

# **CAREERS** 360

**PRACTICE** **Series**

**XAT 2026**

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**Sample Paper**

by Hitbullseye

# Contents

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**Directions of Test**

Test Name	Diagnostic Test - XAT	Total Questions	101	Total Time	190 Mins
Section Name	No. of Questions	Marks per Question	Negative Marking		
Verbal	26	1	1/4		
Quant & DI	28	1	1/4		
GK	25	1	1/4		
AR & Decision Making	21	1	1/4		
Essay Writing	1	Will be evaluated if you are shortlisted for PI round			

**Section : Verbal**

**DIRECTIONS for the question :** Read the passage and answer the question based on it.

**Question No. : 1**

The greens' success has clear policy implications, especially on issues of nuclear power, ecological tax reform, and citizenship rights. But success also has implications for green parties themselves. Greens have always faced a unique 'strategic conundrum' arising from unique beliefs and movement roots. Put simply, how can they reconcile their radical alternative politics with participation in mainstream or 'grey' parliamentary and government structures? Throughout the 1990s most green parties shed their radical cloth in an attempt to capture votes, even at the expense of green party unity and purity. Most were rewarded with electoral success well beyond what had been imaginable in the 1980s. The price to pay has been tortured internal debates about strategy and new questions about green party identity and purpose. Today the key questions facing green parties revolve around not whether to embrace power, but what to do with it. More specifically, green parties face three new challenges in the new millennium: first, how to carve out a policy niche as established parties and governments become wiser to green demands, and as green concerns themselves appear more mainstream. Second, how to take green ideas beyond the confines of rich industrialized states into Eastern Europe and the developing world where green parties remain marginal and environmental problems are acute. Third, how to ensure that the broader role of green parties – as consciousness raisers, agitators, conscience of parliament and politics – is not sacrificed on the altar of electoral success. Green parties have come a long way since their emergence and development in the 1970s and 1980s. They have become established players able to shape party competition, government formation, and government policy. But this very 'establishment' carries risks for a party whose core values and identities depend mightily on their ability to challenge the conventional order, to agitate and to annoy. For most green parties, the greatest fear is not electoral decline so much as the prospect of becoming a party with parliamentary platform, ministerial voice, but nothing new to say.

Which out of the following is closest in meaning to the first of three challenges mentioned in the paragraph?

- A) Niche of green parties is being eroded by mainstream parties
- B) Green parties are finding it difficult to find new strategy
- C) Green parties have become stronger over a period of time
- D) Some green parties are becoming grey
- E) Non green parties are becoming less relevant than green parties

**DIRECTIONS for the question :** Read the passage and answer the question based on it.

**Question No. : 2**

The greens' success has clear policy implications, especially on issues of nuclear power, ecological tax reform, and citizenship rights. But success also has implications for green parties themselves. Greens have always faced a unique 'strategic conundrum' arising from unique beliefs and movement roots. Put simply, how can they reconcile their radical alternative politics with participation in mainstream or 'grey' parliamentary and government structures? Throughout the 1990s most green parties shed their radical cloth in an attempt to capture votes, even at the expense of green party unity and purity. Most were rewarded with electoral success well beyond what had been imaginable in the 1980s. The price to pay has been tortured internal debates about strategy and new questions about green party identity and purpose. Today the key questions facing green parties revolve around not whether to embrace power, but what to do with it. More specifically, green parties face three new challenges in the new millennium: first, how to carve out a policy niche as established parties and governments become wiser to green demands, and as green concerns themselves appear more mainstream. Second, how to take green ideas beyond the confines of rich industrialized states into Eastern Europe and the developing world where green parties remain marginal and environmental problems acute. Third, how to ensure that the broader role of green parties – as consciousness raisers, agitators, conscience of parliament and politics – is not sacrificed on the altar of electoral success. Green parties have come a long way since their emergence and development in the 1970s and 1980s. They have become established players able to shape party competition, government formation, and government policy. But this very 'establishment' carries risks for a party whose core values and identities depend mightily on their ability to challenge the conventional order, to agitate and to annoy. For most green parties, the greatest fear is not electoral decline so much as the prospect of becoming a party with parliamentary platform, ministerial voice, but nothing new to say.

Which of the following is the most important point that the author highlights?

- A) Challenges before green parties to change their strategy from green activism to green governance
- B) How should green parties win confidence and support of governments?
- C) Transformation of green parties in recent decades
- D) Green movement is not strong in developing countries
- E) Non green parties are becoming less relevant than green parties

**DIRECTIONS for the question :** Read the passage and answer the question based on it.

**Question No. : 3**

The greens' success has clear policy implications, especially on issues of nuclear power, ecological tax reform, and citizenship rights. But success also has implications for green parties themselves. Greens have always faced a unique 'strategic conundrum' arising from unique beliefs and movement roots. Put simply, how can they reconcile their radical alternative politics with participation in mainstream or 'grey' parliamentary and government structures? Throughout the 1990s most green parties shed their radical cloth in an attempt to capture votes, even at the expense of green party unity and purity. Most were rewarded with electoral success well beyond what had been imaginable in the 1980s. The price to pay has been tortured internal debates about strategy and new questions about green party identity and purpose. Today the key questions facing green parties revolve around not whether to embrace power, but what to do with it. More specifically, green parties face three new challenges in the new millennium: first, how to carve out a policy niche as established parties and governments become wiser to green demands, and as green concerns themselves appear more mainstream. Second, how to take green ideas beyond the confines of rich industrialized states into Eastern Europe and the developing world where green parties remain marginal and environmental problems acute. Third, how to ensure that the broader role of green parties – as consciousness raisers, agitators, conscience of parliament and politics – is not sacrificed on the altar of electoral success. Green parties have come a long way since their emergence and development in the 1970s and 1980s. They have become established players able to shape party competition, government formation, and government policy. But this very 'establishment' carries risks for a party whose core values and identities depend mightily on their ability to challenge the conventional order, to agitate and to annoy. For most green parties, the greatest fear is not electoral decline so much as the prospect of becoming a party with parliamentary platform, ministerial voice, but nothing new to say.

How best can mainstream political parties, in India, keep green parties at bay?

- A) By imposing green tax
- B) By allow carbon trading
- C) By including green agenda in their governance
- D) By hiring Al Gore, the Nobel prize winner, as an ambassador
- E) By not letting green parties fight elections

**DIRECTIONS for the question :** Read the passage and answer the question based on it.

**Question No. : 4**

The Sapir-Whorf hypothesis, also known as the linguistic relativity hypothesis, refers to the proposal that the particular language one speaks influences the way one thinks about reality. The linguistic relativity hypothesis focuses on structural differences among natural languages such as Hopi, Chinese, and English, and asks whether the classifications of reality implicit in such structures affect our thinking about reality. Analytically, linguistic relativity as an issue stands between two others: a semiotic-level concern with how speaking any natural language whatsoever might influence the general potential for human thinking (i.e., the general role of natural language in the evolution or development of human intellectual functioning), and a functional or discourse-level concern with how using any given language code in a particular way might influence thinking (i.e., the impact of special discursive practices such as schooling and literacy on formal thought). Although analytically distinct, the three issues are intimately related in both theory and practice. For example, claims about linguistic relativity depend on understanding the general psychological mechanisms linking language to thinking, and on understanding the diverse uses of speech in discourse to accomplish acts of descriptive reference. Hence, the relation of particular linguistic structures to patterns of thinking forms only one part of the broader array of questions about the significance of language for thought. Proposals of linguistic relativity necessarily develop two linked claims among the key terms of the hypothesis (i.e., language, thought, and reality). First, languages differ significantly in their *interpretations* of experienced reality – both what they select for representation and how they arrange it. Second, language interpretations have *influences* on thought about reality more generally – whether at the individual or cultural level. Claims for linguistic relativity thus require both articulating the contrasting interpretations of reality latent in the structures of different languages, and assessing their broader influences on, or relationships to, the cognitive interpretation of reality.

Which of the following conclusions can be derived based on Sapir-Whorf hypotheses?

- A) Americans and Indians would have similar intelligence
- B) South Indians and North Indians would have similar intelligence
- C) Those with same intelligence would speak the same language
- D) Those with similar intelligence may speak the same language
- E) Structure of language does not affect cognition

**DIRECTIONS for the question :** Read the passage and answer the question based on it.

**Question No. : 5**

The Sapir-Whorf hypothesis, also known as the linguistic relativity hypothesis, refers to the proposal that the particular language one speaks influences the way one thinks about reality. The linguistic relativity hypothesis focuses on structural differences among natural languages such as Hopi, Chinese, and English, and asks whether the classifications of reality implicit in such structures affect our thinking about reality. Analytically, linguistic relativity as an issue stands between two others: a semiotic-level concern with how speaking any natural language whatsoever might influence the general potential for human thinking (i.e., the general role of natural language in the evolution or development of human intellectual functioning), and a functional or discourse-level concern with how using any given language code in a particular way might influence thinking (i.e., the impact of special discursive practices such as schooling and literacy on formal thought). Although analytically distinct, the three issues are intimately related in both theory and practice. For example, claims about linguistic relativity depend on understanding the general psychological mechanisms linking language to thinking, and on understanding the diverse uses of speech in discourse to accomplish acts of descriptive reference. Hence, the relation of particular linguistic structures to patterns of thinking forms only one part of the broader array of questions about the significance of language for thought. Proposals of linguistic relativity necessarily develop two linked claims among the key terms of the hypothesis (i.e., language, thought, and reality). First, languages differ significantly in their *interpretations* of experienced reality – both what they select for representation and how they arrange it. Second, language interpretations have *influences* on thought about reality more generally – whether at the individual or cultural level. Claims for linguistic relativity thus require both articulating the contrasting interpretations of reality latent in the structures of different languages, and assessing their broader influences on, or relationships to, the cognitive interpretation of reality.

If Sapir-Whorf hypothesis were to be true, which of the following conclusions would logically follow?

- A. To develop vernacular languages, government should promote public debates and discourses.
- B. Promote vernacular languages as medium of instruction in school.
- C. Cognitive and cultural realities are related.

- A) A only
- B) B only
- C) C only
- D) A and B
- E) A, B and C

**DIRECTIONS for the question :** Read the passage and answer the question based on it.

**Question No. : 6**

The Sapir-Whorf hypothesis, also known as the linguistic relativity hypothesis, refers to the proposal that the particular language one speaks influences the way one thinks about reality. The linguistic relativity hypothesis focuses on structural differences among natural languages such as Hopi, Chinese, and English, and asks whether the classifications of reality implicit in such structures affect our thinking about reality. Analytically, linguistic relativity as an issue stands between two others: a semiotic-level concern with how speaking any natural language whatsoever might influence the general potential for human thinking (i.e., the general role of natural language in the evolution or development of human intellectual functioning), and a functional or discourse-level concern with how using any given language code in a particular way might influence thinking (i.e., the impact of special discursive practices such as schooling and literacy on formal thought). Although analytically distinct, the three issues are intimately related in both theory and practice. For example, claims about linguistic relativity depend on understanding the general psychological mechanisms linking language to thinking, and on understanding the diverse uses of speech in discourse to accomplish acts of descriptive reference. Hence, the relation of particular linguistic structures to patterns of thinking forms only one part of the broader array of questions about the significance of language for thought. Proposals of linguistic relativity necessarily develop two linked claims among the key terms of the hypothesis (i.e., language, thought, and reality). First, languages differ significantly in their *interpretations* of experienced reality – both what they select for representation and how they arrange it. Second, language interpretations have *influences* on thought about reality more generally – whether at the individual or cultural level. Claims for linguistic relativity thus require both articulating the contrasting interpretations of reality latent in the structures of different languages, and assessing their broader influences on, or relationships to, the cognitive interpretation of reality.

Which of the following proverbs may be false, if above passage were to be right?

- A. If speech is silver, silence is gold.
- B. When you have spoken a word, it reigns over you. When it is unspoken you reign over it.
- C. Speech of yours ought to be seldom and well chosen.

A) A and B   B) B and C   C) C only   D) A only   E) A, B and C

**DIRECTIONS for the question :** Read the passage and answer the question based on it.

**Question No. : 7**

In Hume's eyes productive labour was the greatest asset of a country, and foreign trade was valuable because it enabled a nation to use more and more varied labour than would otherwise be possible. But commerce was of mutual advantage to the nations involved, not a benefit to one and injury to other. "The increase of riches and commerce in any one nation," added Hume, "instead of hurting, commonly, promotes the riches and commerce of all its neighbours." "The emulation in rival nations serves...to keep industry alive in all of them."

The importance of foreign trade, in eyes of Hume, was due to that:

- A) it allowed the employment of surplus labour in a nation
- B) it allowed the diversion of labour to export oriented industries
- C) it allowed the deeper specialization of the same labour force
- D) it allowed varied application of labour force in a nation
- E) it allowed application of varied labour force in a nation

**DIRECTIONS for the question :** Read the passage and answer the question based on it.

**Question No. : 8**

In Hume's eyes productive labour was the greatest asset of a country, and foreign trade was valuable because it enabled a nation to use more and more varied labour than would otherwise be possible. But commerce was of mutual advantage to the nations involved, not a benefit to one and injury to other. "The increase of riches and commerce in any one nation," added Hume, "instead of hurting, commonly, promotes the riches and commerce of all its neighbours." "The emulation in rival nations serves...to keep industry alive in all of them."

As per Hume, free trade between nations was made advantageous by the outcome of:

- A) mutual increase in riches and commerce    B) emulation of industrial activity by different nations  
C) affable promotion of industrial activity among nations    D) productive employment of labour in different nations  
E) higher wages received by labour in exporting nations

**DIRECTIONS for the question :** Read the passage and answer the question based on it.

**Question No. : 9**

Demography of organizations, also called population ecology is an interesting field. It proposes that organisational mortality processes depend upon the age and size of the organizations, as well as on characteristics of populations and environments. Moreover, there is evidence of an imprinting process – meaning that environmental conditions at certain early phases in an organisation's development have long-term consequence. In particular, organizations subject to intense competition have elevated mortality hazards at all ages. A central theme is structural inertia, the tendency for organizations to respond slowly relative to the speed of environmental change. A central argument holds that the inertia derives from the very characteristics that make organizations favoured actors in modern society in terms of reliability and (formal) accountability. It follows that changes in an organisation's core features are disruptive and increase mortality hazards, at least in the short-run. Research on this subject tends to support this view. The concept of niche provides a framework for relating environmental variations and competition to population dynamics and segmentation. Much empirical work examines the niches of organisational populations in terms of dimensions of social, political, and economic environments. Most research in this field builds on theories of resource partition and of density dependence. Resource-partitioning theory concerns the relationship between increasing market concentration and increasing proliferation of specialists in mature industries. The key implication of this theory concerns the effects of concentration on the viability of specialist organizations (those that seek to exploit a narrow range of resources). The theory of density-dependent organisational evolution synthesizes ecological and institutional processes. It holds that growth in the number of organizations in a population (density) drives processes of social legitimization and competition that, in turn, shape the vital rates.

Consider the following: "Tata Steel, one of biggest steel makers in the world, was born in Jamshedpur." If above passage is true, then it can be concluded that location of Tata Steel has been one of the reasons for its success.

- A. The conclusion is false.  
B. This is a farfetched conclusion.  
C. This is a valid conclusion.

- A) A only    B) B only    C) C only    D) A and B    E) B and C

**DIRECTIONS for the question :** Read the passage and answer the question based on it.

**Question No. : 10**

Demography of organizations, also called population ecology is an interesting field. It proposes that organisational mortality processes depend upon the age and size of the organizations, as well as on characteristics of populations and environments. Moreover, there is evidence of an imprinting process – meaning that environmental conditions at certain early phases in an organisation's development have long-term consequence. In particular, organizations subject to intense competition have elevated mortality hazards at all ages. A central theme is structural inertia, the tendency for organizations to respond slowly relative to the speed of environmental change. A central argument holds that the inertia derives from the very characteristics that make organizations favoured actors in modern society in terms of reliability and (formal) accountability. It follows that changes in an organisation's core features are disruptive and increase mortality hazards, at least in the short-run. Research on this subject tends to support this view. The concept of niche provides a framework for relating environmental variations and competition to population dynamics and segmentation. Much empirical work examines the niches of organisational populations in terms of dimensions of social, political, and economic environments. Most research in this field builds on theories of resource partition and of density dependence. Resource-partitioning theory concerns the relationship between increasing market concentration and increasing proliferation of specialists in mature industries. The key implication of this theory concerns the effects of concentration on the viability of specialist organizations (those that seek to exploit a narrow range of resources). The theory of density-dependent organisational evolution synthesizes ecological and institutional processes. It holds that growth in the number of organizations in a population (density) drives processes of social legitimization and competition that, in turn, shape the vital rates.

