CAT 2025

CAT 2025 - Slot 1 Question Paper

Test Date	30/11/2025
Test Time	8:30 AM - 10:30 AM
Subject	CAT 2025
Paper	Slot 1

Section : VARC

Q.1 **Five jumbled sentences (labelled 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5), related to a topic, are given below. Four of them can be put together to form a coherent paragraph. Identify the odd sentence out and key in the number of that sentence as your answer.**

Question Type : SA
Question ID : 3328181143

1. Developments both technological and sociocultural have afforded us far greater freedom over death than we had in the past, and while we are still adapting ourselves to that freedom, we now appreciate the moral importance of this freedom.
2. But I believe that a type of freedom we can call freedom over death – that is, a freedom in which we shape the timing and circumstances of how we die – should be central to this conversation.
3. Legalising assisted dying is but a further step in realising this freedom over death.
4. Many people endorse, through their opinions or their choices, our freedom over death encompassing a right to medical assistance in hastening our deaths.
5. Freedom is a notoriously complex and contested philosophical notion, and I won't pretend to settle any of the big controversies it raises.

Type in the answer: _____

Question Type : MCQ
Question ID : 3328181312
Option 1 ID : 3328184100
Option 2 ID : 3328184102
Option 3 ID : 3328184103
Option 4 ID : 3328184101

Comprehension:

The passage below is accompanied by four questions. Based on the passage, choose the best answer for each question.

Often the well intentioned music lover or the traditionally-minded professional composer asks two basic questions when faced with the electronic music phenomena: (1) . . . is this type of artistic creation music at all? and, (2) given that the product is accepted as music of a new type or order, is not such music “inhuman”? . . . As Lejaren Hiller points out in his book Experimental Music (co-author Leonard M. Isaacson), two questions which often arise when music is discussed are: (a) the substance of musical communication and its symbolic and semantic significance, if any, and (b) the particular processes, both mental and technical, which are involved in creating and responding to musical composition. The ever-present popular concept of music as a direct, open, emotional expression and as a subjective form of communication from the composer, is, of course still that of the nineteenth century, when composers themselves spoke of music in those terms . . . But since the third decade of our century many composers have preferred more objective definitions of music, epitomized in Stravinsky’s description of it as “a form of speculation in terms of sound and time”. An acceptance of this more characteristic twentieth-century view of the art of musical composition will of course immediately bring the layman closer to an understanding of, and sympathetic response to, electronic music, even if the forms, sounds and approaches it uses will still be of a foreign nature to him.

A communication problem however will still remain. The principal barrier that electronic music presents at large, in relation to the communication process, is that composers in this medium are employing a new language of forms . . . where terms like ‘densities’, ‘indefinite pitch relations’, ‘dynamic serialization’, ‘permutation’, etc., are substitutes (or remote equivalents) for the traditional concepts of harmony, melody, rhythm, etc. . . . When the new structural procedures of electronic music are at last fully understood by the listener the barriers between him and the work he faces will be removed. . . .

The medium of electronic music has of course tempted many kinds of composers to try their hand at it . . . But the serious-minded composer approaches the world of electronic music with a more sophisticated and profound concept of creation. Although he knows that he can reproduce and employ melodic, rhythmic patterns and timbres of a traditional nature, he feels that it is in the exploration of sui generis languages and forms that the aesthetic magic of the new medium lies. And, conscientiously, he plunges into this search.

The second objection usually levelled against electronic music is much more innocent in nature. When people speak—sometimes very vehemently—of the ‘inhuman’ quality of this music they seem to forget that the composer is the one who fires the machines, collects the sounds, manipulates them, pushes the buttons, programs the computer, filters the sounds, establishes pitches and scales, splices tape, thinks of forms, and rounds up the over-all structure of the piece, as well as every detail of it.

SubQuestion No : 2

Q.2 **The goal of the author over the course of this passage is to:**

Options

1. differentiate the modern composer from the nineteenth century composer.
2. differentiate between electronic music and other forms of music.
3. defend the “serious-minded composer” from Lejaren Hill and Stravinsky.
4. defend electronic music from certain common charges.

Comprehension:

The passage below is accompanied by four questions. Based on the passage, choose the best answer for each question.

Often the well intentioned music lover or the traditionally-minded professional composer asks two basic questions when faced with the electronic music phenomena: (1) . . . is this type of artistic creation music at all? and, (2) given that the product is accepted as music of a new type or order, is not such music “inhuman”? . . . As Lejaren Hiller points out in his book Experimental Music (co-author Leonard M. Isaacson), two questions which often arise when music is discussed are: (a) the substance of musical communication and its symbolic and semantic significance, if any, and (b) the particular processes, both mental and technical, which are involved in creating and responding to musical composition. The ever-present popular concept of music as a direct, open, emotional expression and as a subjective form of communication from the composer, is, of course still that of the nineteenth century, when composers themselves spoke of music in those terms . . . But since the third decade of our century many composers have preferred more objective definitions of music, epitomized in Stravinsky’s description of it as “a form of speculation in terms of sound and time”. An acceptance of this more characteristic twentieth-century view of the art of musical composition will of course immediately bring the layman closer to an understanding of, and sympathetic response to, electronic music, even if the forms, sounds and approaches it uses will still be of a foreign nature to him.

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SubQuestion No : 3

Q.3 What relation does the “communication problem” mentioned in paragraph 2 have to the questions that the author recounts at the beginning of the passage?

Options

1. Unfamiliar forms and terms might get in the way of our seeing electronic music as music, but this can be overcome.

2. Its unfamiliar “language of forms” and novel terms mean that we cannot see electronic music as music since it does not employ traditional musical concepts.

3. None; they are unrelated to one another and form parts of different discussions.

4. The communication problem is what allows us to see electronic music as music because music must be difficult to understand.

Question Type : MCQ
Question ID : 3328181311
Option 1 ID : 3328184099
Option 2 ID : 3328184097
Option 3 ID : 3328184096
Option 4 ID : 3328184098

Question Type : MCQ
Question ID : 3328181310
Option 1 ID : 3328184093
Option 2 ID : 3328184092
Option 3 ID : 3328184095
Option 4 ID : 3328184094

Comprehension:

The passage below is accompanied by four questions. Based on the passage, choose the best answer for each question.

Often the well intentioned music lover or the traditionally-minded professional composer asks two basic questions when faced with the electronic music phenomena: (1) . . . is this type of artistic creation music at all? and, (2) given that the product is accepted as music of a new type or order, is not such music “inhuman”? . . . As Lejaren Hiller points out in his book Experimental Music (co-author Leonard M. Isaacson), two questions which often arise when music is discussed are: (a) the substance of musical communication and its symbolic and semantic significance, if any, and (b) the particular processes, both mental and technical, which are involved in creating and responding to musical composition. The ever-present popular concept of music as a direct, open, emotional expression and as a subjective form of communication from the composer, is, of course still that of the nineteenth century, when composers themselves spoke of music in those terms . . . But since the third decade of our century many composers have preferred more objective definitions of music, epitomized in Stravinsky’s description of it as “a form of speculation in terms of sound and time”. An acceptance of this more characteristic twentieth-century view of the art of musical composition will of course immediately bring the layman closer to an understanding of, and sympathetic response to, electronic music, even if the forms, sounds and approaches it uses will still be of a foreign nature to him.

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SubQuestion No : 4

Q.4 **The mention of Stravinsky’s description of music in the first paragraph does all the following EXCEPT:**

Options

1. help us determine which sounds are musical and which are not.
2. respond to and expand upon earlier understandings of music.
3. complicate our notion of what is communicated through music.
4. allow us to classify electronic music as music.

Question Type : MCQ
Question ID : 3328181308
Option 1 ID : 3328184084
Option 2 ID : 3328184085
Option 3 ID : 3328184086
Option 4 ID : 3328184087

Comprehension:

The passage below is accompanied by four questions. Based on the passage, choose the best answer for each question.

Often the well intentioned music lover or the traditionally-minded professional composer asks two basic questions when faced with the electronic music phenomena: (1) . . . is this type of artistic creation music at all? and, (2) given that the product is accepted as music of a new type or order, is not such music “inhuman”? . . . As Lejaren Hiller points out in his book Experimental Music (co-author Leonard M. Isaacson), two questions which often arise when music is discussed are: (a) the substance of musical communication and its symbolic and semantic significance, if any, and (b) the particular processes, both mental and technical, which are involved in creating and responding to musical composition. The ever-present popular concept of music as a direct, open, emotional expression and as a subjective form of communication from the composer, is, of course still that of the nineteenth century, when composers themselves spoke of music in those terms . . . But since the third decade of our century many composers have preferred more objective definitions of music, epitomized in Stravinsky’s description of it as “a form of speculation in terms of sound and time”. An acceptance of this more characteristic twentieth-century view of the art of musical composition will of course immediately bring the layman closer to an understanding of, and sympathetic response to, electronic music, even if the forms, sounds and approaches it uses will still be of a foreign nature to him.

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SubQuestion No : 5

Q.5 **From the context in which it is placed, the phrase “sui generis” in paragraph 3 suggests which one of the following?**

Options

1. Particular
2. Generic
3. Unaesthetic
4. Indescribable

Q.6 **The four sentences (labelled 1, 2, 3, and 4) given below, when properly sequenced, would yield a coherent paragraph. Decide on the proper sequencing of the order of the sentences and key in the sequence of the four numbers as your answer.**

1. It can in fact be integrated into any function (education, medical treatment, production, punishment); it can increase the effect of this function, by being linked closely with it; it can constitute a mixed mechanism in which relations of power (and of knowledge) may be precisely adjusted, in the smallest detail, to the processes that are to be supervised; it can establish a direct proportion between 'surplus power' and 'surplus production'.
2. It's a case of 'it's easy once you've thought of it' in the political sphere.
3. The panoptic mechanism is not simply a hinge, a point of exchange between a mechanism of power and a function; it is a way of making power relations function in a function, and of making a function function through these power relations.
4. In short, it arranges things in such a way that the exercise of power is not added on from the outside, like a rigid, heavy constraint, to the functions it invests, but is so subtly present in them as to increase their efficiency by itself increasing its own points of contact.

Type in the answer: _____

Question Type : SA
Question ID : 3328181610

Q.7 **The given sentence is missing in the paragraph below. Decide where it best fits among the options 1, 2, 3, or 4 indicated in the paragraph.**

Sentence: "Everything is old-world, traditional techniques from Mexico," Ava emphasizes.

Paragraph: The sisters embrace the ways their great-grandfather built and repaired instruments. ____(1) ____. When crafting a Mexican guitarrón used in mariachi music, they use tacote wood for the top of the instrument. Once the wood is cut, they carve the neck and heel from a single block using tools like hand saws, chisels and sandpaper rather than modern power tools — and believe that this traditional method improves the tone of the instrument. ____(2) ____. Their store has a three-year waitlist for instruments that take months to create. ____(3) ____. The family's artisanship has attracted stars like Los Lobos, who own custom guitars made by all three generations of the Delgado family. ____(4) ____. For the sisters, involvement in the family business started at an early age. They each built their first instruments at age 9.

Options
1. Option 1
2. Option 4
3. Option 2
4. Option 3

Question Type : MCQ
Question ID : 3328181492
Option 1 ID : 3328184685
Option 2 ID : 3328184688
Option 3 ID : 3328184686
Option 4 ID : 3328184687

Q.8 **The given sentence is missing in the paragraph below. Decide where it best fits among the options 1, 2, 3, or 4 indicated in the paragraph.**

Sentence: Historically, silver has been, and still is, an important element in the business of 'show' visible in private houses, churches, government and diplomacy.

