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IBPS RRB Clerk Mains Maha Mock-I (Solutions)

S1. Ans.(a)

Sol.

Step1.

From the conditions given in the question,

Among the five coaches only two are males. The one who was awarded in Mumbai is a female and she was awarded in Tuesday. The Wrestling coach was awarded on Wednesday. Judo classes are scheduled immediately after Wrestling. In Bangalore the award was given on Thursday. The male coaches were awarded on alternate days of the week but not on Monday, which means they were awarded on Wednesday and Friday.

So we get,

Coach	Day	Cities
(-)	Monday	
(-)	Tuesday	Mumbai
Wrestling (+)	Wednesday	
Judo (-)	Thursday	Bangalore
(+)	Friday	

Step2.

It is also given that,

The coach who teaches archery was awarded in Nagpur. The one who teaches Swimming was awarded neither in Kolkata nor in Bangalore. A female coach was awarded in Bangalore. Neither Boxing nor Archery coach was awarded on Monday.

So we get our final solution as,

Coach	Day	Cities
Swimming (-)	Monday	Delhi
Boxing (-)	Tuesday	Mumbai
Wrestling (+)	Wednesday	Kolkata
Judo (-)	Thursday	Bangalore
Archery (+)	Friday	Nagpur

S2. Ans.(d)

Sol.

Step1.

From the conditions given in the question,

Among the five coaches only two are males. The one who was awarded in Mumbai is a female and she was awarded in Tuesday. The Wrestling coach was awarded on Wednesday. Judo classes are scheduled immediately after Wrestling. In Bangalore the award was given on Thursday. The male coaches were awarded on alternate days of the week but not on Monday, which means they were awarded on Wednesday and Friday.

So we get,

Coach	Day	Cities
(-)	Monday	
(-)	Tuesday	Mumbai
Wrestling (+)	Wednesday	
Judo (-)	Thursday	Bangalore
(+)	Friday	

Step2.

It is also given that,

The coach who teaches archery was awarded in Nagpur. The one who teaches Swimming was awarded neither in Kolkata nor in Bangalore. A female coach was awarded in Bangalore. Neither Boxing nor Archery coach was awarded on Monday.

So we get our final solution as,

Coach	Day	Cities
Swimming (-)	Monday	Delhi
Boxing (-)	Tuesday	Mumbai
Wrestling (+)	Wednesday	Kolkata
Judo (-)	Thursday	Bangalore
Archery (+)	Friday	Nagpur

S3. Ans.(b)

Sol.

Step1.

From the conditions given in the question,

Among the five coaches only two are males. The one who was awarded in Mumbai is a female and she was awarded in Tuesday. The Wrestling coach was awarded on Wednesday. Judo classes are scheduled immediately after Wrestling. In Bangalore the award was given on Thursday. The male coaches were awarded on alternate days of the week but not on Monday, which means they were awarded on Wednesday and Friday.

So we get,

Coach	Day	Cities
(-)	Monday	
(-)	Tuesday	Mumbai
Wrestling (+)	Wednesday	
Judo (-)	Thursday	Bangalore
(+)	Friday	

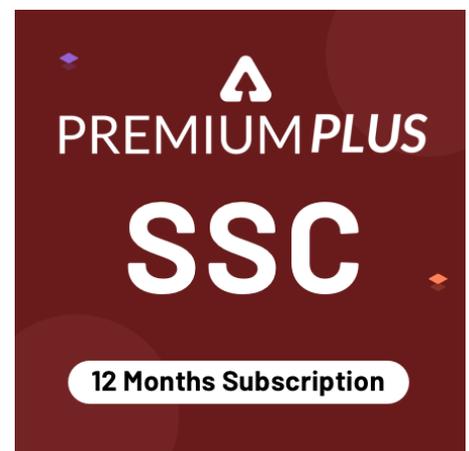
Step2.

It is also given that,

The coach who teaches archery was awarded in Nagpur. The one who teaches Swimming was awarded neither in Kolkata nor in Bangalore. A female coach was awarded in Bangalore. Neither Boxing nor Archery coach was awarded on Monday.

So we get our final solution as,

Coach	Day	Cities
Swimming (-)	Monday	Delhi
Boxing (-)	Tuesday	Mumbai
Wrestling (+)	Wednesday	Kolkata
Judo (-)	Thursday	Bangalore
Archery (+)	Friday	Nagpur



S4. Ans.(a)**Sol.****Step1.**

From the conditions given in the question,

Among the five coaches only two are males. The one who was awarded in Mumbai is a female and she was awarded in Tuesday. The Wrestling coach was awarded on Wednesday. Judo classes are scheduled immediately after Wrestling. In Bangalore the award was given on Thursday. The male coaches were awarded on alternate days of the week but not on Monday, which means they were awarded on Wednesday and Friday.

So we get,

Coach	Day	Cities
(-)	Monday	
(-)	Tuesday	Mumbai
Wrestling (+)	Wednesday	
Judo (-)	Thursday	Bangalore
(+)	Friday	

Step2.

It is also given that,

The coach who teaches archery was awarded in Nagpur. The one who teaches Swimming was awarded neither in Kolkata nor in Bangalore. A female coach was awarded in Bangalore. Neither Boxing nor Archery coach was awarded on Monday.

So we get our final solution as,

Coach	Day	Cities
Swimming (-)	Monday	Delhi
Boxing (-)	Tuesday	Mumbai
Wrestling (+)	Wednesday	Kolkata
Judo (-)	Thursday	Bangalore
Archery (+)	Friday	Nagpur

S5. Ans.(a)**Sol.****Step1.**

From the conditions given in the question,

Among the five coaches only two are males. The one who was awarded in Mumbai is a female and she was awarded in Tuesday. The Wrestling coach was awarded on Wednesday. Judo classes are scheduled immediately after Wrestling. In Bangalore the award was given on Thursday. The male coaches were awarded on alternate days of the week but not on Monday, which means they were awarded on Wednesday and Friday.

So we get,

Coach	Day	Cities
(-)	Monday	
(-)	Tuesday	Mumbai
Wrestling (+)	Wednesday	
Judo (-)	Thursday	Bangalore
(+)	Friday	

Step2.

It is also given that,

The coach who teaches archery was awarded in Nagpur. The one who teaches Swimming was awarded neither in Kolkata nor in Bangalore. A female coach was awarded in Bangalore. Neither Boxing nor Archery coach was awarded on Monday.

So we get our final solution as,

Coach	Day	Cities
Swimming (-)	Monday	Delhi
Boxing (-)	Tuesday	Mumbai
Wrestling (+)	Wednesday	Kolkata
Judo (-)	Thursday	Bangalore
Archery (+)	Friday	Nagpur

S6. Ans.(d)

Sol.

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S7. Ans.(c)

Sol.

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S8. Ans.(b)

Sol.

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S9. Ans.(a)

Sol.

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S10. Ans.(a)

Sol.

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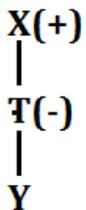
S11. Ans.(d)

Sol.



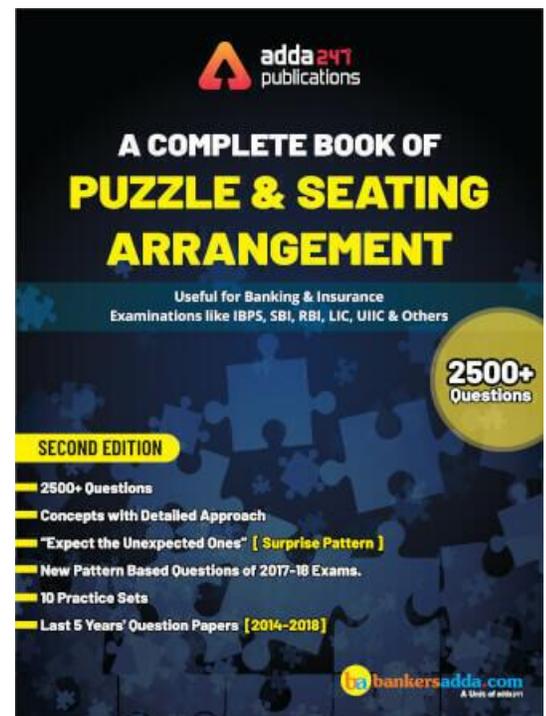
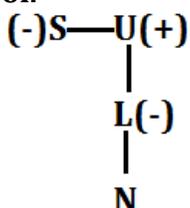
S12. Ans.(b)

Sol.



S13. Ans.(c)

Sol.



S14. Ans.(b)**Sol.**

Clearly, officers are paid duly for the jobs they do. So, they must do it honestly. Thus, argument II alone holds.

S15. Ans.(a)**Sol.**

A peace – loving nation like India can well join an international forum which seeks to bring different nations on friendly terms with each other. So, argument I holds strong. Argument II highlights a different aspect. The internal problems of a nation should not debar it from strengthening international ties. So, argument II is vague.

S16. Ans.(b)**Sol.**

There is gap of only one floor between A1 and the one who earns 50 lives. The one who earns 80 works on an even-numbered floor and just above the floor on which the one who earns 150. A8 does not work on third floor. A1 works on an odd-numbered floor and A5 works on the floor which is just above the floor on which A1 works. A2 works on the fourth floor. Two persons work between the one who earns 290 and A1. A6 works just below the one who earns 150. There is a gap of two floors between the floor on which A8 and A5 works. A8 works on floor which is below the floor of A5.

Floor	Employee	Amount
8	A5	80
7	A1	150
6	A6	
5	A8	50
4	A2	290
3	A4	
2		
1		140



Now, A4 does not works on the 1st floor. Only one person works between the one who earns 140 and A4. Therefore, A4 works on 3rd floor. The one who earns 210 does not work on an odd-numbered floor. A7 does not earn 70. There is a gap of two floors between the one who earns 500 and the one who earns 210. Therefore, the one who earns 210 lives on 6th floor and A3 on 2nd floor.

Floor	Employee	Amount
8	A5	80
7	A1	150
6	A6	210
5	A8	50
4	A2	290
3	A4	500
2	A3	70
1	A7	140

S17. Ans.(c)**Sol.**

There is gap of only one floor between A1 and the one who earns 50 lives. The one who earns 80 works on an even-numbered floor and just above the floor on which the one who earns 150. A8 does not work on third floor. A1 works on an odd-numbered floor and A5 works on the floor which is just above the floor on which A1 works. A2 works on the fourth floor. Two persons work between the one who earns 290 and A1. A6 works just below the one who earns 150. There is a gap of two floors between the floor on which A8 and A5 works. A8 works on floor which is below the floor of A5.

Floor	Employee	Amount
8	A5	80
7	A1	150
6	A6	
5	A8	50
4	A2	290
3	A4	
2		
1		140

Now, A4 does not works on the 1st floor. Only one person works between the one who earns 140 and A4. Therefore, A4 works on 3rd floor. The one who earns 210 does not work on an odd-numbered floor. A7 does not earn 70. There is a gap of two floors between the one who earns 500 and the one who earns 210. Therefore, the one who earns 210 lives on 6th floor and A3 on 2nd floor.

