

IBPS BANK P.O/M.T - CWE

MOCK TEST - IV

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Directions (1-10) : In these questions, sentences with four bold words are given. One from four words given in the bold may be either wrongly spelt or inappropriate in the context of the sentence. Find out the word which is wrongly spelt or inappropriate. If any, that word will be your answer. If all words given in the bold are correctly spelt and also appropriate in the context of the sentence then 'All Correct' is your answer.

1. Real estate developers are **increasingly** (1)/ reducing the size of **apartments** (2)/ to make them **affordable** (3)/ at a time when property markets are going through **prolong** (4)/ slow down. All correct (5)
2. Whether the consent from **tribal** (1)/ village councils is **essential** (2)/ before using forests could hinged (3)/ on a case being heard on **multipurpose** (4)/ dam project. All correct (5)
3. Gold **pieces** (1)/ are likely to remain **subdued** (2)/ in the near term if the country **increases** (3)/ interest rates as **expected**. (4)/ All correct (5)
4. Oil **prices** (1) / fell **six** (2) / straight day, **marking** (3) / their longest **string** (4) / of losses in a year. All correct (5).
5. Researches (1) / has showed that debt **funds** (2)/ with shorter maturity (3) / **out performed** (4) / longer maturity schemes. All correct (5)
6. The change in **mood** (1) / is large (2) / due to better than **expected** (3) / rainfall in the first half of the **monsoon**. (4) / All correct (5)
7. All the **government** (1) / **schools** (2) / are not bad, but **many** (3) / of them are in **shamble**. (4) / All correct {5}

8. The **icing** (1) / on the cake is low **commodity** (2) / prices due to the **slowdown** (3) / in china which is not set to **recover** (4) / soon, All correct (5)

9. He is **supposed** (1) / to know the **constitution** (2) / and does not **needs** (3) / the Supreme court advice to **run** (4) / the country. All correct. (5)

10. The Telecom (1) / company which has recently **became** (2) / the world's third **largest** (3) / telecom player in terms of **subscribers**. (4) / All correct (5)

Directions (11-20) : Read the following passage carefully and answer the given questions. Certain words/phrases have been given in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

Traditional media, if it's going to survive, must be credible. Credibility is an incredibly serious issue for news organizations. Do survey your audience's views of your role; write about all the cases you handle in a year; go out and talk to the public at schools, colleges, town halls and ,community centres; use social media, especially Twitter, to publicize what you do; and write better, more entertaining columns. Don't be dull"

When a rumour goes viral, should the newspaper spend its expertise to debunk -the rumour?. What to do with motives being attributed for not covering something - something which happened only in the cyberspace and not in reality? ? Is it possible to offer an explanation for every trending topic and explore whether each claim is true or false? In two stark instances - the attacks on students from Northeast India and the claims following the Boston Marathon bombing digital platforms played an inflammatory role.

The recent research on the impact of the internet is revealing. The initial euphoria about the empowering potential of the digital platforms has given way to more sober reasoning. Andrew Keen's book, *The Internet Is Not the Answer*, questions some of the assumptions of the early digital evangelists. He wrote: "The error that evangelists make is to assume that the Internet's open, decentralized technology naturally translates into a less hierarchical or unequal society. But rather than more openness and the destruction of hierarchies, an unregulated network society is breaking the old centre, compounding economic and cultural in equal and creating a digital generation of masters of the universe. This new power may be rooted in a borderless network, but it still translates into massive wealth and power for a tiny handful of companies and individual.

It is worth reading the meticulous study of Craig Silverman titled

"Lies, damn lies and viral content", for the Columbia Journalism School's Tow Center for Digital Journalism. His research reveals how news organisations that are meant to play a critical role in the dissemination of quality, and accurate information in society are challenged with the onslaught of hoaxes, misinformation, and other forms of inaccurate content that flow constantly over digital platforms.

He talks about a vicious-yet-familiar cycle: "A claim makes its way to social media or elsewhere online. One or a few news sites choose to repeat it. Some employ headlines that declare the claim to be true to encourage sharing and clicks, while others use hedging language such as "reportedly. Once given a -stamp of credibility by the press, the claim is now primed for other news sites to follow-on and repeat it, pointing back to the earlier sites. Eventually its point of origin is obscured by a mass of interlinked news articles, few (if any,) of which add reporting or context for the reader."

With in minutes or hours, according to Mr. Silverman, a claim can **morph** from a lone tweet or badly sourced report to a story repeated by dozens of news websites, generating tens of thousands of shares. He contends that once a certain critical mass is met, repetition has a powerful effect on belief. The rumour becomes true for readers simply by virtue of its **ubiq-**

uity. The empirical evidence marshalled by Mr. Silverman stands testimony to his contention.

However, the problem lies in his prescription for news organisations that maintain higher standards for the content they aggregate and publish. He says that these organisations 'don't jump on viral content and emerging news - but, generally, nor do they make a concerted effort to debunk or correct falsehoods' or questionable claims. He wants credible news organisation to "move to occupy the middle ground between mindless propagation and wordless **restraint**." He laments that there are few journalist dedicated to checking, adding value to', and, when necessary, debunking viral content and emerging news.

Is it possible for trustworthy media organisations to have dedicated journalists to handle the veracity of viral content ? Does the present economic model permit allocation of resources to debunking false news that emanate from social media? Can the counter-offensive work in the case of rumours and propaganda ? Will the act of debunking restore truth and validate facts or will it be subjected to malicious interpretation ? As an ombudsmen in-charge of corrections in the print and the web platforms of this newspaper, I have witnessed a number of cases where. readers remember the original mistake but seldom recollect corrections. In this media ecology, can the onus of tackling misinformation from cyberspace squarely be placed on legacy media ?

11. Which of the following statements (s) is/are true in the context of the given passage ?
- A. Traditional media is required to be credible to survive.,
 - B. The initial euphoria about the empowering potential of the digital platforms has given way to a more sober reasoning.
 - C. Internet is a true answer to all rumours and facts;
- (1) Only A
 - (2) Only B
 - (3) Only A and B
 - (4) Only A and C
 - (5) All A, B and C
12. What should be the most appropriate title of the given passage ?