"Tata Steel, one of biggest steel makers in the world, was born in Jamshedpur. The very success of Tata Steel could lead to its failure in the future and hence the challenge for Tata Steel is to recognize its strengths that made it successful in initial conditions and stick to them."

- A. This is a valid conclusion.
- B. The conclusion is contrary to the ideas described in the passage.
- C. The conclusion is an internally contradictory.

A) A only   B) B only   C) C only   D) A and B   E) B and C

**DIRECTIONS for the question :** Read the passage and answer the question based on it.

**Question No. : 11**

Demography of organizations, also called population ecology is an interesting field. It proposes that organisational mortality processes depend upon the age and size of the organizations, as well as on characteristics of populations and environments. Moreover, there is evidence of an imprinting process – meaning that environmental conditions at certain early phases in an organisation's development have long-term consequence. In particular, organizations subject to intense competition have elevated mortality hazards at all ages. A central theme is structural inertia, the tendency for organizations to respond slowly relative to the speed of environmental change. A central argument holds that the inertia derives from the very characteristics that make organizations favoured actors in modern society in terms of reliability and (formal) accountability. It follows that changes in an organisation's core features are disruptive and increase mortality hazards, at least in the short-run. Research on this subject tends to support this view. The concept of niche provides a framework for relating environmental variations and competition to population dynamics and segmentation. Much empirical work examines the niches of organisational populations in terms of dimensions of social, political, and economic environments. Most research in this field builds on theories of resource partition and of density dependence. Resource-partitioning theory concerns the relationship between increasing market concentration and increasing proliferation of specialists in mature industries. The key implication of this theory concerns the effects of concentration on the viability of specialist organizations (those that seek to exploit a narrow range of resources). The theory of density-dependent organisational evolution synthesizes ecological and institutional processes. It holds that growth in the number of organizations in a population (density) drives processes of social legitimization and competition that, in turn, shape the vital rates.

Most top-notch business consultants recommend changing the entire configuration of an organisation's strategy, structure and systems. If the ideas contained in the passage are agreed to, then such a recommendation:

- A) tends to rejuvenate the organization
- B) tends to make the organization more aligned to the external environment
- C) tends to increase the competitiveness of the organization by redefining its core competence
- D) tends to increase the vulnerability of the organization
- E) tends to make the organization industry leader by reformulating its niche

**DIRECTIONS for the question :** Read the passage and answer the question based on it.

**Question No. : 12**

Demography of organizations, also called population ecology is an interesting field. It proposes that organisational mortality processes depend upon the age and size of the organizations, as well as on characteristics of populations and environments. Moreover, there is evidence of an imprinting process – meaning that environmental conditions at certain early phases in an organisation's development have long-term consequence. In particular, organizations subject to intense competition have elevated mortality hazards at all ages. A central theme is structural inertia, the tendency for organizations to respond slowly relative to the speed of environmental change. A central argument holds that the inertia derives from the very characteristics that make organizations favoured actors in modern society in terms of reliability and (formal) accountability. It follows that changes in an organisation's core features are disruptive and increase mortality hazards, at least in the short-run. Research on this subject tends to support this view. The concept of niche provides a framework for relating environmental variations and competition to population dynamics and segmentation. Much empirical work examines the niches of organisational populations in terms of dimensions of social, political, and economic environments. Most research in this field builds on theories of resource partition and of density dependence. Resource-partitioning theory concerns the relationship between increasing market concentration and increasing proliferation of specialists in mature industries. The key implication of this theory concerns the effects of concentration on the viability of specialist organizations (those that seek to exploit a narrow range of resources). The theory of density-dependent organisational evolution synthesizes ecological and institutional processes. It holds that growth in the number of organizations in a population (density) drives processes of social legitimization and competition that, in turn, shape the vital rates.

Recently it was reported that Indian textile sector was not doing well. If the ideas contained in the passage are agreed to, then which of the following could be the possible reason(s)?

- A. All Indian firms are as old as international firms.
- B. Indian textile firms are dispersed all over the country, with most of them also having international presence.
- C. Textile firms in India were subjected to trade union activity in the period from 1960s to 1980s.

A) A   B) B   C) C   D) A and B   E) A, B and C

**DIRECTIONS for the question :** Read the passage and answer the question based on it.

**Question No. : 13**

The Yoga system is divided into two principal parts – Hatha and Raja Yoga. Hatha Yoga deals principally with the physiological part of man with a view to establish his health and train his will. The processes prescribed to arrive at this end are so difficult that only a few resolute souls go through all the stages of its practice. Many have failed and some have died in the attempt. It is therefore strongly denounced by all the philosophers. The most illustrious Shankaracharya has remarked in his treatise called Aparokshanubhuti that "the system of Hatha Yoga was intended for those whose worldly desires are not pacified or uprooted."

Which one of the following, if true, most substantially strengthens the idea given in the passage?

- A) The percentage of people in a given ashram practicing Raja Yoga is more than the percentage of people practicing Hatha Yoga
- B) The number of people in a given ashram practicing Raja Yoga is more than the number of people practicing Hatha Yoga
- C) The number of Yoga schools teaching Raja Yoga is more than the number of Yoga schools teaching Hatha Yoga
- D) The number of teachers teaching Raja Yoga is more than number of teachers teaching Hatha Yoga
- E) The percentage of students who have successfully learnt Raja Yoga is more than the percentage of students who have successfully learnt Hatha Yoga



**DIRECTIONS for the question :** Read the passage and answer the question based on it.

**Question No. : 14**

The Yoga system is divided into two principal parts – Hatha and Raja Yoga. Hatha Yoga deals principally with the physiological part of man with a view to establish his health and train his will. The processes prescribed to arrive at this end are so difficult that only a few resolute souls go through all the stages of its practice. Many have failed and some have died in the attempt. It is therefore strongly denounced by all the philosophers. The most illustrious Shankaracharya has remarked in his treatise called Aparokshanubhuti that “the system of Hatha Yoga was intended for those whose worldly desires are not pacified or uprooted.”

Which of the following option best summarises Shankaracharya’s comments on Hatha Yoga?

- A) Hatha Yoga was intended for those whose worldly desires are not placated
- B) Hatha Yoga is for those whose worldly desires are placated
- C) Practised under the guidance of experts, Hatha Yoga is better than Raja Yoga for some people
- D) Raja Yoga gives better results and in a shorter time period for most people, and therefore it should be encouraged
- E) Hatha Yoga is ill-suited for people with strong worldly desires

**DIRECTION for the question:** Answer the question based on the information given in the passage.

**Question No. : 15**

Ram, an economist, and Ramesh, an astrologer, had a debate. Ram said “Astrology does not work. It just cannot predict.” “It can predict better than your subject” rebutted Ramesh.

The evidence that best resolves the above debate will be:

- A) Conduct a survey among scientists asking which one of the two should be considered as a science
- B) Compare past performance of astrologers and economists in terms of number of predictions which have come true
- C) Conduct a survey among economists asking their opinion regarding the ability of economic theory to predict economic phenomena
- D) Conduct an experiment where both astrologers and economists would be asked to predict the future. Compare the number of predictions that come true
- E) Conduct an experiment where both astrologers and economists would be asked to predict the future. Compare the percentage of predictions that come true

**DIRECTION for the question:** Answer the question based on the information given in the passage.

**Question No. : 16**

“There is nothing so stupid as an educated man, if you can get him off the thing he was educated in.”

Which of the following, if true, most seriously undermines the author’s contention?

- A) True education implies a well-rounded exposure to major subjects
- B) An educated man will not discuss things which he does not understand
- C) The cost of a general education has led to the unfortunate fact that a person’s education is confined to one field
- D) Stupidity, like intelligence, is relative and therefore depends on the intelligence of the persons’ peers
- E) Education is one of the main causes of people recognizing their capabilities and developing them further

**DIRECTION for the question:** Answer the question based on the information given in the passage.

**Question No. : 17**

In this era of global capital flows, so much money is now flowing throughout the world that no single country can fight the problem of inflation effectively by tightening its monetary policy.

If the above is true, which of the following could be most logically concluded?

- A) Changes in cash reserve ratio by Reserve Bank of India will control the rate of inflation in India
- B) Countries' finance ministries have sufficient control over their respective economies
- C) Countries' finance ministries have insufficient control over their respective economies
- D) Inflation does not matter as long as incomes increase
- E) Citizens should limit their consumption which will reduce the demand of products, thus reducing inflation

**DIRECTION for the question:** Answer the question based on the information given in the passage.

**Question No. : 18**

Nature lovers are attracted to forests and nature parks. Just look at the number of people visiting the Corbett National Park. Which of the following exhibits a pattern of reasoning least dissimilar to the one exhibited in the argument above?

- A) Defence personnel who are trained in extremely rigorous procedures often end up as dysfunctional members of the society. Hence if an officer is not trained rigorously, such an officer is more likely to be useful to the society
- B) This machinery has increased the work efficiency of the workers. As a result, some of these workers are surplus to the company
- C) Fleas must thrive in a warm environment. During warm weather my dog suffers from fleas more so than during cooler weather
- D) Cigarette smoking is known to cause lung cancer in some people. However, most victims of lung cancer live in regions where smoking is uncommon
- E) Alcoholics and teetotallers usually appear at the same restaurant at the same time of the day. Therefore, alcoholics and teetotallers must be hungry at the same time

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Read the following sentence/sentences and identify the figure of speech.

**Question No. : 19**

Which sentence includes a euphemism?

- A) Cell phone network signals are weak in the hilly regions
- B) Bottled water is reputed to be safe for drinking under all circumstances
- C) A cemetery is a place where people are buried when they pass away
- D) It is stupid to cry over spilt milk
- E) Criminal court arbitrates between the parties to the case

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Read the following sentence/sentences and identify the figure of speech.

**Question No. : 20**

Which of the following contains a non-sequitur?

- A) If statisticians are made judges, they will accept or reject arguments based on probability analyses
- B) Public trust in politicians is at an all time low and we can't insist that the politicians go back to school
- C) Before preparing the annual budget, the CEO of XYZ Steel Limited takes opinion of all the stakeholders
- D) In cricket, the batting average does not always reflect a batsman's ability because it does not reflect how many wins he was instrumental for
- E) Ordinary citizens do not have sufficient grasp of economic indicators to validate published inflation data



**DIRECTIONS for the question:** In this question, the first two words are related in a particular manner. You have to choose a word from the options so that a new pair of words is formed where the relation is the same as in the case of the given pair of words. The question stem has the first word of the second pair. You may have to consider the secondary meaning of certain words while choosing an answer.

**Question No. : 21**

Recommence is to suspend as: nonchalant is to:

- A) Carefree   B) Beleaguered   C) Tirade   D) Agreement   E) Disagreement

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Read the following sentence/sentences and identify the figure of speech.

**Question No. : 22**

Which of the following sentences draws a metaphor?

- A) Karl Marx argued that the interests of two classes – the proletariat and the bourgeois – are always in conflict and irreconcilable  
B) Karl Marx labelled the capitalist a parasite on the back of labour because the whole value or produce created by the labouring man was expropriated by the capitalist  
C) Weber held that the protestant ethic was responsible for the rise of capitalism in medieval Europe  
D) Galbraith argued for a better balance between private affluence and public poverty, including measures to protect the environment against the excesses of private companies  
E) Schumpeter argued that changes in economy are brought about by creative destruction

**DIRECTION for the question:** Answer the question based on the information given in the passage.

**Question No. : 23**

As man casts off worn-out garments and puts on others that are new, similarly the embodied soul, casting off worn-out bodies, enters into others, which are new. Of the following, which one best typifies the argument?

- A) Inductive generalization   B) Predictive argument   C) Argument from authority   D) Causal argument  
E) Argument from analogy

**DIRECTION for the question:** Answer the question based on the information given in the passage.

**Question No. : 24**

Since power is itself a value, forms of influence which include power in their scope are usually themselves forms of power. The king's mistress, though she has only influence, not power, over the king, may have power over his subjects to the degree of that influence. Forms of influence based on power are themselves forms of power only if the scope of the influence is included within that of the power in question. The king may exercise influence over standards of morality, say, by virtue of his power position, but he does not necessarily exercise power over morality.

Which combination of following statements best summarises the idea expressed in the paragraph?

- A. Strength of an influence determines its power.  
B. Influence always contributes power to the wielder of influence beyond the scope of influence.  
C. Proximity to authority is itself a source of power.  
D. Forms of influence are power only if they can influence behaviour.

- A) A, B   B) A, C   C) A, D   D) A, C, D   E) A, B, D

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Choose the word from the options which is **Opposite** in meaning to the given word.

**Question No. : 25**

hypothesize

A) Posit B) Propose C) Conjecture D) Refute E) Speculate

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Complete the sentence by filling in the appropriate blank/blanks from the options provided.

**Question No. : 26**

The fossils of humans and other animals, found all over the world, are as a result of \_\_\_\_\_ presevation .

A) abnormal B) natural C) uncommon D) typical E) artificial

**Section : Quant & DI**

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** The question below consist of a question and two statements numbered I and II given below it. You have to decide whether the data provided in the statements are sufficient to answer the question. Read both the statements and mark

**Question No. : 27**

Are the integers  $a$ ,  $b$ , and  $c$  consecutive

I. The average of  $a$ ,  $b$  and  $c$  is  $b$   
II.  $c - b = b - a$

- A) If the question can be answered by using statement I alone, but not statement II alone.  
B) If the question can be answered by using statement II alone, but not statement I alone.  
C) If the question can be answered by using statement I and II together, but not by each statement taken alone.  
D) If the question cannot be answered even by using both the statements I and II together.  
E) If the question can be answered either by using statement I or statement II.

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** The question below is followed by two statements marked I and II. Mark as your answer.

**Question No. : 28**

What is the highest and lowest number in a series if the series has 10 members?

I. The average of the top 9 numbers is 50  
II. The average of the bottom 9 numbers is 30

- A) If the question can be answered by using statement I alone, but not statement II alone.  
B) If the question can be answered by using statement II alone, but not statement I alone.  
C) If the question can be answered by using statement I and II together, but not by each statement taken alone.  
D) If the question cannot be answered even by using both the statements I and II together.  
E) If the question can be answered either by using statement I or statement II.



**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Solve the following question and mark the best possible option.

**Question No. : 29**

Two teams *Arrogant* and *Overconfident* are participating in a cricket tournament. The odds that team *Arrogant* will be champion is 5 to 3, and the odds that team *Overconfident* will be the champion is 1 to 4. What are the odds that either team *Arrogant* or team *Overconfident* will become the champion?

- A) 3 to 2   B) 5 to 2   C) 6 to 1   D) 7 to 3   E) 9 to 1

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Solve the following question and mark the best possible option.

**Question No. : 30**

A salesman sells two kinds of trousers: cotton and woollen. A pair of cotton trousers is sold at 30% profit and a pair of woollen trousers is sold at 50% profit. The salesman has calculated that if he sells 100% more woollen trousers than cotton trousers, his overall profit will be 45%. However he ends up selling 50% more cotton trousers than woollen trousers. What will be his overall profit?

- A) 37.5%   B) 40%   C) 41%   D) 42.33%   E) None of these

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Solve the following question and mark the best possible option.

**Question No. : 31**

Rajesh walks to and fro to a shopping mall. He spends 30 minutes shopping. If he walks at speed of 10 km an hour, he returns to home at 19.00 hours. If he walks at 15 km an hour, he returns to home at 18.30 hours. How fast must he walk in order to return home at 18.15 hours?

- A) 17 km/hr   B) 17.5 km/hr   C) 18 km/hr   D) 19 km/hr   E) None of these

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Study the following Graph & table given below and answer the question that follows.

**Question No. : 32**

A cake chain manufactures two types of products – ‘cakes/pastries/gateaux’ and savouries. The chain was concerned about high wastage (in terms of leftover) and wanted to reduce it. Table 1 provides information about sales, costs and wastage for both products.