Paragraph: ____(1) ____. Timothy Schroder put it succinctly in suggesting that electric light and eating in the kitchen eroded this need. As he explained to the author, 'Silver, when illuminated by flickering candlelight, comes alive and almost dances before the eyes, but when lit by electric light it becomes flat and dead.' ____(2) ____. Domestic and economic changes may have worked against the market, but the London silver trade remained buoyant, thanks to the competition of collectors seeking grand display silver at the top end, and the buyers of 'collectables', like spoons and wine labels and 'novelties', at the bottom. ____(3) ____. Another factor that came into play was the systematic collection building of certain American museums over the period. Boston, Huntington Art Gallery and Williamsburg, among others, were largely supplied by London dealers. ____(4) ____.

Options

1. Option 4
2. Option 3
3. Option 1
4. Option 2

Question Type : MCQ
Question ID : 3328181488
Option 1 ID : 3328184672
Option 2 ID : 3328184671
Option 3 ID : 3328184669
Option 4 ID : 3328184670

Question Type : MCQ
Question ID : 3328181497
Option 1 ID : 3328184704
Option 2 ID : 3328184702
Option 3 ID : 3328184701
Option 4 ID : 3328184703

Comprehension:

The passage below is accompanied by four questions. Based on the passage, choose the best answer for each question.

Understanding the key properties of complex systems can help us clarify and deal with many new and existing global challenges, from pandemics to poverty . . . A recent study in Nature Physics found transitions to orderly states such as schooling in fish (all fish swimming in the same direction), can be caused, paradoxically, by randomness, or 'noise' feeding back on itself. That is, a misalignment among the fish causes further misalignment, eventually inducing a transition to schooling. Most of us wouldn't guess that noise can produce predictable behaviour. The result invites us to consider how technology such as contact-tracing apps, although informing us locally, might negatively impact our collective movement. If each of us changes our behaviour to avoid the infected, we might generate a collective pattern we had aimed to avoid: higher levels of interaction between the infected and susceptible, or high levels of interaction among the asymptomatic.

Complex systems also suffer from a special vulnerability to events that don't follow a normal distribution or 'bell curve'. When events are distributed normally, most outcomes are familiar and don't seem particularly striking. Height is a good example: it's pretty unusual for a man to be over 7 feet tall; most adults are between 5 and 6 feet, and there is no known person over 9 feet tall. But in collective settings where contagion shapes behaviour – a run on the banks, a scramble to buy toilet paper – the probability distributions for possible events are often heavy-tailed. There is a much higher probability of extreme events, such as a stock market crash or a massive surge in infections. These events are still unlikely, but they occur more frequently and are larger than would be expected under normal distributions.

What's more, once a rare but hugely significant 'tail' event takes place, this raises the probability of further tail events. We might call them second-order tail events; they include stock market gyrations after a big fall and earthquake aftershocks. The initial probability of second-order tail events is so tiny it's almost impossible to calculate – but once a first-order tail event occurs, the rules change, and the probability of a second-order tail event increases.

The dynamics of tail events are complicated by the fact that they result from cascades of other unlikely events. When COVID-19 first struck, the stock market suffered stunning losses followed by an equally stunning recovery. Some of these dynamics are potentially attributable to former sports bettors, with no sports to bet on, entering the market as speculators rather than investors. The arrival of these new players might have increased inefficiencies and allowed savvy long-term investors to gain an edge over bettors with different goals. . . .

One reason a first-order tail event can induce further tail events is that it changes the perceived costs of our actions and changes the rules that we play by. This game-change is an example of another key complex systems concept: nonstationarity. A second, canonical example of nonstationarity is adaptation, as illustrated by the arms race involved in the coevolution of hosts and parasites [in which] each has to 'run' faster, just to keep up with the novel solutions the other one presents as they battle it out in evolutionary time.

SubQuestion No : 9

Q.9 **All of the following inferences are supported by the passage EXCEPT that:**

Options

1. examples like runs on banks and toilet paper scrambles illustrate how contagion can amplify local choices into system-wide cascades that surprise participants and lead to patterns they did not intend to create.

2. learning can change the rules that actors face. So, a rare shock can alter payoffs and raise the odds of subsequent large disturbances within the same system, which supports the idea of second-order tail events.

3. heavy-tailed events make extreme outcomes more frequent and larger than bell curve expectations. This complicates forecasting and risk management in collective settings shaped by contagion and copying behaviour.

4. the text attributes the COVID-19 pandemic rebound in financial markets solely to displaced sports bettors and treats their entry as the overriding cause of the rapid recovery across assets and time horizons.

Comprehension:

The passage below is accompanied by four questions. Based on the passage, choose the best answer for each question.

Understanding the key properties of complex systems can help us clarify and deal with many new and existing global challenges, from pandemics to poverty . . . A recent study in Nature Physics found transitions to orderly states such as schooling in fish (all fish swimming in the same direction), can be caused, paradoxically, by randomness, or 'noise' feeding back on itself. That is, a misalignment among the fish causes further misalignment, eventually inducing a transition to schooling. Most of us wouldn't guess that noise can produce predictable behaviour. The result invites us to consider how technology such as contact-tracing apps, although informing us locally, might negatively impact our collective movement. If each of us changes our behaviour to avoid the infected, we might generate a collective pattern we had aimed to avoid: higher levels of interaction between the infected and susceptible, or high levels of interaction among the asymptomatic.

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The dynamics of tail events are complicated by the fact that they result from cascades of other unlikely events. When COVID-19 first struck, the stock market suffered stunning losses followed by an equally stunning recovery. Some of these dynamics are potentially attributable to former sports bettors, with no sports to bet on, entering the market as speculators rather than investors. The arrival of these new players might have increased inefficiencies and allowed savvy long-term investors to gain an edge over bettors with different goals. . . .

One reason a first-order tail event can induce further tail events is that it changes the perceived costs of our actions and changes the rules that we play by. This game-change is an example of another key complex systems concept: nonstationarity. A second, canonical example of nonstationarity is adaptation, as illustrated by the arms race involved in the coevolution of hosts and parasites [in which] each has to 'run' faster, just to keep up with the novel solutions the other one presents as they battle it out in evolutionary time.

SubQuestion No : 10

Q.10 **Which one of the options below best summarises the passage?**

Options

1. The passage explains how social outcomes generally follow normal distributions. So, extreme events are negligible, and policy should stabilise averages rather than learn from large shocks in fast-changing collective settings.

2. The passage explains how noise can create order, then shows why complex systems with contagion are vulnerable to heavy-tailed cascades. It also explains why early shocks change rules through nonstationarity with a market illustration during the COVID-19 disruption.

3. The passage explains how speculative entrants always produce inefficiency after health shocks. Therefore, long-term investors invariably profit when new participants push prices away from fundamentals under pandemic conditions and comparable crises.

4. The passage explains how nonstationarity works in evolutionary biology and rejects applications in markets or public health because adaptation is exclusive to parasite-host systems and cannot arise in technology-mediated social dynamics.

Question Type : MCQ
Question ID : 3328181498
Option 1 ID : 3328184706
Option 2 ID : 3328184705
Option 3 ID : 3328184707
Option 4 ID : 3328184708

Question Type : MCQ
Question ID : 3328181495
Option 1 ID : 3328184695
Option 2 ID : 3328184696
Option 3 ID : 3328184693
Option 4 ID : 3328184694

Comprehension:

The passage below is accompanied by four questions. Based on the passage, choose the best answer for each question.

Understanding the key properties of complex systems can help us clarify and deal with many new and existing global challenges, from pandemics to poverty . . . A recent study in Nature Physics found transitions to orderly states such as schooling in fish (all fish swimming in the same direction), can be caused, paradoxically, by randomness, or 'noise' feeding back on itself. That is, a misalignment among the fish causes further misalignment, eventually inducing a transition to schooling. Most of us wouldn't guess that noise can produce predictable behaviour. The result invites us to consider how technology such as contact-tracing apps, although informing us locally, might negatively impact our collective movement. If each of us changes our behaviour to avoid the infected, we might generate a collective pattern we had aimed to avoid: higher levels of interaction between the infected and susceptible, or high levels of interaction among the asymptomatic.

Complex systems also suffer from a special vulnerability to events that don't follow a normal distribution or 'bell curve'. When events are distributed normally, most outcomes are familiar and don't seem particularly striking. Height is a good example: it's pretty unusual for a man to be over 7 feet tall; most adults are between 5 and 6 feet, and there is no known person over 9 feet tall. But in collective settings where contagion shapes behaviour – a run on the banks, a scramble to buy toilet paper – the probability distributions for possible events are often heavy-tailed. There is a much higher probability of extreme events, such as a stock market crash or a massive surge in infections. These events are still unlikely, but they occur more frequently and are larger than would be expected under normal distributions.

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SubQuestion No : 11

Q.11 **Which one of the following observations would most strengthen the passage's claim that a first-order tail event raises the probability of further tail events in complex systems?**

Options

1. In epidemic networks, initial super-spreading episodes are isolated spikes after which outbreak sizes match the baseline distribution from independent contact models across comparable cities with no rise in the frequency or size of later extreme clusters.

2. River discharge records show water levels fit a normal distribution with thin tails that match laboratory data, regardless of storms or floods.

3. After a major equity crash, researchers find dense clusters of large daily moves for several weeks, with extreme days occurring far more often than in normal circumstances for assets with customarily low volatility profiles.

4. Following large earthquakes, regional seismic activity returns to baseline within hours with no aftershock sequence once data are adjusted for reporting effects, which suggests independence across events rather than any elevation in subsequent tail probabilities.

Question Type : MCQ
Question ID : 3328181496
Option 1 ID : 3328184699
Option 2 ID : 3328184698
Option 3 ID : 3328184697
Option 4 ID : 3328184700

Comprehension:

The passage below is accompanied by four questions. Based on the passage, choose the best answer for each question.

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Complex systems also suffer from a special vulnerability to events that don't follow a normal distribution or 'bell curve'. When events are distributed normally, most outcomes are familiar and don't seem particularly striking. Height is a good example: it's pretty unusual for a man to be over 7 feet tall; most adults are between 5 and 6 feet, and there is no known person over 9 feet tall. But in collective settings where contagion shapes behaviour – a run on the banks, a scramble to buy toilet paper – the probability distributions for possible events are often heavy-tailed. There is a much higher probability of extreme events, such as a stock market crash or a massive surge in infections. These events are still unlikely, but they occur more frequently and are larger than would be expected under normal distributions.

What's more, once a rare but hugely significant 'tail' event takes place, this raises the probability of further tail events. We might call them second-order tail events; they include stock market gyrations after a big fall and earthquake aftershocks. The initial probability of second-order tail events is so tiny it's almost impossible to calculate – but once a first-order tail event occurs, the rules change, and the probability of a second-order tail event increases.

The dynamics of tail events are complicated by the fact that they result from cascades of other unlikely events. When COVID-19 first struck, the stock market suffered stunning losses followed by an equally stunning recovery. Some of these dynamics are potentially attributable to former sports bettors, with no sports to bet on, entering the market as speculators rather than investors. The arrival of these new players might have increased inefficiencies and allowed savvy long-term investors to gain an edge over bettors with different goals. . . .

One reason a first-order tail event can induce further tail events is that it changes the perceived costs of our actions and changes the rules that we play by. This game-change is an example of another key complex systems concept: nonstationarity. A second, canonical example of nonstationarity is adaptation, as illustrated by the arms race involved in the coevolution of hosts and parasites [in which] each has to 'run' faster, just to keep up with the novel solutions the other one presents as they battle it out in evolutionary time.

SubQuestion No : 12

Q.12 **The passage suggests that contact tracing apps could inadvertently raise risky interactions by altering local behaviour. Which one of the assumptions below is most necessary for that suggestion to hold?**

Options

1. Most users uninstall apps within a week, which leaves only highly exposed individuals participating. This neutralises any systematic bias in routing decisions and prevents any predictable change in aggregate contact patterns.