- (1) Internet is the ultimate source of news
 (2) Credibility of news organisations
 (3) News media's credible practices
 (4) Rumours and Facts of Today's media
 (5) None of these
- 13.** According to the meticulous study of Craig Silverman titled, "lies, damn lies and viral content", which of the following is true ?
 (1) News organizations are challenged with the onslaught of hoaxes, misinformation and inaccuracy of content.
 (2) News organizations should cover emotional issues.
 (3) Transparency is evident in media of today.
 (4) The rumour becomes false for readers simply by virtue of its ubiquity
 (5) None of these.
- 14.** As per the content of the passage, which of the following two stark instances for digital platforms played an inflammatory role ? :
 (1) Attacks on students from the Northeast and attack on dalits in Noida.
 (2) Attacks on students in Manipur and sexual abuses with tribal girls in Assam.
 (3) Attacks on students from Northeast India and the claims following the Boston Marathon bombing
 (4) Tragic death of a girl while travelling in train in Gujarat and terror attack in London
 (5) None of these
- 15.** In the passage some vital questions regarding functioning of news organisations have been raised. Which of the following are true in this regard ?
 A. In media ecology, can the onus of trickling misinformation from cyber space squarely be placed on legacy media ? ,
 B. Is it possible for trustworthy media organisations to have dedicated journalists to handle the veracity of viral content ?
 C. Can the counter offensive work in the case of rumours and propaganda ?
 (1) Only A (2) Only B
 (3) Only B and C (4) Only A and C
 (5) All A, B, and C
- 16.** Choose the untrue statement in the context of the given passage.
 (1) The evangelists assume that the Internet is open, decentralized technology naturally translates into a less hierarchical or unequal society
 (2) An unregulated network society is breaking the old centre and compounding economic and cultural inequality.
 (3) Under a vicious-yet-familiar cycle, a claim makes its way to social media or elsewhere online and is repeated by a few news sites
 (4) Mr. Silverman claims that there are many journalists dedicated to checking, adding value to and, when necessary, debunking viral content.
 (5) None of these
- Directions (17-18) :** Choose the word which is **MOST SIMILAR** in **MEANING** to the word Printed in bold as used in the Passage.
- 17. UBIQUITY**
 (1) commonality (2) fragility
 (3) tyranny (4) unappealing
 (5) attraction
- 18. MORPH**
 (1) stable (2) suitable
 (3) change (4) check
 (5) claim
- Directions (19-20) :** Choose the word which is **MOST OPPOSITE** in **MEANING** to the word Printed in bold as used in the Passage.
- 19. DEBUNK**
 (1) to show falsehood
 (2) to show the truth
 (3) propagate
 (4) restrain
 (5) Prevent
- 20. RESTRAINT**
 (1) prevention
 (2) limit
 (3) control
 (4) freedom
 (5) restriction

Directions (21-25) : Rearrange the given six sentences/group of sentences (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) and (F) in a proper sequence so as to form a meaningful paragraph and then answer the given questions.

- (A) For instance a recent article on food habits revealed that health insurance giants own nearly \$2 billion worth of stock in fast food giants like McDonald's, Burger King, KFC, Taco Bell and others.
- (B) So profits made by health insurance companies are reinvested in industries that make People sick and diseased, bringing them back to buy more health insurance down the road.
- (C) It's a pretty clever business model for an industry that seems focused on the almighty dollar and obviously has no concern whatsoever for the actual health status of its customers"
- (D) If anything, these health insurance companies hope you get sicker.
- (E) These unholy alliances among corporate giants that conspire to keep you sick are more common than you think.
- (F) In addition to health insurance companies owning billions of dollars' worth of shares in fast food companies, pharmaceutical companies now own major shares of popular vitamin companies - the ones that produce the cheap, useless chemical vitamin supplements sold at places like Wal-Mart and Walgreens.

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

- (1) A (2) B
(3) C (4) D
(5) E

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

- (1) A (2) B
(3) C (4) D
(5) E

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

- (1) A (2) B
(3) C (4) D
(5) E

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

- (1) A (2) B
(3) C (4) D
(5) F

25. Which of the following should be the **SIXTH** (last) sentence after the rearrangement ?

- (1) A (2) B
(3) C (4) D
(5) E

Directions (26-30) : Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical mistake/error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The number of the part with the Error is your answer. If there is no error then 'no error' is your answer. Ignore the errors of punctuations if any.

26. The traditional practice of contribution physical labour (1) / and agricultural produce for the rituals, festivals (2)/ and other activities in the village (3)/ remain intact and vibrant. (4)/ No error (5)

27. Bank established (1) / by the previous (2) / government is (3)/ to be closed. (4)/ No error (5)

28. A player isn't (1) / considered good enough (2) / if he performs just (3) / one specialize role (4) / No error (5)

29. According to latest data (1)/ from the department of agriculture, (2)/ kharif crops have been planted (3)/ in 76 million hectares. (4)/ No error (5)

30. Online travel services company (1)/ aims grow its India business (2)/ by launching a loyalty plan (3)/ to attract and retain customers. (4)/ error (5)

QUANTITATIVE APTITUDE

31. A trader has 400 kg of rice. He sells a part of it at a profit of 36% and remaining part at a loss of 24%. He overall loses 12% in the whole transaction. Find the quantity of rice sold at 24% loss.

- (1) 320 kg (2) 330 kg
(3) 300 kg (4) 350 kg
(5) None of these

32. The volume and curved surface area of a right circular cylinder are 462 cu. metre and 264 sq. metre respectively. What is the total surface area of the cylinder? (In sq. metre)
- (1) 332 (2) 341
(3) 336 (4) 431
(5) None of these
33. In a vessel, there is a mixture of apple, orange and mango juices in the ratio of 3 : 5: 4 respectively. A quantity of 12 litres from the mixture is replaced by 8 litres of apple juice. Thereafter the quantities of apple and orange juices in the resultant mixture become same. Find out the initial quantity of mixture in the vessel.
- (1) 76 litres (2) 65 litres
(3) 60 litres (4) 80 litres
(5) None of these
34. 25.01% of $541 \div (29.97\%$ of $30.01) + ? = 140$
35. $1680.11 - 12.03 \times 14.93 + ?^2 = 1644$
- (1) 12 (2) 13
(3) 14 (4) 15
(5) None of these
36. $1442 \div 36 + \frac{2}{9} \times 4049 - 125.01 = ?$
- (1) 820 (2) 815
(3) 840 (4) 850
(5) None of these
37. $9659 \div 20.99 + 7921 \div 11.97 = ?$
- (1) 1140 (2) 1160
(3) 1120 (4) 1150
(5) None of these
38. $1401 \div 34.97 + 21.98 \times \sqrt{626} = ?$
- (1) 590 (2) 700
(3) 540 (4) 550
(5) None of these

Directions (34 – 38) : What approximate value will come in place of the question mark (?) in the following questions ? (You are not expected to calculate the exact value.)

