

ANSWERS

1.(4)	2.(5)	3.(3)	4.(5)
5.(3)	6.(2)	7.(1)	8.(3)
9.(1)	10.(4)	11.(3)	12.(5)
13.(2)	14.(4)	15.(1)	16.(2)
17.(5)	18.(5)	19.(1)	20.(2)
21.(3)	22.(4)	23.(2)	24.(1)
25.(5)	26.(4)	27.(2)	28.(4)
29.(1)	30.(5)	31.(1)	32.(2)
33.(3)	34.(4)	35.(5)	36.(1)
37.(4)	38.(2)	39.(3)	40.(5)
41.(2)	42.(2)	43.(3)	44.(1)
45.(5)	46.(3)	47.(2)	48.(5)
49.(1)	50.(4)	51.(1)	52.(3)
53.(3)	54.(4)	55.(1)	56.(4)
57.(2)	58.(2)	59.(3)	60.(1)
61.(3)	62.(2)	63.(4)	64.(4)
65.(2)	66.(3)	67.(4)	68.(2)
69.(4)	70.(3)	71.(1)	72.(2)
73.(4)	74.(2)	75.(1)	76.(4)
77.(1)	78.(4)	79.(3)	80.(2)
81.(1)	82.(2)	83.(2)	84.(4)
85.(3)	86.(4)	87.(3)	88.(2)
89.(4)	90.(1)	91.(1)	92.(1)
93.(4)	94.(5)	95.(5)	96.(2)
97.(2)	98.(1)	99.(1)	100.(1)
101.(3)	102.(5)	103.(1)	104.(4)
105.(4)	106.(2)	107.(1)	108.(2)
109.(4)	110.(4)	111.(5)	112.(2)
113.(2)	114.(1)	115.(5)	116.(2)

117.(3)	118.(1)	119.(5)	120.(4)
121.(2)	122.(3)	123.(1)	124.(1)
125.(5)	126.(3)	127.(5)	128.(1)
129.(3)	130.(5)	131.(4)	132.(3)
133.(3)	134.(5)	135.(5)	136.(1)
137.(2)	138.(2)	139.(5)	140.(4)
141.(1)	142.(5)	143.(3)	144.(3)
145.(5)	146.(1)	147.(4)	148.(5)
149.(3)	150.(2)	151.(5)	152.(3)
153.(1)	154.(4)	155.(1)	156.(4)
157.(5)	158.(2)	159.(3)	160.(1)
161.(2)	162.(4)	163.(3)	164.(4)
165.(2)	166.(1)	167.(4)	168.(3)
169.(1)	170.(3)	171.(3)	172.(2)
173.(4)	174.(3)	175.(1)	176.(2)
177.(2)	178.(3)	179.(4)	180.(4)
181.(2)	182.(4)	183.(4)	184.(1)
185.(3)	186.(1)	187.(5)	188.(3)
189.(4)	190.(2)	191.(3)	192.(2)
193.(5)	194.(5)	195.(1)	196.(4)
197.(4)	198.(2)	199.(4)	200.(4)

EXPLANATIONS

11: (3) The word '**sustained**' (Adjective) means : uninterrupted; to make something continue for sometime without becoming less.

Look at its use in the sentence : China has seen a period of sustained economic growth in the recent past.

Out of the given alternatives, the word 'steady' (Adjective) means : fixed, uniform, regular.

Look at its use in the sentences :

We are making slow but steady progress.

The castle receives a steady stream of visitors.

Hence, the words **sustained** and **steady** are synonymous.

12. (5) The word '**potential**' (Adjective) means : that can develop into something or be developed in the future.

Look at its use in the sentence :

First we need to identify actual and potential problems.

: Hence, the words **possible** and **potential** are synonymous.

13. (2) The word '**encompass**' (Verb) means : to include a large number or range of things; to surround or cover something completely.

Look at its use in the sentences :

The job encompasses a wide range of responsibilities.

The fog soon encompassed the whole valley.

Out of the given alternatives, the words **incorporate** also means : to include something so that it forms a part of something.

Look at its use in the sentences :

The new car design incorporates all the latest safety measures.

Many of your suggestions have been incorporated in the plan.

Clearly, the words **incorporating** and **encompassing** are synonymous.