Floor	Employee	Amount
8	A5	80
7	A1	150
6	A6	210
5	A8	50
4	A2	290
3	A4	500
2	A3	70
1	A7	140

S18. Ans.(a)**Sol.**

There is gap of only one floor between A1 and the one who earns 50 lives. The one who earns 80 works on an even-numbered floor and just above the floor on which the one who earns 150. A8 does not work on third floor. A1 works on an odd-numbered floor and A5 works on the floor which is just above the floor on which A1 works. A2 works on the fourth floor. Two persons work between the one who earns 290 and A1. A6 works just below the one who earns 150. There is a gap of two floors between the floor on which A8 and A5 works. A8 works on floor which is below the floor of A5.

Floor	Employee	Amount
8	A5	80
7	A1	150
6	A6	
5	A8	50
4	A2	290
3	A4	
2		
1		140

Now, A4 does not work on the 1st floor. Only one person works between the one who earns 140 and A4. Therefore, A4 works on 3rd floor. The one who earns 210 does not work on an odd-numbered floor. A7 does not earn 70. There is a gap of two floors between the one who earns 500 and the one who earns 210. Therefore, the one who earns 210 lives on 6th floor and A3 on 2nd floor.

Floor	Employee	Amount
8	A5	80
7	A1	150
6	A6	210
5	A8	50
4	A2	290
3	A4	500
2	A3	70
1	A7	140



S19. Ans.(d)

Sol.
There is gap of only one floor between A1 and the one who earns 50 lives. The one who earns 80 works on an even-numbered floor and just above the floor on which the one who earns 150. A8 does not work on third floor. A1 works on an odd-numbered floor and A5 works on the floor which is just above the floor on which A1 works. A2 works on the fourth floor. Two persons work between the one who earns 290 and A1. A6 works just below the one who earns 150. There is a gap of two floors between the floor on which A8 and A5 works. A8 works on floor which is below the floor of A5.

Floor	Employee	Amount
8	A5	80
7	A1	150
6	A6	
5	A8	50
4	A2	290
3	A4	
2		
1		140

Now, A4 does not work on the 1st floor. Only one person works between the one who earns 140 and A4. Therefore, A4 works on 3rd floor. The one who earns 210 does not work on an odd-numbered floor. A7 does not earn 70. There is a gap of two floors between the one who earns 500 and the one who earns 210. Therefore, the one who earns 210 lives on 6th floor and A3 on 2nd floor.

Floor	Employee	Amount
8	A5	80
7	A1	150
6	A6	210
5	A8	50
4	A2	290
3	A4	500
2	A3	70
1	A7	140

S20. Ans.(d)

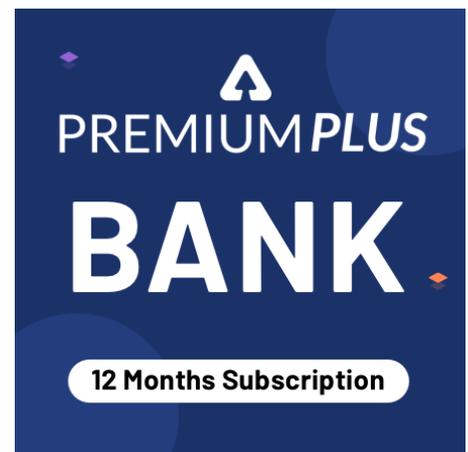
Sol.
There is gap of only one floor between A1 and the one who earns 50 lives. The one who earns 80 works on an even-numbered floor and just above the floor on which the one who earns 150. A8 does not work on third floor. A1 works on an odd-numbered floor and A5 works on the floor which is just above the floor on which A1 works. A2 works on the fourth floor. Two persons work between the one who earns 290 and A1. A6 works just below the one who earns 150. There is a gap of two floors between the floor on which A8 and A5 works. A8 works on floor which is below the floor of A5.

Floor	Employee	Amount
8	A5	80
7	A1	150
6	A6	
5	A8	50
4	A2	290
3	A4	
2		
1		140



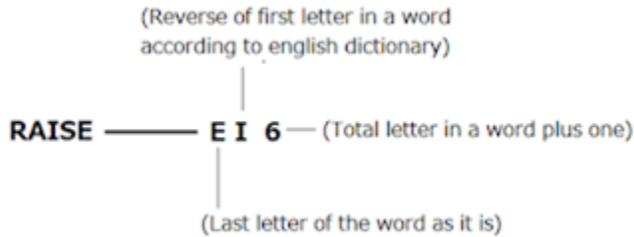
Now, A4 does not work on the 1st floor. Only one person works between the one who earns 140 and A4. Therefore, A4 works on 3rd floor. The one who earns 210 does not work on an odd-numbered floor. A7 does not earn 70. There is a gap of two floors between the one who earns 500 and the one who earns 210. Therefore, the one who earns 210 lives on 6th floor and A3 on 2nd floor.

Floor	Employee	Amount
8	A5	80
7	A1	150
6	A6	210
5	A8	50
4	A2	290
3	A4	500
2	A3	70
1	A7	140



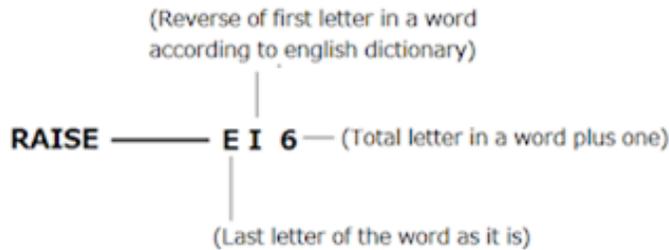
S21. Ans.(a)

Sol.
These are the latest pattern of coding-decoding questions. In these questions we are applying following Logic:-



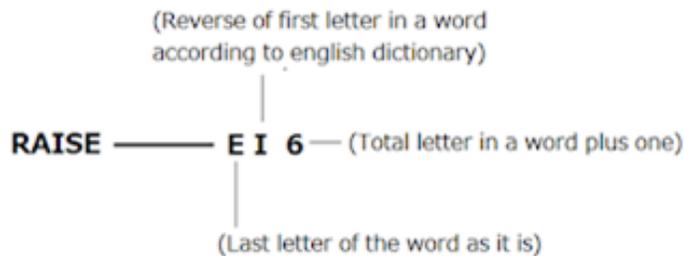
S22. Ans.(a)

Sol.
These are the latest pattern of coding-decoding questions. In these questions we are applying following Logic:-



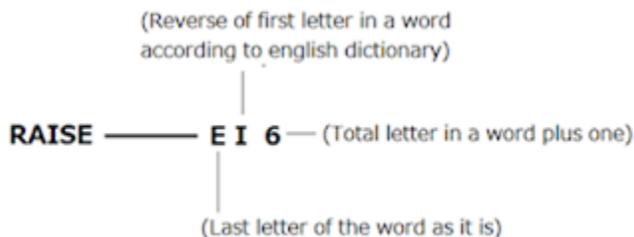
S23. Ans.(d)

Sol.
These are the latest pattern of coding-decoding questions. In these questions we are applying following Logic:-



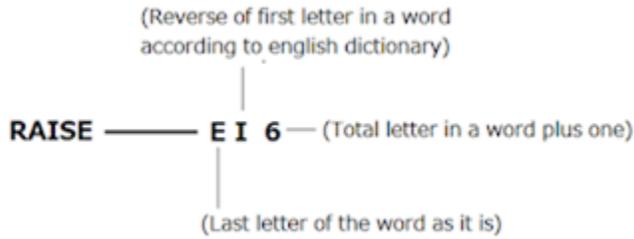
S24. Ans.(d)

Sol.
These are the latest pattern of coding-decoding questions. In these questions we are applying following Logic:-



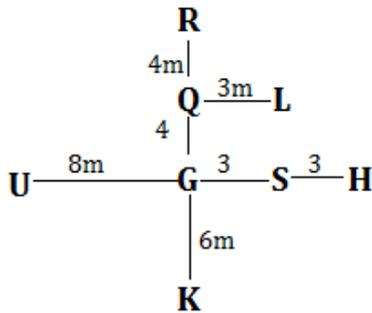
S25. Ans.(d)

Sol.
These are the latest pattern of coding-decoding questions. In these questions we are applying following Logic:-



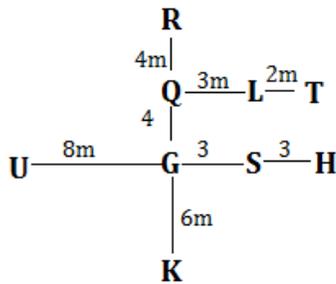
S26. Ans.(b)

Sol.
4km



S27. Ans.(c)

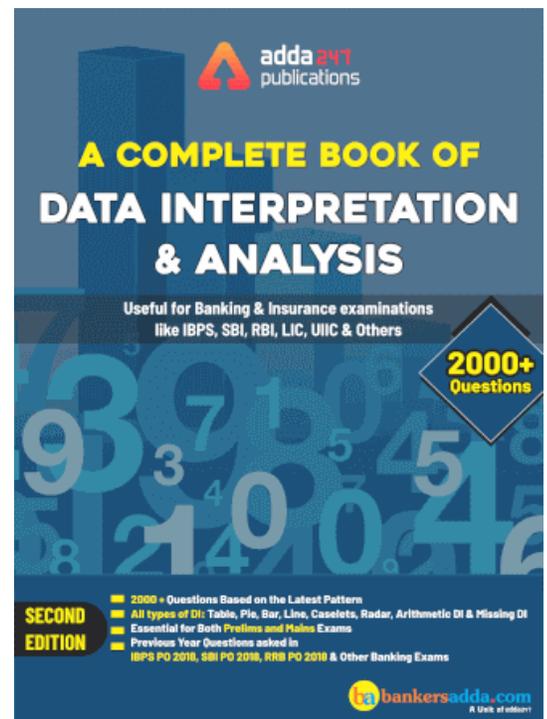
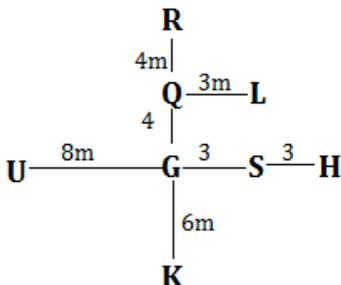
Sol.



S28. Ans.(b)

Sol.

$$\sqrt{6^2 + 8^2} = 10m$$



S29. Ans.(a)**Sol.**

The armed forces must consist of physically strong and mentally mature individuals to take care of defence properly. So, argument I holds strong. Clearly, argument II holds no relevance.

S30. Ans.(e)**Sol.**

Clearly, it is the advertisement which makes the customer aware of the qualities of the product and leads him to buy it. So, argument I is valid. But at the same time, advertising nowadays has become a costly affair and the expenses on it add to the price of the product. So, argument II also holds strong.

S31. Ans.(a)**Sol.**

Preeti visits Siddhivinayak and she goes by Train. Charu does not go by Boat. Pooja does not visit Sanchi Stupa and Kedarnath. Shruti visit Konark Sun and her means of travel is Air Plane. Mansi goes to visit Vaishno Devi. Shradha's means of travelling is Cycle. Pooja does not visit Somnath temple and her means of travelling is not Bike. Swati travels by Bus.