34. 25.01% of $541 \div (29.97\%$ of $30.01) + ? = 140$

Directions (39-43) : Study the following table carefully and answer the questions given below it.

Number of candidates from a state X who appeared and qualified in a competitive exam during last 5 years.

Years	Number of candidates appeared	% of qualified candidates	Respective ratio of qualified males and females
2001	—	—	5 : 3
2002	750	—	5 : 4
2003	600	28%	—
2004	—	65%	8 : 5
2005	1040	40%	—

39. In 2001, 6400 candidates appeared at the exam and 401 of them qualified. In 2005 the ratio between qualified males and females was 3 : 5. What is the total number of female candidates who qualified in these two years?
- (1) 1120 (2) 1220
(3) 1330 (4) 1150
(5) None of these
40. In 2004, what percent of male candidates did qualify in the exam among all qualified candidates ?
- (1) 51% (2) 61%
(3) 55% (4) 56%
(5) None of these
41. In 2002, 54% of appeared candidates did qualify. How many female candidates did qualify in the exam?
- (1) 280 (2) 170
(3) 180 (4) 250
(5) 240

42. In 2003, a total of 68 male candidates did qualify. What is the respective ratio between males and females who had qualified in 2003?
 (1) 11 : 25 (2) 19 : 25
 (3) 17 : 25 (4) 25 : 13
 (5) 13 : 19
43. What is the average number of candidates who did not qualify in the exam in the years 2003 and 2005 ?
 (1) 1165 (2) 1156
 (3) 1065 (4) 1056
 (5) None of these
44. There are 6 red balls, 5 yellow and 3 pink balls in an urn. Two balls are drawn at random. What is the probability that none of the drawn balls is of red colour?
 (1) $\frac{8}{13}$ (2) $\frac{7}{13}$
 (3) $\frac{6}{13}$ (4) $\frac{5}{13}$
 (5) $\frac{4}{13}$

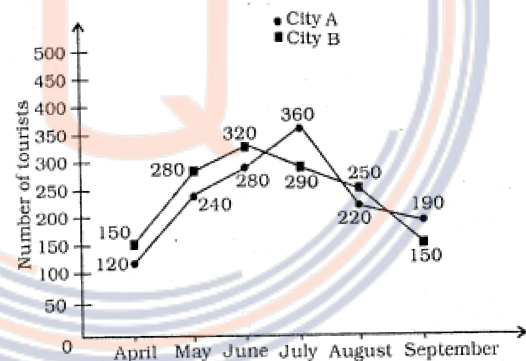
Directions (45-49) : What will come in place of the question mark (?) in the following number series ?

45. 4 5.8 9.4 16.6 ? 59.8
 (1) 31 (2) 32
 (3) 29 (4) 33
 (5) 34
46. 7 6 10 27 104 ?
 (1) 516 (2) 515
 (3) 525 (4) 535
 (5) 540
47. 139 135 128 116 97 ?
 (1) 65 (2) 68
 (3) 69 (4) 67
 (5) 80
48. 10 10 16 31 70 ?
 (1) 156 (2) 150
 (3) 180 (4) 184
 (5) 148
49. 9 4 3 3 4 ?
 (1) 9.5 (2) 8.5
 (3) 4.5 (4) 6.5
 (5) 7.5

50. Time taken by a boat in going upstream a certain distance is twice the time taken in going the same distance downstream. Find the speed of boat upstream if it covers 20 km downstream in 1 hour 40 minutes.
 (1) 6 kmph (2) 7 kmph
 (3) 6.5 kmph (4) 7.2 kmph
 (5) None of these
51. To reach a point B at 10 am from point A, Abhinav travels at an average speed of 15 kmph, He reaches the point B at 12 noon, if he travels at an average speed of 10 kmph. Find the average speed of Abhinav if he intends to reach the point B at 9 am ? (in kmph)
 (1) $15\frac{2}{7}$ (2) $17\frac{1}{7}$
 (3) $13\frac{2}{7}$ (4) $17\frac{2}{7}$
 (5) None of these
52. B is 8 years older than A and 8 years younger than C. 12 years hence, respective ratio of the ages of A and C will be 5 : 9. What is the sum of present ages of A, B and C ?
 (1) 58 years (2) 46 years
 (3) 48 years (4) 60 years
 (5) None of these

Directions (53-57) : Study the following graph carefully and answer the questions given below it.

Number of tourists visiting country 'XYZ' from city A and B city during 6 different months



53. What is the difference between the average number of tourists from city A and city B during all the months ?
 (1) 5 (2) 10
 (3) 15 (4) 4
 (5) 3

54. What is the respective ratio between the total number of tourists from states A and B during April, May and June taken together ?
 (1) 63 : 31 (2) 64 : 75
 (3) 31 : 63 (4) 11 : 13
 (5) None of these
55. By what percent is the number of tourists from state A less than that from state B in the month of June ?
 (1) 13.97 (2) 13.27
 (3) 12.25 (4) 14.5
 (5) 13.8
56. By what percent the number of tourists from city B increased in August in respect to April?
 (1) 36.67 (2) 63.57
 (3) 65.27 (4) 66.67
 (5) None of these
57. By what percent **approximately** is the total number of tourists from city A less than that of all tourists from city B taking all the months together ?
 (1) 1.5% (2) 2%
 (3) 4% (4) 3%
 (5) 2.5%
- Directions (58 – 62) :** In each of the following questions, two equations numbered I and II are given. You have to solve both the equations and give answer
- (1) if $x \geq y$
 (2) if $x \leq y$
 (3) if $x > y$
 (4) if $x < y$
 (5) if $x = y$ or relationship between x and y cannot be established.
58. I. $x^2 = 81$
 II. $y^2 + 13y + 36 = 0$
59. I. $2x^2 - 11x + 14 = 0$
 II. $2y^2 - 7y + 6 = 0$
60. I. $3x^2 - 13x + 14 = 0$
 II. $3y^2 - 17y + 22 = 0$
61. I. $2x^2 + 9x + 9 = 0$
 II. $4y^2 + 9y + 5 = 0$
62. I. $x^2 - 7x + 12 = 0$
 II. $2y^2 - 19y + 44 = 0$
63. 24 men can complete a piece of work in 18 days while 12 women can complete the same piece of work in 28 days. 27 men start working and are replaced by 14 women after 8 days. In how many days will 14 women finish the remaining work ?
 (1) 12 days (2) 14 days
 (3) 13 days (4) $12\frac{1}{2}$ days
 (5) 15 days
64. A gave 40% of his monthly salary to Mr. B. Mr B spent 20% of this amount on taxi fare. He spent the remaining amount in the respective ratio of 3 : 5 on tuition fees and library membership. If he spent Rs. 1720 for membership, what is A's monthly salary ?
 (1) Rs. 8500 (2) Rs. 8600
 (3) Rs. 7600 (4) Rs. 7500
 (5) None of these
65. A invests a certain sum in scheme A at compound interest (compounded annually) of 10% per annum for 2 years. In scheme B he invests at simple interest of 8% per annum for 2 years. In scheme B he invests at simple interest of 8% per annum for 2 years. He invests in schemes A and B in the ratio of 1 : 2. The difference between the interests earned from both the schemes is Rs. 990. Find the amount invested in scheme A.
 (1) Rs. 7500 (2) Rs. 8000
 (3) Rs. 9000 (4) Rs. 8500
 (5) Rs. 8600

