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BEGINNER  **BANKER** 

Profit and Loss

Cost price:

The price at which an article was purchased is known as cost price (CP).

Selling price:

The price at which an article is sold is known as selling price (SP).

Note:

If the **selling price** is always **more** than its **cost price** is known as **profit**.

If the **selling price** is always **less** than its **cost price** is known as **loss**.

If there is **neither profit nor loss** means, the **selling price and cost price will be equal**.

Marked price:

The price on the label of the article is known as marked price.

Note: If there is no discount given for an article, then the selling and marked price of the article is same.

Discount:

When an article is sold, there is reduction in the marked price of the article is known as discount.

Discount = Marked price - Selling price

Markup price:

Difference between the marked price and cost price of an article is known as markup price.

Markup price = Marked price - Cost price

Type 1:

Profit / gain (P):

Let the **cost price** of the article is **Rs. 'CP'** and the **selling price** of the article is **Rs. 'SP'**, then the profit/gain (P) is,

Profit/ gain (P) = SP – CP

Example 1:

Cost price of an article is Rs.1000 and the selling price of the article is Rs.1250, then find the profit earned on the article?

Explanation:

Cost price of the article (CP)= Rs.1000

Selling price of the article (SP)= Rs.1250

Profit (P)= SP-CP

=1250 – 1000

Profit (P)= Rs.250

Example 2:

A person bought a cycle for Rs.1500 and spent Rs.500 for its repairs and he sold the cycle for Rs.2750, then find the profit earned on selling the cycle?

Explanation:

Cost price of the article (CP)= Rs.1500 + Rs.500 = Rs.2000

Selling price of the article (SP)= Rs.2750

Profit (P)= SP-CP

=2750 – 2000

Profit (P)= Rs.750

Example 3:

The total cost price of books A and B is Rs.900. Book A is sold at 20% profit and book B is sold at 10% profit. Find the overall profit earned on both books A and B if the cost price of book A is Rs.100 more than that of book B.

Explanation:

Let the cost price of books A and B be Rs.(x + 100) and Rs.x respectively.

$(x + 100) + x = 900$

$x = (900 - 100)/2 = 800/2 = 400$

The cost price of book A = 400 + 100 = Rs.500

The selling price of book A = $500 * 120/100 =$ Rs.600

The selling price of book B = $400 * 110/100 =$ Rs.440

Overall profit earned on both books A and B = $600 + 440 - 900 = 140$

Note:

a) If the **selling price** of an article is always **more** than its **cost price** is known as **profit**.

b) If a person **buys** an item for **Rs.'x'** and **spends Rs.'y'** on its repairs (or) tax (or) transportation (or) anything additionally spent, then the total cost price (CP) is,

Total cost price (CP) = Rs. (x+y)

Type 2:

Profit / gain (P)%:

Let the **cost price** of the article is **Rs. 'CP'** and the **selling price** of the article is **Rs. 'SP'**, then the profit/ gain% is,

$$\text{Profit/ gain (P)\%} = (\text{SP} - \text{CP})/\text{CP} * 100 = \text{P}/\text{CP}*100$$

Example 1:

Cost price of an article is Rs.1200 and the selling price of the article is Rs.1800, then find the profit percentage?

Explanation:

Cost price of the article (CP)= Rs.1200

Selling price of the article (SP)= Rs.1800

Profit/ gain (P)% = (SP – CP)/CP * 100

$$= (1800-1200) * 100/1200$$

$$= 600*100/1200$$

$$= 50\%$$

Example 2:

A shopkeeper marked the price of the book is 40% more than its cost price and sold it after giving a discount of Rs.70. He incurred a profit of Rs.30. Find the profit percentage.

Explanation:

Let the cost price of the book be Rs.100x.

$$100x * 140/100 - 70 = 100x + 30$$

$$140x - 100x = 100$$

$$x = 100/40 = 2.5$$

$$\text{The cost price of the book} = 100 * 2.5 = 250$$

$$\text{The profit percentage} = 30/250 * 100 = 12\%$$

Type 3:

Loss (L):

Let the **cost price** of an article is **Rs. 'CP'** and the **selling price** of the article is **Rs. 'SP'**, then the loss (L) is,

$$\text{Loss (L)} = \text{CP} - \text{SP}$$

Example 1:

Cost price of an article is Rs.3000 and the selling price of the article is Rs.2200, then find the loss incurred on selling the article?

Explanation:

Cost price of the article (CP)= Rs.3000

Selling price of the article (SP)= Rs.2200

$$\text{Loss (L)} = \text{CP} - \text{SP}$$

$$= 3000 - 2200$$

$$\text{Loss (L)} = \text{Rs.800}$$

Note:

a) If the **selling price** is always **less** than its **cost price** is known as **loss**.

b) If a person **buys** a car for **Rs.'x'** and **spends Rs.'y'** on its repairs, then the total cost price (CP) is,

Total cost price (CP) = Rs. (x+y)

Example 2:

A shopkeeper bought 10 bottles at a price of Rs.750. He sold 50% of the bottles at 12% profit each and the remaining bottles were sold at 20% loss. Find the loss obtained by the shopkeeper in the whole transaction.

Explanation:

$$\text{The cost price of the bottle} = 750/10 = \text{Rs.75}$$

$$50\% \text{ of the bottles in } 10 \text{ bottles} = 10 * 50/100 = 5$$

$$\text{The selling price of } 50\% \text{ of the bottles} = 5 * (75 * 112/100) = 5 * 84 = \text{Rs.420}$$

$$\text{The selling price of the remaining bottles} = 5 * (75 * 80/100) = 5 * 60 = \text{Rs.300}$$

$$\text{The loss obtained in the whole transaction} = 420 + 300 - 750 = - 30$$

Type 4:

Loss (L)%:

Let the **cost price** of the article is **Rs. 'CP'** and the **selling price** of the article is **Rs. 'SP'**, then the loss % is,

$$\text{Loss (L)\%} = (\text{CP} - \text{SP})/\text{CP} * 100$$

Example 1:

Cost price of the article is Rs.700 and the selling price of the article is Rs.280, then find the loss%?

Explanation:

Cost price of the article (CP)= Rs.700

Selling price of the article (SP)= Rs.280

$$\text{Loss (L)\%} = (\text{CP} - \text{SP})/\text{CP} * 100$$

$$= (700-280)*100/700$$

$$= 60\%$$

Example 2:

Ram bought a chair and a table for Rs.2500 and Rs.5000 respectively. He sold the chair at Rs.3000 and also sold the table at Rs.1000 more than the selling price of the chair. Find the loss percentage on the table.

Explanation:

$$\text{The selling price of the table} = 3000 + 1000 = \text{Rs.4000}$$

The loss obtained on the table = $4000 - 5000 = -$
Rs.1000
Loss % = $1000/5000 * 100 = 20\%$

Type 5:

Profit / loss%:

A man purchased 'a' articles for 'Rs. b' and sold 'c' articles for 'Rs. d', then the profit / loss% is,

$$\text{Profit / loss\%} = (ad - cb) / cb * 100$$

If there is positive sign, then it is profit %.

If there is negative sign, then it is loss %.

Example 1:

A man purchased 9 chocolates for Rs. 20 and sold 4 chocolates for Rs.12, then find profit/loss%?

Explanation:

$$\text{Profit / loss\%} = (ad - cb) / cb * 100$$

Here, a = 9, b = 20, c = 4 and d = 12

$$\text{Profit / loss\%} = (9*12 - 4*20) * 100 / 4*20$$

$$= (108 - 80) * 100 / 80$$

$$= 28 * 100 / 80$$

$$= 35\%$$

Here, there is positive sign, so it is profit percentage.

So answer is 35% profit.

Example 2:

A man purchased 7 mangoes for Rs. 4 and sold 5 mangoes for Rs.2, then find profit/loss%?

Explanation:

$$\text{Profit / loss\%} = (ad - cb) / cb * 100$$

Here, a = 7, b = 4, c = 5 and d = 2

$$\text{Profit / loss\%} = (7*2 - 4*5) * 100 / 4*5$$

$$= (14 - 20) * 100 / 20$$

$$= (-6) * 100 / 20$$

$$= -30\%$$

Here, there is negative sign, so it is loss percentage.

So answer is 30% loss.

Example 3:

A person bought 20 watermelons for Rs.2400. He sold 3/4th of the watermelons at Rs.1950 and the remaining watermelons were sold at Rs.570. Find the overall profit/loss percentage.

Explanation:

The cost price of the watermelon = $2400/20 = \text{Rs.}120$

The overall profit obtained on 20 watermelons = $1950 + 570 - 2400 = \text{Rs.}120$

The overall profit percentage = $120/2400 * 100 = 5\%$

Type 6:

Cost price for A:

A sold an article to B at 'x%' profit and B sold the article to C at y% profit, if C paid Rs.z, then the cost price for A is,

$$\text{Cost price for A} = z * 100/(100+x) * 100/(100+y)$$

(OR)

$$\text{Overall Profit\%} = d$$

$$d = x + y + xy/100$$

$$\text{Cost price for A} = z/(100+d)*100$$

Here, similarly we can find A sold an article to B at 'x%' profit and B sold the article to C at y% profit and C sold the article to D at z% profit, if D paid Rs.d, then the cost price for A is,

$$\text{Cost price for A} = d * 100/(100+x) * 100/(100+y) * 100/(100+z)$$

Note: In this formula, we want to use + and -, if it is profit and loss respectively.

Example 1:

A sold an article to B at 10% profit and B sold the article to C at 15% profit, if C paid Rs.2530, then find the cost price for A?

Explanation:

$$\text{Cost price for A} = z * 100/(100+x) * 100/(100+y)$$

Here, we can take z = Rs.2530, x=10 and y=15

$$\text{Cost price for A} = 2530 * 100/(100+10) * 100/(100+15)$$

$$= 2530 * 100/(110) * 100/(115)$$

$$= 2000$$

(OR)

$$\text{Overall Profit\% (d)} = x + y + xy/100$$

We can take, x=10 and y=15

$$d = 10 + 15 + (10*15)/100$$

$$= 25 + 1.5$$

$$d = 26.5$$

$$\text{Cost price for A} = z/(100+d)*100$$

$$= 2530/(100+26.5)*100$$

$$= 2530*100/126.5$$

$$= 2000$$

Example 2:

Priya sold an air cooler to Kani at a profit of 10%. Kani sold it to Arun at a profit of 16%. Find the cost price at which Priya had bought the air cooler if Arun paid Rs.5742.

Explanation:

The cost price of air cooler for Priya = $5742 * 100/116 * 100/110 = \text{Rs.}4500$

Type 7:

Cost price for A:

A sold an article to B at 'x%' profit and B sold the article to C at y% loss, if C paid Rs.z, then the cost price for A is,

Cost price for A = $z * 100/(100+x) * 100/(100-y)$
(OR)

Let overall Profit/loss% = d

$$d = x - y - xy/100$$

If there is positive sign, so it is profit %, then

$$\text{Cost price for A} = z/(100+d)*100$$

If there is negative sign, so it is loss %, then

$$\text{Cost price for A} = z/(100-d)*100$$

Here, similarly we can find A sold an article to B at 'x%' profit and B sold the article to C at y% profit and C sold the article to D at z% profit, if D paid Rs.d, then the cost price for A is,

$$\text{Cost price for A} = d * 100/(100+x) * 100/(100+y) * 100/(100+z)$$

Note: In this formula, we want to use + and -, if it is profit and loss respectively.

Example 1:

A sold an article to B at 15% profit and B sold the article to C at 20% loss, if C paid Rs.3450, then find the cost price for A?

Explanation:

$$\text{Cost price for A} = z * 100/(100+x) * 100/(100-y)$$

Here, z = Rs.3450, x=15 and y=20

$$\text{Cost price for A} = 3450 * 100/(100+15) * 100/(100-20)$$

$$= 3450 * 100/115 * 100/80$$

$$= 3750$$

(OR)

Let overall Profit/loss% = d

$$d = x - y - xy/100$$

We can take, x=15 and y=20

$$d = 15-20-(15*20)/100$$

$$= 15-20-3$$

$$d = -8$$

Here, we get negative sign, so it is loss %, then

$$\text{Cost price for A} = z/(100-d)*100$$

$$= 3450/(100-8)*100$$

$$= 3450*100/92$$

$$= 3750$$

Example 2:

Raj bought a laptop for a certain amount. Raj sold it to Anu at a profit of 20% and Anu sold it to Kavi at a loss of 10%. If the loss incurred by Anu is Rs.900, then find the cost price at which Raj bought the laptop.