14. (4) The word '**commendable**' (Adjective) means : deserving praise and approval: commendable honesty.

The meaning of the word 'unworthy' is : not having the necessary qualities to deserve something, especially respect.

Look at its use in the sentence :

He considered himself unworthy of the honour they had bestowed on him.

Clearly, the words **commendable** and **unworthy** are antonymous.

15. (1) The word '**allay**' (Verb) means : to make something especially a feeling, less strong.

Out of the given alternatives, the word 'strengthen' means : to become stronger; to make somebody/something stronger.

Look at its use in the sentences :

Her position in the party has strengthened in recent years.

Repairs are necessary to strengthen the bridge.

Hence the words **allay** and **strengthen** are antonymous.

16. (2) 'Had been once tried to' should be replaced by 'had once tried to'. The use of Passive Voice is improper.

19. (1) 'That be pacified' should be replaced by 'to pacify him'.

20. (2) The Principal clause of sentence is in Past Tense. Hence, the Sub-ordinate clause should also be used in Past Tense. Hence, 'help their children, need' should be replaced by 'help their children needed'.

Look at the sentences:

I gave him the money he needed.

↓ ↓

Simple Past Simple Past

I will give him the money he needs.

↓ ↓

Simple Future - Simple Present
21. (3) 'What would you propose' should be replaced by 'What you propose'. Simple Present can be used to show future time.

Look at the sentence :

You will pass if you work hard. Here, 'if you work hard' means if you will work hard.

22. (4) The meaning of the word **compatible** (Adjective) is : able to exist or be used to exist or be used together causing problems. Hence 'compatible with each other' should be replaced by 'competing with each other'.

23. (2) The sense of sentence shows past time. Hence, 'is so far being confined to' should be replaced by 'have so far been confined to'.

24. (1) 'Potential serious damage may' should be replaced by 'potentially serious damage may' because Adverb sometimes qualifies an Adjective.

26. (4) The correct spelling is - repetition

27. (2) The word 'in digenous' should be replaced by its Adverbial form 'indigenously' because 'built' is a Verb (V²).

28. (4) In the sentence 'not' should be replaced by 'failure'.

29. (1) The correct spelling is - consumption.

101. (3) Total number of televisions manufactured by company-A
= (30 + 35 + 35 + 40 + 45 + 55) thousand = 240 thousand

∴ Required number of coloured televisions

$$= \left(\frac{240 \times 75}{100} \right) \text{ thousand}$$

$$= 180 \text{ thousand} = 1.8 \text{ lac}$$

102. (5) Required expenditure

$$= \text{Rs. } (12000 \times 35000)$$

$$= \text{Rs. } 420000000$$

$$= \text{Rs. } 42 \text{ crore}$$

103. (1) Required percentage increase

$$= \frac{35 - 25}{25} \times 100 = 40$$

104. (4) Required average

$$= \left(\frac{25 + 30 + 45 + 40 + 55 + 50}{6} \right) \text{ thousand}$$

$$= \left(\frac{245}{6} \right) \text{ thousand} \approx 40833$$

105. (4) Required ratio = 45 : 35

$$= 9 : 7$$

106. (2) Required ratio = 21.6 : 4.2

$$= 36 : 7$$

107. (1) Required average

$$= \left(\frac{14.2 + 7.9 + 7.7 + 10.4 + 12.6 + 7.5}{6} \right) \times 100$$

$$= \frac{60.3 \times 100}{6} = 1005$$

108. (2) Required percentage decrease

$$= \left(\frac{8.2 - 6.4}{8.2} \right) \times 100 = 22$$

109. (4) Number of trees planted in 2009:

$$\text{NGO-A} \Rightarrow (10.8 + 12.4) \text{ hundred} = 2320$$

$$\text{NGO-B} \Rightarrow (12.6 + 6.2) \text{ hundred} = 1880$$

$$\text{NGO-C} \Rightarrow (8.6 + 6.4) \text{ hundred} = 1500$$

$$\text{NGO-D} \Rightarrow (8.4 + 5.2) \text{ hundred} = 1360$$

$$\text{NGO-E} \Rightarrow (6.9 + 3.8) \text{ hundred} = 1070$$

Note : It is obvious from the table. There is no need of calculations.