REASONING

Directions (66-70) : Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below :

In a certain code language,

'offer prayers to god' is written as 'bi gv oc st'

'prayers for school assembly' is written as 'tm oc da pu'

'school offer special education' is written as 'nh mk tm gv'

'assembly must to school' is written as 'da st rx tm'

(All the codes are two letter codes only)

66. What is the code for 'must' in the given code language ?
 (1) da
 (2) Other than those given as options
 (3) rx
 (a) tm
 (5) st
67. What is the code for 'education' in the given code language?
 (1) Either 'mk' or 'nh'
 (2) Either 'tm' or 'gv'
 (3) mk
 (a) nh
 (5) tm
68. If 'school to home' is coded as 'aj tm st' in the given code language, then how 'home for god' will be coded ?
 (1) pu gv aj (2) bi aj oc
 (3) da bi st (4) aj bi pu
 (5) bi mk rx
69. What may be the possible code for 'school must offer training' in the given code language ?
 (1) rx gv mk tm
 (2) tm rk rx gv
 (3) oc gv rx tm
 (a) st gv oc bi
 (5) gv da nh pu
70. What does the code 'da' stand for in the given code language?
 (1) school
 (2) to
 (3) prayers
 (4) Other than those given as options
 (5) assembly

Directions (71-75) : In each of the following questions, relationship between different elements is shown in the statements. The statements are followed by two Conclusions numbered I and II. study the Conclusions based on the given statements and mark the appropriate answer :

Give answer (1) if neither Conclusion I nor Conclusion II is true.

Give answer (2) if either Conclusion I or Conclusion II is true

Give answer (3) if only Conclusion I is true.

Give answer (4) if only Conclusion II is true.

Give answer (5) if both the Conclusion I and Conclusion II are true.

(71-72) : Statements :

$F < R \leq E \geq A > K;$

$Y \geq E$

71. Conclusions :

I. $A > F$

II. $R \leq K$

72. Conclusions :

I. $Y > K$

II. $F < Y$

(73-74) : Statements :

$B < R \leq E = A \geq D \geq S;$

$D \geq C \leq J$

73. Conclusions :

I. $E > C$

II. $E = C$

74. Conclusions :

I. $D \geq B$

II. $E \geq S$

75. Statement :

$A > B \geq C < D < E \leq F$

Conclusions :

I. $C < F$

II. $A \geq E$

Directions (76-80) : In each of the following questions, two/three statements followed by two Conclusions numbered I and II are given. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from the commonly known facts and then decide which of the given Conclusions logi-

cally follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

- Give answer (1)** if only Conclusion I follows
Give answer (2) if only Conclusion II follows
Give answer (3) if either Conclusion I or Conclusion II follows.
Give answer (4) if neither Conclusion I nor Conclusion II follows
Give answer (5) if both the Conclusion I and Conclusion II follow

76. Statements

Some slides are photos.
 All photos are images.
 All images are creations.

Conclusions

- I. At least some images are slides
 II. All photos are creations.

77. Statements

No space is a gap.
 All fissures are gaps.
 No gap is a crack.

Conclusions

- I. No space is crack.
 II. No fissure is a crack.

78. Statements

No loss is a profit.
 Some profits are gains.

Conclusions

- I. No gain is a loss.
 II. Some gains are losses.

(79-80) : Statements

All points are views.
 No view is an idea.
 Some ideas are thoughts.

79. Conclusions

- I. Some thoughts being points is a possibility.
 II. No view is thought.

80. Conclusions

- I. At least some ideas are points.
 II. All thoughts being ideas is a possibility.

Directions (81-82) : Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below :

U is the mother of D. S is the sister of D. L is the father of S. L has only one daughter. M is the daughter of S. P is the daughter of D.

81. If R is married to S, then how is R related to U?

- (1) Grandson (2) Nephew
 (3) Son-in-law (4) Uncle
 (5) Cannot be determined

82. How is S related to P ?

- (1) Aunt (2) Sister
 (3) Mother (4) Niece
 (5) Grandmother

Directions (83-85) : Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below :

Six sales persons – U, V, W, X, Y and Z – sell insurance policies. Each of them sold different number of policies. U sold more policies than both Y and Z but less than X.

Z sold more policies than only W. X did not sell the highest number of policies. The third highest number of policies sold is equal to 33. The least number of policies sold is equal to 11. Y sold 13 more policies than that of W.

83. Who among the following did sell exactly 33 policies ?

- (1) X (2) Y
 (3) Z (4) U
 (5) Cannot be determined

84. Which of the following may represent the number of policies sold by Z ?

- (1) 26 (2) 19
 (3) 9 (4) 36
 (5) 28

85. Who among the following did sell less policies than only V ?

- (1) U (2) Y
 (3) X (4) Z
 (5) Cannot be determined

Directions (86-90) : Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below :

Ten persons are sitting in two parallel rows containing five persons each in such a way that there is equal distance between adjacent persons. In row - 1, D, E, F, G and H are seated and all of them are facing south but not necessarily in the same order. In row - 2, T, U, V, W and X are seated and all of them are facing north but not necessarily in the same order. Therefore, in the given seating arrangement each member, seated in a row faces another member of the other row.

V sits exactly in the middle of the row. The one who faces V sits to the immediate left of F. H is an immediate neighbour of F but does not face V. W sits second to left of U. U faces the one who is an immediate neighbor of D. G is not an immediate neighbour of D. G does not sit at the extreme end of the row. X does not face H.

