

SBI PO Prelims 2016 Memory Based Question Paper**(English)**

Directions (1-10): Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words are printed in **bold** to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

The World Trade Organization (WTO) was formed in the early 1990s as a component of the Uruguay Round negotiation. However, it could have been negotiated as part of the Tokyo Round of the 1970s, since that negotiation was an attempt at a 'constitutional reform' of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). Or it could have been put off to the future, as the US Government wanted. What factors led to the creation of the WTO in the early 1990s?

One factor was the pattern of multilateral bargaining that developed late in the Uruguay Round. Like all complex international agreements, the WTO was a product of a series of trade-offs between principal actors and groups. For the United States, which did not want a new organization, the dispute settlement part of the WTO package achieved its longstanding goal of a more effective and more legal dispute settlement system. For the Europeans, who by the 1990s had come to view GATT dispute settlement less in political terms and more as a **regime** of legal obligations, the WTO package was acceptable to discipline the resort to unilateral measures by the United States. Countries like Canada and other middle and smaller trading partners were attracted by the expansion of a rules-based system and by the symbolic value of a trade organization, both of which inherently support the weak against the strong. The developing countries were attracted due to the provisions banning unilateral measures. Finally, and perhaps most important, many countries at the Uruguay Round came to put a higher priority on the export gains than on the import losses that the negotiation would produce, and they came to associate the WTO and a rule based system with those gains. This reasoning — **replicated** in many countries — was contained in US Ambassador Kantor's defence of the WTO, and it amounted to a recognition that international trade and its benefits cannot be enjoyed unless trading

nations accept the discipline of a negotiated rules-based environment.

A second factor in the creation of the WTO was pressure from lawyers and the legal process. The dispute settlement system of the WTO was a victory of legalists over pragmatists but the matter went deeper than that. The GATT, and the WTO, are contract organizations based on rules, and it is inevitable that an organization created to further rules will in turn be influenced by the legal process. Robert Hudec has written of the 'momentum of legal development', but what is this precisely? Legal development can be defined as promotion of the technical legal values of consistency, clarity (or, certainty) and effectiveness: these are values that those responsible for administering any legal system will seek to maximize. As it played out in the WTO, consistency meant integrating under one roof the whole lot of separate agreements signed under GATT **auspices**; clarity meant removing ambiguities about the powers of contracting parties to make certain decisions or to undertake waivers; and effectiveness meant eliminating exceptions arising out of grandfather-rights and resolving defects in dispute settlement procedures and institutional provisions. Concern for these values is inherent in any rules-based system of cooperation, since without these values, rules would be meaningless in the first place. Rules, therefore, create their own incentive for fulfilment.

The momentum of legal development has occurred in other institutions besides the GATT, most notably in the European Union (EU). Over the past two decades the European Court of Justice (ECJ) has consistently rendered decisions that have expanded incrementally the EU's internal market, in which the doctrine of 'mutual recognition' handed down in the case Cassis de Dijon in 1979 was a key turning point. The court is now widely recognized as a major player in European integration, even though arguably such a strong role was not originally **envisaged** in the Treaty of Rome, which initiated the current European Union. One means the court used to expand

integration was the 'teleological method of interpretation', whereby the actions of member states were evaluated against 'the accomplishment of the most elementary community goals set forth in the Preamble to the [Rome] Treaty'. The teleological method represents an effort to keep current policies consistent with stated goals, and it is analogous to the effort in GATT to keep contracting party trade practices consistent with stated rules. In both case legal concerns and procedures are an independent force for further cooperation.

In large part, the WTO was an exercise in consolidation. In the context of a trade negotiation that created a near-revolutionary expansion of international trade rules, the formation of the WTO was a deeply conservative act needed to ensure that the benefits of the new rules would not be lost. The WTO was all about institutional structure and dispute settlement: these are the concerns of conservatives and not revolutionaries, which is why lawyers and legalists took the lead on these issues. The WTO codified the GATT institutional practice that had developed by custom over three decades, and it incorporated a new dispute settlement system that was necessary to keep both old and new rules from becoming a sham. Both the international structure and the dispute settlement system were necessary to preserve and enhance the integrity of the multilateral trade regime that had been built incrementally from the 1940s to the 1990s.