**Table 1: Revenue Statement**

Year	Cakes/Pastries/Gateaux			Savouries		
	Sales in Rs. lac	Costs in Rs. lac	Leftover as %age of sales	Sales in Rs. lac	Costs in Rs. lac	Leftover as %age of sales
1993	81.47	80.06	1.52	41.79	41.07	9.38
1994	171.42	168.03	1.58	80.69	79.09	10.61
1995	326.95	323.7	1.43	146.88	145.42	10.08
1996	591.77	576.52	1.23	220.96	215.26	10.45
1997	667.1	657.89	2.06	516.23	509.1	8.43
1998	936.52	928.95	1.74	468.39	464.6	11.04
1999	978.69	966.97	1.19	528.31	521.98	6.98
2000	752.09	743.2	1.5	637.63	630.09	5.61
2001	713.46	687.83	1.83	694.42	669.47	5.96
2002	885.29	845.83	1.76	869.15	830.4	5.66
2003	1,071.81	1,014.87	1.81	913.68	865.14	6.72
2004	1,225.00	1,163.75	2.78	1,075.00	1,021.25	6.14

Which of the following statement(s) is (are) right?

- A. The worth of leftover for cakes/pastries/gateaux increased from 1993 to 2004.
- B. The worth of leftover for cakes/pastries/gateaux, kept on fluctuating, many a times, between 1993 and 2004.
- C. The worth of leftover for savouries and cakes/pastries/gateaux was highest in 2004.
- D. The worth of left over for savouries kept on fluctuating, many a times, between 1993 and 2004.

A) A and D   B) C and D   C) A and B   D) A and C   E) B and C

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Study the following Graph & table given below and answer the question that follows.

**Question No. : 33**

A cake chain manufactures two types of products – ‘cakes/pastries/gateaux’ and savouries. The chain was concerned about high wastage (in terms of leftover) and wanted to reduce it. Table 1 provides information about sales, costs and wastage for both products.

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2004	1,225.00	1,163.75	2.78	1,075.00	1,021.25	6.14

Maximum decline in worth of leftover of cakes/pastries/gateaux occurred in the year:

- A) From 1997 to 1998   B) From 1995 to 1996   C) From 1998 to 1999
- D) There was always an increase in worth of leftover   E) Cannot be calculated from the data

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Study the following Graph & table given below and answer the question that follows.

**Question No. : 34**

A cake chain manufactures two types of products – ‘cakes/pastries/gateaux’ and savouries. The chain was concerned about high wastage (in terms of leftover) and wanted to reduce it. Table 1 provides information about sales, costs and wastage for both products.

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2003	1,071.81	1,014.87	1.81	913.68	865.14	6.72
2004	1,225.00	1,163.75	2.78	1,075.00	1,021.25	6.14

If Profit = Sales – Cost – Leftover, in which year did the cake chain make losses?

- A. 1993      B. 1997      C. 1998      D. 2000
- A) A, B, C, D    B) C, D    C) B, C    D) A, B, C    E) It was always in profit

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Analyse the graph/s given below and answer the question that follows.

**Question No. : 35**

Percentage of Obese men, Obese women and Obese children in a State in various years



Total Number of Men, Women and Children in the state over the years

Years	Men	Women	Children
2004	54,000	38,000	15,000
2005	75,000	64,000	21,000
2006	63,000	60,000	12,000
2007	66,000	54,000	16,000
2008	70,000	68,000	20,000
2009	78,000	75,000	45,000

What was the approximate average of obese men, obese women and obese children in the year 2007 ?

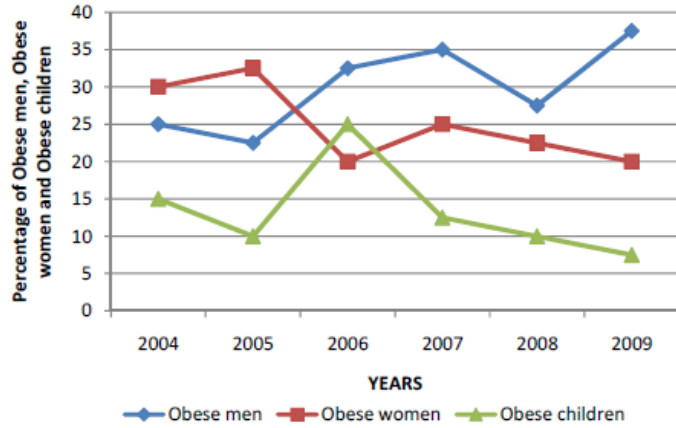
- A) 12,683    B) 12,795    C) 12,867    D) 12,843    E) 12,787



**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Analyse the graph/s given below and answer the question that follows.

**Question No. : 36**

**Percentage of Obese men, Obese women and Obese children in a State in various years**



**Total Number of Men, Women and Children in the state over the years**

Years	Men	Women	Children
2004	54,000	38,000	15,000
2005	75,000	64,000	21,000
2006	63,000	60,000	12,000
2007	66,000	54,000	16,000
2008	70,000	68,000	20,000
2009	78,000	75,000	45,000

The number of obese men in the year 2009 were what percent of the men not suffering from obesity in the same year?

- A) 55   B) 60   C) 50.5   D) 65.5   E) None of these



**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Analyse the graph/s given below and answer the question that follows.

**Question No. : 37**

**Percentage of Obese men, Obese women and Obese children in a State in various years**



**Total Number of Men, Women and Children in the state over the years**

Years	Men	Women	Children
2004	54,000	38,000	15,000
2005	75,000	64,000	21,000
2006	63,000	60,000	12,000
2007	66,000	54,000	16,000
2008	70,000	68,000	20,000
2009	78,000	75,000	45,000

What was the respective ratio of the obese women in the year 2006 to the obese men in the year 2008?

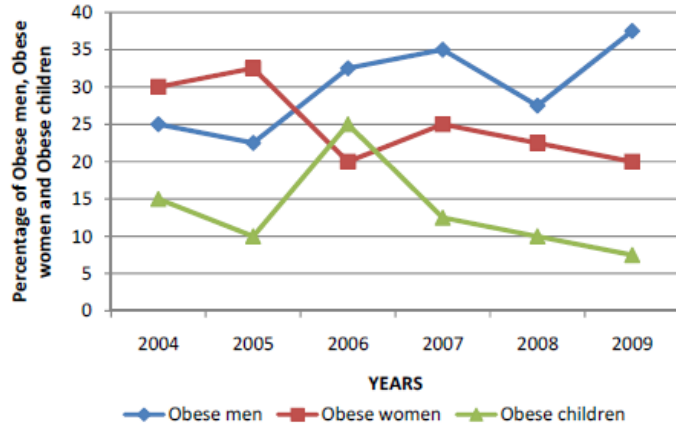
- A) 6 : 7    B) 21 : 65    C) 15 : 73    D) 48 : 77    E) None of these



**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Analyse the graph/s given below and answer the question that follows.

**Question No. : 38**

**Percentage of Obese men, Obese women and Obese children in a State in various years**



**Total Number of Men, Women and Children in the state over the years**

Years	Men	Women	Children
2004	54,000	38,000	15,000
2005	75,000	64,000	21,000
2006	63,000	60,000	12,000
2007	66,000	54,000	16,000
2008	70,000	68,000	20,000
2009	78,000	75,000	45,000

What is the difference between the number of obese women and obese children together in the year 2006 and the number of obese men in the same year?

- A) 5,475   B) 5,745   C) 5,045   D) 5,075   E) None of these

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Solve the following question and mark the best possible option.

**Question No. : 39**

When a number is divided by 36, it leaves a remainder of 19. What will be the remainder when the number is divided by 12?

- A) 10   B) 7   C) 19   D) 11   E) None of these

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Solve the following question and mark the best possible option.

**Question No. : 40**

How many differently shaped triangles exist in which no two sides are of the same length, each side is of integral unit length and the perimeter of the triangle is less than 14 units?

- A) 3   B) 4   C) 5   D) 6   E) None of the above

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Solve the following question and mark the best possible option.

**Question No. : 41**

ABCD is a square with sides of length 10 units. OCD is an isosceles triangle with base CD. OC cuts AB at point Q and OD cuts AB at point P. The area of trapezoid PQCD is 80 square units. The altitude from O of the triangle OPQ is:

- A) 12   B) 13   C) 14   D) 15   E) None of the above



**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Solve the following question and mark the best possible option.

**Question No. : 42**

Company BELIANCE hosted a party for 8 members of Company AXIAL. In the party no member of AXIAL had interacted with more than three members of BELIANCE. Out of all the members of BELIANCE, three members – each interacted with four members of AXIAL and the remaining members – each interacted with two members of AXIAL. The greatest possible number of members of company BELIANCE in the party is:

- A) 9   B) 10   C) 11   D) 12   E) None of the above

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Solve the following question and mark the best possible option.

**Question No. : 43**

Raj Travels has the following revenue model for a group package. Owner charges Rs. 20,000 per person till group size of 200. For every additional traveller beyond 200, he starts offering discount of 50 rupees to all members of the group. The maximum possible income for Raj Travels from the package is:

- A) Rs. 4000000   B) Rs. 4200000   C) Rs. 4500000   D) Rs. 5000000   E) Rs. 5500000

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Solve the following question and mark the best possible option.

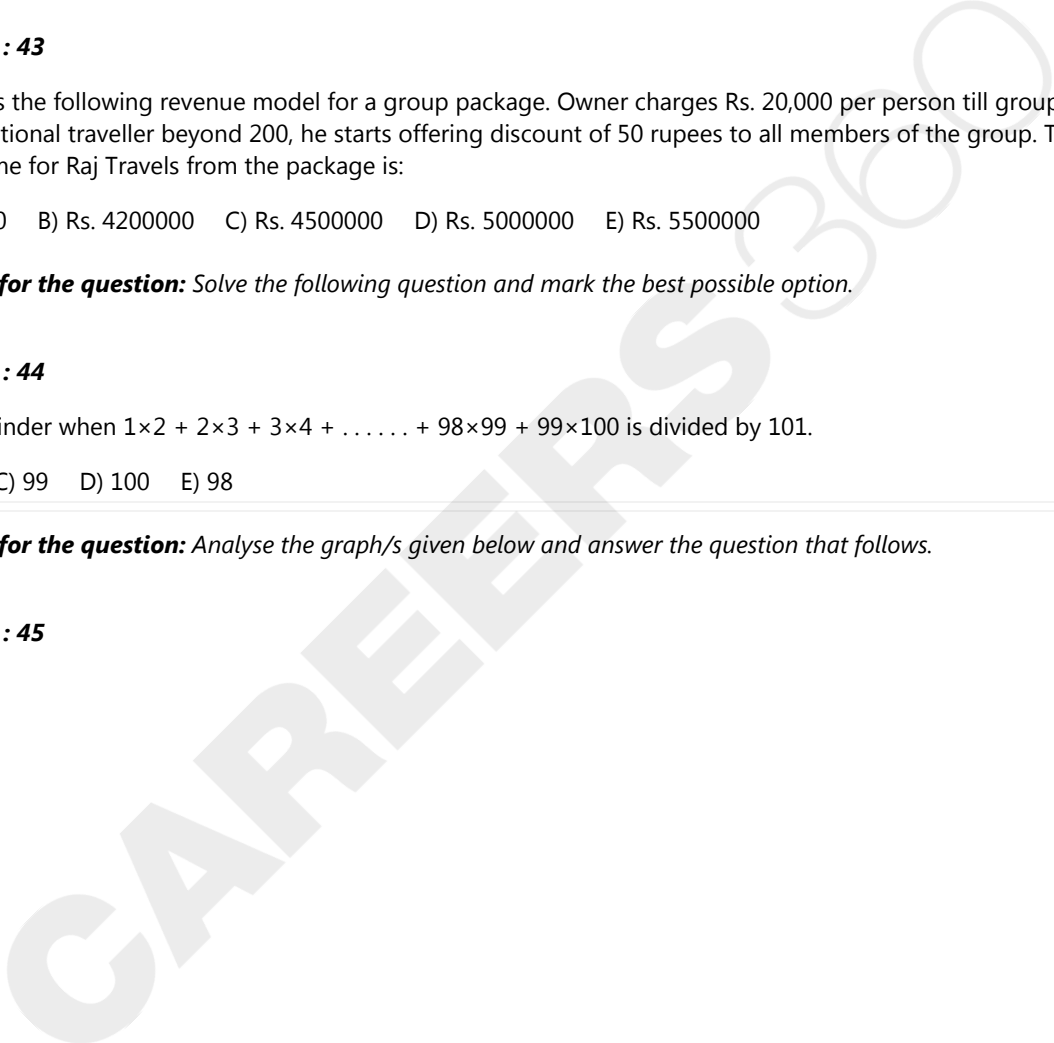
**Question No. : 44**

Find the remainder when  $1 \times 2 + 2 \times 3 + 3 \times 4 + \dots + 98 \times 99 + 99 \times 100$  is divided by 101.

- A) 0   B) 1   C) 99   D) 100   E) 98

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Analyse the graph/s given below and answer the question that follows.

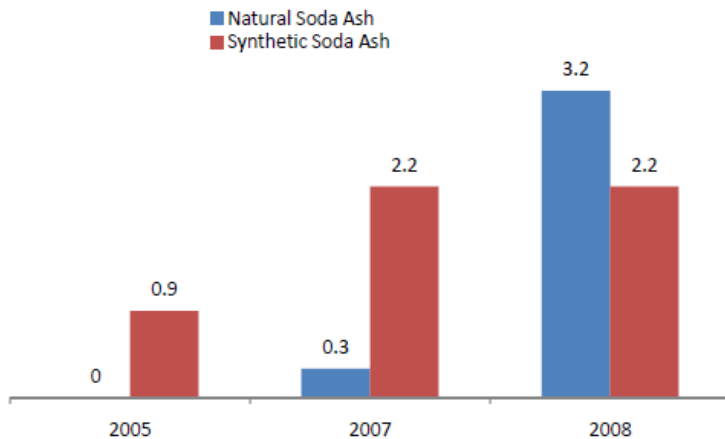
**Question No. : 45**



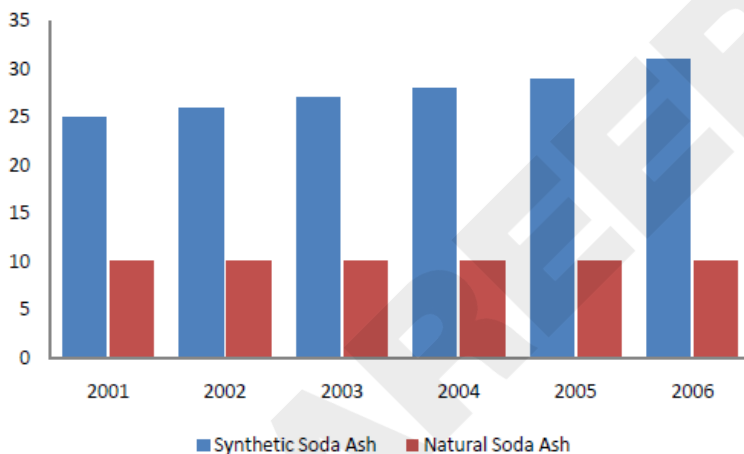


Sodium carbonate, also called as soda ash is an important ingredient for glass, soaps and detergents, and many other products. There were two ways of producing soda ash. The first is producing soda ash from *trona* obtained naturally. The second method was producing soda ash from common salt through Solvay process. Soda ash produced thus was called synthetic soda ash. Tata Chemicals was one of largest producer of soda ash. Given below are two charts- first chart shows production of two varieties of soda ash at Tata Chemicals. The second chart shows production of varieties of soda ash in the world.

Tata Chemicals Soda Ash Production (MT)



Global Soda Ash Production (MT)



What is Tata Chemicals' share of global production in 2008? What is Tata Chemicals' share of global production in 2008?

- A) 12.86%   B) 17.42%   C) 59.34%   D) Incomplete data   E) None of the above

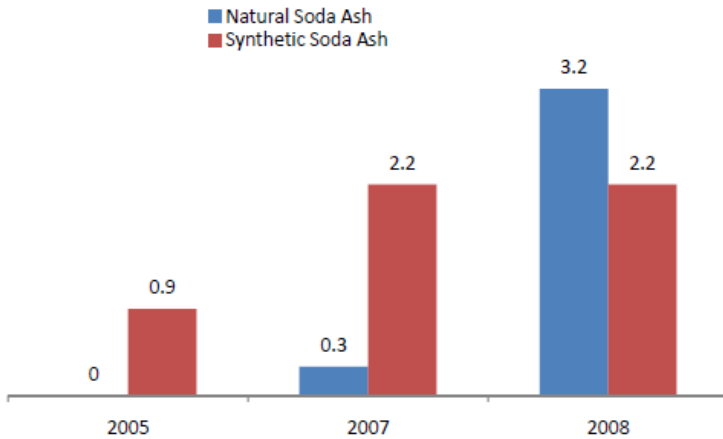
**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Analyse the graph/s given below and answer the question that follows.