2. Individuals base movement choices partly on observed infections and on the behaviour of others. So, local responses interact, which turns many small adjustments into large scale patterns that can frustrate the intended aim of risk reduction.

3. App alerts always include precise location to within one metre and deliver real time updates for all users, which ensures that the data feed is perfectly accurate regardless of privacy settings, power limits, or network conditions.

4. Urban networks have uniform traffic conditions at all hours, which allows perfectly predictable routing independent of personal choices, social signals, or crowd reactions and, therefore, makes interdependence negligible in city movement decisions.

Q.13 **The four sentences (labelled 1, 2, 3, and 4) given below, when properly sequenced, would yield a coherent paragraph. Decide on the proper sequencing of the order of the sentences and key in the sequence of the four numbers as your answer.**

1. But man, woman or otherwise, there is no denying that the quality of our life and character will be significantly shaped by the way we handle our anger.
2. Once the taboos have been broken, women usually experience letting their fists fly as intensely liberating.
3. Though this might seem a stereotype, women—unlike men, who are frequently applauded for unbridled aggression—are often socialized to keep a lid on their ire.
4. Many of them are so at odds with their aggressive feelings that, as a coach, I often have to stop them from pulling their punches and encourage them to extend their arms so their blows might actually reach their fleshy target.

Type in the answer: _____

Question Type : SA
Question ID : 3328181482

Q.14 **The passage given below is followed by four summaries. Choose the option that best captures the essence of the passage.**

Zombie cells may contribute to age-related chronic inflammation: this finding could help scientists understand more about the aging process and why the immune system becomes less effective as we get older. Zombie or "senescent" cells are damaged cells that can no longer divide and grow like normal cells. Scientists think that these cells can contribute to chronic health problems when they accumulate in the body. In younger people, the immune system is more effective at clearing senescent cells from the body through a process called apoptosis, but as we age this process becomes less efficient. As a result, there is an accumulation of senescent cells in different organs in the body, either through increased production or reduced clearance by the immune system. The zombie cells continue to use energy though they do not divide, and often secrete chemicals that cause inflammation, which if persistent for longer periods of time can damage healthy cells leading to chronic diseases.

Options

1. Senescent "zombie" cells are inactive or malfunctioning cells that can be found throughout the body.

2. A younger person's immune system is healthy and is able to clear the damaged cells, but as people age, the zombie cells resist apoptosis, and start accumulating in the body.

3. Aging leads to less effective apoptosis, and therefore zombie cells start to accumulate in the body, causing inflammation, which accelerates aging and leads to chronic diseases.

4. Dead cells accelerate chronic inflammation weakening the immune system and lead to aging.

Question Type : MCQ
Question ID : 3328181297
Option 1 ID : 3328184057
Option 2 ID : 3328184056
Option 3 ID : 3328184055
Option 4 ID : 3328184054

Question Type : MCQ
Question ID : 3328181599
Option 1 ID : 3328185047
Option 2 ID : 3328185046
Option 3 ID : 3328185045
Option 4 ID : 3328185048

Comprehension:

The passage below is accompanied by four questions. Based on the passage, choose the best answer for each question.

How can we know what someone else is thinking or feeling, let alone prove it in court? In his 1863 book, A General View of the Criminal Law of England, James Fitzjames Stephen, among the most celebrated legal thinkers of his generation, was of the opinion that the assessment of a person's mental state was an inference made with "little consciousness." In a criminal case, jurors, doctors, and lawyers could watch defendants—scrutinizing clothing, mannerisms, tone of voice—but the best they could hope for were clues. . . . Rounding these clues up to a judgment about a defendant's guilt, or a defendant's life, was an act of empathy and imagination. . . . The closer the resemblance between defendants and their judges, the easier it was to overlook the gap that inference filled. Conversely, when a defendant struck officials as unlike themselves, whether by dint of disease, gender, confession, or race, the precariousness of judgments about mental state was exposed.

In the nineteenth century, physicians who specialized in the study of madness and the care of the insane held themselves out as experts in the new field of mental science. Often called alienists or mad doctors, they were the predecessors of modern psychiatrists, neurologists, and psychologists. . . . The opinions of family and neighbors had once been sufficient to sift the sane from the insane, but a growing belief that insanity was a subtle condition that required expert, medical diagnosis pushed physicians into the witness box. . . . Lawyers for both prosecution and defense began to recruit alienists to assess defendants' sanity and to testify to it in court.

Irresponsibility and insanity were not identical, however. Criminal responsibility was a legal concept and not, fundamentally, a medical one. Stephen explained: "The question 'What are the mental elements of responsibility?' is, and must be, a legal question. It cannot be anything else, for the meaning of responsibility is liability to punishment." . . . Nonetheless, medical and legal accounts of what it meant to be mentally sound became entangled and mutually referential throughout the nineteenth century. Lawyers relied on medical knowledge to inform their opinions and arguments about the sanity of their clients. Doctors commented on the legal responsibility of their patients. Ultimately, the fields of criminal law and mental science were both invested in constructing an image of the broken and damaged psyche that could be contrasted with the whole and healthy one. This shared interest, and the shared space of the criminal courtroom, made it nearly impossible to consider responsibility without medicine, or insanity without law. . . .

Physicians and lawyers shared more than just concern for the mind. Class, race, and gender bound these middle-class, white, professional men together, as did family ties, patriotism, Protestantism, business ventures, the alumni networks of elite schools and universities, and structures of political patronage. But for all their affinities, men of medicine and law were divided by contests over the borders of criminal responsibility, as much within each profession as between them. Alienists steadily pushed the boundaries of their field, developing increasingly complex and capacious definitions of insanity. Eccentricity and aggression came to be classified as symptoms of mental disease, at least by some.

SubQuestion No : 15

Q.15 **The last paragraph of the passage refers to "middle-class, white, professional men". Which one of the following qualities best describes the connection among them?**

Options

1. The borders of criminal responsibility.
2. The opinions of family and neighbours.
3. Eccentricity and aggression.
4. Empathy and imagination.

Question Type : MCQ
Question ID : 3328181601
Option 1 ID : 3328185053
Option 2 ID : 3328185054
Option 3 ID : 3328185055
Option 4 ID : 3328185056

Comprehension:

The passage below is accompanied by four questions. Based on the passage, choose the best answer for each question.

How can we know what someone else is thinking or feeling, let alone prove it in court? In his 1863 book, A General View of the Criminal Law of England, James Fitzjames Stephen, among the most celebrated legal thinkers of his generation, was of the opinion that the assessment of a person's mental state was an inference made with "little consciousness." In a criminal case, jurors, doctors, and lawyers could watch defendants—scrutinizing clothing, mannerisms, tone of voice—but the best they could hope for were clues. . . . Rounding these clues up to a judgment about a defendant's guilt, or a defendant's life, was an act of empathy and imagination. . . . The closer the resemblance between defendants and their judges, the easier it was to overlook the gap that inference filled. Conversely, when a defendant struck officials as unlike themselves, whether by dint of disease, gender, confession, or race, the precariousness of judgments about mental state was exposed.

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Irresponsibility and insanity were not identical, however. Criminal responsibility was a legal concept and not, fundamentally, a medical one. Stephen explained: "The question 'What are the mental elements of responsibility?' is, and must be, a legal question. It cannot be anything else, for the meaning of responsibility is liability to punishment." . . . Nonetheless, medical and legal accounts of what it meant to be mentally sound became entangled and mutually referential throughout the nineteenth century. Lawyers relied on medical knowledge to inform their opinions and arguments about the sanity of their clients. Doctors commented on the legal responsibility of their patients. Ultimately, the fields of criminal law and mental science were both invested in constructing an image of the broken and damaged psyche that could be contrasted with the whole and healthy one. This shared interest, and the shared space of the criminal courtroom, made it nearly impossible to consider responsibility without medicine, or insanity without law. . . .

Physicians and lawyers shared more than just concern for the mind. Class, race, and gender bound these middle-class, white, professional men together, as did family ties, patriotism, Protestantism, business ventures, the alumni networks of elite schools and universities, and structures of political patronage. But for all their affinities, men of medicine and law were divided by contests over the borders of criminal responsibility, as much within each profession as between them. Alienists steadily pushed the boundaries of their field, developing increasingly complex and capacious definitions of insanity. Eccentricity and aggression came to be classified as symptoms of mental disease, at least by some.

SubQuestion No : 16

Q.16 **According to the passage, who or what was an "alienist"?**

Options

1. Professionals who pushed the boundaries of their fields till they became unrecognisable in the nineteenth century.
2. Physicians who specialised in the study of madness and the care of the insane in the nineteenth century.
3. Physicians and lawyers who were responsible for the condition of immigrants or 'aliens' in the nineteenth century.
4. Physicians and lawyers who were responsible for examining accounts of extraterrestrials or 'aliens' in the nineteenth century.

Question Type : MCQ
Question ID : 3328181602
Option 1 ID : 3328185059
Option 2 ID : 3328185057
Option 3 ID : 3328185058
Option 4 ID : 3328185060

Comprehension:

The passage below is accompanied by four questions. Based on the passage, choose the best answer for each question.

How can we know what someone else is thinking or feeling, let alone prove it in court? In his 1863 book, A General View of the Criminal Law of England, James Fitzjames Stephen, among the most celebrated legal thinkers of his generation, was of the opinion that the assessment of a person's mental state was an inference made with "little consciousness." In a criminal case, jurors, doctors, and lawyers could watch defendants—scrutinizing clothing, mannerisms, tone of voice—but the best they could hope for were clues. . . . Rounding these clues up to a judgment about a defendant's guilt, or a defendant's life, was an act of empathy and imagination. . . . The closer the resemblance between defendants and their judges, the easier it was to overlook the gap that inference filled. Conversely, when a defendant struck officials as unlike themselves, whether by dint of disease, gender, confession, or race, the precariousness of judgments about mental state was exposed.

In the nineteenth century, physicians who specialized in the study of madness and the care of the insane held themselves out as experts in the new field of mental science. Often called alienists or mad doctors, they were the predecessors of modern psychiatrists, neurologists, and psychologists. . . . The opinions of family and neighbors had once been sufficient to sift the sane from the insane, but a growing belief that insanity was a subtle condition that required expert, medical diagnosis pushed physicians into the witness box. . . . Lawyers for both prosecution and defense began to recruit alienists to assess defendants' sanity and to testify to it in court.

Irresponsibility and insanity were not identical, however. Criminal responsibility was a legal concept and not, fundamentally, a medical one. Stephen explained: "The question 'What are the mental elements of responsibility?' is, and must be, a legal question. It cannot be anything else, for the meaning of responsibility is liability to punishment." . . . Nonetheless, medical and legal accounts of what it meant to be mentally sound became entangled and mutually referential throughout the nineteenth century. Lawyers relied on medical knowledge to inform their opinions and arguments about the sanity of their clients. Doctors commented on the legal responsibility of their patients. Ultimately, the fields of criminal law and mental science were both invested in constructing an image of the broken and damaged psyche that could be contrasted with the whole and healthy one. This shared interest, and the shared space of the criminal courtroom, made it nearly impossible to consider responsibility without medicine, or insanity without law. . . .

Physicians and lawyers shared more than just concern for the mind. Class, race, and gender bound these middle-class, white, professional men together, as did family ties, patriotism, Protestantism, business ventures, the alumni networks of elite schools and universities, and structures of political patronage. But for all their affinities, men of medicine and law were divided by contests over the borders of criminal responsibility, as much within each profession as between them. Alienists steadily pushed the boundaries of their field, developing increasingly complex and capacious definitions of insanity. Eccentricity and aggression came to be classified as symptoms of mental disease, at least by some.

SubQuestion No : 17

Q.17 **Study the following sets of concepts and identify the set that is conceptually closest to the concerns and arguments of the passage.**

Options

1. Empathy, Prosecution, Knowledge, Business.
2. Judgement, Belief, Accounts, Patronage.
3. Assessment, Empathy, Prosecution, Patriotism.
4. Judgement, Insanity, Punishment, Responsibility.