Explanation:

Raj bought the laptop for Rs.y.

$$y * 120/100 * 10/100 = 900$$

$$y = 7500$$

Type 8:

Amount paid by C:

A sold an article to B at 'x%' profit and B sold the article to C at y% profit, if A's cost price is Rs.z, then the amount paid by C is,

$$\text{Amount paid by C} = z * (100+x) / 100 * (100+y) / 100$$

(OR)

Let overall Profit% = d

$$d = x + y + xy/100$$

$$\text{Amount paid by C} = z*(100+d)/100$$

Here, similarly we can find A sold an article to B at 'x%' profit and B sold the article to C at y% profit and C sold the article to D at z% profit, if A's cost price is Rs.d, then the amount paid by C is,

$$\text{Amount paid by C} = d * (100+x) / 100 * (100+y) / 100 * (100+z) / 100$$

Note: In this formula, we want to use + and -, if it is profit and loss respectively.

Example 1:

A sold an article to B at 20% profit and B sold the article to C at 30% profit, if A's cost price is Rs.1500, then find the amount paid by C?

Explanation:

$$\text{Amount paid by C} = z * (100+x) / 100 * (100+y) / 100$$

Here, z= 1500, x=20 and y=30

$$\text{Amount paid by C} = 1500 * (100+20) / 100 * (100+30) / 100$$

$$= 1500 * 120 / 100 * 130 / 100$$

$$= 2340$$

(OR)

Let overall Profit% = d

$$d = x + y + xy/100$$

We can take, x=20 and y=30

$$d = 20+30+(20*30)/100$$

$$= 50+6$$

$$d = 56$$

$$\text{Amount paid by C} = z*(100+d)/100$$

$$= 1500*(100+56)/100$$

$$= 1500*156/100$$

$$= 2340$$

Example 2:

Suresh bought a table fan for Rs.2250. Suresh sold it to Raja at a profit of 12% and Raja sold it to Mohan at a profit of 20%. Find the amount paid by Mohan.

Explanation:

$$\text{The amount paid by Raja} = 2250 * 112/100 = \text{Rs.2520}$$

$$\text{The amount paid by Mohan} = 2520 * 120/100 = \text{Rs.3024}$$

Type 9:

Amount paid by C:

A sold an article to B at 'x%' loss and B sold the article to C at y% profit, if A's cost price is Rs.z, then the amount paid by C is,

$$\text{Amount paid by C} = z * (100-x) / 100 * (100+y) / 100$$

(OR)

Let overall Profit/loss% = d

$$d = -x + y - xy/100$$

If there is positive sign, so it is profit %, then

$$\text{Amount paid by C} = z * (100+d) / 100$$

If there is negative sign, so it is loss %, then

$$\text{Amount paid by C} = z * (100-d) / 100$$

Example 1:

A sold an article to B at 25% loss and B sold the article to C at 40% profit, if A's cost price is Rs.2500, then find the amount paid by C?

Explanation:

$$\text{Amount paid by C} = z * (100-x) / 100 * (100+y) / 100$$

Here, z= 2500, x=25 and y=40

$$\text{Amount paid by C} = 2500 * (100-25) / 100 * (100+40) / 100$$

$$= 2500 * 75 / 100 * 140 / 100$$

$$= 2625$$

(OR)

Let overall Profit% = d

$$d = -x + y - xy/100$$

We can take, x=25 and y=40

$$d = -25+40-(25*40)/100$$

$$= 40-25-10$$

$$d = 5$$

Here, we get positive sign, so it is profit %, then

$$\text{Amount paid by C} = z * (100+d) / 100$$

$$\text{Amount paid by C} = 2500 * (100+5) / 100$$

$$= 2500 * 105 / 100$$

$$= 2625$$

Example 2:

Mani bought a mobile phone for a certain amount. Mani sold it to Ria at a loss of 15% and Ria sold it to Ana at a profit of 30%. Find the amount paid by Ana if Mani bought the mobile phone for Rs.12000.

Explanation:

$$\text{The amount paid by Ria} = 12000 * 85/100 = \text{Rs.10200}$$

$$\text{The amount paid by Ana} = 10200 * 130/100 = \text{Rs.13260}$$

Type 10:

Amount paid by C:

A sold an article to B at 'x%' loss and B sold the article to C at y% loss, if A's cost price is Rs.z, then the amount paid by C is,

$$\text{Amount paid by C} = z * (100-x) / 100 * (100-y) / 100$$

(OR)

Let overall loss% = d

$$d = -x - y + xy/100$$

$$\text{Amount paid by C} = z * (100-d) / 100$$

Here, similarly we can find A sold an article to B at 'x%' loss and B sold the article to C at y% loss and C sold the article to D at z% loss, if A's cost price is Rs.d, then the amount paid by C is,

$$\text{Amount paid by C} = d * (100-x) / 100 * (100-y) / 100 * (100-z) / 100$$

Note: In this formula, we want to use + and -, if it is profit and loss respectively.

Example 1:

A sold an article to B at 15% loss and B sold the article to C at 40% loss, if A's cost price is Rs.3500, then find the amount paid by C?

Explanation:

$$\text{Amount paid by C} = z * (100-x) / 100 * (100-y) / 100$$

Here, z= 3500, x=15 and y=40

$$\text{Amount paid by C} = 3500 * (100-15) / 100 * (100-40) / 100$$

$$= 3500 * 85 / 100 * 60 / 100$$

$$= 1785$$

(OR)

Let overall Profit% = d

$$d = -x - y + xy/100$$

Here, z= 3500, x=15 and y=40

$$d = -15-40+(15*40)/100$$

$$= -55+6$$

$$d = -49$$

Here, we get negative sign, so it is loss %, then

$$\text{Amount paid by C} = z * (100-d) / 100$$

$$\text{Amount paid by C} = 3500 * (100-49) / 100$$

$$= 3500 * 51 / 100$$

$$= 1785$$

Example 2:

Kumar sold a stove to Abi at a loss of 10%. Abi sold it to Bala at a loss of 15%. If Kumar bought the stove for Rs.4000, then find the amount paid by Bala.

Explanation:

$$\text{The amount paid by Abi} = 4000 * 90/100 = \text{Rs.3600}$$

$$\text{The amount paid by Bala} = 3600 * 85/100 = \text{Rs.3060}$$

Type 11:

Cost price of an Article:

A man sold an article at 'a%' profit. If he had bought the article at 'x%' less and sold the article for Rs.'y' more, then 'z%' would have been gained, then the cost price(CP) is,

$$CP \times (100+a)/100 + y = CP \times (100-x)/100 \times (100+z)/100$$

After calculated CP, we can find SP also.

If they asked SP of the article, then we use type 2 formula to find SP.

Example 1:

A man sold an article at 10% profit. If he had bought the article at 20% less and sold the article for Rs.5 more, then 40% would have been gained, then find the cost price of the article?

Explanation:

$$CP \times (100+a)/100 + y = CP \times (100-x)/100 \times (100+z)/100$$

Here, a=10, x= 20, y=5 and z=40

$$CP \times (100+10)/100 + 5 = CP \times (100-20)/100 \times (100+40)/100$$

$$CP \times (110)/100 + 5 = CP \times (80)/100 \times (140)/100$$

$$1.1CP + 5 = 1.12CP$$

$$5 = 1.12CP - 1.1CP$$

$$5 = 0.02CP$$

$$CP = 250$$

Example 2:

Indhu sold a Camera at a profit of 10%. If he bought the Camera at 25% less than its actual price and sold it for Rs.22.5 more than its actual price, then he obtained a profit of 50%. Find the actual cost price of the Camera.

Explanation:

Let the actual cost price of the Camera be Rs.100x.

And the actual selling price of the Camera = 100x *

$$110/100 = \text{Rs.}110x$$

$$(110x + 22.5) = 100x \times 75/100 \times 150/100$$

$$112.5x - 110x = 22.5$$

$$x = 9$$

$$\text{The actual cost price of the Camera} = 100 \times 9 = \text{Rs.}900$$

Type 12:

Cost price of an Article:

A man sold an article at 'a%' loss. If he had bought the article at 'x%' less and sold the article for Rs.'y' more, then 'z%' would have been gained, then the cost price(CP) is,

$$CP \times (100-a)/100 + y = CP \times (100-x)/100 \times (100+z)/100$$

Example 1:

A man sold an article at 14% loss. If he had bought the article at 20% less and sold the article for Rs.14 more, then 25% would have been gained, then find the cost price of the article?

Explanation:

$$CP \times (100-a)/100 + y = CP \times (100-x)/100 \times (100+z)/100$$

Here, a=14, x= 20, y=14 and z=25

$$CP \times (100-14)/100 + 14 = CP \times (100-20)/100 \times (100+25)/100$$

$$CP \times (86)/100 + 14 = CP \times (80)/100 \times (125)/100$$

$$0.86CP + 14 = 1CP$$

$$14 = 1CP - 0.86CP$$

$$14 = 0.14CP$$

$$CP = 100$$

Example 2:

Priya bought a book for a certain amount and sold it at a loss of 15%. If he bought the book at 20% less than its actual price and sold it for Rs.50 more than its actual price, then he obtained a profit of 12.5%. Find the actual cost price of the book.

Explanation:

Let the actual cost price of the book be Rs.100a.

And the actual selling price of the book = 100a *

$$85/100 = 85a$$

$$85a + 50 = 100a \times 80/100 \times 112.5/100$$

$$90a - 85a = 50$$

$$a = 10$$

$$\text{The actual cost price of the book} = 100 \times 10 = \text{Rs.}1000$$

Type 13:

Cost price of an Article:

A man sold an article at 'a%' profit. If he had bought the article at 'x%' less and sold the article for Rs.'y' less, then 'z%' would have been gained, then the cost price(CP) is,

$$CP \times (100+a)/100 - y = CP \times (100-x)/100 \times (100+z)/100$$

Example 1:

A man sold an article at 40% profit. If he had bought the article at 20% less and sold the article for Rs.110 less, then 20% would have been gained, then find the cost price of the article?

Explanation:

$$CP \times (100+a)/100 - y = CP \times (100-x)/100 \times (100+z)/100$$

Here, a=40, x= 20, y=110 and z=20

$$CP \times (100+40)/100 - 110 = CP \times (100-20)/100 \times (100+20)/100$$

$$CP \times 140/100 - 110 = CP \times 80/100 \times 120/100$$

$$1.4CP - 110 = 0.96CP$$

$$110 = 0.44CP$$

$$CP = 250$$

Example 2:

Rohan bought a bag for a certain amount and sold it at a profit of 5%. If he bought the bag at 20% less than its actual price and sold it for Rs.180 less

than its actual price, then he would have obtained a profit of 20%. Find the actual cost price of the bag.

Explanation:

Let the actual cost price of the bag be Rs.100x.
 And the actual selling price of the bag = $100x * 105/100 = Rs.105x$
 $(105x - 180) = 100x * 80/100 * 120/100$
 $105x - 96x = 180$
 $x = 180/9 = 20$
 The actual cost price of the bag = $100 * 20 = Rs.2000$

Type 14:

Cost price of an Article:

A man sold an article at 'a%' profit. If he had sold the article for Rs.'y' more, then 'z%' would have been gained, then the cost price(CP) is,
 $CP*(100+a)/100 + y = CP*(100+z)/100$

Example 1:

A man sold an article at 15% profit. If he had sold the article for Rs.100 more, then 25% would have been gained, then find the cost price of the article?

Explanation:

$CP*(100+a)/100 + y = CP*(100+z)/100$
 Here, $a=15$, $y=100$ and $z=25$
 $CP*(100+15)/100 + 100 = CP*(100+25)/100$
 $CP*115/100 + 100 = CP*125/100$
 $1.15CP + 100 = 1.25CP$
 $100 = 0.1CP$
 $CP = 1000$

Example 2:

A shopkeeper sold the bike at a profit of 12%. If he sold the bike for Rs.2700 more than its actual selling price, then he obtained a profit of 30%. Find the cost price of the bike.