- 86.** Who amongst the following is facing V ?
 (1) G (2) E
 (3) F (4) D
 (5) Cannot be determined
- 87.** Which of the following statements is true regarding T ?
 (1) T faces F
 (2) Only two persons sit to the left of T
 (3) T sits to the immediate left of W.
 (4) U sits fourth to the right of T.
 (5) None of the given statements is true
- 88.** What is the position of D with respect to F ?
 (1) Third to the right
 (2) Second to the right
 (3) Immediate left
 (4) Third to the left
 (5) Second to the left
- 89.** Four of the following five are alike in a certain way based on the given seating arrangement and hence they form a group. Which of the following does not belong to that group?
 (1) H (2) T
 (3) X (4) D
 (5) U
- 90.** Who amongst the following is facing F ?
 (1) T (2) W
 (3) V (4) X
 (5) U

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

Eight persons – J, K, L, M, Q, R, S and T – are sitting around a circular table facing the centre but not necessarily in the same order. Each of them is related to M in some way or the other. Two persons are sitting between Q and L. M is sitting second to the left of Q. Three persons are sitting between L and the wife of M. The son of M is sitting second to the right to the wife of M. Three persons are sitting between the son of M and the brother of M. The daughter of M is sitting second to the left of the brother of M. J is sitting to the immediate right of R. R is neither son nor wife of M. The sister of M is sitting second to the left of R. K is sitting to the immediate right of the sister of M. Two persons are sitting between K and the father of M. T is sitting second to the right of the mother of M.

- 91.** Who amongst the following is the brother of M ?
 (1) L (2) S
 (3) T (4) R
 (5) J
- 92.** What is the position of M's daughter with respect to M's son ?
 (1) Third to the right
 (2) Second to the left
 (3) Third to the left
 (4) Second to the right
 (5) Immediate right
- 93.** Who amongst the following is the wife of M?
 (1) K (2) S
 (3) R (4) L
 (5) T
- 94.** Which of the following statements is true regarding the given seating arrangement?
 (1) M's father is sitting to the immediate left of M's son
 (2) Only four persons are sitting between S and J.
 (3) M is sitting exactly between his daughter and brother
 (4) M's wife is sitting just opposite to M's father.
 (5) None of the given statements is true.

94. Which of the following statements is true regarding the given seating arrangement ?
- (1) M's father is sitting to the immediate left of M's son
 - (2) Only four persons are sitting between S and J.
 - (3) M is sitting exactly between his daughter and brother
 - (4) M's wife is sitting Just opposite to M's father.
 - (5) None of the given statements is true
95. Who amongst the following is the sister of M ?
- | | |
|-------|-------|
| (1) R | (2) S |
| (3) L | (4) J |
| (5) Q | |

Directions (96-100) : Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below :

Seven persons - O, P, Q, R, S, T and U - attended a farewell party in the months of February, March, April, May, July, October and December but not necessarily in the same order. Each one of them likes different stationery items viz., Pen, Stapler, Ruler, Folder, Envelope, Label and Worksheet but not necessarily in the same order.

The one who likes envelope attended farewell party in the month having less than 31 days. There is only one person between O and the person who likes envelope. The one who likes ruler attended farewell party immediately before O, Q attended farewell party immediately after O.

Only two persons attended farewell party between Q and P. U attended farewell party in that month which has less than 31 days. T attended farewell party immediately after U. Only one person attended farewell party between O and the one who likes folder. O does not like label.

The one who likes pen attended farewell party immediately before the one who likes worksheet. S does not like ruler. The person who likes label attended the farewell party in, the month having less than 31 days.

96. Which of the following stationery items is liked by T ?
- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| (1) Pen | (2) Folder |
| (3) Label | (4) Stapler |
| (5) Worksheet | |
97. Which of the following combinations of Month-Person-Stationery Item is correct ?
- (1) March-U-pen
 - (2) July-O-Pen
 - (3) October-S-Label
 - (4) May-O-Ruler
 - (5) April-T-Envelope
98. Which of the following statements is true with respect to the given arrangement ?
- (1) Q attended farewell party in October
 - (2) O likes Worksheet
 - (3) R attended farewell party immediately before S.
 - (4) S attended farewell party in July
 - (5) None of the given statements is true
99. Who among the following attended the farewell party in April ?
- | | |
|-------|-------|
| (1) T | (2) O |
| (3) Q | (4) R |
| (5) P | |
100. Who among the following attended the farewell party immediately after R ?
- | | |
|-------|-------|
| (1) S | (2) Q |
| (3) O | (4) U |
| (5) P | |

SOLUTIONS

1. (4) 2. (3) 3. (1) 4. (2) 5. (1)
 6. (2) 7. (4) 8. (5) 9. (3) 10. (2)
 11. (3) 12. (2) 13. (1) 14. (3) 15. (5)
 16. (4) 17. (1) 18. (3) 19. (1) 20. (4)
 21. (3) 22. (4) 23. (1) 24. (5) 25. (2)
 26. (1) 27. (1) 28. (4) 29. (1) 30. (2)

31. (1) Let the unit price of rice be Re. 1 per kg and quantity of rice sold at a profit of 36% be x

$$\Rightarrow x + \frac{36}{100} \text{ of } x + (400 - x) \times \frac{76}{100}$$

$$= 400 \times \frac{88}{100}$$

$$\Rightarrow x + 0.36x + 304 - 0.76x = 352$$

$$\Rightarrow 1.36x + 304 - 0.76x = 352$$

$$\Rightarrow 0.6x = 352 - 304$$

$$\Rightarrow 0.6x = 352 - 304$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 80$$

Quantity of rice sold at 24% loss
 = $400 - 80 = 320$ kg

32. (2) $\pi r^2 h = 462$ (1)

$2\pi rh = 264$ (2)

On dividing eq. (2) from eq. (1)

$$\Rightarrow \frac{r}{2} = 1.75$$

$$\Rightarrow r = 3.5$$

and $h = 12$ m.