Students	Temples	Travelling Vehicles
Swati		Bus
Shraddha		Cycle
Preeti	Siddhivinayak	Train
Mansi	Vaishno Devi	
Charu		Boat(×)
Pooja	Sanchi Stupa(×), Kedarnath(×), Somnath(×)	Bike(×)
Shruti	Kornark-Sun	Air plane



The one whose means of travel is Cycle does not visit Kedarnath. The one who goes by Car visits Somnath temple. The one who goes by Bike does not go to Badrinath. So the final arrangement will be—

Friends	Temples	Travelling Vehicles
Swati	Kedarnath	Bus
Shradha	Sanchi Stupa	Cycle
Preeti	Siddhivinayak	Train
Mansi	Vaishno Devi	Bike
Charu	Somnath	Car
Pooja	Badrinath	Boat
Shruti	Konark-Sun	Air-Plane

S32. Ans.(b)**Sol.**

Preeti visits Siddhivinayak and she goes by Train. Charu does not go by Boat. Pooja does not visit Sanchi Stupa and Kedarnath. Shruti visit Konark Sun and her means of travel is Air Plane. Mansi goes to visit Vaishno Devi. Shradha's means of travelling is Cycle. Pooja does not visit Somnath temple and her means of travelling is not Bike. Swati travels by Bus.

Students	Temples	Travelling Vehicles
Swati		Bus
Shraddha		Cycle
Preeti	Siddhivinayak	Train
Mansi	Vaishno Devi	
Charu		Boat(×)
Pooja	Sanchi Stupa(×), Kedarnath(×), Somnath(×)	Bike(×)
Shruti	Kornark-Sun	Air plane

The one whose means of travel is Cycle does not visit Kedarnath. The one who goes by Car visits Somnath temple. The one who goes by Bike does not go to Badrinath. So the final arrangement will be—

Friends	Temples	Travelling Vehicles
Swati	Kedarnath	Bus
Shradha	Sanchi Stupa	Cycle
Preeti	Siddhivinayak	Train
Mansi	Vaishno Devi	Bike
Charu	Somnath	Car
Pooja	Badrinath	Boat
Shruti	Konark-Sun	Air-Plane

S33. Ans.(b)**Sol.**

Preeti visits Siddhivinayak and she goes by Train. Charu does not go by Boat. Pooja does not visit Sanchi Stupa and Kedarnath. Shruti visit Konark Sun and her means of travel is Air Plane. Mansi goes to visit Vaishno Devi. Shradha's means of travelling is Cycle. Pooja does not visit Somnath temple and her means of travelling is not Bike. Swati travels by Bus.

Students	Temples	Travelling Vehicles
Swati		Bus
Shraddha		Cycle
Preeti	Siddhivinayak	Train
Mansi	Vaishno Devi	
Charu		Boat(×)
Pooja	Sanchi Stupa(×), Kedarnath(×), Somnath(×)	Bike(×)
Shruti	Kornark-Sun	Air plane

The one whose means of travel is Cycle does not visit Kedarnath. The one who goes by Car visits Somnath temple. The one who goes by Bike does not go to Badrinath. So the final arrangement will be—

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Shradha	Sanchi Stupa	Cycle
Preeti	Siddhivinayak	Train
Mansi	Vaishno Devi	Bike
Charu	Somnath	Car
Pooja	Badrinath	Boat
Shruti	Konark-Sun	Air-Plane



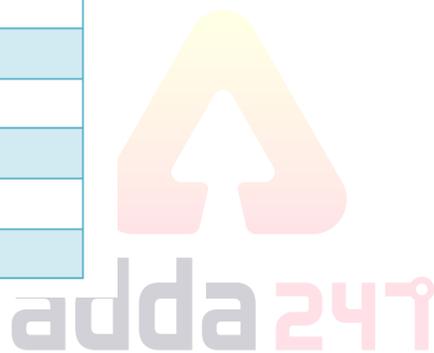
S34. Ans.(b)

Sol.
Preeti visits Siddhivinayak and she goes by Train. Charu does not go by Boat. Pooja does not visit Sanchi Stupa and Kedarnath. Shruti visit Konark Sun and her means of travel is Air Plane. Mansi goes to visit Vaishno Devi. Shradha's means of travelling is Cycle. Pooja does not visit Somnath temple and her means of travelling is not Bike. Swati travels by Bus.

Students	Temples	Travelling Vehicles
Swati		Bus
Shraddha		Cycle
Preeti	Siddhivinayak	Train
Mansi	Vaishno Devi	
Charu		Boat(×)
Pooja	Sanchi Stupa(×), Kedarnath(×), Somnath(×)	Bike(×)
Shruti	Kornark-Sun	Air plane

The one whose means of travel is Cycle does not visit Kedarnath. The one who goes by Car visits Somnath temple. The one who goes by Bike does not go to Badrinath. So the final arrangement will be—

Friends	Temples	Travelling Vehicles
Swati	Kedarnath	Bus
Shradha	Sanchi Stupa	Cycle
Preeti	Siddhivinayak	Train
Mansi	Vaishno Devi	Bike
Charu	Somnath	Car
Pooja	Badrinath	Boat
Shruti	Konark-Sun	Air-Plane

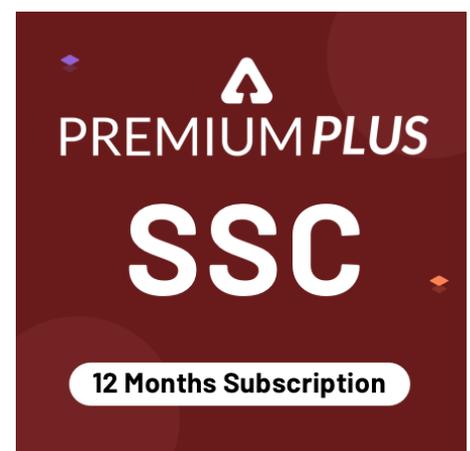


S35. Ans.(b)

Sol.

Preeti visits Siddhivinayak and she goes by Train. Charu does not go by Boat. Pooja does not visit Sanchi Stupa and Kedarnath. Shruti visit Konark Sun and her means of travel is Air Plane. Mansi goes to visit Vaishno Devi. Shradha's means of travelling is Cycle. Pooja does not visit Somnath temple and her means of travelling is not Bike. Swati travels by Bus.

Students	Temples	Travelling Vehicles
Swati		Bus
Shraddha		Cycle
Preeti	Siddhivinayak	Train
Mansi	Vaishno Devi	
Charu		Boat(×)
Pooja	Sanchi Stupa(×), Kedarnath(×), Somnath(×)	Bike(×)
Shruti	Kornark-Sun	Air plane



The one whose means of travel is Cycle does not visit Kedarnath. The one who goes by Car visits Somnath temple. The one who goes by Bike does not go to Badrinath. So the final arrangement will be—

Friends	Temples	Travelling Vehicles
Swati	Kedarnath	Bus
Shradha	Sanchi Stupa	Cycle
Preeti	Siddhivinayak	Train
Mansi	Vaishno Devi	Bike
Charu	Somnath	Car
Pooja	Badrinath	Boat
Shruti	Konark-Sun	Air-Plane

S36. Ans.(d)

Sol.
 Step-1:- Man is going to 9:30am on Saturday. There is 15min gap between the Wednesday and Sunday time slot. There is one hour gap between the time slot of Saturday and Wednesday. There must be two possible cases.

Case-1

Days	Time slot
Monday	
Tuesday	
Wednesday	8:30am
Thursday	
Friday	
Saturday	9:30am
Sunday	8:45am

Case-2

Days	Time slot
Monday	
Tuesday	
Wednesday	10:30am
Thursday	
Friday	
Saturday	9:30am
Sunday	10:45am



Step-2:- There are two days gap between 7:30am and 11:30am time slot. But not on Friday.

Case-1

Days	Time slot
Monday	7:30am/11:30am
Tuesday	10:30am/10:45am
Wednesday	8:30am
Thursday	7:30am/11:30am
Friday	10:30am/10:45am
Saturday	9:30am
Sunday	8:45am

Case-2

Days	Time slot
Monday	7:30am/11:30am
Tuesday	8:30am/8:45am
Wednesday	10:30am
Thursday	7:30am/11:30am
Friday	8:30am/8:45am
Saturday	9:30am
Sunday	10:45am

Step-3:- As mentioned in the question Order of the time slot must be different from the one mentioned above. Consecutive time slot as mentioned above will not be on consecutive days that means no two consecutive days have consecutive time slots because of this line case-1 and another possibility in case 2 will be eliminated:-

Days	Time slot
Monday	7:30am
Tuesday	8:45am
Wednesday	10:30am
Thursday	11:30am
Friday	8:30am
Saturday	9:30am
Sunday	10:45am

S37. Ans.(b)

Sol.
Step-1:- Man is going to 9:30am on Saturday. There is 15min gap between the Wednesday and Sunday time slot. There is one hour gap between the time slot of Saturday and Wednesday. There must be two possible cases.

Case-1

Days	Time slot
Monday	
Tuesday	
Wednesday	8:30am
Thursday	
Friday	
Saturday	9:30am
Sunday	8:45am

Case-2

Days	Time slot
Monday	
Tuesday	
Wednesday	10:30am
Thursday	
Friday	
Saturday	9:30am
Sunday	10:45am

Step-2:- There are two days gap between 7:30am and 11:30am time slot. But not on Friday.

Case-1

Days	Time slot
Monday	7:30am/11:30am
Tuesday	10:30am/10:45am
Wednesday	8:30am
Thursday	7:30am/11:30am
Friday	10:30am/10:45am
Saturday	9:30am
Sunday	8:45am

Case-2

Days	Time slot
Monday	7:30am/11:30am
Tuesday	8:30am/8:45am
Wednesday	10:30am
Thursday	7:30am/11:30am
Friday	8:30am/8:45am
Saturday	9:30am
Sunday	10:45am

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Days	Time slot
Monday	7:30am
Tuesday	8:45am
Wednesday	10:30am
Thursday	11:30am
Friday	8:30am
Saturday	9:30am
Sunday	10:45am

S38. Ans.(a)

Sol.

Step-1:- Man is going to 9:30am on Saturday. There is 15min gap between the Wednesday and Sunday time slot. There is one hour gap between the time slot of Saturday and Wednesday. There must be two possible cases.

Case-1

Days	Time slot
Monday	
Tuesday	
Wednesday	8:30am
Thursday	
Friday	
Saturday	9:30am
Sunday	8:45am

Case-2

Days	Time slot
Monday	
Tuesday	
Wednesday	10:30am
Thursday	
Friday	
Saturday	9:30am
Sunday	10:45am

Step-2:- There are two days gap between 7:30am and 11:30am time slot. But not on Friday.

Case-1

Days	Time slot
Monday	7:30am/11:30am
Tuesday	10:30am/10:45am
Wednesday	8:30am
Thursday	7:30am/11:30am
Friday	10:30am/10:45am
Saturday	9:30am
Sunday	8:45am

Case-2

Days	Time slot
Monday	7:30am/11:30am
Tuesday	8:30am/8:45am
Wednesday	10:30am
Thursday	7:30am/11:30am
Friday	8:30am/8:45am
Saturday	9:30am
Sunday	10:45am

Step-3:- As mentioned in the question Order of the time slot must be different from the one mentioned above. Consecutive time slot as mentioned above will not be on consecutive days that means no two consecutive days have consecutive time slots because of this line case-1 and another possibility in case 2 will be eliminated:-

Days	Time slot
Monday	7:30am
Tuesday	8:45am
Wednesday	10:30am
Thursday	11:30am
Friday	8:30am
Saturday	9:30am
Sunday	10:45am

S39. Ans.(e)

Sol.