1. What could be the closest reason why the WTO was not formed in the 1970s?
 - A. The US government did not like it.
 - B. Important players did not find it in their best interest to do so.
 - C. Lawyers did not work for the dispute settlement system.
 - D. The Tokyo Round negotiation was an attempt at constitutional reform.
 - E. Formation of other organisations was given more importance than WTO.
2. The most likely reason for the acceptance of the WTO package by nations was that:
 - A. it had the means to prevent the US from taking unilateral measures.
 - B. they recognized the need for a rule-based environment to protect the benefits of increased trade.

- C. it settles disputes more legally and more effectively.
- D. its rule-based system leads to export gains.
- E. it would empower the US to be the most powerful nation

3. According to the passage, WTO promoted the technical legal values partly through:
 - I) integrating under one roof the agreements signed under GATT.
 - II) rules that create their own incentive for fulfilment.
 - III) grandfather-rights exceptions and defects in dispute settlement procedures.
 - IV) ambiguities about the powers of contracting parties to make certain decisions.
 - V) rules that create their own demand to be followed.

Find the correct option -

- A. Only I & II
- B. Only II & III
- C. Only I, III & IV
- D. Only I
- E. Only V

4. In the method of interpretation of the European Court of Justice,
 - I) current policies needed to be consistent with stated goals.
 - II) contracting party trade practices needed to be consistent with stated rules.
 - III) enunciation of the most elementary community goals needed to be emphasised.
 - IV) actions of member states needed to be evaluated against the stated community goals.
 - V) actions of member states needed to be disdained against the stated community goals.

Find the correct option

- A. Only II, III & IV
- B. Only I, IV & V
- C. Only IV
- D. Only II
- E. Only I

5. In the statement "it amounted to a recognition that international trade and its benefits cannot be enjoyed unless trading nations accept the discipline of a negotiated rules-based environment", 'it' refers to:
 - A. Ambassador Kantor's defence of the WTO.
 - B. the higher priority on export gains placed by many countries at the Uruguay Round.

- C. the export gains many countries came to associate with a rule-based system.
D. the provision of a rule-based system by the WTO.
E. the momentum of legal development which developed in institutions other than GATT.
6. The importance of Cassis de Dijon is that it
A. gave a new impetus to the momentum of legal development at the European Court of Justice.
B. resulted in a decision that expanded incrementally the EU's internal market.
C. strengthened the role of the court more than envisaged in the Treaty of Rome.
D. led to a doctrine that was a key turning point in European integration.
E. weakened the role of the court more than envisaged in the Treaty of Rome.
7. Which of the following word/phrase has the most OPPOSITE meaning as AUSPICES as used in the passage.
A. aegis
B. patronage
C. weakness
D. authority
E. countenance
8. Which of the following word/phrase has the most SIMILAR meaning as REPLICATE as used in the passage.
A. disdain
B. repulse
C. rebuff
D. imitate
E. snub
9. Which of the following word/phrase has the most OPPOSITE meaning as REGIME as used in the passage.
A. establishment
B. tenure
C. dynasty
D. subservience
E. incumbency
10. Which of the following word/phrase has the most SIMILAR meaning as ENVISAGED as used in the passage.
A. abstain
B. disregard
C. scorn
D. conceived
E. laxity

Directions (11-15): Rearrange the following seven sentences (A), (B), (C), (D), (E), (F) and (G) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph and then answer the questions given below.

- A.** While this may help resolve some vexatious procedural issues plaguing these investors, some clarity on aspects of taxation, such as the applicability of withholding tax to exempt investors, is required.

- B.** Investments by foreign investors, including non-resident Indians, into these vehicles will no longer require FIPB approval.
- C.** AIFs and other investment vehicles, if controlled or managed by Indian sponsors, will not be subject to sectorial caps on FDI or other restrictions with respect to their own portfolios.
- D.** This relaxation should allow PE/VC funds, infrastructure funds and REITs with an India exposure to tap into a much larger pool of global risk capital, without procedural delays.
- E.** This is significant as bypassing sectorial FDI caps can prompt a sizeable number of foreign investors to take the AIF route to explore promising sunrise sectors, be it multi-brand retail, e-commerce or even microfinance.
- F.** In a quiet move that could have just as much impact on capital flows into India as the earlier announcements on Foreign Direct Investment, the Centre has recently announced sweeping relaxations in its regulatory regime for alternative investment funds (AIFs), infrastructure investment trusts (InvITs) and real estate investment trusts (REITs).
- G.** Clear definitions have also been put in place on what would constitute India-sponsored AIFs.
11. Which of the following will be the Fourth sentence?
A. A
B. B
C. C
D. D
E. E
12. Which of the following will be the First sentence?
A. A
B. B
C. C
D. G
E. F
13. Which of the following will be the Last sentence?
A. A
B. D
C. C
D. F
E. E
14. Which of the following will be the Third sentence?
A. A
B. F
C. B
D. C
E. D

