on Mechanics. Professor A takes the lecture in the morning but not in the first-time slot. The last lecture will be ended at 5:00pm in the evening. Total duration of all the lectures is of 8hrs. So, case 1 and case 3 gets eliminated.

Case 2

	DEPARTMENTS					
	Electronics		**MBA**		**Computer Science**	
Time duration	Professor	Subjects	Professor	Subjects	Professor	Subjects
9am - 10am						
10am -11am	A	Mechanics				
11pm- 1pm					F	
1pm - 2pm			E	Marketing		
2pm - 3pm	C	Microwave				
3pm- 5pm						

Case 4

	DEPARTMENTS					
	Electronics		**MBA**		**Computer Science**	
Time duration	Professor	Subjects	Professor	Subjects	Professor	Subjects
9am - 10am						
10am -12pm	A	Mechanics				
12pm- 1pm					F	
1pm - 2pm			E	Marketing		
2pm - 4pm	C	Microwave				
4pm – 5pm						

D takes his lecture before professor F. Professor D takes the lecture of 1 hour but not in the department in which F takes the lecture . One of the professor who takes lecture of DBMS takes lecture in the same department in which one of the professor takes the lecture of Networking. F does not take lecture on DBMS. E and B do not take lecture in same department.

Case 2

	DEPARTMENTS					
	Electronics		**MBA**		**Computer Science**	
Time duration	Professor	Subjects	Professor	Subjects	Professor	Subjects
9am - 10am			D	Economics		
10am -11am	A	Mechanics				
11pm- 1pm					F	Networking
1pm - 2pm			E	Marketing		
2pm - 3pm	C	Microwave				
3pm- 5pm					B	DBMS

Case 4

	DEPARTMENTS					
	Electronics		**MBA**		**Computer Science**	
Time duration	Professor	Subjects	Professor	Subjects	Professor	Subjects
9am - 10am			D	Economics		
10am -12pm	A	Mechanics				
12pm- 1pm					F	Networking
1pm - 2pm			E	Marketing		
2pm - 4pm	C	Microwave				
4pm – 5pm					B	DBMS

Now, it is given that the lecture duration of the professor expert in DBMS is equal the time duration of the professor who takes the lecture on Economics. So, case 2 gets eliminated.

Case 4

	DEPARTMENTS					
	Electronics		**MBA**		**Computer Science**	
Time duration	Professor	Subjects	Professor	Subjects	Professor	Subjects
9am - 10am			D	Economics		
10am -12pm	A	Mechanics				
12pm- 1pm					F	Networking
1pm - 2pm			E	Marketing		
2pm - 4pm	C	Microwave				
4pm – 5pm					B	DBMS

S3. Ans.(b)

Sol. E takes the lecture in MBA department in the time slot of 1pm to 2pm. Professor F and C take the lecture immediately before and immediately after E but not respectively. Either professor C or professor F takes the lecture of 2hours duration. No two consecutive lectures held one after the other in the same department. Professor C is an expert of Microwave. C does not take lecture in CS department. The lecture timing of the professor who takes the lecture of Marketing in the MBA department is of one hours. The professor expert in marketing takes the lecture in the time slot immediately before C but not in CS

department. Not more than two professors take lecture in same department. Professor A and C takes lecture in the same department.

Case 1

	DEPARTMENTS					
	Electronics		**MBA**		**Computer Science**	
Time duration	Professor	Subjects	Professor	Subjects	Professor	Subjects
10am - 11am				Marketing		
11pm - 1pm	C	Microwave				
1pm - 2pm			E			
2pm - 3pm					F	

Case 2

	DEPARTMENTS					
	Electronics		**MBA**		**Computer Science**	
Time duration	Professor	Subjects	Professor	Subjects	Professor	Subjects
11pm- 1pm					F	
1pm - 2pm			E	Marketing		
2pm - 3pm	C	Microwave				

Case 3

	DEPARTMENTS					
	Electronics		**MBA**		**Computer Science**	
Time duration	Professor	Subjects	Professor	Subjects	Professor	Subjects
11am -12pm				Marketing		
12pm - 1pm	C	Microwave				
1pm - 2pm			E			
2pm - 4pm					F	

Case 4

	DEPARTMENTS					
	Electronics		**MBA**		**Computer Science**	
Time duration	Professor	Subjects	Professor	Subjects	Professor	Subjects
12pm- 1pm					F	
1pm - 2pm			E	Marketing		
2pm - 4pm	C	Microwave				

Professor A and C takes lecture in the same department and both takes lecture of same time duration. Professor A takes lecture on Mechanics. Professor A takes the lecture in the morning but not in the first-time slot. The last lecture will be ended at 5:00pm in the evening. Total duration of all the lectures is of 8hrs. So, case 1 and case 3 gets eliminated.

Case 2

	DEPARTMENTS					
	Electronics		**MBA**		**Computer Science**	
Time duration	Professor	Subjects	Professor	Subjects	Professor	Subjects
9am - 10am						
10am -11am	A	Mechanics				
11pm- 1pm					F	
1pm - 2pm			E	Marketing		
2pm - 3pm	C	Microwave				
3pm- 5pm						

Case 4

	DEPARTMENTS					
	Electronics		**MBA**		**Computer Science**	
Time duration	Professor	Subjects	Professor	Subjects	Professor	Subjects
9am - 10am						
10am -12pm	A	Mechanics				
12pm- 1pm					F	
1pm - 2pm			E	Marketing		
2pm - 4pm	C	Microwave				
4pm – 5pm						

D takes his lecture before professor F. Professor D takes the lecture of 1 hour but not in the department in which F takes the lecture . One of the professor who takes lecture of DBMS takes lecture in the same department in which one of the professor takes the lecture of Networking. F does not take lecture on DBMS. E and B do not take lecture in same department.

Case 2

	DEPARTMENTS					
	Electronics		**MBA**		**Computer Science**	
Time duration	Professor	Subjects	Professor	Subjects	Professor	Subjects
9am - 10am			D	Economics		
10am -11am	A	Mechanics				
11pm- 1pm					F	Networking
1pm - 2pm			E	Marketing		
2pm - 3pm	C	Microwave				
3pm- 5pm					B	DBMS

Case 4

	DEPARTMENTS					
	Electronics		**MBA**		**Computer Science**	
Time duration	Professor	Subjects	Professor	Subjects	Professor	Subjects
9am - 10am			D	Economics		
10am -12pm	A	Mechanics				
12pm- 1pm					F	Networking
1pm - 2pm			E	Marketing		
2pm - 4pm	C	Microwave				
4pm – 5pm					B	DBMS

Now, it is given that the lecture duration of the professor expert in DBMS is equal the time duration of the professor who takes the lecture on Economics. So, case 2 gets eliminated.

Case 4

	DEPARTMENTS					
	Electronics		**MBA**		**Computer Science**	
Time duration	Professor	Subjects	Professor	Subjects	Professor	Subjects
9am - 10am			D	Economics		
10am -12pm	A	Mechanics				
12pm- 1pm					F	Networking
1pm - 2pm			E	Marketing		
2pm - 4pm	C	Microwave				
4pm – 5pm					B	DBMS

S4. Ans.(e)

Sol.

E takes the lecture in MBA department in the time slot of 1pm to 2pm. Professor F and C take the lecture immediately before and immediately after E but not respectively. Either professor C or professor F takes the lecture of 2hours duration. No two consecutive lectures held one after the other in the same department. Professor C is an expert of Microwave. C does not take lecture in CS department. The lecture timing of the professor who takes the lecture of Marketing in the MBA department is of one hours. The professor expert in marketing takes the lecture in the time slot immediately before C but not in CS department. Not more than two professors take lecture in same department. Professor A and C takes lecture in the same department.

Case 1

	DEPARTMENTS					
	Electronics		**MBA**		**Computer Science**	
Time duration	Professor	Subjects	Professor	Subjects	Professor	Subjects
10am - 11am				Marketing		
11pm - 1pm	C	Microwave				
1pm - 2pm			E			
2pm - 3pm					F	

Case 2

	DEPARTMENTS					
	Electronics		**MBA**		**Computer Science**	
Time duration	Professor	Subjects	Professor	Subjects	Professor	Subjects
11pm- 1pm					F	
1pm - 2pm			E	Marketing		
2pm - 3pm	C	Microwave				

Case 3

	DEPARTMENTS					
	Electronics		**MBA**		**Computer Science**	
Time duration	Professor	Subjects	Professor	Subjects	Professor	Subjects
11am -12pm				Marketing		
12pm - 1pm	C	Microwave				
1pm - 2pm			E			
2pm - 4pm					F	

Case 4

	DEPARTMENTS					
	Electronics		**MBA**		**Computer Science**	
Time duration	Professor	Subjects	Professor	Subjects	Professor	Subjects
12pm- 1pm					F	
1pm - 2pm			E	Marketing		
2pm - 4pm	C	Microwave				

Professor A and C takes lecture in the same department and both takes lecture of same time duration. Professor A takes lecture on Mechanics. Professor A takes the lecture in the morning but not in the first-time slot. The last lecture will be ended at 5:00pm in the evening. Total duration of all the lectures is of 8hrs. So, case 1 and case 3 gets eliminated.

Case 2

	DEPARTMENTS					
	Electronics		**MBA**		**Computer Science**	
Time duration	Professor	Subjects	Professor	Subjects	Professor	Subjects
9am - 10am						
10am -11am	A	Mechanics				
11pm- 1pm					F	
1pm - 2pm			E	Marketing		
2pm - 3pm	C	Microwave				
3pm- 5pm						

Case 4

	DEPARTMENTS					
	Electronics		**MBA**		**Computer Science**	
Time duration	Professor	Subjects	Professor	Subjects	Professor	Subjects
9am - 10am						
10am -12pm	A	Mechanics				
12pm- 1pm					F	
1pm - 2pm			E	Marketing		
2pm - 4pm	C	Microwave				
4pm – 5pm						

D takes his lecture before professor F. Professor D takes the lecture of 1 hour but not in the department in which F takes the lecture . One of the professor who takes lecture of DBMS takes lecture in the same department in which one of the professor takes the lecture of Networking. F does not take lecture on DBMS. E and B do not take lecture in same department.

Case 2

	DEPARTMENTS					
	Electronics		**MBA**		**Computer Science**	
Time duration	Professor	Subjects	Professor	Subjects	Professor	Subjects
9am - 10am			D	Economics		
10am -11am	A	Mechanics				
11pm- 1pm					F	Networking
1pm - 2pm			E	Marketing		
2pm - 3pm	C	Microwave				
3pm- 5pm					B	DBMS

Case 4

	DEPARTMENTS					
	Electronics		**MBA**		**Computer Science**	
Time duration	Professor	Subjects	Professor	Subjects	Professor	Subjects
9am - 10am			D	Economics		
10am -12pm	A	Mechanics				
12pm- 1pm					F	Networking
1pm - 2pm			E	Marketing		
2pm - 4pm	C	Microwave				
4pm – 5pm					B	DBMS

Now, it is given that the lecture duration of the professor expert in DBMS is equal the time duration of the professor who takes the lecture on Economics. So, case 2 gets eliminated.

Case 4

	DEPARTMENTS					
	Electronics		**MBA**		**Computer Science**	
Time duration	Professor	Subjects	Professor	Subjects	Professor	Subjects
9am - 10am			D	Economics		
10am -12pm	A	Mechanics				
12pm- 1pm					F	Networking
1pm - 2pm			E	Marketing		
2pm - 4pm	C	Microwave				
4pm – 5pm					B	DBMS

S5. Ans.(d)

Sol. E takes the lecture in MBA department in the time slot of 1pm to 2pm. Professor F and C take the lecture immediately before and immediately after E but not respectively. Either professor C or professor F takes the lecture of 2hours duration. No two consecutive lectures held one after the other in the same department. Professor C is an expert of Microwave. C does not take lecture in CS department. The lecture timing of the professor who takes the lecture of Marketing in the MBA department is of one hours. The professor expert in marketing takes the lecture in the time slot immediately before C but not in CS department. Not more than two professors take lecture in same department. Professor A and C takes lecture in the same department.

Case 1

	DEPARTMENTS					
	Electronics		**MBA**		**Computer Science**	
Time duration	Professor	Subjects	Professor	Subjects	Professor	Subjects
10am - 11am				Marketing		
11pm - 1pm	C	Microwave				
1pm - 2pm			E			
2pm - 3pm					F	

Case 2

	DEPARTMENTS					
	Electronics		**MBA**		**Computer Science**	
Time duration	Professor	Subjects	Professor	Subjects	Professor	Subjects
11pm- 1pm					F	
1pm - 2pm			E	Marketing		
2pm - 3pm	C	Microwave				

Case 3

	DEPARTMENTS					
	Electronics		**MBA**		**Computer Science**	
Time duration	Professor	Subjects	Professor	Subjects	Professor	Subjects
11am -12pm				Marketing		
12pm - 1pm	C	Microwave				
1pm - 2pm			E			
2pm - 4pm					F	

Case 4

	DEPARTMENTS					
	Electronics		**MBA**		**Computer Science**	
Time duration	Professor	Subjects	Professor	Subjects	Professor	Subjects
12pm- 1pm					F	
1pm - 2pm			E	Marketing		
2pm - 4pm	C	Microwave				

Professor A and C takes lecture in the same department and both takes lecture of same time duration. Professor A takes lecture on Mechanics. Professor A takes the lecture in the morning but not in the first-time slot. The last lecture will be ended at 5:00pm in the evening. Total duration of all the lectures is of 8hrs. So, case 1 and case 3 gets eliminated.

Case 2

	DEPARTMENTS					
	Electronics		**MBA**		**Computer Science**	
Time duration	Professor	Subjects	Professor	Subjects	Professor	Subjects
9am - 10am						
10am -11am	A	Mechanics				
11pm- 1pm					F	
1pm - 2pm			E	Marketing		
2pm - 3pm	C	Microwave				
3pm- 5pm						

Case 4

	DEPARTMENTS					
	Electronics		**MBA**		**Computer Science**	
Time duration	Professor	Subjects	Professor	Subjects	Professor	Subjects
9am - 10am						
10am -12pm	A	Mechanics				
12pm- 1pm					F	
1pm - 2pm			E	Marketing		
2pm - 4pm	C	Microwave				
4pm – 5pm						

D takes his lecture before professor F. Professor D takes the lecture of 1 hour but not in the department in which F takes the lecture . One of the professor who takes lecture of DBMS takes lecture in the same department in which one of the professor takes the lecture of Networking. F does not take lecture on DBMS. E and B do not take lecture in same department.

Case 2

	DEPARTMENTS					
	Electronics		**MBA**		**Computer Science**	
Time duration	Professor	Subjects	Professor	Subjects	Professor	Subjects
9am - 10am			D	Economics		
10am -11am	A	Mechanics				
11pm- 1pm					F	Networking
1pm - 2pm			E	Marketing		
2pm - 3pm	C	Microwave				
3pm- 5pm					B	DBMS

Case 4

	DEPARTMENTS					
	Electronics		**MBA**		**Computer Science**	
Time duration	Professor	Subjects	Professor	Subjects	Professor	Subjects
9am - 10am			D	Economics		
10am -12pm	A	Mechanics				
12pm- 1pm					F	Networking
1pm - 2pm			E	Marketing		
2pm - 4pm	C	Microwave				
4pm – 5pm					B	DBMS

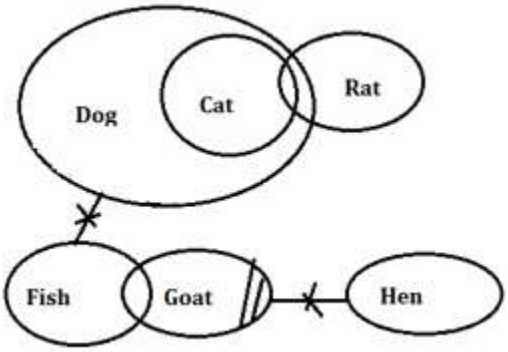
Now, it is given that the lecture duration of the professor expert in DBMS is equal the time duration of the professor who takes the lecture on Economics. So, case 2 gets eliminated.

