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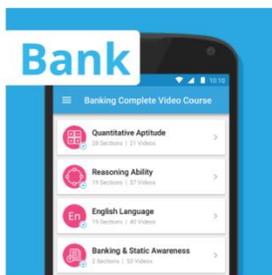
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Directions (1-5): Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions.

In an apartment, 8 persons i.e. D, E, F, G, H, I, J and K live on different floors of 8 storey-building but not necessarily in the same order. The lowermost floor of the building is numbered 1 and the topmost floor of the building is numbered 8. They are of different stream of engineering i.e. Chemical engineering, Instrumentation Engineering, Software engineering, Aeronautical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Automobile Engineering, and Civil Engineering.

The one who lives on fourth floor is specialized in Mechanical engineering. D lives on odd numbered floor but above 3rd floor. The number of person between D and Electrical engineering specialized person is same as number of person between D and I. The one who is specialized in Instrumentation Engineering lives on lower most floor. K lives on an even numbered floor and he is specialized in Automobile engineering. There are two floors between E and H and E lives above to H. E is specialized in Aeronautical Engineering. J lives just above the one who is specialized in Aeronautical Engineering. The number of floors between the one who is specialized in Aeronautical Engineering and Mechanical Engineering is two. The one who is specialized in Civil Engineering lives on odd numbered floor. The number of floors between the one who is specialized in Chemical engineering and J is four. The one who is specialized in Aeronautical engineering lives on odd numbered floor. The number of floors between the one who is specialized in Civil engineering and the floor on which F lives is same as the number of floors between F and G. I lives below the floor on which D lives.

Q1. How many persons live between the person who is specialized in Chemical engineering and the one who is specialized in Electrical Engineering?

- (a) Six
- (b) One
- (c) Four
- (d) Two
- (e) None of these

Q2. J is specialized in which of the following stream of engineering?

- (a) Aeronautical Engineering
- (b) Electrical Engineering
- (c) Civil Engineering
- (d) Instrumentation Engineering
- (e) Mechanical Engineering

Q3. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and hence they form a group. Which one of the following does not belong to that group?

- (a) J
- (b) K
- (c) H
- (d) I
- (e) G



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Q4. D lives on which floor?

- (a) 1
- (b) 3
- (c) 4
- (d) 5
- (e) 7

Q5. G is related to Mechanical Engineering, in the same way as F is related to Automobile Engineering. Then, which of the following is H related to? (Following the same pattern)

- (a) Mechanical Engineering
- (b) Electrical Engineering
- (c) Civil Engineering
- (d) Instrumentation Engineering
- (e) Aeronautical Engineering

Q6. Which of the following symbols should replace the sign (\$) and (#) in the given expression in order to make the expressions $P > C$ and $C \leq B$ definitely true?

' $A > B \geq R \$ C < R \leq Z = M \# P \geq X$ '

- (a) $\geq, >$
- (b) \geq, \leq
- (c) $>, =$
- (d) $=, \geq$
- (e) $<, \leq$



Q7. Five persons namely A, B, C, D and E are going to the school in different days of the week, starting from Monday to Friday. Two persons are going between C and B. C is going before Wednesday. D is going to the school immediate after E. A is not going on Friday. Then who among the following person are going to school on Wednesday?

- (a) B
- (b) C
- (c) D
- (d) E
- (e) A

Directions (8-12): Study the following information carefully and answer the question given below:

Eight people viz. A, B, C, D, P, Q, R and S are sitting in a straight line. They all are facing north. Each one of them has a different age i.e. 14, 16, 17, 19, 21, 23, 26 and 31 year, but not necessarily in the same order.

B sits at one of the extreme end of the row. There are three persons sitting between C and Q. Q is of neither 14 nor 19yr old. There are two persons sitting between D and the person whose age is 23yr. Neither Q nor D is the oldest person. Age difference of immediate neighbours of D is 5yr. A sits right

to the R, but not immediate right. There are three persons sitting between B and the one whose age is 16yr. The one whose age is 19yr sits third to the right of C. R sits to the right of B. Q sits second to the right of the person whose age is 23yr. P sits immediate left of the person whose age is 14yr. Q is not youngest person. The one, whose age is 31yr is not immediate neighbour of the youngest person, C is not the fourth oldest person.

Q8. Who sits second to the right of D?

- (a) A
- (b) S
- (c) P
- (d) R
- (e) None of these

Q9. How many person sits between the person whose age is 31yr and S?

- (a) Four
- (b) Five
- (c) Three
- (d) One
- (e) None of these

Q10. Who among the following person is 26yr old?

- (a) R
- (b) D
- (c) C
- (d) S
- (e) None of these

Q11. If P is related to 16yr in the same way as B is related to 26yr, then which of the following is R related to, following the same pattern?

- (a) 19yr
- (b) 17yr
- (c) 21yr
- (d) 31yr
- (e) None of these

Q12. What is the age difference of A's immediate neighbours?

- (a) Three
- (b) Seven
- (c) Five
- (d) Six
- (e) None of these

Q13. Q is the daughter of A. J is the brother of Q. J is the son of R. J is the father of S. If it is given that A is mother of Q, then what is the relation of R with respect to S?