Total surface area = $2\pi rh + 2\pi r^2$

$$= 2 \times \frac{22}{7} (3.5 \times 12 + (3.5)^2) = 341 \text{ m}^2$$

33. (3) Let the initial quantity of mixture be x litres

Quantity of apple = $\frac{3}{12} \times x = \frac{x}{4}$ litres

Quantity of orange = $\frac{5}{12} x$ litres

Quantity of mango = $\frac{4}{12} \times x = \frac{x}{3}$ litres

In 12 litres of the mixture

Apple = $\frac{12}{4} = 3$ litres

Orange = 5 litres

Mango = 4 litres

According to the question

$$= \frac{x}{4} - 3 + 8 = \frac{5}{12} x - 5$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x}{4} + 5 = \frac{5x}{12} - 5$$

$$\Rightarrow x + 20 = \frac{5x - 60}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow 3x + 60 = 5x - 60$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x = 120$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 60 \text{ litres}$$

34. (5) $25\% \text{ of } 541 \div (29.97\% \text{ of } 30.01) + ?$
 = 140

$$\Rightarrow 25\% \text{ of } 540 \div (30\% \text{ of } 30) + ? = 140$$

$$= 135 \div 9 + ? = 140$$

$$\Rightarrow ? = 140 - 15 = 125$$

35. (1) $1680.11 - 12.03 \times 14.93 + ?^2 = 1644$

$$\Rightarrow 1680 - 12 \times 15 + (?)^2 = 1644$$

$$\Rightarrow 1680 - 180 + (?)^2 = 1644$$

$$\Rightarrow 1500 + (?)^2 = 1644$$

$$\Rightarrow ? = \sqrt{144} = 12$$

36. (2) $1442 \div 36 + \frac{2}{9} \times 4049 - 125.01 = ?$

$$\Rightarrow 40 + 900 - 125 = ?$$

$$\Rightarrow ? = 815$$

37. (3) $9659 \div 20.99 + 7921 \div 11.97 = ?$

$$\Rightarrow 460 + 7921 \div 12$$

$$= 460 + 660 = 1120$$

$$= \frac{432 + 624}{2} = \frac{1056}{2} = 528$$

38. (1) $1401 \div 34.97 + 21.98 \times \sqrt{626} = ?$
 $= 1401 \div 35 + 22 \times 25 = ?$
 $= 40 + 550 = 590$

44. (5) Probability of first non-red ball = $\frac{8}{14}$

Probability of second non-red ball = $\frac{7}{13}$

Required probability = $\frac{4}{7} \times \frac{7}{13} = \frac{28}{91} = \frac{4}{13}$

39. (2) For 2001
 Total candidates = 6400
 Qualified candidates
 = 40% of 6400 = 2560
 No. of females qualified

$$= \frac{3}{8} \times 2560 = 960$$

For 2005
 Total candidates = 1040
 Qualified candidates = 416
 No. of females qualified

$$= \frac{5}{8} \times 416 = 260$$

Total female candidates
 = 960 + 260 = 1220

45. (1) $4 \xrightarrow{+1.8} 5.8 \xrightarrow{-3.6} 9.4 \xrightarrow{-7.2} 16.6$
 $\xrightarrow{+14.4} 31 \xrightarrow{-28.8} 59.8$

46. (2) The pattern is

$$7 \times 1 - 1 = 6$$

$$6 \times 2 - 2 = 10$$

$$10 \times 3 - 3 = 27$$

$$27 \times 4 - 4 = 104$$

$$104 \times 5 - 5 = 515$$

40. (2) Required percent = $\frac{8}{13} \times 100 = 61\%$

47. (3) $139 \xrightarrow{-4} 135 \xrightarrow{-7} 128 \xrightarrow{-12}$
 $116 \xrightarrow{-19} 97 \xrightarrow{-28} 69$

41. (3) Total qualified candidates

$$= \frac{54}{100} \times 750 = 405$$

No. of females qualified

$$= \frac{4}{9} \times 405 = 180$$

48. (4) The pattern is

$$10 \times \frac{1}{2} + 5 = 5 + 5 = 10$$

$$10 \times 1 + 6 = 10 + 6 = 16$$

$$16 \times \frac{3}{2} + 7 = 24 + 7 = 31$$

$$31 \times 2 + 8 = 62 + 8 = 70$$

$$70 \times \frac{5}{2} + 9 = 175 + 9 = 184$$

42. (3) Total appeared candidates = 600
 Total qualified candidates

$$= \frac{28}{100} \times 600 = 168$$

No. of males qualified = 68

No. of females qualified = 100

Respective ratio = 68 : 100 = 17 : 25

49. (5) The pattern is

$$9 \times \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{9}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = 4$$

$$4 \times 1 - 1 = 4 - 1 = 3$$

$$3 \times \frac{3}{2} - \frac{3}{2} = \frac{9}{2} - \frac{3}{2} = 3$$

$$3 \times 2 - 2 = 6 - 2 = 4$$

43. (5) Candidates not qualifying in 2003
 = 72% of 600 = 432
 Candidates not qualifying in 2005
 = 60% of 1040 = 624
 Required average

$$4 \times \frac{5}{2} - \frac{5}{2} = 10 - \frac{5}{2} = \frac{15}{2} = 7.5$$

- 50.** (1) Speed of boat in still water = x kmph
 Speed of current = y kmph
 Rate downstream = $(x + y)$ kmph
 Rate upstream = $(x - y)$ kmph
 According to the question,

$$x + y = \frac{20}{1\frac{40}{60}} \text{ kmph}$$

$$\Rightarrow x + y = \frac{20}{\frac{5}{3}} = \frac{20 \times 3}{5}$$

$$= 12 \text{ kmph}$$

$$\therefore \frac{2 \times 20}{x + y} = \frac{20}{x - y}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x - 2y = x + y$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 3y$$

From equation (i),

$$3y + y = 12$$

$$\Rightarrow 4y = 12 \Rightarrow y = \frac{12}{4} = 3 \text{ kmph}$$

$$\therefore x = 3 \times 3 = 9 \text{ kmph}$$

\therefore Rate upstream

$$= (x - y) \text{ kmph}$$

$$= 9 - 3 = 6 \text{ kmph}$$

- 51.** (2) Let the distance between point A and point B be x km. Difference of time = 2 hours

$$\therefore \frac{x}{12} - \frac{x}{15} = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{5x - 4x}{60} = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x}{60} = 2 \Rightarrow x = 60 \times 2 = 120 \text{ km}$$

\therefore Time taken at 15 kmph to cover 120 km

$$= \frac{120}{15} = 8 \text{ hours}$$

\therefore Required speed to cover 120 km at 9 am i.e in 7 hours

$$= \frac{120}{7} = 17\frac{1}{7} \text{ kmph.}$$

- 52.** (3) Let A's present age be x years.
 \therefore B's present age $(x + 8)$ years
 C's present age = $(x + 16)$ years
 After 12 years,

$$\frac{\text{A's age}}{\text{C's age}} = \frac{5}{9}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x + 12}{x + 16 + 12} = \frac{5}{9}$$

$$\Rightarrow 9x + 108 = 5x + 140$$

$$\Rightarrow 9x - 5x = 140 - 108$$

$$\Rightarrow 4x = 32$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{32}{4} = 8$$