Case 4

	DEPARTMENTS					
	Electronics		**MBA**		**Computer Science**	
Time duration	Professor	Subjects	Professor	Subjects	Professor	Subjects
9am - 10am			D	Economics		
10am -12pm	A	Mechanics				
12pm- 1pm					F	Networking
1pm - 2pm			E	Marketing		
2pm - 4pm	C	Microwave				
4pm – 5pm					B	DBMS

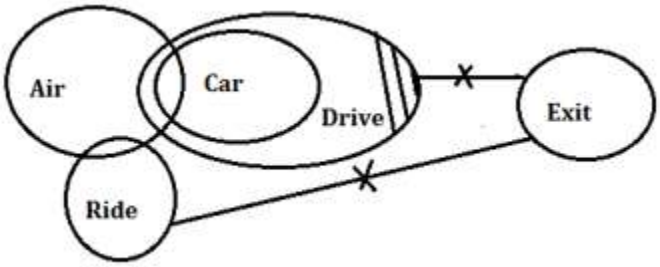
S6. Ans.(e)

Sol.



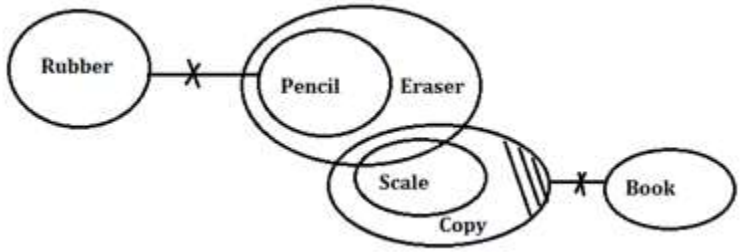
S7. Ans.(c)

Sol.



S8. Ans.(e)

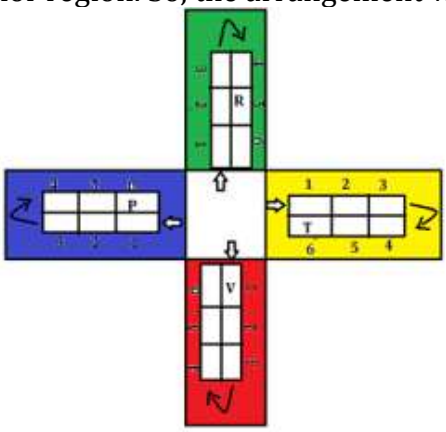
Sol.



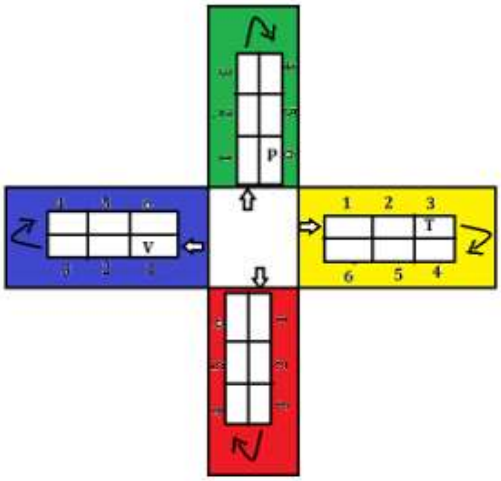
S9. Ans.(a)

Sol.

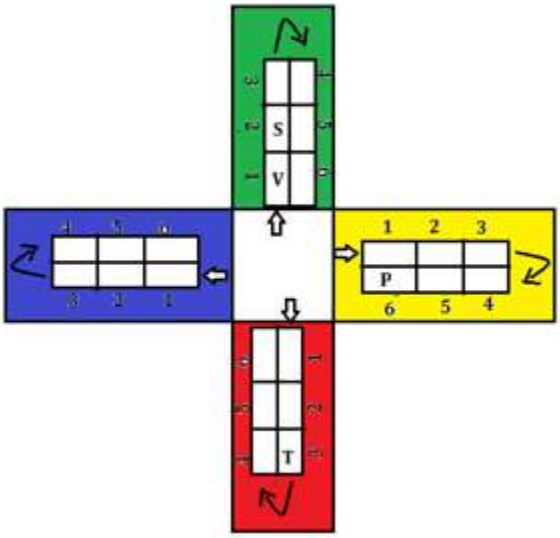
As per the given condition we start with the Blue token Holder person who gets Number-6 then token P will be placed at number 6 in Blue region. Next Green token holder, gets Number-5 so token R will be placed at number 5 in Green region. Then Yellow card holder gets Number-6 so token T will be placed at number-6 in Yellow color region. Then Red card holder gets Number-1 so token V will be placed at number-1 in red color region. So, the arrangement will be-------



Further, the Blue token Holder person who gets Number-6 then the token P will be placed at number 6 in Green region. Next Green token holder, gets Number-6 but token P already exist at number-6 in Green region and T already exist at yellow region so according to the given condition token R will be out of the game. Then Yellow card holder gets Number-3 so token T will be placed at number-3 in yellow color region. Then Red card holder gets Number-1 so token V will be placed at number-1 in blue color region. So, the final arrangement will be-------



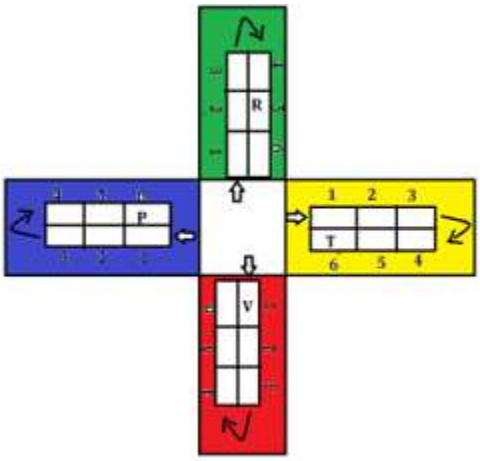
Now, proceeding the Blue token Holder person who gets Number-6 then token P will be placed at number 6 in Yellow region. Next Green colour token holder, gets Number-2 as R is out of game so the green card holder use token S and will be placed at number-2 in green region. Then Yellow card holder gets Number-3 so token T will be placed at number-3 in Red color region. Then Red card holder gets Number-1 so token V will be placed at number-1 in Green color region. So, the final arrangement will be-------



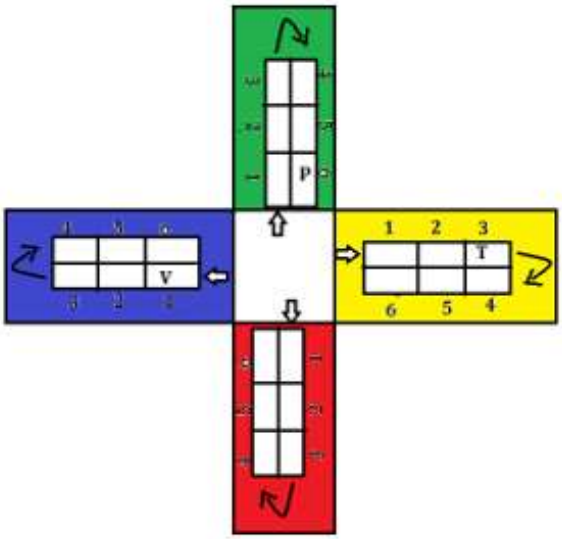
S10. Ans.(b)

Sol.

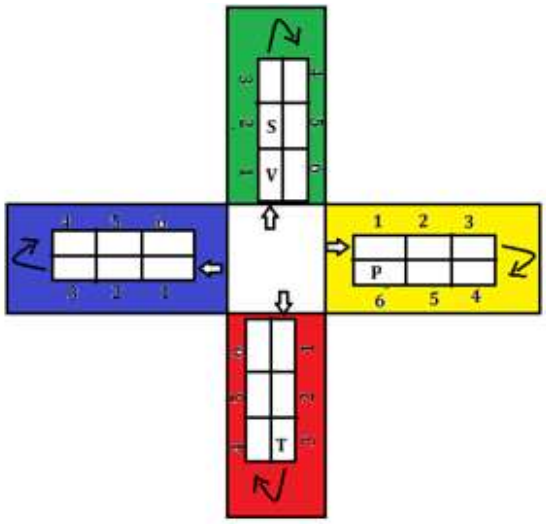
As per the given condition we start with the Blue token Holder person who gets Number-6 then token P will be placed at number 6 in Blue region. Next Green token holder, gets Number-5 so token R will be placed at number 5 in Green region. Then Yellow card holder gets Number-6 so token T will be placed at number-6 in Yellow color region. Then Red card holder gets Number-1 so token V will be placed at number-1 in red color region. So, the arrangement will be-------



Further, the Blue token Holder person who gets Number-6 then the token P will be placed at number 6 in Green region. Next Green token holder, gets Number-6 but token P already exist at number-6 in Green region and T already exist at yellow region so according to the given condition token R will be out of the game. Then Yellow card holder gets Number-3 so token T will be placed at number-3 in yellow color region. Then Red card holder gets Number-1 so token V will be placed at number-1 in blue color region. So, the final arrangement will be-------



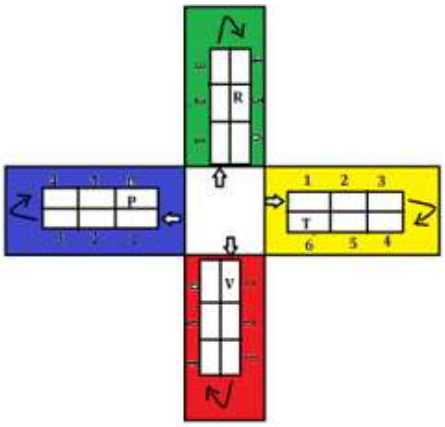
Now, proceeding the Blue token Holder person who gets Number-6 then token P will be placed at number 6 in Yellow region. Next Green colour token holder, gets Number-2 as R is out of game so the green card holder use token S and will be placed at number-2 in green region. Then Yellow card holder gets Number-3 so token T will be placed at number-3 in Red color region. Then Red card holder gets Number-1 so token V will be placed at number-1 in Green color region. So, the final arrangement will be-------



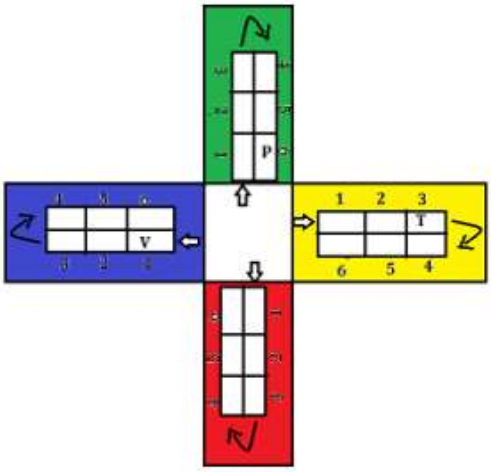
S11. Ans.(d)

Sol.

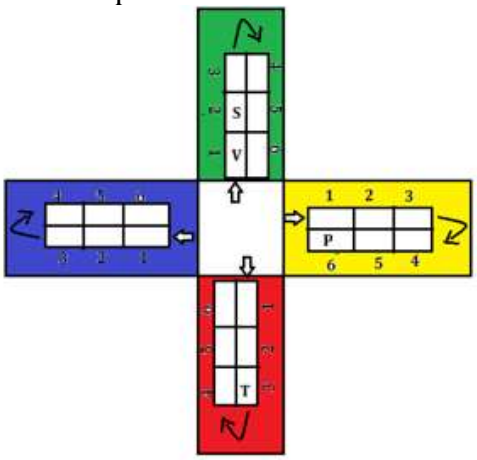
As per the given condition we start with the Blue token Holder person who gets Number-6 then token P will be placed at number 6 in Blue region. Next Green token holder, gets Number-5 so token R will be placed at number 5 in Green region. Then Yellow card holder gets Number-6 so token T will be placed at number-6 in Yellow color region. Then Red card holder gets Number-1 so token V will be placed at number-1 in red color region. So, the arrangement will be-------



Further, the Blue token Holder person who gets Number-6 then the token P will be placed at number 6 in Green region. Next Green token holder, gets Number-6 but token P already exist at number-6 in Green region and T already exist at yellow region so according to the given condition token R will be out of the game. Then Yellow card holder gets Number-3 so token T will be placed at number-3 in yellow color region. Then Red card holder gets Number-1 so token V will be placed at number-1 in blue color region. So, the final arrangement will be-------



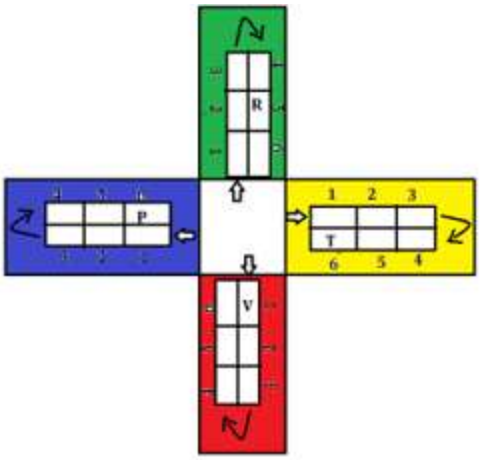
Now, proceeding the Blue token Holder person who gets Number-6 then token P will be placed at number 6 in Yellow region. Next Green colour token holder, gets Number-2 as R is out of game so the green card holder use token S and will be placed at number-2 in green region. Then Yellow card holder gets Number-3 so token T will be placed at number-3 in Red color region. Then Red card holder gets Number-1 so token V will be placed at number-1 in Green color region. So, the final arrangement will be-------



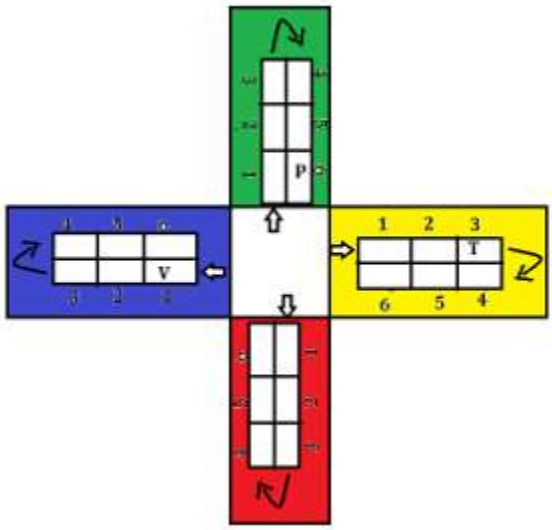
S12. Ans.(d)

Sol.