- (a) Father
- (b) Mother-in-law
- (c) Mother
- (d) Father-in-law
- (e) Grand father

Directions (14-18): Study the following information carefully and answer the question given below:

There are seven persons P, Q, R, S, T, U and V who were born on the same day of the same month of different year i.e. 1984, 1946, 1967, 1972, 1982, 1989 and 1992 but not necessarily in the same order.

Note: Their age are considered as on the same month and day of 2017 as their date of births.

The difference between the ages of Q and R is twice the square root of the age of one of the any seven persons. Difference between the ages of R and S is the same as the number obtained by dividing ages of any of the other five persons. Age of P is greatest amongst those whose age is a multiple of five. T is older than V who is not the youngest. Q is not youngest person.

Q14. Who amongst the following person is the oldest?

- (a) P
- (b) V
- (c) U
- (d) T
- (e) None of these

Q15. What is the age of R?

- (a) 33 years
- (b) 35 years
- (c) 25 years
- (d) 45 years
- (e) 50 years

Q16. How many persons are younger than U?

- (a) One
- (b) Two
- (c) Three
- (d) Four
- (e) No one



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Q17. What is the age of S?

- (a) 45 years
- (b) 35 years
- (c) 33 years
- (d) 50 years
- (e) 28 years

Q18. Who was born on 1989?

- (a) V
- (b) U
- (c) T
- (d) P
- (e) Q

Q19. In a certain code language 'economics growth registered' is written as 've jo qi', 'growth is expected' is written as 'qi lo mn', and 'registered expected number' is written as 'lo ve pr', then what is the code for "economic" ?

- (a) lo
- (b) pr
- (c) qi
- (d) ve
- (e) jo



Q20. If 2 is subtracted from each odd digit in the number 7493652 and 3 is added to each even digit in number then which of the following digit is repeated in the new number so obtained?

- (a) 9, 4
- (b) 6, 5
- (c) 5, 9
- (d) 5, 4
- (e) 5, 7

Directions (21-22): Study the following information carefully and answer the question given below:

There are four boxes i.e. J, K, L and M in which four types of fruits are stored. Fruits are Litchi, Apple, Grapes and Mango. Boxes are arranged in such a manner from top to bottom.

There are two boxes between K and L. The box in which grapes are stored is above L, but not immediate above. The box in which Apple is stored is immediate below M, but not stored in box L. Litchi box is above the Mango box, but not immediate above Apple box.

Q21. In which of the following box, Litchi is stored?

- (a) J
- (b) M
- (c) K
- (d) L
- (e) Either (a) or (b)

Q22. Which of the following fruit is stored in second lowest Box?

- (a) Grapes
- (b) Apple
- (c) Mango
- (d) Litchi
- (e) Can't be determined

Directions (23-27): Study the following information carefully and answer the question given below:

Eight persons M, N, O, V, W, X, Y and Z attend seminars on different months of the year viz. March, June, October and November, such that not more than two persons attend their seminars in each of the months. Seminars can be held on either 10th or 27th day of the month. No two seminars can be held on the same day. W and N attend the seminars on the same month. There are three seminars between the seminars of X and O. W does not attend their seminar in November. Z attends his seminar immediately after N. V attends his seminar in the month of November. The number of persons who attend their seminars between the seminars of Y and Z respectively is the same as the number of persons who attend their seminars between the seminars of N and V respectively. X does not attend the seminar on October. W attends his seminar before N.

Q23. M attends his seminar on which of the following dates?

- (a) 10th October
- (b) 27th November
- (c) 10th November
- (d) 10th March
- (e) None of these

Q24. Which of the following persons attends his seminar on 27th March?

- (a) W
- (b) N
- (c) M
- (d) X
- (e) None of these

Q25. How many persons attend the seminar after W?

- (a) 5
- (b) 4
- (c) 6
- (d) 3
- (e) None of these

Q26. Who among the following persons attends the seminar on 10th October?

- (a) W
- (b) M
- (c) V
- (d) Z
- (e) None of these

Q27. How many persons attended seminar after V?

- (a) 5
- (b) 4
- (c) 7
- (d) No one
- (e) None of these

Directions (28-29): Study the following information and answer the given questions:

There are six family members A, B, C, D, E and F and all of them are of different age. A is younger than only one person. E is older than B and D but not as old as A. D is older than only one person. F is youngest in the family. The age of D is 25 year and the age of person who is second oldest is 40 year.

Q28. Who is oldest in the family?

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) D
- (d) E
- (e) C

Q29. What is the possible age of B?

- (a) 42 year
- (b) 20 year
- (c) 55 year
- (d) 19 year
- (e) 30 year



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Q30. Which of the following statement shows 'A≥R' and 'B<C' holds definitely true?

- (a) $B \leq C = A \geq K = R$
- (b) $C = K > B < R \geq A$
- (c) $C > B > A \geq K = R$
- (d) $B = K < C < R = A$
- (e) None of these

Directions (31-33): In the given questions, assuming the given statements to be true. Find which of the given two conclusions numbered I, II is/are definitely true and give your answer accordingly.

Q31.

Statement:

$M > U > L \leq N; L \geq Y > A$

Conclusions:

I. $Y < N$

II. $Y = N$

- (a) Both I and II are true
- (b) Only II
- (c) Only I is true.
- (d) Either I or II is true.
- (e) None is true.

Q32.