Question Type : MCQ
Question ID : 3328181600
Option 1 ID : 3328185050
Option 2 ID : 3328185051
Option 3 ID : 3328185052
Option 4 ID : 3328185049

Comprehension:

The passage below is accompanied by four questions. Based on the passage, choose the best answer for each question.

How can we know what someone else is thinking or feeling, let alone prove it in court? In his 1863 book, A General View of the Criminal Law of England, James Fitzjames Stephen, among the most celebrated legal thinkers of his generation, was of the opinion that the assessment of a person's mental state was an inference made with "little consciousness." In a criminal case, jurors, doctors, and lawyers could watch defendants—scrutinizing clothing, mannerisms, tone of voice—but the best they could hope for were clues. . . . Rounding these clues up to a judgment about a defendant's guilt, or a defendant's life, was an act of empathy and imagination. . . . The closer the resemblance between defendants and their judges, the easier it was to overlook the gap that inference filled. Conversely, when a defendant struck officials as unlike themselves, whether by dint of disease, gender, confession, or race, the precariousness of judgments about mental state was exposed.

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SubQuestion No : 18

Q.18 **"Conversely, when a defendant struck officials as unlike themselves, whether by dint of disease, gender, confession, or race, the precariousness of judgments about mental state was exposed." Which one of the following best describes the use of the word "confession" in this sentence?**

Options

1. Referring to the practice of 'confession' in some faiths, here it is a metaphor for the religion of the defendant.

2. Referring to the gender, race or disease claimed as a defence by the defendant, here it is a synonym for 'professing' a gender, race, or disease.

3. Referring to the defendant's confession of his or her crime as false, because 'dint' is an archaic form of 'didn't' or 'did not'.

4. The defendants struck out at the officials and then confessed to the act.

Q.19 **Five jumbled sentences (labelled 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5), related to a topic, are given below. Four of them can be put together to form a coherent paragraph. Identify the odd sentence out and key in the number of that sentence as your answer.**

Question Type : SA
Question ID : 3328181148

1. The Bayeux tapestry was, therefore, an obvious way to tell people about the downfall of the English and the rise of the Normans.
2. So if we take expert in Anglo-Saxon culture Gale Owen-Crocker's idea that the tapestry was originally hung in a square with certain scenes facing each other, people would have stood in the centre.
3. Art historian Linda Neagley has argued that pre-Renaissance people interacted with art visually, kinaesthetically (sensory perception through bodily movement) and physically.
4. That would make it an 11th-century immersive space with scenes corresponding and echoing each other, drawing the viewer's attention, playing on their senses and understanding of the story they thought they knew.
5. The Bayeux tapestry would have been hung at eye level to enable this.

Type in the answer: _____

Question Type : MCQ
Question ID : 3328181586
Option 1 ID : 3328185004
Option 2 ID : 3328185002
Option 3 ID : 3328185001
Option 4 ID : 3328185003

Comprehension:

The passage below is accompanied by four questions. Based on the passage, choose the best answer for each question.

Studies showing that income inequality plays a positive role in economic growth are largely based on three arguments. The first argument focuses on investment indivisibilities wherein large sunk costs are required when implementing new fundamental innovations. Without stock markets and financial institutions to mobilize large sums of money, a high concentration of wealth is needed for individuals to undertake new industrial activities accompanied by high sunk costs . . . [One study] shows the relation between economic growth and income inequality for 45 countries during 1966-1995. [It was found] that the increase in income inequality has a significant positive relationship with economic growth in the short and medium term. Using system GMM, [another study estimated] the relation between income inequality and economic growth for 106 countries during 1965–2005 period. The results show that income inequality has a positive impact on economic growth in the short run, but the two are negatively correlated in the long run. The second argument is related to moral hazard and incentives . . . Because economic performance is determined by the unobservable level of effort that agents make, paying compensations without taking into account the economic performance achieved by individual agents will fail to elicit optimum effort from the agents. Thus, certain income inequalities contribute to growth by enhancing worker motivation . . . and by giving motivation to innovators and entrepreneurs . . . Finally, [another study] point[s] out that the concentration of wealth or stock ownership in relation to corporate governance contributes to growth. If stock ownership is distributed and owned by a large number of shareholders, it is not easy to make quick decisions due to the conflicting interests among shareholders, and this may also cause a free-rider problem in terms of monitoring and supervising managers and workers. . . .

Various studies have examined the relationships between income inequality and economic growth, and most of these assert that a negative correlation exists between the two. . . . Analyzing 159 countries for 1980–2012, they conclude that there exists a negative relation between income inequality and economic growth; when the income share of the richest 20% of population increases by 1%, the GDP decreases by 0.08%, whereas when the income share of the poorest 20% of population increases by 1%, the GDP increases by 0.38%. Some studies find that inequality has a negative impact on growth due to poor human capital accumulation and low fertility rates . . . while [others] point out that inequality creates political instability, resulting in lower investment. . . . [Some economists] argue that widening income inequality has a negative impact on economic growth because it negatively affects social consensus or social capital formation. One important research topic is the correlation between democratization and income redistribution. [Some scholars] explain that social pressure for income redistribution rises as income inequality increases in a democratic society. In other words, when democratization extends suffrage to a wider class of people, the increased political power of low- and middle-income voters results in broader support for income redistribution and social welfare expansion. However . . . if the rich have more political influence than the poor, the democratic system actually worsens income inequality rather than improving it.

SubQuestion No : 20

Q.20 **Which one of the options below best summarises the passage?**

Options

1. The passage claims that evaluating the effect of income inequality on economic growth without considering both short- and long-term consequences is misguided.

2. The passage confines its discussion to financing gaps and corporate control while undercutting cross country evidence and overlooking the significance of concerns regarding human capital accumulation, fertility rates, and income redistribution under democratisation.

3. The passage argues that income inequality accelerates economic growth while also emphasising the significance of concerns regarding human capital accumulation, fertility rates, and political instability.

4. The passage outlines investment, incentive, and governance channels through which income inequality may support economic growth and reports short-term gains while noting long-term drawbacks.

Question Type : MCQ
Question ID : 3328181587
Option 1 ID : 3328185005
Option 2 ID : 3328185007
Option 3 ID : 3328185008
Option 4 ID : 3328185006

Comprehension:

The passage below is accompanied by four questions. Based on the passage, choose the best answer for each question.

Studies showing that income inequality plays a positive role in economic growth are largely based on three arguments. The first argument focuses on investment indivisibilities wherein large sunk costs are required when implementing new fundamental innovations. Without stock markets and financial institutions to mobilize large sums of money, a high concentration of wealth is needed for individuals to undertake new industrial activities accompanied by high sunk costs . . . [One study] shows the relation between economic growth and income inequality for 45 countries during 1966-1995. [It was found] that the increase in income inequality has a significant positive relationship with economic growth in the short and medium term. Using system GMM, [another study estimated] the relation between income inequality and economic growth for 106 countries during 1965–2005 period. The results show that income inequality has a positive impact on economic growth in the short run, but the two are negatively correlated in the long run. The second argument is related to moral hazard and incentives . . . Because economic performance is determined by the unobservable level of effort that agents make, paying compensations without taking into account the economic performance achieved by individual agents will fail to elicit optimum effort from the agents. Thus, certain income inequalities contribute to growth by enhancing worker motivation . . . and by giving motivation to innovators and entrepreneurs . . . Finally, [another study] point[s] out that the concentration of wealth or stock ownership in relation to corporate governance contributes to growth. If stock ownership is distributed and owned by a large number of shareholders, it is not easy to make quick decisions due to the conflicting interests among shareholders, and this may also cause a free-rider problem in terms of monitoring and supervising managers and workers. . . .

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SubQuestion No : 21

Q.21 **The passage refers to "democratization". Choose the one option below that comes closest to the opposite of this process.**

Options

1. After the emergency decree, the regime shifted toward authoritarianism as suffrage narrowed and opposition parties were deregistered.

2. Corporate donations were capped and parties received public funding which was portrayed as establishing an oligarchy.

3. Municipalities adopted participatory budgeting and recall elections which a press release called totalitarianism.

4. The coalition imposed term limits and strengthened judicial review in order to further entrench autocratic rule.

Question Type : MCQ
Question ID : 3328181583
Option 1 ID : 3328184989
Option 2 ID : 3328184990
Option 3 ID : 3328184992
Option 4 ID : 3328184991

Comprehension:

The passage below is accompanied by four questions. Based on the passage, choose the best answer for each question.

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SubQuestion No : 22

Q.22 The primary function of the three-part case for a positive income inequality–economic growth link in the first half of the passage is to show that:

Options

1. inequality boosts growth in every period and type of economy, regardless of finance or governance conditions.
2. mature stock markets make wealth concentration unnecessary, yet they might still be harmful to investment.
3. inequality can aid short-term growth in settings with high sunk costs, incentive alignment, and concentrated ownership.
4. dispersed ownership speeds corporate decision-making and removes free rider problems.

Question Type : MCQ
Question ID : 3328181584
Option 1 ID : 3328184993
Option 2 ID : 3328184995
Option 3 ID : 3328184994
Option 4 ID : 3328184996

Comprehension:

The passage below is accompanied by four questions. Based on the passage, choose the best answer for each question.

Studies showing that income inequality plays a positive role in economic growth are largely based on three arguments. The first argument focuses on investment indivisibilities wherein large sunk costs are required when implementing new fundamental innovations. Without stock markets and financial institutions to mobilize large sums of money, a high concentration of wealth is needed for individuals to undertake new industrial activities accompanied by high sunk costs . . . [One study] shows the relation between economic growth and income inequality for 45 countries during 1966-1995. [It was found] that the increase in income inequality has a significant positive relationship with economic growth in the short and medium term. Using system GMM, [another study estimated] the relation between income inequality and economic growth for 106 countries during 1965–2005 period. The results show that income inequality has a positive impact on economic growth in the short run, but the two are negatively correlated in the long run. The second argument is related to moral hazard and incentives . . . Because economic performance is determined by the unobservable level of effort that agents make, paying compensations without taking into account the economic performance achieved by individual agents will fail to elicit optimum effort from the agents. Thus, certain income inequalities contribute to growth by enhancing worker motivation . . . and by giving motivation to innovators and entrepreneurs . . . Finally, [another study] point[s] out that the concentration of wealth or stock ownership in relation to corporate governance contributes to growth. If stock ownership is distributed and owned by a large number of shareholders, it is not easy to make quick decisions due to the conflicting interests among shareholders, and this may also cause a free-rider problem in terms of monitoring and supervising managers and workers. . . .

Various studies have examined the relationships between income inequality and economic growth, and most of these assert that a negative correlation exists between the two. . . . Analyzing 159 countries for 1980–2012, they conclude that there exists a negative relation between income inequality and economic growth; when the income share of the richest 20% of population increases by 1%, the GDP decreases by 0.08%, whereas when the income share of the poorest 20% of population increases by 1%, the GDP increases by 0.38%. Some studies find that inequality has a negative impact on growth due to poor human capital accumulation and low fertility rates . . . while [others] point out that inequality creates political instability, resulting in lower investment. . . . [Some economists] argue that widening income inequality has a negative impact on economic growth because it negatively affects social consensus or social capital formation. One important research topic is the correlation between democratization and income redistribution. [Some scholars] explain that social pressure for income redistribution rises as income inequality increases in a democratic society. In other words, when democratization extends suffrage to a wider class of people, the increased political power of low- and middle-income voters results in broader support for income redistribution and social welfare expansion. However . . . if the rich have more political influence than the poor, the democratic system actually worsens income inequality rather than improving it.