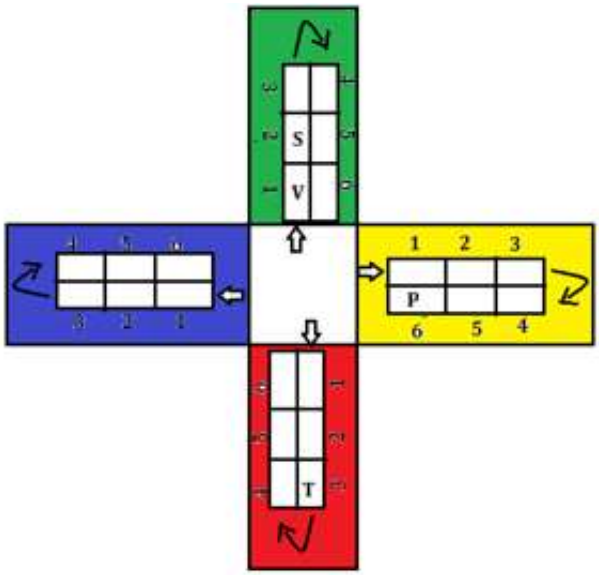
As per the given condition we start with the Blue token Holder person who gets Number-6 then token P will be placed at number 6 in Blue region. Next Green token holder, gets Number-5 so token R will be placed at number 5 in Green region. Then Yellow card holder gets Number-6 so token T will be placed at number-6 in Yellow color region. Then Red card holder gets Number-1 so token V will be placed at number-1 in red color region. So, the arrangement will be-------



Further, the Blue token Holder person who gets Number-6 then the token P will be placed at number 6 in Green region. Next Green token holder, gets Number-6 but token P already exist at number-6 in Green region and T already exist at yellow region so according to the given condition token R will be out of the game. Then Yellow card holder gets Number-3 so token T will be placed at number-3 in yellow color region. Then Red card holder gets Number-1 so token V will be placed at number-1 in blue color region. So, the final arrangement will be-------



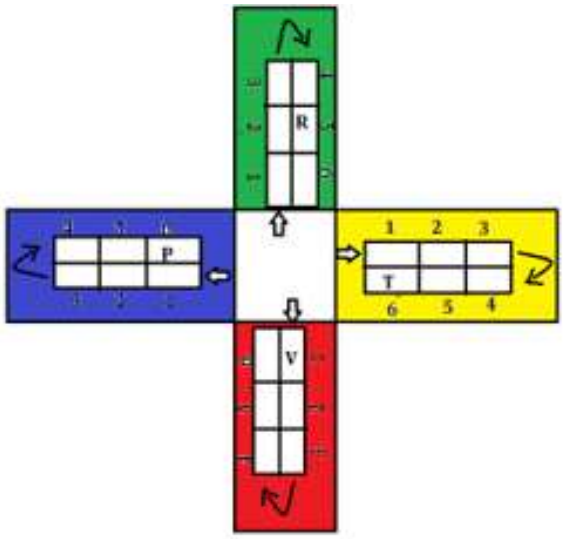
Now, proceeding the Blue token Holder person who gets Number-6 then token P will be placed at number 6 in Yellow region. Next Green colour token holder, gets Number-2 as R is out of game so the green card holder use token S and will be placed at number-2 in green region. Then Yellow card holder gets Number-3 so token T will be placed at number-3 in Red color region. Then Red card holder gets Number-1 so token V will be placed at number-1 in Green color region. So, the final arrangement will be-------



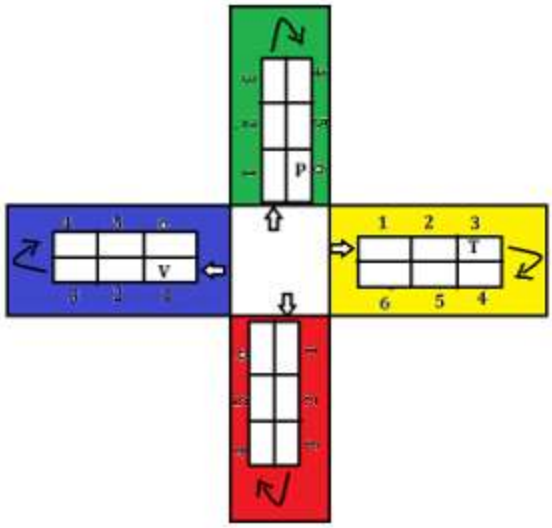
S13. Ans.(c)

Sol.

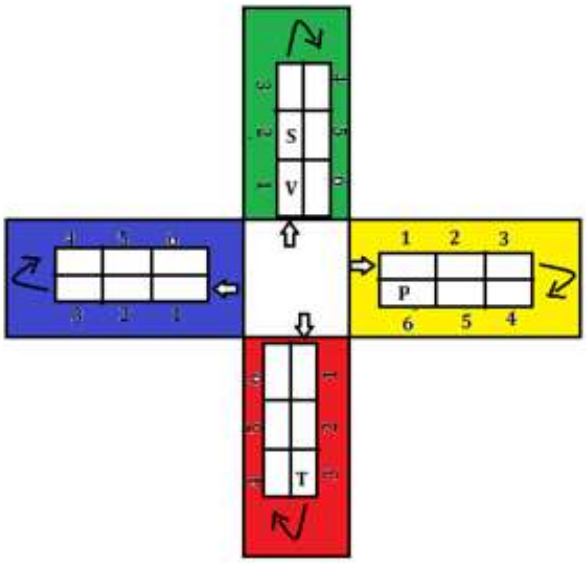
As per the given condition we start with the Blue token Holder person who gets Number-6 then token P will be placed at number 6 in Blue region. Next Green token holder, gets Number-5 so token R will be placed at number 5 in Green region. Then Yellow card holder gets Number-6 so token T will be placed at number-6 in Yellow color region. Then Red card holder gets Number-1 so token V will be placed at number-1 in red color region. So, the arrangement will be-------



Further, the Blue token Holder person who gets Number-6 then the token P will be placed at number 6 in Green region. Next Green token holder, gets Number-6 but token P already exist at number-6 in Green region and T already exist at yellow region so according to the given condition token R will be out of the game. Then Yellow card holder gets Number-3 so token T will be placed at number-3 in yellow color region. Then Red card holder gets Number-1 so token V will be placed at number-1 in blue color region. So, the final arrangement will be-------



Now, proceeding the Blue token Holder person who gets Number-6 then token P will be placed at number 6 in Yellow region. Next Green colour token holder, gets Number-2 as R is out of game so the green card holder use token S and will be placed at number-2 in green region. Then Yellow card holder gets Number-3 so token T will be placed at number-3 in Red color region. Then Red card holder gets Number-1 so token V will be placed at number-1 in Green color region. So, the final arrangement will be-------



S14. Ans.(d)

Sol.

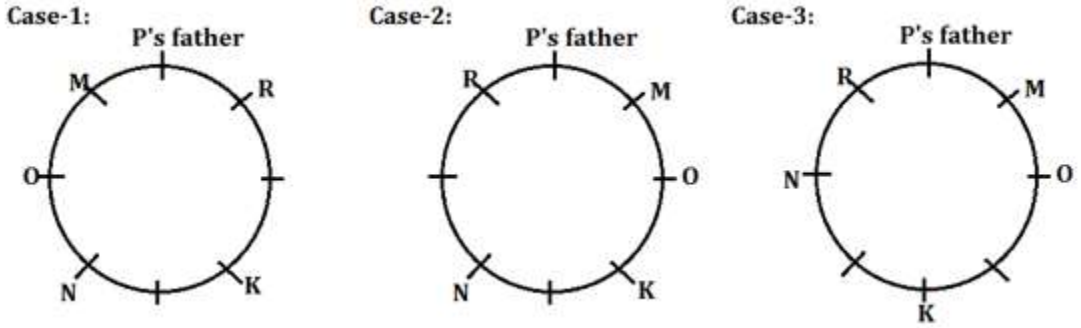
All the statement except (d), cannot be assumed from the given statement as data provided in the statement is not enough to assume the increase or decrease in NPA from the previous year also it is not clear whether NPA is the only cause of pain to banking sector. Further we also cannot assume from the given statement that steps taken by the government are not enough or some other sector is performing better than it. But it can be clearly assumed from the given statement that after the proper implementation of the policies and reforms there will be some improvement in the condition of the banking sector.

S15. Ans.(a)

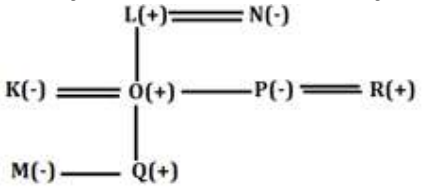
Sol. Only statement (a) can be deduced from the given statement as by burning the coal the concentration of its particles is increased which lead to excessive amount of air pollution. But for others (b) and (e) can be assumed but cannot be deduced. While for (c) and (d) the amount of average rainfall and its consistency in not directly given in the statement.

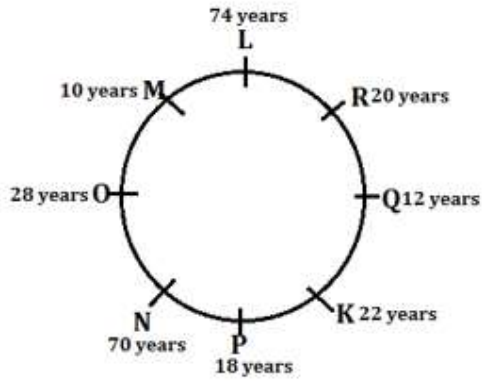
S16. Ans.(d)

Sol. The age of the second eldest person is 70 years which means the age of the grandmother is 70 years. R is the brother-in-law of K. R's age is 2 years less than K's age and K's age is 6 years less than O's age. N is the mother of O and her age is 5/2 of the age of her son. From these it is clear that K, R and O belongs to second generation and N is the grandmother whose age is 70 years. Further, Only the father of P is sitting between M and R. P does not belong to third generation. So, P belongs to second generation. The Person who is sitting on the immediate left of K and immediate right of N is 18 years old while M is 10 years old. O, who is sitting next to M, is not sitting opposite to K.



M is the female member of the family. M is 10 years old. So, M is the granddaughter and 10 years old. N is 4 years younger than L. Means L is 74 years old. Rest Q's age is multiple of 4 but not a perfect square. As only remaining position is that Q is the grandson and is 12 years old. The person who sits immediate right of R is a male but he is not Q. So, from this case-3 will be eliminated. As we know that Q can't sit between N and K, so clearly P sit between N and K and Q can't sit to immediate right of M so from this case-2 will be eliminated. Rest we know that the age of P is 18 years so she is the daughter of L and O is the son of N and is 28 years old. Rest R is 20 years old, K is 22 years old. So, the final arrangement is---

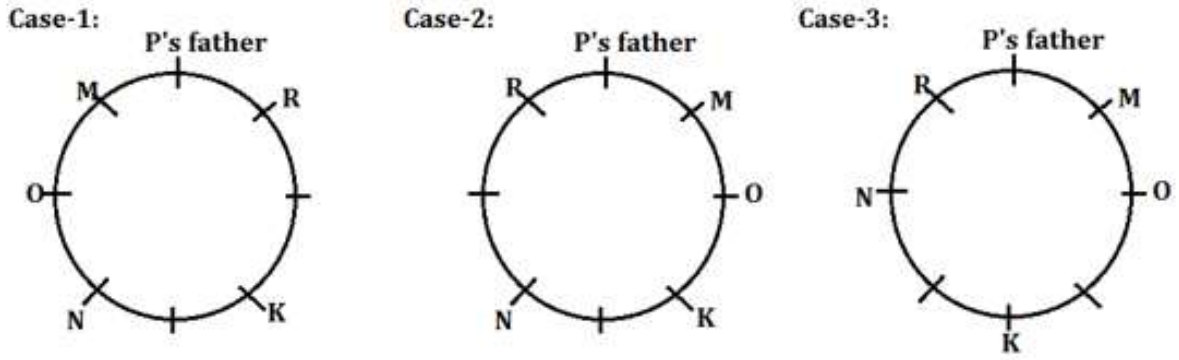




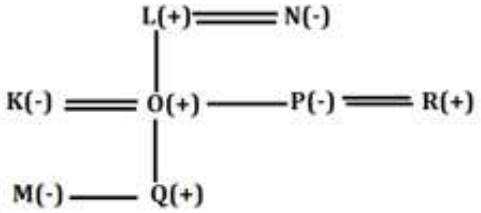
S17. Ans.(b)

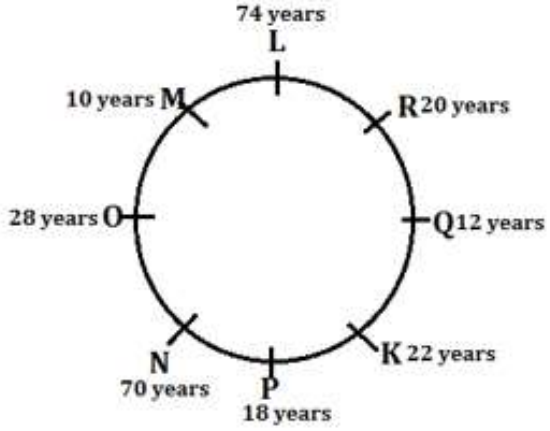
Sol.

The age of the second eldest person is 70 years which means the age of the grandmother is 70 years. R is the brother-in-law of K. R's age is 2 years less than K's age and K's age is 6 years less than O's age. N is the mother of O and her age is 5/2 of the age of her son. From these it is clear that K, R and O belongs to second generation and N is the grandmother whose age is 70 years. Further, Only the father of P is sitting between M and R. P does not belong to third generation. So, P belongs to second generation. The Person who is sitting on the immediate left of K and immediate right of N is 18 years old while M is 10 years old. O, who is sitting next to M, is not sitting opposite to K.



M is the female member of the family. M is 10 years old. So, M is the granddaughter and 10 years old. N is 4 years younger than L. Means L is 74 years old. Rest Q's age is multiple of 4 but not a perfect square. As only remaining position is that Q is the grandson and is 12 years old. The person who sits immediate right of R is a male but he is not Q. So, from this case-3 will be eliminated. As we know that Q can't sit between N and K, so clearly P sit between N and K and Q can't sit to immediate right of M so from this case-2 will be eliminated. Rest we know that the age of P is 18 years so she is the daughter of L and O is the son of N and is 28 years old. Rest R is 20 years old, K is 22 years old. So, the final arrangement is---

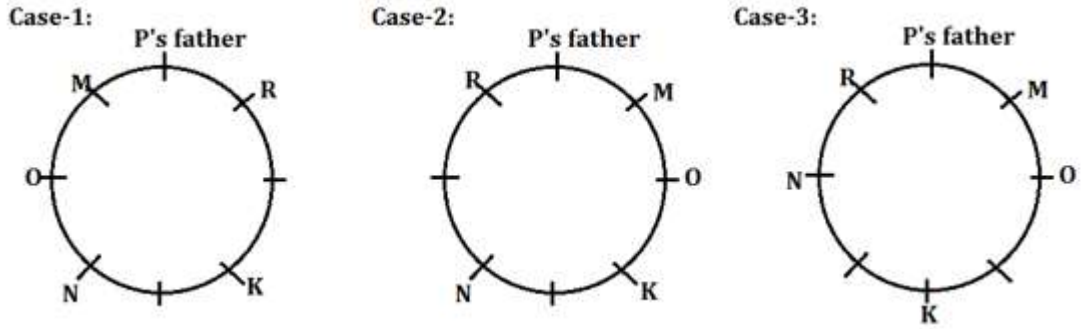




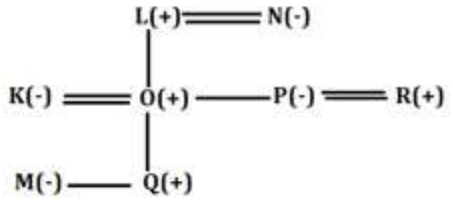
S18. Ans.(b)

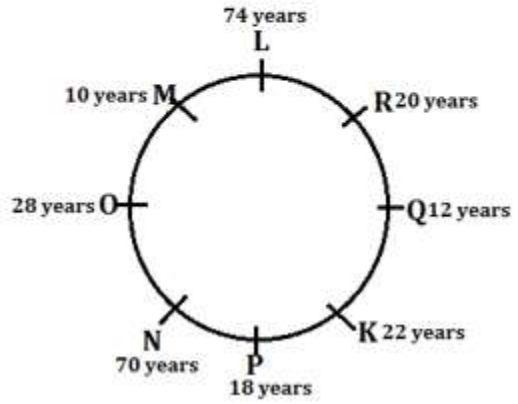
Sol.

The age of the second eldest person is 70 years which means the age of the grandmother is 70 years. R is the brother-in-law of K. R's age is 2 years less than K's age and K's age is 6 years less than O's age. N is the mother of O and her age is 5/2 of the age of her son. From these it is clear that K, R and O belongs to second generation and N is the grandmother whose age is 70 years. Further, Only the father of P is sitting between M and R. P does not belong to third generation. So, P belongs to second generation. The Person who is sitting on the immediate left of K and immediate right of N is 18 years old while M is 10 years old. O, who is sitting next to M, is not sitting opposite to K.