Statement:

$J \geq A > D = E; L < A < M$

Conclusions:

I. $M < J$

II. $J > L$

- (a) Only II is true.
- (b) Either I or II are true.
- (c) Both I and II are true
- (d) Only I is true.
- (e) None is true.

Q33.

Statement:

$M \leq K > L = Y; P \leq T > M$

Conclusions:

I. $P > Y$

II. $T < L$

- (a) Only II is true.
- (b) Only I
- (c) Either I or II are true.
- (d) Both I and II are true
- (e) None is true



Q34. In a vertical row 13 persons are sitting. A is seventh from the beginning and two persons sits between G and A. Persons between A and L is same as persons between G and Q. Then what is the position of Q from the beginning?

- (a) Fourth
- (b) Eight
- (c) Sixth
- (d) Ninth
- (e) Can't be determined

Q35. A man walks 12m east from point A and reaches point B. From point B he takes left turn and walks 4m and then he takes right turn and walked 6m and again he takes right turn and walks 7m and again takes right turn and reaches point M. If it is given that point B is in north from point M, then what is the distance between B and M?

- (a) 7m
- (b) 6m
- (c) 5m
- (d) 4m
- (e) 3m

Directions (36-40): What will come in place of the question mark (?) in each of the following series?

Q36. 14, 8, 9, 14.5, 30, ?

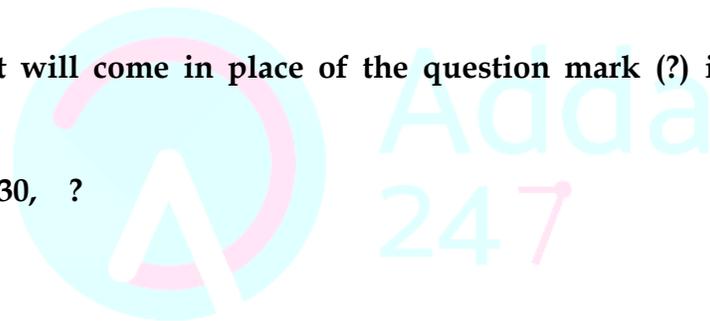
- (a) 75
- (b) 76
- (c) 60
- (d) 65
- (e) None of these

Q37. 20, 29, 54, 103, 184, ?,

- (a) 310
- (b) 350
- (c) 305
- (d) 315
- (e) None of these

Q38. 7, 8, 18, 57, ?, 1165

- (a) 250
- (b) 234
- (c) 230
- (d) 232
- (e) None of these



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Q39. 5, 7, 18, 47, 103, ?

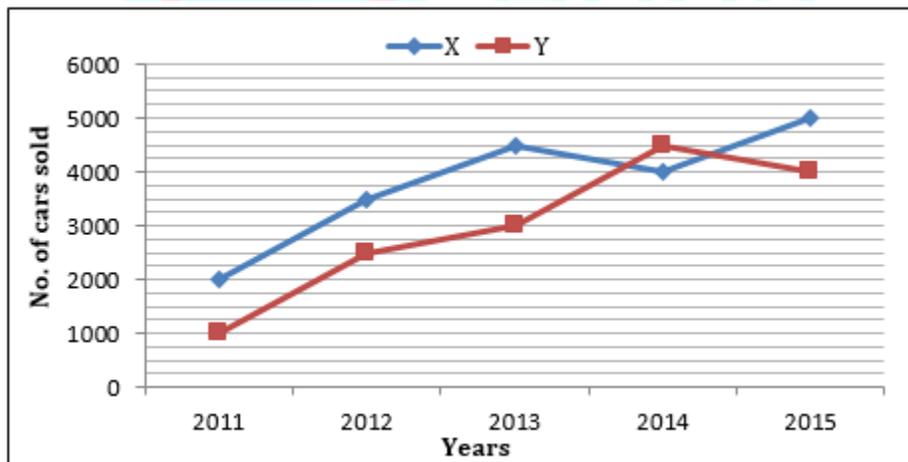
- (a) 195
- (b) 210
- (c) 200
- (d) 190
- (e) None of these

Q40. 77, 85, 69, 101, 37, ?

- (a) 180
- (b) 165
- (c) 170
- (d) 120
- (e) None of these

Directions (41-45): Read the following line graph and answer the following questions given below it -

There are two car manufacturing companies (Company X and Company Y). The sale of cars by these two different companies is given in different years.



Q41. If the sale of company X in year 2016 is increased by 20% with respect to year 2015 and the sale of company Y in years 2016 with respect to year 2015 is decreased by 10% then find the total sale of the company X and Y together in year 2016?

- (a) 7200
- (b) 9600
- (c) 8400
- (d) 5600
- (e) None of these

Q42. Find the ratio of the sales of company X in years 2011, 2013 and 2015 together to the total sale of company Y in year 2012 and 2014 together?

- (a) 23:14
- (b) 14:23
- (c) 11:29
- (d) 29:11
- (e) None of these

Q43. Total cars sold by both companies in year 2012 are what percent more/less than the total cars sold by both companies in year 2013?

- (a) 28%
- (b) 18%
- (c) 25%
- (d) 20%
- (e) None of these

Q44. Find the difference between the average number of cars sold by company X from 2011 to 2015 and the average number of cars sold by company Y from 2011 to 2015?

- (a) 750
- (b) 900
- (c) 800
- (d) 850
- (e) None of these

Q45. Find the total number of cars sold by both companies from year 2012 to 2014?