15. Which of the following will be the Sixth sentence?

A. A B. F
C. C D. G
E. E

Directions (16-20): In the following passage, some of the words have been left out, each of which is indicated by a number. Find the suitable word from the options given against each number and fill up the blanks with appropriate words to make the paragraph meaningful.

Direction: In the following passage, there are blanks each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each, five words/phrases are suggested, one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate word in each case.

When she was 16, Rana Abdel Hamid was (...16...) on the streets of New York by a man who tried to pull off the head scarf she wears as a symbol of her commitment to her Muslim faith. Rather than withdrawing she turned her anger into a (...17...) that is now workings with young Muslim women to teach them self-defence while encouraging them to become leaders and role models for others in their communities. Abdel Hamid, a graduate from Vermont's Middlebury College and a student at the Harvard Kennedy School of Government, says the challenge facing Muslims women in particular has been getting worse, especially since the attacks in Paris and San Bernardino, California. It's unfortunate that it's becoming more needed and we are getting so many calls.

Rabina Niaz, the executive director of the group Turning Point for Women and Families, an organization that works to end domestic (...18...) in New York's Muslim Community, said she first met Abdelhamid when she was participating in programs at the center. Rana is a living example of what one can (...19...) when we invest in these young girls. If we believe in them, if we support them, watch their back- they need just a little bit of (...20...) and mentoring and they are ready.

16. Find out the appropriate word in each case.

A. met B. approached
C. accosted D. insulted
E. stressed

17. Find out the appropriate word in each case.

A. programme B. idea
C. work D. effort
E. job

18. Find out the appropriate word in each case.

A. issues B. violence
C. aggression D. dispute
E. difference

19. Find out the appropriate word in each case.

A. carry out B. end
C. accomplish D. complete
E. stop

20. Find out the appropriate word in each case.

A. worry B. concern
C. care D. support
E. nudging

Directions (21-25): Each question below has two blanks. There are five pairs of words below each sentence. Each pair is, numbered. Choose the pair of words which can be filled up in the blanks in the sentence in the same order so as to complete the sentence meaningfully.

21. The final results of the PSBs, as expected, were poor and the government, being owner of PSBs, has been paying _____ attention to the banking situation and initiating various actions such as strengthening the selection process of the top management, and _____ a bankruptcy code.

A. least, enacting
B. basic, constituting
C. utmost, legislating
D. uttermost, refusing
E. centre, denying

22. The Prime Minister's clarion call for "zero defect" in "Make in India" shouldn't be _____ to manufacturing alone; the quality of health-care services which affect citizens on a day-to-day basis is equally important as quality of products manufactured, and will help in _____ India.

A. restricted, branding
B. unrestricted, stamping
C. modified, glorying
D. unmodified, honoring
E. unclassified, blazing

23. The United Kingdom, one of those which sponsored the resolution, _____ the importance of "a comprehensive approach" to dealing with the past, restoring confidence in state institutions, and developing a just political _____ for all people.
A. pondered, bafflement
B. disregarded, agreement
C. overlooked, argument
D. underscored, settlement
E. acknowledged, annulment
24. Mr. Modi has directed all departments, youth organisations, magistrates and governments to _____ youths by designing an 'inspiring/patriotic youth anthem in sync with the 21st Century' and recording '100 sentences commonly used in youth conversations' to be _____ in a booklet or electronic form.
A. demobilize, diffused
B. mobilize, disseminated
C. inactivate, accumulated
D. activate, concentrated
E. disseminate, assembled
25. Mergers can be successful in similar institutions with a similar _____ but cannot be extensively adopted because they lead to job cuts, branch closures and, in some cases, _____ of quality and quantity of services.
A. culture, lowering
B. devolution, decreasing
C. tradition, aggrandizing
D. filth, improving
E. society, increasing

Directions (26-30): In each question below a sentence with four words printed in bold type is given.