Step-1:- Man is going to 9:30am on Saturday. There is 15min gap between the Wednesday and Sunday time slot. There is one hour gap between the time slot of Saturday and Wednesday. There must be two possible cases.

Case-1

Days	Time slot
Monday	
Tuesday	
Wednesday	8:30am
Thursday	
Friday	
Saturday	9:30am
Sunday	8:45am

Case-2

Days	Time slot
Monday	
Tuesday	
Wednesday	10:30am
Thursday	
Friday	
Saturday	9:30am
Sunday	10:45am

Step-2:- There are two days gap between 7:30am and 11:30am time slot. But not on Friday.

Case-1

Days	Time slot
Monday	7:30am/11:30am
Tuesday	10:30am/10:45am
Wednesday	8:30am
Thursday	7:30am/11:30am
Friday	10:30am/10:45am
Saturday	9:30am
Sunday	8:45am

Case-2

Days	Time slot
Monday	7:30am/11:30am
Tuesday	8:30am/8:45am
Wednesday	10:30am
Thursday	7:30am/11:30am
Friday	8:30am/8:45am
Saturday	9:30am
Sunday	10:45am

Step-3:- As mentioned in the question Order of the time slot must be different from the one mentioned above. Consecutive time slot as mentioned above will not be on consecutive days that means no two consecutive days have consecutive time slots because of this line case-1 and another possibility in case 2 will be eliminated:-

Days	Time slot
Monday	7:30am
Tuesday	8:45am
Wednesday	10:30am
Thursday	11:30am
Friday	8:30am
Saturday	9:30am
Sunday	10:45am

S40. Ans.(b)

Sol.
Step-1:- Man is going to 9:30am on Saturday. There is 15min gap between the Wednesday and Sunday time slot. There is one hour gap between the time slot of Saturday and Wednesday. There must be two possible cases.

Case-1

Days	Time slot
Monday	
Tuesday	
Wednesday	8:30am
Thursday	
Friday	
Saturday	9:30am
Sunday	8:45am

Case-2

Days	Time slot
Monday	
Tuesday	
Wednesday	10:30am
Thursday	
Friday	
Saturday	9:30am
Sunday	10:45am

Step-2:- There are two days gap between 7:30am and 11:30am time slot. But not on Friday.

Case-1

Days	Time slot
Monday	7:30am/11:30am
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Wednesday	8:30am
Thursday	7:30am/11:30am
Friday	10:30am/10:45am
Saturday	9:30am
Sunday	8:45am

Case-2

Days	Time slot
Monday	7:30am/11:30am
Tuesday	8:30am/8:45am
Wednesday	10:30am
Thursday	7:30am/11:30am
Friday	8:30am/8:45am
Saturday	9:30am
Sunday	10:45am

Step-3:- As mentioned in the question Order of the time slot must be different from the one mentioned above. Consecutive time slot as mentioned above will not be on consecutive days that means no two consecutive days have consecutive time slots because of this line case-1 and another possibility in case 2 will be eliminated:-

Days	Time slot
Monday	7:30am
Tuesday	8:45am
Wednesday	10:30am
Thursday	11:30am
Friday	8:30am
Saturday	9:30am
Sunday	10:45am

S41. Ans.(a)

Sol.

Radius of sphere = 21 cm

Radius of toy = $21 \times \frac{2}{3} = 14$ cm

Let the height of cylindrical base of toy be h cm.

∴ Height of conical top of that day = 3 h cm.

ATQ,

$$\frac{4}{3} \times \pi \times (21)^3 = \frac{1}{3} \pi \times (14)^2 \times 3h + \pi \times (14)^2 \times h$$

$$\Rightarrow h = 31.5 \text{ cm}$$

Total height of toy = 4 h = 126 cm



S42. Ans.(b)

Sol.

Let total monthly salary of Veer be 'Rs. x'.

Veer's monthly saving = $\frac{10}{100} \times x$

$$= \frac{x}{10}$$

Veer's monthly investments

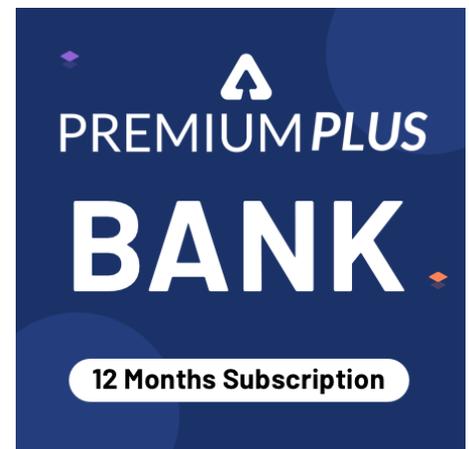
$$= \frac{90}{100} \times x \times \frac{3}{8}$$

$$= \frac{27x}{80}$$

ATQ,

$$\frac{27x}{80} - \frac{x}{10} = 7600$$

$$x = \text{Rs. } 32,000$$



S43. Ans.(c)**Sol.**

Let the monthly salary of Ayush be Rs x

Then,

$$\text{Expense on accommodation} = x \times \frac{44}{100} = \frac{44x}{100}$$

$$\text{Remaining salary} = x - \frac{44x}{100} = \frac{56x}{100}$$

$$\text{Expense on study material} = \frac{56x}{100} \times \frac{1}{8} = \frac{7x}{100}$$

$$\text{Remaining amount} = \frac{56x}{100} - \frac{7x}{100} = \frac{49x}{100}$$

$$\text{Expense on buying clothes} = \frac{49x}{100} \times \frac{5}{7} = \frac{35x}{100}$$

$$\text{Remaining amount} = \frac{49x}{100} - \frac{35x}{100} = \frac{14x}{100}$$

$$\text{Abhi's monthly salary} = \frac{252000}{12} = \text{Rs } 21,000$$

$$\text{Saving of Ayush} = \frac{14x}{100} = 16\frac{2}{3}\% \text{ of } 21000$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 25,000$$

$$\text{Expenses on study material} = 25000 \times \frac{7}{100} = \text{RS } 1,750$$

S44. Ans(d)**Sol.**

Let cost price be Rs 100x.

Then, marked price of article = Rs 160x.

Selling price of article

$$= 160x \times \frac{7}{8} \times \frac{9}{10} \times \frac{4}{5}$$

$$= \text{Rs. } \frac{504}{5}x$$

2nd selling price

$$= 160x \times \frac{7}{8} \times \frac{4}{5}$$

$$= 112x \text{ Rs.}$$

Given

$$112x - \frac{504}{5}x = 224$$

$$\frac{56}{5}x = 224$$

$$x = 20$$

$$\text{Cost price} = 100 \times 20 = 2000 \text{ Rs.}$$

**S45. Ans.(b)****Sol.**

Let natural number be 'x'

So,

ATQ

$$\frac{7}{6}x = \text{Natural ... (i)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{9x}{8} = \text{Natural ... (ii)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{3}N = \text{Natural ... (iii)}$$

From these three equation we can conclude that the least number contain 3×8

$$\text{Least number} = 24$$

S46. Ans.(d)**Sol.**

I. $(3y + 4)^2 = 81$

$3y + 4 = \pm 9$

If $3y + 4 = 9$

$3y = 5$

$y = \frac{5}{3}$

if $3y + 4 = -9$

$3y = -13$

$y = \frac{-13}{3}$

II. $(3x - 2)^2 = 100$

$3x - 2 = \pm 10$

If $3x - 2 = 10$

$3x = 12$

$x = 4$

if $3x - 2 = -10$

$3x = -8$

$x = \frac{-8}{3}$

So, no relation.

S47. Ans.(a)**Sol.**

I. $x^2 - 13x + 42 = 0$

$x^2 - 7x - 6x + 42 = 0$

$x(x-7) - 6(x-7) = 0$

$(x-7)(x-6) = 0$

$x = 6, 7$

II. $y^2 - 19y + 90 = 0$

$y^2 - 10y - 9y + 90 = 0$

$y(y-10) - 9(y-10) = 0$

$y = 9, 10$

So, $y > x$ **S48. Ans.(b)****Sol.**

I. $\frac{1}{x} + \frac{2}{x^2} = -\frac{1}{9}$

$\frac{x+2}{x^2} = -\frac{1}{9}$

$9x + 18 = -x^2$

$x^2 + 9x + 18 = 0$

$x^2 + 6x + 3x + 18 = 0$

$x(x+6) + 3(x+6) = 0$

$(x+6)(x+3) = 0$

$\Rightarrow x = -3, -6$

II. $\frac{y^2+77}{7y} = -\frac{18}{7}$

$\Rightarrow y^2 + 77 = -18y$

$\Rightarrow y^2 + 18y + 77 = 0$

$y^2 + 11y + 7y + 77 = 0$

$y(y+11) + 7(y+11) = 0$

$(y+11)(y+7) = 0$

$(y+11)(y+7) = 0$

$y = -7, -11$

So, $x > y$.

S49. Ans.(b)

Sol.

$$I. \frac{14x}{9} + 1 = \frac{2}{x}$$

$$\frac{14x + 9}{9} = \frac{2}{x}$$

$$14x^2 + 9x = 18$$

$$14x^2 + 9x - 18 = 0$$

$$14x^2 + 21x - 12x - 18 = 0$$

$$7x(2x + 3) - 6(2x + 3) = 0$$

$$(2x + 3)(7x - 6) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x = -\frac{3}{2}, \frac{6}{7}$$

$$II. 3 + \frac{13}{6y} = \frac{7}{2y^2}$$

$$\frac{18y + 13}{6y} = \frac{7}{2y^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow 18y^2 + 13y = 21$$

$$\Rightarrow 18y^2 + 13y - 21 = 0$$

$$18y^2 + 27y - 14y - 21 = 0$$

$$9y(2y + 3) - 7(2y + 3) = 0$$

$$(2y + 3)(9y - 7) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow y = -\frac{3}{2}, \frac{7}{9}$$

So, $x=y$ or no relation,

S50. Ans.(c)

Sol.

$$I. 81x^2 - 162x + 77 = 0$$

$$81x^2 - 99x - 63x + 77 = 0$$

$$9x(9x - 11) - 7(9x - 11) = 0$$

$$(9x - 11)(9x - 7) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{11}{9}, \frac{7}{9}$$

$$II. 27y^2 - 78y + 55 = 0$$

$$27y^2 - 45y - 33y + 55 = 0$$

$$9y(3y - 5) - 11(3y - 5) = 0$$

$$(3y - 5)(9y - 11) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \frac{5}{3}, \frac{11}{9}$$

So, $y \geq x$.



S51. Ans.(c)

Sol.

Let speed of train - A be 'V m/sec' and length of train - A be x.