- (a) 23000
- (b) 21000
- (c) 22500
- (d) 21500
- (e) None of these

Directions (46-50): Read the following table and answer the following question

Total number of visitors and Percentage of male out of these visitors are given.

| Districts | Museum | |
|-----------|-------------------------------------|---|
| | Total visitors (Male and Female) | Percentage of male out of total visitors |
| P | 250 | 40% |
| Q | 350 | 44% |
| R | 375 | 60% |
| S | 450 | 56% |
| T | 300 | 55% |
| U | 525 | 32% |

Q46. Total number of female visitors from district Q and R together to see the museum are how much more/less than total number of male visitors from district R and S together to see the museum?

- (a) 142
- (b) 126
- (c) 128
- (d) 131
- (e) None of these

Q47. Average number of visitors from district P, Q and R together to see the museum are approximately what percent of the average number of visitors from district S, T and U together to see the museum.

- (a) 71%
- (b) 76%
- (c) 78%
- (d) 74%
- (e) 85%

Q48. Find the ratio of the male visitors from district T and U together to see the museum to the female visitors from district R and S together to see the museum?

- (a) 107 : 117
- (b) 116 : 111
- (c) 111 : 116
- (d) 117 : 107
- (e) None of these

Q49. Male visitors from district R to see the museum are what percent more/less than the female visitors from district T to see the museum? (Calculate up to two decimal points)

- (a) $33\frac{1}{3}\%$
- (b) $33\frac{2}{3}\%$
- (c) $66\frac{1}{3}\%$
- (d) $66\frac{2}{3}\%$
- (e) None of these

Q50. Find the difference between the total number of male visitors from district Q, R and S together to see the museum and the total number of female visitors from district S, T and U together to see the museum?

- (a) 25
- (b) 75
- (c) 60
- (d) 50
- (e) None of these

Directions (51-55): Given below are two equations in each question, which you have to solve and give answer

Q51.

I. $x^2 - 3x + 2 = 0$

II. $2y^2 - 7y + 6 = 0$

- (a) if $x > y$
- (b) if $x \geq y$
- (c) if $y > x$
- (d) if $y \geq x$
- (e) if $x=y$ or no relation can be established

Q52.

I. $3x^2 + 4x + 1 = 0$

II. $y^2 + 5y + 6 = 0$

- (a) if $x > y$
- (b) if $x \geq y$
- (c) if $y > x$
- (d) if $y \geq x$
- (e) if $x=y$ or no relation can be established

Q53.

I. $2x^2 + 5x + 2 = 0$

II. $y^2 + 9y + 20 = 0$

- (a) if $x > y$
- (b) if $x \geq y$
- (c) if $y > x$
- (d) if $y \geq x$
- (e) if $x=y$ or no relation can be established

Q54.

I. $x^2 - 7x + 10 = 0$

II. $y^2 - 12y + 35 = 0$

- (a) if $x > y$
- (b) if $x \geq y$
- (c) if $y > x$
- (d) if $y \geq x$
- (e) if $x=y$ or no relation can be established





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Q55.

I. $(x - 12)^2 = 0$

II. $y^2 = 144$

- (a) if $x > y$
- (b) if $x \geq y$
- (c) if $y > x$
- (d) if $y \geq x$
- (e) if $x=y$ or no relation can be established

Directions (56-60): What approximate value should come in place of the question mark (?) in the following questions?

Note: (You are not expected to calculate the exact value.)

Q56. $23.001 \times 18.999 \times 7.998 = ?$

- (a) 4200
- (b) 3000
- (c) 3500
- (d) 4000
- (e) 2500

Q57. $33.99\sqrt{?} + 42.0032\sqrt{?} = \frac{76}{12.998} \times (?)$

- (a) 81
- (b) 72
- (c) 169
- (d) 121
- (e) 144

Q58. $94.95 \times 13.03 + \sqrt{35.98} \times 14.99 = 53 \times \sqrt{?}$

- (a) 25
- (b) 144
- (c) 225
- (d) 625
- (e) 900

Q59. $1884.88 \div 144.921 + 6.99 + (?)^2 = 69.09$

- (a) 3
- (b) 4
- (c) 5
- (d) 6
- (e) 7



Q60. 41% of 601 - 250.17 = ? - 77% of 910

- (a) 800
- (b) 500
- (c) 690
- (d) 760
- (e) 550

Q61. An article is marked up 40% higher than CP but it was sold on x% discount. The shopkeeper thus gains 12%. What would be the S.P. of the article with C.P. Rs. 120 and sold on x% profit ?

- (a) Rs. 134.50
- (b) Rs. 144
- (c) Rs. 128
- (d) Rs. 148
- (e) None of these

Q62. There are 27 cards having number 1 to 27. Two cards are picked at random one by one. What is the probability that sum of number on these 2 cards is odd ?

- (a) 13/27
- (b) 8/13
- (c) 182/729
- (d) 14/27
- (e) None of these



Q63. B is 20% more efficient than A. B started the work & do it for x days. And then B is replaced by A. A completed the remaining work in x+8 days. Ratio of work done by A & B is 3:2. In how many days A & B working together complete the whole work?

