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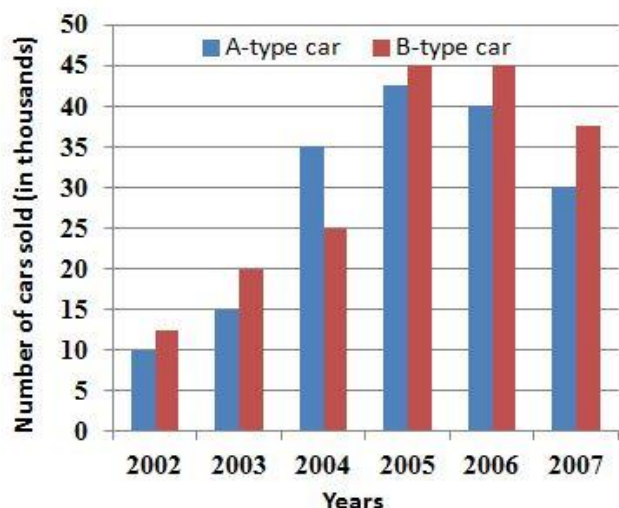
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Aptitude

Directions (Q1-Q5): Study the following graph carefully and answer the questions given below:



1. Approximately, what was the average number of B-type cars sold by the company in 2002, 2005 and 2007 together?

- (a) 347000 (b) 256000 (c) 30600
(d) 31700 (e) 32300

2. The number of A-type cars sold in 2006 was exactly what percentage of the number of B-type cars sold in 2003?

- (a) 20 (b) 100 (c) 150
(d) 300 (e) None of these

3. What was the percentage increase in the sale of B-type cars from 2004-2005?

- (a) 40 (b) 80 (c) 20
(d) 160 (e) None of these

4. In which of the following years was the percentage increase/ decrease of sale of A-type cars the maximum from the previous year?

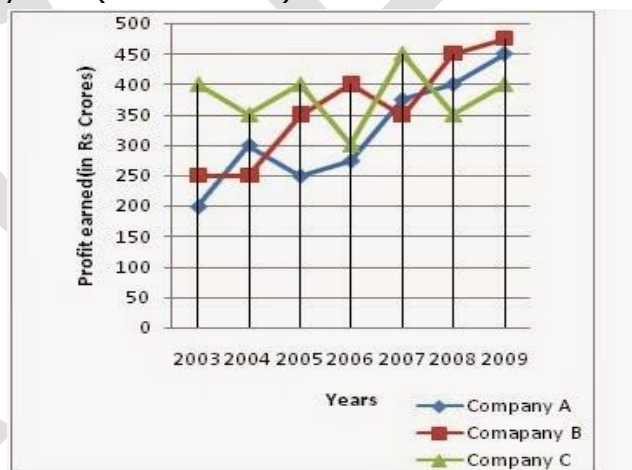
- (a) 2004 (b) 2005 (c) 2007
(d) 2003 (e) None of these

5. In which of the following years was the difference between the sales of A-type and B-type cars the maximum?

- (a) 2003 (b) 2007 (c) 2004
(d) 2006 (e) None of these

Direction (6-10): Study the following graph carefully and answer the questions given below it.

Profit earned by three companies over the years (in Rs crores)



6. What was the average profit earned by all the three companies in the year 2008?

- (a) Rs 300 crores (b) Rs 400 crores
(c) Rs 350 crores (d) Rs 300 crores
(e) None of these

7. In which of the following years was the difference between profits earned by Company A and Company C the minimum?

- (a) 2003 (b) 2006 (c) 2008
(d) 2009 (e) None of these

8. In which of the following years was the profit earned by all three companies together the highest?

- (a) 2004 (b) 2007 (c) 2008
(d) 2009 (e) None of these

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9. What was the approximate percentage increase in the profit earned by Company A from 2006 to 2007?

- (a) 36 (b) 24 (c) 40
(d) 20 (e) 54

10. What was the difference between the profit earned by Company A in 2004 and profit earned by Company C in 2009?

- (a) Rs 50 crores
(b) Rs 1 crore
(c) Rs 100 crores
(d) Rs 200 crores
(e) None of these

Directions (11-15): In the following questions two equations numbered I and II are given. You have to solve both equations and-

Give Answer

- (a) $x > y$
(b) $x \geq y$
(c) $x < y$
(d) $x \leq y$
(e) $x = y$ or the relationship cannot be established.