**Question No. : 46**

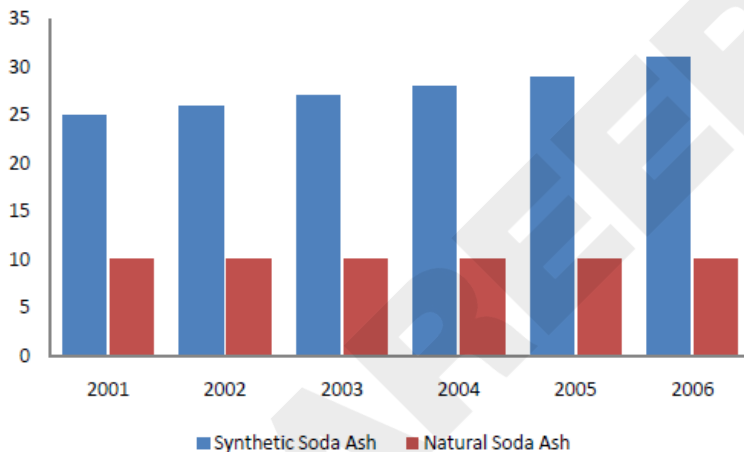


Sodium carbonate, also called as soda ash is an important ingredient for glass, soaps and detergents, and many other products. There were two ways of producing soda ash. The first is producing soda ash from *trona* obtained naturally. The second method was producing soda ash from common salt through Solvay process. Soda ash produced thus was called synthetic soda ash. Tata Chemicals was one of largest producer of soda ash. Given below are two charts- first chart shows production of two varieties of soda ash at Tata Chemicals. The second chart shows production of varieties of soda ash in the world.

Tata Chemicals Soda Ash Production (MT)



Global Soda Ash Production (MT)



It was expected that global soda ash production would be same for 2006, 2007 and 2008 (only for this question). What could be a possible reason for different pattern of production in Tata Chemicals and the world?

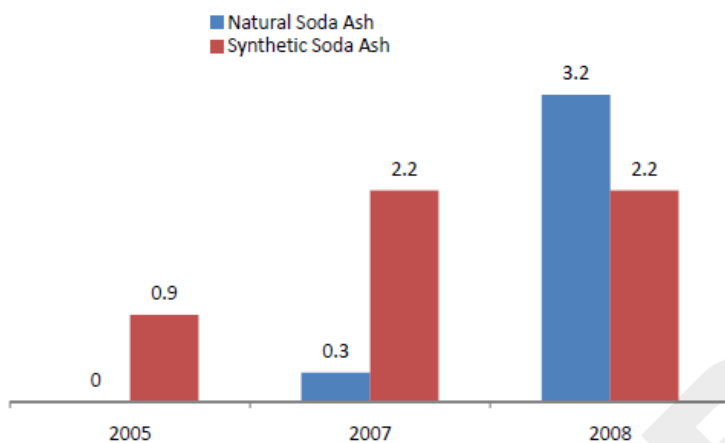
- A) Tata Chemicals built new plants of 2.2 MT natural soda ash capacity in 2007
- B) Tata Chemicals built 3.2 MT of natural soda ash capacity from 2005 to 2008
- C) Tata Chemicals produced 2.7% of total soda ash in the world
- D) Tata Chemicals might have acquired 0.3 MT of natural soda ash facility in 2007
- E) None of above conclusions could possibly be drawn

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Analyse the graph/s given below and answer the question that follows.

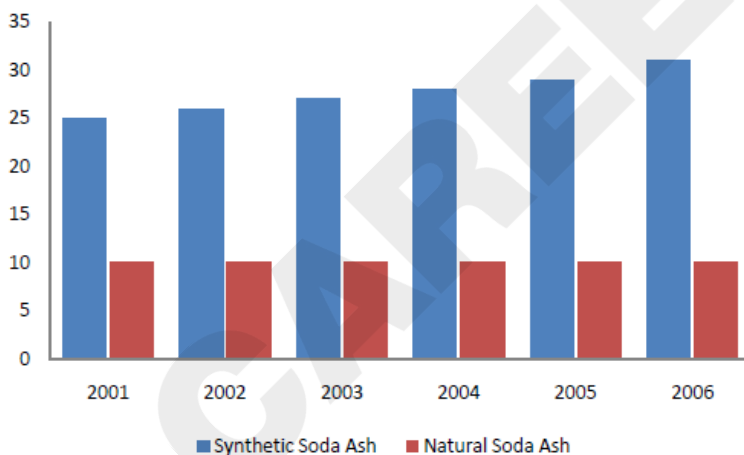
**Question No. : 47**

Sodium carbonate, also called as soda ash is an important ingredient for glass, soaps and detergents, and many other products. There were two ways of producing soda ash. The first is producing soda ash from *trona* obtained naturally. The second method was producing soda ash from common salt through Solvay process. Soda ash produced thus was called synthetic soda ash. Tata Chemicals was one of largest producer of soda ash. Given below are two charts- first chart shows production of two varieties of soda ash at Tata Chemicals. The second chart shows production of varieties of soda ash in the world.

**Tata Chemicals Soda Ash Production (MT)**



**Global Soda Ash Production (MT)**



Suppose the total global production increased (year on year) from 2005 to 2008 by the amount Tata Chemicals' synthetic production (year on year) increased in the same period. By what percentage did the global production increase from 2007 to 2008?

- A) Cannot be calculated at all from the tables above    B) Increased by 10.16%    C) Increased by 9.48%  
D) Did not increase at all    E) Increased by 8.64%

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Solve the following question and mark the best possible option.

**Question No. : 48**

Sangeeta and Swati bought two wristwatches from Jamshedpur Electronics at 11.40 A.M. IST. After purchasing they found that when 60 minutes elapses on a correct clock (IST), Sangeeta's wristwatch registers 62 minutes whereas Swati's wristwatch registers 56 minutes. Later in the day Sangeeta's wristwatch reads 10 P.M., then the time on Swati's wristwatch is:

- A) 8:40 PM    B) 9:00 PM    C) 9:20 PM    D) 9:40 PM    E) Cannot be determined



**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Solve the following question and mark the best possible option.

**Question No. : 49**

Steel Express stops at six stations between Howrah and Jamshedpur. Five passengers board at Howrah. Each passenger can get down at any station till Jamshedpur. The probability that all five persons will get down at different stations is:

- A)  $\frac{{}^6P_5}{6^5}$  B)  $\frac{{}^6C_5}{6^5}$  C)  $\frac{{}^7P_5}{7^5}$  D)  $\frac{{}^7C_5}{7^5}$  E) None of the above

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Solve the following question and mark the best possible option.

**Question No. : 50**

A police inspector spots a thief standing 7 km away from him on a straight road aligned in East West direction. The inspector is standing on the eastern side while the thief is on the western side of the road. On spotting the inspector the thief takes his bicycle and tries to cut across the adjoining field by riding away with a uniform speed of  $9\sqrt{2}$  km/hour in a director making an angle of  $45^\circ$  with the road towards North-East. The inspector starts with his scooter at the same instance to move with a uniform velocity 15 km/hour and catches the thief.

Time taken by the inspector to catch the thief is:

- A) 12 minutes B) 15 minutes C) 18 minutes D) 20 minutes E) 30 minutes

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Solve the following question and mark the best possible option.

**Question No. : 51**

A police inspector spots a thief standing 7 km away from him on a straight road aligned in East West direction. The inspector is standing on the eastern side while the thief is on the western side of the road. On spotting the inspector the thief takes his bicycle and tries to cut across the adjoining field by riding away with a uniform speed of  $9\sqrt{2}$  km/hour in a director making an angle of  $45^\circ$  with the road towards North-East. The inspector starts with his scooter at the same instance to move with a uniform velocity 15 km/hour and catches the thief.

The distance the inspector has to travel is:

- A) 3km B) 3.75km C) 5km D) 6km E) 7.5km

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Solve the following question and mark the best possible option.

**Question No. : 52**

In the diagram below, the seven letters correspond to seven unique digits chosen from 0 to 9. The relationship among the digits is such that:

$$P.Q.R = X.Y.Z = Q.A.Y$$

P		X
Q	A	Y
R		Z

The value of A is:

- A) 0 B) 2 C) 3 D) 6 E) None of the above

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Solve the following question and mark the best possible option.

**Question No. : 53**

In the diagram below, the seven letters correspond to seven unique digits chosen from 0 to 9. The relationship among the digits is such that:

$$P.Q.R = X.Y.Z = Q.A.Y$$

P		X
Q	A	Y
R		Z

The sum of digits which are not used is:

- A) 8   B) 10   C) 14   D) 15   E) None of the above

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Solve the following question and mark the best possible option.

**Question No. : 54**

There was 120 litres of pure milk in a vessel. Some quantity of milk was taken out and replaced with 23 litres of water in such a way that the resultant ratio between the quantities of milk and water in the mixture was 4:1 respectively. Again 23 litres of the mixture was taken out and replaced with 28 litres of water. What is the respective ratio of milk and water in the resultant mixture?

- A) 58: 37   B) 46: 29   C) 69 : 43   D) 101 : 37   E) 53 : 23

**Section : GK**

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Mark the best option:

**Question No. : 55**

A tax based on the value of the property/product is called

- A) Fringe benefit tax   B) Value Added Tax   C) Minimum Alternative tax   D) Turnover tax   E) Ad Valorem tax

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Mark the best option:

**Question No. : 56**

When a country decides to conduct trade on favorable terms with another country for mutual benefits, this is called:

- A) FTA System   B) MFN Status   C) Bilateral Trade   D) Counter Trade   E) None of these

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Mark the best option:

**Question No. : 57**

CPI and WPI as acronyms, refer to:

- A) Political Parties   B) Purchasing capacity indices   C) Price Indices   D) Poverty Indices   E) Unemployment indices



**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Mark the best option:

**Question No. : 58**

What is Davos famous for?

- A) It is best known tourist place of Switzerland    B) G8 members meet here, every year    C) EU financial headquarter  
D) World Economic Forum    E) Best ski resorts in the world

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Mark the best option:

**Question No. : 59**

Which of the followings are millennium development goals?

- A) Poverty eradication, reducing child mortality, reducing trade barriers, combating AIDS  
B) Poverty Reduction, environment sustainability, universal primary education, equal employment  
C) Reduce unemployment; promote diversity, combating malaria, improving maternal health  
D) Globalization, reduction in poverty, combating AIDS, universal primary education  
E) Poverty eradication, improving maternal health, universal primary education, combating AIDS

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Mark the best option:

**Question No. : 60**

Who among the following has been appointed as new Prime Minister of Somalia?

- A) Mohamed Abdullahi Mohamed    B) Mohamed Hussein Roble    C) Hassan Ali Khaire    D) Omar Sharmarke

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Mark the best option:

**Question No. : 61**

Who amongst the following holds the majority stake in the share capital of the recently opened 'Bhartiya Mahila Bank'?

- A) LIC of India    B) Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India    C) Government of India  
D) Reserve Bank of India    E) General Insurance Corporation of India

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Mark the best option:

**Question No. : 62**

The 'Brabourne Stadium; which is India's first permanent sporting venue is situated in\_\_\_\_\_

- A) Mumbai, Maharashtra    B) New Delhi, India    C) Kolkata, West Bengal    D) Bangalore, Karnataka  
E) Chennai, Tamil Nadu

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Mark the best option:

**Question No. : 63**

Approximately half of all anaemia cases worldwide are found to be caused due to\_\_\_\_\_

- A) Iron Deficiency    B) Potassium Deficiency    C) Calcium Deficiency    D) Iodine Deficiency    E) Sodium Deficiency

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Mark the best option:

**Question No. : 64**

'Lee Kuan Yew' who recently died at the age of 91, was the founder and first Premier of

- A) Japan   B) Hong Kong   C) South Korea   D) Singapore   E) Australia

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Mark the best option:

**Question No. : 65**

The 'PMJDY' launched by the Government of India is a massive

- A) Tribal Welfare Programme   B) Financial Literacy Programme   C) Infrastructure Development Programme  
D) Financial Inclusion Programme   E) Social Security Programme

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Mark the best option:

**Question No. : 66**

The Largest Producer of Cotton in the world is \_\_\_\_\_

- A) Malaysia   B) Mexico   C) India   D) Canada   E) China

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Mark the best option:

**Question No. : 67**

The Sun' is a daily tabloid newspaper published in \_\_\_\_\_

- A) USA and Canada   B) United States of America   C) Russia   D) Europe   E) United Kingdom and Ireland

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Mark the best option:

**Question No. : 68**

'Dublin' is the national capital of the \_\_\_\_\_

- A) Republic of Israel   B) Republic of Iran   C) Republic of Iraq   D) Republic of Ireland   E) Republic of Iceland

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Mark the best option:

**Question No. : 69**

The Chutak Hydroelectric Plant is a run-of-the-river power project on the Suru River (a tributary of Indus) in \_\_\_\_\_

- A) Katbua District of Jammu & Kashmir   B) Leh District of Jammu & Kashmir   C) Baramulla District of Jammu & Kashmir  
D) Doda District of Jammu & Kashmir   E) Kargil District of Jammu & Kashmir

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Mark the best option:

**Question No. : 70**

The 'Bandipur National Park' established in 1974 as a tiger reserve under Project Tiger is located in the Indian state of \_\_\_\_\_

- A) Tamil Nadu   B) Kerala   C) Karnataka   D) Telangana   E) Andhra Pradesh



**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Mark the best option:

**Question No. : 71**

According to the recent data compiled by the World Steel Association (WSA), India is ranked as

- A) third Largest producer of steel in the world    B) fourth Largest producer of steel in the world  
C) fifth largest producer of steel in the world    D) Largest producer of steel in the world  
E) second largest producer of steel in the world

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Mark the best option:

**Question No. : 72**

How many smart cities have been announced in India?

- A) 50    B) 60    C) 70    D) 80    E) None of the above

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Mark the best option:

**Question No. : 73**

What is "Quantitative Easing"?

- A) Reducing excise duty so as to promote higher demand    B) Restricting the number of units produced by a factory.  
C) Allowing companies to sell as much as possible    D) A way of influencing money supply by the central bank  
E) None of the above

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Mark the best option:

**Question No. : 74**

What is "Bachpan Bachao Andolan"?

- A) It is a movement to provide primary education to all children.  
B) Supreme Court's directive to schools to reduce the weight of school bags  
C) A movement in India protecting the rights of children.    D) A movement in Pakistan to protect girl child  
E) None of the above

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Mark the best option:

**Question No. : 75**

Which of the following organizations has agreed to give a financial aid of US \$ 4.3 billion to India to help it in eliminating poverty ?

- A) International Monetary Fund (IMF)    B) World Bank    C) Bank of Tokyo & HSBC Jointly  
D) Asian Development Bank (ADB)    E) IMF & ADB Jointly

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Mark the best option:

**Question No. : 76**

Which of the following is one of the major functions of National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD)?

- A) Provide loans to State Govt. for developing rural infrastructure    B) Preparing Monetary & Credit Policy of India  
C) Deciding Bank Rate    D) Providing Credit to Small Industrial Units  
E) Monitoring and Controlling functions of the Stock exchanges in India



**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Mark the best option:

**Question No. : 77**

What does the letter S denote in the abbreviation '**SEBI**' which is the name of the regulator in the Indian financial system ?

- A) Small B) State C) Special D) Statutory E) Securities

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Mark the best option:

**Question No. : 78**

Credit Cards are known as

- A) Hard money B) Easy money C) Soft money D) Plastic money E) Flexible money

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Mark the best option:

**Question No. : 79**

If a policyholder is reported missing for more than seven years:

- A) Maturity claim is payable B) Death claim is payable assuming non-accidental death C) Ex-gratia benefit is payable  
D) Either (1) or (2) E) None of these

**Section : AR & Decision Making**

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Read the information given below and answer the question that follows.