Explanation:

Let the cost price of the bike be Rs.a.
 $a * 112/100 + 2700 = a * 130/100$
 $112a + 270000 = 130a$
 $a = 270000/18 = 15000$
 The cost price of the bike = Rs.15000

Type 15:

Cost price of an Article:

A man sold an article at 'a%' loss. If he had sold the article for Rs.'y' more, then 'z%' would have been gained, then the cost price(CP) is,
 $CP*(100-a)/100 + y = CP*(100+z)/100$

Example 1:

A man sold an article at 35% loss. If he had sold the article for Rs.220 more, then 45% would have been gained, then find the cost price of the article?

Explanation:

$CP*(100-a)/100 + y = CP*(100+z)/100$
 Here, $a=35$, $y=220$ and $z=45$
 $CP*(100-35)/100 + 220 = CP*(100+45)/100$
 $CP*65/100 + 220 = CP*145/100$
 $0.65CP + 220 = 1.45CP$
 $220 = 0.8CP$
 $CP = 275$

Example 2:

Kumar bought a table for a certain amount and sold it at a loss of 10%. If he sold the table for Rs.120 more than its actual selling price, then he obtained a profit of 20%. Find the cost price of the table.

Explanation:

Let the cost price of the table be Rs.100x.
 $100x * 90/100 + 120 = 100x * 120/100$
 $120x - 90x = 120$
 $x = 120/30 = 4$
 The cost price of the table = $100 * 4 = Rs.400$

Type 16:

Profit/loss %:

The cost price of 'x' articles is equal to the selling price of 'y' articles, then the profit/loss% is,
 $\text{Profit/loss\%} = (x-y)/y * 100$

Note:

If there is positive sign, so it is profit %

If there is negative sign, so it is loss %

Example 1:

The cost price of 20 articles is equal to the selling price of 16 articles, then find the profit/loss%?

Explanation:

$\text{Profit/loss\%} = (x-y)/y * 100$
 Here, $x=20$ and $y=16$
 $\text{Profit/loss\%} = (20-16)/16 * 100$
 $= 4*100/16 = 25\%$
 Here, we get positive sign, so it is profit %, then the answer is 25% profit.

Example 2:

The cost price of 9 articles is equal to the selling price of 36 articles, then find the profit/loss%?

Explanation:

$\text{Profit/loss\%} = (x-y)/y * 100$
 Here, $x=9$ and $y=36$
 $\text{Profit/loss\%} = (9-36)/36 * 100$
 $= (-27)*100/36 = -75\%$

Here, we get negative sign, so it is loss %, then the answer is 75% loss.

Example 3:

The cost price of 12 headsets is equal to the selling price of 8 headsets. Find the profit percentage of the headset.

Explanation:

The profit percentage = $(12 - 8)/8 * 100 = 4/8 * 100 = 50\%$

Type 17:**Cost price (CP):**

When an article is sold at **Rs.'x'** and there is some loss occurred will be equal to the profit incurred when the same article sold at **Rs. 'y'**, then the cost price of the article (CP) is,

Cost price (CP) = $(x+y)/2$

Example 1:

The loss occurred when the article is sold for Rs. 2500 is same as the profit earned when the same article is sold for Rs.4500, then find the cost price of the article?

Explanation:

Cost price (CP) = $(x+y)/2$

Here, $x=2500$ and $y=4500$

Cost price of the article = $(2500+4500)/2$

= 7000/2

= 3500

Example 2:

The profit earned while selling the shirt for Rs.2200 is the same as the loss obtained while selling the same shirt for Rs.1300. Find the cost price of the shirt.

Explanation:

The cost price of the shirt = $(2200 + 1300)/2 = 3500/2 = \text{Rs.}1750$

Type 18:**Loss %:**

A man sold 2 articles at '**Rs.x**' each. The man sold one article at '**y%**' profit and sold the another article at '**y%**' loss, then loss % (z) is,

Loss % (z) = $y^2/100$

Example 1:

A shopkeeper sold 2 articles at Rs.4000 each. The shopkeeper sold one article at 20% profit and sold another article at 20% loss, then find the loss %?

Explanation:

Loss % (z) = $y^2/100$

= $20^2/100 = 400/100$

= 4%

Example 2:

A shopkeeper marked price of the digital watch is 20% more than its cost price. He sold it after giving a discount of 20%. Find the loss percentage.

Explanation:

Let the cost price of the digital watch be 100a.

The marked price of the digital watch = $100a * 120/100 = 120a$

The selling price of the digital watch = $120a * 80/100 = 96a$

The loss % = $(100a - 96a)/100a * 100 = 4a/a = 4\%$

Total Loss:

A man sold 2 articles at '**Rs.x**' each. The man sold one article at '**y%**' profit and sold the another article at '**y%**' loss, then total loss is,

Total Loss = $2*z*x/(100-z)$

Example 1:

A shopkeeper sold 2 articles at Rs.6000 each. The shopkeeper sold one article at 60% profit and sold another article at 60% loss, then find the total loss on the whole?

Explanation:

Loss % (z) = $y^2/100$

= $60^2/100$

z = 36%

Total Loss = $2*z*x/(100-z)$

= $2*36*6000/(100-36)$

= $2*36*6000/64$

= 6750

Example 2:

Mohan bought a table and a chair for Rs.1440 each. He sold the table at 35% profit and the chair sold at 35% loss. Find the profit/loss in the whole transaction.

Explanation:

The profit obtained on table = $1440 * 35/100 = \text{Rs.}504$

The loss obtained on the chair = $1440 * -35/100 = -\text{Rs.}504$

The overall transaction = $504 - 504 = 0$ (Neither profit nor loss)

Type 19:**Profit%:**

A dishonest dealer professes to sell his goods at cost price, but he uses a weight of **x gm** instead of **1 kg**, then the gain percent is,

Profit% = $(\text{True weight} - \text{False weight}) / \text{False weight} * 100$

Note: 1 Kg is true weight and x gm is false weight

Example 1:

A dishonest dealer professes to sell his goods at cost price, but he uses a weight of 800 gm instead of 1 kg, then find the gain percent?

Explanation:

Profit% = (True weight – False weight)/ False weight *100

$$= (1000-800)*100/800$$

$$= 200*100/800$$

$$= 25\%$$

Note: 1kg = 1000 gm

Example 2:

A dishonest shopkeeper sells his goods at the cost price but uses a weight of 750 grams instead of 1 kg. Find the profit percentage.

Explanation:

Let the cost price of 1 grams is Rs.1, then the cost price of 1000 grams is Rs.1000.

The selling price of the goods = Rs.1000

As the seller uses 750 grams weight, then the cost price would be Rs.750.

$$\text{Profit \%} = (1000 - 750)/750 * 100 = 33(1/3)\%$$

Type 20:

Profit / loss%:

A shopkeeper sold an article at 'a%' profit and he used a weight which is 'b' gm instead of 'c' gm, then profit/loss% is,

$$\text{Profit / loss\%} = (100 + a)*c/b - 100$$

If there is positive sign, then it is profit %.

If there is negative sign, then it is loss %.

Example 1:

A shopkeeper sold an article at 5% profit and he used a weight which is 750 gm instead of 1 kg, then find the profit/loss%?

Explanation:

$$\text{Profit / loss\%} = (100 + a)*c/b - 100$$

Here, a=5, b=750 gm and c=1000 gm

$$\text{Profit / loss\%} = (100 + 5) 1000/750 - 100$$

$$= 140 - 100$$

$$= 40\%$$

Here, we get positive sign, so it is profit %, then the answer is 40% profit.

Example 2:

A dishonest seller sells his goods at a profit of 10% but also uses a false weight of 800 grams instead of 1 kg. Find the profit percentage in the whole process.

Explanation:

Let the cost price of 1 grams is Rs.1, then the cost price of 1000 grams is Rs.1000.

The selling price of the goods = $1000 * 110/100 = \text{Rs.1100}$

As the seller uses 800 grams weight, then the cost price would be Rs.800.

$$\text{Profit \%} = (1100 - 800)/800 * 100 = 300/8 = 37.5\%$$

Type 21:

Profit / loss%:

A shopkeeper sold an article at 'a%' profit and he used 'x%' less weight, then profit/loss% is,

$$\text{Profit / loss\%} = (100 + a) * 100/(100-x) - 100$$

If there is positive sign, then it is profit %.

If there is negative sign, then it is loss %.

Example 1:

A shopkeeper sold an article at 20% profit and he used 20% less weight, then find the profit/loss%?

Explanation:

$$\text{Profit / loss\%} = (100 + a) * 100/(100-x) - 100$$

Here, a=20, x=20

$$\text{Profit / loss\%} = (100 + 20) * 100/80 - 100$$

$$= 150 - 100$$

$$= 50\%$$

Here, we get positive sign, so it is profit %, then the answer is 50% profit.

Example 2:

A dishonest seller sells his goods at a profit of 8% but also uses a false weight that is 10% less than its actual weight. Find profit percentage.

Explanation:

Let the cost price of 1 gram is Rs.1, then the cost price of 1000 gram is Rs.1000.

The selling price of the goods = $1000 * 108/100 = \text{Rs.1080}$

Let the actual weight be 1000 grams.

And the false weight = $1000 * 90/100 = 900$ grams

As the seller uses 900 grams weight, then the cost price would be Rs.900.

$$\text{Profit \%} = (1080 - 900)/900 * 100 = 180/9 = 20\%$$

Type 22:

Profit / loss%:

A shopkeeper sold an article at 'a%' loss and he used a weight which is 'b' gm instead of 'c' gm, then profit/loss% is,

$$\text{Profit / loss\%} = (100 - a)*c/b - 100$$

If there is positive sign, then it is profit %.

If there is negative sign, then it is loss %.

Example 1:

A shopkeeper sold an article at 10% loss and he used a weight which is 990 gm instead of 1000 gm, then find the profit/loss%?

Explanation:

$$\text{Profit / loss\%} = (100 - a) * c/b - 100$$

Here, a=10, b=990 gm and c= 1000 gm

$$\text{Profit / loss\%} = (100 - 10) * 1000/990 - 100$$

$$= 90 * 1000/990 - 100$$

$$= 1000/11 - 100$$

$$= (1000 - 1100)/11$$

$$= -100/11 \text{ (or) } -9.09\%$$

Here, we get negative sign, so it is loss %, then the answer is 9.09% loss.

Example 2:

A dishonest shopkeeper sells his goods at a loss of 15% but uses a weight of 1350 grams instead of 1.5 kg. Find the profit/loss percentage.

Explanation:

Let the cost price of 1 grams is Rs.1, then the cost price of 1500 grams is Rs.1500.

$$\text{The selling price of the goods} = 1500 * 85/100 = \text{Rs.1275}$$

As the seller uses 1350 grams weight, then the cost price would be Rs.1350.

$$\text{Required answer \%} = (1275 - 1350)/1350 * 100 = -75/1350 * 100 = 5.55\% \text{ loss}$$

Type 23:

Profit / loss%:

A shopkeeper sold an article at 'a%' loss and he used 'x%' less weight, then profit/loss% is,

$$\text{Profit / loss\%} = (100 - a) * 100/(100 - x) - 100$$

If there is positive sign, then it is profit %.

If there is negative sign, then it is loss %.

Example 1:

A shopkeeper sold an article at 35% loss and he used 9% less weight, then find the profit/loss%?

Explanation:

$$\text{Profit / loss\%} = (100 - a) * 100/(100 - x) - 100$$

Here, a=35, x=9

$$\text{Profit / loss\%} = (100 - 35) * 100/(100 - 9) - 100$$

$$= 65 * 100/91 - 100$$

$$= 500/7 - 100$$

$$= -200/7 \text{ (or) } -28.57\%$$

Here, we get negative sign, so it is loss %, then the answer is 28.57% loss.

Example 2:

A dishonest shopkeeper sells his goods at a loss of 9% but uses a false weight that is 16% less than its actual weight. Find the profit/loss percentage.

Explanation:

Let the cost price of 1 grams is Rs.1, then the cost price of 1000 grams is Rs.1000.

$$\text{The selling price of the goods} = 1000 * 91/100 = \text{Rs.910}$$

Let the actual weight be 1000 grams.

$$\text{And the false weight} = 1000 * 84/100 = 840 \text{ grams}$$

As the seller uses a 840 grams weight, then the cost price would be Rs.840.

$$\text{Profit \%} = (910 - 840)/840 * 100 = 70/840 * 100 = 8.33\%$$

Type 24:

Discount (d) :

Let the **marked price** of an article is Rs.'MP' and the **selling price** of the article is Rs.'SP', then the **discount (d)** is,

$$\text{Discount (d)} = \text{MP} - \text{SP}$$

Example 1:

The marked price of an article is Rs.1400 and the selling price of the article is Rs.950, then find the discount given for the article?