11. I. $x^2 - 1200 = 244$

II. $y + 122 = 159$

12. I. $14x - 25 = 59 - 7x$

II. $\sqrt{(y+222)} - \sqrt{36} = \sqrt{81}$

13. I. $144x^2 - 16 = 9$

II. $12y + \sqrt{4} = \sqrt{49}$

14. I. $X^2 - 9x + 20 = 0$

II. $y^2 - 13y + 42 = 0$

15. I. $\sqrt{x/5} + 3\sqrt{x/10} = 1/\sqrt{x}$

II. $10/\sqrt{y-2} - \sqrt{y} = 4\sqrt{y}$

Directions (16-20): What approximate value will come in place of question mark (?) in the following questions? (You are not expected to calculate the exact value.)

16. $465.84 + 764.86 - 211.99 = ?$

(a) 1100 (b) 1080 (c) 1000

(d) 1020 (e) 1060

17. 149.9% of $149.9 + 149.9 = ?$

(a) 375 (b) 400 (c) 350

(d) 425 (e) 450

18. $3001 \times 749 \div 1001 - 1399 = ?$

(a) 650 (b) 700 (c) 950

(d) 850 (e) 1000

19. $\sqrt{2642} - \sqrt{1156} + \sqrt{459} = ?$

(a) 50 (b) 90 (c) 40

(d) 20 (e) 30

20. $[901/29] \times [91 \times 301] \div [51/599] = ?$

(a) 140 (b) 120 (c) 60

(d) 80 (e) 110

Directions (21-25): What will come in the place of question mark (?) in the following number series?

21. 11 15 31 67 131 ?

(a) 233 (b) 221 (c) 243

(d) 231 (e) None of these

22. 483 471 435 375 291 ?

(a) 183 (b) 184 (c) 185

(d) 186 (e) None of these

23. 5 7 13 25 45 ?

(a) 67 (b) 75 (c) 65

(d) 55 (e) None of these

24. 4 11 25 53 109 ?

(a) 221 (b) 234 (c) 212

(d) 222 (e) None of these

25. 15 21 33 51 75 ?

(a) 113 (b) 103 (c) 105

(d) 115 (e) None of these

26. A man sold a watch for Rs. 2,400 at a loss of twenty five per cent. At what rate should he have sold the watch to earn a profit of twenty five per cent?

(a) Rs. 3,600 (b) Rs. 4,000

(c) Rs. 3,500 (d) Rs. 3,800

(e) None of these

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27. The average of five number is 56. If the average of first four number is 54, what is the value of the fifth number?

- (a) 68 (b) 72 (c) 56
(d) 64 (e) None of these

28. If a number is added to seven-ninth of thirty five per cent of 900, the value so obtained 325. What is the number?

- (a) 60 (b) 120 (c) 90
(d)180 (e) None of these

29. The ratio between the three angles of a quadrilateral is 1:4:5 respectively. The value of the fourth angle of the quadrilateral is 60 degree. What is the difference between the value of the largest and the smallest angle of the quadrilateral?

- (a) 120 degree (b) 90 degree
(C) 110 degree (d) 100 degree
(e) None of these

30. What least number should be subtracted from 1740, so that it will be completely divisible by 88?

- (a) 156 (b) 68 (c) 58
(d) 146 (e) None of these

31. Raveena could get equal number of Rs 55, Rs 85 and Rs 105 tickets for a movie, she spent Rs 2,940 for all the tickets, How many of each did she pay?

- (a) 12 (b) 18 (c) 16
(d) cannot be determined (e)None of these

32. The simple interest accrued on an amount of Rs 22,500 at the end of four years is Rs. 10,800. What would be the compound interest accrued on the same amount at the same rate at the end of two years?

- (a) Rs 14,908 (b) Rs 5,724 (c)Rs 26,234
(d) Rs 8,568 (e) None of these

33. The respective ratio between the present age of Aarthi and savitha is 5:x. Aarthi is 9 years younger than Jahnvi. Jhanvi's age

after 9 years will be 33 years. The difference between savitha's and Aarthi's age is same as the present age of Jhanvi. What will come in place of x?