**Question No. : 80**

Ten persons A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I and J are sitting in two rows with five persons in each row in such a way that one person in the first row sits exactly opposite and facing a person in the second row. Members of the first row are facing North. B sits in the first row to the immediate right of H who sits exactly opposite of D. C is at the extreme end of the second row and is second to the left of D. A is to the immediate right of D and exactly opposite to F. G sits exactly opposite to E who is at one of the ends of the second row. J does-not sit at the end.

Which of the following pairs of persons are sitting at the two ends of the first row?

- A) GJ B) EI C) GI D) EJ E) None of these

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Read the information given below and answer the question that follows.

**Question No. : 81**

Ten persons A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I and J are sitting in two rows with five persons in each row in such a way that one person in the first row sits exactly opposite and facing a person in the second row. Members of the first row are facing North. B sits in the first row to the immediate right of H who sits exactly opposite of D. C is at the extreme end of the second row and is second to the left of D. A is to the immediate right of D and exactly opposite to F. G sits exactly opposite to E who is at one of the ends of the second row. J does-not sit at the end.

Who is second to the left of B?

- A) I B) G C) H D) F E) None of these



**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Read the information given below and answer the question that follows.

**Question No. : 82**

Ten persons A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I and J are sitting in two rows with five persons in each row in such a way that one person in the first row sits exactly opposite and facing a person in the second row. Members of the first row are facing North. B sits in the first row to the immediate right of H who sits exactly opposite of D. C is at the extreme end of the second row and is second to the left of D. A is to the immediate right of D and exactly opposite to F. G sits exactly opposite to E who is at one of the ends of the second row. J does-not sit at the end.

Who is fourth to the left of E?

- A) D   B) I   C) H   D) C   E) None of these

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Read the following information and choose the best alternative:

**Question No. : 83**

RIITJEE is a leading IIT-JEE test-preparation company in Chandigarh, Punjab. The company teaches more than 5000 students annually and has been a leading brand in the industry for the last 10 years. In the last 3 years, the Government of India has introduced a series of new norms and regulations to regulate the IIT-JEE industry and has increased the percentage weight of Class 12 board exams in the final marking scheme. Because of these changes, the IIT-JEE industry saw a contraction of about 15% in market size in the last three years, with parents preferring to send their wards to board teachers for tuitions. In lieu of these changes, RIITJEE introduced free in-house board coaching for students. This was introduced in order to attract students the institute again, as it had also seen a drop in numbers in the last 3 years. In order to shore up its board education capabilities, it hired a couple of teachers who had expertise in board examination, and with their help, trained their existing staff to take classes for board papers as well. As a result of these measures, the numbers at RIITJEE have increased by 5% this year but are still below the peak achieved three years back.

The teachers at RIITJEE are an annoyed lot these days. For the last two years, they have been denied any increase in salary on the grounds that the institute has not been able to grow in terms of numbers. This year, the teachers have had the additional responsibility of teaching students for board exams as well. Considering that the RIITJEE management is not providing any increment to the teachers, they have threatened the management with a strike, and have warned them that if their salaries are not increased, they would go on a strike.

The approach of RIITJEE management can be labeled as:

- A) impartial but basically obstinate   B) unscrupulous and mostly devious   C) sensible yet majorly obligatory  
D) unrealistic yet majorly essential   E) practical yet mildly unfair



**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Read the following information and choose the best alternative:

**Question No. : 84**

RIITJEE is a leading IIT-JEE test-preparation company in Chandigarh, Punjab. The company teaches more than 5000 students annually and has been a leading brand in the industry for the last 10 years. In the last 3 years, the Government of India has introduced a series of new norms and regulations to regulate the IIT-JEE industry and has increased the percentage weight of Class 12 board exams in the final marking scheme. Because of these changes, the IIT-JEE industry saw a contraction of about 15% in market size in the last three years, with parents preferring to send their wards to board teachers for tuitions. In lieu of these changes, RIITJEE introduced free in-house board coaching for students. This was introduced in order to attract students the institute again, as it had also seen a drop in numbers in the last 3 years. In order to shore up its board education capabilities, it hired a couple of teachers who had expertise in board examination, and with their help, trained their existing staff to take classes for board papers as well. As a result of these measures, the numbers at RIITJEE have increased by 5% this year but are still below the peak achieved three years back.

The teachers at RIITJEE are an annoyed lot these days. For the last two years, they have been denied any increase in salary on the grounds that the institute has not been able to grow in terms of numbers. This year, the teachers have had the additional responsibility of teaching students for board exams as well. Considering that the RIITJEE management is not providing any increment to the teachers, they have threatened the management with a strike, and have warned them that if their salaries are not increased, they would go on a strike.

The demand of the RIITJEE teachers and the style adopted by them (in that order) can be labeled as:

- A) greedy and majorly illogical    B) majorly logical and frantic    C) mildly irrational and hostile    D) fallacious and astute  
E) fairly reasonable and provocative

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Read the following information and choose the best alternative:

**Question No. : 85**

RIITJEE is a leading IIT-JEE test-preparation company in Chandigarh, Punjab. The company teaches more than 5000 students annually and has been a leading brand in the industry for the last 10 years. In the last 3 years, the Government of India has introduced a series of new norms and regulations to regulate the IIT-JEE industry and has increased the percentage weight of Class 12 board exams in the final marking scheme. Because of these changes, the IIT-JEE industry saw a contraction of about 15% in market size in the last three years, with parents preferring to send their wards to board teachers for tuitions. In lieu of these changes, RIITJEE introduced free in-house board coaching for students. This was introduced in order to attract students the institute again, as it had also seen a drop in numbers in the last 3 years. In order to shore up its board education capabilities, it hired a couple of teachers who had expertise in board examination, and with their help, trained their existing staff to take classes for board papers as well. As a result of these measures, the numbers at RIITJEE have increased by 5% this year but are still below the peak achieved three years back.

The teachers at RIITJEE are an annoyed lot these days. For the last two years, they have been denied any increase in salary on the grounds that the institute has not been able to grow in terms of numbers. This year, the teachers have had the additional responsibility of teaching students for board exams as well. Considering that the RIITJEE management is not providing any increment to the teachers, they have threatened the management with a strike, and have warned them that if their salaries are not increased, they would go on a strike.

The best solution that can be adopted by the RIITJEE management in the given case is:

- A) Provide the teachers the increment they are asking for    B) Remove the ones that are causing trouble  
C) Provide a partial increase and provide the rest in non-monetary incentives that could include gift hampers, extra leaves and reduced working hours  
D) Promise an increase next year, and for the current year, ask the teachers to continue at the current salary levels  
E) Provide a partial incentive, and assign teachers greater responsibility for tasks that can help the company save costs

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Read the following information and choose the best alternative:

**Question No. : 86**

RIITJEE is a leading IIT-JEE test-preparation company in Chandigarh, Punjab. The company teaches more than 5000 students annually and has been a leading brand in the industry for the last 10 years. In the last 3 years, the Government of India has introduced a series of new norms and regulations to regulate the IIT-JEE industry and has increased the percentage weight of Class 12 board exams in the final marking scheme. Because of these changes, the IIT-JEE industry saw a contraction of about 15% in market size in the last three years, with parents preferring to send their wards to board teachers for tuitions. In lieu of these changes, RIITJEE introduced free in-house board coaching for students. This was introduced in order to attract students the institute again, as it had also seen a drop in numbers in the last 3 years. In order to shore up its board education capabilities, it hired a couple of teachers who had expertise in board examination, and with their help, trained their existing staff to take classes for board papers as well. As a result of these measures, the numbers at RIITJEE have increased by 5% this year but are still below the peak achieved three years back.

The teachers at RIITJEE are an annoyed lot these days. For the last two years, they have been denied any increase in salary on the grounds that the institute has not been able to grow in terms of numbers. This year, the teachers have had the additional responsibility of teaching students for board exams as well. Considering that the RIITJEE management is not providing any increment to the teachers, they have threatened the management with a strike, and have warned them that if their salaries are not increased, they would go on a strike.

In the given situation above, the two most important areas where a company needs to focus on in order to resolve the situation include giving priority to:

- I. Student Satisfaction                      II. Employee satisfaction  
III. Market scenario                        IV. Company costs

- A) I and II    B) II and III    C) III and IV    D) I and IV    E) II and IV

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Read the following information and choose the best alternative:

**Question No. : 87**

In the last five years, the face of the mobile phone industry has totally transformed. From an industry that was finding its feet in the global set-up, it has gone on to grow into a mainstay of the global financial world. In the world of mobile phones, Bokia was the leading phone manufacturer generating the highest revenues for more than a decade, and in the last two years, it has lost that position to Bamsung. Bokia, who entered the field of mobile phones in 2002, grew handsomely during a decade in which its sales touched figures of 10 million handsets annually in the year 2010. To go with these sales, it had an operating margin of 20% and generated revenue of 4.1 billion dollars. A lot of people, including major financial institutions, saw Bokia as an amazing investment opportunity and decided to invest in the company. The shares of Bokia soared in all these years and the company generated a lot of positive attention.

But somewhere along the line, this fairy tale has not quite gone down the expected road. Though Bokia has managed to increase its sales to 13 million handsets in last two years, and its revenues have gone up to 4.6 billion dollars, its operating margins have reduced to 4% and in terms of profitability, it has been beaten hands-down by Bamsung. To add to that, Bamsung seems to be dominating the high profit market of touch phones, and Bokia stills seems to selling mobile phones of the previous generation. The stock markets have not taken kindly to these events, and the Bokia stock price has tumbled by more than 20% in the last two years, and the shareholders are not happy with the current scenario.

You represent Holdman Machs, the main investor for Bokia, and hold a 16% stake in the company. You have called a shareholder meet where in you have asked the current CEO to explain his position.

With respect to the Bokia situation, the biggest concern that you have as a representative for Holdman Machs:

- A) The company's competitor, Bamsung and its practices    B) The mobile market and its trends in the future  
C) The kind of products being built by Bamsung    D) Bokia's inability to manage its expenses and profitability  
E) Bokia's unwanted growth in the last two years



**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Read the following information and choose the best alternative:

**Question No. : 88**

In the last five years, the face of the mobile phone industry has totally transformed. From an industry that was finding its feet in the global set-up, it has gone on to grow into a mainstay of the global financial world. In the world of mobile phones, Bokia was the leading phone manufacturer generating the highest revenues for more than a decade, and in the last two years, it has lost that position to Bamsung. Bokia, who entered the field of mobile phones in 2002, grew handsomely during a decade in which its sales touched figures of 10 million handsets annually in the year 2010. To go with these sales, it had an operating margin of 20% and generated revenue of 4.1 billion dollars. A lot of people, including major financial institutions, saw Bokia as an amazing investment opportunity and decided to invest in the company. The shares of Bokia soared in all these years and the company generated a lot of positive attention.

But somewhere along the line, this fairy tale has not quite gone down the expected road. Though Bokia has managed to increase its sales to 13 million handsets in last two years, and its revenues have gone up to 4.6 billion dollars, its operating margins have reduced to 4% and in terms of profitability, it has been beaten hands-down by Bamsung. To add to that, Bamsung seems to be dominating the high profit market of touch phones, and Bokia stills seems to selling mobile phones of the previous generation. The stock markets have not taken kindly to these events, and the Bokia stock price has tumbled by more than 20% in the last two years, and the shareholders are not happy with the current scenario.

You represent Holdman Machs, the main investor for Bokia, and hold a 16% stake in the company. You have called a shareholder meet where you have asked the current CEO to explain his position.

In a direct meeting the CEO of Bokia, you as a representative of Holdman Machs are bound to raise some of the following questions:

- I. How do justify the increase in numbers and drop in profitability?
- II. What are factors that contributed to decrease in profitability?
- III. Why are you, as the CEO, not taking responsibility and resigning from your post?
- IV. Have you made any significant organizational changes that have impacted our profits in the last two years?
- V. How does Bokia compete with Bamsung in the near future?
- VI. What was the finance department doing when our profitability fell?

Identify the most likely questions to be put to the CEO.

- A) I, II, IV and VI    B) I, II, V and VI    C) I, II, IV and V    D) I, III, IV and VI    E) II, III, IV and V



**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Read the following information and choose the best alternative:

**Question No. : 89**

In the last five years, the face of the mobile phone industry has totally transformed. From an industry that was finding its feet in the global set-up, it has gone on to grow into a mainstay of the global financial world. In the world of mobile phones, Bokia was the leading phone manufacturer generating the highest revenues for more than a decade, and in the last two years, it has lost that position to Bamsung. Bokia, who entered the field of mobile phones in 2002, grew handsomely during a decade in which its sales touched figures of 10 million handsets annually in the year 2010. To go with these sales, it had an operating margin of 20% and generated revenue of 4.1 billion dollars. A lot of people, including major financial institutions, saw Bokia as an amazing investment opportunity and decided to invest in the company. The shares of Bokia soared in all these years and the company generated a lot of positive attention.

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You represent Holdman Machs, the main investor for Bokia, and hold a 16% stake in the company. You have called a shareholder meet where you have asked the current CEO to explain his position.

At the shareholder meet, the CEO is meant to justify his position. He can use any of the following arguments:

- I. We have consciously reduced our prices so that we can increase our market share. A conscious reduction in profits would enable us long term hold over the market.
- II. We have increased our branding and advertising spend in the last two years. We had to do this to compete with Bamsung's superior product.
- III. Since people were reluctant to buy our products, we decided to lower our prices.
- IV. We have invested in new product development, and our new range of superior mobiles would ensure that beat all completion on our own terms.
- V. We have made huge one-time investments for retaining our long-term employees in the last two years, and this would ensure we do not lose quality employees to our competitors.

A long term investor would deem how many of the above as cogent?

- A) 0 B) 1 C) 2 D) 3 E) 4

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Read the following information and choose the best alternative:

**Question No. : 90**

In the last five years, the face of the mobile phone industry has totally transformed. From an industry that was finding its feet in the global set-up, it has gone on to grow into a mainstay of the global financial world. In the world of mobile phones, Bokia was the leading phone manufacturer generating the highest revenues for more than a decade, and in the last two years, it has lost that position to Bamsung. Bokia, who entered the field of mobile phones in 2002, grew handsomely during a decade in which its sales touched figures of 10 million handsets annually in the year 2010. To go with these sales, it had an operating margin of 20% and generated revenue of 4.1 billion dollars. A lot of people, including major financial institutions, saw Bokia as an amazing investment opportunity and decided to invest in the company. The shares of Bokia soared in all these years and the company generated a lot of positive attention.

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You represent Holdman Machs, the main investor for Bokia, and hold a 16% stake in the company. You have called a shareholder meet where you have asked the current CEO to explain his position.

The following is a list of measures that the CEO has proposed at the shareholder meet.

- I. Introduce a new touch screen mobile phone range much better than the ones being sold by Bamsung.
- II. Reducing the prices of our mobiles further to increase sales.
- III. Increasing the prices of our existing mobile to increase profits.
- IV. Reducing employee salaries to improve operating margin.
- V. Identifying a strategic investor to help us create new products and fund the battle with Bamsung.

Which, out of the above measures, would reap benefits at the earliest?

- A) I and IV    B) II and IV    C) III and IV    D) II and V    E) I and V

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Read the following information and choose the best alternative:

**Question No. : 91**

The one industry that seen the worst possible impact of rising oil costs is the airline industry. In the last given years, the cost of aviation fuel has gone by more than 40% and considering that aviation fuel makes up for 40% of the total operating costs of an airline, the impact of this increase has been immense. During the same period, the airline companies have increased ticket prices by 10% but this has met with a bad response from flyers. The occupancy drop for airlines has been around 15% and those using airlines previously prefer to use other cheaper modes of transportation.

Wet Airways is one company stuck in the middle of this issue. Wet airways has always provided exceptional service to its clients. In terms of comforts, anyone who has flown with Wet can vouch for the fact that their cabin crew is the best, and the bouquet of services they provide is immense. In the general market scenario, whereas general carriers have an occupancy rate of about 70%, Wet always had its flights fully occupied. But such service comes at some costs. Wet Airways, with its extremely customer friendly model, has constantly bled money and can no longer sustain the same levels of service, keeping in mind the enhanced cost of aviation fuel. Keeping the current market scenario in mind, Wet has decided to slowly and steadily reduce the number of services it offers to its passengers, and thereby reduce its operational costs. By using these measures, Wet plans to reduce its costs by 20%.