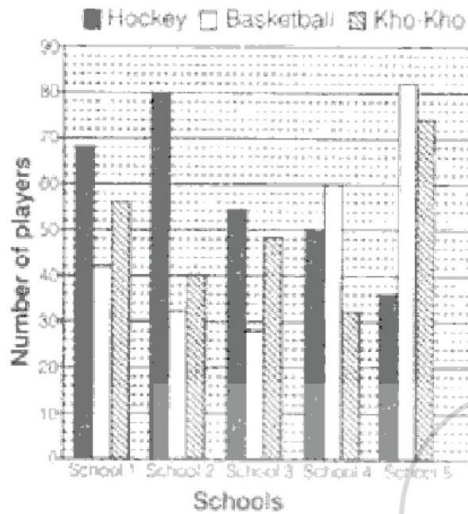
These are numbered as (1), (2), (3) and (4). One of these four words printed in bold may be either wrongly spelt or inappropriate in the context of the sentence. Find out the word, which is wrongly spelt or inappropriate, if any. The number of that word is your answer. If all the words printed in bold are correctly spelt and also appropriate in the context of the sentence, mark(S) i.e. All Correct as your answer.

26. Despite the downturn in the automobile industry, / Jaguar Land Rover's business is until the / success story it was, reporting a 13 per cent growth / due to increased demand for its product range./ No error

- A. Despite the downturn in the automobile industry
B. Jaguar Land Rover business is until the
C. success story it was, reporting a 13 per cent growth
D. due to increased demand for its product range
E. No error
27. In the absence of any realistic projection / on what a post-Brexit U.K. holds in / store, such claims / carry little authority./ No error
A. In the absence of any realistic projection
B. on what a post-Brexit U.K. holds in
C. store, such claims
D. carry little authority
E. No error
28. That a government that win a Brexit vote / will foster existing ties with countries / including India is a / perfectly reasonable assumption./ No error
A. That a government that win a Brexit vote
B. will foster existing ties with countries
C. including India is a
D. perfectly reasonable assumption
E. No error
29. When the appeal was filed in / the Supreme Court, the / Assembly passed an Act / remove the disqualification./ No error
A. When the appeal was filed in
B. the Supreme Court, the
C. Assembly passed an Act
D. remove the disqualification
E. No error
30. The Supreme Court has held in the / number of cases that State / Legislatures and Parliament / can legislate retrospectively./ No error
A. The Supreme Court has held in the
B. number of cases that State
C. Legislatures and Parliament
D. can legislate retrospectively
E. No error

Quantitative Aptitude

Number of players participating in three different games in five different schools



- What is the total number of players participating in hockey from all the five schools together?
A. 324 B. 288
C. 342 D. 284
E. 248
- What is the respective ratio between number of players participating in basketball from school 1 and the number of players participating in Kho Kho from school 3?
A. 5:7 B. 7:9
C. 7:8 D. 9:7
E. 5:8
- In which school is the number of player participating in hockey and basketball together second highest?
A. School 1 B. School 2
C. School 3 D. School 4
E. School 5
- Number of players participating in Kho-Kho from school 4 is what percent of number of players participating in hockey from school 2?

- A. 42 B. 48
C. 36 D. 40
E. 60

- 25% of the numbers of the players participating in hockey from school 5 are females. What is the number of the hockey players who are males in school 5?
A. 15 B. 18
C. 30 D. 21
E. 27

Directions (6-10): What will come in place of question mark (?) in the following number series?

- 28, 37, 64, 109, 172, (?)
A. 253 B. 265
C. 234 D. 246
E. None of these
- 8850, 5475, 3278, 1947, 1218, (?)
A. 1125 B. 875
C. 925 D. 1025
E. None of these
- 1980, 1484, 1236, 1112, 1050, ?
A. 1025 B. 917
C. 1029 D. 929
E. None of these
- 124, 213, 338, ?, 720, 989
A. 503 B. 505
C. 513 D. 545
E. 407
- 36, 144, 18, ?, 13.5, 270
A. 216 B. 202
C. 244 D. 260
E. None of these

Directions (11-15): Study the following table carefully to answer the questions. Table giving the number of candidates appeared in the examination and percentage of students passed from various institutes over the years.