- (a)21 (b)37 (c)17
(d)cannot be determined (e)None of these

34. Ruby's monthly income is three times Gayathri's monthly income, Gayathri's monthly income is fifteen percent more than Priya's monthly income. Priya's monthly income is Rs 32,000. What is Ruby's annual income?

- (a)Rs 1,20,300 (b)Rs 13,24,800
(c)Rs 38,800 (d)Rs 54,600
(e)None of these

35. An HR company employs 4800 people, out of which 45 percent are males and 60 percent of the males are either 25 years or older. How many males are employed in HR company who are younger than 25 years?

- (a) 2480 (b) 2320 (c) 1278
(d) 864 (e) None of these

Reasoning

Directions (36-40): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below.

Eight persons – E, F, G, H I, J, K and L are sitting around a square table in such a way that four of them sit at four corners of the table while the other four sit in the middle of each of four sides. Those persons who sit at the four corners face the centre of the table while those who sit in the middle of the sides face outside. Each of them is a citizen of different countries viz., India, United States, United Kingdom, France , Italy, Spain, Australia and China , but not necessarily in the same order.

J sits to the immediate left of the citizen of France. The citizen of France faces at the

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centre. Only two persons sit between J and L. The citizen of the United States sits second to the right of L.

The citizen of China sits second to the left of I. I is not an immediate neighbour of L. I is neither a citizen of United States nor France.

The citizen of United States is sitting just opposite to the citizen of Spain.

The citizens of Spain and France are immediate neighbours of the citizen of India

The citizen of Australia is third to the right of L.

The citizen of Italy is the immediate right of the citizen of the United Kingdom.

K is an immediate neighbour of H.

G is an immediate neighbour of both I and F.

36. Who among the following sits diagonally opposite to the citizens of France?

- (a) The citizen of Australia (b) K
(c) The citizen of Italy (d) F
(e) The citizen of Spain

37. Who among the following represent the immediate neighbors of the citizen of the United Kingdom?

- (a) J, I (b) H, L (c) J, L (d) E, I
(e) F, K

38. E is the citizen of which of the following countries?

- (a) China (b) Australia (c) Italy
(d) India (e) France

39. Who among the following is the citizen of Italy?

- (a) E (b) F (c) L
(d) H (e) K

40. Who among the following sits exactly between H and E?

- (a) K (b) The citizen of Australia
(c) The citizen of Spain (d) G (e) I

Directions (41-45): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

P, Q, R, S, T, V, W and Z are travelling to three destinations Delhi, Chennai and Hyderabad in three different vehicles- Honda city, Swift D'zire and Ford Ikon. There are three females among them one in each car. There are at least two persons in each car.

R is not travelling with Q and W. T, a male, is travelling with only Z and they are not travelling to Chennai. P is travelling in Honda city to Hyderabad. S is sister of P and travels by Ford Ikon. V and R travel together. W does not travel to Chennai.

41. Members in which car are travelling to Chennai?

- (a) Honda City (b) Swift D'zire
(c) Ford Ikon (d) Either Swift D'zire or Ford Ikon
(e) None of these

42. In which car are four members travelling?

- (a) None (b) Honda city
(c) Swift D'zire (d) Ford Ikon
(e) Honda city or Ford Ikon

43. Which of the following combinations represents the three female members?

- (a) QSZ (b) WSZ (c) PSZ
(d) cannot be determined (e) None of these

44. Who is travelling with W?

- (a) Only Q (b) Only P (c) Both P and Q
(d) Cannot be determined
(e) None of these

45. Members are in which of the following combinations are travelling in Honda city?

- (a) PRS (b) PQW (c) PWS
(d) Data inadequate (e) None of these

Directions: (46-50) Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below.

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A,B,C,D,E,F,G and H are eight persons working in three different department viz. Operations, Sales and Finance of an organization with at least two and not more three in any department. They are in three different scales viz, I, II and III with at least two in any one scale.

Both the employees in Operations department are in Scale II. D works in Sales department and belongs to Scale I. A works in Finance department and does not belong to Scale I. Two employees in Sales department belong to one scale. F works with only H in one of the departments. C works with E in one of the departments. B does not work with either C or A in the same department. G does not belong to Scale III. E does not belong to Scale I.