- (a) $13\frac{11}{17}$ days
- (b) $12\frac{7}{11}$ days
- (c) $13\frac{7}{11}$ days
- (d) $12\frac{8}{13}$ days
- (e) None of these

Q64. A sum of Rs. 91,00 is borrowed at 20% per annum compounded annually. If the amount is to be paid in two years, the amount will be

- (a) Rs. 131,040
- (b) Rs. 132,800
- (c) Rs. 132,500
- (d) Rs. 142,300
- (e) None of these



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Q65. A man spends 28% of his salary on food. From the remaining he spent $\frac{1}{6}$ th on rent and sends $\frac{3}{8}$ th to his mother. If he left with Rs 5280, what amount he sends to his mother.

- (a) Rs. 4230
- (b) Rs. 4320
- (c) Rs. 4580
- (d) Rs. 4420
- (e) None of these

Q66. The average age of a husband and wife was 23 years when they were married 5 years ago. The average age of the husband, the wife and a child who was born during the interval, is 20 years now. How old is the child now?

- (a) 9 months
- (b) 1 year
- (c) 3 years
- (d) 4 years
- (e) None of these

Q67. The ratio between the ages of a father and a son at present is 5 : 2 respectively. Four year hence the ratio between the ages of the son and his mother will be 1 : 2 respectively. What is the ratio between the present ages of the father and the mother respectively ?

- (a) 3 : 4
- (b) 5 : 4
- (c) 4 : 3
- (d) Cannot be determined
- (e) None of these

Q68. Total distance between A and B is d kms. If the distance travelled along the stream is three time of the total distance and the distance travelled against the stream is two times of the total distance. If the time taken to cover the distance along the stream is 10% less then the time taken to cover the distance against the stream. If a person cover a distance of 21 km in 1 hr 24 min along the stream, then find the rate of current ?

- (a) 2 km/hr
- (b) 3 km/hr
- (c) 1 km/hr
- (d) 4 km/hr
- (e) None of these

Q69. P and Q started a business by investing Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 18,000 respectively. After four months R joined the business with a capital of Rs. 10,000. After two more months Q left the business with his capital. At the end of the year P got a share of Rs. 4,500 in the profit. What is the total profit earned?

- (a) Rs 6800
- (b) Rs 7600
- (c) Rs 8600
- (d) Rs 9200
- (e) none of these

Q70. Inside a square plot a circular garden is developed which exactly fits in the square plot and the diameter of the garden is equal to the side of the square plot which is 28 metre. What is the area of the space left out in the square plot after developing the garden?

- (a) 98 m²
- (b) 146 m²
- (c) 84 m²
- (d) 168 m²
- (e) None of these

Directions (71-80): Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words are given in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

OVER a couple of days in February, hundreds of thousands of point-of-sale printers in restaurants around the world began behaving strangely. Some churned out bizarre pictures of computers and giant robots signed, “with love from the hacker God himself”. Some informed their owners that, “YOUR PRINTER HAS BEEN PWND’D”. Some told them, “For the love of God, please close this port”. When the hacker God gave an interview to Motherboard, a technology website, he claimed to be a British secondary-school pupil by the name of “Stackoverflowin”. Annoyed by the **parlous** state of computer security, he had, he claimed, decided to perform a public service by demonstrating just how easy it was to seize control.

Not all hackers are so public-spirited, and 2016 was a bonanza for those who are not. In February of that year cyber-crooks stole \$81m directly from the central bank of Bangladesh – and would have got away with more were it not for a crucial **typo**. In August America’s National Security Agency (NSA) saw its own hacking tools leaked all over the internet by a group calling themselves the Shadow Brokers. (The CIA suffered a similar indignity this March.) In October a piece of software called Mirai was used to flood Dyn, an internet infrastructure company, with so much meaningless traffic that websites such as Twitter and Reddit were made inaccessible to many users. And the hacking of the Democratic National Committee’s e-mail servers and the **subsequent** leaking of embarrassing communications seems to have been part of an attempt to influence the outcome of the American elections.

Away from matters of great scale and grand strategy, most hacking is either show-off vandalism or simply criminal. It is also increasingly easy. Obscure forums oil the trade in stolen credit-card details, sold in batches of thousands at a time. Data-dealers hawk “exploits”: flaws in code that allow malicious attackers to **subvert** systems. You can also buy “ransomware”, with which to encrypt photos and documents on victims’ computers before charging them for the key that will unscramble the data. So sophisticated are these facilitating markets that coding skills are now entirely optional. Botnets – flocks of compromised computers created by software like Mirai, which can then be used to flood websites with traffic, knocking them offline until a ransom is paid – can be rented by the hour. Just like a legitimate business, the bot-herders will, for a few dollars extra, provide technical support if anything goes wrong.

The total cost of all this hacking is anyone's guess (most small attacks, and many big ones, go unreported). But all agree it is likely to rise, because the scope for **malice** is about to expand remarkably. "We are building a world-sized robot," says Bruce Schneier, a security analyst, in the shape of the "Internet of Things". The IoT is a buzz-phrase used to describe the computerisation of everything from cars and electricity meters to children's toys, medical devices and light bulbs. In 2015 a group of computer-security researchers demonstrated that it was possible to take remote control of certain Jeep cars. When the Mirai malware is used to build a botnet it seeks out devices such as video recorders and webcams; the botnet for fridges is just around the corner.

Q71. Which is the most appropriate title?