110. (4) Required percentage

$$= \frac{6.3}{10.8} \times 100 \approx 58$$

111. (5) Required difference

$$= 680 - 258 = 422.$$

112. (2) Required percentage increase

$$= \frac{550 - 430}{430} \times 100 \approx 28$$

113. (2) Required average

$$= \frac{160 + 708 + 550 + 586}{4}$$

$$= \frac{2004}{4} = 501$$

114. (1) Number of flight cancelled by airlines-R due to technical fault in 2010

$$= \frac{880 \times 60}{100} = 528$$

115. (5) Required percentage

$$= \frac{(600 + 546)}{365} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{1146}{365} \times 100 \approx 314$$

Calculations (116-120):

Number of female players = 200

Number of male players = 600

Total number of cricketers

$$= 800 \times \frac{1}{4} = 200$$

Female cricketers = 60

Male cricketers = 140

Male badminton players

$$= 110 - 30 = 80$$

Total tennis players = 80

Total hockey players = 220

Female tennis players = 22

Male tennis players = 80 - 22

$$= 58$$

Total baseball players = 190

Female baseball players = 44

Female hockey players = 44

Male hockey players = 220 - 44

$$= 176$$

Male baseball players = 146

116. (2) Required ratio = 44 : 80

$$= 11 : 20$$

117. (3) Total number of males in hockey, cricket and baseball

$$= 176 + 140 + 146 = 462$$

118. (1) Required percentage

$$= \frac{44}{176} \times 100 = 25$$

119. (5) Required difference
 $= 146 - 80 = 66$
120. (4) There are maximum female players in cricket (60) and minimum male players in tennis (58).

121. (2) Required average amount invested in 2009

$$= \left(\frac{55 + 50 + 40}{3} \right) \times 1000$$

$$= \frac{145000}{3} = \text{Rs. } 48333 \frac{1}{3}$$

122. (3) C's investment in the year 2006 = Rs. 40 thousand
 C's investment in the year 2007 = Rs. 35 thousand
 per cent decrease

$$= \frac{40 - 35}{40} \times 100 = 12.5$$

123. (1) Required ratio
 $= (25 + 45) : (40 + 40)$
 $= 70 : 80 = 7 : 8$

124. (1) A's total investment
 $= \text{Rs. } (30 + 35 + 45 + 35 + 40 + 50)$ thousand
 $= \text{Rs. } 235$ thousand
 \therefore Required percentage

$$= \frac{35}{235} \times 100 \approx 15$$

125. (5) Total amount invested by all the three people in 2005
 $= \text{Rs. } (30 + 25 + 45)$ thousand
 $= \text{Rs. } 100000$

Calculations (126–130):

Number of men in the building

= 80

Number of women

$$= \frac{80 \times 62.5}{100} = 50$$

Men who learn to dance = 8

Women who learn to sing

$$= \frac{50 \times 24}{100} = 12$$

Women who watch movies

$$= 50 \times \frac{1}{5} = 10$$

Men who watch movies

$$= \frac{13}{2} \times 10 = 65$$

Men who learn to sing

$$= 80 - 65 - 8 = 7$$

Women who learn to dance

$$= 50 - 10 - 12 = 28$$

126. (3) Required ratio = 8 : 28 = 2 : 7

127. (5) Required percentage

$$= \frac{50}{80 + 50} \times 100 \approx 38$$

128. (1) Number of women who learn to dance = 28

129. (3) Required percentage

$$= \frac{65}{80} \times 100 = 81.25$$

130. (5) Number of members who learn to sing
 $= 12 + 7 = 19$

131. (4) We do not have the average salary of D and E.

From both statements,

$$A + B + C + D + E = 5 \times 48250$$

.....(i)

$$C = 1.5 B$$

.....(ii)

$$A + B = 2 \times 23500$$

.....(iii)

Clearly, C's salary cannot be determined.