The reasons for the current state of Wet Airways are:

- I. erroneous pricing strategy
- II. noncompliant employee behavior
- III. mounting fuel costs
- IV. poor employee management

- A) I & II    B) II & III    C) III & IV    D) I & III    E) II & IV

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Read the following information and choose the best alternative:

**Question No. : 92**

The one industry that seen the worst possible impact of rising oil costs is the airline industry. In the last given years, the cost of aviation fuel has gone by more than 40% and considering that aviation fuel makes up for 40% of the total operating costs of an airline, the impact of this increase has been immense. During the same period, the airline companies have increased ticket prices by 10% but this has met with a bad response from flyers. The occupancy drop for airlines has been around 15% and those using airlines previously prefer to use other cheaper modes of transportation.

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Suppose the fuel costs drop by 40% from their current rates. Do you think in that scenario Wet Airways can be profitable?

- A) Yes   B) No   C) Data insufficient   D) Depends on other operational costs   E) None of the above

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Read the following information and choose the best alternative:

**Question No. : 93**

The one industry that seen the worst possible impact of rising oil costs is the airline industry. In the last given years, the cost of aviation fuel has gone by more than 40% and considering that aviation fuel makes up for 40% of the total operating costs of an airline, the impact of this increase has been immense. During the same period, the airline companies have increased ticket prices by 10% but this has met with a bad response from flyers. The occupancy drop for airlines has been around 15% and those using airlines previously prefer to use other cheaper modes of transportation.

Wet Airways is one company stuck in the middle of this issue. Wet airways has always provided exceptional service to its clients. In terms of comforts, anyone who has flown with Wet can vouch for the fact that their cabin crew is the best, and the bouquet of services they provide is immense. In the general market scenario, whereas general carriers have an occupancy rate of about 70%, Wet always had its flights fully occupied. But such service comes at some costs. Wet Airways, with its extremely customer friendly model, has constantly bled money and can no longer sustain the same levels of service, keeping in mind the enhanced cost of aviation fuel. Keeping the current market scenario in mind, Wet has decided to slowly and steadily reduce the number of services it offers to its passengers, and thereby reduce its operational costs. By using these measures, Wet plans to reduce its costs by 20%.

There is a chance the current measures being thought about by Wet Airways might:

- A) be accepted by company shareholders   B) be rejected by employees   C) be accepted by company creditors  
D) be rejected by airline customers   E) not be put into practice



**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Read the following information and choose the best alternative:

**Question No. : 94**

The one industry that seen the worst possible impact of rising oil costs is the airline industry. In the last given years, the cost of aviation fuel has gone by more than 40% and considering that aviation fuel makes up for 40% of the total operating costs of an airline, the impact of this increase has been immense. During the same period, the airline companies have increased ticket prices by 10% but this has met with a bad response from flyers. The occupancy drop for airlines has been around 15% and those using airlines previously prefer to use other cheaper modes of transportation.

Wet Airways is one company stuck in the middle of this issue. Wet airways has always provided exceptional service to its clients. In terms of comforts, anyone who has flown with Wet can vouch for the fact that their cabin crew is the best, and the bouquet of services they provide is immense. In the general market scenario, whereas general carriers have an occupancy rate of about 70%, Wet always had its flights fully occupied. But such service comes at some costs. Wet Airways, with its extremely customer friendly model, has constantly bled money and can no longer sustain the same levels of service, keeping in mind the enhanced cost of aviation fuel. Keeping the current market scenario in mind, Wet has decided to slowly and steadily reduce the number of services it offers to its passengers, and thereby reduce its operational costs. By using these measures, Wet plans to reduce its costs by 20%.

Which, out of the following measures, can be used by Wet Airways in the current market scenario to make sure that it retains its flyers when it changes the services it offers?

- A) Giving the return ticket from a destination absolutely free
- B) Better facilities in airport lounges
- C) Hire models and pretty faces to attract more men
- D) An enhanced frequent flyer program rewarding its regular customers
- E) Personal greeting cards asking its clients to continue to use its services

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Read the information given below and answer the question that follows.

**Question No. : 95**

Seven friends A, B, C, D, E, F and G studied in colleges X, Y and Z and are currently in different professions namely, Medicines, Fashion designing, Engineering, Business, Acting, Teaching and Architecture (not necessarily in the same order). At least two and not more than three friends had studied in the same college.

C is an architect and studied in college Y. E is not a businessman. Only G amongst the seven friends studied in college X along with E. F is an engineer and did not study in college Y. B is an actor and did not study in the same college as F. A did not study in college Z. Those who studied in college X are neither Fashion Designers nor teachers. None of those who studied in college Y is a teacher.

What is the profession of A ?

- A) Teaching
- B) Medicines
- C) Business
- D) Fashion Designing
- E) None of these

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Read the information given below and answer the question that follows.

**Question No. : 96**

Seven friends A, B, C, D, E, F and G studied in colleges X, Y and Z and are currently in different professions namely, Medicines, Fashion designing, Engineering, Business, Acting, Teaching and Architecture (not necessarily in the same order). At least two and not more than three friends had studied in the same college.

C is an architect and studied in college Y. E is not a businessman. Only G amongst the seven friends studied in college X along with E. F is an engineer and did not study in college Y. B is an actor and did not study in the same college as F. A did not study in college Z. Those who studied in college X are neither Fashion Designers nor teachers. None of those who studied in college Y is a teacher.

Which of the following combination of person, college and profession is definitely correct ?

- A) E - X - Fashion Designing    B) F - X - Engineering    C) A - Y - Businessman    D) D - Z - Teaching    E) None of these

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Read the information given below and answer the question that follows.

**Question No. : 97**

Seven friends A, B, C, D, E, F and G studied in colleges X, Y and Z and are currently in different professions namely, Medicines, Fashion designing, Engineering, Business, Acting, Teaching and Architecture (not necessarily in the same order). At least two and not more than three friends had studied in the same college.

C is an architect and studied in college Y. E is not a businessman. Only G amongst the seven friends studied in college X along with E. F is an engineer and did not study in college Y. B is an actor and did not study in the same college as F. A did not study in college Z. Those who studied in college X are neither Fashion Designers nor teachers. None of those who studied in college Y is a teacher.

Who amongst the following is a teacher?

- A) A    B) D    C) E    D) G    E) None of these

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Read the following information and choose the best alternative:

**Question No. : 98**

Traditionally, airlines paid a fixed-rate commission of 7 percent for point-to-point domestic ticket sales. In return for creating conditions that made the travel agency profitable, airlines have always been able to write the rules governing agency competition. A Civil Aeronautics Board rule, however, abolished the fixed-rate commission and ordered carriers to propose new plans for compensating travel agents. Officials of the agency indicated that the intent was to promote retail price competition and encourage new alternative retail outlets.

United Airlines was the first to respond, proposing to pay a flat \$8.50 per ticket. Travel agencies reacted by diverting traffic to other airlines offering higher commissions. United suffered a 14 percent sales drop in one month as a result, in part, of the new commission. Finally, United withdrew the plan and offered a sliding-scale plan paying travel agents from \$7.50 to \$37.50 depending on the distance flown. Other airlines offered different plans. For examples, Eastern, now defunct, proposed a commission ranging from 8 to 11 percent, the former Frontier Airlines plan called for 10 to 11 percent, and American Airlines plan was so complex that most agents indicated that they could not understand it.

United Airlines' sales in the month before the flat commission plan was implemented were \$ 300 million. Assuming the average ticket cost \$ 120 and all ticket sales are being made through agents, what was the change in the commission paid to travel agents after the flat plan was implemented approximately ( \$ m ) ?

- A) 21    B) 19    C) 3    D) 2    E) None of these



**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Read the following information and choose the best alternative:

**Question No. : 99**

Traditionally, airlines paid a fixed-rate commission of 7 percent for point-to-point domestic ticket sales. In return for creating conditions that made the travel agency profitable, airlines have always been able to write the rules governing agency competition. A Civil Aeronautics Board rule, however, abolished the fixed-rate commission and ordered carriers to propose new plans for compensating travel agents. Officials of the agency indicated that the intent was to promote retail price competition and encourage new alternative retail outlets.

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If Frontier airlines' market share shot up from 5 to 7 % during the month in which United implemented its flat commission system, mostly at the expense of United which lost 2% market share, then what was the \$ increase in Frontier's revenue that month over the previous one ? ( you may use data from the previous question)

- A) 210m   B) 42m   C) 12,900m   D) Cannot be determined   E) None of these

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Read the following information and choose the best alternative:

**Question No. : 100**

Traditionally, airlines paid a fixed-rate commission of 7 percent for point-to-point domestic ticket sales. In return for creating conditions that made the travel agency profitable, airlines have always been able to write the rules governing agency competition. A Civil Aeronautics Board rule, however, abolished the fixed-rate commission and ordered carriers to propose new plans for compensating travel agents. Officials of the agency indicated that the intent was to promote retail price competition and encourage new alternative retail outlets.

United Airlines was the first to respond, proposing to pay a flat \$8.50 per ticket. Travel agencies reacted by diverting traffic to other airlines offering higher commissions. United suffered a 14 percent sales drop in one month as a result, in part, of the new commission. Finally, United withdrew the plan and offered a sliding-scale plan paying travel agents from \$7.50 to \$37.50 depending on the distance flown. Other airlines offered different plans. For examples, Eastern, now defunct, proposed a commission ranging from 8 to 11 percent, the former Frontier Airlines plan called for 10 to 11 percent, and American Airlines plan was so complex that most agents indicated that they could not understand it.

Up to what ticket prices would agents make more money on selling United's tickets than Eastern in the sliding scale plan?

- A) 75   B) 94   C) 470   D) 940   E) None of these

**Question No. : 101**

**Write an essay on** - Ethical practices and sustainability: do they co-exist?

**QNo:- 1 ,Correct Answer:- A**

**Explanation:-**

The first challenge for the green parties is spelt out in lines.... '**how to carve out a policy niche as established parties and governments become wiser to green demands**' .....Option 1 is closest in meaning to this.

**QNo:- 2 ,Correct Answer:- A**

**Explanation:-**

It is backed by line 1 (the greens' success has clear policy implications . . .), line 11-12 (. . . not whether to embrace power, but what to do with it') and the concluding lines. Hence the answer is option 1.



**QNo:- 3 ,Correct Answer:- C**

**Explanation:-**

The passage says '... established parties and governments becomes wiser to green demands', 'green concerns. . . appear more mainstream' and of green parties having 'nothing new to say'. Hence the answer is option 3.

**QNo:- 4 ,Correct Answer:- D**

**Explanation:-**

The focus of the passage is on how language may influence the way one thinks. Hence only option 3 and 4 are possible answers. Option 4 is better since it says 'may' whereas option C says 'would'.

**QNo:- 5 ,Correct Answer:- C**

**Explanation:-**

The passage examines a hypothesis on how language may influence people's thinking and the last line refers to 'cognitive interpretation of reality'. Hence only statement C is true.

The passage doesn't state or imply the superiority of the vernacular.

Hence statements A and B can be ruled out.

**QNo:- 6 ,Correct Answer:- A**

**Explanation:-**

The passage discusses the influence of language on cognitive development.

Hence proverbs 1 (which says 'silence is gold') and proverb 2 (which says you have power over the unspoken word whereas spoken word has power over you) are both false.

Proverb 3 can be true.

Since language has influence over thinking, your speech must be carefully chosen

**QNo:- 7 ,Correct Answer:- E**

**Explanation:-**

Refer to line 2 (. . . foreign trade was valuable because it enabled a nation to use more and more varied labour than would otherwise be possible).

Option 5 is, therefore, the right answer.

Option 4 is ruled out because it is not 'varied application' but 'application of varied labour force'.

**QNo:- 8 ,Correct Answer:- B**

**Explanation:-**

Refer to the concluding sentence. 'Emulation' means strive to equal or imitate and it will keep industry alive in them.

**QNo:- 9 ,Correct Answer:- C**

**Explanation:-**

The conclusion that the location of Tata Steel has been one of the reasons for its success is valid because the passage says ' . . . environmental conditions at certain early phases in an organization's development has long-term consequences' (lines 4-5).



**QNo:- 10 ,Correct Answer:- A**

**Explanation:-**

*This is a valid conclusion as per the passage since the passage says '... changes in an organisations core features are disruptive and increase mortality hazards ...' (lines 12-15).*

**QNo:- 11 ,Correct Answer:- D**

**Explanation:-**

*Since change is 'disruptive and increases mortality hazards' it follows that 'changing the entire configuration of an organisation's strategies, structure and systems would make it more vulnerable.*

**QNo:- 12 ,Correct Answer:- B**

**Explanation:-**

*Since the passage says 'environmental conditions ... have long-term consequences' (lines 6-8), statement B could be the reason. Statement A is ruled out since being 'as old as international firms' would means all are affected equally by age or time. Statement C is ruled out since nothing is mentioned about trade unions.*

**QNo:- 13 ,Correct Answer:- E**

**Explanation:-**

*The passage does not elaborate on Raja Yoga. It only talks about the difficulty in learning it. (... only a few resolute souls go through all the stages of its practice). Hence if option 5 (which says that a greater percentage of students are successful in learning Raja Yoga than Hatha Yoga") is true, it would strengthen the given idea in the passage. The words 'given ashram' make option 1 and option 2 specific. Options 3 and 4 talk of schools and teachers (which are not mentioned).*

**QNo:- 14 ,Correct Answer:- A**

**Explanation:-**

*Shankaracharya's comment on Hatha Yoga is found in the last sentence. Options 2, 3 and 4 can be ruled out. Between 1 and 5, the latter talks of only 'strong worldly desires' whereas the former talks of 'worldly desires not placated'. Hence option 1 is more appropriate since Shankracharya also mentions 'worldly desires not pacified or uprooted.'*

**QNo:- 15 ,Correct Answer:- E**

**Explanation:-**

*The Para gives an argument between an economist and an astrologer on whose prediction is more reliable. What would resolve their debate is who predicts better and this depends on the 'percentage' of their predictions coming true rather than on the 'number'.*

**QNo:- 16 ,Correct Answer:- E**

**Explanation:-**

*An educated man will not be good only in the field that he has specified. He would always try to develop himself further as he knows what he is capable of.*



**QNo:- 17 ,Correct Answer:- C**

**Explanation:-**

The given Para says 'no single country can fight the problem of inflation effectively; since there is global capital flows. It is also said that tightening the monetary policy is not the effective answer to inflation. Monetary policies are formulated by the Finance ministries and hence we can conclude that the Finance ministries have insufficient control over their respective economies.

Options 1 and 2 negate this.

Option 4 is irrelevant.

Option 5 is incorrect as "particular way" is a vague term.

**QNo:- 18 ,Correct Answer:- C**

**Explanation:-**

The given argument has the following reasoning - given the number of people 'visiting a national park, we conclude that nature lovers are attracted to forests.

Option 3 has similar reasoning - given the number of fleas that afflict the dog (in summer than in winter) the speaker concludes that fleas thrive in a warm environment.

**QNo:- 19 ,Correct Answer:- C**

**Explanation:-**

Option 1 is not a euphemism since it talks of weak signals. Option 2 only says 'reputed to be safe' (hinting that it may not be safe).

Option 4 is not a euphemism since it mentions crying and spilt milk.

Option 5 is a neutral statement.

Option 3 can be called a euphemism since it refers to death as 'pass away', as euphemism is saying something using different words/sentences.

**QNo:- 20 ,Correct Answer:- B**

**Explanation:-**

A non-sequitur is an inference that does not follow from the premise and statement 2 is the answer. The inference - 'we can't insist that politicians go back to school' is not based on the premise 'public trust in politicians is at an all time low'

**QNo:- 21 ,Correct Answer:- B**

**Explanation:-**

Recommence is to start again and suspend is to stop. The relationship is antonymous. Nonchalant – calm, collected and composed.

Beleaguered - harassed, bothered, vexed

**QNo:- 22 ,Correct Answer:- B**

**Explanation:-**

Option 2 has a metaphor (a figure of speech in which a word for one idea or thing is used in place of another to suggest a likeness).

Instead of saying that a capitalist is like a parasite the sentence says, 'Karl Marx labelled the capitalist a parasite on the back of labour.



**QNo:- 23 ,Correct Answer:- E**

**Explanation:-**

The given lines use an analogy (comparison) to make an argument. Just as we cast off old clothes and wear new ones, so too does the soul cast off the old body to enter a new one.

**QNo:- 24 ,Correct Answer:- D**

**Explanation:-**

Statement A, C and D together give the gist of the passage. Statement B does not reflect the content of the passage.