- (a) Public spirited hackers.
- (b) Broken Computer security.
- (c) Hacking: The criminal offence
- (d) The Internet of Things
- (e) The Growing Artificial Intelligence

Q72. According to the paragraph, why did 'the hacker god' decide to perform a public service?

- (a) To hack the NSA server
- (b) To show to the people that hacking was very easy
- (c) To influence the outcome of the American elections
- (d) To aware the people about the computer security threats
- (e) None of these

Q73. Which of the following is false in context of the passage?

- (a) The IoT is a buzz-phrase used to describe the computerisation of everything from cars and electricity meters to children's toys, medical devices and light bulbs.
- (b) The hacking of the Democratic National Committee's e-mail servers was performed with the help of a malware named "Mirai".
- (c) A group called "the Shadow Brokers" leaked hacking tools of America's National Security Agency all over the internet
- (d) Obscure forums oil the trade in stolen credit-card details, sold in batches of thousands at a time.
- (e) All of them are true

Q74. According to the paragraph, what caused the websites like 'twitter and reddit' inaccessible to the users?

- (a) It was caused due to hacking the security contents of the website.
- (b) Due to unscramble of the encrypted Data on the websites.
- (c) Due to Dyn, an internet infrastructure company.
- (d) Due to surge in the worthless traffic which was forced by the hackers.
- (e) All are correct.



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Q75. Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct about 'Internet of Things' according to passage?

- (i) To take remote control of all digital devices.
 - (ii) A world sized Robot.
 - (iii) It means computerization of everything.
- (a) Only (i) is correct
 - (b) Only (ii) is correct
 - (c) Both (i) and (iii) are correct
 - (d) Both (ii) and (iii) are correct
 - (e) All are correct

Q76. Choose the word/group of words which is most **opposite** in meaning to the word/group of words printed in bold as used in the passage.

Malice

- (a) Antipathy
- (b) Malevolence
- (c) Benignity
- (d) Audacity
- (e) Valour

Q77. Choose the word/group of words which is most **opposite** in meaning to the word/group of words printed in bold as used in the passage.

parlous

- (a) Adventurous
- (b) fatal
- (c) terrible
- (d) innocuous
- (e) risky

Q78. Choose the word/group of words which is most **similar** in meaning to the word/group of words printed in bold as used in the passage.

Subsequent

- (a) consequent
- (b) direct
- (c) anterior
- (d) foregoing
- (e) prior

Q79. Choose the word/group of words which is most **similar** in meaning to the word/group of words printed in bold as used in the passage.

Subvert

- (a) vitiate
- (b) comply
- (c) undermine
- (d) betray
- (e) overwhelm

Q80. Choose the word/group of words which is most **similar** in meaning to the word/group of words printed in bold as used in the passage.

Typo

- (a) advantage
- (b) defeat
- (c) strength
- (d) bug
- (e) stain

Directions (81-90): Which of the phrases (A), (B), (C) and (D) given below each sentence should replace the phrase printed in **BOLD** letters to make the sentence grammatically correct? If the sentence is correct as it is, mark (E) i.e., "No correction required" as the answer.

Q81. In the modern day, it is common to say you are **bored to death** if someone or something is incredibly uninteresting.

- (a) bored of death
- (b) bored from death
- (c) bored till death
- (d) bored until death
- (e) No correction required

Q82. We advised them **to going to** a hill station during the summer vacation.

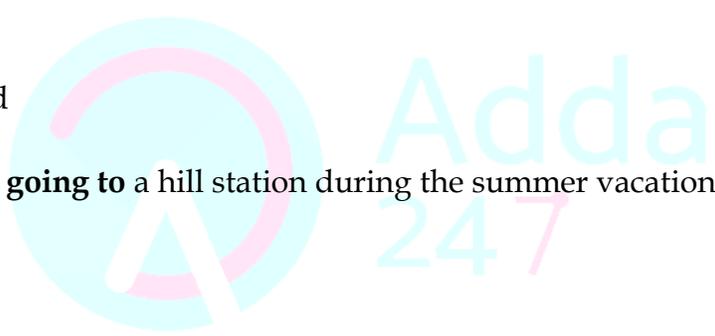
- (a) for going to
- (b) that they go to
- (c) to go to
- (d) that they should have to go to
- (e) No correction required

Q83. They failed **in their attempt** to repair the demolished portion of the building.

- (a) for their attempt
- (b) in their attempting
- (c) with their attempt
- (d) on their attempt
- (e) No correction required

Q84. In Indian democracy, it is necessary for the citizens to **beware of** all the political facts about every political party.

- (a) be aware of
- (b) be aware for
- (c) beware for
- (d) be aware to
- (e) No correction required





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Q85. We're going to have to **put down** our summer vacation until July because of the bad weather conditions.

- (a) put off
- (b) put across
- (c) put out
- (d) put back
- (e) No correction required

Q86. We **called on** but we weren't able to find the car part we needed to fix the gear system.

- (a) called off
- (b) called back
- (c) called around
- (d) called up
- (e) No correction required

Q87. If everyone **chips in** they can get the whole kitchen painted by today afternoon.

- (a) chips on
- (b) chips up
- (c) chip off
- (d) chips towards
- (e) No correction required

Q88. **Hang up** there. I'm sure you'll find a better job very soon because you are very sincere.

- (a) hang on
- (b) hang back
- (c) hang out
- (d) hang in
- (e) No correction required

Q89. When I **think of** on my youth, I wish I had studied harder and had secured good grades.