Explanation:

$$\text{Marked price of the article} = \text{Rs.1400}$$

$$\text{Selling price of the article} = \text{Rs.950}$$

$$\text{Discount (d)} = \text{MP} - \text{SP}$$

$$= 1400 - 950$$

$$= 450$$

Example 2:

The ratio of the marked price to the cost price of the speaker is 7:4 and the speaker is sold at a profit of 25%. Find the discount given for the speaker if the cost price of the speaker is Rs.3200.

Explanation:

$$\text{The marked price of the speaker} = 3200 * 7/4 = \text{Rs.5600}$$

$$\text{The selling price of the speaker} = 3200 * 125/100 = \text{Rs.4000}$$

$$\text{The discount given for the speaker} = 5600 - 4000 = \text{Rs.1600}$$

Type 25:

Discount % (d):

Let the **marked price** of an article is Rs.'MP' and the **selling price** of the article is Rs.'SP', then the **discount % (d)** is,

$$\text{Discount \% (d)} = (\text{MP} - \text{SP}) * 100/\text{MP}$$

Example 1:

The marked price of an article is Rs.2400 and the selling price of the article is Rs.2000, then find the discount%?

Explanation:

Marked price of the article = Rs.2400

Selling price of the article = Rs.2000

Discount % (d) = $(MP - SP) \times 100 / MP$

= $(2400 - 2000) \times 100 / 2400$

= $400 \times 100 / 2400$

= $100/6\%$ (or) 16.66%

Example 2:

A shopkeeper marked the price of the book is 50% more than its cost price. The cost price and the selling price of the book is Rs.800 and Rs.1020 respectively. Find the discount percentage.

Explanation:

The marked price of the book = $800 \times 150/100 =$
Rs.1200

The discount % = $(1200 - 1020)/1200 \times 100 =$
 $180/12 = 15\%$

Type 26:

Selling price:

Let the **marked price** of an article is **Rs.'MP'** and the **discount%** of the article is '**d%**', then the **Selling price (SP)** is,

Selling price (SP) = $MP \times (100-d)/100$

Example 1:

The marked price of an article is Rs.3000 and the discount% of the article is 35%, then find the selling price of the article?

Explanation:

The marked price of the article = Rs.3000

Discount% = 35%

Selling price of the article = $MP \times (100-d)/100$

= $3000 \times (100-35)/100$

= 1950

Example 2:

A shopkeeper marked the price of the lamp is 10% more than its selling price and the ratio of the marked price to the cost price of the lamp is 88:75. The cost price of the lamp is Rs.3000. Find the selling price of the lamp.

Explanation:

The marked price of the book = $3000 \times 88/75 =$
Rs.3520

The selling price of the book = $3520 \times 100/110 =$
Rs.3200

Type 27:

Markup % (m):

Let the **marked price** of an article is **Rs.'MP'** and the **cost price** of the article is **Rs.'CP'**, then the **markup% (m)** is,

Markup % (m) = $(MP - CP) \times 100 / CP =$ Markup price $\times 100 / CP$

Note: Markup price = $MP - CP$

Example 1:

The marked price of an article is Rs.4500 and the cost price of the article is Rs.3600, then find the markup%?

Explanation:

The marked price of an article = Rs.4500

The cost price of the article = Rs.3600

Markup % (m) = $(MP - CP) \times 100 / CP$

= $(4500 - 3600) \times 100 / 3600$

= $900 \times 100 / 3600$

= 25%

Example 2:

The marked price of the book is Rs.500 more than its cost price. The shopkeeper sold the book at Rs.1500 and obtained 20% profit. Find the markup percentage.

Explanation:

The cost price of the book = $1500 \times 100/120 =$
Rs.1250

The markup % = $500/1250 \times 100 = 40\%$

Type 28:

Marked price:

Let the **cost price** of an article is **Rs.'CP'** and the **marked up%** of the article is '**m%**', then the **marked price (MP)** is,

Marked price (MP) = $CP \times (100+m)/100$

Example 1:

The cost price of an article is Rs.5400 and the marked up% of the article is 35%, then find the marked price (MP) of the article?

Explanation:

The cost price of the article = Rs.5400

Markup % = 35%

Marked price (MP) = $CP \times (100+m)/100$

= $5400 \times (100+35)/100$

= $5400 \times 135/100$

= 7290

Example 2:

The marked price and selling price of the book is 25% and 10% more than its cost price respectively. Find the marked price of the book if the selling price of the book is Rs.528.

Explanation:

The cost price of the book = $528 * 100/110 = \text{Rs.}480$
 The marked price of the book = $480 * 125/100 = \text{Rs.}600$

Type 29:

Marked price:

Let the **cost price** of an article is **Rs.'CP'** and the **marked price** of the article is '**m%**' above its **cost price**, then the **marked price (MP)** is,
Marked price(MP) = $CP * (100+m)/100$

Example 1:

The cost price of an article is Rs.6400 and the marked price of the article is 45% above its cost price, then find the marked price (MP) of the article?

Explanation:

The cost price of the article = Rs.6400
 Marked price (MP) = $CP * (100+m)/100$
 $= 6400 * (100+45)/100$
 $= 6400 * 145/100$
 $= 9280$

Example 2:

The marked price of the handbag is 25% more than its cost price and the ratio of the selling price to the cost price of the handbag is 9:8. If the selling price of the handbag is Rs.1350, then find the marked price of the handbag.

Explanation:

The cost price of the handbag = $1350 * 8/9 = \text{Rs.}1200$
 The marked price of the handbag = $1200 * 125/100 = \text{Rs.}1500$

Type 30:

Selling price:

Let the **marked price** of an article is **Rs.'MP'** and the shopkeeper gave **two successive discounts** of '**x%**' and '**y%**' on the marked price of the article, then the **selling price (SP)** is,
Selling price(SP) = $MP * (100-x)/100 * (100-y)/100$
(OR)

Let the total discount% = d

$$d = x + y - (xy/100)$$

$$\text{Selling price(SP)} = MP * (100-d)/100$$

Example 1:

The marked price of an article is Rs.9600 and the shopkeeper gave two successive discounts of 10% and 15% on the marked price of the article, then find the selling price of the article?

Explanation:

The marked price of the article = Rs.9600

$$\text{Selling price(SP)} = MP * (100-x)/100 * (100-y)/100$$

Here, x= 10 and y=15

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Selling price(SP)} &= 9600 * (100-10)/100 * (100-15)/100 \\ &= 9600 * 90/100 * 85/100 \\ &= 7344 \end{aligned}$$

(OR)

Let the total discount% = d

$$d = x + y - (xy/100)$$

Here, x= 10 and y=15

$$\begin{aligned} d &= 10 + 15 - (150/100) \\ &= 25 - 1.5 \\ d &= 23.5 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Selling price (SP)} = MP * (100-d)/100$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 9600 * (100-23.5)/100 \\ &= 9600 * 76.5/100 \\ &= 7344 \end{aligned}$$

Example 2:

The ratio of the cost price to marked price of the car is 8:11 and the cost price of the car is Rs.2 Lakhs. The shopkeeper sold it after giving two successive discounts of 15% and Rs.8750 respectively. Find the selling price of the car.

Explanation:

The marked price of the car = $200000 * 11/8 = \text{Rs.}275000$

The selling price of the car = $275000 * 85/100 - 8750$
 $= 233750 - 8750 = \text{Rs.}225000$

Type 31:

Selling price:

Let the **marked price** of an article is **Rs.'MP'** and the shopkeeper gave **three successive discounts** of '**x%**', '**y%**' and '**z%**' on the marked price of the article, then the **selling price (SP)** is,

$$\text{Selling price (SP)} = MP * (100-x)/100 * (100-y)/100 * (100-z)/100$$

(OR)

Total discount% for x% and y% = c

$$c = x + y - (xy/100)$$

Single discount% for x%, y% and z% = d

$$d = c + z - (cz/100)$$

$$\text{Selling price (SP)} = MP * (100-d)/100$$

Example 1:

The marked price of an article is Rs.12000 and the shopkeeper gave three successive discounts of 12%, 20% and 25% on the marked price of the article, then find the selling price of the article?

Explanation:

The marked price of the article = Rs.12000

Selling price (SP) = $MP * (100-x)/100 * (100-y)/100 * (100-z)/100$

Here, $x=12$, $y=20$ and $z=25$

$= 12000 * (100-12)/100 * (100-20)/100 * (100-25)/100$

$= 12000 * 88/100 * 80/100 * 75/100$

$= 6336$

(OR)

The marked price of the article = Rs.12000

Total discount% for $x\%$ and $y\% = c$

$c = x + y - (xy/100)$

$= 12 + 20 - (12*20/100)$

$= 32 - 2.4$

$c = 29.6$

Single discount% for $x\%$, $y\%$ and $z\% = d$

$d = 29.6 + 25 - (29.6*25/100)$

$= 29.6 + 25 - 7.4$

$= 47.2$

Selling price (SP) = $MP * (100-d)/100$

$= 12000 * (100-47.2)/100$

$= 12000 * 52.8/100$

$= 6336$

Example 2:

A shopkeeper marked the price of the table fan is 50% more than its cost price and sold it after giving three successive discounts of 20%, 5% and 10%. Find the selling price of the table fan if the cost price of the table fan is Rs.2000.

Explanation:

The marked price of the table fan = $2000 * 150/100 = \text{Rs.}3000$

The selling price of the table fan = $3000 * 80/100 * 95/100 * 90/100 = \text{Rs.}2052$

Type 32:

Profit %:

A shopkeeper **marks** his goods at ' $x\%$ ' above its **cost price** and he allows a **discount** of ' $y\%$ ', then the profit%(z) is,

$z = x - y - (xy/100)$

Example 1:

A shopkeeper marks his goods at 30% above its cost price and he allows a discount of 20%, then find the profit%?

Explanation:

$z = x - y - (xy/100)$

Here, $x = 30$, $y = 20$

$z = 30 - 20 - (30*20/100)$

$= 10 - 6$

$z = 4\%$

Example 2:

A shopkeeper marked the price of the book is 350 more than its cost price and sold it after giving two successive discounts of 20% and 10%. Find the profit percentage if the selling price of the book is Rs.540.

Explanation:

Let the cost and marked price of the book be Rs. x and Rs. $(x+350)$ respectively.

$(x + 350) * 80/100 * 90/100 = 540$

$x = 750 - 350 = 400$

The profit percentage = $(540 - 400)/400 * 100 = 140/4 = 35\%$

These practice sums cover the basics of profit & loss and provide an opportunity to apply the concepts in different scenarios.

Practice Questions

1. A shopkeeper sold the watch at the discount of 15% on the marked price. If the selling price of the watch at Rs.3400, then find the marked price of the watch?

- a) Rs.4200 b) Rs.4800 c) Rs.5000
d) Rs.4000 e) Rs.5200

2. Ratio of the cost and marked price of the article is 2:3. If the difference between the selling and marked price of the article is Rs.400 and the shopkeeper gets the profit of 10%, then find the cost price of the article?

- a) Rs.1000 b) Rs.1200 c) Rs.800
d) Rs.1500 e) Rs.900

3. If a shopkeeper selling 20 Apples and he gets the profit is equal to the cost price of 10 apples, then find the profit percentage?

- a) 20% b) 40% c) 60% d) 70% e) 50%

4. Ratio of the cost and marked price of the article is 2:3. If the difference between the marked price and cost price of the article is Rs.180 and the shopkeeper offers the discount of 10% on marked price of the article, then find the selling price of the article?

- a) Rs.524 b) Rs.486 c) Rs.512
d) Rs.472 e) Rs.496

5. The selling price of the table is Rs.4800 and the shopkeeper offers 20% discount on the marked price of the table. Find the marked price of the table?

- a) Rs.5400 b) Rs.6400 c) Rs.6000
d) Rs.7200 e) Rs.6800

6. Shopkeeper bought two tables for Rs. 1500 each. If he sold one at a profit of x% and another at a loss of 20 %, then in the whole transaction, there is no profit or loss. Find the value of 'x'.

- a) 24 b) 26 c) 28 d) 20 e) None of these

7. By selling a mobile phone for Rs.9250, a shopkeeper gains 25%. If the profit is reduced to 6%, find the selling price of mobile phone.