Institutes	A		B		C		D		E		F	
Year	App	% Pass	App	% Pass	App	% Pass	App	% Pass	App	% Pass	App	% Pass
2001	450	60	540	40	300	65	640	50	600	45	680	60
2002	520	50	430	70	350	60	620	40	580	70	560	70
2003	430	60	490	70	380	50	580	50	680	70	700	66
2004	400	65	600	75	450	70	600	75	720	60	780	70
2005	480	50	570	50	400	75	700	65	700	48	560	50
2006	500	40	450	60	500	68	750	60	450	50	650	60
2007	550	58	470	60	470	60	720	70	560	60	720	50

11. What is the total number of students passed from all institutes together in the year 2006?
A. 1875 B. 1985
C. 1295 D. 1465
E. None of these
12. Approximately, what is the overall percentage of students passed from institute C for all the years?
A. 60 B. 70
C. 75 D. 55
E. 65
13. What is the ratio of number of students passed from institute F in 2003 to the number of students passed from institute B in 2005?
A. 95:154 B. 154:95
C. 94:155 D. 155:94
E. None of these
14. What is the ratio of the average number of students appeared from institute A for all the years to that from institute D?
A. 463:333 B. 353:463
C. 461:333 D. 333:461
E. None of these
15. What is the overall percentage of students passed from all the institutes together in 2004? (rounded off to the nearest integer)
A. 68 B. 70
C. 69 D. 71
E. None of these

Directions (16-20): In each of these questions, two equations (I) and (II) are given.

16. I. $16x^2 - 40x - 39 = 0$
II. $12y^2 - 113y + 255 = 0$

- A. $x > y$ B. $x < y$
C. $x \geq y$ D. $x \leq y$
E. $x = y$ or no relation can be established between 'x' and 'y'.

17. I. $x^2 - 7\sqrt{7}x + 84 = 0$

II. $y^2 - 5\sqrt{5}y + 30 = 0$

- A. $x > y$ B. $x < y$
C. $x \geq y$ D. $x \leq y$
E. $x = y$ or no relation can be established between 'x' and 'y'.

18. I. $x^{1/3} = 6859$

II. $y^2 = 361$

- A. $x > y$ B. $x < y$
C. $x \geq y$ D. $x \leq y$
E. $x = y$ or no relation can be established between 'x' and 'y'.

19. I. $2x^2 + 19x + 42 = 0$

II. $4y^2 + 43y + 30 = 0$

- A. $x > y$ B. $x < y$
C. $x \geq y$ D. $x \leq y$
E. $x = y$ or no relation can be established between 'x' and 'y'.

20. I. $72 - 30x = -2x^2$

II. $y^2 - 40/6 = 7/3$

- A. $x > y$ B. $x < y$
C. $x \geq y$ D. $x \leq y$
E. $x = y$ or no relation can be established between 'x' and 'y'.

Directions (21-25): What approximate value should come in place of question mark (?) in the following questions (you are not expected to calculate the exact value).

21. $564.666 + 82.5091 \times 44.581 - 34.111 = ?$
A. 28450 B. 4000
C. 1600 D. 14225
E. 4210
22. $3\frac{2}{9}$ of 298.87 = ? % of $6788.89 - 2135.91$
A. 46 B. 90
C. 26 D. 56
E. 11.35
23. $(28/9) \times (264/12) \div (17/5) + (13/17) = ?$
A. 16 B. 19
C. 12 D. 25
E. None of these
24. 359.99% of 899.97 + 164.95% of 8984.01 - 1186.002 = ?
A. 19469 B. 15896
C. 17956 D. 16878
E. 21659
25. $754 \div \sqrt{4136} \times 24 = ?$
A. 294 B. 276
C. 265 D. 300
E. 288
26. Wine 'W' is produced by mixing alcohol X and alcohol Y in the ratio of 4: 5. Alcohol X is prepared by mixing two raw materials, A and B, in the ratio of 1: 2. Alcohol Y is prepared by mixing two raw materials, B and C, in the ratio of 3: 1. Then the final mixture is prepared by mixing 864 liters of wine 'W' with water. If the concentration of the raw material B in the final mixture is 50%, how much water had been added to wine 'W'?
A. 328 units B. 368 units
C. 392 units D. 616 units
E. None of the above
27. A trader bought two mobiles for Rs. 39,000. He sold one at a loss of 20% and the other at a profit of 15%. If the selling price of each mobile is the same, then their cost prices are respectively.
A. Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 19,000
B. Rs. 23,000 and Rs. 16,000
C. Rs. 20,500 and Rs. 19,500
D. Rs. 30,000 and Rs. 9,000
E. Rs. 30,000 and Rs. 9,500
28. One train runs from station A to B and the other from station B to A. They both start simultaneously and meet cross each other at a particular point on the route. Their speeds are

in the ratio 4:3. After crossing each other the train from A to B takes 5 hours to complete the leftover 200km of journey. The speed of train from B to A after crossing reduced by 5 km/h and it covered the leftover distance in 12 hours. What is the total distance between A and B?