- (a) think over
- (b) think about
- (c) think out
- (d) think back
- (e) No correction required

Q90. A stranger **cut through** with unsolicited advice on how we could fix our relationship.

- (a) cut out
- (b) cut about
- (c) cut back
- (d) cut in
- (e) No correction required

Directions (91-100): In the following passage there are blanks, each of which has been numbered and one word has been suggested alongside the blank. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each, five options are given. In four options, one word is suggested in each option. Find out the appropriate word which fits the blank appropriately. If the word written alongside the blank fits the passage, choose option 'e' (No correction required) as the correct choice.

Q91. As a nation, we are in a great dilemma on the financing of public higher educational institutions. Highly subsidised quality higher education, with admissions based strictly on merit, continues to be a great hope for upward socio-economic ___(91)___[**alternate**]. This public demand has also ensured that there is consensus across the political spectrum on the need for setting up new IITs, IIMs, AIIMs, NITs, etc. On the other hand, as the number of such institutions increases, the ___(92)___[**main**] requirements for supporting them will prove to be a challenge.

What are the alternatives? Globally there is a shift towards charging a higher ___(93)___[**fraction**] of education costs as fees – even in European countries where, traditionally, higher education was completely free. For the purpose of inclusion of students from economically weaker sections, there is the provision of education loans, often at lower-than-commercial rates. This has resulted in education-loan-driven higher education, which has clear ___(94)___[**explicit**] for blocking the socio-economic mobility of poor people, even in an affluent country like the United States.

In a country like India, public-funded institutions where the full fee is financed through loans are undesirable for many reasons. One, it will make education inaccessible to many who cannot afford to be ___(95)___[**casted**] with such large loans. Second, heavy debt would result in higher education being seen more as capital investment. It would lead to the clear ___(96)___[**graduation**] objective of getting a quick return on investment. The net result would be that graduates would opt for safe career options – even more than they currently do – that provide the “highest package” and not those choices that may be low-paying but have greater social value and impact and which the graduate may ___(97)___[**needlessly**] want to pursue. Medical education in India has already fallen into this trap; with high cost of education in private and foreign institutions, the increase in volume is not resulting in ___(98)___[**producing**] access for a significant section of the population. Further, in the Indian socio-economic context where, even today, most students pursue academic programmes and careers that are forced on them by family and not out of their own choice, there is another great disadvantage. Just when we were seeing some change – in at least a small fraction of students – the increase in fees or a greater loan burden would put the clock back. The “loan model” is gaining _____(99)_____ [**attenuations**] in the public _____(100)_____ [**regard**] in India primarily driven by the stories of high-paying jobs for IIT graduates.

- (a) structure
- (b) fabric
- (c) good
- (d) mobility
- (e) No correction required

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Q92. As a nation, we are in a great dilemma on the financing of public higher educational institutions. Highly subsidised quality higher education, with admissions based strictly on merit, continues to be a great hope for upward socio-economic ___(91)___[**alternate**]. This public demand has also ensured that there is consensus across the political spectrum on the need for setting up new IITs, IIMs, AIIMs, NITs, etc. On the other hand, as the number of such institutions increases, the ___(92)___[**main**] requirements for supporting them will prove to be a challenge.

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- (a) basic
- (b) finance
- (c) budgetary
- (d) ordinary
- (e) No correction required

Q93. As a nation, we are in a great dilemma on the financing of public higher educational institutions. Highly subsidised quality higher education, with admissions based strictly on merit, continues to be a great hope for upward socio-economic ___(91)___[**alternate**]. This public demand has also ensured that there is consensus across the political spectrum on the need for setting up new IITs, IIMs, AIIMs, NITs, etc. On the other hand, as the number of such institutions increases, the ___(92)___[**main**] requirements for supporting them will prove to be a challenge.

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- (a) rate
- (b) part
- (c) portions
- (d) wealth
- (e) No correction required

Q94. As a nation, we are in a great dilemma on the financing of public higher educational institutions. Highly subsidised quality higher education, with admissions based strictly on merit, continues to be a great hope for upward socio-economic ___(91)___[alternate]. This public demand has also ensured that there is consensus across the political spectrum on the need for setting up new IITs, IIMs, AIIMSs, NITs, etc. On the other hand, as the number of such institutions increases, the ___(92)___[main] requirements for supporting them will prove to be a challenge.

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- (a) targets
- (b) implications
- (c) incarnation
- (d) forms
- (e) No correction required

Q95. As a nation, we are in a great dilemma on the financing of public higher educational institutions. Highly subsidised quality higher education, with admissions based strictly on merit, continues to be a great hope for upward socio-economic ___(91)___ [alternate]. This public demand has also ensured that there is consensus across the political spectrum on the need for setting up new IITs, IIMs, AIIMs, NITs, etc. On the other hand, as the number of such institutions increases, the ___(92)___ [main] requirements for supporting them will prove to be a challenge.

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- (a) demanded
- (b) debited
- (c) forced
- (d) burdened
- (e) No correction required

Q96. As a nation, we are in a great dilemma on the financing of public higher educational institutions. Highly subsidised quality higher education, with admissions based strictly on merit, continues to be a great hope for upward socio-economic ____ (91) ____ [alternate]. This public demand has also ensured that there is consensus across the political spectrum on the need for setting up new IITs, IIMs, AIIMs, NITs, etc. On the other hand, as the number of such institutions increases, the ____ (92) ____ [main] requirements for supporting them will prove to be a challenge.