- a) Rs.7844 b) Rs.8700 c) Rs.9400
d) Rs.9878 e) None of these

8. A shopkeeper marks the price of Pen is 25% above its cost price. If the selling price of the pen is Rs.10 when no discount is allowed, then what is the cost price of the pen?

- a) Rs.6 b) Rs.8 c) Rs.4 d) Rs.7 e) None of these

9. A shopkeeper sold dolls at Rs.240 each after giving 20% discount on labelled price. Had he not given the discount, he would have earned a profit of 20% on the cost price. What was the cost price of each doll?

- a) Rs.150 b) Rs.300 c) Rs.250
d) Rs.350 e) None of these

10. By selling a laptop for Rs.12000, a shopkeeper gains 20%. If the profit is reduced to 15%, find the selling price of laptop?

- a) Rs.11500 b) Rs.13480 c) Rs.14560
d) Rs.23490 e) None of these

11. The shopkeeper sold the mobile for Rs.8640 while he got the loss of 10%. Find the selling price of the mobile, while the shopkeeper sold at the profit of 20%?

- a) Rs.11520 b) Rs.11500 c) Rs.11480
d) Rs.11420 e) None of these

12. Arun earned a profit of 20% after allowing a discount of 10%. Marked price is what percentage more than cost price?

- a) 33.33% b) 25% c) 45.65%
d) 56% e) None of these

13. A shopkeeper sells his mobile for Rs.6875 at 10% profit. If he sells his mobile for Rs.7812.5, then find the profit earned by the shopkeeper?

- a) Rs.1560 b) Rs.1600 c) Rs.1562.5
d) Rs.1205.4 e) None of these

14. The cost price of the mobile is Rs.2000. If the shopkeeper marked up the price by 30% and allowed the discount of 10%, then what is the profit percentage of the mobile?

- a) 13% b) 15% c) 12% d) 17% e) None of these

15. A seller pays 6% tax on a laptop that costs Rs.45000 in Singapore. For how much should he mark it, if he desires to make a profit of 10% after giving a discount of 20% to the buyer?

- a) Rs.65587.5 b) Rs.78907 c) Rs.45678.6
d) Rs.56890 e) None of these

16. Malar had 5 books and she sells all the books for Rs.3000. If the marked price of each book is Rs.750 and then find the discount percentage?

- a) 10% b) 30% c) 20% d) 45% e) None of these

17. A manufacturing company declared 20% discount for wholesale buyers. Aditya bought products from the company worth Rs.16000 after getting discount. The fixed up selling price of products is in such a way that he earned a profit of 3% on original price. What is the total selling price?

- a) Rs.40000 b) Rs.20600 c) Rs.20000
d) Rs.60000 e) None of these

18. Ratio of the marked price to cost price of a book is 5:4 and the ratio of the marked price to selling price of the book is 25:22. What is the profit percentage of the book?

- a) 5% a) 7% a) 8% a) 10% a) None of these

19. A mobile phone sold for Rs.8750 at a gain of 25%.what would have been the gain or loss percent, if it had been sold for Rs.6300?

- a) 10 b) 20 c) 30 d) 25 e) None of these

20. If the selling price of mobile and laptop in the ratio of 5: 6 and the shopkeeper sold the mobile and laptop at the profit of 25% and 20% respectively. If the shopkeeper gets the overall profit is Rs.4000, then what is the difference between the cost price of mobile and laptop?

- a) Rs.2000 b) Rs.4000
c) Rs.6000 d) Cannot be determined
e) None of these

21. Janu bought a bike for Rs.y and spent Rs.3000 for its transportation and also spent Rs.2000 for its repair. If she sold the bike at a profit of 12%, then the selling price of the bike is Rs.28000. Find the value of y.

- a) 25000 b) 15000 c) 18000
d) 20000 e) None of these

22. Ratio of the marked to cost price of the mobile is 6: 5 and the shopkeeper offers a discount of 10% on marked price of the mobile. What is the profit percentage of the mobile?

- a) 10% b) 12% c) 15% d) 20% e) None of these

23. The marked price of the radio is 40% more than its cost price. If the shopkeeper offers a discount of 20% on its marked price, then find the profit percentage of the radio?

- a) 20% b) 12% c) 15% d) 10% e) None of these

24. Rani buys an article for Rs.2500. She sold it at 25% loss and gets some money and from that money she again buys an article and this time she got 25% profit. What was profit or Loss she got from this transaction?

- a) Rs.156.25 b) Rs.180 c) Rs.190.25
d) Rs.200 e) None of these

25. If the sales tax be reduced from 3% to 2%, what difference does it make to person who purchases a toy whose marked price is Rs.350?

- a) Rs.2 b) Rs.2.5 c) Rs.3
d) Rs.3.5 e) None of these

26. A shopkeeper offers a discount of 10%. If the ratio of the marked price to cost price is 6:5, what is the profit or loss percentage?

- a) 4% loss b) 6% profit c) 8% profit
d) 5% loss e) None of these

27. The total cost price of (x-3) number of pencil and x number of pen is Rs.234. The cost price of a pencil is Rs 6, while the cost price of a pen is Rs.15. Find the total cost price of 2x pencils and (x-2)pens?

- a) 280 b) 288 c) 290 d) 294 e) 300

28. A shopkeeper fixes the marked price of a dress at 20% above its cost price. At what amount should he sell the dress to get a profit of 40%, if the marked price of the dress is Rs.9600?

- a) Rs.9900 b) Rs.10000 c) Rs.11200
d) Rs.10500 e) None of these

29. The cost price of the laptop is Rs.6500 and the shopkeeper sold the laptop, he gets the profit of Rs.2000. What is the marked price of the laptop, if the shopkeeper offers 15% of the discount?

- a) Rs.9000 b) Rs.10000 c) Rs.12000
d) Rs.15000 e) None of these

30. A Shopkeeper marked an article 50% above its cost price and sold it after giving a discount of

20%. If total profit made by the shopkeeper is Rs. 60, then find the marked price of the article.

- a) Rs.250 b) Rs.380 c) Rs.550
d) Rs.450 e) None of these

31. A shop sold 10 shirts and the cost price of each shirt is Rs.500. Some of the shirts damaged and the damaged shirts are sold with a discount of 20% on the cost price and the remaining shirts are sold at a profit of 25%. If the total selling price of all shirts together is Rs.4900, then find the number of damaged shirts sold.

- a) 8 b) 4 c) 2 d) 6 e) None of these

32. Nani sold his mobile to Amir at a profit of 20% and Amir sold it to Ram at a loss of 10% and Ram sold it to Khalid at a profit of 25%. If Khalid bought the mobile for Rs.6750, then find the actual cost price of the mobile.

- a) Rs.4000 b) Rs.6000 c) Rs.7000
d) Rs.5000 e) None of these

33. The marked price of the mobile is Rs.800 more than the cost price of the mobile and the shopkeeper offers a discount of 15% on marked price of the mobile. If the shopkeeper gets the profit of 10%, then find the marked price of the mobile.

- a) Rs.3320 b) Rs.3520 c) Rs.3860
d) Rs.4060 e) None of these

34. The marked price of the article is 25% more than the cost price of the article. If the discount offered by shopkeeper is 16 % and the sum of the marked and cost price of the article is Rs.5760, then find the profit percentage of article.

- a) 5% b) 2% c) 8% d) 4% e) 1%

35. If the marked price of the TV is 25% more than its cost price and the shopkeeper offer two successive discounts of 20% and 15% on marked price of the TV. If the selling price of the TV is Rs.13600, then find the cost price of the TV?

- a) Rs.12000 b) Rs.14000 c) Rs.16000
d) Rs.18000 e) Rs.20000

36. The cost price of four mobiles is equal to the cost price of 3 laptops. If the cost price of 5 laptops and 7 mobiles is Rs.12300, then what is the cost of 12 mobiles and 7 laptops together?

- a) Rs.19200 b) Rs.18800 c) Rs.17900

- d) Rs.21000 e) None of these

37. The ratio of the cost price to the marked price of the mobile is 5:8. The shopkeeper allows two successive discounts of 20% and 10% respectively, and the cost price of the mobile is Rs.7500, then find the discount amount?

- a) Rs.2550 b) Rs.3360 c) Rs.1750
d) Rs.2140 e) None of these

38. A shopkeeper bought 15 coffee markers for Rs.31500 and he also spends Rs.500 each for its repair. If he sold 15 coffee markers for Rs.46800, then find the profit percentage?

- a) 40% b) 10% c) 15% d) 20% e) None of these

39. The selling price and the marked price of the table is Rs.x and Rs.(x+180) more than its cost price and the cost price of the table is Rs.1200. If the ratio of the profit amount to the discount amount is 2:3, then find the value of x?

- a) 100 b) 320 c) 200 d) 120 e) None of these

40. A shopkeeper marked an article at $\frac{1}{4}$ th above its cost price and sold it after giving a discount of Rs. 34 and still made a profit of 8%. Find half of the $\frac{8}{9}$ th of the selling price the article?

- a) Rs. 91 b) Rs. 86 c) Rs. 96
d) Rs. 76 e) Rs. 80

41. A man bought a keyboard for Rs.1000 and sold it at a profit of x%. Had he sold the keyboard at a loss of $(\frac{x}{2})\%$, he would have been got Rs.300 less than earlier. Find the selling price of the keyboard at a profit of $2x\%$.

- a) Rs.1200 b) Rs.1350 c) Rs.1500
d) Rs.1400 e) None of these

42. If the ratio of the cost price to marked price of the mobile is 4: 5 and the shopkeeper offers a discount of 15%, while he gets the profit of Rs.280, then what is the cost price of the mobile?

- a) 3680 b) 4280 c) 4480
d) 4880 e) None of these

43. The marked price of the article is 25% more than its cost price and sold it at the discount of 15% on the marked price of the article. If the marked price of the article is 3500, then what is the profit percentage of the article?

- a) 4.5% b) 5.25% c) 7.5%
d) 6.25% e) None of these

44. The marked price of the Ear phone is Rs.3600 and the shopkeeper sold it with a discount of 14% on the marked price. If the cost price of the ear phone is 20% less than its marked price, then find the profit percentage of the ear phone?

- a) 5.5% b) 6.5% c) 7.5%
d) 8.5% e) 10.5%

45. If the selling price of the mobile is Rs.6000 and the ratio of the marked to cost price of the mobile is 5: 3. If the shopkeeper offers a discount of 20% on the marked price of the mobile, then find the profit percentage of the mobile?

- a) 28.28% b) 44.44% c) 33.33%
d) 48.48% e) 52.52%

46. A shopkeeper allows a discount of 45% in an article. If the selling price of the article is Rs. 6600 and the shopkeeper marked the article is thrice its cost price, then find the profit percent of the shopkeeper.

- a) 55% b) 65% c) 35%
d) 60% e) 50%

47. The ratio of the marked to cost price of the mobile is 6:5. If the shopkeeper offers a discount of 15% on the marked price of the mobile, then what is the profit percentage?

- a) 2% b) 3% c) 1.5%
d) 3.5% e) Cannot be determine

48. The marked price of a shoe is 40% more than its cost price. If the profit earned by selling the shoe for Rs.2400 is Rs.200 more than the loss incurred by selling the same shoe for Rs.1800, then find the marked price of the shoe?

- a) Rs.2100 b) Rs.4200 c) Rs.3500
d) Rs.2800 e) None of these

49. The profit earned after selling an article for Rs. 3,378 is the same as the loss incurred after selling the article for Rs. 2,922. What is the selling price of the article, if the article is sold at a profit of 30%?

- a) Rs. 3,564 b) Rs. 3,878 c) Rs. 4,260
d) Rs. 3,150 e) Rs. 4,095

50. If the ratio of the marked price to cost price of the article is 2: 1 and the shopkeeper offers a discount of x% on marked price, while he gets 25% of the profit. If the difference between the

marked price and cost price of the article is Rs.2000, then find the value of x?

- a) 32 b) 45 c) 30 d) 28 e) None of these

51. A shopkeeper sold the mobile and he offer a discount of 15%, while gets the profit of Rs.1925. If the ratio of the marked price to cost price of the mobile is 3:2, then find the cost price of the mobile?