M is the female member of the family. M is 10 years old. So, M is the granddaughter and 10 years old. N is 4 years younger than L. Means L is 74 years old. Rest Q's age is multiple of 4 but not a perfect square. As only remaining position is that Q is the grandson and is 12 years old. The person who sits immediate right of R is a male but he is not Q. So, from this case-3 will be eliminated. As we know that Q can't sit between N and K, so clearly P sit between N and K and Q can't sit to immediate right of M so from this case-2 will be eliminated. Rest we know that the age of P is 18 years so she is the daughter of L and O is the son of N and is 28 years old. Rest R is 20 years old, K is 22 years old. So, the final arrangement is---

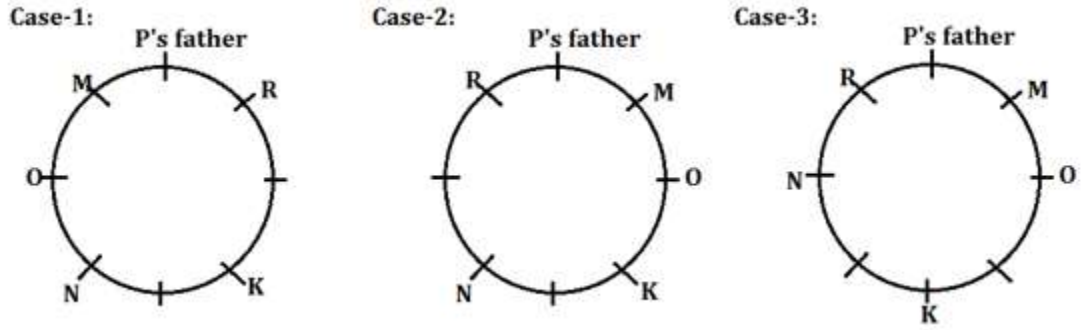




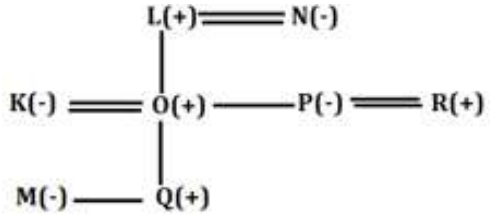
S19. Ans.(b)

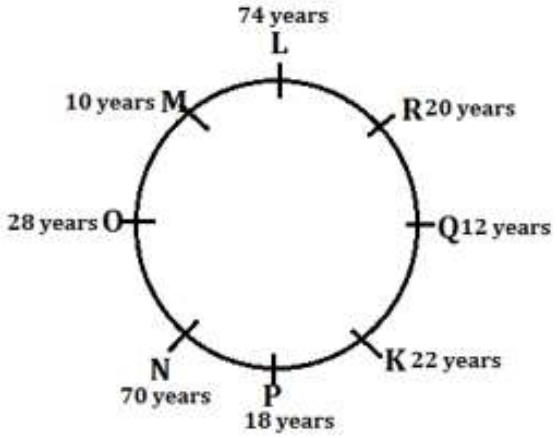
Sol.

The age of the second eldest person is 70 years which means the age of the grandmother is 70 years. R is the brother-in-law of K. R's age is 2 years less than K's age and K's age is 6 years less than O's age. N is the mother of O and her age is 5/2 of the age of her son. From these it is clear that K, R and O belongs to second generation and N is the grandmother whose age is 70 years. Further, Only the father of P is sitting between M and R. P does not belong to third generation. So, P belongs to second generation. The Person who is sitting on the immediate left of K and immediate right of N is 18 years old while M is 10 years old. O, who is sitting next to M, is not sitting opposite to K.



M is the female member of the family. M is 10 years old. So, M is the granddaughter and 10 years old. N is 4 years younger than L. Means L is 74 years old. Rest Q's age is multiple of 4 but not a perfect square. As only remaining position is that Q is the grandson and is 12 years old. The person who sits immediate right of R is a male but he is not Q. So, from this case-3 will be eliminated. As we know that Q can't sit between N and K, so clearly P sit between N and K and Q can't sit to immediate right of M so from this case-2 will be eliminated. Rest we know that the age of P is 18 years so she is the daughter of L and O is the son of N and is 28 years old. Rest R is 20 years old, K is 22 years old. So, the final arrangement is---

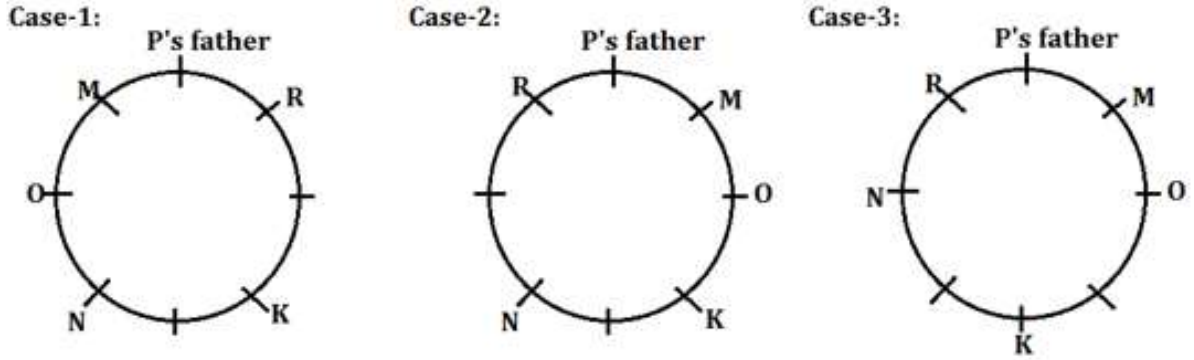




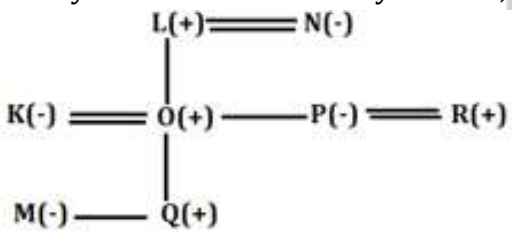
S20. Ans.(b)

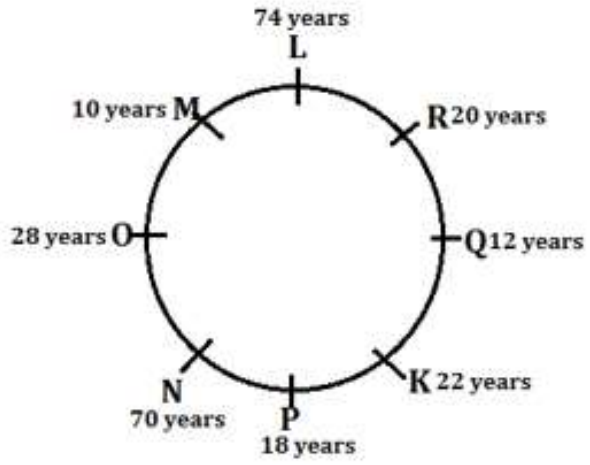
Sol.

The age of the second eldest person is 70 years which means the age of the grandmother is 70 years. R is the brother-in-law of K. R's age is 2 years less than K's age and K's age is 6 years less than O's age. N is the mother of O and her age is 5/2 of the age of her son. From these it is clear that K, R and O belongs to second generation and N is the grandmother whose age is 70 years. Further, Only the father of P is sitting between M and R. P does not belong to third generation. So, P belongs to second generation. The Person who is sitting on the immediate left of K and immediate right of N is 18 years old while M is 10 years old. O, who is sitting next to M, is not sitting opposite to K.



M is the female member of the family. M is 10 years old. So, M is the granddaughter and 10 years old. N is 4 years younger than L. Means L is 74 years old. Rest Q's age is multiple of 4 but not a perfect square. As only remaining position is that Q is the grandson and is 12 years old. The person who sits immediate right of R is a male but he is not Q. So, from this case-3 will be eliminated. As we know that Q can't sit between N and K, so clearly P sit between N and K and Q can't sit to immediate right of M so from this case-2 will be eliminated. Rest we know that the age of P is 18 years so she is the daughter of L and O is the son of N and is 28 years old. Rest R is 20 years old, K is 22 years old. So, the final arrangement is---





S21. Ans.(e)

Sol.

Except (e), all the statement strengthens the given statement by pointing out the effects of water scarcity India is currently facing and problems related to it but option (e) states that the crisis was more in 1960 from now which contradicts the given statement as it states that India is facing its "worst" water crisis in history. So (e) weakens the given statement.

S22. Ans.(e)

Sol.

The one who gives exam of NEET got the first rank. W got two ranks higher than V (means the difference of numerical value of their rank's is two). S got three ranks lower than Q. V did not get the last rank. The persons who were giving exam of UPSC and SSC got the same rank but they did not get the 2nd rank. U who is giving exam of CLAT was not be able to qualify. So, from this there will be two possible cases--

Case-1:

Positions	Persons	Bikes
1.	Q	NEET
2.	W	
3.		
4.	S, V	
5.		

Case-2:

Positions	Persons	Bikes
1.	W	NEET
2.	Q	
3.	V	
4.		
5.	S	

U who is giving the exam of CLAT was not be able of qualify.

Further, P's rank was just lower than the one who is giving the exam of IIT. T did not give exam of SSC and NET. The one who is giving the exam of CA got higher rank than the one who is giving the exam of IBPS. Q did not give the exam of IIT. The person who was giving the exam of NET was not be able to qualify the exam. So, clearly R was giving the exam of NET and not be able to qualify the exam.

Case-1:

Positions	Persons	Bikes
1.	Q	NEET
2.	W	IIT
3.	P	
4.	S, V	UPSC, SSC
5.		

Case-2:

Positions	Persons	Bikes
1.	W	NEET
2.	Q	
3.	V	IIT/
4.	P/	IIT/
5.	S, P/	

U who is giving the exam of CLAT and R was giving the exam of NET were not be able of qualify.

The exam of IBPS was not given by P and T. So, from this case-1 will be eliminated. The one who was giving the exam of CA got higher rank than the one who is giving the exam of IBPS. The one who gave the exam of IIT did not get 4th position. So, clearly P got 4th rank. So, the final arrangement is-------

Positions	Persons	Bikes
1.	W	NEET
2.	Q	CA
3.	V	IIT
4.	P, T	SSC(P), UPSC (T)
5.	S	IBPS

S23. Ans.(c)

Sol.

The one who gives exam of NEET got the first rank. W got two ranks higher than V (means the difference of numerical value of their rank's is two). S got three ranks lower than Q. V did not get the last rank. The persons who were giving exam of UPSC and SSC got the same rank but they did not get the 2nd rank. U who is giving exam of CLAT was not be able to qualify. So, from this there will be two possible cases--

Case-1:

Positions	Persons	Bikes
1.	Q	NEET
2.	W	
3.		
4.	S, V	
5.		

Case-2:

Positions	Persons	Bikes
1.	W	NEET
2.	Q	
3.	V	
4.		
5.	S	

U who is giving the exam of CLAT was not be able of qualify.

Further, P's rank was just lower than the one who is giving the exam of IIT. T did not give exam of SSC and NET. The one who is giving the exam of CA got higher rank than the one who is giving the exam of IBPS. Q did not give the exam of IIT. The person who was giving the exam of NET was not be able to qualify the exam. So, clearly R was giving the exam of NET and not be able to qualify the exam.

Case-1:

Positions	Persons	Bikes
1.	Q	NEET
2.	W	IIT
3.	P	
4.	S, V	UPSC, SSC
5.		

Case-2:

Positions	Persons	Bikes
1.	W	NEET
2.	Q	
3.	V	IIT/
4.	P/	IIT/
5.	S, P/	

U who is giving the exam of CLAT and R was giving the exam of NET were not be able of qualify.

The exam of IBPS was not given by P and T. So, from this case-1 will be eliminated. The one who was giving the exam of CA got higher rank than the one who is giving the exam of IBPS. The one who gave the exam of IIT did not get 4th position. So, clearly P got 4th rank. So, the final arrangement is-------

Positions	Persons	Bikes
1.	W	NEET
2.	Q	CA
3.	V	IIT
4.	P, T	SSC(P), UPSC (T)
5.	S	IBPS

S24. Ans.(b)

Sol.

The one who gives exam of NEET got the first rank. W got two ranks higher than V (means the difference of numerical value of their rank's is two). S got three ranks lower than Q. V did not get the last rank. The persons who were giving exam of UPSC and SSC got the same rank but they did not get the 2nd rank. U who is giving exam of CLAT was not be able to qualify. So, from this there will be two possible cases--

Case-1:

Positions	Persons	Bikes
1.	Q	NEET
2.	W	
3.		
4.	S, V	
5.		

Case-2:

Positions	Persons	Bikes
1.	W	NEET
2.	Q	
3.	V	
4.		
5.	S	

U who is giving the exam of CLAT was not be able of qualify.

Further, P's rank was just lower than the one who is giving the exam of IIT. T did not give exam of SSC and NET. The one who is giving the exam of CA got higher rank than the one who is giving the exam of IBPS. Q did not give the exam of IIT. The person who was giving the exam of NET was not be able to qualify the exam. So, clearly R was giving the exam of NET and not be able to qualify the exam.

Case-1:

Positions	Persons	Bikes
1.	Q	NEET
2.	W	IIT
3.	P	
4.	S, V	UPSC, SSC
5.		

Case-2:

Positions	Persons	Bikes
1.	W	NEET
2.	Q	
3.	V	IIT/
4.	P/	IIT/
5.	S, P/	

U who is giving the exam of CLAT and R was giving the exam of NET were not be able of qualify.

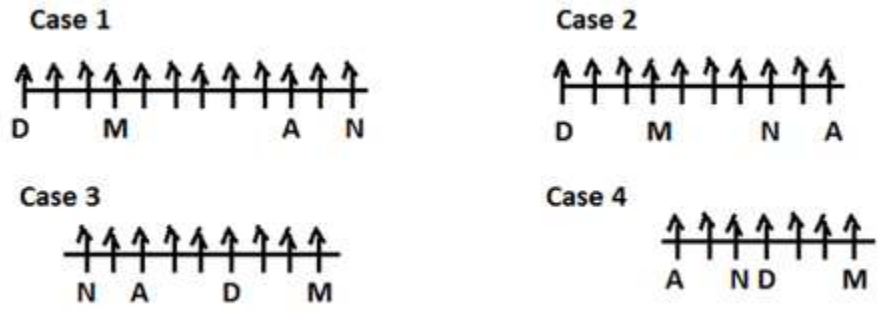
The exam of IBPS was not given by P and T. So, from this case-1 will be eliminated. The one who was giving the exam of CA got higher rank than the one who is giving the exam of IBPS. The one who gave the exam of IIT did not get 4th position. So, clearly P got 4th rank. So, the final arrangement is-------

Positions	Persons	Bikes
1.	W	NEET
2.	Q	CA
3.	V	IIT
4.	P, T	SSC(P), UPSC (T)
5.	S	IBPS

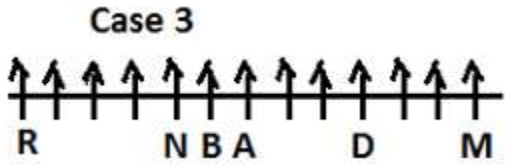
S25. Ans.(b)

Sol.

The statement I and III together are sufficient to answer the question;Step 1:- M sits third to the right of D. Only five persons sits between M and A. More than two person sits between M and N. Only one person sits between N and A.



Step 2:- B sits exactly between N and A. B sits fifth to the right of R. More than six person sits between R and D. So, case 1 Case 2 and case 4 gets eliminated.

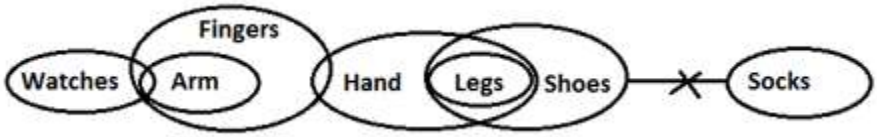


Hence, B sits fourth to the left of D.

S26. Ans.(c)

Sol.

Combining both the statements II and III we get,



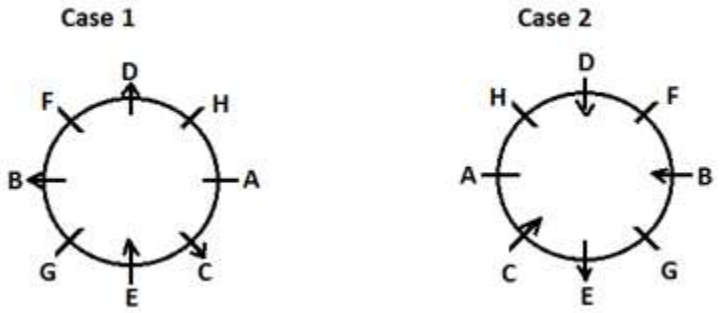
I. From the venn diagram it is clear that all legs are hand, all legs are shoes and no shoes is socks. Hence, we can conclude that some hands are not socks.

II. From the venn diagram it is clear that all legs are shoes and no shoes are socks. Hence, we can conclude that no legs are socks.

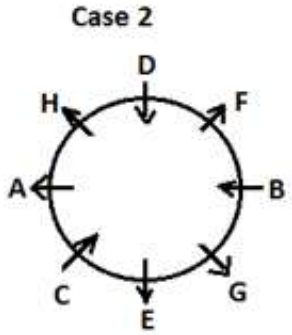
S27. Ans.(a)

Sol. Using statements, I and II.

A sit second to the right of E and second to the right of D. C and G are the immediate neighbour of E. H sits second to the left of C, who sits third to the left of B.