132. (3) From statement I,

$$\text{C.P.} = \text{Rs. } (640000 - 320000)$$

$$= \text{Rs. } 3,20,000$$

\therefore Profit per cent

$$= \frac{320000}{320000} \times 100 = 100$$

From statement II,

If the C.P. be Rs. x then

$$\text{S.P.} = \text{Rs. } 2x$$

\therefore Gain percent

$$= \frac{x}{x} \times 100 = 100$$

133. (3) From statement I,

$$\text{Rate} = \frac{\text{S.I.} \times 100}{\text{Principal} \times \text{Time}}$$

$$= \frac{11480 \times 100}{14350 \times 4} = 20\% \text{ per annum}$$

From statement II,

If principal be Rs. x , then amount = Rs. $2x$.

$$\therefore \text{S.I.} = \text{Rs. } x, \text{ Time} = 5 \text{ years}$$

$$\therefore \text{Rate} = \frac{\text{S.I.} \times 100}{\text{Principal} \times \text{Time}}$$

$$= \frac{x \times 100}{x \times 5} = 20\% \text{ per annum}$$

134. (5) From statement II,

Unit digit = 0

From statement I,

ten's digit = 9

\therefore Number = 90

135. (5) From statements I and II,

If the length of rectangle be $9x$ metre and its breadth be $7x$ metre, then

$$9x \times 7x = 252$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 = \frac{252}{9 \times 7} = 4$$

$$\therefore x = \sqrt{4} = 2$$

\therefore Perimeter of rectangle

$$= 2 (\text{length} + \text{breadth})$$

$$= 2 (9x + 7x) = 32x$$

$$= 32 \times 2 = 64 \text{ metre}$$

136. (1) Total number of people participating in the fair from town P over the years

$$= (4.2 + 5.1 + 6.3 + 4.4 + 5.8 + 6.2) \times 100 = 3200$$

\therefore Required percentage

$$= \frac{620}{3200} \times 100 = 19$$

137. (2) Required ratio

$$= (5.7 + 5.3) : (6.2 + 6.5)$$

$$= 11 : 12.7$$

$$= 110 : 127$$

138. (2) Required percentage increase

$$= \frac{5.5 - 5.3}{5.3} \times 100 = 3.77$$

139. (5) Required average

$$= \frac{(5.7 + 6.2 + 6.6 + 5.1 + 4.4 + 4.3)}{6} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{3230}{6} = 538.33 \approx 538$$

140. (4) Required number of visitors

$$= (4.2 + 5.5 + 4.5 + 5.8 + 6 + 5.7) \times 100 = 3170$$

141. (1) Number of children from the village O

$$= \frac{2040 \times 20}{100} = 408$$

Number of children attending from the village O

$$= \frac{1450 \times 20}{100} = 290$$

∴ Required ratio = 408 : 290
= 204 : 145

142. (5) Number of children attending school from the village N

$$= \frac{1450 \times 12}{100} = 174$$

143. (3) Number of children in villages M and N together

$$= \frac{2040 \times 35}{100} = 714$$

Number of children attending school from villages M and N together

$$= \frac{1450 \times 44}{100} = 638$$

∴ Required answer = 714 - 638 = 76

144. (3) Number of children from villages P and M together.

$$= \frac{2040 \times 55}{100} = 1122$$

145. (5) Number of children in village L

$$= \frac{2040 \times 15}{100} = 306$$

Number of children attending school from village L

$$= \frac{1450 \times 14}{100} = 203$$

Required percentage

$$= \frac{203}{306} \times 100 = 66$$

146. (1) Number of unsuccessful candidates :

$$\text{Bank K} \Rightarrow \frac{980 \times 80}{100} = 784$$

$$\text{Bank I} \Rightarrow \frac{2200 \times 74}{100} = 1628$$

Required percentage

$$= \frac{784}{1628} \times 100 \approx 48$$

147. (4) Required ratio

$$= \frac{1500 \times 14}{100} : \frac{1200 \times 28}{100}$$

$$= 5 : 8$$

148. (5) Required average number of candidates

$$= \frac{1500 + 3000 + 1200}{3} = 1900$$

149. (3) Number of successful candidates in bank I

$$= \frac{2200 \times 26}{100} = 572$$

Number of unsuccessful candidates = 1628

Number of successful candidates in bank J

$$= \frac{3000 \times 17}{100} = 510$$

Number of unsuccessful candidates = 3000 - 510 = 2490

∴ Required difference = 1628 + 2490 - 572 - 510 = 3036

150. (2) Number of successful candidates :

$$\text{Bank K} \Rightarrow \frac{980 \times 20}{100} = 196$$

$$\text{Bank L} \Rightarrow \frac{1200 \times 28}{100} = 336$$

$$\text{Bank M} \Rightarrow \frac{2500 \times 21}{100} = 525$$

Total = 196 + 336 + 525 = 1057

(151-155) :