SubQuestion No : 23

Q.23 **According to the incentive or moral hazard argument, which one of the designs below is most consistent with the claim that some inequality can raise growth?**

Options

1. Pay rewards on verifiable performance for highly productive workers.
2. Rents protected by market power that enlarge top incomes without linking pay to results.
3. Wages are determined by tenure rather than output to ensure equity.
4. A regime that concentrates stock ownership in relation to corporate governance.

Q.24 **The passage given below is followed by four summaries. Choose the option that best captures the essence of the passage.**

In the dynamic realm of creativity, artists often find themselves at the crossroads between drawing inspiration from diverse cultures and inadvertently crossing into the territory of cultural appropriation. Inspiration is the lifeblood of creativity, driving artists to create works that resonate across borders. The globalized nature of the modern world invites artists to draw from a vast array of cultural influences. When approached respectfully, inspiration becomes a bridge, fostering understanding and appreciation of cultural diversity. However, the line between inspiration and cultural appropriation can be thin and easily blurred. Cultural appropriation occurs when elements from a particular culture are borrowed without proper understanding, respect, or acknowledgment. This leads to the commodification of sacred symbols, the reinforcement of stereotypes, and the erasure of the cultural context from which these elements originated. It's essential to recognize that the impact of cultural appropriation extends beyond the realm of artistic expression, influencing societal perceptions and perpetuating power imbalances.

Question Type : MCQ
Question ID : 3328181179
Option 1 ID : 3328183623
Option 2 ID : 3328183626
Option 3 ID : 3328183625
Option 4 ID : 3328183624

Options

1. Artists in a globalised world must navigate between drawing inspiration from diverse cultures respectfully and cultural appropriation that involves borrowing without proper acknowledgement which has broader societal impacts including perpetuating power imbalances.

2. In today's world of creativity, artists have to decide between respectfully acknowledging works that are inspired by diverse cultures and appropriating elements without respect for their contexts.

3. In a globalised world, artists must draw from diverse cultural influences to create works that appeal to all, and this results in instances of both inspiration and cultural appropriation.

4. Artists must navigate the thin line between inspiration and cultural appropriation, where respectful inspiration fosters cultural understanding whereas appropriation involves borrowing without acknowledgement leading to commodification and reinforcement of stereotypes.

Question Type : SA
Question ID : 3328181637

Comprehension:

A round table has seven chairs around it. The chairs are numbered 1 through 7 in a clockwise direction. Four friends, Aslam, Bashir, Chhavi, and Davies, sit on four of the chairs. In the starting position, Aslam and Chhavi are sitting next to each other, while for Bashir as well as Davies, there are empty chairs on either side of the chairs that are sitting on.

The friends take turns moving either clockwise or counterclockwise from their chair. The friend who has to move in a turn occupies the first empty chair in whichever direction (s)he chooses to move. Aslam moves first (Turn 1), followed by Bashir, Chhavi, and Davies (Turns 2, 3, and 4, respectively). Then Aslam moves again followed by Bashir, and Chhavi (Turns 5, 6, and 7, respectively).

The following information is known.

1. The four friends occupy adjacent chairs only at the end of Turn 2 and Turn 6.
2. Davies occupies Chair 2 after Turn 1 and Chair 4 after Turn 5, and Chhavi occupies Chair 7 after Turn 2.

SubQuestion No : 1

Q.1 **What is the number of the chair initially occupied by Bashir?**

Type in the answer: _____

Question Type : MCQ
Question ID : 3328181537
Option 1 ID : 3328184833
Option 2 ID : 3328184834
Option 3 ID : 3328184835
Option 4 ID : 3328184836

Comprehension:

A round table has seven chairs around it. The chairs are numbered 1 through 7 in a clockwise direction. Four friends, Aslam, Bashir, Chhavi, and Davies, sit on four of the chairs. In the starting position, Aslam and Chhavi are sitting next to each other, while for Bashir as well as Davies, there are empty chairs on either side of the chairs that are sitting on.

The friends take turns moving either clockwise or counterclockwise from their chair. The friend who has to move in a turn occupies the first empty chair in whichever direction (s)he chooses to move. Aslam moves first (Turn 1), followed by Bashir, Chhavi, and Davies (Turns 2, 3, and 4, respectively). Then Aslam moves again followed by Bashir, and Chhavi (Turns 5, 6, and 7, respectively).

The following information is known.

1. The four friends occupy adjacent chairs only at the end of Turn 2 and Turn 6.
2. Davies occupies Chair 2 after Turn 1 and Chair 4 after Turn 5, and Chhavi occupies Chair 7 after Turn 2.

SubQuestion No : 2

Q.2 **Who sits on the chair numbered 4 at the end of Turn 3?**

Options

1. Bashir
2. Chhavi
3. Davies
4. No one

Comprehension:

A round table has seven chairs around it. The chairs are numbered 1 through 7 in a clockwise direction. Four friends, Aslam, Bashir, Chhavi, and Davies, sit on four of the chairs. In the starting position, Aslam and Chhavi are sitting next to each other, while for Bashir as well as Davies, there are empty chairs on either side of the chairs that are sitting on.

The friends take turns moving either clockwise or counterclockwise from their chair. The friend who has to move in a turn occupies the first empty chair in whichever direction (s)he chooses to move. Aslam moves first (Turn 1), followed by Bashir, Chhavi, and Davies (Turns 2, 3, and 4, respectively). Then Aslam moves again followed by Bashir, and Chhavi (Turns 5, 6, and 7, respectively).

The following information is known.

1. The four friends occupy adjacent chairs only at the end of Turn 2 and Turn 6.
2. Davies occupies Chair 2 after Turn 1 and Chair 4 after Turn 5, and Chhavi occupies Chair 7 after Turn 2.

Question Type : MCQ
Question ID : 3328181540
Option 1 ID : 3328184847
Option 2 ID : 3328184845
Option 3 ID : 3328184846
Option 4 ID : 3328184848

SubQuestion No : 3

Q.3 **Which of the chairs are occupied at the end of Turn 6?**

Options

1. Chairs numbered 4, 5, 6, and 7
2. Chairs numbered 1, 2, 3, and 4
3. Chairs numbered 2, 3, 4, and 5
4. Chairs numbered 1, 2, 6, and 7

Comprehension:

A round table has seven chairs around it. The chairs are numbered 1 through 7 in a clockwise direction. Four friends, Aslam, Bashir, Chhavi, and Davies, sit on four of the chairs. In the starting position, Aslam and Chhavi are sitting next to each other, while for Bashir as well as Davies, there are empty chairs on either side of the chairs that are sitting on.

The friends take turns moving either clockwise or counterclockwise from their chair. The friend who has to move in a turn occupies the first empty chair in whichever direction (s)he chooses to move. Aslam moves first (Turn 1), followed by Bashir, Chhavi, and Davies (Turns 2, 3, and 4, respectively). Then Aslam moves again followed by Bashir, and Chhavi (Turns 5, 6, and 7, respectively).

The following information is known.

1. The four friends occupy adjacent chairs only at the end of Turn 2 and Turn 6.
2. Davies occupies Chair 2 after Turn 1 and Chair 4 after Turn 5, and Chhavi occupies Chair 7 after Turn 2.

Question Type : MCQ
Question ID : 3328181541
Option 1 ID : 3328184850
Option 2 ID : 3328184849
Option 3 ID : 3328184852
Option 4 ID : 3328184851

SubQuestion No : 4

Q.4 Which of the following BEST describes the friends sitting on chairs adjacent to the one occupied by Bashir at the end of Turn 7?

Options

1. Chhavi only
2. Davies only
3. Chhavi and Davies
4. Aslam and Chhavi

Question Type : SA
Question ID : 3328181642

Comprehension:

At InnovateX, six employees, Asha, Bunty, Chintu, Dolly, Eklavya, and Falguni, were split into two groups of three each: Elite led by Manager Kuku, and Novice led by Manager Lalu.

At the end of each quarter, Kuku and Lalu handed out ratings to all members in their respective groups. In each group, each employee received a distinct integer rating from 1 to 3.

The score for an employee at the end of a quarter is defined as their cumulative rating from the beginning of the year. At the end of each quarter the employee in Novice with the highest score was promoted to Elite, and the employee in Elite with the minimum score was demoted to Novice. If there was a tie in scores, the employee with a higher rating in the latest quarter was ranked higher.

1. Asha, Bunty, and Chintu were in Elite at the beginning of Quarter 1. All of them were in Novice at the beginning of Quarter 4.
2. Dolly and Falguni were the only employees who got the same rating across all the quarters.
3. The following is known about ratings given by Lalu:
• Bunty received a rating of 1 in Quarter 2.
• Asha and Dolly received ratings of 1 and 2, respectively, in Quarter 3.

SubQuestion No : 5

Q.5 **What was Eklavya's score at the end of Quarter 2?**

Type in the answer: _____

Question Type : SA
Question ID : 3328181645

Comprehension:

At InnovateX, six employees, Asha, Bunty, Chintu, Dolly, Eklavya, and Falguni, were split into two groups of three each: Elite led by Manager Kuku, and Novice led by Manager Lalu.

At the end of each quarter, Kuku and Lalu handed out ratings to all members in their respective groups. In each group, each employee received a distinct integer rating from 1 to 3.

The score for an employee at the end of a quarter is defined as their cumulative rating from the beginning of the year. At the end of each quarter the employee in Novice with the highest score was promoted to Elite, and the employee in Elite with the minimum score was demoted to Novice. If there was a tie in scores, the employee with a higher rating in the latest quarter was ranked higher.

1. Asha, Bunty, and Chintu were in Elite at the beginning of Quarter 1. All of them were in Novice at the beginning of Quarter 4.
2. Dolly and Falguni were the only employees who got the same rating across all the quarters.
3. The following is known about ratings given by Lalu:
• Bunty received a rating of 1 in Quarter 2.
• Asha and Dolly received ratings of 1 and 2, respectively, in Quarter 3.

SubQuestion No : 6

Q.6 **How many employees changed groups more than once up to the beginning of Quarter 4?**

Type in the answer: _____

Question Type : SA
Question ID : 3328181643

Comprehension:

At InnovateX, six employees, Asha, Bunty, Chintu, Dolly, Eklavya, and Falguni, were split into two groups of three each: Elite led by Manager Kuku, and Novice led by Manager Lalu.

At the end of each quarter, Kuku and Lalu handed out ratings to all members in their respective groups. In each group, each employee received a distinct integer rating from 1 to 3.

The score for an employee at the end of a quarter is defined as their cumulative rating from the beginning of the year. At the end of each quarter the employee in Novice with the highest score was promoted to Elite, and the employee in Elite with the minimum score was demoted to Novice. If there was a tie in scores, the employee with a higher rating in the latest quarter was ranked higher.

1. Asha, Bunty, and Chintu were in Elite at the beginning of Quarter 1. All of them were in Novice at the beginning of Quarter 4.
2. Dolly and Falguni were the only employees who got the same rating across all the quarters.
3. The following is known about ratings given by Lalu:
• Bunty received a rating of 1 in Quarter 2.
• Asha and Dolly received ratings of 1 and 2, respectively, in Quarter 3.

SubQuestion No : 7

Q.7 **What was Bunty's score at the end of Quarter 3?**

Type in the answer: _____

Question Type : SA
Question ID : 3328181644

Comprehension:

At InnovateX, six employees, Asha, Bunty, Chintu, Dolly, Eklavya, and Falguni, were split into two groups of three each: Elite led by Manager Kuku, and Novice led by Manager Lalu.

At the end of each quarter, Kuku and Lalu handed out ratings to all members in their respective groups. In each group, each employee received a distinct integer rating from 1 to 3.

The score for an employee at the end of a quarter is defined as their cumulative rating from the beginning of the year. At the end of each quarter the employee in Novice with the highest score was promoted to Elite, and the employee in Elite with the minimum score was demoted to Novice. If there was a tie in scores, the employee with a higher rating in the latest quarter was ranked higher.