Now, not more than two persons sitting adjacent to each other faces same direction. F does not face inside. H and A face same direction. C and G face opposite direction. So, case 1 gets eliminated.



Therefore, five person faces outside.

S28. Ans.(d)

Sol. The words are arranged in increasing order according to the difference between the place values/rankings (according to the alphabetical series) of the first and the last letter of the word such that If the number of letters (in the alphabetical series) between the first and the last letter of the word is the smallest then it is arranged first at the leftmost end and the difference between the place values/rankings (acc. to the alphabetical series) of the first and the last letter of the word is written with the word associated with it. This process is continued till all the words have been rearranged.

Note : IF the two words have same difference then the words are arranged according the first letter of the word in reverse alphabetical order from the left end.

Input : water failed score Steady curbed power.

Step I : curbed 1 water failed score Steady power.

Step II : power 2 curbed 1 water failed score Steady.

Step III: Failed 2 power 2 curbed 1 water score Steady.

Step IV: water 5 Failed 2 power 2 curbed 1 score Steady.

Step V: Steady 6 water 5 Failed 2 power 2 curbed 1 score.

Step VI : score 14 Steady 6 water 5 Failed 2 power 2 curbed 1.

S29. Ans.(d)

Sol. The words are arranged in increasing order according to the difference between the place values/rankings (according to the alphabetical series) of the first and the last letter of the word such that If the number of letters (in the alphabetical series) between the first and the last letter of the word is the smallest then it is arranged first at the leftmost end and the difference between the place values/rankings (acc. to the alphabetical series) of the first and the last letter of the word is written with the word associated with it. This process is continued till all the words have been rearranged.

Note : IF the two words have same difference then the words are arranged according the first letter of the word in reverse alphabetical order from the left end.

Input : water failed score Steady curbed power.

Step I : curbed 1 water failed score Steady power.

Step II : power 2 curbed 1 water failed score Steady.

Step III: Failed 2 power 2 curbed 1 water score Steady.

Step IV: water 5 Failed 2 power 2 curbed 1 score Steady.

Step V: Steady 6 water 5 Failed 2 power 2 curbed 1 score.

Step VI : score 14 Steady 6 water 5 Failed 2 power 2 curbed 1.

S30. Ans.(e)

Sol. The words are arranged in increasing order according to the difference between the place values/rankings (according to the alphabetical series) of the first and the last letter of the word such that If the number of letters (in the alphabetical series) between the first and the last letter of the word is the smallest then it is arranged first at the leftmost end and the difference between the place values/rankings (acc. to the alphabetical series) of the first and the last letter of the word is written with the word associated with it. This process is continued till all the words have been rearranged.

Note : IF the two words have same difference then the words are arranged according the first letter of the word in reverse alphabetical order from the left end.

Input : water failed score Steady curbed power.

Step I : curbed 1 water failed score Steady power.

Step II : power 2 curbed 1 water failed score Steady.

Step III: Failed 2 power 2 curbed 1 water score Steady.

Step IV: water 5 Failed 2 power 2 curbed 1 score Steady.

Step V: Steady 6 water 5 Failed 2 power 2 curbed 1 score.

Step VI : score 14 Steady 6 water 5 Failed 2 power 2 curbed 1.

S31. Ans.(c)

Sol. The words are arranged in increasing order according to the difference between the place values/rankings (according to the alphabetical series) of the first and the last letter of the word such that If the number of letters (in the alphabetical series) between the first and the last letter of the word is the smallest then it is arranged first at the leftmost end and the difference between the place values/rankings (acc. to the alphabetical series) of the first and the last letter of the word is written with the word associated with it. This process is continued till all the words have been rearranged.

Note : IF the two words have same difference then the words are arranged according the first letter of the word in reverse alphabetical order from the left end.

Input : water failed score Steady curbed power.
Step I : curbed 1 water failed score Steady power.
Step II : power 2 curbed 1 water failed score Steady.
Step III: Failed 2 power 2 curbed 1 water score Steady.
Step IV: water 5 Failed 2 power 2 curbed 1 score Steady.
Step V: Steady 6 water 5 Failed 2 power 2 curbed 1 score.
Step VI : score 14 Steady 6 water 5 Failed 2 power 2 curbed 1.

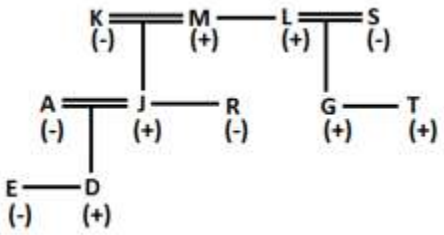
S32. Ans.(e)
Sol. Either (I) or (II) can be assumed from the given statement as better opportunities or virus can be the reason behind the major step taken by the population of village A.

S33. Ans.(e)
Sol. Statement (e), can be assumed from the given statement as better quality is always a major factor of concern for customers and for it paying a bit higher amount is convenient. All other option except (e) cannot be assumed quality and price offered by company V for the product is not mention in the given statement. And also quality is only parameter to increase the number of customer or it is the only way also cannot be hypothesized from the given statement.

S34. Ans.(c)
Sol. Only statement I can be inferred from the given statement as HRA allowance increase after reallocation which clearly indicates that both are directly related to each other. But II and III cannot be inferred as we cannot state that strike is the reason behind the rise in allowance. And also increase in profit cannot be a factor to increase the allowance which the statement also states that the decision has been taken after the reallocation.

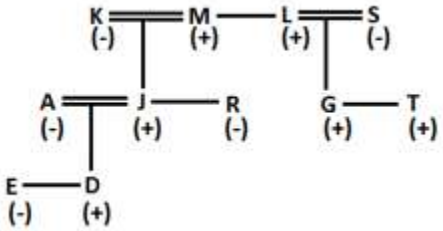
S35. Ans.(c)
Sol. Only (c) strengthen the given statement as it states that interest of people of India is rising in football which will help the skilled youth to indulge in this game. But (a) and (b) suggest that Cricket is the most lovable game and football require star players to become as popular as cricket players among Indians. Further (d) is about the extraordinary players of Hockey in India and (e) is about superiority of Indian Women players over Men players in Olympics game

S36. Ans.(c)
Sol.



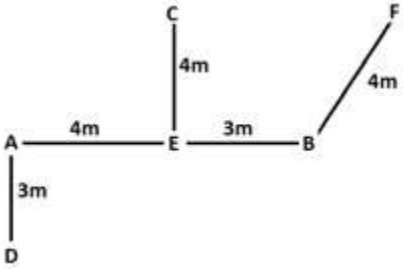
S37. Ans.(e)

Sol.



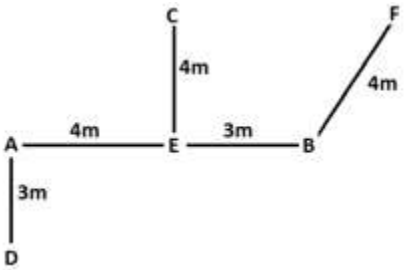
S38. Ans.(c)

Sol.



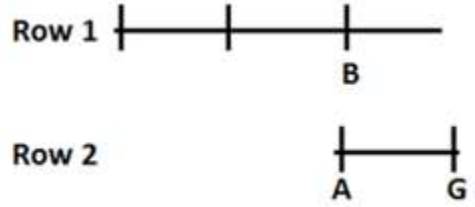
S39. Ans.(b)

Sol.



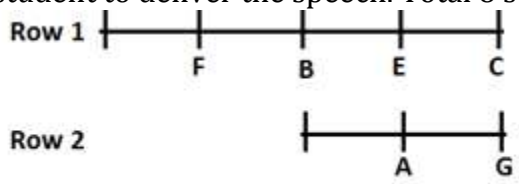
S40. Ans.(d)

Sol. Student sitting on the immediate left of B is the student who goes to deliver the speech second. B is the last student to deliver the speech on the first day. A and B does not sit in the same row. G is the last students who shift from row 2 to row 1 and sits at an extreme right end of row-2. Only one person sits on the immediate right of A. No two students sits adjacent to each other according to the English alphabet (i.e. A does not sit adjacent to B and B does not sits adjacent to C and A and so on). So, A sits in row 2.

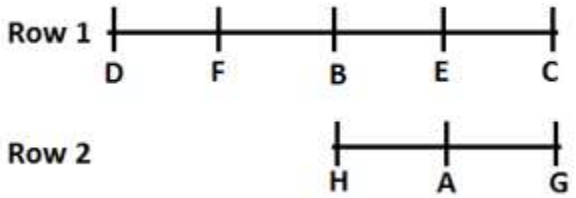


C does not get the chance to deliver the speech on the first day of the annual function. C is not the first person to shift from row 2 to row 1. E is not the first student to deliver the speech nor he sits in the same

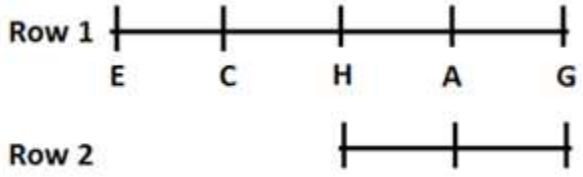
row with A. Both F and C sits in the same row and at least one student sit between them. F is not the first student to deliver the speech. Total 8 students sit in both the rows.



D and H does not sit in the same row. H does not deliver the speech on first day.

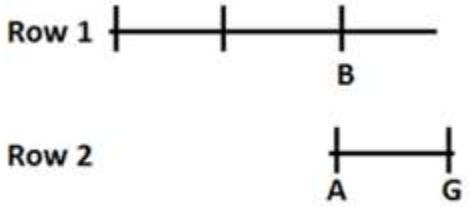


Now, the students shift according to their chance to deliver the speech as it is given that only three students get the chance to deliver speech so clearly 1st D goes to deliver speech then 2nd F goes and 3rd B goes and accordingly the shifting takes place as 1st H shifts to row-1 at the right end, 2nd A shifts at right end as H moves to immediate left of A, 3rd G shifts at the right end as accordingly. So, the arrangement will be-------

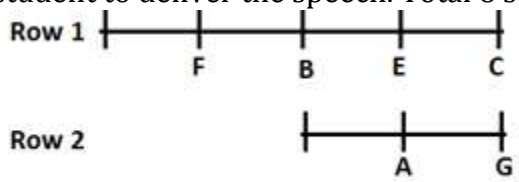


S41. Ans.(a)

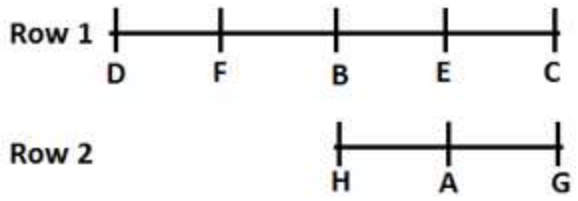
Sol. Student sitting on the immediate left of B is the student who goes to deliver the speech second. B is the last student to deliver the speech on the first day. A and B does not sit in the same row. G is the last students who shift from row 2 to row 1 and sits at an extreme right end of row-2. Only one person sits on the immediate right of A. No two students sits adjacent to each other according to the English alphabet (i.e. A does not sit adjacent to B and B does not sits adjacent to C and A and so on). So, A sits in row 2.



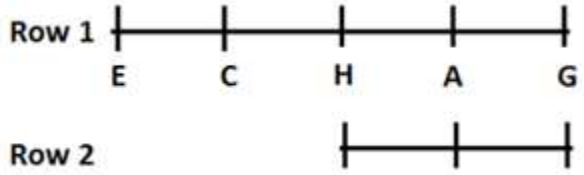
C does not get the chance to deliver the speech on the first day of the annual function. C is not the first person to shift from row 2 to row 1. E is not the first student to deliver the speech nor he sits in the same row with A. Both F and C sits in the same row and at least one student sit between them. F is not the first student to deliver the speech. Total 8 students sit in both the rows.



D and H does not sit in the same row. H does not deliver the speech on first day.

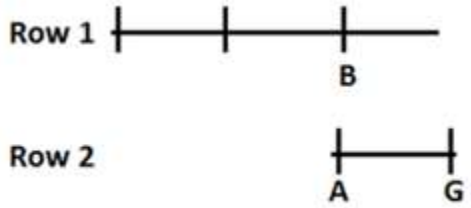


Now, the students shift according to their chance to deliver the speech as it is given that only three students get the chance to deliver speech so clearly 1st D goes to deliver speech then 2nd F goes and 3rd B goes and accordingly the shifting takes place as 1st H shifts to row-1 at the right end, 2nd A shifts at right end as H moves to immediate left of A, 3rd G shifts at the right end as accordingly. So, the arrangement will be-------

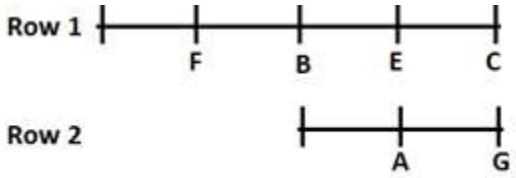


S42. Ans.(b)

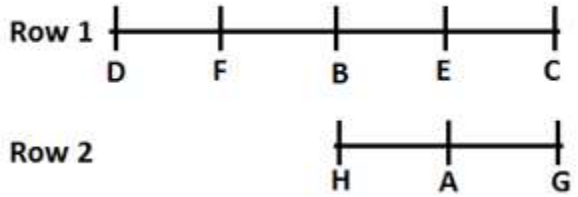
Sol. Student sitting on the immediate left of B is the student who goes to deliver the speech second. B is the last student to deliver the speech on the first day. A and B does not sit in the same row. G is the last students who shift from row 2 to row 1 and sits at an extreme right end of row-2. Only one person sits on the immediate right of A. No two students sits adjacent to each other according to the English alphabet (i.e. A does not sit adjacent to B and B does not sits adjacent to C and A and so on). So, A sits in row 2.



C does not get the chance to deliver the speech on the first day of the annual function. C is not the first person to shift from row 2 to row 1. E is not the first student to deliver the speech nor he sits in the same row with A. Both F and C sits in the same row and at least one student sit between them. F is not the first student to deliver the speech. Total 8 students sit in both the rows.



D and H does not sit in the same row. H does not deliver the speech on first day.



Now, the students shift according to their chance to deliver the speech as it is given that only three students get the chance to deliver speech so clearly 1st D goes to deliver speech then 2nd F goes and 3rd B goes and accordingly the shifting takes place as 1st H shifts to row-1 at the right end, 2nd A shifts at right end as H moves to immediate left of A, 3rd G shifts at the right end as accordingly. So, the arrangement will be-
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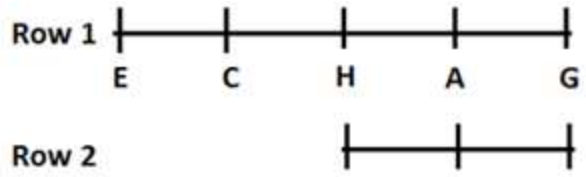
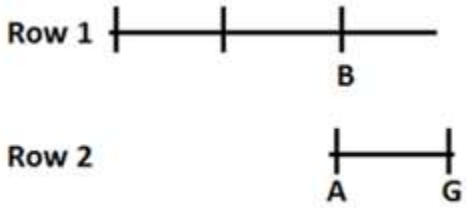
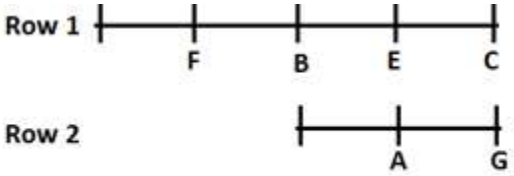


S43. Ans.(a)

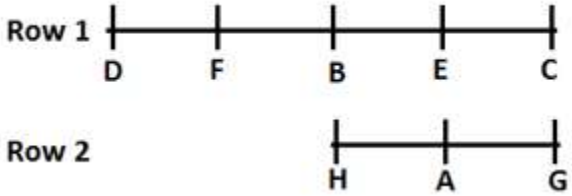
Sol. Student sitting on the immediate left of B is the student who goes to deliver the speech second. B is the last student to deliver the speech on the first day. A and B does not sit in the same row. G is the last students who shift from row 2 to row 1 and sits at an extreme right end of row-2. Only one person sits on the immediate right of A. No two students sits adjacent to each other according to the English alphabet (i.e. A does not sit adjacent to B and B does not sits adjacent to C and A and so on). So, A sits in row 2.