- A. 1000km B. 500km
C. 800km D. 600km
E. 900km
29. The income of A is 150% of the income of B and the income of C is 120% of the income of A. If the total income of A, B and C together is ₹ 86000, what is C's income?
A. ₹ 30000 B. ₹ 32000
C. ₹ 20000 D. ₹ 36000
E. None of these
30. A can do a piece of work in 8 days which B can destroy in 3 days. A has worked for 6 days, during the last 2 days of which B has been destroying. How many days must A now work alone to complete the work?
A. 7 days B. $7(1/3)$ days
C. $7(2/3)$ days D. 8 days
E. None of these
31. A hemispherical vessel of internal diameter 162 cm contains milk. The milk is to be filled in cylindrical flasks of radius 9 cm and height 27 cm. How many flasks are required to empty the vessel?
A. 81 B. 243
C. 54 D. 192
E. 162
32. A company produces an average of 4000 items per month for the first 3 months. How much items, it must produce on an average per month over the next 9 months to average 4375 items per month over the whole year?
A. 4500 B. 4600
C. 4680 D. 4710
E. None of these
33. Atul took a credit at simple interest rate of 6% in the 1st year but with an increase of 0.5% in each subsequent year. He paid interest of INR 4375 after 5 years. How much credit did he take?
A. INR 33250
B. INR 12500
C. INR 15800
D. Cannot be determined
E. None of these

34. From a pack of 52 cards, two cards are drawn at random. What is the probability that both cards being king?
A. $1/441$ B. $1/221$
C. $1/220$ D. $1/442$
E. $3/430$
35. A and B are partners in a business. They invest in the ratio 5 : 6, at the end of 8 months B withdraws. If they receive profits at the end of year in the ratio of 5 : 9, find how long A's investment was used?
A. 6 months B. 9 months
C. 7 months D. 8 months
E. None of these

Reasoning Section

Directions (1-5): In the following questions, relationship between different elements are shown in the statements. These statements are followed by two conclusions.

1. **Statements:** $M > N = O \geq P$, $Q \geq R \leq S = P$
Conclusion:
I. $O \geq R$
II. $M > S$
A. Only conclusion I is true.
B. Only conclusion II is true.
C. Either conclusion I or II is true.
D. Neither conclusion I nor II is true.
E. Both conclusion I and II are true.
2. **Statements:** $A \leq B < C \geq D$, $E > F \geq D$
Conclusion:
I. $E \geq C$
II. $F \leq B$
A. Only conclusion I is true.
B. Only conclusion II is true.
C. Either conclusion I or II is true.
D. Neither conclusion I nor II is true.
E. Both conclusion I and II are true.
3. **Statements:** $Q > R = S \geq T$, $U < V \leq W = Q$
Conclusion:
I. $W > S$
II. $V \geq R$
A. Only conclusion I is true.
B. Only conclusion II is true.
C. Either conclusion I or II is true.
D. Neither conclusion I nor II is true.
E. Both conclusion I and II are true.
4. **Statements:** $A \geq B = C < D$, $E \geq A$, $E = F > G$
Conclusion:
I. $G < A$
II. $E > C$

- A. Only conclusion I is true.
B. Only conclusion II is true.
C. Either conclusion I or II is true.
D. Neither conclusion I nor II is true.
E. Both conclusion I and II are true.
5. **Statements:** $B = A \geq S = R$, $K > T \geq P = R$

Conclusion:

- I. $T \geq B$
II. $B \geq P$
A. Only conclusion I is true.
B. Only conclusion II is true.
C. Either conclusion I or II is true.
D. Neither conclusion I nor II is true.
E. Both conclusion I and II are true.

Directions (6-10): Study the information given below and answer the questions based on it.