- a) Rs.6000 b) Rs.7000 c) Rs.8000
d) Rs.9000 e) None of these

52. Rani bought 200 bags and he sold a certain bags at a profit of 10% and the remaining bags sold at a profit of 20%. If he gets an overall profit of 12.5%, then find the ratio of the number of bags sold at a profit of 10% to the number of bags sold at a profit of 20%?

- a) 3:1 b) 1:1 c) 5:3 d) 1:2 e) None of these

53. Jaya bought a hair dryer for Rs.x and she sold it to Prabhu at a profit of 10%. Prabhu sold it to Keerthi at a loss of 10% and Keerthi sold it to Preethi at a profit of 20% and the amount paid by Preethi is Rs.(x + 470). Find the amount paid by Jaya.

- a) Rs.4000 b) Rs.2800 c) Rs.2500
d) Rs.3000 e) None of these

54. A man bought a fan for Rs.x and paid 20% extra as tax and he spent Rs.x/20 for transportation. If the man sold the fan at a profit of 40%, then the selling price of fan would be Rs.(x + 1500). Find the value of x.

- a) 4000 b) 2000 c) 3000
d) 2500 e) None of these

55. A man bought a speaker for Rs.x and sold it at a profit of 20% and if the man had sold it at a profit of 30%, he would have obtained Rs.(x/15 + 50) more profit. Find the cost price of the speaker.

- a) Rs.1600 b) Rs.1800 c) Rs.1200
d) Rs.1500 e) None of these

56. The marked price of article A is 90% of the marked price of article B and the ratio of the selling price of articles A and B is 6:5. The discount amount of article A is Rs.110 less than the discount amount of article B. If the selling price of article A is Rs.360, then find the marked price of article B.

- a) Rs.320 b) Rs.400 c) Rs.500
d) Rs.480 e) None of these

57. Abi bought a bicycle and a shoe for Rs.x and (x-1000) respectively. She sold the bicycle at a loss of 16% and the shoe sold at a profit of 20% and on the whole she gained neither profit nor loss, then find the value of x.

- a) 4000 b) 3000 c) 5000
d) 6000 e) None of these

58. A shopkeeper sold a book for Rs.2400 and incurred a profit of Rs.x. If he sold the same book for Rs.1750 and incurred a loss of Rs.(x-150), then find the cost price of the book.

- a) Rs.2200 b) Rs.1900 c) Rs.2000
d) Rs.1800 e) None of these

59. Banu bought a steel bottle and a book together for Rs.980. She sold the steel bottle at a profit of 20% and the book sold at a profit of 25%. If she earns a total profit of Rs.220, then find the cost price of the book?

- a) Rs.600 b) Rs.750 c) Rs.480
d) Rs.500 e) None of these

60. A shopkeeper bought a headset for Rs.1000 and the marked price of the headset is x% more than the cost price of the headset and he sold after giving a discount of (x - 30)%, but still obtained a profit of Rs.200. Find the value of x.

- a) 25 b) 30 c) 50 d) 20 e) None of these

61. Arun bought a weighing machine for Rs.3100 from Amazon and marked it to a certain price and then sold the machine to his neighbor after giving two consecutive discounts of 10% and 20%. Find the marked price of the weighing machine, if he had a profit of Rs.500 in this sale.

- a) Rs.4500 b) Rs.5000 c) Rs.7500
d) Rs.8400 e) None of these

62. The cost price of 50 articles is same as the selling price of x articles. If the profit is 25%, then the value of x is?

- a) 50 b) 45 c) 40 d) 65 e) 42

63. The Selling price of articles A and B is the same. Article A is marked 40% above its cost price and sold after giving a discount of 15%, while article B is sold at a profit of 75%. If the

cost price of article B is Rs.1020, then find the cost price of article A.

- a) Rs.1800 b) Rs.1500 c) Rs.1200
d) Rs.1600 e) None of these

64. A dealer marked the price of an article 20 % above the cost price and allowed two successive discounts of 10 % and 15 % respectively to a particular customer. At what price did he sell the item to the customer, if he incurred a loss of Rs. 41?

- a) Rs. 534 b) Rs. 427 c) Rs. 475
d) Rs. 459 e) None of these

65. A shepherd buys two watches for Rs. 1500. He sells the first watch at a profit of 22% and the second watch at a loss of 8%. What is the CP of second watch if there is no profit no loss in the whole transaction?

- a) Rs.1100 b) Rs.1200 c) Rs.1300
d) Rs.1500 e) None of these

66. The total cost price of two articles A and B is Rs.850. If article A is sold at 10% profit and article B is sold at 6/5 of its cost price. The overall gain obtained is Rs.125. Find the cost price of article A.

- a) 350 b) 400 c) 450
d) 425 e) None of the above

67. Ratio of the cost price of Pen and Pencil is 3:2. If the shopkeeper sold the pen at 10% profit and pencil at 20% profit and offers a discount of 10% and 5% on marked price of Pen and Pencil respectively, then what is the ratio of the marked price of Pen and Pencil?

- a) 211:142 b) 209:144 c) 211:141
d) 219:143 e) None of these

68. A man bought a certain number of pencils for a total cost of Rs.200 and the man sold 20 pencils at a profit of 40% and the remaining at a loss of 20% and the man obtained a total profit of Rs.20. Find the total number of pencils sold.

- a) 40 b) 50 c) 45 d) 60 e) None of these

69. A shopkeeper bought a table for Rs.x and marked 40% above its cost price and sold it to his friend at a discount of 20%. His friend sold the table for Rs.3080 and earned a 10% profit. Find the value of x?

- a) 2000 b) 2700 c) 2500
d) 3000 e) None of these

70. Kumar bought a chair and a sofa together for Rs.2000. If he sells the chair at a profit of 40% and the sofa at a profit of 20%, then he earns a total profit of Rs.550. Find the cost price of the chair?

- a) Rs.900 b) Rs.1000 c) Rs.750
d) Rs.1250 e) None of these

71. A man bought a calculator for Rs.x and also bought a book for $\text{Rs.}\frac{3x}{2}$ and he sold the calculator at a profit of $(y + 5)\%$ and the book at a profit of $y\%$. If the selling price of the book and the calculator is $\text{Rs.}\frac{9x}{5}$ and Rs.1250 respectively, find the cost price of the calculator.

- a) Rs.1200 b) Rs.1000 c) Rs.1500
d) Rs.1800 e) None of these

72. Raju bought a mobile and sold it at a profit of 20%. If the cost price and the selling price of the mobile is decreased by Rs.1000 each and he gets a profit of 25%, then find the cost price of the mobile?

- a) Rs.4000 b) Rs.2000 c) Rs.5000
d) Rs.3000 e) None of these

73. Raja bought 40 kg of rice at the rate of Rs.50 per kg. He sold 37.5% of the total quantity of rice at the rate of Rs.60 per kg and the remaining quantity of rice sold at the rate of Rs.y per kg. If he gets an overall profit of 40%, then find the value of y?

- a) 65 b) 76 c) 58 d) 80 e) None of these

74. The cost price of a bottle is $\frac{2}{3}$ rd of the cost price of a flask. If the shopkeeper sold the bottle at a profit of 25% profit and the flask sold at a profit of 15%, he gets total profit of Rs.380, then find the cost price of the bottle?

- a) Rs.900 b) Rs.800 c) Rs.700
d) Rs.500 e) None of these

75. A shopkeeper sold a table and a pot at a profit of $x\%$ and $y\%$ respectively and the ratio of the selling price of the table to pot is 4:5, if the shopkeeper had sold the table at the profit of 25%, then he would have earned Rs.50 more profit. Find the value of y, if the cost price of the

table and the pot is Rs.1000 and Rs.1200 respectively.

- a) 12 b) 25 c) 20 d) 15 e) None of these

76. The marked price of the refrigerator is Rs.2400 more than its cost price and the shopkeeper offers a discount of 25% on the marked price. If he gets a profit of Rs.300, then find the discount amount.

- a) Rs.1800 b) Rs.3000 c) Rs.1500
d) Rs.2100 e) None of these

77. A man sold a watch for Rs.1200 at a loss of $\frac{y}{2}\%$. He also sold a fan for Rs.2100 at a profit of $y\%$ and the cost price of the both watch and fan is the same. Find the cost price of the fan.

- a) Rs.1500 b) Rs.1200 c) Rs.1800
d) Rs.2000 e) None of these

78. The cost price of a book is $\frac{4}{5}$ th of its selling price and the ratio of the cost price to the marked price of the book is 5:8. If the marked price of the book is Rs.84 more than its selling price, then find the cost price of the book?

- a) Rs.1000 b) Rs.960 c) Rs.240
d) Rs.1200 e) None of these

79. A man bought 10 keyboards for Rs.x each. He sold 60% of the keyboards at a profit of 25% each and the remaining keyboards at a loss of $y\%$. If he had obtained a profit of Rs.(x + 100) by selling 60% keyboards and the over all profit obtained is Rs.140, then find the value of y?

- a) 12 b) 18 c) 20 d) 10 e) None of these

80. A dress sold at a discount of Rs.200, the shopkeeper earns the profit of 120%. The profit will be 200%, if the same dress is sold without discount. Find the cost price of dress?

- a) Rs.350 b) Rs.250 c) Rs.200
d) Rs.400 e) None of these

81. A shopkeeper sold a table at a loss of 10%. If he bought the same table for Rs.100 less and sold it at a profit of 25%, then he gets Rs.50 more. Find the actual cost price of the table.

- a) Rs.720 b) Rs.500 c) Rs.640
d) Rs.800 e) None of these

82. M and N sell vegetables worth Rs. 420 each and gain 40% and 50% respectively. N calculates

profit on SP and M calculates profit on CP. Then CP of N is how much percentage more or less than that of M?

- a) 20% less b) 15% less c) 30% less
d) 40% less e) None of these

83. Sanya bought a fan for Rs.x and sold it at a profit of 30% and also bought a keyboard for Rs.(x + 1000) and sold it a loss of 25% and the profit obtained by selling the fan is equal to the loss incurred while selling the keyboard. Find the difference between the selling price of the fan and the keyboard.

- a) Rs.2500 b) Rs.1800 c) Rs.2000
d) Rs.1500 e) None of these

84. A shopkeeper has a certain number of key chains and rings and the number of rings is 10 more than that of the key chains and the ratio of the cost price of each key chain and ring is 3:4 and he sold each key chain and ring at a profit of 20% and 25% respectively. If the ratio of the total selling price of key chains to rings is 72:125, then find the total number of key chains and rings.

- a) 80 b) 90 c) 125 d) 100 e) None of these

85. Mohan bought a glass and metal bowl for Rs.x each. He sold the glass bowl at a profit of Rs.450 and the metal bowl at a profit of Rs.150. If the selling price of the metal bowl is 25% less than that of the glass bowl, then find the sum of the cost price of the glass and metal bowl?

- a) Rs.1700 b) Rs.1200 c) Rs.1000
d) Rs.1500 e) None of these

86. A man bought a fan and a chair for Rs.x and Rs.y respectively and he sold the fan at a profit of 20% and also sold the chair at a loss of 15% and the total selling price is Rs.2000 more than the cost price of the fan. If the cost price of the fan is Rs.500 less than that of the chair, find the cost price of the fan.

- a) Rs.2500 b) Rs.1000 c) Rs.2000
d) Rs.1500 e) None of these

87. The marked price of 5 bags is equal to the cost price of 8 bags and the shopkeeper sold the bag at a profit of 10%. If he had sold the bag at a profit of 20%, he would have been earned a profit of Rs.45 more. Find the marked price of a bag?

- a) Rs.600 b) Rs.450 c) Rs.720

- d) Rs.900 e) None of these

88. If the selling price of mobile and laptop in the ratio of 5: 6 and the shopkeeper sold the mobile and laptop at the profit of 25% and 20% respectively. If the shopkeeper gets the overall profit by selling mobile and laptop is Rs.4000, then what is the difference between the cost price of mobile and laptop?

- a) Rs.2000 b) Rs.4000
c) Rs.6000 d) Cannot be determined
e) None of these

89. A man bought a book and a watch for Rs.3000 and Rs.4500 respectively and he sold the book at a profit of x% and also sold the watch at a profit of $\frac{x}{2}\%$ and obtained a profit of $(x - 12)\%$ on the whole. Find the selling price of the watch, if the man sold it at a profit of $(x - 10)\%$.