\therefore Sum of the present ages of A, B and C

$$= x + x + 8 + x + 16$$

$$= 3x + 24 = 3 \times 8 + 24 = 48 \text{ years}$$

- 53.** (1) Average number of tourists :

$$\text{City A} \Rightarrow \frac{120 + 240 + 280 + 360 + 220 + 190}{6}$$

$$= \frac{1410}{6} = 235$$

$$\text{City B} \Rightarrow \frac{150 + 280 + 320 + 290 + 250 + 150}{6}$$

$$= \frac{1440}{6} = 240$$

Required difference

$$= 240 - 235 = 5$$

- 54.** (2) Required ratio

$$= (120 + 240 + 280) : (150 + 280 + 320)$$

$$= 640 : 750 = 64 : 75$$

- 55.** (3) Required percent

$$= \frac{320 - 280}{320} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{4000}{320} = 12.5\%$$

56. (4) Required percent

$$= \frac{250-150}{150} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{1000}{15} = 66.67\%$$

57. (2) Total tourists from city A = 1410
Total tourists from city B = 1440
Required percent

$$= \frac{1440-1410}{1440} \times 100 = \frac{300}{144} \approx 2\%$$

58. (1) I. $x^2 = 81$

$$\Rightarrow x = \sqrt{81} = \pm 9$$

$$y^2 + 13y + 36 = 0$$

II. $\Rightarrow y^2 + 9y + 4y + 36 = 0$

$$\Rightarrow y(y+9) + 4(y+9) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (y+4)(y+9) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow y = -4 \text{ or } -9$$

Clearly, $x \geq y$

59. (1) I. $2x^2 - 11x + 14 = 0$

$$\Rightarrow 2x^2 - 4x - 7x + 14 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x(x-2) - 7(x-2) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (x-2)(2x-7) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 2 \text{ or } \frac{7}{2}$$

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

$$\Rightarrow 2y^2 - 4y - 3y + 6 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2y(y-2) - 3(y-2) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (y-2)(2y-3) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow y = 2 \text{ or } \frac{3}{2}$$

Clearly, $x \geq y$

60. (2) I. $3x^2 - 13x + 14 = 0$

$$\Rightarrow 3x^2 - 6x - 7x + 14 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 3x(x-2) - 7(x-2) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (x-2)(3x-7) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 2 \text{ or } \frac{7}{3}$$

II. $3y^2 - 17y + 22 = 0$

$$\Rightarrow 3y^2 - 6y - 11y + 22 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 3y(y-2) - 11(y-2) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (y-2)(3y-11) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow y = 2 \text{ or } \frac{11}{3}$$

Clearly, $y \geq x$

61. (4) I. $2x^2 + 9x + 9 = 0$

$$\Rightarrow 2x^2 + 6x + 3x + 9 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x(x+3) + 3(x+3) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (x+3)(2x+3) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x = -3 \text{ or } -\frac{3}{2}$$

II. $4y^2 + 9y + 5 = 0$

$$\Rightarrow 4y^2 + 4y + 5y + 5 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 4y(y+1) + 5(y+1) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (y+1)(4y+5) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow y = -1 \text{ or } -\frac{5}{4}$$

Clearly, $x < y$

62. (2) I. $x^2 - 7x + 12 = 0$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 - 4x - 3x + 12 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x(x-4) - 3(x-4) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (x-3)(x-4) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 3 \text{ or } 4$$

II. $2y^2 - 19y + 44 = 0$
 $\Rightarrow 2y^2 - 8y - 11y + 44 = 0$
 $\Rightarrow 2y(y-4) - 11(y-4) = 0$
 $\Rightarrow (y-4)(2y-11) = 0$
 $\Rightarrow y = 4$ or $\frac{11}{2}$

Clearly $x \leq y$

63. (1) 24 men complete 1 work in 18 days.
 What part of work will 27 men do in 8 days.

$$\frac{M_1 D_1}{W_1} = \frac{M_2 D_2}{W_2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{24 \times 18}{1} = \frac{27 \times 8}{W_2}$$

$$\Rightarrow W_2 = \frac{27 \times 8}{24 \times 18} = \frac{1}{2}$$

Remaining work = $1 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$

This part of work is to be done by 14 women.

$$\therefore \frac{M_1 D_1}{W_1} = \frac{M_2 D_2}{W_2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{12 \times 28}{1} = \frac{14 \times D_2}{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow 14 \times D_2 = \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \times 28$$

$$\Rightarrow D_2 = \frac{6 \times 28}{14} = 12 \text{ days}$$

64. (2) A's monthly salary = Rs. x (let).
 Amount given to B

$$= \text{Rs.} \left(\frac{40x}{100} \right) = \text{Rs.} \frac{2x}{5}$$

Expenditure on tuition fees and library membership

$$= 80\% \text{ of } \frac{2x}{5}$$

$$= \frac{2x}{5} \times \frac{80}{100} = \text{Rs.} \frac{8x}{25}$$

\therefore Expenditure on library membership

$$= \text{Rs.} \left(\frac{5}{8} \times \frac{8x}{25} \right) = \text{Rs.} \frac{x}{5}$$

$$\therefore \frac{x}{5} = 1720$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 1720 \times 5 = \text{Rs.} 8600$$

65. (3) Investment in scheme A = Rs. x
 Investment in scheme B = Rs. $2x$
 According to the question,

$$\frac{P_2 \times r \times T}{100} - P_1 \left[\left(1 + \frac{R}{100} \right)^T - 1 \right] = 900$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2x \times 8 \times 2}{100} - x \left[\left(1 + \frac{10}{100} \right)^2 - 1 \right] = 900$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{32x}{100} - x \left(\frac{121}{100} - 1 \right) = 900$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{32x}{100} - \frac{21x}{100} = 990$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{11x}{100} = 990$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{990 \times 100}{11} = \text{Rs.} 9000$$

(66 - 70) :

offer (prayers) to god → bi gv (oc) st
 (prayers) for school assembly → tm (oc) da pu
 school offer special education → nh mk tm gv
 assembly must to school → da st rx tm

Codes for must - rs
 Special education - nh, mk
 god - bi

66. (3) must is written as 'r x'.
67. (1) code for education is either nh or mk
68. (4) School to home - 'aj tm st'
now for - pu
god - bi
hence home for god - aj pi pu
69. (3) School must offer training - tm rx gv oc
70. (5) 'da' stands for 'assembly'

(71-72) :

$$F < R \leq E \geq A > K$$

$$Y > E$$

$$Y \geq E \geq A > K$$

$$F < R \leq E \leq Y$$

71. (1) **Conclusions :**
I. $A > F$: Not True
II. $R \leq K$: Not True

72. (5) **Conclusions :**
I. $Y > K$: True
II. $F < Y$: True

(73-74) :

$$B < R \leq E = A \geq D \geq S$$

$$D \geq C \leq J$$

$$B < R \leq E = A \geq D \geq C$$

73. (2) **Conclusions :**
I. $E > C$: Not True
II. $E = C$: Not True
 E is either greater than or equal to C .
Therefore, either Conclusion I or Conclusion II is true.