ATQ.

$$V = \frac{x + 320}{42} \text{ ----- (i)}$$

And

$$V + 96 \times \frac{5}{18} = \frac{160 + x}{\left(\frac{78}{11}\right)}$$

$$V + \frac{80}{3} = \frac{11(160 + x)}{78}$$

$$V = \frac{11(160 + x)}{78} - \frac{80}{3} \text{ ----- (ii)}$$

Solving (i) & (ii)

$$\frac{x + 320}{42} = \frac{11(160 + x)}{78} - \frac{80}{3}$$

$$\frac{x + 320}{42} = \frac{(1760 + 11x) - 80 \times 26}{78}$$

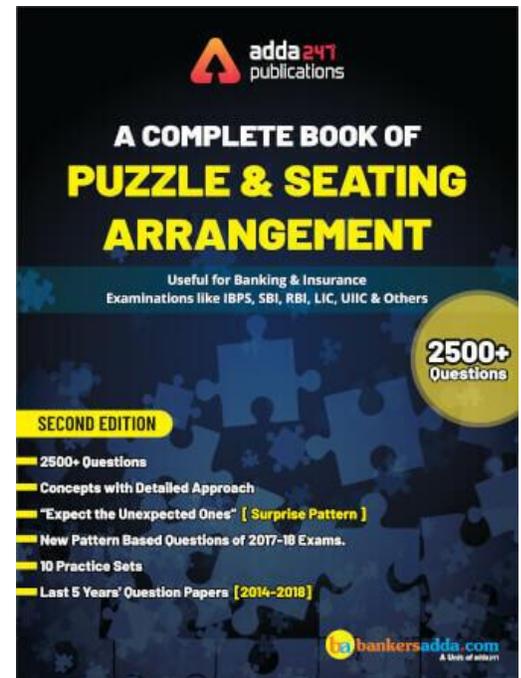
$$\Rightarrow x = 100 \text{ meters}$$

Put value of x in (i)

$$V = \frac{100 + 320}{42}$$

$$V = 10 \text{ m/sec}$$

$$\text{So, required time} = \frac{100}{10} = 10 \text{ sec}$$



S52. Ans.(a)**Sol.**

Ratio of petrol and kerosene in the original mixture = $\frac{27}{15}$

$$= \frac{9}{5} = 9 : 5$$

ATQ, when x liter of mixture is taken out and replaced with kerosene

$$\text{Then } = \frac{27 - x \times \frac{9}{14}}{15 - x \times \frac{5}{14} + x} = \frac{5}{9}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\frac{378 - 9x}{14}}{\frac{210 - 5x + 14x}{14}} = \frac{5}{9}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{378 - 9x}{210 + 9x} = \frac{5}{9}$$

$$\Rightarrow 3402 - 81x = 1050 + 45x$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 18 \frac{2}{3} \text{ liters}$$

S53. Ans.(a)**Sol.**

Probability of selecting a bag = $\frac{1}{2}$

$$\text{Required probability} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{{}^{10}C_2}{{}^{15}C_2} + \frac{{}^{10}C_1 \times {}^5C_1}{{}^{15}C_2} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{{}^6C_2}{{}^{15}C_2} + \frac{{}^6C_1 \times {}^9C_1}{{}^{15}C_2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{45}{105} + \frac{50}{105} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{15}{105} + \frac{54}{105} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{95}{105} + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{69}{105}$$

$$= \frac{95 + 69}{210} = \frac{164}{210} = \frac{82}{105}$$

S54. Ans.(c)**Sol.**

Average monthly salary of company D in 2016 = $15000 \times \frac{160}{100}$

= Rs 24000

Total monthly salary of company A in 2006 = $10500 \times 10,000$

= Rs 10,50,00,000

Total number of employees in company D in 2016

$$= \left[\left(2500 \times \frac{130}{100} \right) + \left(2500 \times \frac{130}{100} \right) + \left(2500 \times \frac{140}{100} \right) \right]$$

= 3250 + 3250 + 3500

= 10,000

Total monthly salary of company D in 2016 = 10000×24000

= 24,00,00,000

$$\text{Required ratio} = \frac{10,50,00,000}{24,00,00,000}$$

$$= \frac{7}{16}$$

adda247

S55. Ans.(a)**Sol.**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total monthly salary paid by company B in 2006} &= 6000 \times 12000 \\ &= \text{Rs } 7,20,00,000 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total monthly salary paid by company C in 2006} \\ &= 12,000 \times 6000 = 7,20,000,000 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Average monthly salary paid by company B in 2016} \\ &= 6000 \times \frac{250}{100} = 15000 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total number of employees in company B in 2016} \\ &= \left[\left(4000 \times \frac{125}{100} \right) + \left(4000 \times \frac{145}{100} \right) + \left(4000 \times \frac{140}{100} \right) \right] \\ &= 5000 + 5800 + 5600 \\ &= 16400 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total monthly salary paid by company B in 2016} \\ &= 16400 \times 15000 = \text{Rs } 2460,00,000 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Required \%} &= \frac{(24,60,00,000 - 7,20,00,000 - 7,20,00,000)}{24,60,00,000} \times 100 \\ &= \frac{10,20,00,000}{24,60,00,000} \times 100 \\ &= \frac{1700}{41} \% \\ &= 41 \frac{19}{41} \% \end{aligned}$$

**S56. Ans.(a)****Sol.**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Average monthly salary paid by company A in 2016} &= 10000 \times \frac{170}{100} \\ &= \text{Rs } 17000 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Average monthly salary paid by company C in 2016} &= 12000 \times \frac{150}{100} \\ &= 18000 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total number of employees in company A in 2016} \\ &= \left[\left(3500 \times \frac{120}{100} \right) + \left(3500 \times \frac{150}{100} \right) + \left(3500 \times \frac{130}{100} \right) \right] \\ &= 4200 + 5250 + 4550 \\ &= 14000 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total number of employees in company C in 2016} \\ &= \left[\left(2000 \times \frac{135}{100} \right) + \left(2000 \times \frac{150}{100} \right) + \left(2000 \times \frac{165}{100} \right) \right] \\ &= 2700 + 3000 + 3300 \\ &= 9000 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Total monthly salary paid by company A in 2016} = 14000 \times 17000 = 238000000$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total monthly salary paid by company C in 2016} &= 9000 \times 18000 \\ &= \text{Rs } 16,20,00,000 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Required difference} &= 23,80,00,000 - 16,20,00,000 \\ &= \text{Rs } 7,60,00,000 \\ &= 7.6 \text{ Cr} \end{aligned}$$

S57. Ans.(d)**Sol.**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total number of employees in office of city X of company B in 2016} &= 4000 \times \frac{125}{100} \\ &= 5000 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total number of employees in office of city X of company C in 2016} &= 2000 \times \frac{135}{100} \\ &= 2700 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total number of employees in office of city Z of company C in 2016} &= 2000 \times \frac{165}{100} \\ &= 3300 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{So, required ratio} &= \frac{5000+2700}{3300} \\ &= \frac{7700}{3300} = \frac{7}{3} \\ &= 7 : 3 \end{aligned}$$

S58. Ans.(b)**Sol.**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total number of employees in office of city Y of company A in 2016} &= 3500 \times \frac{150}{100} \\ &= 5250 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total number of employees in office of city Z of company B in 2016} &= 4000 \times \frac{140}{100} \\ &= 5600 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Required \%} &= \frac{5250}{5600} \times 100 \\ &= \frac{375}{4} \% \\ &= 93 \frac{3}{4} \% \end{aligned}$$

S59. Ans.(d)**Sol.**

let radius of circle and side of square are r and a respectively

ATQ

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\pi r^2}{a^2} &= \frac{11}{14} \\ \Rightarrow \frac{22r^2}{7a^2} &= \frac{11}{14} \\ \Rightarrow \frac{r^2}{a^2} &= \frac{1}{4} \\ \Rightarrow \frac{r}{a} &= \frac{1}{2} \\ \Rightarrow r &= \frac{a}{2} \text{ cm} \quad \text{----- (i)} \end{aligned}$$

Let length & breadth of a rectangle be ' $3x$ ' & ' $4x$ ' respectively.

$$\text{So, } 3x \times 4x = 147$$

$$12x^2 = 147$$

$$x^2 = \frac{147}{12}$$

$$x^2 = \frac{49}{4}$$

$$x = 3.5 \text{ cm}$$

Hence, breadth of rectangle = $4x$ = side of square

$$= 14 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{So, } r = \frac{14}{2}$$

$$= 7 \text{ cm}$$



S60. Ans.(b)**Sol.**

ATQ,

Ratio of investment of Aman, Bhanu, & Chaman

$$= 1000 \times 6 : 3,000 \times 9 : 5000 \times 12$$

$$= 6000 : 27000 : 60000$$

$$= 2 : 9 : 20$$

$$\text{Total profit} = 46800 \times \frac{31}{9}$$

$$= \text{Rs. } 161200$$

$$\text{Chaman's Share} = 161200 \times \frac{20}{31}$$

$$= \text{Rs. } 1,04,000$$

$$\text{Aman's Share} = 161200 \times \frac{2}{31} + 3,000 \times 12$$

$$= 10,400 + 36,000$$

$$= \text{Rs. } 46,400$$

$$\text{Required difference} = 1,04,000 - 46,400$$

$$= \text{Rs. } 57,600$$

S61. Ans.(d)**Sol.**

$$7 \times 2 = 14$$

$$14 \times 3 = 42$$

$$42 \times 5 = 210$$

$$210 \times 7 = 1470$$

$$1470 \times 11 = 16,170$$

S62. Ans.(a)**Sol.**

$$\begin{array}{cccccc}
 1600 & 1595 & \boxed{1590} & 1580 & 1540 & 1220 \\
 \hline
 & -5 & & -10 & & -320 \\
 \hline
 & -5 \times 1 & -5 \times 2 & -10 \times 4 & -40 \times 8 & \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

S63. Ans.(c)**Sol.**

$$789 + (1)^3 = 790$$

$$790 + (2)^3 = 798$$

$$798 + (3)^3 = 825$$

$$825 + (4)^3 = 889$$

$$889 + (5)^3 = 1014$$

S64. Ans.(b)**Sol.**

$$\begin{array}{cccccc}
 4 & 7 & 15 & 30 & 54 & \boxed{89} \\
 \hline
 +3 & +8 & +15 & +24 & +35 & \\
 \hline
 +5 & +7 & +9 & +11 & & \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

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S65. Ans.(e)**Sol.**

$$1811 - 19 = 1792$$

$$1792 - 17 = 1775$$

$$1775 - 13 = 1762$$

$$1762 - 11 = 1751$$

$$1751 - 7 = 1744$$

S66. Ans.(c)**Sol.****Shop A:****Product X**

$$\text{Number of units sold} = \frac{1800}{24} = 75$$

Let the number of units produced that remains unsold be 'a'

ATQ

$$180 = 1800 - (75 + a) \times 18$$

$$a = 15$$

Total number of units produced=90

Cost incurred on production of all units=Rs 1620

$$\text{Profit}\% = \frac{180}{1620} \times 100 = 11\frac{1}{9}\%$$

Product Y

$$\text{Per unit cost price of product Y} = 18 \times \frac{11}{9} = \text{Rs } 22$$