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- (a) main
- (b) achievable
- (c) financial
- (d) accessible
- (e) No correction required

Q97. As a nation, we are in a great dilemma on the financing of public higher educational institutions. Highly subsidised quality higher education, with admissions based strictly on merit, continues to be a great hope for upward socio-economic ___(91)___[**alternate**]. This public demand has also ensured that there is consensus across the political spectrum on the need for setting up new IITs, IIMs, AIIMs, NITs, etc. On the other hand, as the number of such institutions increases, the ___(92)___[**main**] requirements for supporting them will prove to be a challenge.

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- (a) affordably
- (b) alternatively
- (c) not
- (d) genuinely
- (e) No correction required

Q98. As a nation, we are in a great dilemma on the financing of public higher educational institutions. Highly subsidised quality higher education, with admissions based strictly on merit, continues to be a great hope for upward socio-economic ___(91)___[**alternate**]. This public demand has also ensured that there is consensus across the political spectrum on the need for setting up new IITs, IIMs, AIIMs, NITs, etc. On the other hand, as the number of such institutions increases, the ___(92)___[**main**] requirements for supporting them will prove to be a challenge.

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- (a) cutting
- (b) providing
- (c) enhanced
- (d) fabricating
- (e) No correction required

Q99. As a nation, we are in a great dilemma on the financing of public higher educational institutions. Highly subsidised quality higher education, with admissions based strictly on merit, continues to be a great hope for upward socio-economic ___(91)___[alternate]. This public demand has also ensured that there is consensus across the political spectrum on the need for setting up new IITs, IIMs, AIIMSs, NITs, etc. On the other hand, as the number of such institutions increases, the ___(92)___[main] requirements for supporting them will prove to be a challenge.

What are the alternatives? Globally there is a shift towards charging a higher ___(93)___[fraction] of education costs as fees – even in European countries where, traditionally, higher education was completely free. For the purpose of inclusion of students from economically weaker sections, there is the provision of education loans, often at lower-than-commercial rates. This has resulted in education-loan-driven higher education, which has clear ___(94)___[explicit] for blocking the socio-economic mobility of poor people, even in an affluent country like the United States.

In a country like India, public-funded institutions where the full fee is financed through loans are undesirable for many reasons. One, it will make education inaccessible to many who cannot afford to be ___(95)___[casted] with such large loans. Second, heavy debt would result in higher education being seen more as capital investment. It would lead to the clear ___(96)___ [graduation] objective of getting a quick return on investment. The net result would be that graduates would opt for safe career options – even more than they currently do – that provide the “highest package” and not those choices that may be low-paying but have greater social value and impact and which the graduate may ___(97)___ [needlessly] want to pursue. Medical education in India has already fallen into this trap; with high cost of education in private and foreign institutions, the increase in volume is not resulting in ___(98)___[producing] access for a significant section of the population. Further, in the Indian socio-economic context where, even today, most students pursue academic programmes and careers that are forced on them by family and not out of their own choice, there is another great disadvantage. Just when we were seeing some change – in at least a small fraction of students – the increase in fees or a greater loan burden would put the clock back. The “loan model” is gaining ___(99)___[attenuations] in the public ___(100)___[regard] in India primarily driven by the stories of high-paying jobs for IIT graduates.

- (a) focused
- (b) success
- (c) traction
- (d) force
- (e) No correction required

Q100. As a nation, we are in a great dilemma on the financing of public higher educational institutions. Highly subsidised quality higher education, with admissions based strictly on merit, continues to be a great hope for upward socio-economic ___(91)___[alternate]. This public demand has also ensured that there is consensus across the political spectrum on the need for setting up new IITs, IIMs, AIIMs, NITs, etc. On the other hand, as the number of such institutions increases, the ___(92)___[main] requirements for supporting them will prove to be a challenge.

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those choices that may be low-paying but have greater social value and impact and which the graduate may ___(97)___ [**needlessly**] want to pursue. Medical education in India has already fallen into this trap; with high cost of education in private and foreign institutions, the increase in volume is not resulting in ___(98)___ [**producing**] access for a significant section of the population. Further, in the Indian socio-economic context where, even today, most students pursue academic programmes and careers that are forced on them by family and not out of their own choice, there is another great disadvantage. Just when we were seeing some change – in at least a small fraction of students – the increase in fees or a greater loan burden would put the clock back. The “loan model” is gaining ___(99)___ [**attenuations**] in the public ___(100)___ [**regard**] in India primarily driven by the stories of high-paying jobs for IIT graduates.

- (a) discourse
- (b) domain
- (c) bodies
- (d) opinions
- (e) No correction required



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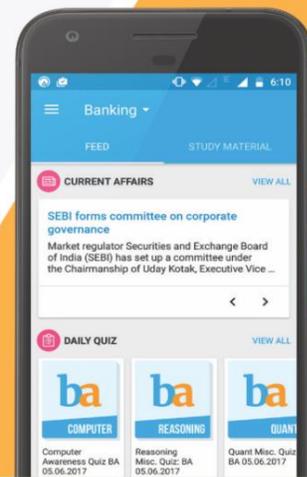




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