74. (4) **Conclusions :**
I. $D \geq B$: Not True
II. $E \leq S$: True

75. (3) $A > B \geq C < D < E \leq F$
Conclusions :
I. $C > F$: True
II. $A \geq E$: Not True

(76-80) :

- (i) All photos are images \rightarrow Universal Affirmative (A-type).
(ii) Some slides are photos \rightarrow Particular Affirmative (I-type).

(iii) No space is a gap \rightarrow Universal Negative (E-type).

(iv) Some spaces are not gaps \rightarrow Particular Negative (O-type).

76. (5) Some slides are photos.

All photos are images.
 $I + A \Rightarrow$ I-type Conclusion
"Some slides are images".
Conclusion I is Converse of it.
All photos are images.

All images are creations.
 $A + A \Rightarrow$ A-type of Conclusion
"All photos are creations".
This is Conclusion II.

77. (2) All fissures are gaps.

No gap is a crack.
 $A + E \Rightarrow$ E-type of Conclusion
"No fissure is a crack".
This is Conclusion II.
All fissures are gaps.

No gap is space.
 $A + E \Rightarrow$ E-type of Conclusion
"No fissure is a space."

78. (3) No loss is a profit.

Some profits are gains.
 $E + I \Rightarrow$ O₁-type of Conclusion
"Some gains are not losses."
Conclusions I and II form Complementary Pair. Therefore, either Conclusion I or Conclusion II follows.

(79-80)

All points are views.
No view is an idea.
 $A + E \Rightarrow$ E-type of Conclusion

“No point is an idea.” (P)
 No view is an idea.

↔

Some ideas are thoughts.
 E + I ⇒ O₁-type of Conclusion
 “Some thoughts are not views.” (Q)
 E + I ⇒ O₁-type of Conclusion
 “Some thoughts are not points”.

79. (1) Venn diagrams of “Some thoughts are not points”.

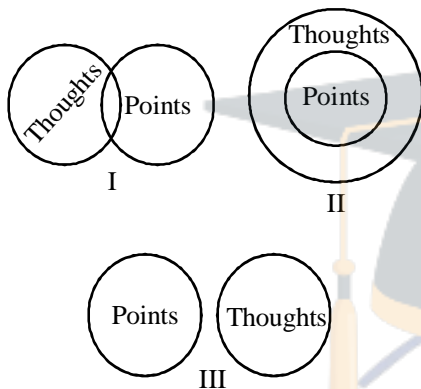


Diagram I supports Conclusion I.

80. (2) Conclusion (P) contradicts Conclusion I. Venn diagrams of “Some ideas are thoughts”:

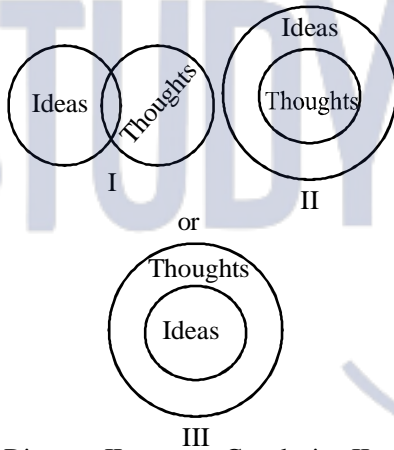
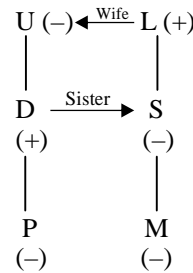


Diagram II supports Conclusion II.

Solutions for 81- 82



81. (3) As R is husband of S, so R is the Son-in-law of U.

82. (1) S is the aunt of P.

Solutions for 83-85

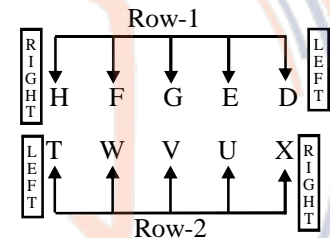
U > Y, Z U < X
 Z > W
 The final arrangement will be
 V > X > U > Y > Z > W
 U = 33
 Y = 13 + W

83. (4) U exactly sold 33 policies.

84. (2) Z sold more than 11 but less than 24 policies.

85. (3) X sold less polices than only V.

Solutions for 86- 90



86. (1) G is facing V.

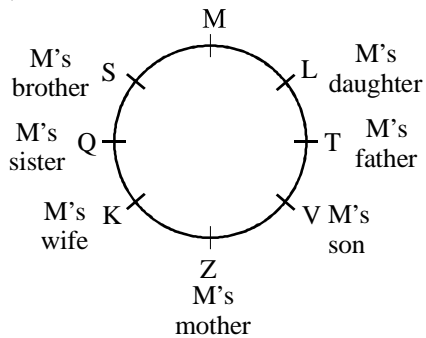
87. (3) T faces H.
 T sits at the extreme left end of the row.
 U sits third to the right of T.

88. (4) D sits third to the left of F.

89. (5) Except U, all others are seated at the extreme ends of the rows.

90. (2) W is facing F.

(91-95) :



91. (2) S is the brother of M.
92. (4) L is the daughter of M.
J is the son of M.
L is second to the right of J.
93. (1) K is the wife of M.
94. (3) M's father T is sitting to the immediate right of M's son J.
Only three persons are sitting between S and J.
M's wife K is sitting just opposite to M's daughter L.
95. (5) Q is the sister of M.

(96-100) :

Month	Person	Stationery Item
February	U	Label
March	T	Stapler
April	P	Envelope
May	R	Ruler
July	O	Pen
October	Q	Worksheet
December	S	Folder

96. (4) T likes Stapler.
97. (2) The combination July - O - Pen is correct.
98. (1) O like Pen.
R attended farewell party immediately before O.
S attended farewell party in December.
99. (5) P attended farewell party in April.
100. (3) O attended farewell party immediately after R.