1. Asha, Bunty, and Chintu were in Elite at the beginning of Quarter 1. All of them were in Novice at the beginning of Quarter 4.
2. Dolly and Falguni were the only employees who got the same rating across all the quarters.
3. The following is known about ratings given by Lalu:
• Bunty received a rating of 1 in Quarter 2.
• Asha and Dolly received ratings of 1 and 2, respectively, in Quarter 3.

SubQuestion No : 8

Q.8 **For how many employees can the scores at the end of Quarter 3 be determined with certainty?**

Type in the answer: _____

Question Type : MCQ
Question ID : 3328181560
Option 1 ID : 3328184916
Option 2 ID : 3328184915
Option 3 ID : 3328184913
Option 4 ID : 3328184914

Comprehension:

At InnovateX, six employees, Asha, Bunty, Chintu, Dolly, Eklavya, and Falguni, were split into two groups of three each: Elite led by Manager Kuku, and Novice led by Manager Lalu.

At the end of each quarter, Kuku and Lalu handed out ratings to all members in their respective groups. In each group, each employee received a distinct integer rating from 1 to 3.

The score for an employee at the end of a quarter is defined as their cumulative rating from the beginning of the year. At the end of each quarter the employee in Novice with the highest score was promoted to Elite, and the employee in Elite with the minimum score was demoted to Novice. If there was a tie in scores, the employee with a higher rating in the latest quarter was ranked higher.

1. Asha, Bunty, and Chintu were in Elite at the beginning of Quarter 1. All of them were in Novice at the beginning of Quarter 4.
2. Dolly and Falguni were the only employees who got the same rating across all the quarters.
3. The following is known about ratings given by Lalu:
• Bunty received a rating of 1 in Quarter 2.
• Asha and Dolly received ratings of 1 and 2, respectively, in Quarter 3.

SubQuestion No : 9

Q.9 **Which of the following statements is/are NECESSARILY true?**
I. Asha received a rating of 2 in Quarter 1.
II. Asha received a rating of 1 in Quarter 2.

Options

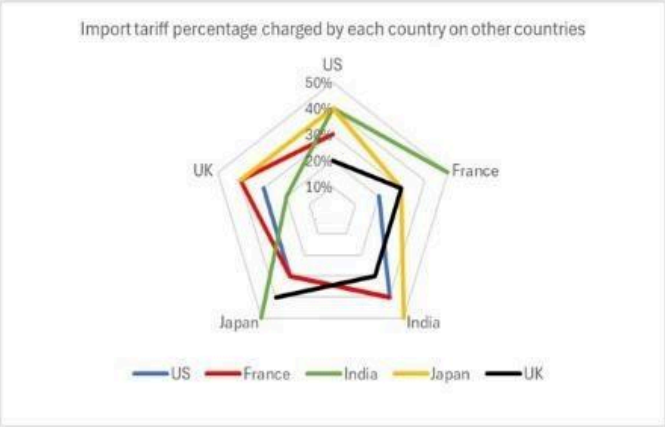
1. Neither I nor II
2. Both I and II
3. Only I
4. Only II

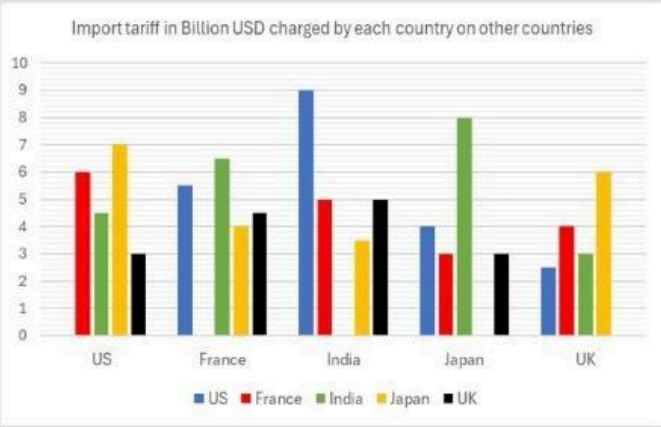
Question Type : MCQ
Question ID : 3328181525
Option 1 ID : 3328184796
Option 2 ID : 3328184795
Option 3 ID : 3328184793
Option 4 ID : 3328184794

Comprehension:

Five countries engage in trade with each other. Each country levies import tariffs on the other countries. The import tariff levied by Country X on Country Y is calculated by multiplying the corresponding tariff percentage with the total imports of Country X from Country Y.

The radar chart below depicts different import tariff percentages charged by each of the five countries on the others. For example, US (the blue line in the chart) charges 20%, 40%, 30%, and 30% import tariff percentages on imports from France, India, Japan, and UK, respectively. The bar chart depicts the import tariffs levied by each county on other countries. For example, US charged import tariff of 3 billion USD on UK.





Assume that imports from one country to another equals the exports from the latter to the former.

The trade surplus of Country X with Country Y is defined as follows.
Trade surplus = Exports from Country X to Country Y – Imports to Country X from Country Y.

A negative trade surplus is called trade deficit.

SubQuestion No : 10

Q.10 **How much is Japan's export to India worth?**

Options

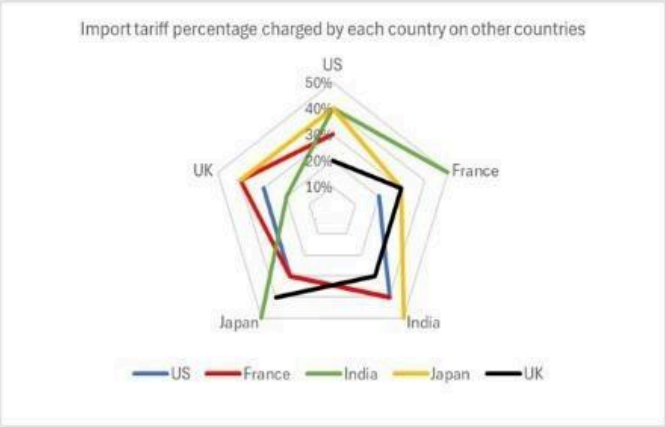
1. 8.5 Billion USD
2. 16.0 Billion USD
3. 7.0 Billion USD
4. 1.75 Billion USD

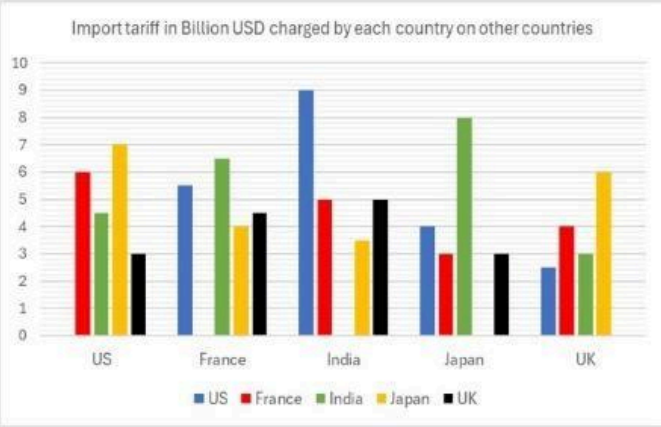
Question Type : MCQ
Question ID : 3328181526
Option 1 ID : 3328184800
Option 2 ID : 3328184799
Option 3 ID : 3328184798
Option 4 ID : 3328184797

Comprehension:

Five countries engage in trade with each other. Each country levies import tariffs on the other countries. The import tariff levied by Country X on Country Y is calculated by multiplying the corresponding tariff percentage with the total imports of Country X from Country Y.

The radar chart below depicts different import tariff percentages charged by each of the five countries on the others. For example, US (the blue line in the chart) charges 20%, 40%, 30%, and 30% import tariff percentages on imports from France, India, Japan, and UK, respectively. The bar chart depicts the import tariffs levied by each county on other countries. For example, US charged import tariff of 3 billion USD on UK.





Assume that imports from one country to another equals the exports from the latter to the former.

The trade surplus of Country X with Country Y is defined as follows.
Trade surplus = Exports from Country X to Country Y – Imports to Country X from Country Y.

A negative trade surplus is called trade deficit.

SubQuestion No : 11

Q.11 **Which among the following is the highest?**

Options

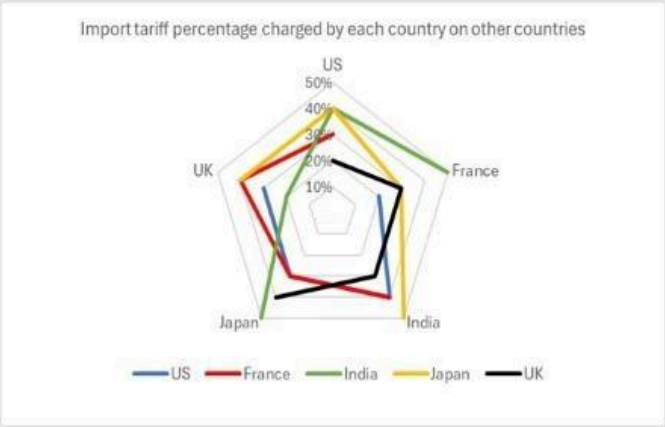
1. Exports by Japan to UK
2. Imports by US from France
3. Exports by France to Japan
4. Imports by France from India

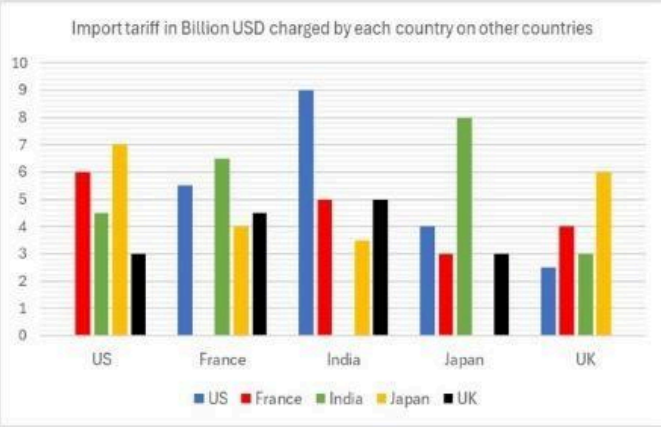
Question Type : MCQ
Question ID : 3328181527
Option 1 ID : 3328184802
Option 2 ID : 3328184801
Option 3 ID : 3328184804
Option 4 ID : 3328184803

Comprehension:

Five countries engage in trade with each other. Each country levies import tariffs on the other countries. The import tariff levied by Country X on Country Y is calculated by multiplying the corresponding tariff percentage with the total imports of Country X from Country Y.

The radar chart below depicts different import tariff percentages charged by each of the five countries on the others. For example, US (the blue line in the chart) charges 20%, 40%, 30%, and 30% import tariff percentages on imports from France, India, Japan, and UK, respectively. The bar chart depicts the import tariffs levied by each county on other countries. For example, US charged import tariff of 3 billion USD on UK.





Assume that imports from one country to another equals the exports from the latter to the former.

The trade surplus of Country X with Country Y is defined as follows.
Trade surplus = Exports from Country X to Country Y – Imports to Country X from Country Y.

A negative trade surplus is called trade deficit.

SubQuestion No : 12

Q.12 What is the trade surplus/trade deficit of India with UK?