Let the total number of units produced of product Y be 'b'

$$\text{ATQ } \frac{250}{11} = \frac{240}{\frac{3}{5}b \times 22} \times 100$$

$$b = 80$$

$$\text{Number of units sold} = 80 \times \frac{3}{5} = 48$$

Total cost incurred on production of all the units = $80 \times 22 = \text{Rs } 1760$

$$\text{Profit per unit} = \frac{240}{48} = \text{Rs } 5$$

Per unit selling price of product Y=Rs 27

Revenue on selling all the units produced = $80 \times 27 = \text{Rs } 2160$ Total profits on selling all the units = $80 \times 5 = \text{Rs } 400$ **Shop B:****Product X**Number of units produced = $90 \times 0.8 = 72$

Profit%=180% = 125% more than that of Y

Given, profit for product Y was = Rs 480

$$\text{Then, Profit} = \frac{225}{100} \times 480 = \text{Rs } 1080$$

$$\text{Total cost incurred in producing all the units} = \frac{1080}{180} \times 100 = \text{Rs } 600$$

Revenue = $1080 + 600 = \text{Rs } 1680$

$$\text{Selling price per unit} = \frac{1680}{72} = \text{Rs } \frac{70}{3}$$

Product YRevenue = $64 \times 45 = \text{Rs } 2880$ Total cost incurred on production of all the units = $2880 - 480 = \text{Rs } 2400$

$$\text{Profit}\% = \frac{480}{2400} \times 100 = 20\%$$

$$\text{Cost price per unit} = \frac{2400}{64} = \text{Rs } 37.5$$

$$\text{Required \%} = \frac{15}{48} \times 100 = \frac{125}{4} = 31\frac{1}{4}\%$$

S67. Ans.(e)**Sol.****Shop A:****Product X**

$$\text{Number of units sold} = \frac{1800}{24} = 75$$

Let the number of units produced that remains unsold be 'a'

ATQ

$$180 = 1800 - (75 + a) \times 18$$

$$a = 15$$

Total number of units produced=90

Cost incurred on production of all units=Rs 1620

$$\text{Profit\%} = \frac{180}{1620} \times 100 = 11\frac{1}{9}\%$$

Product Y

$$\text{Per unit cost price of product Y} = 18 \times \frac{11}{9} = \text{Rs } 22$$

Let the total number of units produced of product Y be 'b'

$$\text{ATQ } \frac{250}{11} = \frac{240}{\frac{3}{5}b \times 22} \times 100$$

$$b = 80$$

$$\text{Number of units sold} = 80 \times \frac{3}{5} = 48$$

Total cost incurred on production of all the units = $80 \times 22 = \text{Rs } 1760$

$$\text{Profit per unit} = \frac{240}{48} = \text{Rs } 5$$

Per unit selling price of product Y=Rs 27

Revenue on selling all the units produced = $80 \times 27 = \text{Rs } 2160$ Total profits on selling all the units = $80 \times 5 = \text{Rs } 400$ **Shop B:****Product X**Number of units produced = $90 \times 0.8 = 72$

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$$\text{Total cost incurred in producing all the units} = \frac{1080}{180} \times 100 = \text{Rs } 600$$

Revenue = $1080 + 600 = \text{Rs } 1680$

$$\text{Selling price per unit} = \frac{1680}{72} = \text{Rs } \frac{70}{3}$$

Product YRevenue = $64 \times 45 = \text{Rs } 2880$ Total cost incurred on production of all the units = $2880 - 480 = \text{Rs } 2400$

$$\text{Profit\%} = \frac{480}{2400} \times 100 = 20\%$$

$$\text{Cost price per unit} = \frac{2400}{64} = \text{Rs } 37.5$$

$$\text{Required \%} = \frac{2160 - 600}{600} \times 100 = 260\%$$

S68. Ans.(a)**Sol.****Shop A:****Product X**

$$\text{Number of units sold} = \frac{1800}{24} = 75$$

Let the number of units produced that remains unsold be 'a'

ATQ

$$180 = 1800 - (75 + a) \times 18$$

$$a = 15$$

Total number of units produced=90

Cost incurred on production of all units=Rs 1620

$$\text{Profit}\% = \frac{180}{1620} \times 100 = 11\frac{1}{9}\%$$

Product Y

$$\text{Per unit cost price of product Y} = 18 \times \frac{11}{9} = \text{Rs } 22$$

Let the total number of units produced of product Y be 'b'

$$\text{ATQ } \frac{250}{11} = \frac{240}{\frac{3}{5}b \times 22} \times 100$$

$$b = 80$$

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Total cost incurred on production of all the units = $80 \times 22 = \text{Rs } 1760$

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$$\text{Total cost incurred in producing all the units} = \frac{1080}{180} \times 100 = \text{Rs } 600$$

Revenue = $1080 + 600 = \text{Rs } 1680$

$$\text{Selling price per unit} = \frac{1680}{72} = \text{Rs } \frac{70}{3}$$

Product YRevenue = $64 \times 45 = \text{Rs } 2880$ Total cost incurred on production of all the units = $2880 - 480 = \text{Rs } 2400$

$$\text{Profit}\% = \frac{480}{2400} \times 100 = 20\%$$

$$\text{Cost price per unit} = \frac{2400}{64} = \text{Rs } 37.5$$

$$\text{Required ratio} = \frac{70}{3} : \frac{2400}{64} = 28 : 45$$

S69. Ans.(d)**Sol.****Shop A:****Product X**

$$\text{Number of units sold} = \frac{1800}{24} = 75$$

Let the number of units produced that remains unsold be 'a'

ATQ

$$180 = 1800 - (75 + a) \times 18$$

$$a = 15$$

Total number of units produced=90

Cost incurred on production of all units=Rs 1620

$$\text{Profit\%} = \frac{180}{1620} \times 100 = 11\frac{1}{9}\%$$

Product Y

$$\text{Per unit cost price of product Y} = 18 \times \frac{11}{9} = \text{Rs } 22$$

Let the total number of units produced of product Y be 'b'

$$\text{ATQ } \frac{250}{11} = \frac{240}{\frac{3}{5}b \times 22} \times 100$$

$$b = 80$$

$$\text{Number of units sold} = 80 \times \frac{3}{5} = 48$$

Total cost incurred on production of all the units = $80 \times 22 = \text{Rs } 1760$

$$\text{Profit per unit} = \frac{240}{48} = \text{Rs } 5$$

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Profit% = 180% = 125% more than that of Y

Given, profit for product Y was = Rs 480

$$\text{Then, Profit} = \frac{225}{100} \times 480 = \text{Rs } 1080$$

$$\text{Total cost incurred in producing all the units} = \frac{1080}{180} \times 100 = \text{Rs } 600$$

Revenue = $1080 + 600 = \text{Rs } 1680$

$$\text{Selling price per unit} = \frac{1680}{72} = \text{Rs } \frac{70}{3}$$

Product YRevenue = $64 \times 45 = \text{Rs } 2880$ Total cost incurred on production of all the units = $2880 - 480 = \text{Rs } 2400$

$$\text{Profit\%} = \frac{480}{2400} \times 100 = 20\%$$

$$\text{Cost price per unit} = \frac{2400}{64} = \text{Rs } 37.5$$

Required difference = $1620 + 1760 - (600 + 2400) = \text{Rs } 380$

S70. Ans.(b)**Sol.****Shop A:****Product X**

$$\text{Number of units sold} = \frac{1800}{24} = 75$$

Let the number of units produced that remains unsold be 'a'

ATQ

$$180 = 1800 - (75 + a) \times 18$$

$$a = 15$$

Total number of units produced=90

Cost incurred on production of all units=Rs 1620

$$\text{Profit}\% = \frac{180}{1620} \times 100 = 11\frac{1}{9}\%$$

Product Y

$$\text{Per unit cost price of product Y} = 18 \times \frac{11}{9} = \text{Rs } 22$$

Let the total number of units produced of product Y be 'b'

$$\text{ATQ } \frac{250}{11} = \frac{240}{\frac{3}{5}b \times 22} \times 100$$

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Revenue = $1080 + 600 = \text{Rs } 1680$

$$\text{Selling price per unit} = \frac{1680}{72} = \text{Rs } \frac{70}{3}$$

Product YRevenue = $64 \times 45 = \text{Rs } 2880$ Total cost incurred on production of all the units = $2880 - 480 = \text{Rs } 2400$

$$\text{Profit}\% = \frac{480}{2400} \times 100 = 20\%$$

$$\text{Cost price per unit} = \frac{2400}{64} = \text{Rs } 37.5$$

Per unit cost price of product X produced by shop A = $18 \times 0.75 = \text{Rs } 13.5$ Total cost incurred = $(13.5 \times 90 + 1760) = \text{Rs } 2975$ Total revenue generated = $60 \times 24 + 60 \times 27 = \text{Rs } 3060$

Profit = Rs 85

S71. Ans.(c)**Sol.**

Let the total work be 120 units (lcm of 20 and 24)

Efficiency of A = $\frac{120}{20} = 6 \text{ units/day}$

Efficiency of B = $\frac{120}{24} = 5 \text{ units/day}$

In first 5 days, total work done = $2 \times 11 + 6 = 28 \text{ units}$

Remaining work = 92 units

And after holiday, B will start the work and in two days, work done = 11 units

Required time = $5 + 2 \times 8 + \frac{92-88}{5} = 21 \frac{4}{5} \text{ days}$

S72. Ans.(d)**Sol.**

Let speed of boat be x km/hr.

And speed of stream be y km/hr.

ATQ,

$$(x + y) \times \frac{5}{18} = \frac{20 + 50}{\left(\frac{126}{17}\right)}$$

$$(x + y) \times \frac{5}{18} = \frac{17(70)}{126}$$

$$(x + y) = 34 \quad \text{----- (i)}$$

Now,

$$(x - y) \times \frac{5}{18} = \frac{20 - 50}{\left(\frac{126}{7}\right)}$$

$$(x - y) \times \frac{5}{18} = \frac{7(70)}{126}$$

$$\Rightarrow (x - y) = 14 \quad \text{----- (ii)}$$

On solving (i) & (ii)

x = 24 km/hr.

y = 10 km/hr.

Required Ratio = $\frac{24}{10}$

$$= \frac{12}{5}$$

$$= 12 : 5$$

**S73. Ans.(a)****Sol.**

Let present age of A, B and C be 'x', 'y' and 'z' respectively.

ATQ,

$$\frac{x + y + z}{3} = 35$$

$$x + y + z = 105 \quad \text{----- (i)}$$

Now,

$$2(x + 3) = (z + 3)$$

$$2x + 6 = z + 3$$

$$2x + 3 = z \quad \text{----- (ii)}$$

And,

$$2(y) = (y - 3) + (z - 3)$$

$$2y = y + z - 6$$

$$y = z - 6 \quad \text{----- (iii)}$$

Put Value of (ii) in (iii)

$$y = 2x + 3 - 6$$

$$= 2x - 3 \quad \text{----- (iv)}$$

Solving (i), (ii) & (iv),

x = 21 years

y = 39 years

z = 45 years

Required ratio

$$= 21 : 39 : 45$$

$$= 7 : 13 : 15$$

A dark red rectangular advertisement for Adda247. At the top is the Adda247 logo. Below it, the text 'PREMIUM PLUS' is written in white, uppercase letters. Underneath that, 'SSC' is written in a very large, bold, white, uppercase font. At the bottom, a white rounded rectangle contains the text '12 Months Subscription' in dark red.