There are 8 Boxes kept in a shelf namely A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, not necessarily in the same order. They are colored in Grey, Pink, Green, Brown, Red, White, Orange and Blue papers, not necessarily in the same order. There is exactly one box between B and H. The Blue Box is kept just below H. H is not colored in Green or Brown. G is kept adjacent to B but not adjacent to H. The Orange Box is four boxes above the Blue Box. A is kept just above C and neither of them is orange or Blue in color. There are at least two boxes kept below C. The box colored in White is kept just above the Grey Box. F is neither colored in Blue nor is kept at the top. The Brown Box is not kept at the bottom. E which is colored in Red is kept four boxes below A.

6. What is the color of the Box H?
A. Grey B. Pink
C. White D. Blue
E. None of these
7. Which Box colored in Blue?
A. A B. C
C. D D. G
E. None of these
8. The Boxes kept at the top and the bottom respectively are colored in?
A. Brown and Red B. Orange and Red
C. Grey and Pink D. Green and Pink
E. White and Green
9. How many boxes are kept between F and E?
A. Two B. Three
C. Four D. One
E. None of these

10. Which of the following statements is correct?
- Box C is colored in White
 - The Red Box is third from the bottom.
 - There is only one box above the Orange box.
 - There are Two boxes between G and the Pink Box
 - None of the above is correct.

Direction (11-13): Study the following information carefully to answer the given questions.

S is father of P. Q has three children. A is sister-in-law of B. P and C are brother and sister but not necessarily in the same order. P is niece of D. E is grandfather of C. B is sister of D. There are two married couple in the family.

11. How is D related to Q?
- Son
 - Daughter
 - Sister
 - Can't be determined
 - None of these
12. How is A related to D?
- Mother
 - Brother
 - Sister
 - Sister-in-law
 - None of these
13. Who among the following is grandmother of P?
- Q
 - E
 - A
 - B
 - None of these

Directions (14-15): Study the following information and answer the questions.

Rahul starts walking from point R, which is 16 m to the west of point T. From point R, he walks 20 m to the south, takes a right turn and then walks for 10 m. He then takes a right turn, walks for 6 m and stops at point C. Gaurav starts walking from point A, which is 8 m to the south of point T. From point A, he walks 10 m to the east, takes a right turn and walks for 6 m. He then takes a right turn and walks for 26 m and stops at point B.

14. In which direction is Rahul with respect to Gaurav?
- West
 - East
 - South
 - North
 - None of these
15. What is the distance between point C and Point B?
- 10 m
 - 20 m
 - 15 m
 - 12 m
 - None of these

Directions (16-20): Study the following information and answer the questions.

Ten persons are sitting in two parallel rows containing five persons each. In row 1, Amit, Rahul, Gaurav, Priyanka and Raju are sitting and all of them are facing south. In row 2, Neelam, Shivani, Priya, Nitesh and Rupali are sitting and all of them are facing north. In the given seating arrangement, each member seated in a row faces another member of the other row. Moreover, each of them likes different Countries — India, Australia, US, China, Japan, Russia, Pakistan, England, France and Canada but not necessarily in the same order.

There are only two persons sitting between the person likes India, who sits at an extreme end and Raju. Neelam, who sits in the middle of the row, is not an immediate neighbour of Shivani, who doesn't like Canada. Rupali is sitting at an extreme end. Raju, Likes Japan, sits on the immediate right of the person who likes Australia and faces the immediate neighbour of Shivani. Rahul is not sitting at the extreme left end. Neelam does not like France. There is only one person between Gaurav and Priyanka, who likes India. Nitesh who likes Russia is an immediate neighbour of the person who likes Canada and does not face the person who likes US. Priya, who likes China, is an immediate neighbour of the person who likes France, who in turn faces the immediate neighbour of the person who likes Japan. There are two persons between the person who likes Pakistan and the person who likes US. Rahul does not like Pakistan. Rupali does not like England.

16. Amit likes which of the following Country?
- China
 - India
 - Pakistan
 - US
 - None of these
17. Who likes England?
- Priyanka
 - Neelam
 - Gaurav
 - Raju
 - None of these
18. 'India' is related to 'Pakistan' in a certain way, based on their seating positions. Then Canada is related to whom, following the same seating positions?
- England
 - France
 - Australia
 - Russia
 - China

19. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way based on the given arrangement and so form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to that group?