Options

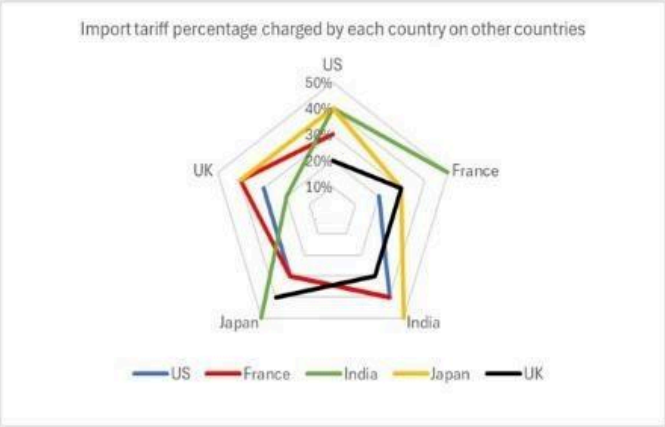
1. Surplus of 15.0 Billion USD
2. Deficit of 15.0 Billion USD
3. Surplus of 10.0 Billion USD
4. Deficit of 10.0 Billion USD

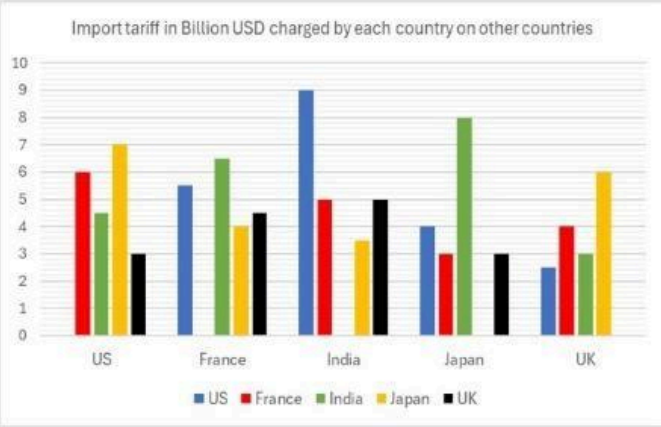
Question Type : MCQ
Question ID : 3328181528
Option 1 ID : 3328184808
Option 2 ID : 3328184807
Option 3 ID : 3328184806
Option 4 ID : 3328184805

Comprehension:

Five countries engage in trade with each other. Each country levies import tariffs on the other countries. The import tariff levied by Country X on Country Y is calculated by multiplying the corresponding tariff percentage with the total imports of Country X from Country Y.

The radar chart below depicts different import tariff percentages charged by each of the five countries on the others. For example, US (the blue line in the chart) charges 20%, 40%, 30%, and 30% import tariff percentages on imports from France, India, Japan, and UK, respectively. The bar chart depicts the import tariffs levied by each county on other countries. For example, US charged import tariff of 3 billion USD on UK.





Assume that imports from one country to another equals the exports from the latter to the former.

The trade surplus of Country X with Country Y is defined as follows.
Trade surplus = Exports from Country X to Country Y – Imports to Country X from Country Y.

A negative trade surplus is called trade deficit.

SubQuestion No : 13

Q.13 **Among France and UK, who has/have trade surplus(es) with US?**

Options

1. Neither France nor UK
2. Both France and UK
3. Only UK
4. Only France

Comprehension:

A train travels from Station A to Station E, passing through stations B, C, and D, in that order. The train has a seating capacity of 200. A ticket may be booked from any station to any other station ahead on the route, but not to any earlier station.

A ticket from one station to another reserves one seat on every intermediate segment of the route. For example, a ticket from B to E reserves a seat in the intermediate segments B – C, C – D, and D – E.

The occupancy factor for a segment is the total number of seats reserved in the segment as a percentage of the seating capacity. The total number of seats reserved for any segment cannot exceed 200.

The following information is known.
1. Segment C – D had an occupancy factor of 95%. Only segment B – C had a higher occupancy factor.
2. Exactly 40 tickets were booked from B to C and 30 tickets were booked from B to E.
3. Among the seats reserved on segment D – E, exactly four-sevenths were from stations before C.
4. The number of tickets booked from A to C was equal to that booked from A to E, and it was higher than that from B to E.
5. No tickets were booked from A to B, from B to D and from D to E.
6. The number of tickets booked for any segment was a multiple of 10.

Question Type : MCQ
Question ID : 3328181513
Option 1 ID : 3328184754
Option 2 ID : 3328184753
Option 3 ID : 3328184756
Option 4 ID : 3328184755

SubQuestion No : 14

Q.14 **What was the occupancy factor for segment D – E?**

Options

1. 35%
2. 70%
3. 77%
4. 84%

Question Type : SA
Question ID : 3328181646

Comprehension:

A train travels from Station A to Station E, passing through stations B, C, and D, in that order. The train has a seating capacity of 200. A ticket may be booked from any station to any other station ahead on the route, but not to any earlier station.

A ticket from one station to another reserves one seat on every intermediate segment of the route. For example, a ticket from B to E reserves a seat in the intermediate segments B – C, C – D, and D – E.

The occupancy factor for a segment is the total number of seats reserved in the segment as a percentage of the seating capacity. The total number of seats reserved for any segment cannot exceed 200.

The following information is known.
1. Segment C – D had an occupancy factor of 95%. Only segment B – C had a higher occupancy factor.
2. Exactly 40 tickets were booked from B to C and 30 tickets were booked from B to E.
3. Among the seats reserved on segment D – E, exactly four-sevenths were from stations before C.
4. The number of tickets booked from A to C was equal to that booked from A to E, and it was higher than that from B to E.
5. No tickets were booked from A to B, from B to D and from D to E.
6. The number of tickets booked for any segment was a multiple of 10.

SubQuestion No : 15

Q.15 **How many tickets were booked from Station A to Station E?**

Type in the answer: _____

Question Type : SA
Question ID : 3328181647

Comprehension:

A train travels from Station A to Station E, passing through stations B, C, and D, in that order. The train has a seating capacity of 200. A ticket may be booked from any station to any other station ahead on the route, but not to any earlier station.

A ticket from one station to another reserves one seat on every intermediate segment of the route. For example, a ticket from B to E reserves a seat in the intermediate segments B – C, C – D, and D – E.

The occupancy factor for a segment is the total number of seats reserved in the segment as a percentage of the seating capacity. The total number of seats reserved for any segment cannot exceed 200.

The following information is known.
1. Segment C – D had an occupancy factor of 95%. Only segment B – C had a higher occupancy factor.
2. Exactly 40 tickets were booked from B to C and 30 tickets were booked from B to E.
3. Among the seats reserved on segment D – E, exactly four-sevenths were from stations before C.
4. The number of tickets booked from A to C was equal to that booked from A to E, and it was higher than that from B to E.
5. No tickets were booked from A to B, from B to D and from D to E.
6. The number of tickets booked for any segment was a multiple of 10.

SubQuestion No : 16

Q.16 **How many tickets were booked from Station C?**

Type in the answer: _____

Question Type : SA
Question ID : 3328181648

Comprehension:

A train travels from Station A to Station E, passing through stations B, C, and D, in that order. The train has a seating capacity of 200. A ticket may be booked from any station to any other station ahead on the route, but not to any earlier station.

A ticket from one station to another reserves one seat on every intermediate segment of the route. For example, a ticket from B to E reserves a seat in the intermediate segments B – C, C – D, and D – E.

The occupancy factor for a segment is the total number of seats reserved in the segment as a percentage of the seating capacity. The total number of seats reserved for any segment cannot exceed 200.

The following information is known.
1. Segment C – D had an occupancy factor of 95%. Only segment B – C had a higher occupancy factor.
2. Exactly 40 tickets were booked from B to C and 30 tickets were booked from B to E.
3. Among the seats reserved on segment D – E, exactly four-sevenths were from stations before C.
4. The number of tickets booked from A to C was equal to that booked from A to E, and it was higher than that from B to E.
5. No tickets were booked from A to B, from B to D and from D to E.
6. The number of tickets booked for any segment was a multiple of 10.

SubQuestion No : 17

Q.17 **What is the difference between the number of tickets booked to Station C and the number of tickets booked to Station D?**

Type in the answer: _____

Question Type : SA
Question ID : 3328181649

Comprehension:

A train travels from Station A to Station E, passing through stations B, C, and D, in that order. The train has a seating capacity of 200. A ticket may be booked from any station to any other station ahead on the route, but not to any earlier station.

A ticket from one station to another reserves one seat on every intermediate segment of the route. For example, a ticket from B to E reserves a seat in the intermediate segments B – C, C – D, and D – E.

The occupancy factor for a segment is the total number of seats reserved in the segment as a percentage of the seating capacity. The total number of seats reserved for any segment cannot exceed 200.

The following information is known.
1. Segment C – D had an occupancy factor of 95%. Only segment B – C had a higher occupancy factor.
2. Exactly 40 tickets were booked from B to C and 30 tickets were booked from B to E.
3. Among the seats reserved on segment D – E, exactly four-sevenths were from stations before C.
4. The number of tickets booked from A to C was equal to that booked from A to E, and it was higher than that from B to E.
5. No tickets were booked from A to B, from B to D and from D to E.
6. The number of tickets booked for any segment was a multiple of 10.

SubQuestion No : 18

Q.18 **How many tickets were booked to travel in exactly one segment?**

Type in the answer: _____

Question Type : SA
Question ID : 3328181658

Comprehension:

Alia, Badal, Clive, Dilshan, and Ehsaan played a game in which each asks a unique question to all the others and they respond by tapping their feet, either once or twice or thrice. One tap means “Yes”, two taps mean “No”, and three taps mean “Maybe”.

A total of 40 taps were heard across the five questions. Each question received at least one “Yes”, one “No”, and one “Maybe.”

The following information is known.
1. Alia tapped a total of 6 times and received 9 taps to her question. She responded “Yes” to the questions asked by both Clive and Dilshan.
2. Dilshan and Ehsaan tapped a total of 11 and 9 times respectively. Dilshan responded “No” to Badal.
3. Badal, Dilshan, and Ehsaan received equal number of taps to their respective questions.
4. No one responded “Yes” more than twice.
5. No one’s answer to Alia’s question matched the answer that Alia gave to that person’s question. This was also true for Ehsaan.
6. Clive tapped more times in total than Badal.

SubQuestion No : 19

Q.19 **How many taps did Clive receive for his question?**

Type in the answer: _____

Question Type : MCQ
Question ID : 3328181508
Option 1 ID : 3328184738
Option 2 ID : 3328184739
Option 3 ID : 3328184740
Option 4 ID : 3328184737

Comprehension:

Alia, Badal, Clive, Dilshan, and Ehsaan played a game in which each asks a unique question to all the others and they respond by tapping their feet, either once or twice or thrice. One tap means “Yes”, two taps mean “No”, and three taps mean “Maybe”.

A total of 40 taps were heard across the five questions. Each question received at least one “Yes”, one “No”, and one “Maybe.”

The following information is known.
1. Alia tapped a total of 6 times and received 9 taps to her question. She responded “Yes” to the questions asked by both Clive and Dilshan.
2. Dilshan and Ehsaan tapped a total of 11 and 9 times respectively. Dilshan responded “No” to Badal.
3. Badal, Dilshan, and Ehsaan received equal number of taps to their respective questions.
4. No one responded “Yes” more than twice.
5. No one’s answer to Alia’s question matched the answer that Alia gave to that person’s question. This was also true for Ehsaan.
6. Clive tapped more times in total than Badal.

SubQuestion No : 20

Q.20 **Which two people tapped an equal number of times in total?**

Options

1. Badal and Dilshan
2. Clive and Ehsaan
3. Dilshan and Clive
4. Alia and Badal

Question Type : MCQ
Question ID : 3328181507
Option 1 ID : 3328184734
Option 2 ID : 3328184735
Option 3 ID : 3328184736
Option 4 ID : 3328184733

Comprehension:

Alia, Badal, Clive, Dilshan, and Ehsaan played a game in which each asks a unique question to all the others and they respond by tapping their feet, either once or twice or thrice. One tap means “Yes”, two taps mean “No”, and three taps mean “Maybe”.

A total of 40 taps were heard across the five questions. Each question received at least one “Yes”, one “No”, and one “Maybe.”