46. Which of the following combinations is correct?

- (a) Operation — F — I
- (b) Operation — H — III
- (c) Sales — B — II
- (d) Finance — E — III
- (e) All are correct

47. Which of the following groups of employees work in Sales department?

- (a) DBE (b) DBC (c) DBG
- (d) Data inadequate (e) None of these

48. H belongs to which scale?

- (a) I (b) II (c) III
- (d) Data inadequate (e) None of these

49. G belongs to which scale ?

- (a) II (b) III (c) I
- (d) I or II (e) None of these

50. C belongs to which scale ?

- (a) I (b) II (c) III
- (d) I or II (e) None of these

Directions (51-55) : In each questions below are two/three statements followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. You have to take the two/three given statements to be true even if the seem to be at variance from commonly known facts and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

Give answer

- (a) only conclusion I follows
- (b) only conclusion II follows
- (c) either conclusion I or II follows
- (d) neither conclusion I nor II follows
- (e) both conclusions I and II follows

51. **Statements:**

All rings are circles. All squares are rings.
No ellipse is a circle.

Conclusions:

- I. Some ring being ellipse is a possibility
- II. At least some circles are squares

52. **Statements:**

Some gases are liquids
All liquids are water

Conclusions:

- I All gases being water is a possibility
- II All such gases which are not water can never be liquids

53. **Statements:**

All minutes are seconds. All seconds are hours. No second is a day.

Conclusions:

- I. No day is an hour.
- II. At least some hours are minutes.

(54-55): **Statements:**

Some teachers are professors.
Some lecturers are teachers.

54. **Conclusions:**

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I. All teachers as well as professors being lecturers is a possibility.

II. All those teachers who are lecturers are also professors.

55. Conclusions:

I. No professor is a lecturer.

II. All lecturers being professors is a possibility.

Directions: (56-60) Study the following information carefully and answer then questions given below:

In a certain code language,
'economy receiving very fast' written as 'va jo ni pa'

'very essence of economy' written as 'su pa lo jo'

'fast money in banks' written as 'gy bt ks va'
'of banks in industry' written as 'ks dm bt su'

56. What does 'su' stands for?

- (a) economy (b) banks (c) of
(d) cannot be determined
(e) None of these

57. What would be the code for 'essence' ?

- (a) lo (b) pa (c) ni (d) jo (e) va

58. What would be the code for 'essence of money'?

- (a) lo pa su (b) su gy jo (c) bt va gy
(d) gy lo su (e) cannot be determined

59. What would be the code for 'economy in industry'?

- (a) jo bt dm (b) dm ks pa
(c) pa ks dm (d) pa bt dm
(e) cannot be determined

60. What is the code for 'fast' in that code?

- (a) va (b) gy (c) ni
(d) jo (e) lo

Directions (61-65): In the following questions *,#,@,% and \$ used with the following meaning as illustrated below.

'P * Q' means 'P is not greater than Q'

'P # Q' means 'P is neither greater than nor equal to Q'

'P @ Q' means 'P is neither greater than nor smaller than Q'

'P % Q' means 'P is neither smaller than nor equal to Q'

'P \$ Q' means 'P is not smaller than Q'

61. Statements:

A%N, S\$N, S%W, W*R

Conclusions:

I. R\$A II. S%R III. S%A IV. W*A

- (a) Only I and II are true
(b) only II, III, IV are true
(c) None is true (d) All are true
(e) None of these

62. Statements:

D#E, E*T, T@C, C#A

Conclusions:

I. D#A II. C * D
III. A%E IV. T # A

- (A) Only I, III and IV are true (B) only I, II, and IV are true
(C) Only I, II and III are true
(D) Only I and III are true (E) All are true

63. Statements:

O \$ B, B @ S, S # E, E * R

Conclusions:

I. S*O II. R%S
III. B#R IV. B#E

- (a) Only I and II are true (b) only III is true
(c) Only I, III and IV are true
(d) All are true
(e) Only III and IV are true

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64. Statements:

D*S, S%P, P\$I, P@T

Conclusions:

- I. P#D II. P\$T
III. T#S IV. I*D

- (a) Only I and III are true
(b) only III is true
(c) Only III and IV are true
(d) Only II, III and IV are true
(e) Only I, III and IV are true