A. Japan B. Pakistan
C. Canada D. China
E. Russia

20. Which of the following statements is/are definitely false?

A. Rahul likes US
B. There are two persons sitting between the person who likes Russia and the person who likes France
C. The person who likes Australia faces the person who likes England
D. The person who likes France sits opposite the person who likes India
E. All are true

Directions (21-25): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

A company deputed eight of its members J, K, L, M, N, O, P and Q in different districts, viz Jamui, Munger, Bhagalpur, Gaya, Nawada, Dhanbad, Deoghar and Bokaro for marketing three different products X, Y and Z, but not necessarily in the same order. Each product must be marketed in at least two districts. Also, each product must not be marketed in more than three districts. K goes to Munger for marketing product Y. N goes to Bhagalpur for marketing product Z. M does not go to Nawada or Gaya but does marketing of the same product as P, who goes to Deoghar. Q goes to Dhanbad for marketing product Z. The same product is marketed in Nawada and Munger. M and O are marketing the same products. J goes to Bokaro for marketing product Z.

21. Which of the following groups goes for marketing product X?
A. L, O, M B. P, M, O
C. O, P, Q D. J, Q, N
E. None of these
22. M goes to which of the following districts?
A. Jamui B. Deoghar
C. Gaya D. Can't be determined
E. None of these
23. Who among the following goes to Nawada?
A. N B. M
C. L D. O
E. None of these

24. Which of the following groups goes for marketing product Y?

A. K, L B. M, Q, K
C. L, O D. K, Q, L
E. None of these

25. Which of the following combinations is true?

A. K- Munger - Z B. N - Dhanbad - Z
C. M - Jamui - X D. O - Nawada - X
E. None of these

Directions (26-30): Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions.

A group of seven students A, B, C, D, E, F and G has four boys and three girls. Each of them has a different type of laptop, viz Acer, Dell, Apple, Vaio, Lenovo, Samsung and Asus, and each of them has passed out from a different college - Bharti College, Aryabhatta College, Gargi College, Hindu College, Kalindi College, Maitreyi College and Rajdhani College but not necessarily in the same order. None of the females has Asus or Samsung. C has Apple and she has passed out from Gargi College. A has passed out from Bharti College. B does not have Vaio. E has Lenovo and has passed out from Kalindi College. F has Samsung and has not studied in Aryabhatta College. G has Asus and has studied in Rajdhani College. The one who has Vaio has passed out from Hindu College. The one who has Dell has studied in Aryabhatta College. None of the girl students has studied either in Bharti College or in Kalindi College.

26. Which of the following laptops does D have?

A. Asus B. Vaio
C. Dell D. Apple
E. None of these

27. Which of the following combinations is true?

A. C-Apple-Gargi-Girl
B. A-Acer-Kalindi-Boy
C. G-Dell-Aryabhatta-Girl
D. E-Lenovo-Kalindi-Girl
E. None of these

28. Which of the following groups has only girls students?

A. FDB B. ECG
C. CDB D. DAB
E. None of these

29. The one who has Samsung has passed out from which of the following colleges?

A. Kalindi B. Gargi
C. Bharti D. Maitreyi
E. Can't be determined

30. From which of the following colleges did E pass out?

- A. Rajdhani B. Kalindi
C. Maitreyi D. Can't be determined
E. None of these

Directions (31-33): Study the following information to answer these questions -
A blacksmith has five iron articles A, B, C, D and E, each having a different weight.

- I. A weighs twice as much as B
II. B weighs four and a half times as much as C
III. C weighs half as much as D
IV. D weighs half as much as E
V. E weighs less than A, but more than C

31. Which of the following is the lightest in weight?

- A. A B. B
C. C D. D
E. None of these

32. E is heavier than which of the following two articles?

- A. D, B B. D, C
C. A, C D. A, B
E. None of these

33. Which of the following articles is the heaviest in weight?

- A. A B. B
C. C D. D
E. None of these

34. Which of the following represents the descending order of weights of the articles?

- A. E, C, D, A, B B. C, A, D, B, E
C. B, D, E, A, C D. A, B, E, D, C
E. None of these

35. How many such pairs of letters are there in the word CHARIOT, each of which has as many letters between them in the word as in the English alphabetical?

- A. None B. One
C. Two D. Three
E. More than three