**QNo:- 25 ,Correct Answer:- D**

**Explanation:-**

The word 'hypothesize' means 'to form a hypothesis'. 'Hypothesis' means a proposition assumed as a premise in an argument. The words 'posit', 'propose', 'conjecture', and 'speculate' are synonyms. The option (D) is the correct answer choice. The word 'refute' means 'to prove to be false or erroneous as an opinion or charge.'

**QNo:- 26 ,Correct Answer:- B**

**Explanation:-**

Fossils were formed/created by natural ways of preservation. Hence the answer is option 2.

**QNo:- 27 ,Correct Answer:- D**

**Explanation:-**

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Take any 3 integers in regular intervals (not consecutive)

Say, 12, 18, 24

Let  $a = 12$ ,  $b = 18$  &  $c = 24$

Then average of  $a$ ,  $b$  &  $c$  is  $\frac{12+18+24}{3} = \frac{54}{3} = 18$

$\therefore$ , cannot be solved by (I) alone

Now take the same three integers, according to II

$c - b = b - a$

$\therefore$ ,  $24 - 18 = 18 - 12 = 6$

$\therefore$ , cannot be solved by (II) also

Combining (I) & (II)

$c - b = b - a$

$c + a = 2b$

or  $\frac{c+a}{2} = b$  from (II)

&  $\frac{a+b+c}{3} = b$  from (I)

or  $\frac{(a+c)+b}{3} = b$

$(a+c) = 3b - b$

$\therefore$ ,  $a+c = 2b$

$\frac{a+c}{2} = b = \text{statement (II)}$

Since, we r not provided with any additional information, combining statement I & II Also does not help..

**QNo:- 28 ,Correct Answer:- D**

**Explanation:-**

Let the numbers be  $a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, I, j$  in ascending order

From (I)  $\frac{b+c+d+e+f+g+h+i+j}{9} = 50$

$b+c+d+e+f+g+h+i+j = 450$

From (II),  $a+b+c+d+e+f+g+h+I = 30 \times 9 = 270$

Combining (I) & (II)

i.e., subtracting (II) from (I)

$(b+c+d+e+f+g+h+i)+j-a$

$-(b+c/d+e+f+g+h+i) = 450 - 270 = 180$

$j-a = 180$

but the values of  $i$  and  $a$  cannot be found.

**QNo:- 29 ,Correct Answer:- D**

**Explanation:-**

$A = \text{Event that team arrogant will win}$

$B = \text{Event that team overconfident will win}$

$P(A) = \frac{5}{8}$   $P(B) = \frac{1}{5}$   $P(A \cup B) = \frac{5}{8} + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{5} \times \frac{5}{8} = \frac{5}{8} + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{8} = \frac{25+8-5}{40} = \frac{28}{40} = \frac{7}{10}$

Thus odds that either team will win 7:3.

Hence the answer is option D

**QNo:- 30 ,Correct Answer:- B**

**Explanation:-**

Let the cost price of cotton and woollen trousers pairs be C and W respectively. Let the number of pairs of trousers taken be 1 for cotton and 2 for woollen. Profits made =  $\frac{30}{100}(C) + \frac{50}{100}(2W) = \frac{45}{100}(C + 2W)$ .

$$30C + 100W = 45C + 90W,$$

$$10W = 15C, \frac{W}{C} = \frac{3}{2}.$$

HC sells 50% more cotton trousers than woollen trousers.

Cotton	Woollen	No. of Cotton = $(3/2) \times$ No of Woollen
C.P.	2K	3K
Quantities	3	2
Total CP	6K	6K

Since total cost price is in ratio 1: 1.

$$\text{So, the overall profit} = \frac{30\% + 50\%}{2} = 40\%.$$

Hence the answer the option B

**QNo:- 31 ,Correct Answer:- E**

**Explanation:-**

Let the time he takes at speed 10 km/hr be  $t$ .

At 15 km/hr 15 i.e.,  $\frac{3}{2}(10)$ , time taken will be  $\frac{2}{3}$ rd of the time he takes at 10 km/hr.

So he will take  $\frac{2}{3}t$ . Now  $t - \frac{2}{3}t = 30 \text{ min}$ .

$t = 90 \text{ min}$ . So, he starts at 17: 30.

To reach at 18 : 15, he must cover the distance in 45 min or  $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.

So to cover the same distance in half time he must travel with double the speed  
So his speed is  $10 / (\frac{1}{2}) = 20 \text{ km/hr}$

**QNo:- 32 ,Correct Answer:- D**

**Explanation:-**

Statement A: leftover as % sales of Cake /pastries/Gateau's in 1993 1.52 % of 81.47 while the leftover as % of sales of cake/pastries/Gateau's in 2004 is 2.78 % of Rs 1225.lac. We need not to find the correct value as we can see both the % of leftover and the sales is increasing hence there should be a increase of worth of leftover

With the same check of Approximation we can also conclude that the maximum sale is in 2004 i.e. Rs 1225.lac and maximum leftover as % of sales i.e. 2.78 . Hence the maximum value of leftover will be in 2004 i.e. Rs 34 lac . Hence statement C is also true

Hence answer is option D

**QNo:- 33 ,Correct Answer:- C**

**Explanation:-**

As we can observe the trend of the data .From 1998 to 1999 the percentage of leftover decreases from 1.74 to 1.19 whereas although there is a decrease of % of leftover from 1997 to 1998 but there is a increase in net worth of leftover

The decline in worth of leftover of cakes / pastries / gateau occurred only from 1998 to 1999  
i.e 1.19 % of 978 – 1.74 % of 928 = 11.73-16.28 = - 4.5lac

As the answer cannot be option D & E, and there is increase in worth of Leftover from 1995 to 1996 by 2.6 lac and from 1997-1998 2.5 lac approximation. Hence the answer is option C



**QNo:- 34 ,Correct Answer:- A**

**Explanation:-**

The cake chain made a loss in each of the given years.

**Profit of cake chain in 1993** = Total sales =  $81.47 + 41.79 = 123.26$

worth of leftover of cakes / pastries / gateau =  $1.52\%$  of  $81.47 = 1.23$

worth of leftover of savouries =  $9.38\%$  of  $41.79 = 3.84$

Total cost =  $80.06 + 41.07 = 121.13$

Profit =  $123.26 - (80.06 + 41.07 + 1.23 + 3.84) = - 2.88$  lac

**Hence either 1<sup>st</sup> option is correct or 4<sup>th</sup> is correct , so we can check option D**

**Profit of cake chain in 2000** =

Total sales =  $752 + 637 = 1389$

worth of leftover of cakes / pastries / gateau =  $1.5\%$  of  $752 = 11.2$

worth of leftover of savouries =  $5.61\%$  of  $637 = 35.73$

Total cost =  $1373$

Profit =  $1389 - (1373 + 11.2 + 35.73) = - 30.93$

Hence in Both 1993 & 2000 Cake chain make losses

Hence the answer will be option A.

**QNo:- 35 ,Correct Answer:- C**

**Explanation:-**

Required Average =  $\frac{12.5\% \text{ of } 16000 + 25\% \text{ of } 54000 + 35\% \text{ of } 66000}{3}$

=  $\frac{2000 + 13500 + 23100}{3} = 12867$

**QNo:- 36 ,Correct Answer:- B**

**Explanation:-**

No. of obesemen is 2009 =  $37.5\%$  of  $78000$

No. not suffering suffering =  $62.5\%$  of  $78000$

Reqd Ratio =  $37.5:62.5 = 3:5$

Reqd Percentage =  $60\%$

**QNo:- 37 ,Correct Answer:- D**

**Explanation:-**

Reqd Ratio =  $\frac{20\% \text{ of } 60000}{27.5\% \text{ of } 70000} = \frac{12000}{19250} = \frac{48}{77} = 48:77$

**QNo:- 38 ,Correct Answer:- A**

**Explanation:-**

Year 2006, obese Women & obese Children =  $20\% \times 60000 + 25\% \times 12000 = 12000 + 3000 = 15000$

Year 2006, Obese Men =  $32.5\%$  of  $63000 = 20475$ . Required difference =  $5475$ .

**QNo:- 39 ,Correct Answer:- B**

**Explanation:-**

Let the number be 'a'.

When 'a' is divided by 36, let the quotient be 'q' and we know the remainder is 19

$$\text{i.e., } \frac{a}{36} = q \text{ and remainder is 19 or } a = 36q + 19$$

when a is divided by 12, we get

$$\frac{36q + 19}{12} \text{ or } \frac{36q}{12} + \frac{19}{12}$$

36q is perfectly divided by 12

Therefore, remainder = 7

**QNo:- 40 ,Correct Answer:- C**

**Explanation:-**

Since the perimeter of the triangle is less than 14 units and all the sides are of integral lengths we can have the following triangles

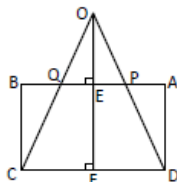
(1) (2, 3, 4) (2) (2, 4, 5) (3) (2, 5, 6)

(4) (3, 4, 5) (5) (3, 4, 6)

Since no two sides of the triangle must be same and in a triangle sum of two sides is more than the third side, these are the only possible cases.

**QNo:- 41 ,Correct Answer:- D**

**Explanation:-**



Side of the square ABCD is 10.  $\angle OCD = \angle ODC$ .

(Isosceles triangle).

Let the perpendicular dropped from O to CD, meet AB and CD at E and F respectively.

Area of the trapezoid PQCD = 80.

$$\text{So } \frac{1}{2} (PQ + CD) EF = 80, EF = AD = BC = 10$$

$$\text{So } \frac{1}{2} (PQ + 10) 10 = 80, PQ + 10 = 16, PQ = 6,$$

$$QE = PE = 3, CF = FD = 5$$

Let the height of the triangle OPQ i.e., OE be  $h$ . Now  $\triangle OEQ$  is similar to  $\triangle OFC$ .

$$\therefore \frac{OE}{EQ} = \frac{OF}{FC} \Rightarrow \frac{h}{3} = \frac{h+10}{5} \Rightarrow 5h = 3h + 30,$$

$$h = 15$$

**QNo:- 42 ,Correct Answer:- A**

**Explanation:-**

Let the maximum number of members in the company BELIANCE be  $n$ .

Of all the member of members of BELIANCE, 3 members each interacted with 4 members of AXIAL.

Whereas as the remaining  $(n - 3)$  members each interacted with 2 members of AXIAL.

Total no. of interactions =  $3 \times 4 + (n - 3)2$ .

Since,  $n$  members of AXIAL interacted with not more than 3 members of BELIANCE, maximum number of interactions for AXIAL members will be  $8 \times 3 = 24$ .

Now  $3 \times 4 + (n - 3)2 = 24$ ,  $2(n - 3) = 12$ ,

$n - 3 = 6$  OR  $n = 9$ .

So maximum of 9 members in BELIANCE.

**QNo:- 43 ,Correct Answer:- C**

**Explanation:-**

Let the no. of additional travellers over 200 be  $n$ . Income =  $(200 + n)(20,000 - 50n)$ ,

$I = 400000 + 10000n - 50n^2$ .

For maximum income  $I = 50[80000 + (200n - n^2)]$ ,  $I = 50[90000 - (n - 100)^2]$ ,  $(n - 100)^2$  must be minimum for  $I$  to be maximum.

$(n - 100)^2$  cannot be negative; the minimum value is 0, when  $n = 100$

$\Rightarrow I = 4500000 - 50(n - 100)^2$ .

Hence  $I_{max} = 4,500,000$ .

**QNo:- 44 ,Correct Answer:- A**

**Explanation:-**

$n$ th term of the series =  $n(n+1) = n^2 + n$

Therefore sum of the series =  $\sum (n^2 + n) = n(n+1)(2n+1)/6 + n(n+1)/2 = n(n+1)(n+2)/3 = (99 \times 100 \times 101)/3$  { because  $n = 99$  }.

Thus remainder on dividing by 101 will be 0.

**QNo:- 45 ,Correct Answer:- D**

**Explanation:-**

As the total global production in 2008 is not given, we cannot calculate the share . Hence the answer is option D

**QNo:- 46 ,Correct Answer:- B**

**Explanation:-**

The possible reasons for different patterns could be that either Tata Chemicals built 3.2 MT of natural soda ash capacity or it has acquired one or more companies in the given period.

**QNo:- 47 ,Correct Answer:- D**

**Explanation:-**

As synthetic soda ash production for Tata Chemicals did not increase from 2007 to 2008, global production also did not show any increase.

**QNo:- 48 ,Correct Answer:- B**

**Explanation:-**

Sangeeta's watch gains 2 minutes in every 60 minutes of correct time. Swati's watch loses 4 minutes in every 60 minutes of correct time.

Sangeeta	Correct Time	Swati
62	60	56
620	600	560

The time elapsed when Sangeeta's watch shows 10:00 p.m. from 11 : 40 = 20 + 60 × 10 = 620 minutes.  
So Swati's watch will show 560 minutes past 11:40 a.m. 560 = 20 + 60 × 9. It will show 9:00 p.m.

**QNo:- 49 ,Correct Answer:- C**

**Explanation:-**

Howrah S<sub>1</sub> S<sub>2</sub> S<sub>3</sub> S<sub>4</sub>S<sub>5</sub> S<sub>6</sub> Jamshedpur.

The five passengers who have boarded at Howrah can get down at any of the 7 stations after Howrah.

Since each passenger gets down at different stations, so we need to distribute 5 things among 7 positions which can be done in  ${}^7C_5 \times 5!$  Or  ${}^7P_5$  ways.

To find the total number of ways.

Each passenger can get down at any of the 7 stations. So for the first passenger we have 7 ways.

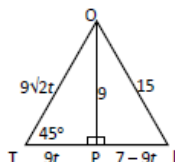
Now for the 2nd passenger, who gets down independent of where 1<sup>st</sup> passenger got down we again have 7 ways.

So for the 5 passengers we have  $7.7.7.7.7 = 7^5$  ways

Probability =  $\frac{\text{Favourable no. of ways}}{\text{Total no. of ways}} = \frac{{}^7P_5}{7^5}$

**QNo:- 50 ,Correct Answer:- D**

**Explanation:-**



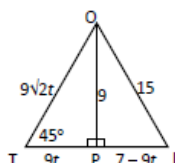
Let the time taken by the inspector to catch the thief be  $t$  hours and let him catch the thief at O.

Since we are familiar with 9, 12 and 15 right triangle,  $7 - 9t = 12t \Rightarrow t = 1/3$ .

$\therefore$  Time taken =  $1/3 \times 60 = 20$ min.

**QNo:- 51 ,Correct Answer:- C**

**Explanation:-**



Let the time taken by the inspector to catch the thief be  $t$  hours and let him catch the thief at O.

Since we are familiar with 9, 12 and 15 right triangle,  $7 - 9t = 12t \Rightarrow t = 1/3$ .

$\therefore$  Time taken =  $1/3 \times 60 = 20$ min.

The distance travelled by the inspector = Speed × time =  $15 \times 1/3 = 5$  km.

**QNo:- 52 ,Correct Answer:- B**

**Explanation:-**

Given that  $P.Q.R = X.Y.Z = Q.A.Y = k$  (say).

As  $P, Q, R, A, X, Y$  and  $Z$  are distinct, if any of  $P, Q, R, A, X, Y$  and  $Z$  is equal to 0 or 5 or 7, then the above equation cannot be satisfied as 0 will make product 0 and 5 & 7 are prime number and have no multiple till 9.

Therefore, the seven digits which are used are 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8 and 9.

$$1.2.3.4.6.8.9 = (PQR)(XYZ)(A)$$

$$\text{Now } P.Q.R.X.Y.Z.A = 2^7.3^4,$$

$$P.Q.R = X.Y.Z = k^2$$

So,  $A$  is either 2 or  $2^3$ , since  $(PQR)(XYZ)$  must be a perfect square.

$$\text{If } A = 8, P.Q.R, X.Y.Z = 2^4.3^4,$$

$$P.Q.R = X.Y.Z = (2^2.3^2).$$

$$\text{Now } Q.A.Y \text{ must also be } = 2^2.3^2$$

$$\text{If } A \text{ is } 8, Q.A.Y \text{ cannot be } 2^2.3^2.$$

So  $A$  is 2.

**QNo:- 53 ,Correct Answer:- E**

**Explanation:-**

Given that  $P.Q.R = X.Y.Z = Q.A.Y = k$  (say).