- a) Rs.6400 b) Rs.5850 c) Rs.6000
d) Rs.7500 e) None of these

90. A shopkeeper sold 40% of the pen to Ramesh at 20% more than its cost price and 80% of the remaining pens sold to Ram at the cost price and the remaining pens are sold to Ravi at the loss of 25%. Find the profit percentage of selling of all the pens?

- a) 10% b) 8% c) 12% d) 7% e) None of these

91. A man bought 40 rings for Rs.x and out of total purchased rings 16 rings are damaged and the remaining are undamaged and 50% of the damaged rings are sold at a loss of 10% and the remaining damaged rings are sold at a loss of 20% and the undamaged rings are sold at a profit of 20%. If the total selling price of all the rings is Rs.(x + 120), then find the cost price of each ring.

- a) Rs.45 b) Rs.36 c) Rs.40
d) Rs.50 e) None of these

92. A seller bought x kg of apple for Rs.2000 and also bought (x + 5) kg of oranges for Rs.1800 and the seller sold each kg of apple and orange at a profit of 40% and 25% and the selling price of each kg of orange is Rs.150. Find selling price of (x - 5) kg of apple.

- a) Rs.1800 b) Rs.1400 c) Rs.2500
d) Rs.2000 e) None of these

93. A dishonest seller sells his goods at a loss of 10% but the seller uses 750 gram of weight instead of 1 kg weight and then obtains a profit of x%. If he sells his goods at a profit of x% and he uses 750 gram of weight instead of 1 kg weight, then now find the profit % obtained by the seller.

- a) 65% b) 60% c) 45%
d) 50% e) None of these

94. The marked price of an iron box is Rs.2700 more than its cost price. If the profit earned by selling the iron box for Rs.5580 is equal to the loss incurred when the same iron box is sold for Rs.3420, then find the marked up percentage?

- a) 40% b) 25% c) 60%
d) 35% e) None of these

95. 45% of goods are sold at 10 % loss, while the remaining goods are sold at 20 % profit. If there is a total profit of Rs. 650, then the total CP of the goods?

- a) Rs. 12000 b) Rs. 10000 c) Rs. 14000
d) Rs. 16000 e) None of these

96. A man sold a TV for Rs. 13000 and incurred a loss. Had he sold the TV for Rs. 21000, his gain would have been equal to three times of the amount of loss that he incurred. At what price should he sell the TV to gain 20 %?

- a) Rs. 18000 b) Rs. 20000 c) Rs. 24000
d) Rs. 26000 e) None of these

97. If the ratio of the marked price to cost price of the article is 2: 1 and the shopkeeper offer a discount of x% on marked price while he gets

25% of the profit. If the difference between the marked price and cost price of the article is Rs.2000, then find the value of x?

- a) 32% b) 45% c) 30%
d) 28% e) None of these

98. If the ratio of the marked price to cost price of TV is 5: 4 and sum of the selling price of TV when it sold at the discount of 10% and 15% is Rs.4375, then find the cost price of the TV?

- a) Rs.1500 b) Rs.2000 c) Rs.2400
d) Rs.3000 e) None of these

99. The marked price of the laptop is 50% more than its cost price and the shopkeeper allows two successive discounts of 15% and 20% respectively on its marked price. If the shopkeeper made a profit of Rs.400, then find at what price should the shopkeeper sell the laptop to make a profit of 25%?

- a) Rs.15000 b) Rs.20000 c) Rs.18000
d) Rs.25000 e) Rs.30000

100. The Ratio of cost price of an article to marked price of the article is x: 5. If the selling price of the article is Rs.4400 and the shopkeeper offers 20% of discount on marked price of the article, then marked price is what percent more than the cost price, if the profit earned by shopkeeper is 10%?

- a) 28.5% b) 32.7% c) 33.60%
d) 37.5% e) None of these

Answer Key

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

Workout Space



guidely

Workout Space



guidely

Workout Space



Floor Based Puzzle

Floor-based puzzles are the puzzles kind under which floors are provided with numbers attached with some variables. Here are the types of Floor Puzzles,

- Floor puzzle-single variable
- Floor puzzle-Two variables
- Floor puzzle with vacant

Basic points

- The basic diagram for the floor puzzle is purely based on the number of persons living in the building and always the floor number is numbered from bottom to top.
- The below diagram represents how the floors are numbered,

Floors	Person or thing
7	Topmost floor
6	
5	
4	
3	
2	
1	Lowermost floor

↑
Above
↓
Below

- If a person lives on the lowermost floor, then no one lives below that person. For example, if A lives on the lowermost floor, then no person lives below A.
- In the same way, if A lives on the topmost floor, then no person lives above A.
- If, A lives on an even numbered floor, then the following cases are applicable.

Case-1		Case-2		Case-3	
Floor	Person	Floor	Person	Floor	Person
7		7		7	
6		6		6	A
5		5		5	
4		4	A	4	
3		3		3	
2	A	2		2	
1		1		1	

- If, A lives on an odd numbered floor, then the following cases are applicable.

Case-1		Case-2		Case-3		Case-4	
Floor	Person	Floor	Person	Floor	Person	Floor	Person
7		7		7		7	A
6		6		6		6	
5		5		5	A	5	
4		4		4		4	
3		3	A	3		3	
2		2		2		2	
1	A	1		1		1	

- If A lives immediately above B, then the diagram is:

A
B

- If A lives immediately below B, then the diagram is:

B
A

- If No person lives between A and B, then the diagram is:

Case 1	Case 2
A	B
B	A

Statements in Floor Puzzle

Statement – 1: B lives two floors above A.

The above statement implies the following condition:

- Only one floor is between A and B

Short Hint: Subtract one from the “number of floors above”, given in statement.

Two floors above -> $2-1 = 1$ floor is between A and B.

Three floors above -> $3-1 = 2$ floors are between A and B.

This is the equation for the similar statements.

B
A

Statement – 1a: B lives two floors below A.

The above statement implies the following possible condition:

- Only one floor is between A and B

Short Hint: Subtract one from the “number of floors below”, given in statement.

Two floors below -> $2-1 = 1$ floor is between A and B.

Three floors below -> $3-1 = 2$ floors are between A and B.

This is the equation for similar statements.

A
B

Statement – 2: B lives three floors away from A.

The above statement implies the following possible conditions:

- Only two floors are between A and B.
- B lives three floors above A or B lives three floors below A.

Case-1	Case-2
B	A
A	B

Statement – 3: At-least two persons live above A.

The above statement implies the following possible cases:

- Two persons live above A
- Three/four/five/six persons live above A.

Note: The number of persons may be varied based on the total number of persons living on the floor.

Short Hint: At least = Minimum. (so, as per the statement, a minimum of two persons live above A).

Case-1		Case-2		Case-3		Case-4		Case-5	
Floor	Person	Floor	Person	Floor	Person	Floor	Person	Floor	Person
7		7		7		7		7	
6		6		6		6		6	
5	A	5		5		5		5	
4		4	A	4		4		4	
3		3		3	A	3		3	
2		2		2		2	A	2	
1		1		1		1		1	A

Statement – 4: At-most three people live below A.

The above statement implies the following possible cases:

- No person lives below A.
- One/Two/Three persons live below A.

Short Hint: At most = Maximum (so, as per the statement, a maximum of three persons live below A).

Case-1		Case-2		Case-3		Case-4	
Floor	Person	Floor	Person	Floor	Person	Floor	Person
7		7		7		7	
6		6		6		6	
5		5		5		5	
4		4		4		4	A
3		3		3	A	3	
2		2	A	2		2	
1	A	1		1		1	

Statement – 5: Not more than two persons live above A.

The above statement implies the following possible cases:

- No person lives above A.
- One/Two persons live above A.

Short Hint: Not more than = At most = Maximum. (so, as per the statement, maximum two persons live above A).

Case-1		Case-2		Case-3	
Floor	Person	Floor	Person	Floor	Person
7		7		7	A
6		6	A	6	
5	A	5		5	
4		4		4	
3		3		3	
2		2		2	
1		1		1	

Statement – 6: A lives below B.

- Here, it is mentioned that A lives below B, which means A lives somewhere below B.

Case-1		Case-2		Case-3		Case-4		Case-5		Case-6	
Floor	Person	Floor	Person	Floor	Person	Floor	Person	Floor	Person	Floor	Person
7	B	7	B	7	B	7	B	7	B	7	B
6	A	6		6		6		6		6	
5		5	A	5		5		5		5	
4		4		4	A	4		4		4	
3		3		3		3	A	3		3	
2		2		2		2		2	A	2	
1		1		1		1		1		1	A

Statement – 6a: A lives above B.

- Here, it is mentioned that A lives above B, which means A lives somewhere above B.

Case-1		Case-2		Case-3		Case-4		Case-5		Case-6	
Floor	Person	Floor	Person	Floor	Person	Floor	Person	Floor	Person	Floor	Person
7		7		7		7		7		7	A
6		6		6		6		6	A	6	
5		5		5		5	A	5		5	
4		4		4	A	4		4		4	
3		3	A	3		3		3		3	
2	A	2		2		2		2		2	
1	B	1	B	1	B	1	B	1	B	1	B

Statement – 7: C lives between A and B.

- Here, it is mentioned that C lives between A and B, which means C may live on any floor between A and B.

Short Hint: Between = In the space of the middle two persons. (So, C may live at a gap of None/One/Two/Three persons between A and B, based on the number of persons living on the floor).

Case-1		Case-2		Case-3		Case-4	
Floor	Person	Floor	Person	Floor	Person	Floor	Person
7		7		7		7	
6	B	6	B	6	B	6	B
5		5		5		5	C
4		4		4	C	4	
3		3	C	3		3	
2	C	2		2		2	
1	A	1	A	1	A	1	A

Statement – 8: C lives exactly between A and B.

Here, it is mentioned C lives exactly between A and B, which means there must be an equal number of persons live between C and B and C and A.

Case-1		Case-2		Case-3	
Floor	Person	Floor	Person	Floor	Person
7		7		7	B
6		6		6	
5		5	B	5	
4		4		4	C
3	B	3	C	3	
2	C	2		2	
1	A	1	A	1	A

Statement – 9: As many floors above A as below B.

- Here, the number of floors above A's floor is equal to the number of floors below B's floor.
- It can be None/one/two/three/four/five floors above A's floor. Also, the same number of floors should be below B's floor.

Short Hint: Floors above A's floor= Floors below B's floor.

Case-1		Case-2		Case-3		Case-4		Case-5		Case-6	
Floor	Person	Floor	Person	Floor	Person	Floor	Person	Floor	Person	Floor	Person
7	B	7		7		7		7		7	A
6		6	B	6		6		6	A	6	
5		5		5	B	5	A	5		5	
4		4		4		4		4		4	
3		3		3	A	3	B	3		3	
2		2	A	2		2		2	B	2	
1	A	1		1		1		1		1	B

Statement – 10: As many persons live between A and C as between C and B.

- Here, the number of persons live between A and C should be equal to the number of persons live between C and B.
- It can be one/two/three persons live between A and C so the same number of persons live between C and B.

Short Hint:

I. Persons live between A and C = Persons live between C and B.

II. C must live exactly between A and B.

Case-1		Case-2		Case-3	
Floor	Person	Floor	Person	Floor	Person
7		7		7	B
6		6		6	
5		5	B	5	
4		4		4	C
3	B	3	C	3	
2	C	2		2	
1	A	1	A	1	A

Statement – 11: The number of persons living between A and B is one less than the number of persons living between B and C.

Short Hint: Persons live between A and B = (Persons live between B and C) – 1

Case-1		Case-2		Case-3		Case-4	
Floor	Person	Floor	Person	Floor	Person	Floor	Person
7		7		7		7	
6		6	C	6		6	C
5		5		5		5	A
4	C	4		4	C	4	
3		3	B	3	A	3	B
2	B	2		2	B	2	
1	A	1	A	1		1	

Note: This is similar to the number of persons living between A and B is three less than the number of persons living between B and C.

Persons live between A and B = (Persons live between B and C) – 3

Case-1		Case-2		Case-3		Case-4	
Floor	Person	Floor	Person	Floor	Person	Floor	Person
7		7		7		7	C
6	C	6		6	C	6	
5		5	C	5		5	
4		4		4		4	A
3		3		3	A	3	
2	B	2	A	2		2	
1	A	1	B	1	B	1	B

Statement – 12: The number of persons living between B and C is one more than the number of persons living between A and B.