C does not get the chance to deliver the speech on the first day of the annual function. C is not the first person to shift from row 2 to row 1. E is not the first student to deliver the speech nor he sits in the same row with A. Both F and C sits in the same row and at least one student sit between them. F is not the first student to deliver the speech. Total 8 students sit in both the rows.

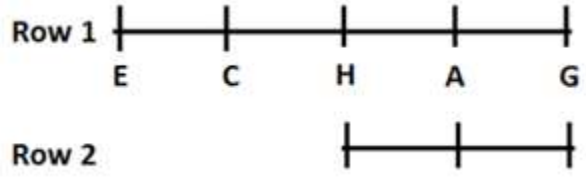


D and H does not sit in the same row. H does not deliver the speech on first day.



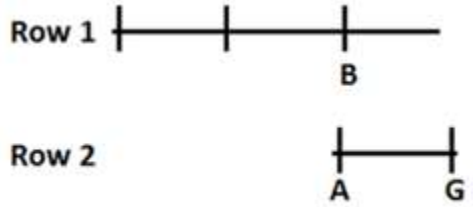
Now, the students shift according to their chance to deliver the speech as it is given that only three students get the chance to deliver speech so clearly 1st D goes to deliver speech then 2nd F goes and 3rd B goes and

accordingly the shifting takes place as 1st H shifts to row-1 at the right end, 2nd A shifts at right end as H moves to immediate left of A, 3rd G shifts at the right end as accordingly. So, the arrangement will be-------

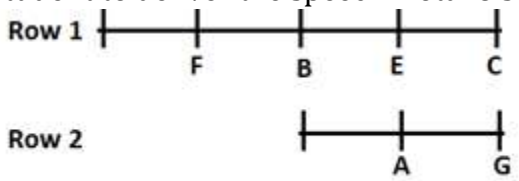


S44. Ans.(c)

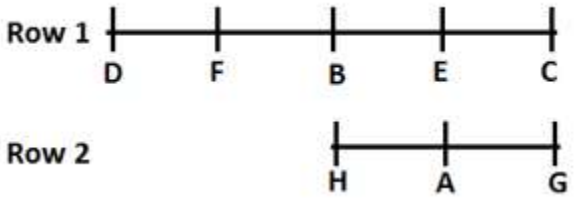
Sol. Student sitting on the immediate left of B is the student who goes to deliver the speech second. B is the last student to deliver the speech on the first day. A and B does not sit in the same row. G is the last students who shift from row 2 to row 1 and sits at an extreme right end of row-2. Only one person sits on the immediate right of A. No two students sits adjacent to each other according to the English alphabet (i.e. A does not sit adjacent to B and B does not sits adjacent to C and A and so on). So, A sits in row 2.



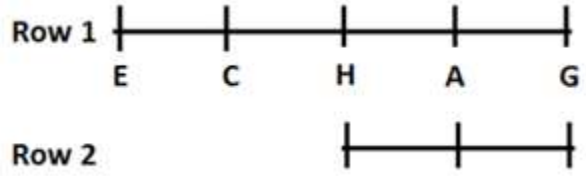
C does not get the chance to deliver the speech on the first day of the annual function. C is not the first person to shift from row 2 to row 1. E is not the first student to deliver the speech nor he sits in the same row with A. Both F and C sits in the same row and at least one student sit between them. F is not the first student to deliver the speech. Total 8 students sit in both the rows.



D and H does not sit in the same row. H does not deliver the speech on first day.



Now, the students shift according to their chance to deliver the speech as it is given that only three students get the chance to deliver speech so clearly 1st D goes to deliver speech then 2nd F goes and 3rd B goes and accordingly the shifting takes place as 1st H shifts to row-1 at the right end, 2nd A shifts at right end as H moves to immediate left of A, 3rd G shifts at the right end as accordingly. So, the arrangement will be-------



S45. Ans.(d)

Sol. Statement I is the immediate course of action as it will help the sugar mills to clear off the outstanding arrears of the sugarcane farmers. Statement II is also an immediate course of action as it is talking about a fixed minimum price of the sugar which will help the farmers and in the statement III is talking about to increase the production of molasses and ethanol which is not an immediate course of action.

S46. Ans.(a)

Sol. Working efficiency of A = 120% of working efficiency of B

B can complete 'X' work = 36 days

A can complete 'X' work = 30 days

Let 'X' work = 180 unit

A working efficiency = 6 unit/day

B working efficiency = 5 unit/day

$15 \times 6 + 10 \times 5 + C \times 10 = 180$

so, C working efficiency = 4 unit/day

For work 'Y

Total of work 'Y'=$(6 + 4) \times 12 + 16 \times 5 = 200\ units$

Total units of both work 'X' and work 'Y' = 180+200= 380 units

so,D working efficiency = $\frac{380}{38} = 10$ unit/day

Now:

A, B and C work together in 'x' work

$= \frac{1}{3} \times 180$ unit $= 60$ unit

A + B + C = (6 + 4 + 5) unit per day

$= \frac{60}{15} = 4$ days

Remaining work = 120 unit

(B + D) ⇒ (5 + 10) unit per day

$= \frac{120}{15} = 8$ days.

B work for = 4 + 8 = 12 days.

S47. Ans.(e)

Sol.

'X' work = 180 unit

A + C + D ⇒ 6 + 4 + 10 = 20 unit/day

Days $= \frac{180}{20} = 9$ days

Work = 200 unit

(A + B + C + D) ⇒ (6 + 5 + 4 + 10) = 25 unit/day

$= \frac{200}{25} = 8$ days

Total time = (9 + 8) = 17 days

S48. Ans.(a)

Sol. Let efficiency of E is Z unit/day

he work for 12 days

work complete = 12Z unit

B and C work for 8 days = (5 + 4) × 8 unit = 72 unit

Remaining work = 180 - 72 = 108 unit

Efficiency of E $= \frac{108}{12} =$ 9 unit/day

Now,

A and E completed work 'X'

$= \frac{180}{15} = 12$ days

D, B and C completed both work 'X' and 'Y'

$= \frac{200 + 180}{19} = 20$ days

Ratio = 12 : 20 ⇒ 3 : 5

S49. Ans.(b)

Sol.

Let the MP of a chair and a table be Rs.5x and Rs.8x respectively.

And, the number of chairs and tables bought be 6y and 5y respectively.

CP of a chair for Abhishek = (100 – 20)% of 5x = Rs.4x

CP of a table for Abhishek = (100 – 25)% of 8x = Rs.6x

Total CP for Abhishek = 4x × 6y + 6x × 5y = 24xy + 30xy = 54xy

SP of a chair for Abhishek = (100 – 25)% of (100 + 50)% of 4x = 4.5x

SP of a table for Abhishek = (100 – 20)% of (100 + 50)% of 6x = 7.2x

Number of chairs sold in bunch of four by Abhishek = $\frac{2}{3}$rd of 6y = 4y

So, number of table sold for free by Abhishek = $\frac{1}{4}$th of 4y = y

Total SP for Abhishek = 4.5x × 6y + 7.2x × (5y – y) = 27xy + 28.8xy = 55.8xy

Profit % $= \frac{55.8xy - 54xy}{54xy} \times 100 = \frac{1.8xy}{54xy} \times 100 = 3\frac{1}{3}\%$

S50. Ans.(c)

Sol.

According to the question,

MP of a table = 300 + MP of a chair

⟹ 8x = 300 + 5x

⟹ x = 100

Total CP for Abhishek = 108000

⟹ 54xy = 108000

⟹ 54 × 100 × y = 108000

⟹ y = 20

Number of chairs purchased by Abhishek = 6y = 120

S51. Ans.(d)

Sol.

Total markers sold by A = 12% × 15,000 = 1800

X marker sold by A $= \frac{1800}{9} \times 4 = 800$

Y marker sold by A $= \frac{1800}{9} \times 3 = 600$

Z marker sold by A $= \frac{1800}{9} \times 2 = 400$

Let C.P. of one marker = 'x'

S. P. of X marker $= \frac{140}{100} \times x \times \frac{60}{100} = 0.84x$

S. P. of Y marker $= \frac{140}{100} \times x \times \frac{80}{100} = 1.12x$

S. P. of Z marker $= \frac{140}{100} \times x \times \frac{90}{100} = 1.26x$

Total C.P. = [800 + 600 + 400]x = 1800x

Total S.P. = 800 × 0.84x + 600× 1.12x + 400×1.26x

= 672x + 672x + 504x

=1848x

Total Profit Percentage $= \frac{1848x - 1800x}{1800x} \times 100$

$= \frac{48x}{1800x} \times 100 = 2\frac{2}{3}\%$

S52. Ans.(b)

Sol.

Total markers sold by E $= \frac{21}{100} \times 15000 = 3150$

X, Y and Z sold by E = 3 : 2 : 1

= 1575; 1050; 525

Let S.P. of each marker sold by E

= x, 1.5x, 3x

Total S.P. = x × 1575 + 1.5x × 1050 + 3x × 525

= 4725x

= 47250

⇒ x =10

S.P. of x, y, z = 10, 15, 30

Total marker sold by F $= \frac{20}{100} \times 15000 = 3000$

X, Y and Z sold by F = 4 : 5 : 3

= 1000; 1250; 750

Total S.P. of markers sold by F

= 10 × 1000 + 15 × 1250 + 30 × 750

= 10,000 + 18,750 + 22,500

= Rs.51250

S53. Ans.(c)

Sol.

Let, total C.P. = x

ATQ

$$x \times \frac{10}{9} - \left[x \times \frac{8}{9}\right] = 9000$$

$$\frac{2}{9}x = 9000$$

$$x = 40{,}500$$

Total S.P. of marks if C wants to earn 20% profit

$$= 40500 \times \frac{120}{100} = 48600$$

Let, S.P. of each marker = 2x, 3x, 4x

Total marker sold by C

$$= \frac{18}{100} \times 15000 = 2700$$

X, Y and Z marker sold by C = 9 : 7 : 9

= 972; 756; 972

Total S.P $= 972 \times 2x + 756 \times 3x + 972 \times 4x = 8100x$

Total S.P. of Y marker

$$= \frac{756 \times 3x \times 48600}{8100\,x} = \text{Rs. } 13608$$

S54. Ans.(b)

Sol.

Total markers sold by 'B' $= \frac{15}{100} \times 15000 = 2250$

X, Y and Z markers sold by B

= 3 : 4 : 3

= 675; 900; 675

	Satish	Veer
X markers sold =	60%	40%
=	405;	270
Y markers sold =	40%	60%
=	360;	540

Let S.P. of each X and Y marker = x, y

ATQ

405x + 360y = 8370 ...(i)

270x + 540y = 9180 ...(ii)

By solving (i), and (ii)

x = 10, y = 12

S55. Ans.(e)
Sol.

X type of Marker sold by A $= \frac{4}{9} \times \frac{12}{100} \times 1500 = 800$

X type of Marker sold by B $= \frac{3}{10} \times \frac{15}{100} \times 15000 = 675$

X type of Marker sold by C $= \frac{9}{25} \times \frac{18}{100} \times 15000 = 972$

X type of Marker sold by D $= \frac{6}{15} \times \frac{14}{100} \times 15000 = 840$

X type of Marker sold by E $= \frac{3}{6} \times \frac{25}{100} \times 15000 = 1575$

X type of Marker sold by F $= \frac{4}{12} \times \frac{20}{100} \times 15000 = 1000$

E sold maximum number of X type of markers

S56. Ans.(b)
Sol.

Quantity I

Let the number be 10x +y

Acc. to question

y = x + 2

and

(10x +y) (x+ y) = 144

(10x + x+ 2) (x+ x + 2) =144

(11x+ 2) (x +1) = 72

$11x^2 + 13x + 2 = 72$

$11x^2 + 13x - 70 = 0$

$11x^2 + 35x - 22x - 70 = 0$

On solving x = 2

Number is 24

Quantity II > Quantity I

S57. Ans.(b)
Sol.

Quantity I

Let they meet after 'n' days

Applying Arithmetic progression

$\frac{n}{2}[2 \times 15 + (n-1)(-1)] + \frac{n}{2}[20 + (n-1)2] = 165$

$\frac{n}{2}[30 - n + 1 + 20 + 2n - 2] = 165$

$n^2 + 49n - 330 = 0$

n = −55, +6

so, they will meet in 6 days

Quantity II

Let required no. of days = x

$$\frac{(x-5)}{10}+\frac{(x-3)}{12}+\frac{x}{15}=1$$

$$\frac{6x-30+5x-15+4x}{60}=1$$

$$15x-45=60$$

$$15x=105$$

$$x=7 \text{ Days}$$

Quantity II > Quantity I

S58. Ans.(a)

Sol.

Quantity I:

Let present age of Randy = x

$$\frac{x-10}{12}=24-19$$

x − 10 = 5×12

x = 70 years

Quantity II:

Required average

$$=\frac{14\times\frac{111}{4}-2\times 42}{12}$$

$$=\frac{\frac{777}{2}-84}{12}$$

$$=\frac{609}{24}=\frac{203}{8}$$

= 25.375 year

Quantity I > Quantity II

S59. Ans.(a)

Sol.

Quantity I:

Let C.P of 100 gm = 100 Rs

So, he purchases 120 gm in 100 Rs

And sell 90 gm in $=\frac{105}{100}\times 100$ RS

So, % profit

$$=\frac{\text{S. P.}-\text{C. P.}}{\text{C. P.}}\times 100$$

$$=\frac{\frac{105}{90}-\frac{100}{120}}{\frac{100}{120}}\times 100$$

$$= \frac{\frac{21}{18} - \frac{5}{6}}{\frac{5}{6}} \times 100 = \frac{\frac{21-15}{18}}{\frac{5}{6}} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{36}{90} \times 100$$

= 40% profit

Quantity II:

50% → 12 Rs

So, 100→ 24 Rs

So, 80% → 19.2

There will be 0% profit if the book were sold for Rs.4.8 more

Quantity I > Quantity II

S60. Ans.(e)

Sol.

Quantity I:

Let first we arrange all 4 men in 4! Ways then we arrange 4 women in $^4P_4$ ways at 4 places either left of the man or right of the man.

$= 4! \times {}^4P_4 + 4! \times {}^4P_4 = 2 \times 576$

= 1152

Quantity II:

Let first we arrange 4 men in 3! Ways, then 4 women can be arranged in 4 places in $^4P_4$ ways

$= 3! \times {}^4P_4 = 144$

= 144 ×8

= 1152

S61. Ans.(b)

Sol.

Difference between second year's interests

$= 12000\left(1 + 7\frac{1}{2}\%\right)\left(6\frac{1}{4}\%\right) - 12000\left(5\frac{4}{5}\%\right)$

$= 12000\left(\frac{43}{40}\right)\left(\frac{1}{16}\right) - 12000\left(\frac{29}{5}\%\right)$

= 806.25 – 696

= Rs.110.25

S62. Ans.(c)

Sol.

Loan of Rs.20480 is settled by paying Rs.27778 after five years. Simple interest is applicable for first three years while compound interest is applicable for next two years.

$$27778 = 20480\left(1+\left(8\frac{3}{4}\%+5\frac{1}{4}\%+4\frac{3}{4}\%\right)\right)$$

$$\left(1+7\frac{1}{2}\%\right)\left(1+\frac{x}{100}\right)$$

$$27778 = 20480\left(1+\left(18\frac{3}{4}\%\right)\right)\left(1+7\frac{1}{2}\%\right)\left(1+\frac{x}{100}\right)$$

$$27778 = 20480\left(\frac{19}{16}\right)\left(\frac{43}{40}\right)\left(1+\frac{x}{100}\right)$$

$$x = 6\frac{1}{4}\%$$

S63. Ans.(d)

Sol.

Let the amounts borrowed under plan B and C be 19x and 13x respectively.

∴ Ratio of interests

$$= 16x \times \left(\left(1+7\tfrac{1}{2}\%\right)\left(1+6\tfrac{1}{4}\%\right)-1\right) :$$

$$13x \times \left(8\tfrac{3}{4}\% + 5\tfrac{1}{4}\%\right)$$

$$= 16x \times \left(\left(\tfrac{43}{40}\right)\left(\tfrac{17}{16}\right)-1\right) : 13x \times \left(\tfrac{14}{100}\right)$$

$$= 16x \times \frac{91}{640} : 13x \times \frac{14}{100}$$

$$= 5 : 4$$

S64. Ans.(c)

Sol.