© ⇒ ≥	% ⇒ ≤	★ ⇒ >
@ ⇒ =	\$ ⇒ <	

151. (5) F % T ⇒ F ≤ T

$$T @ J ⇒ T = J$$

$$J ★ W ⇒ J > W$$

Therefore, F ≤ T = J > W

Conclusions

I. J @ F ⇒ J = F : Not True

II. J ★ F ⇒ J > F : Not True

J is either greater than or equal to F. Therefore, either I or II follows.

III. W \$ T ⇒ W < T : True

152. (3) R ★ D ⇒ R > D

$$D © K ⇒ D ≥ K$$

$$K $ M ⇒ K < M$$

Therefore, R > D ≥ K < M

Conclusions

I. M ★ R ⇒ M > R : Not True

II. K \$ R ⇒ K < R : True

III. D ★ M ⇒ D > M : Not True

153. (1) Z © F ⇒ Z ≥ F

$$F $ M ⇒ F < M$$

$$M \% K ⇒ M ≤ K$$

Therefore, Z ≥ F < M ≤ K

Conclusions

I. K ★ F ⇒ K > F : True

II. Z ★ M ⇒ Z > M : Not True

III. K ★ Z ⇒ K > Z : Not True

154. (4) H @ B ⇒ H = B

$$B © R ⇒ B ≥ R$$

$$A $ R ⇒ A < R$$

Therefore, H = B ≥ R > A

Conclusions

I. B ★ A ⇒ B > A : True

II. R % H ⇒ R ≤ H : True

III. A \$ H ⇒ A < H : True

155. (1) M \$ J ⇒ M < J

$$J ★ T ⇒ J > T$$

$$K © T ⇒ K ≥ T$$

Therefore, M < J > T ≤ K

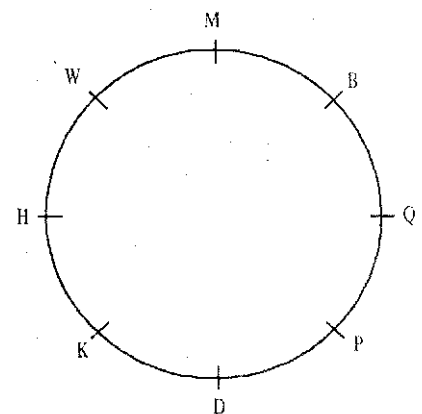
Conclusions

I. K ★ J ⇒ K > J : Not True

II. M \$ T ⇒ M < T : Not True

III. M \$ K ⇒ M < K : Not True

(156-160) : Sitting arrangement



156. (4) H is third to the right of B.

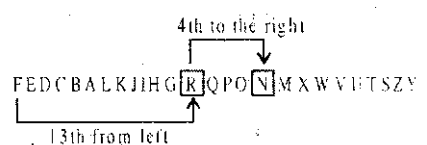
157. (5) K and P are immediate neighbours of D.

158. (2) D is third to the right of W.

159. (3) K is second to the left of P.

160. (1) Q is to the immediate left of B.

161. (2) According to question, the new English Alphabet series would be :



162. (4) According to question, the new English Alphabet series would be :

Z X V T R P **N** L J H F D B
 Middle Letter

163. (3) MEET ⇒ EEMT
 DEAF ⇒ ADEF
 ROAD ⇒ ADOR
 CODE ⇒ CDEO
 LACK ⇒ ACKL
 ACKL → ADEF → ADOR

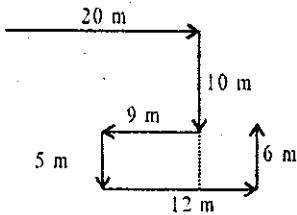
164. (4)