The following information is known.
1. Alia tapped a total of 6 times and received 9 taps to her question. She responded “Yes” to the questions asked by both Clive and Dilshan.
2. Dilshan and Ehsaan tapped a total of 11 and 9 times respectively. Dilshan responded “No” to Badal.
3. Badal, Dilshan, and Ehsaan received equal number of taps to their respective questions.
4. No one responded “Yes” more than twice.
5. No one’s answer to Alia’s question matched the answer that Alia gave to that person’s question. This was also true for Ehsaan.
6. Clive tapped more times in total than Badal.

SubQuestion No : 21

Q.21 **What was Clive’s response to Ehsaan’s question?**

Options

1. No
2. Maybe
3. Cannot be determined
4. Yes

Question Type : SA
Question ID : 3328181659

Comprehension:

Alia, Badal, Clive, Dilshan, and Ehsaan played a game in which each asks a unique question to all the others and they respond by tapping their feet, either once or twice or thrice. One tap means “Yes”, two taps mean “No”, and three taps mean “Maybe”.

A total of 40 taps were heard across the five questions. Each question received at least one “Yes”, one “No”, and one “Maybe.”

The following information is known.
1. Alia tapped a total of 6 times and received 9 taps to her question. She responded “Yes” to the questions asked by both Clive and Dilshan.
2. Dilshan and Ehsaan tapped a total of 11 and 9 times respectively. Dilshan responded “No” to Badal.
3. Badal, Dilshan, and Ehsaan received equal number of taps to their respective questions.
4. No one responded “Yes” more than twice.
5. No one’s answer to Alia’s question matched the answer that Alia gave to that person’s question. This was also true for Ehsaan.
6. Clive tapped more times in total than Badal.

SubQuestion No : 22

Q.22 **How many “Yes” responses were received across all the questions?**

Type in the answer: _____

Section : QA

Q.1 A value of c for which the minimum value of $f(x) = x^2 - 4cx + 8c$ is greater than the maximum value of $g(x) = -x^2 + 3cx - 2c$, is

Options

1. 2
2. $\frac{1}{2}$
3. $-\frac{1}{2}$
4. -2

Question Type : MCQ
Question ID : 3328181012
Option 1 ID : 3328183038
Option 2 ID : 3328183040
Option 3 ID : 3328183041
Option 4 ID : 3328183039

Q.2 **Shruti travels a distance of 224 km in four parts for a total travel time of 3 hours. Her speeds in these four parts follow an arithmetic progression, and the corresponding time taken to cover these four parts follow another arithmetic progression. If she travels at a speed of 960 meters per minute for 30 minutes to cover the first part, then the distance, in meters, she travels in the fourth part is**

Options

1. 76800
2. 112000
3. 96000
4. 86400

Question Type : MCQ
Question ID : 3328181210
Option 1 ID : 3328183741
Option 2 ID : 3328183743
Option 3 ID : 3328183742
Option 4 ID : 3328183740

Q.3 **In a 3-digit number N, the digits are non-zero and distinct such that none of the digits is a perfect square, and only one of the digits is a prime number. Then, the number of factors of the minimum possible value of N is**

Type in the answer: _____

Question Type : SA
Question ID : 3328181703

Q.4 Let $3 \le x \le 6$ and $[x^2] = [x]^2$, where $[x]$ is the greatest integer not exceeding x. If set S represents all feasible values of x, then a possible subset of S is

Options

1. $\left(3, \sqrt{10}\right) \cup [5, \sqrt{26}) \cup \{6\}$
2. $\left[3, \sqrt{10}\right] \cup \left[5, \sqrt{26}\right]$
3. $\left[3, \sqrt{10}\right] \cup \left[4, \sqrt{17}\right] \cup \{6\}$
4. $\left(4, \sqrt{18}\right) \cup [5, \sqrt{27}) \cup \{6\}$

Question Type : MCQ
Question ID : 3328181064
Option 1 ID : 3328183248
Option 2 ID : 3328183251
Option 3 ID : 3328183250
Option 4 ID : 3328183249

Q.5 **Stocks A, B and C are priced at rupees 120, 90 and 150 per share, respectively. A trader holds a portfolio consisting of 10 shares of stock A, and 20 shares of stocks B and C put together. If the total value of her portfolio is rupees 3300, then the number of shares of stock B that she holds, is**

Type in the answer: _____

Question Type : SA
Question ID : 3328181719

Q.6 For any natural number k, let $a_k = 3^k$. The smallest natural number m for which $\{(a_1)^1 \times (a_2)^2 \times ... \times (a_{20})^{20}\} < \{a_{21} \times a_{22} \times ... \times a_{(20+m)}\}$, is

Options

1. 58
2. 59
3. 56
4. 57

Question Type : MCQ
Question ID : 3328181261
Option 1 ID : 3328183925
Option 2 ID : 3328183922
Option 3 ID : 3328183923
Option 4 ID : 3328183924

Q.7 The number of distinct integers n for which $\log_{\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)}(n^2 - 7n + 11) > 0$, is

Options

1. 2
2. infinite
3. 1
4. 0

Question Type : MCQ
Question ID : 3328181295
Option 1 ID : 3328184048
Option 2 ID : 3328184049
Option 3 ID : 3328184047
Option 4 ID : 3328184046

Q.8 The number of distinct pairs of integers (x, y) satisfying the inequalities $x > y \geq 3$ and $x + y < 14$ is

Type in the answer: _____

Question Type : SA
Question ID : 3328181708

Q.9 **At a certain simple rate of interest, a given sum amounts to Rs 13920 in 3 years, and to Rs 18960 in 6 years and 6 months. If the same given sum had been invested for 2 years at the same rate as before but with interest compounded every 6 months, then the total interest earned, in rupees, would have been nearest to**

Options

1. 3221
2. 3180
3. 3150
4. 3096

Question Type : MCQ
Question ID : 3328181162
Option 1 ID : 3328183553
Option 2 ID : 3328183556
Option 3 ID : 3328183555
Option 4 ID : 3328183554

Q.10 **A container holds 200 litres of a solution of acid and water, having 30% acid by volume. Atul replaces 20% of this solution with water, then replaces 10% of the resulting solution with acid, and finally replaces 15% of the solution thus obtained, with water. The percentage of acid by volume in the final solution obtained after these three replacements, is nearest to**

Question Type : MCQ
Question ID : 3328181205
Option 1 ID : 3328183720
Option 2 ID : 3328183721
Option 3 ID : 3328183723
Option 4 ID : 3328183722

Options

1. 23
2. 25
3. 29
4. 27

Q.11 **In a class, there were more than 10 boys and a certain number of girls. After 40% of the girls and 60% of the boys left the class, the remaining number of girls was 8 more than the remaining number of boys. Then, the minimum possible number of students initially in the class was**

Question Type : SA
Question ID : 3328181718

Type in the answer: _____

Q.12 **A cafeteria offers 5 types of sandwiches. Moreover, for each type of sandwich, a customer can choose one of 4 breads and opt for either small or large sized sandwich. Optionally, the customer may also add up to 2 out of 6 available sauces. The number of different ways in which an order can be placed for a sandwich, is**

Question Type : MCQ
Question ID : 3328181041
Option 1 ID : 3328183154
Option 2 ID : 3328183156
Option 3 ID : 3328183157
Option 4 ID : 3328183155

Options

1. 880
2. 840
3. 800
4. 600

Q.13 In the set of consecutive odd numbers $\{1, 3, 5, \ldots, 57\}$, there is a number k such that the sum of all the elements less than k is equal to the sum of all the elements greater than k. Then, k equals

Question Type : MCQ
Question ID : 3328181065
Option 1 ID : 3328183254
Option 2 ID : 3328183253
Option 3 ID : 3328183255
Option 4 ID : 3328183252

Options

1. 41
2. 39
3. 43
4. 37

Q.14 **Arun, Varun and Tarun, if working alone, can complete a task in 24, 21, and 15 days, respectively. They charge Rs 2160, Rs 2400, and Rs 2160 per day, respectively, even if they are employed for a partial day. On any given day, any of the workers may or may not be employed to work. If the task needs to be completed in 10 days or less, then the minimum possible amount, in rupees, required to be paid for the entire task is**

Question Type : MCQ
Question ID : 3328181017
Option 1 ID : 3328183061
Option 2 ID : 3328183059
Option 3 ID : 3328183058
Option 4 ID : 3328183060

Options

1. 38400
2. 38880
3. 34400
4. 47040

Q.15 **Kamala divided her investment of Rs 100000 between stocks, bonds, and gold. Her investment in bonds was 25% of her investment in gold. With annual returns of 10%, 6%, 8% on stocks, bonds, and gold, respectively, she gained a total amount of Rs 8200 in one year. The amount, in rupees, that she gained from the bonds, was**

Type in the answer: _____

Question Type : SA
Question ID : 3328181706

Q.16 If $a - 6b + 6c = 4$ and $6a + 3b - 3c = 50$, where a, b and c are real numbers, the value of $2a + 3b - 3c$ is

Question Type : MCQ
Question ID : 3328181166
Option 1 ID : 3328183571
Option 2 ID : 3328183570
Option 3 ID : 3328183569
Option 4 ID : 3328183572

Options

1. 20
2. 14
3. 18
4. 15

Q.17 The (x, y) coordinates of vertices P, Q and R of a parallelogram PQRS are $(-3, -2)$, $(1, -5)$ and $(9, 1)$, respectively. If the diagonal SQ intersects the x-axis at $(a, 0)$, then the value of a is

Options

1. $\frac{27}{7}$
2. $\frac{10}{3}$
3. $\frac{13}{4}$
4. $\frac{29}{9}$

Question Type : MCQ
Question ID : 3328181359
Option 1 ID : 3328184249
Option 2 ID : 3328184247
Option 3 ID : 3328184248
Option 4 ID : 3328184246

Q.18 In a circle with center C and radius $6\sqrt{2}$ cm, PQ and SR are two parallel chords separated by one of the diameters. If $\angle PQC = 45°$, and the ratio of the perpendicular distance of PQ and SR from C is $3:2$, then the area, in sq. cm, of the quadrilateral $PQRS$ is

Options

1. $4\left(3+\sqrt{14}\right)$
2. $4\left(3\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{7}\right)$
3. $20\left(3+\sqrt{14}\right)$
4. $20\left(3\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{7}\right)$

Question Type : MCQ
Question ID : 3328181019
Option 1 ID : 3328183063
Option 2 ID : 3328183065
Option 3 ID : 3328183062
Option 4 ID : 3328183064

Q.19 **The ratio of the number of students in the morning shift and afternoon shift of a school was 13 : 9. After 21 students moved from the morning shift to the afternoon shift, this ratio became 19 : 14. Next, some new students joined the morning and afternoon shifts in the ratio 3 : 8 and then the ratio of the number of students in the morning shift and the afternoon shift became 5 : 4. The number of new students who joined is**

Options

1. 110
2. 88
3. 121
4. 99

Question Type : MCQ
Question ID : 332818982
Option 1 ID : 3328182921
Option 2 ID : 3328182919
Option 3 ID : 3328182918
Option 4 ID : 3328182920

Q.20 **If the length of a side of a rhombus is 36 cm and the area of the rhombus is 396 sq. cm, then the absolute value of the difference between the lengths, in cm, of the diagonals of the rhombus is**

Type in the answer: _____

Question Type : SA
Question ID : 3328181713

Q.21 The number of non-negative integer values of k for which the quadratic equation $x^2 - 5x + k = 0$ has only integer roots, is

Type in the answer: _____

Question Type : SA
Question ID : 3328181716

Q.22 **A shopkeeper offers a discount of 22% on the marked price of each chair, and gives 13 chairs to a customer for the discounted price of 12 chairs to earn a profit of 26% on the transaction. If the cost price of each chair is Rs 100, then the marked price, in rupees, of each chair is**

Type in the answer: _____

Question Type : SA
Question ID : 3328181711