S74. Ans.(c)**Sol.**Let sum invested by Shivam in Scheme-A be $10x$

$$\text{And scheme - B} = 10x \times \frac{160}{100}$$

$$= 16x$$

ATQ,

$$\frac{16x \times 12 \times 2}{100} + \left[10x \left(1 + \frac{10}{100} \right)^2 - 10x \right] = 4752$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{96x}{25} + [10x(1.21) - 10x] = 4752$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{96x}{25} + [2.1x] = 4752$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 800$$

Hence, sum invested by Shivam in Scheme - A = $10x = \text{Rs. } 8,000$ And sum invested by Shivam in Scheme - B = $16x = \text{Rs. } 12,800$ So, required difference = $12,800 - 8,000$

$$= \text{Rs. } 4,800$$

S75. Ans.(a)**Sol.**Let C.P of article A = x and C.P of article B = $(6500 - x)$

ATQ,

$$x \times \frac{125}{100} + (6500 - x) \times \frac{70}{100} = 6500 - 25$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{125x}{100} + 4550 - \frac{70x}{100} = 6475$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{55x}{100} = 1925$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \text{Rs. } 3,500$$

S76. Ans.(b)**Sol.**Let total population of city A = $5x$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Total population of city B} = 2x$$

ATQ,

$$\frac{22}{100} \times 5x - \frac{28}{100} \times 2x = 945$$

$$1.1x - 0.56x = 945$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{945}{0.54} = 1750$$

Total population of city A = $5 \times 1750 = 8750$ Total population of city B = $2 \times 1750 = 3500$

Required number of persons

$$= \frac{26 \times 8750}{100} + \frac{24}{100} \times 3500$$

$$= 2275 + 840$$

$$= 3115$$

S77. Ans.(d)**Sol.**Total population of city A = $5x$ Total population of city B = $2x$

ATQ,

$$2x \times \frac{12}{100} = 456$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x = 3800$$

Let number of males who purchased bike in city B = y \Rightarrow Number of female who purchased bike in city B = $1.25y$

ATQ,

$$y + 1.25y = 3800 \times \frac{27}{100}$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \frac{1026}{2.25} = 456$$

Number of males who purchased bike in city A

$$= 456 \times 4$$

$$= 1824$$

Total number of person who purchased bike in city A

$$= \frac{28}{100} \times \frac{5}{2} \times 3800$$

$$= 2660$$

Number of females who purchased bike in city A = $2660 - 1824 = 836$ **S78. Ans.(c)****Sol.**Let, Total population of city A = $5x$ \Rightarrow Total population of city B = $2x$

Total number of person who purchased laptop and refrigerator together from city A

$$= \frac{(22 + 16)}{100} \times 5x$$

$$= 1.9x$$

Total number of person who purchased laptop and refrigerator together from city B

$$= \frac{(28 + 12)}{100} \times 2x$$

$$= 0.8x$$

$$\text{Required\%} = \frac{1.9x - 0.8x}{0.8x} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{1.1x}{0.8x} \times 100 = 137.5\%$$

S79. Ans.(a)

Sol.

Let, Total population of city A = $5x$

\Rightarrow Total population of city B = $2x$

ATQ,

$$\frac{27}{100} \times 2x - \frac{8}{100} \times 5x = 126$$

$$0.54x - 0.4x = 126$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{126}{0.14} = 900$$

Required average

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{16}{100} \times 5 \times 900 + \frac{12}{100} \times 2 \times 900 \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} [720 + 216] = \frac{936}{2}$$

$$= 468$$

S80. Ans.(d)

Sol.

Let, Total population of city A = $5x$

\Rightarrow Total population of city B = $2x$

ATQ,

$$2x - \frac{(22 + 16)}{100} \times 5x = 95$$

$$2x - 1.9x = 95$$

$$0.1x = 95$$

$$x = 950$$

Total population of city B = 1900

Total population of city A = 4750

$$\text{Required difference} = 1900 \times \frac{(12+9)}{100} - 4750 \times \frac{8}{100}$$

$$= 399 - 380 = 19$$

S81. Ans. (c)

S82. Ans. (b)

S83. Ans. (d)

S84. Ans. (c)

S85. Ans. (d)

S86. Ans. (c)

S87. Ans. (b)

S88. Ans. (d)



S89. Ans. (b)

S90. Ans. (c)

S91. Ans. (c)

Sol.

यहाँ 'दुर्लभ' शब्द का प्रयोग उचित है। दुर्लभ का अर्थ है- जो कम मिलता हो, जिसको प्राप्त करना कठिन हो।

S92. Ans. (b)

Sol.

यहाँ 'विख्यात' शब्द का प्रयोग उचित है। विख्यात का अर्थ है- जिसकी बहुत ख्याति हो, प्रसिद्ध।

S93. Ans. (d)

Sol.

यहाँ 'आयामी' शब्द का प्रयोग उचित है। आयामी का अर्थ है-अनेक आयामों वाला, अनेक पक्षों वाला।

S94. Ans. (a)

Sol.

यहाँ 'असमंजस' शब्द का प्रयोग उचित है। 'असमंजस' शब्द का अर्थ है – दुविधा, द्वंद्व, अनिश्चय, आगा-पीछा।

S95. Ans. (e)

Sol.

यहाँ 'कुख्यात' शब्द का प्रयोग उचित है। कुख्यात का अर्थ है- बदनाम, अपयशवाला, जघन्य अपराध करने वाला।

S96. Ans. (a)

Sol.

यहाँ 'तुष्टीकरण करने की नीति अपनाकर' के स्थान पर 'तुष्टीकरण की नीति अपनाकर' का प्रयोग उचित है।

S97. Ans. (e)

Sol.

त्रुटिरहित।

S98. Ans. (b)

Sol.

यहाँ 'फलस्वरूप प्रायः मुझे कभी इस' के स्थान पर 'प्रायः मुझे कभी इस' का प्रयोग उचित है।

S99. Ans. (c)

Sol.

यहाँ 'जिससे कि मैं' के स्थान पर 'कि मैं' का प्रयोग उचित है।

S100. Ans. (d)

Sol.

यहाँ 'आंसू को रोका' के स्थान पर 'आँसुओं को रोका' का प्रयोग उचित है।

S101. Ans. (b)

S102. Ans. (c)

S103. Ans. (c)

S104. Ans. (d)

S105. Ans. (d)

S106. Ans. (d)

Sol.

‘अथ’ का विलोम शब्द ‘इति’ है। ‘अथ’ का अर्थ है- आरंभ। ‘इति’ का अर्थ है- अंत, समाप्ति।

S107. Ans. (c)

Sol.

‘प्रच्छन्न’ का विलोम शब्द ‘प्रतिपन्न’ है। ‘प्रच्छन्न’ का अर्थ है- छुपा हुआ, गुप्त, ढका हुआ।

S108. Ans. (d)

Sol.

‘आस्तीन का साँप’, इस मुहावरे का अर्थ है- शुभचिन्तक बनकर धोखा देना।

S109. Ans. (a)

Sol.

‘थोथा चना बाजे घना’ लोकोक्ति का सही अर्थ है- कम ज्ञान या गुण रखने वाला व्यक्ति बड़ा चढ़ा कर बातें करता है।

S110. Ans. (e)

Sol.

‘विप्र’, सर्प का पर्यायवाची नहीं है। विप्र, ब्राह्मण का पर्यायवाची है। सर्प के पर्यायवाची शब्द हैं- साँप, नाग, विषधर, भुजंग, अहि, उरग, काकोदर, फणीश, सारंग, व्याल।

S111. Ans. (b)

Sol.

‘जिसका बड़ा उद्देश्य पूरा हो गया हो’ – सिद्धार्थ।

S112. Ans. (c)

Sol.

‘जो पहले कभी न हुआ हो’ – अभूतपूर्व।

S113. Ans. (a)

Sol.

‘जिसे काटा न जा सके’ – अकाट्य।

S114. Ans. (e)

Sol.

‘कुरीति’ का अर्थ है- समाज या व्यक्ति को हानि पहुँचाने वाली अनुचित रीति, कुप्रथा, निंदनीय प्रथा।

S115. Ans. (d)

Sol.

‘संपदा’ का अर्थ है- दौलत, धन, संपत्ति, ऐश्वर्य, वैभव।

S116. Ans. (d)

Sol.

यहाँ ‘स्वावलंबी’ शब्द का प्रयोग उचित है। ‘स्वावलंबी’ का अर्थ है- आत्मनिर्भर।

S117. Ans. (d)

Sol.

यहाँ ‘समस्याओं’ का प्रयोग उचित है।

S118. Ans. (b)

Sol.

यहाँ ‘कल्याण’ शब्द का प्रयोग उचित है।

S119. Ans. (c)

Sol.

यहाँ ‘नकार’ शब्द का प्रयोग उचित है। क्योंकि यहाँ आर्थिक महत्व को नकारने का संदर्भ है।

S120. Ans. (a)

Sol.

यहाँ ‘परिवार’ शब्द का प्रयोग उचित है।

S121. Ans. (c)

Sol.

Biometrics is the measurement and statistical analysis of people's physical and behavioral characteristics. The technology is mainly used for identification and access control, or for identifying individuals that are under surveillance.

S122. Ans. (c)

Sol.

The Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) is an application protocol for distributed, collaborative, hypermedia information systems. HTTP is the foundation of data communication for the World Wide Web.

S123. Ans.(c)

Sol.

Subject line in short describes content of an e-mail.

S124. Ans. (d)

Sol.

Both (b) and (c) are true about Disk Operating System. A disk operating system (abbreviated DOS) is a computer operating system that can use a disk storage device, such as a floppy disk, hard disk drive, or optical disc. A disk operating system must provide a file system for organizing, reading, and writing files on the storage disk.

S125. Ans. (c)

Sol.

Modular programming is a software design technique that emphasizes separating the functionality of a program into independent, interchangeable modules, such that each contains everything necessary to execute only one aspect of the desired functionality.

S126. Ans. (a)

Sol.

Computers generally use binary number system.

S127. Ans. (d)

Sol.

Dennis Ritchie is developer of C language.

S128. Ans.(b)

Sol.

A DBA is a person. A database administrator (DBA) is responsible for the performance, integrity and security of a database. They will also be involved in the planning and development of the database as well as troubleshooting any issues on behalf of the users.

S129. Ans. (d)

Sol.

An Internet telephony service provider (ITSP) offers digital telecommunications services based on Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP) that are provisioned via the Internet. ITSPs provide services to end-users directly or as whole-sale suppliers to other ITSPs.

S130. Ans.(a)

Sol.

1024 bytes = 1KB, hence 30,000 bytes are nearly equal to 30 KB.

S131. Ans. (a)

Sol.

NCSA Mosaic, or simply Mosaic, is a discontinued early web browser. It has been credited with popularizing the World Wide Web. It was the first graphical web browser.

S132. Ans.(d)

Sol.

All are views to display a table in MS Access

S133. Ans. (d)

Sol.

All the statements are true about Dumb Terminal.

S134. Ans. (c)

Sol.

Instructions in computers are executed both in parallel and sequentially.

S135. Ans.(c)

Sol.

Telnet is an application layer protocol used on the Internet or local area networks to provide a bidirectional interactive text-oriented communication facility using a virtual terminal connection.