H $\xrightarrow{+3}$ K $\xrightarrow{+3}$ N $\xrightarrow{-7}$ G $\xrightarrow{+12}$ S $\xrightarrow{+4}$ W
 E $\xrightarrow{+4}$ I $\xrightarrow{+4}$ M $\xrightarrow{-4}$ Q $\xrightarrow{+5}$ V $\xrightarrow{+4}$ Z
 S $\xrightarrow{+2}$ U $\xrightarrow{+3}$ X $\xrightarrow{+3}$ A $\xrightarrow{+3}$ D $\xrightarrow{+2}$ F
 R $\xrightarrow{+4}$ V $\xrightarrow{+4}$ Z $\xrightarrow{+4}$ D $\xrightarrow{+4}$ H $\xrightarrow{+4}$ L

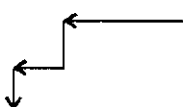
165. (2)

M $\xrightarrow{-6}$ G $\xrightarrow{+15}$ V $\xrightarrow{+10}$ F $\xrightarrow{+5}$ K
 P $\xrightarrow{-6}$ J $\xrightarrow{+14}$ X $\xrightarrow{-16}$ H $\xrightarrow{+5}$ M
 E $\xrightarrow{+12}$ Q $\xrightarrow{+9}$ Z $\xrightarrow{+6}$ F $\xrightarrow{+3}$ I
 G $\xrightarrow{+16}$ W $\xrightarrow{+12}$ I $\xrightarrow{+8}$ Q $\xrightarrow{+4}$ U

166. (1)

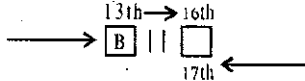


167. (4)



168. (3) Thursday + 7 ⇒ Thursday
 Today is Thursday
 Day after tomorrow ⇒ Saturday
 Saturday - 3 ⇒ Wednesday
 Wednesday - 3 ⇒ Sunday

169. (1)



Total number of boys in the row = 16 + 17 - 1 = 32

170. (3) Second half means 68 vehicles.
 Arrangement of cars and scooters
 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + 16 + 1 = 136

2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + 11 + 3 = 68
 9 + 13 + 14 + 15 + 16 + 1 = 68
 The number of scooters in the second half of the row.
 = 9 + 12 + 13 + 14 + 15 = 63

(171-176) :

- (i) All belts are rollers → Universal Affirmative (A-type).
- (ii) Some rollers are wheels → Particular Affirmative (I-type).
- (iii) No wire is cable → Universal Negative (E-type).
- (iv) Some wires are not cables → Particular Negative (O-type).

171. (3) Some rollers are wheels.

All wheels are mats.

I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion

"Some rollers are mats."

Conclusion I is Converse of it.

Conclusion IV is Converse of the first Premise.

172. (2) Some rains are flowers.

All flowers are jungles.

I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion

"Some rains are jungles."

Conclusion III is Converse of it.

All flowers are jungles.

All jungles are tubes.

A + A ⇒ A-type of Conclusion

"All flowers are tubes."

Conclusion IV is Converse of it.

Some rains are jungles.

All jungles are tubes.

I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion

"Some rains are tubes."

Conclusion II is Converse of it.

173. (4) All desks are chairs.

All chairs are tables.

A + A ⇒ A-type of Conclusion

"All desks are tables."

All chairs are tables.

All tables are boxes.

A + A ⇒ A-type of Conclusion

"All chairs are boxes."

This is Conclusion II.

All tables are boxes.

All boxes are trunks.

A + A ⇒ A-type of Conclusion

"All tables are trunks."

Conclusion I is Converse of it.

All desks are tables.

All tables are boxes.

A + A ⇒ A-type of Conclusion

"All desks are boxes."

Conclusion III is Converse of it.

All desks are boxes.

All boxes are trunks.

A + A ⇒ A-type of Conclusion

"All desks are trunks."

This is Conclusion IV.

174. (3) All the four Premises are

Particular Affirmative (I-type).

No Conclusion follows from the two Particular Premises.

Conclusions I and II form Complementary Pair. Therefore, either Conclusion I or II follows.

Similarly, Conclusions III and IV form Complementary Pair.

Therefore, either Conclusion III or IV follows.

175. (1) All papers are bottles.

All bottles are cups.

A + A ⇒ A-type of Conclusion

"All papers are cups."

Conclusion III is Converse of it.

Conclusion IV is Converse of the first Premise.

176. (2) All bulbs are wires.