Effective rate of interests for three years:

For old plan C = $8\frac{3}{4}\% + 5\frac{1}{4}\% + 4\frac{3}{4}\% = 18\frac{3}{4}\%$

For new plan C = $3 \times 6\frac{2}{3}\% = 20\%$

% Increase in interest = % Increase in effective interest rate for three years

$$= \frac{\left(20-18\frac{3}{4}\right)}{18\frac{3}{4}} \times 100$$

$$= 6\tfrac{2}{3}\%$$

S65. Ans.(a)

Sol.

Let the amount borrowed under plan A be Rs.x

Effective rate of interests for three years:

For plan A = $8\frac{2}{3}\% + 6\frac{2}{3}\% + 3\frac{2}{3}\% = 19\%$

For plan E = $7\frac{3}{5}\% + 5\frac{4}{5}\% + 4\frac{3}{5}\% = 18\%$

Total interest = 19% of x + 18% of (30000 – x)

$\Rightarrow$ 5540 = 18% of 30000 + 1% of x

$\Rightarrow$ x = Rs.14000

S66. Ans.(b)

Sol.

Sol. A $\rightarrow$ Profit percent = 25%

B $\rightarrow$ Let CP = x,

SP = $1.25x$

New CP = $x + 500$

Profit percentage = $\frac{1.25x-(x+500)}{x+500} \times 100 = \frac{100}{9}$

$x = 4000$

Profit = 1000 Rs.

C $\rightarrow$ C.P. = x

S.P. = $0.85(x + 1000)$

$\frac{0.85x+850-x}{x} \times 100 = 25 - \frac{75}{4}$

$x = 4000$

Profit = $(5000 - 4000)$

= 1000 Rs.

So A and either B or C are sufficient.

S67. Ans.(e)

Sol. As we don't know the time for which Rinku borrowed the amount, so the rate of interest can't be determined

S68. Ans.(e)

Sol.

Let the speed of boat in still water and speed of stream be x and y respectively.

St A — $\frac{45}{x+y} = 3 \Rightarrow x + y = 15$

St B — $y = \frac{1}{4}x \Rightarrow x = 4y$

St. C — $\frac{36}{x-y} = 4 \Rightarrow x - y = 9$

So, any two of the three statements are sufficient to answer the question.

S69. Ans.(d)

Sol. St A — Lengths =4x,5x

St B — ratio of speed =1:2

St C — speed of Ist train = 36 km/hr
From B and C
Speed of second train =72 km/hr
As we don't know the directions of their motion so relative speed can't be determined

S70. Ans.(d)
Sol.

St. C — $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}a^2 = 16\sqrt{3}$, from here side of the equilateral triangle and height can be calculated.

St. B — Side of triangle $= \frac{48}{3\times2} = 8$

$h = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a$

St. A — no conclusion

So using either B or C alone we can find the height.

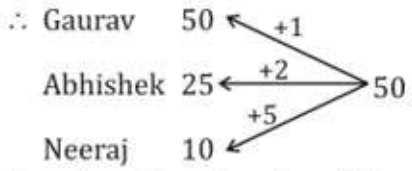
S71. Ans.(c)
Sol.

On Tuesday

$$\text{Gaurav} = \frac{25 \times 100}{50} = 50 \text{ minutes}$$

$$\text{Abhishek} = \frac{20 \times 100}{80} = 25 \text{ minutes}$$

$$\text{Neeraj} = \frac{10 \times 100}{100} = 10 \text{ minutes}$$



Clearly on Tuesday, the efficiency of Neeraj is maximum. So he should start the job so that the job is completed in the least possible time.

S72. Ans.(b)
Sol.

On Tuesday

Gaurav = 50 minutes

$$\text{Arunoday} = \frac{150 \times 100}{30} = 500 \text{ minutes}$$

Abhishek = 25 minutes

(Gaurav + Arunoday)'s 5 minutes work

$$= \frac{5}{50} + \frac{5}{500} = \frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{100} = \frac{11}{100}$$

$$\text{Remaining work} = 1 - \frac{11}{100} = \frac{89}{100}$$

$$\text{Required time} = \frac{\frac{89}{100}}{\frac{1}{500}+\frac{1}{25}} = 21\frac{4}{21} \text{ minutes}$$

S73. Ans.(d)

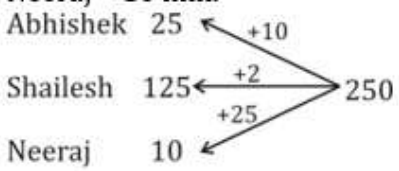
Sol.

On Tuesday —

Abhishek = 25 min.

$$\text{Shailesh} = \frac{50 \times 100}{40} = 125 \text{ min.}$$

Neeraj = 10 min.



(Abhishek + Shailesh + Neeraj)'s 1 minute work = 10 + 2 + 25 = 37 units

Shailesh will work on this job for 7 minutes.

$$\therefore \text{Share of Shailesh} = \frac{7 \times 2}{250} \times 875 = 49 \text{ Rs.}$$

S74. Ans.(e)

Sol.

On Tuesday —

Aman = 125 × 2 = 250 min.

Neeraj = 10 min.

Abhishek = 25 min.

$$\text{Aman's 50 min. work} = \frac{50}{250} = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$\text{Remaining work} = 1 - \frac{1}{5} = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$\text{Required time} = \frac{\frac{4}{5}}{\frac{1}{10}+\frac{1}{25}} = 5\frac{5}{7} \text{ minutes}$$

S75. Ans.(a)

Sol.

Let Arunoday worked for x minutes

$$\therefore \frac{2}{20}+\frac{5}{25}+\frac{5}{35}+\frac{5}{26}+\frac{x}{250} = 1$$

$$\frac{x}{250} = 1 - \frac{578}{910}$$

$x \approx 91$ minutes

$\therefore$ Required time = 91 − 5

= 86 minutes

S76. Ans.(c)

Sol.

Let, Mohit's estimated expenses on accommodation, food and travel be Rs. $9x$, Rs.$7x$ and Rs. $5x$ respectively,

Then

$\frac{4}{10} \times 9x + \frac{4}{7} \times 7x + \frac{1}{8} \times 5x = 8225$

or, $3.6x + 4x + 0.625x = 8225$

or, $8.225x = 8225$

or, $x = 1000$

Required answer= 1125

S77. Ans.(d)

Sol.

Total salary=21x=21000

S78. Ans.(d)

Sol.

Probability of a girl being selected from a section

$= \frac{\text{Total girls in the section}}{\text{Total students in the section}}$

Let the number of girls, number of boys and total number of students respectively:

For section A: 2x, 3x and 5x.

For section B: 4y, 5y and 9y.

For section C: 5z, 4z and 9z.

According to the question,

Ratio of total number of students in the three sections:

$\Rightarrow 5x : 9y : 9z = 10 : 12 : 9$

$\Rightarrow x : y : z = 6 : 4 : 3$

Let the values of x, y and z be 6k, 4k and 3k respectively.

Total number of girls in all the three sections

$= 2x + 4y + 5z = 12k + 16k + 15k = 43k$

Total number of students in all the three sections

$= 5x + 9y + 9z = 30k + 36k + 27k = 93k$

Probability of a girl being selected from the students from all the three sections together

$= \frac{\text{Total girls in all sections}}{\text{Total students in all sections}} = \frac{43k}{93k} = \frac{43}{93}$

S79. Ans.(c)

Sol. According to the questions,

Number of girls in sections A = Number of boys in Section C

$\Rightarrow 2x = 4z$

$\Rightarrow x = 2z$

Number of boys in section A : Number of boys in section C = 3x : 4z = 6z : 4z = 3 : 2

S80. Ans.(b)

Sol.

Probability of a boy being selected from this section B after 20 girls left the section = $\frac{5}{8}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{\text{Number of boys in section B}}{\text{Total number of students in section B} - 20} = \frac{5}{8}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{5y}{9y - 20} = \frac{5}{8}$

$\Rightarrow 40y = 45y - 100$

$\Rightarrow y = 20$

Number of boys in section B = 5y = 100

S81. Ans.(d)

Sol. We can conclude that sentences (b) and (c) are correct. Refer to the last 2 lines of the 2nd paragraph of the passage "(c) poor industry buy-in for vocational training courses because of lack of standardization and universally accepted certification", it can be inferred that option (c) is correct as subpar means something that is below average, or below what is expected. Option (b) is also correct, refer to second paragraph of the passage, "there is higher youth unemployment in rural areas, while most interventions focus on urban areas."

S82. Ans.(a)

Sol. Refer the fourth paragraph of the passage in which it is stated that the NSDC planned to provide funds to training partners according to the outcomes achieved, which is the first move by NSDC for designing programmes and meeting the specific needs of potential employers.

Hence option (a) is the most appropriate choice.

Refer the lines "…As a result, NSDC plans to move to a model where training partners will receive funds as per the outcomes achieved."

S83. Ans.(d)

Sol. Option (d) is the correct choice for the given question. Refer to the 4th paragraph of the passage, "Similarly, when it comes to designing programmes that focus on self-employment or entrepreneurship, it is important to assess demand for the product or service, and study policies or schemes that can be leveraged to enhance sales", the key word is "assessing" and "similarly". The author through his other case wants to imply that there is a lack of assessment by the placement led programmes.

S84. Ans.(d)

Sol. Option (d) is the correct choice. The "Voluntary Unemployment" refers to the situation when the worker deliberately chooses not to work because of a low wage scale or not able to find out the suitable employment for him. Refer to the 1st line of the 3rd paragraph of the passage, "solutions, therefore, must focus on understanding aspirations ". This was referring to the solution to the rising unemployment. As aspiration means a hope or ambition of achieving something, therefore, we can infer that the rise in the voluntary unemployment lies in the improper comprehension(understanding) of their ambitions or aspirations.

S85. Ans.(d)

Sol. Option (d) is the correct choice as Immure and Stifle are similar in meaning to constrains.
Constrain in the context of the passage means severely restrict the scope, extent, or activity of.
Immure means enclose or confine (someone) against their will.
Stifle means prevent or constrain (an activity or idea).
Coerce means persuade (an unwilling person) to do something by using force or threats.
Contrive means create or bring about (an object or a situation) by deliberate use of skill and artifice.

S86. Ans.(b)

Sol. Sentence (I),(III) and (IV) are correct as they provide the correct reason behind merging of RRBs. Paragraph 1 mentions the merits of amalgamation of RRBs, making regulation easier is one of them. Refer the lines (i) "First, these banks, when they were set up, were seen as alternatives to cooperatives."
(ii) "They were seen as decentralized solutions for the skewed banking development that was happening across the country, with the south and west being well banked while the north-east, east, and central regions suffered."
(iii)" There are merits in the argument that size reduces overheads, makes regulation easier and optimizes the use of technology."

S87. Ans.(d)

Sol. It has been discussed in Paragraphs 3 the step taken by government without even a token consultation with the RRBs' board, forming a connection with paragraph 2.
All the other options are irrelevant.
Hence option (d) is the correct answer choice.

S88. Ans.(a)

Sol. Referring to the second paragraph of the passage we can infer that 'cold blood' is used in terms of the decision taken by the government without consultation of boards of RRBs. Hence this step is regarded as insensitive taken in unusual times.
Hence sentence (a) is the most appropriate choice here.
Refer the lines "Even then, it would be the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) rather than the government that would take this call. These are decisions taken in cold blood. If that is the case, what is the role of the respective boards of the RRBs, and the boards of the sponsor banks?"

S89. Ans.(d)

Sol. Refer the fifth paragraph of the passage in which it is mentioned that government should instead of merging the banks go for other options like reducing their stake and giving it to other institutions for controlling the banks. Government should also work towards making public sector institutions more accountable to market discipline.

Hence only sentences (II) and (IV) are correct proving fidelity of option (d).

Refer the lines "Governance reform should perhaps start with making public sector institutions more accountable to market discipline."

"The next step would be to move towards reducing the government stake, both directly and indirectly. Not only does the government own these entities directly, it also exerts control through institutions controlled by the government such as the Life Insurance Corporation of India."

S90. Ans.(d)

Sol. Refer first paragraph of the passage in which it is mentioned the purpose of RRB which is to provide banking services to rural customers.

All the other sentences are not its correct explanation.

Hence option (d) is the most appropriate choice.

Refer the lines "While we do have large nationalized banks for the purposes of banking services in general, RRBs provide services proximate to the rural customer."

S91. Ans.(d)

Sol. Among the given options, sentence (b) is grammatically incorrect as in sentences with this kind of structure we use "when" and not than with "hardly". Sentences (a) and (c) are contextually different and structurally incorrect. They are not inferring the same meaning as per the demand of the question. Hence only option (d) forms the correct sentence which follows the sentences given in the question both grammatically and contextually.

S92. Ans.(c)

Sol. The error lies in parts (I) and (II) of the sentence. It is to be noted that to make the first part of the sentence grammatically correct, replace "dark blue long" by "long dark blue", since while describing a noun with adjective of size and adjective of colour, then the chronological order of the adjectives should be size and then colour. In addition to, if more adjectives are used to describe the noun, then they should follow the following order: adjective of size, adjective of general description, adjective of age, adjective of shape, adjective of colour, adjective of general origin, adjective of material and lastly adjective of purpose. Moreover, part (II) of the sentence is in past continuous tense, while the activity of repainting the coaches is of future, therefore, 'had been' should be replaced with 'would'. Hence, option (c) is the most suitable answer choice.

S93. Ans.(c)

Sol. The phrase "Achilles heel has always been" means the greatest weakness or shortcoming has always been. Among the given statements, both sentences (I) and (III) express the meaning which complies with the meaning of the phrase and at the same time they make sure that the actual meaning of the sentence remains intact. Statement (II) is irrelevant as it alters the meaning of the sentence. Hence (c) is the correct option.

S94. Ans.(b)

Sol. The most appropriate set of words that appropriately fit in the context of the paragraph is 'revolution, tumultuous'. 'Revolution' is a noun which means a forcible overthrow of a government or social order, in favour of a new system. Moreover, 'tumultuous' is an adjective which means making an uproar or loud, confused noise. Since, all the other sets of words fail to form a comprehensive sentence, option (b) becomes the most suitable answer choice.

Anarchy means a state of disorder due to absence or non-recognition of authority or other controlling systems.

Serene means an expanse of clear sky or calm sea.

Capitulation means he action of ceasing to resist an opponent or demand.

Dissipated meAns.(of a person or way of life) overindulging in sensual pleasures.

Deleterious means causing harm or damage.

S95. Ans.(a)

Sol. The given inference in bold can be concluded only from paragraph (III). It is describing about RBI's efforts to keep a check on restructured/ rescheduled loans. The hint for the inference can be drawn from the sentence, "now, it should…loan write-offs". However, paragraph (II) fail to generate the given inference. Moreover, paragraph (II) has mentioned about the loAns.(assets) that turned into bad debts.

S96. Ans.(b)

Sol. Among the given options, sentence (c) is grammatically incorrect. Sentences (a) and (d) are contextually different and structurally incorrect. They are not inferring the same meaning as per the demand of the question. Hence only option (b) forms the correct sentence which follows the sentences given in the question both grammatically and contextually.

S97. Ans.(e)

Sol. All the given parts of the sentence are grammatically correct and do not require any replacement, hence, option (e) becomes the most suitable answer choice.

S98. Ans.(b)

Sol. The phrase "to throw the baby out with the bath water" means getting rid of something of importance while trying to get rid of something thought to be worthless or rejecting the favorable along with the unfavorable. Among the given statements, only the sentence (II) expresses the meaning which complies with the meaning of the phrase and at the same time it makes sure that the actual meaning of the sentence remains intact. Statements (I) and (III) are irrelevant as they alter the meaning of the sentence. Hence (b) is the correct option.

S99. Ans.(e)

Sol. The most appropriate set of words that appropriately fit in the context of the paragraph is 'propagate, enforcement'. 'Propagate' is a verb which means spread and promote (an idea, theory, etc.) widely.

Moreover, 'enforcement' is a noun which means the act of compelling observance of or compliance with a law, rule, or obligation. Since, all the other sets of words fail to form a comprehensive sentence, option (e) becomes the most suitable answer choice.
Burrow means a hole or tunnel dug by a small animal, especially a rabbit, as a dwelling.
Imposition means the action or process of imposing something or of being imposed.
Disseminate means spread (something, especially information) widely.
Renunciation means the formal rejection of something, typically a belief, claim, or course of action.
Promulgate means promote or make widely known (an idea or cause).
Discharge means the action of discharging someone from a hospital or from the armed forces or police.
Pursuance means engagement in an activity or course of action.