65. Statements:

U@N, N\$F, F\$A, A%R

Conclusions:

- I. A@U II. N%R
III. R*U IV. U%A

- (a) Only II is true
(b) Only I and II are true
(c) Only I, II and IV are true
(d) Only III and IV are true
(e) Only II and either I or IV are true

Directions (66-70):

- A \$ B means A is mother of B
A # B means A is father of B
A @ B means A is husband of B
A % b means A is daughter of B

66. P @ Q \$ M # T indicates what relation of P with T?

- (a) Paternal grandmother
(b) Maternal grandmother
(c) Paternal grandfather
(d) Maternal grandfather
(e) None of these

67. Which of the following expressions indicates R is the sister of H

- (a) H \$ D @ F # R (b) R % D @ F \$ H
(c) R \$ D @ F # R (d) H % D @ F \$ R
(e) None of these

68. If F @ D % K # H, then how F related to H

- (a) Brother- in-law (b) Sister
(c) Sister-in-law
(d) Cannot be determined
(e) None of these

69. Which of the following expressions indicates H is the brother of N

- (a) H # R \$ D \$ N (b) N % F @ D \$ H # R
(c) N % F @ D \$ H
(d) N % F @ D % H
(e) None of these

70. If G \$ M @ K, how is K related to G

- (a) Daughter-in-law (b) Mother-in-law
(c) Daughter (d) Aunt
(e) None of these

English Language

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

As a concept, outsourcing is no doubt gaining ground. But there are many who still keep away from it. First, there's a perception that outsourcing could adversely impact the quality of service. "We believe that directly controlling our stores is the only way to maintain quality. If we outsource, quality would suffer and that would have a negative rub-off on our business as a whole. You can do outsourcing only if you're willing to shut your eyes to many things," says the Managing Director of a company. Despite being the dominant partner in the relationship, the outsourcer doesn't always have all the advantages. For one, very few entrepreneurs are willing to take on a new outsource, unless it comes with a guarantee

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of a certain level of sales. The trade refers to it as the minimum guarantee clause, which means that if an out sources is unable to reach an anticipated sales level, he will be compensated for the balance amount. This invariably acts as an incentive for out sources to be lax in developing the business. Yet, given that there are too many outsourcers chasing too few potential outsources, the minimum guarantee clauses often become a crucial deciding factor in choosing an outsource. Of course, there are ways of working around this.

The Rs 14-crore-chain of personal grooming and fitness clinics tried the outsourcing route two years ago by handing over management of the outlet to its outsourcee. That agreement did not work. "Ours is a very critical service. Our business is about people's health and well-being. If the standards are not kept up, one mistake will wipe out so many years of goodwill. And since we saw maintaining the right service levels was a problem, we decided to opt out of outsourcing," says a managing director. To make things simpler, it set up joint ventures with interested parties and kept 65% of the stake and, therefore, management control in its hands. Its future plans of opening specialised fitness centre chains and good health eateries are also based on the current 65 : 35 model. Players with a large existing outsourced network have an incumbency problem: upgrading the quality of the outlets in line with changing customer needs. The logic may seem reasonable, but convincing an outsourcee to invest more in upgradation is seldom easy.

Bentex wants to move beyond the retail ambience it is offering to its customers. "We

have grown to a fair level with our outsourcees but times have changed. We need to move on," says executive director. Won't it unsettle the 430-odd Bentex outsourcees ? "We are only setting up 25 of these shops to show our outsourcees it can work. The rest we want to outsource," affirms marketing manager. But potential outsourcees will be up against a hurdle: the stores will be allowed to stock only branded Bentex products, from earrings to bangles. This may put off consumers who seek variety. Currently, Bentex allows its outsourcees to outsource 35% of the products in the outlet. "There may be a certain sense of independence that an outsourcee gets by choosing some stock but we think it is a habit. Once he realises the convenience of sourcing from just one place, he will upgrade. But Bentex realises the psychological impact of starting its own retail stores."

So, how does outsourcing work? "It's like a marriage," says general manager, marketing. The stakes are high on both sides. The outsourcer gives up his precious asset, the brand, and the outsourcee parts with his right to operate alone. In the end, implicit trust is at the cornerstone of the relationship between an outsourcee and an outsourcer.