As  $P, Q, R, A, X, Y$  and  $Z$  are distinct, if any of  $P, Q, R, A, X, Y$  and  $Z$  is equal to 0 or 5 or 7, then the above equation cannot be satisfied as 0 will make product 0 and 5 & 7 are prime number and have no multiple till 9.

Therefore, the seven digits which are used are 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8 and 9.

$$1.2.3.4.6.8.9 = (PQR)(XYZ)(A)$$

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$$P.Q.R = X.Y.Z = k^2$$

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$$P.Q.R = X.Y.Z = (2^2.3^2).$$

$$\text{Now } Q.A.Y \text{ must also be } = 2^2.3^2$$

$$\text{If } A \text{ is } 8, Q.A.Y \text{ cannot be } 2^2.3^2.$$

So  $A$  is 2.

The sum of the digits which are not used =  $0 + 5 + 7 = 12$

**QNo:- 54 ,Correct Answer:- B**

**Explanation:-** After first iteration quantity of water = 23 litre

$\therefore$  quantity of milk = 92 litre

After second iteration,

$$\text{Quantity of water} = 23 - \frac{23}{5} + 28 = 46.4 \text{ litre}$$

$$\text{Quantity of milk} = 92 - \frac{23 \times 4}{5} = 73.6 \text{ litre}$$

$\therefore$  required ratio is 73.6 : 46.4 or 46 : 29

**QNo:- 55 ,Correct Answer:- E**

**Explanation:-**



**QNo:- 56 ,Correct Answer:- B**

**Explanation:-**

**QNo:- 57 ,Correct Answer:- C**

**Explanation:-**

**QNo:- 58 ,Correct Answer:- D**

**Explanation:-**

**QNo:- 59 ,Correct Answer:- E**

**Explanation:-**

**QNo:- 60 ,Correct Answer:- B**

**Explanation:-**

**QNo:- 61 ,Correct Answer:- A**

**Explanation:-**

**QNo:- 62 ,Correct Answer:- A**

**Explanation:-**

**QNo:- 63 ,Correct Answer:- A**

**Explanation:-**

**QNo:- 64 ,Correct Answer:- D**

**Explanation:-**

**QNo:- 65 ,Correct Answer:- D**

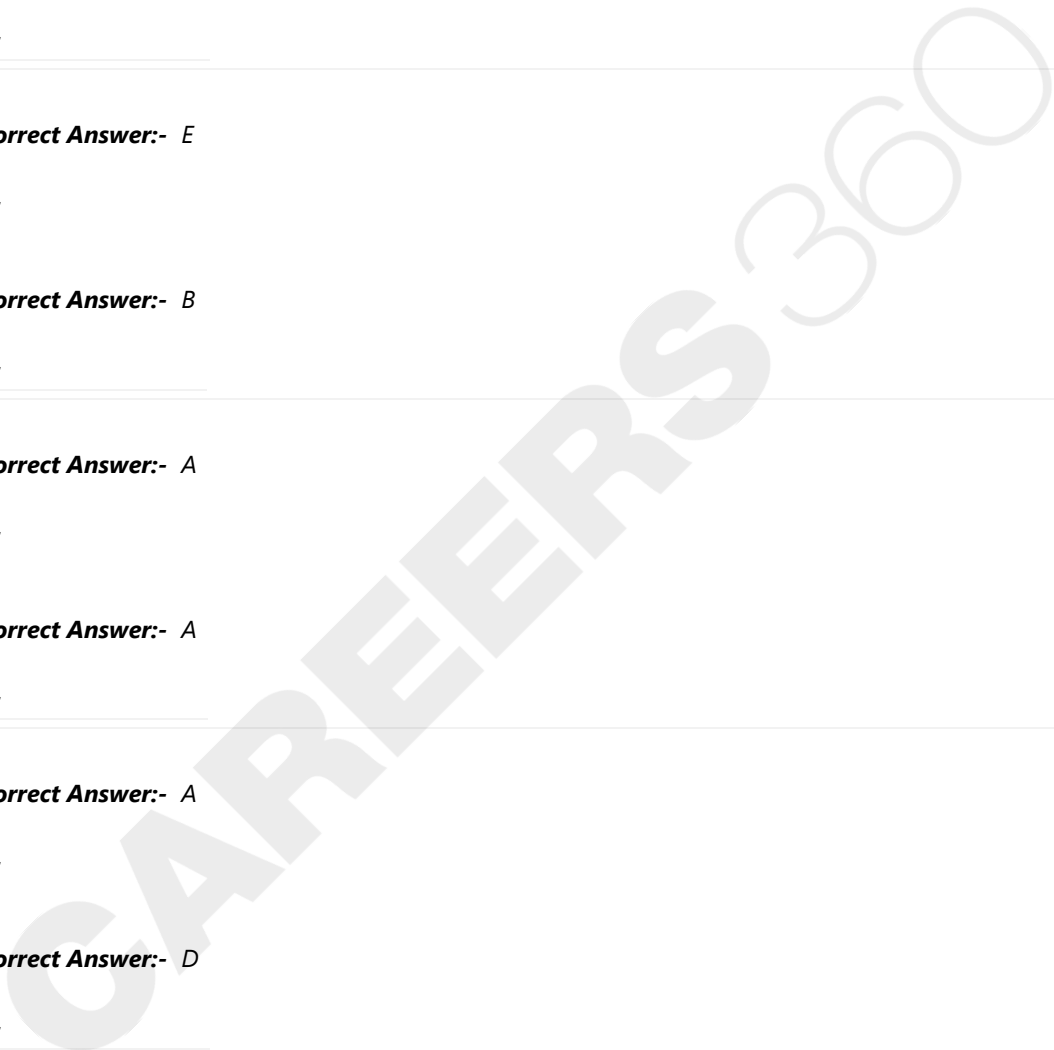
**Explanation:-**

**QNo:- 66 ,Correct Answer:- E**

**Explanation:-**

**QNo:- 67 ,Correct Answer:- E**

**Explanation:-**





**QNo:- 68 ,Correct Answer:- D**

**Explanation:-**

**QNo:- 69 ,Correct Answer:- E**

**Explanation:-**

**QNo:- 70 ,Correct Answer:- C**

**Explanation:-**

**QNo:- 71 ,Correct Answer:- A**

**Explanation:-**

**QNo:- 72 ,Correct Answer:- E**

**Explanation:-**

**QNo:- 73 ,Correct Answer:- D**

**Explanation:-**

**QNo:- 74 ,Correct Answer:- C**

**Explanation:-**

**QNo:- 75 ,Correct Answer:- B**

**Explanation:-**

**QNo:- 76 ,Correct Answer:- A**

**Explanation:-**

**QNo:- 77 ,Correct Answer:- E**

**Explanation:-**

**QNo:- 78 ,Correct Answer:- D**

**Explanation:-**

**QNo:- 79 ,Correct Answer:- B**

**Explanation:-**

CAREERS360

**QNo:- 80 ,Correct Answer:- C**

**Explanation:-**

Right E A D J C Left

Left G F H B I Right

G and I are sitting at the two ends of the first row. Hence 3rd option.

**QNo:- 81 ,Correct Answer:- D**

**Explanation:-**

Right E A D J C Left

Left G F H B I Right

Clearly, second from the left of B is F

**QNo:- 82 ,Correct Answer:- D**

**Explanation:-**

Right E A D J C Left

Left G F H B I Right

Fourth to the left of E is C

**QNo:- 83 ,Correct Answer:- E**

**Explanation:-**

In the given scenario, the approach of the RIITJEE management is dictated by the circumstances. Since the company has not seen any growth in the last 3 years and this year it is observing the first signs of revival, it is logical for it to go slow on the appraisals. But if we look at the position of the teachers, they would expect that their efforts are recognized and they are given appraisals they have been waiting for. A middle path should have been worked out by the RIITJEE management, where it should have balanced the appraisal cost with some other expense. Hence, the correct answer is this case is option E.

**QNo:- 84 ,Correct Answer:- E**

**Explanation:-**

In the give case, the demand of the teachers is fairly genuine. They do deserve an appraisal in the given scenario and the only thing that needs to be decided is the extent to which this appraisal should go to. Thus, the demand of the RIITJEE teachers would be described by positive word. The style adopted by them is pretty aggressive and the threat of a strike is clearly an extreme step in this case. This makes option E the best answer in this case, as it carries the rights sentiments in the right order.

**QNo:- 85 ,Correct Answer:- E**

**Explanation:-**

The best solution for this problem is one that satisfies both the parties. In this case, such a solution would entail providing a salary increase to the teachers, and at the same time, increasing their responsibilities so that the company can save on some costs. This option is available in the form of option E and hence that is the best course of action in the given case.



**QNo:- 86 ,Correct Answer:- E**

**Explanation:-**

In the given question, you are asked to identify the two most important areas that the company should focus on. This does help you a little in identifying the correct answer. The three areas that have an impact in this case are II, III and IV. Since we need to pick the two most important ones, we pick option E as the correct answer. 'Market scenario' is an important consideration but at the end of the day, it is not in control of the organization, and one can react to it rather than mould it. The other two areas are the ones where the company can resolve the issue itself.

**QNo:- 87 ,Correct Answer:- D**

**Explanation:-**

The biggest concern for an investor will be the company's ability to stay profitable and whether it is being able to handle its affairs in the way it should. In the given case, Bokia clearly has not been able to grow in the way it should have and there is a definite issue with its significantly decreased profitability, even while its sale has increased. This issue is best highlighted by option D.

**QNo:- 88 ,Correct Answer:- C**

**Explanation:-**

In the given situation, the representative is bound to ask questions which have a direct impact on the situation. He is bound to ask questions relating to the management of the company, and whether any changes might have been made that lead to the current situation. Also, the angle of competing with Bamsung is a pretty important one and the representative is meant to be concerned about competition for sure. Statements III and VI are simply opinions and not logical questions that will be posed to the CEO. Focus on the questions related to the situation rather than personal attacks on the CEO or the other employees of the company.

**QNo:- 89 ,Correct Answer:- D**

**Explanation:-**

In the given question, we are asked about the viewpoint of a long term investor. A long term investor would only agree with those measures that can possibly benefit the company in the long term, and in the given scenario, statements I, IV and V represent such arguments. Statements II and III would actually anger an investor and show the incompetency of the firm.

**QNo:- 90 ,Correct Answer:- E**

**Explanation:-**

In the given question, we need to pick two measures that would reap benefits for Bokia. Well, the two measures should be the ones that the potential to have an impact on the market and create that positive sentiment about the Bokia product. The only two options that talk about introducing a better product are highlighted by I and V.

**QNo:- 91 ,Correct Answer:- D**

**Explanation:-**

The two reasons for Wet's current state:

- incorrect pricing, which basically factors in all the services it was providing which ended up costing the company.
- mounting fuel costs is an external factor given in the passage itself.

**QNo:- 92 ,Correct Answer:- C**

**Explanation:-**

Without a detailed break-up of costs, we cannot decide solely on the basis of a single figure whether the company would be profitable or not. Also, the pricing of tickets and revenue generated would have to be known in order to deduce anything.

**QNo:- 93 ,Correct Answer:- D**

**Explanation:-**

The biggest challenge that Wet Airways faces is how it retains its clients when it reduces its services. This sentiment is reflected in option D. As far as the company shareholders or creditors are concerned, it is hard to decide what they would accept or reject.

**QNo:- 94 ,Correct Answer:- D**

**Explanation:-**

You need to pick a choice which helps the company generate greater air traffic yet is not a burden on the company, as the existing scenario is pretty bleak. In such a case, the best approach is illustrated by option D, as it offers rewards to those who use the service frequently (thereby rewarding loyalty), and yet does not place substantial costs on the company. Also, in case the flyer frequently uses the service, then only he becomes eligible for these benefits, thus implying a sure-shot increase in revenue for the company.

**QNo:- 95 ,Correct Answer:- D**

**Explanation:-**

FRIENDS	College	PROFESSION
A	Y	Fashion Designing
B	Y	Actor
C	Y	Architecture
D	Z	Teacher
E	X	Medicines
F	Z	Engineer
G	X	Businessman

It can be seen that A is a professional of Fashion Designing.

**QNo:- 96 ,Correct Answer:- D**

**Explanation:-**

FRIENDS	College	PROFESSION
A	Y	Fashion Designing
B	Y	Actor
C	Y	Architecture
D	Z	Teacher
E	X	Medicines
F	Z	Engineer
G	X	Businessman

It can be seen from the choice that D – Z – Teacher is the correct combination.

**QNo:- 97 ,Correct Answer:- B**

**Explanation:-**

FRIENDS	College	PROFESSION
A	Y	Fashion Designing
B	Y	Actor
C	Y	Architecture
D	Z	Teacher
E	X	Medicines
F	Z	Engineer
G	X	Businessman

D happens to be a teacher.

**QNo:- 98 ,Correct Answer:- C**

**Explanation:-**

Month 1: Sales of United Airlines = 300

Agent commission =  $0.07 \times 300 = 21$

Month 2: Sales of United Airlines =  $0.86 \times 300 = 258$

Agent commission = Tickets sold  $\times 8.5 = 258/120 \times 8.5 = 18.3$ .

Difference in commission =  $21 - 18.3 = 2.7$

**QNo:- 99 ,Correct Answer:- B**

**Explanation:-**

For month 1, sale of United Airlines = 300. For month 2, sale of United Airlines =  $300 \times 0.86 = 258$ . As it is mentioned in the question that increase in revenue for Frontier is at the expense of United, so we can say that  $300 - 258 = 42$  million must be the increase in revenue of Frontier Airlines. Hence answer is 2nd option.

**QNo:- 100 ,Correct Answer:- C**

**Explanation:-**

Sliding scale plan for United varies from \$ 7.50 to \$ 37.50. Eastern 's commission ranges from 8% to 11%. So we will take maximum commission for United and minimum percentage for Eastern. Upto that ticket price, agents would make more money on selling United's tickets than Eastern. This ticket price is calculated as  $37.5 = 8/100 (x)$  where x is the price of ticket which we want to calculate. Solving this equation, we get  $x = 470$  approx. Hence 3rd option.

**QNo:- 101**

## **Ethical practices and sustainability: do they co-exist?:-**

**Introduction:**

The coexistence of ethical practices and sustainability is a critical topic in today's world. These two concepts are not only compatible but also interdependent, shaping our path toward a more responsible and equitable future.

**The Ethics-Sustainability Nexus:**

Ethical practices revolve around principles and values that define what is morally right. Sustainability, on the other hand, centers on responsible resource management to meet current needs without jeopardizing future generations. The key realization is that ethical practices are fundamental to achieving sustainability.



*From an environmental standpoint, ethical conduct is essential for safeguarding our planet's ecosystems. Irresponsible exploitation of natural resources, driven by a lack of ethical consideration, has led to severe environmental crises like climate change and habitat destruction. Sustainability necessitates ethical behavior, prompting responsible consumption, reduced waste, and biodiversity preservation.*

**Economic and Social Implications:**

*In the realm of economics, ethical practices are a catalyst for sustainable growth. Ethical businesses build trust with consumers and partners, crucial for long-term success. In contrast, unethical actions lead to short-term gains, followed by reputational damage, legal repercussions, and economic downturns. Sustainable business practices, driven by ethics, encompass fair labor practices, responsible supply chains, and environmentally friendly operations.*

*Similarly, in politics, ethical conduct is paramount for sustainable governance. Corrupt and unethical politicians may achieve short-term benefits, but their actions erode public trust and hinder sustainable policy implementation. Ethical governance is more likely to enact legislation that supports environmental protection, social equity, and long-term economic stability.*

**Conclusion:**

*Ethical practices and sustainability are not opposing forces; they are interconnected components of responsible behavior. Ethics provide the moral framework that sustains our planet, societies, and economies. The belief that ethics and sustainability cannot coexist is unfounded, as ethical considerations are the foundation of sustainable development.*

*To create a world where ethics and sustainability harmoniously coexist, we must recognize their interdependence and prioritize their integration into all aspects of life. Just as ethics guide individuals, they should guide businesses, governments, and our global community. Embracing ethical practices as a prerequisite for sustainability offers the promise of leaving behind a legacy of a thriving, equitable, and ecologically balanced world for future generations. Mahatma Gandhi's words ring true: "You must be the change you want to see in the world." Thus, let ethics and sustainability walk hand in hand as we strive for a better future.*

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*Best of luck with your preparations!*

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