S136. Ans.(b)

Sol.

By default, the system root folder for Microsoft Windows is C:/Windows. However, this can be changed for several reasons. The active partition on a hard drive could be designated by a letter other than C.

S137. Ans. (a)

Sol.

Login is the process of connecting/ accessing to an account.

S138. Ans. (b)

Sol.

First computers were programmed using machine language.

S139. Ans. (c)

Sol.

Frequency-division multiplexing (FDM) is a technique by which the total bandwidth available in a communication medium is divided into a series of non-overlapping frequency sub-bands, each of which is used to carry a separate signal. This allows a single transmission medium such as the radio spectrum, a cable or optical fiber to be shared by multiple independent signals. Another use is to carry separate serial bits or segments of a higher rate signal in parallel. It can transmit analog signals.

S140. Ans. (d)

Sol.

SMTP, FTP and DNS are protocols of the Application layer. SMTP-Simple Mail Transfer Protocol, DNS-Domain Name System, FTP-File Transfer Protocol.

S141. Ans. (b)

Sol.

A key is a property of the entire relation, rather than of the individual tuples in which each tuple is unique.

S142. Ans. (a)

Sol.

F6 key can be used to switch between the file names and properties.

S143. Ans. (a)

Sol.

Ole type can store photos in MS Access.

S144. Ans. (c)

Sol.

A network is interconnection of two or more computers.

S145. Ans. (b)

Sol.

Chat group is an online discussion group that allows direct 'live' communication.

S146. Ans. (b)

Sol.

WAN is spread widely across geographical area.

S147. Ans. (a)

Sol.

Encryption/decryption provides as network with Privacy.

S148. Ans. (b)

Sol.

Smart Card is a plastic card with a built-in microprocessor.

S149. Ans. (c)

Sol.

Super key is a set of one or more attributes taken collectively to uniquely identify a record

S150. Ans. (a)

Sol.

In the relational modes, cardinality is termed as Number of tuples.

S151. Ans.(d)

Sol.

DBMS reduces data redundancy, provide a centralised manner to control of data and enabled data independence.

S152. Ans.(a)

Sol.

PARAM is a series of supercomputers designed and assembled by the Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC) in Pune, India. The latest machine in the series is the PARAM Kanchenjunga.

S153. Ans.(c)

Sol.

Explanation: ACID (Atomicity, Consistency, Isolation, and Durability) is a set of properties of database transactions.

S154. Ans.(b)

Sol.

You can make Table of Content by using Headings.

S155. Ans.(d)

Sol.

Explanation: The von Neumann architecture, also known as the von Neumann model is a computer architecture by John Von Neumann.

S156. Ans.(a)**Sol.**

The Menu Bar is the horizontal band that contains commands and options that can be chosen.

S157. Ans. (a)**Sol.**

A superclass passes its characteristics to its subclass in concept of inheritance in programming languages.

S158. Ans.(a)**Sol.**

The CMOS is a physical part of the motherboard: it is a memory chip that houses setting configurations and is powered by the onboard battery. The CMOS is reset and loses all custom settings in case the battery runs out of energy, additionally, the system clock resets when the CMOS loses power.

S159. Ans (d)**Sol.**

Neural Network is a computer system modeled on the human brain and nervous system.

S160. Ans.(d)**Sol.**

The default and maximum size of text field in Access is 50 and 255 characters.

S161. Ans.(b)**Sol.**

As we all know, banks in India are required to maintain a portion of their demand and time liabilities with the Reserve Bank of India. This portion is called Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR).

S162. Ans.(c)**Sol.**

The Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) has launched a new and affordable term insurance plan named the 'LIC Jeevan Amar Plan'.

S163. Ans.(d)**Sol.**

Private sector bank, RBL Bank and digital healthcare platform Practo have partnered to launch an industry-first co-branded health credit card. This credit card is powered by Mastercard. RBL Bank's new credit card offers benefits like online consultations with doctors and a free health check-up.

S164. Ans.(b)**Sol.**

The former Sri Lanka batsman Kumar Sangakkara has been appointed as the first non-British president of Marylebone Cricket Club.

S165. Ans.(c)**Sol.**

Markets regulator SEBI directed National Stock Exchange to pay more than ₹625 crore in the case of misuse of its co-location facility.

S166. Ans.(b)**Sol.**

India and France joint naval exercise, known as Varuna 19.1, which conducted off the coast of Goa.

S167. Ans.(a)**Sol.**

According to data released by Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCI&S), Iraq remains India's top crude oil supplier for second year in a row.

S168. Ans.(d)**Sol.**

Red Bull's Max Verstappen won the Austrian Grand Prix for the second year in a row, while champion Mercedes lost for the first time this season.

S169. Ans.(a)**Sol.**

LAF stands for Liquidity Adjustment Facility.

S170. Ans.(b)**Sol.**

On Saving bank rate, RBI has deregulated the rates of interest to be provided by various banks to their depositors/customers with on their accounts.

S171. Ans.(a)**Sol.**

N S Vishwanathan was re-appointed as deputy governor of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) for one more year.

S172. Ans.(b)**Sol.**

Repo operations therefore inject liquidity into the system. Reverse repo operation is when RBI borrows money from banks by lending securities. The interest rate paid by RBI in this case is called the reverse repo rate. Reverse repo operation therefore absorbs the liquidity in the system.

S173. Ans.(b)**Sol.**

The interest rate charged by banks to their largest, most secure, and most creditworthy customers on short-term loans. This rate is used as a guide for computing interest rates for other borrowers.

S174. Ans.(b)**Sol.**

Making it easier for citizens to apply for a new Aadhaar card or update existing ones, the Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) has opened its first 'Aadhaar Seva Kendra' in Delhi and Vijayawada. The new Aadhaar centres, which will soon be rolled out across 53 cities of India, are similar to Passport Seva Kendras run by the Ministry of External Affairs.

S175. Ans.(b)**Sol.**

Basic Statistical Return (BSR) System. The BSR system was introduced in December 1972 following the recommendation of the Committee on Banking Statistics adapting from the erstwhile data reporting system called Uniform Balance Book (UBB).

S176. Ans.(b)**Sol.**

Initially, the proportional reserve system was adopted in India. Later on, India adopted the minimum reserve system and is still continuing with this system of note issue. The entire issue of currency notes is subjected to the regulations framed in the RBI Act, 1935.

S177. Ans.(e)**Sol.**

Sports Journalists Federation of India 2019 Awards:

- SJFI Medal (Highest Honour): Prakash Padukone (Badminton).
- Sportsperson of the Year Award: Pankaj Advani (Billiards and Snooker) and Bajrang Punia (Wrestling).
- Emerging Talent of the Year Award: Saurabh Choudhary (Shooting).
- Team of the Year Award: Vidarbha Cricket Team.

S178. Ans.(d)**Sol.**

- (I). make loans or advances;
- (II) draw or accept bills payable otherwise than on demand;
- (III). allow interest on deposits or current accounts.

S179. Ans.(b)**Sol.**

Exporters body Federation of Indian Export Organizations (FIEO) has elected Sharad Kumar Saraf as its new president.

S180. Ans.(d)**Sol.**

The 1906 Coinage Act is an Act to govern the laws related to Coinage and Mints in India.

S181. Ans.(c)**Sol.**

In terms of Section 24 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, the Reserve Bank of India may issue bank notes for the maximum denomination of Rs. 10,000.

S182. Ans.(a)**Sol.**

The minting of rupee coin is governed by Coinage Act, 1906.

S183. Ans.(a)**Sol.**

Quantitative Measures or methods- Bank Rate Policy. Open Market Operations. Cash Reserve Ratio. Statutory Liquidity Ratio.

S184. Ans.(e)**Sol.**

The UAE honored Prime Minister Narendra Modi with the prestigious Zayed Medal for playing a “pivotal role” in giving a “big boost” to the bilateral strategic ties.

S185. Ans.(a)**Sol.**

The opening of new branches and shifting of existing branches of banks is governed by the provisions of Section 23 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949. In terms of these provisions, banks cannot, without the prior approval of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), open a new place of business in India or abroad or change, otherwise than within the same city, town or village, the location of the existing place of business. Section 23 (2) of the Banking Regulation Act lays down that before granting any permission under this section, the Reserve Bank may require to be satisfied, by an inspection under Section 35 or otherwise, as to the financial condition and history of the banking company, the general character of its management, the adequacy of its capital structure and earning prospects and that public interest will be served by the opening or, as the case may be, change of location of the existing place of business. RRBs should approach the concerned Regional Offices of RBI in this regard.

S186. Ans.(c)**Sol.**

Praful Patel, president of All India Football Federation (AIFF), has become the first Indian to be elected as a member of FIFA Executive Council

S187. Ans.(d)**Sol.**

A letter of credit is a letter from a bank guaranteeing that a buyer's payment to a seller will be received on time and for the correct amount. In the event that the buyer is unable to make payment on the purchase, the bank will be required to cover the full or remaining amount of the purchase.

S188. Ans.(c)**Sol.**

Bancassurance means selling insurance product through banks. Banks and insurance company come up in a partnership wherein the bank sells the tied insurance company's insurance products to its clients.

S189. Ans.(c)**Sol.**

Muthoot Finance Ltd. is an Indian financial corporation. It is known as the largest gold financing company in the world. Muthoot Finance Ltd. is a NBFCs.

S190. Ans.(d)**Sol.**

Account Number Portability (ANP) is generally referred to as the ability of a customer to move to another current account providers while retaining the same account details.

S191. Ans.(d)**Sol.**

India has observed National Handloom Day on August 7 to celebrate these weavers and the country's handloom industry.

S192. Ans.(b)**Sol.**

Veteran Naxalite leader Santosh Rana died due to cancer at a private hospital in south Kolkata.

S193. Ans.(e)**Sol.**

Germany Capital- Berlin, Currency- Euro.

S194. Ans.(c)**Sol.**

Nashik is an ancient city in the northwest region of Maharashtra at India. It is situated on the banks of river Godavari River.

S195. Ans.(c)**Sol.**

The Bhavani Sagar Dam constructed across Bhavani river, is located 80 Km away from Coimbatore city, Tamil Nadu. The Bhavanisagar dam is 8 km. long and it is the longest masonry dam in the world.

S196. Ans.(c)**Sol.**

Daph dance is one of the popular folk dances of Haryana. Performed to show joy and happiness regarding a good harvest, this dance is popular in various regions of Haryana. The dance is majorly performed by Ahir Community.

S197. Ans.(d)**Sol.**

The week-long Fontainhas Festival of art celebrated every year in Goa.

S198. Ans.(c)**Sol.**

Prathama Bank is the First Regional Rural Bank of India, sponsored by Syndicate Bank established on 2nd October, 1975, with its Head Office at Moradabad in accordance with Regional Rural Bank Ordinance 1975 issued on 26th September, 1975.

S199. Ans.(a)**Sol.**

The book, titled 'Sridevi: Girl Woman Superstar' will be launched on Sridevi's 56th birth anniversary. The book is written by author-screenwriter Satyarth Nayak. The book will be published under the Ebury Press imprint of Penguin Random House in October 2019.

S200. Ans.(a)**Sol.**

Designated as national park in the year 1987, Kudremukh National Park is located in the Chikkamagaluru district of Karnataka state.