71. Which of the following is a disadvantage of outsourcing?

- (a) The relationship of partners are at stake.
- (b) The quality of the business is always on the higher side.
- (c) It is very difficult to control the quality.
- (d) The profit margins are low.
- (e) None of these

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72. What compensation does the outsource expect?

- (a) The cost of maintenance should be borne by the outsourcer.
- (b) In the event of loss, outsourcer should buy back the stock.
- (c) For declining sales level, outsourcer should not be held responsible.
- (d) The ambience should be the responsibility of the outsourcer.
- (d) None of these

73. Outsourcing works best if

- (a) the relations between the partners are symbiotic.
- (b) the outsourcer accepts a submissive role.
- (c) high-cost ambience is maintained.
- (d) variety is sacrificed at the cost of high quality.
- (e) None of these

74. What prohibits entrepreneurs to take up new outsource?

- (a) Dominance of outsourcer
- (b) Fear of losing existing business
- (c) High overheads in maintaining ambience
- (d) Uncertainty in reaching the sales target
- (e) None of these

75. What puts off customers?

- (a) Lack of ambience
- (b) Unhealthy competition
- (c) Poor quality standards
- (d) Absence of variety
- (e) None of these

Directions (Q.76-78): Choose the word/phrase which is most nearly the same in meaning as the word/phrase given in bold as used in the passage.

76. shut your eyes

- (a) look over (b) sleep
- (c) avoid storm (d) winking
- (e) overlook

77. rub off

- (a) jealousy (b) rivalry
- (c) impact (d) pressure
- (e) publicity

78. players

- (a) entrepreneurs (b) sportsmen
- (c) workers (d) partners
- (e) politicians

Directions (Q. 79-80): Choose the word/phrase which is most opposite in meaning to the word/phrase printed in bold as used in the passage.

79. implicit

- (a) explicit (b) candid (c) clear
- (d) inbuilt (e) outspoken

80. dominant

- (a) progressive (b) weak-headed
- (c) submissive (d) laid-off (e) hostile

Directions: (81-85) Find the Error in the following .If No error found select (E) as the answer.

81. They had to (a)/ face much troubles (b) during their (c)/ journey to West (d)/ Bengal. No error (e)

82. Most of (a)/ the five-years (b)/plans of India (c)/ have been (d)/ successful. No error (e)

83. One of (a)/ my student (b)/ tells me (c)/ that she has failed (d)/in English.No error (e)

84. She is (a)/ more cleverer (b)/ than any (c)/ other girl of (d)/ her age. No error (e)

85. Harder (a)/ you work (b)/, the better (c)/ division you (d)/ get. No error (e)

Directions (86-90): Rearrange the following six sentences/group of sentences (A), (B), (C), (D), (E) and (F) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph; then answer the questions given below :

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(A) To his surprise, a little honeybee came before his throne and said, "Of all the gifts you could give me, only one will do. I'd like the power to inflict great pain whenever I choose to."

(B) I hereby give you a sharp sting. But, I am sure you will use this weapon carefully only in times of anger and strife.

(C) "What an awful wish!" said great Zeus, "But I will grant it".

(D) And to this day, the little honeybee dies after it stings.

(E) One day, Zeus, the King of Mount Olympus, was giving out gifts to beasts, birds and insects.

(F) "You will get to use it only once, for using it will cost you your life."

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

(a) D (b) F (c) B (d) E (e) C

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

(a) A (b) D (c) F (d) B (e) E

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

(a) E (b) B (c) D (d) C (e) F

89. Which of the following should be the **SIXTH** (LAST) sentence after the rearrangement?

(a) A (b) D (c) F (d) E (e) C

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

(a) E (b) D (c) B (d) C (e) F

Directions:(91-95) Which of the phrases (a),(b),(c) and (d) given below each sentence should replace the phrase printed in bold type to make the sentence grammatically correct? If the sentence is correct as it is, mark (e) i.e. 'No correction required' as the answer.

91. The police commissioner burst into rage and **ordered immediately** suspension of the inspector who had arrested the innocent boy.