No wire is cable.

A + E ⇒ E-type of Conclusion

"No bulb is cable."

Som cables are brushes.

All brushes are paints.

I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion

"Some cables are paints."

Conclusion I is Converse of it.
Conclusion II is Converse of the first Premise.

(177-183) :

After careful analysis of the given input and various steps of rearrangement, it is evident that in each step one word or number is rearranged. In the first step one word is arranged and in the second step one number is arranged. Words are arranged alphabetically but in reverse order while numbers are arranged in descending order.

177. (2)

Step III: year 92 ultra 15 23 strive house 39

Step IV: year 92 ultra 39 15 23 strive house

Step V : year 92 ultra 39 strive 15 23 house

Step VI: year 92 ultra 39 strive 23 15 house

Step VII: .

year 92 ultra 39 strive 23 house 15

Four more steps will be required to complete the rearrangement.

178.(3)

Input: any how 49 24 far wide 34 69

Step i : wide any how 49 24 far 34 69

Step II : wide 69 any how 49 24 far 34

Step III : wide 69 how any 49 24 far 34

Step IV : wide 69 how 49 any 24 far 34

Step V : wide 69 how 49 far any 24 34

Step VI : wide 69 how 49 far 34 any 24

179. (4) From the given step input cannot be determined.

180. (4)

Input : play over 49 37 12 match now 81

Step I : play 81 over 49 3712 match now

Step II : play 81 over 49 now 37 12 match

Step III : play 81 over 49 now 37 match 12

Step III is the last step.

181. (2)

Step II : war 58 box cart 33 49 star 24

Step III : war 58 star box cart 33 49 24

Step IV : war 58 star 49 box cart 33 24

Step V : war 58 star 49 cart box 33 24

Step VI : war 58 star 49 cart 33 box 24

182. (4)

Input : shower fall water 34 51 67 98 goal

Step I : water shower fall 34 51 67 98 goal

Step II : water 98 shower fall 34 51 67 goal

Step III : water 98 shower 67 fall 34 51 goal

Step IV : water 98 shower 67 goal fall 34 51

Step V : water 98 shower 67 goal 51 fall 34

183. (4) H I F M J U

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

δ 7 # 1 ★ δ

Apply condition (i).

184. (1) A K T R B W

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

3 2 6 4 % 5

Apply condition (iii).

185. (3) E B P D R I

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

\$ % @ 8 4 7

186. (1) It is clear from the passage that India has failed to take measures to recharge groundwater adequately in northern part. Therefore, the inference is definitely true.

187. (5) It is clearly mentioned in the passage that the paddy is water intensive crop.

188. (3) There is no data about the water level in other parts of India.

189. (4) The inference seems to be false.

190. (2) It can be stated that the inference is probably true on the basis of facts mentioned in the passage.

191. (3) Saving electricity is required to cope with the inadequate generation of electricity. Therefore, the argument I is strong.

Argument II also seems to be strong as every citizen pays for every unit of electricity he/she consumes.

Argument III does not seem strong as it is erroneous to assume that the Government does not have the machinery to put such a restriction on use of electricity.

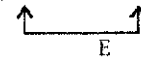
192. (2) Only argument I is strong. In order to avoid fast spreading of the contagious viral infection only this measure is not adequate.

193. (5) Only argument III is strong. It is advisable to ban the exports of food grains to face the unprecedented draught situation in the country. The use of term 'no other way' in argument I makes it invalid.

194. (5) The use of term 'only' in the argument I makes it invalid. Arguments II and III seem to be strong.

195. (1) Only argument I seems to be strong. The measure will save one year of student.

196. (4) D > C > B. A



C, may have entered the class after E and D.

The sequence of E is not clear.

It is not clear whether B entered the class before or after A.

A definitely entered the class after D.

197. (4) D, K, M and R are children of T and F.

D and R are sons of T and F. M is daughter of T and F.

The sex of K is not given.

198. (2) If the Government allows the airline companies to import jet fuel on their own, they will get some respite.

It implies that they will be able to save some money on fuel.

199. (4) If sugar is not supplied to largest food beverage and pharma companies the stock of sugar will improve and prices will come down.

200. (4) The fourth statement clearly contradicts the views expressed in the question statement.