S100. Ans.(c)
Sol. Among the given paragraphs, only paragraph (II) is depicting the given inference. The paragraph has mentioned about the strong historical roots of football in the country. However, its facing difficulties due to financial constraints. Whereas, paragraph (I) and (III) fail to infer the given conclusion. Paragraph (I) is describing merely about the limited funds available for the support, while paragraph (III) is solely describing about the history of the support in the country. Thus, both these paragraphs only include the partial information of the given conclusion. Hence, option (c) reflecting paragraph (III) becomes the most viable answer choice.

S101. Ans.(c)
Sol. Among the given options, sentence (d) is grammatically incorrect. Sentences (a) and (b) are contextually different and structurally incorrect. They are not inferring the same meaning as per the demand of the question. Hence only option (c) forms the correct sentence which follows the sentences given in the question both grammatically and contextually.

S102. Ans.(c)
Sol. In the first part of the sentence, the word trot means run at a moderate pace with short steps, so the preposition 'to' should be replaced by 'at' because someone will run at a moderate pace not to a moderate pace. In the second sentence, the word 'fire' should be replaced by 'fires' because if two subjects are joined using "Either…or", the verb agrees with its nearest subject, which in this case is 'enemy'. The third part of the sentence is grammatically correct as given in the question, so, it does not need any replacement. Hence (c) is the correct option.

S103. Ans.(d)
Sol. The most appropriate set of words that appropriately fit in the context of the paragraph is 'implementation, infringement'. 'Implementation' is a noun which means the process of putting a decision or plan into effect; execution. Moreover, 'infringement' is a noun which means the action of breaking the terms of a law, agreement, etc.; violation. Since, all the other sets of words fail to form a comprehensive sentence, option (d) becomes the most suitable answer choice.
Disposition means a person's inherent qualities of mind and character.
Transgression means an act that goes against a law, rule, or code of conduct; an offence.
Truancy means the action of staying away from school without good reason; absenteeism.
Stupor means a state of near-unconsciousness or insensibility.
Capture means the action of capturing or of being captured.
Invasion means an instance of invading a country or region with an armed force.

S104. Ans.(b)

Sol. The given inference means that, to encounter the military tactics of China, Countries India, Japan, the US and Australia must come together. Among the given paragraphs, both paragraph (II) and (III) satisfyingly conclude the given inference. Paragraph (II) has mentioned the military exercises these countries will undertake to establish the stability and prosperity in the Indo-pacific region. The inference can be drawn taking a hint from the sentence "Security cooperation…against China.". Moreover, Paragraph (III) has described about enhancing India's military capabilities with the support of Japan, the US and Australia to maintain the military balance against China. The inference can be drawn from the sentence "Japan, the US and Australia will then be able to deploy more military force in the East China Sea and South China Sea to maintain the military balance against China". However, paragraph (I) has not mentioned anything about Australia playing a role to establish military support for Indo- pacific region. Since, only paragraph (II) and (III) conclude the given inference, option (b) becomes the most suitable answer choice.

S105. Ans.(a)

Sol. The most appropriate set of words that appropriately fit in the context of the paragraph is 'prolonged, entanglement'. 'Prolonged' is an adjective which means continuing for a long time or longer than usual; lengthy. Moreover, 'entanglement' is a noun which means involvement;complication;the action or fact of entangling or being entangled. Since, all the other sets of words fail to form a comprehensive sentence, option (a) becomes the most suitable answer choice.

Amour means a love affair or lover, especially one that is secret.

Predicament means a difficult, unpleasant, or embarrassing situation.

Imbroglio means an extremely confused, complicated, or embarrassing situation.

S106. Ans.(d)

Sol. Among the given options, sentence (c) is grammatically incorrect. Sentences (a) and (b) are contextually different and structurally incorrect. They are not inferring the same meaning as per the demand of the question. Hence only option (d) forms the correct sentence which follows the sentences given in the question both grammatically and contextually.

S107. Ans.(c)

Sol. In the first part of the sentence, 'is' should be replaced by 'are' because after "a number of" the verb is always plural. The second part of the sentence is grammatically incorrect as "a" should not be used before people. In the third part of the sentence, 'into' should be replaced by 'to' because into means to indicate movement towards the inside of a place. For example, The children jumped into the lake for a swim. Here, Napoleon is turning to Caulaincourt; he is not turning into Caulaincourt. Hence (c) is the correct option.

S108. Ans.(a)

Sol. The given inference means that the business leaders across the world can learn many business lessons from the game of Fifa. This is clearly reflected from paragraph (I). The clue for the same can be drawn from "the grand stage...running companies.". However, paragraph (II) and (III) fail to conclude the given inference. Both the paragraphs have provided lessons to be learned from the game, such as continuously adding laurels to the team and resorting to no short cuts in order to succeed. Yet these, paragraphs do not mention anything about the business class specifically. Therefore, these include few lessons and facts of the inference, but they fail deduce the precise inference. Hence, option (a) is the most suitable answer choice.

S109. Ans.(c)

Sol. The most appropriate set of words that appropriately fit in the context of the paragraph is 'emcees, penchant'. 'Emcees' is a noun which means a master of ceremonies. Moreover, 'penchant' is a noun which means a strong or habitual liking for something or tendency to do something. Since, all the other sets of words fail to form a comprehensive sentence, option (c) becomes the most suitable answer choice.

Arbiters means a person who settles a dispute or has ultimate authority in a matter.

Predilection means a preference or special liking for something; a bias in favor of something.

Vagabond means a person who wanders from place to place without a home or job.

Itinerant means a person who travels from place to place

Comperes means a person who introduces the performers or contestants in a variety show.

Nomad means a member of a people that travels from place to place to find fresh pasture for its animals and has no permanent home.

S110. Ans.(e)

Sol. The given inference means that India can achieve self-reliance in technology by bringing changes in internal reforms rather than shielding a country's domestic industries from foreign competition by taxing imports. None of the given paragraphs successfully deduce the given conclusion. The first paragraph does not mention anything about the technological self-reliance of the country, while second paragraph has mentioned about the challenges that the government would face while bringing changes in internal reforms of public-private relationship. Moreover, paragraph (III) stands irrelevant in the context of the inference. Hence, option (e) becomes the most suitable answer choice.

S111. Ans.(b)

Sol. Among the given options, sentence (c) is grammatically incorrect. Sentences (a) and (d) are contextually different and structurally incorrect. They are not inferring the same meaning as per the demand of the question. Hence only option (b) forms the correct sentence which follows the sentences given in the question both grammatically and contextually.

S112. Ans.(a)

Sol. The first part of the sentence is grammatically correct as given in the question, so, it does not need any replacement. In the second part of the sentence, 'though' should be replaced with 'through'. Though means despite the fact that; although and through means as a result of. Here use of the word 'though' will not make any sense and the sentence will become contextually incorrect. The third part of the sentence is grammatically correct as given in the question, so, it does not need any replacement. Hence (a) is the correct option.

S113. Ans.(e)

Sol. The phrase "an out-and-out intellectual at the top of his game" means an absolutely intelligent person at the peak of his career or to be performing extremely well in a sport, job, etc. so that you could not perform any better. Among the given statements, all the three sentences express the meaning which complies with the meaning of the phrase and at the same time they make sure that the actual meaning of the sentence remains intact. Hence (e) is the correct option.

S114. Ans.(b)
Sol. Considering statement (G) as the first statement of the paragraph, the sequence of the other sentences after rearrangement is ABCEF. The coherent paragraph is describing that under the scheme of Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan, the states will receive incentives for their performance towards goals. It further gives examples of few states describing their efforts to secure incentives. However, sentence (D) is describing about the recruitment of teachers for pre-school. Hence, option (b) is the most viable answer choice.

S115. Ans.(e)
Sol. Drawing a hint from the first sentence i.e., statement (B) "Every country goes through an evolution process in terms of organ donation, and this is different for each organ. Kidney transplantation has been practied in India for over 25 years". The theme of the paragraph can be articulated as the evolution of medical science in the field of organ transplantation. Thus, the correct sequence of the rest of the paragraph formed is DCAEFG. Hence, option (e) becomes the most suitable answer choice.

S116. Ans.(c)
Sol. The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) is an international financial institution founded in 1991.

S117. Ans.(b)
Sol. Digital payments company Paytm, in association with Citibank, launched its first credit card called Paytm First Card. Paytm First Card comes with unlimited cash back and will be accepted in India as well globally.
The card is issued by Citibank and doesn't involve any hidden fees or charges. An annual fee of Rs 500 will be fully waived off on expenses above Rs 50,000 per year.

S118. Ans.(d)
Sol. Inflation rates is decided by the market conditions.

S119. Ans.(b)
Sol. Pakistan off-spinner Sana Mir bagged the title of the most successful women ODI's spinner in the world after she dismissed Sune Luus from South Africa in the third ODI of ICC Women's Championship

S120. Ans.(a)
Sol. Reserve Bank of India gives permission to Proposals for setting up of new banks are under active consideration.

S121. Ans.(b)
Sol. Merchant service and UPI payments app BharatPe has roped in Bollywood actor Salman Khan as its brand ambassador.

S122. Ans.(b)
Sol. Basel guidelines refer to broad supervisory standards formulated by these groups of central banks–called the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS).

S123. Ans.(c)

Sol. Retired Supreme Court Judge Justice Madan Lokur has become the first judge from the Indian apex court to be appointed to the Supreme Court of Fiji's non-resident panel for a period of three years.

S124. Ans.(c)

Sol. Treasury Bills are short-term (up to one year) borrowing instruments of the Government of India which enable investors to park their short-term surplus funds while reducing their market risk.

S125. Ans.(c)

Sol. Captain Aarohi Pandit, a 23-year-old pilot from Mumbai became the world's first woman to cross the Atlantic Ocean solo in a Light Sports Aircraft (LSA)

S126. Ans.(d)

Sol. Cheque Truncation System (CTS) is a cheque clearing system undertaken by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) for faster clearing of cheques.

S127. Ans.(d)

Sol. The United Arab Emirates launched a permanent residency scheme to woo wealthy individuals and exceptional talents, a move that could attract more Indian professionals and businessmen to the Gulf nation.

The "Golden Card" programme unveiled by UAE Prime Minister Sheikh Mohammed bin Rashid Al-Maktoum is open to investors and "exceptional talents" such as doctors, engineers, scientists, students and artists.

S128. Ans.(c)

Sol. AePS is a bank led model which allows online interoperable financial inclusion transaction at PoS (MicroATM) through the Business correspondent of any bank using the Aadhaar authentication. AePS allows you to do six types of transactions.

S129. Ans.(b)

Sol. YES Bank has appointed Deutsche Bank's Ravneet Singh Gill as its MD and CEO, who will succeed Rana Kapoor.

S130. Ans.(d)

Sol. Bharatiya Reserve Bank Note Mudran Private Limited (BRBNMPL) was established by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) as its wholly owned subsidiary on 3rd February 1995 with a view to augmenting the production of bank notes in India to enable the RBI to bridge the gap between the supply and demand for bank notes in the country.

S131. Ans.(a)
Sol. U.S.-based microblogging platform Twitter announced the appointment of Manish Maheshwari as the new managing director for India operations.

S132. Ans.(c)
Sol. Smt. Dakshita Das is Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer of National Housing Bank.

S133. Ans.(d)
Sol. BSE, India's largest stock exchange has entered a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Network Intelligence, a global cybersecurity services provider & CERT-IN empaneled vendor to provide cybersecurity services to its members in line with the cybersecurity framework set by SEBI.

S134. Ans.(d)
Sol. Small Business FinCredit India Pvt. Ltd. (SBFC) is a systemically important Non-Banking Finance Company for entrepreneurs. The headquarters of SBFC is in Mumbai.

S135. Ans.(b)
Sol. The world's first malaria vaccine has been launched in Malawi after concerted efforts of over 30 years to protect children from the deadly disease that claims over 435,000 lives globally every year.
The World Health Organization (WHO) welcomed the Government of Malawi's landmark pilot programme. The launch of the first and only malaria vaccine, known as RTS,S, makes Malawi the first of three countries in Africa where it will be made available to children up to 2 years of age.
Ghana and Kenya will introduce the vaccine next.

S136. Ans.(a)
Sol. Bank Pasargad, also known as BPI, is a major Iranian private bank offering retail, commercial and investment banking services. The company was established in 2005 as a part of the government's privatization of the banking system.

S137. Ans.(c)
Sol. Fabio Fognini became the first Italian to win an ATP Masters 1000 title on Sunday at the Rolex Monte-Carlo Masters, defeating Dusan Lajovic 6-3, 6-4 in one hour and 38 minutes.

S138. Ans.(a)
Sol. Private sector ICICI Bank inducted former SBI Managing Director B Sriram and management consultant Rama Bijapurkar on its board as independent director. Both are appointed for 5 years, subject to the approval of shareholders, ICICI Bank stated in a regulatory filing on stock exchanges. Sriram retired as the managing director of IDBI Bank in September 2018. Prior to IDBI Bank, he was the managing director of SBI.

S139. Ans.(b)
Sol. India ranked 47th in the overall "Inclusive Internet Index 2019" score while Sweden topped the chart, followed by Singapore and the US, a Facebook-led study has revealed.

S140. Ans.(d)
Sol. The Union Cabinet has approved the recapitalization of EXIM Bank. Issuance of Recapitalization Bonds by the Government of India to the tune of Rs.6,000 crore for capital infusion in Export-Import Bank of India (Exim Bank).

S141. Ans.(d)
Sol. The US has agreed to build six atomic power plants in India to strengthen bilateral security and civil nuclear cooperation and expressed its strong support to India's early membership in the NSG.

S142. Ans.(a)
Sol. HDFC Standard Life Insurance has changed its name to HDFC Life Insurance following the receipt of relevant approvals from regulatory authorities. The change in name is effective right off the bat and the company will henceforth operate under the name HDFC Life Insurance Company Ltd. it stated.

S143. Ans.(b)
Sol. Markets regulator SEBI withdrew the 20 per cent limit on investments by Foreign Portfolio Investors in corporate bonds of an entity.

S144. Ans.(b)
Sol. PCA stands for Prompt Corrective Action.

S145. Ans.(a)
Sol. Scotland all-rounder Con de Lange passed away after a lengthy battle with brain tumour. He was 38.

S146. Ans.(d)
Sol. The Somasila Dam is a dam constructed across the Penna River near Somasila, Nellore district, Andhra Pradesh, India.

S147. Ans.(b)
Sol. Earth Day is an annual event, organized to show support for environmental protection around the world on April 22. Earth Day was founded by American senator Gaylord Nelson for environmental education. This day commenced on April 22, 1970 and today more than 1 billion people in 192 countries of the world are celebrating Earth Day.

S148. Ans.(c)
Sol. Kanha Tiger Reserve, also called Kanha National Park, is one of the tiger reserves of India and the largest national park of Madhya Pradesh, state in the heart of India.

S149. Ans.(c)
Sol. Currency of Syria is Syrian pound.

S150. Ans.(b)
Sol. Erode is the seventh largest urban agglomeration of the South Indian state, Tamil Nadu and serves as administrative headquarters of Erode District. Located on the banks of River Kaveri.

S151. Ans.(b)

Sol. Nati refers to the traditional dance of Kullu district of Himachal Pradesh. The dance is listed in the Guinness Book of World Records as largest folk dance. It is quite popular in whole Himachal Pradesh.

S152. Ans.(b)

Sol. Solung is 5-day long agro-based festival is celebrated every year by the Adi tribe in the first week of September in Arunachal Pradesh.

S153. Ans.(d)

Sol. Savings account system in India was started by Presidency Bank.

S154. Ans.(d)

Sol. ABN AMRO Bank N.V. is a Dutch bank with headquarters in Amsterdam. ABN AMRO Bank is the third-largest bank in the Netherlands. In 1991, Algemene Bank Nederland (ABN) and AMRO Bank (itself the result of a merger of the Amsterdamsche Bank and the Rotterdamsche Bank in the 1960s) agreed to merge to create the original ABN AMRO.

S155. Ans.(c)

Sol. The theme for the National Science Day 2019 is 'Science for people and people for science' while in 2018 it was “Science and Technology for a sustainable future.”