(a) order immediately
(b) order immediate
(c) ordered immediate
(d) ordering immediate
(e) No correction required

92. He **would be like to** have some ice-cream.

(a) would like to
(b) would be liked to
(c) was to be liking to
(d) would being liked to
(e) No correction required

93. Not knowing the language and **had no** friends in the country, he found it impossible to get job.

(a) has no (b) with having
(c) with having not (d) having no
(e) No correction required

94. She will not attend the meeting **until** she is asked to.

(a) except (b) even with
(c) even except (d) unless
(e) No correction required

95. Because of his smart work, he is **in the best books** of his employer.

(a) in the better books
(b) in the good book
(c) in the good books
(d) into the good books
(e) No correction required

Direction (96-100): In the following passage there are blanks each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each, five words/phrases are suggested, one of which fits the blank

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appropriately. Find out the appropriate word in each case.

Inflation has always remained a key parameter to **96** the country's economic growth. Over the past decade, we've also seen Indian politicians highlight the issue of inflation to increase their vote banks. Ahead of Union Budget 2015, it's not inflation but deflation that economist and analysts are worried about. The Wholesale Price Index (WPI) during the month of January was dragged down to -0.39% as **97** a dip of 0.11% in December owing to a decline in fuel prices. However, analysts and economists believe that this is not good sign for the Indian economy in totality. In the month of January, fuel and power inflation **98** to (-) 10.69% from (-) 7.8% in December 2014. The inflation of primary articles surged to 3.27% as compared 2.17% which was **99** in December. Inflation of food articles climbed up to 8% as against 5.20%, recorded in December 2014. "Deflation in the world is affecting us as well. Manufacturers are losing their **100** power. We already have corroboratory evidence of surplus capacity. Lower pricing power for corporates implies that there will be less incentive to manufacture goods," Mythili Bhusnurmath, who is the consulting Editor of ET Now, told The Economic Times. Sanjay Shah of HSBC Global Asset Management India told the ET, "If manufacturing inflation is so low, it will start reflecting in CPI and pull it down, that may take inflation numbers to levels lower than what the RBI wants." On the other hand, Arun Singh, economist at Dun & Bradstreet, expressed his concern over deflation by saying, "Once the oil prices rise, India will be

vulnerable again. The negative inflation is a result of international factors, not domestic. That is a worrying sign."

96. (a) Calculate (b) Measure
(c) Know (d) Implicate
(e) Judge
97. (a) Compared (b) Measured
(c) For (d) Calculated
(e) Against
98. (a) Declined (b) Slide
(c) Decreased (d) Slumped
(e) Surged
99. (a) Noted (b) Registered
(c) Stated (d) Marked
(e) Posted
100. (a) Investing (b) Holding
(c) Purchase (d) Money
(e) Pricing

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Answers

1. (D) 2. (E) 3. (B) 4. (A) 5. (C) 6. (B) 7. (E)
8. (D) 9. (A) 10. (C) 11. (E) 12. (A) 13. (E)
14. (C) 15. (E) 16. (D) 17. (A) 18. (D) 19.
(C) 20. (E) 21. (D) 22. (A) 23. (B) 24. (A)
25. (C) 26. (B) 27. (D) 28. (E) 29. (A) 30.
(B) 31. (A) 32. (B) 33. (E) 34. (B) 35. (D)
36. (C) 37. (B) 38. (E) 39. (C) 40. (B) 41.
(C) 42. (A) 43. (D) 44. (C) 45. (B) 46. (D)
47. (C) 48. (B) 49. (C) 50. (C) 51. (A) 52.
(B) 53. (A) 54. (A) 55. (B) 56. (C) 57. (A)
58. (D) 59. (E) 60. (A) 61. (C) 62. (A) 63.
(D) 64. (B) 65. (E) 66. (C) 67. (B) 68. (A)
69. (B) 70. (A) 71. (C) 72. (E) 73. (A) 74.
(D) 75. (D) 76. (E) 77. (C) 78. (A) 79. (A)
80. (C) 81. (B) 82. (B) 83. (B) 84. (B) 85.
(A) 86. (E) 87. (D) 88. (A) 89. (B) 90. (E)
91. (C) 92. (A) 93. (D) 94. (D) 95. (C) 96.
(B) 97. (E) 98. (D) 99. (B) 100. (E)



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