Short Hint: Persons live between B and C = (Persons live between A and B) +1

Case-1		Case-2		Case-3		Case-4	
Floor	Person	Floor	Person	Floor	Person	Floor	Person
7		7		7		7	
6	C	6		6	C	6	
5		5		5	A	5	
4		4	C	4		4	
3	B	3		3	B	3	C
2		2	B	2		2	A
1	A	1	A	1		1	B

Note: This is similar to the number of persons living between A and B is two more than the number of persons living between B and C.

Persons live between A and B = (Persons live between B and C) +2

Case-1		Case-2		Case-3		Case-4	
Floor	Person	Floor	Person	Floor	Person	Floor	Person
7		7	C	7		7	
6		6		6		6	
5	C	5	B	5		5	A
4	B	4		4	A	4	
3		3		3		3	C
2		2		2	C	2	
1	A	1	A	1	B	1	B

Statement – 13: Even number of persons lives above A.

The above statement implies the following possible cases:

- Two/Four/six persons live above A.

Case-1		Case-2		Case-3	
Floor	Person	Floor	Person	Floor	Person
7		7		7	
6		6		6	
5	A	5		5	
4		4		4	
3		3	A	3	
2		2		2	
1		1		1	A

Statement – 14: There are two persons living between A and B.

Case-1	Case-2
A	B
B	A

Statement – 15: Only one person lives between A and B. (If one of the floors is vacant).

The above statement implies the following possible cases:

- B lives two floors above/below A. (No floors are vacant between A and B.)
- B lives three floors above/below A. (One of the floors is vacant between A and B)

(If six persons living in the seven-storey building)

Case-1		Case-2		Case-3		Case-4		Case-5		Case-6	
Floor	Person	Floor	Person	Floor	Person	Floor	Person	Floor	Person	Floor	Person
7		7		7		7		7		7	
6		6		6		6		6		6	
5		5		5		5		5		5	
4		4	B	4	B	4		4	A	4	A
3	B	3		3	vacant	3	A	3	vacant	3	
2		2	vacant	2		2		2		2	Vacant
1	A	1	A	1	A	1	B	1	B	1	B

Statement – 16: The number of persons living between A and B is twice the number of persons living between B and C.

Short Hint: Persons live between A and B = (Persons live between B and C)*2

Case-1		Case-2	
Floor	Person	Floor	Person
7		7	
6	C	6	B
5		5	
4	B	4	
3		3	C
2		2	
1	A	1	A

Floor with Blood Relation:

The right approach for blood relation based questions is to solve the blood relation along with their position in the given arrangement. This approach will help to reduce the solving time. It consumes more time, if we are solving the relationship first and moving to fix their positions as next. Here, we are giving some example.

Ex: Four persons viz., H, M, A and N are living on different floors of a four storey building.

H lives three floors below M's only daughter. M is the mother of G and lives immediately above H. A is the brother-in-law of G and vice versa. G is not married.

Explanation:

- H lives three floors below M's only daughter.
- M is the mother of G and lives immediately above H.

Based on the first two statements, we can conclude with two relationship diagram as G as a daughter in first case and G as a son in second case. The position of H and M are automatically fixed (since it has only four floors).

Floor	Persons
4	M's daughter
3	
2	M
1	H

Case-1:

M (-)
↓
G (-)

Case-2:

M (-)
↓
(-) → G (+)

- A is the brother-in-law of G and vice versa. G is not married.

Here the case-1 of relationship diagram gets eliminated (since the gender of G is a male).

Floor	Persons
4	N
3	A
2	M
1	H

M (-)
↙ ↘
A (+) = N(-) — G (+)

Practice Questions

Direction (1-5): Study the following information carefully and answer the below questions

Seven persons- L, M, N, O, P, Q, and R are living on different floors of the seven-storey building, such that the lowermost floor is numbered as one and the floor immediately above it is numbered as two and so on. All the information is not necessarily in the same order.

N lives on the fourth floor. M lives on an odd number floor above N. Only three people live between M and L. P lives three floors above Q. O lives above R. R lives on an odd number floor.

1. Who among the following person lives on the fifth floor?

- a) R b) O c) M d) P e) Q

2. Which of the following statement is/are true with respect to the final arrangement?

I. Three floors are there between M and Q

II. Q lives on the second floor

III. N and L are living on an adjacent floor

- a) Only I and III b) Only III c) Only I and II
d) Only II and IIIe) All I, II and III

3. How many floors are between R and N?

- a) One b) Two c) Three
d) None e) None of these

4. What is the position of P from the top of the building?

- a) Second b) Sixth c) Third
d) Fourth e) Fifth

5. Four of the following are alike in a certain way based on the given arrangement and thus form a group. Which one of the following does not belong to the group?

- a) M b) O c) P d) L e) R

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

Seven persons - G, J, L, P, R, U and W are opening the shop on different floors of a seven-storey building where the lowermost floor is numbered one and the floor immediately above it is numbered two and so on. No two persons opened the shop on the same floor.

P opens the shop on an even-numbered floor. W opens the shop three floors below P. As many persons open the shop below W as above R. U opens the shop immediately below R. J does not open the shop on an odd-numbered floor. G opens the shop above L but not on the topmost floor.

6. U opens the shop on which of the following floor?

- a) Fourth b) Sixth c) Fifth
d) Seventh e) Eighth

7. Who among the following person opens the shop on the fourth floor?

- a) The one who opens the shop immediately below R
b) W
c) G
d) The one who opens the shop between L and G
e) J

8. Which of the following statements is/are TRUE as per the given arrangement?

I. L opens the shop two floors below G

II. More than three persons open the shop below P

III. J opens the shop immediately below L

- a) Only I and II b) Only II and III
c) Only I and III d) All I, II and III
e) Only III

9. If U is related to P and G is related to L in a certain way, then who among the following person is related to G?

- a) Y b) P c) R d) D e) L

10. If the person who opens the shop on the 1st and 7th floors are interchanged their position and similarly the persons on 2nd and 6th floors did the same, then who among the following person opens the shop two floors below J?

- a) G b) R c) L d) J e) P

Direction (11-15): Study the following information carefully and answer the below questions

Eight persons- A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H are living on different floors in the eight-storey building. The lowermost floor is numbered as one and the topmost floor is numbered as eight. All the information is not necessarily in the same order.

C lives on the fifth floor. Only three persons are living between C and A. H lives on an even number floor but above C. Only two floors are between H and B. G lives immediately above D. F lives above E.

11. Who among the following person lives on the third floor?

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

12. Who among the following person(s) is/are living on an even numbered floor?

I. D II. G III. F

- a) Both I and III b) Only III
c) Both I and II d) Both II and III
e) All I, II and III

13. In which of the following floor does A live?

- a) Second b) First c) Third
d) Fourth e) Fifth

14. What is the position of H from the bottom of the building?

- a) Seventh b) Eighth c) Sixth
d) Fourth e) Fifth

15. Who among the following person lives immediately below G?

- a) H b) D c) C d) B e) E

Direction (16-20): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below.

Eight persons- A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H are living on different floors of an eight-storey building, but not necessarily in the same order. The lowermost floor is numbered 1 and the floor immediately above is numbered 2 and so on.

F lives on the lowermost floor. Three persons live between F and B. H lives adjacent to B. A lives between G and D but there is no floor gap between them. E lives on the third floor. G doesn't live adjacent to B.

16. Who among the following person lives on floor 6?

- a) G b) H c) D d) E e) None of these

17. On which of the following floor does A live?

- a) 7th floor b) 3rd floor c) 4th floor
d) 5th floor e) None of these

18. How many persons live between G and H?

- a) One b) Two c) Three
d) More than three e) None

19. Who among the following person lives on floor 2?

- a) H b) C c) D d) G e) None of these

20. On which of the following floor does B live?

- a) 2nd floor b) 4th floor c) 6th floor
d) 5th floor e) None of these

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

Nine persons – A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and I are living on different floors of a nine-storey building, but not necessarily in the same order. The lowermost floor is numbered as 1 and the floor immediately above is numbered as 2 and so on.

D lives on an even-numbered floor and two floors above G. Only three persons live between H and B, who live immediately below G. F lives immediately above H. Only two persons live between A and I, who live above G. The number of persons living between C and I is the same as the number of persons living between F and A.

21. Who among the following person lives on floor number nine?

- a) E
b) The one who lives two floors above G
c) The one who lives immediately above D
d) A
e) Can't be determined

22. Who among the following person lives two floors below G?

- a) D
b) The one who lives immediately above E
c) The one who lives four floors below D
d) H
e) Both B and C

23. How many persons are living above B?

- a) Two b) Five c) Three
d) Four e) No one

24. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way based on the given arrangement and thus form a group. Which one of the following doesn't belong to that group?

- a) D b) H c) B d) E e) I

25. Which of the following statement(s) is/are true with respect to the final arrangement?

- a) Only two persons live between G and E
- b) F lives on an odd numbered floor
- c) Only four persons live above A
- d) All the statements are true
- e) All the statements are false

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

Nine persons –J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q and R are living on different floors of a nine-storey building where the lowermost floor is numbered one and the floor immediately above it is numbered two and so on. No two persons live on the same floor.

J lives on an even-numbered floor and three floors above Q. The number of floors above J is one less than the number of floors below O. Only one floor is between O and M. R lives immediately above M. L lives on the adjacent floor of N, who lives two floors below P. K lives below L.

26. Which among the following pair of persons lives on the adjacent floors?

- a) NQ b) OM c) PJ d) RK e) LJ

27. Who among the following person lives three floors below L?

- a) P b) The one who lives on the second floor
- c) M d) The one who lives immediately below K
- e) N

28. As many persons live between N and ___ as between O and ___ respectively.

- a) P, L b) R, J c) J, M
- d) O, Q e) L, P

29. Which of the following statements is/are TRUE as per the given arrangement?

- a) No one lives above J
- b) Only three persons live between M and K
- c) O lives immediately below K
- d) Both a and b
- e) Both b and c

30. What is the sum of floor numbers of P, K, and R?

- a) 12 b) 17 c) 13 d) 14 e) 15

Direction (31-35): Answer the questions based on the information given below.

Ten persons- A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I and J are living on different floors of a ten-storey building, but not necessarily in the same order. The lowermost floor is

numbered as 1 and the floor immediately above is numbered as 2 and so on.

D lives on an odd-numbered floor and lives three floors above J. F lives immediately below J and two floors below B. Only two persons live between B and I, who doesn't live adjacent to F. E lives two floors above I. Only five persons live between F and A. H lives above C and below G but not immediately below.

31. Who among the following person lives immediately below H?

- a) F b) C c) G d) B e) None of these

32. On which of the following floor does G live?

- a) 2nd floor b) 5th floor c) 6th floor
- d) 9th floor e) None of these

33. Who among the following person lives four floors above J?

- a) E b) The one who lives immediately below I
- c) H d) The one who lives two floors below C
- e) None of these

34. How many persons are living between A and the one who lives two floors above C?

- a) As many persons live between E and I
- b) Four
- c) As many persons live between C and J
- d) As many persons live between I and H
- e) Seven

35. Who among the following person lives three floors below I?

- a) The one who lives immediately below G
- b) G
- c) J
- d) The one who lives two floors below E
- e) None of these

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

Five persons – W, E, R, T, and Y are living on different floors of a five-storey building such that the lowermost floor is numbered as one and the floor immediately above it is numbered as two and so on.

Note: They blew up different numbers of balloons, which are more than 20 but not more than 100.

Only one floor is between R and Y, who lives on one of the even-numbered floor. E lives immediately above R and blew 76 balloons. Only two persons live between E and the one who blew up 24 balloons

more than E. W lives two floors below T. The difference between the numbers of balloons blew up by Y and T is 44. W blew up 27 balloons less than T, but half of the balloons blew up by R.

36. What is the sum of the number of balloons blown up by the persons who live on the even-numbered floor?

- a) 176 b) 158 c) 156 d) 100 e) 129

37. Who among the following persons lives either on the top-most floor or on the bottom-most floor?

- a) The one who blew up 76 balloons
b) R
c) The one who live immediately below Y
d) Both A and B
e) Both A and C

38. If E is related to the one who blew up 56 balloons and R is related to Y in a certain way, then who among the following person is related to the one who blew up 29 balloons?

- a) The one who lives immediately above T
b) Y
c) The one who blew up 56 balloons
d) E
e) The one who blew up 58 balloons

39. Find the difference between the number of balloons blew up by the person who lives on the 4th floor, and the person who lives on the 2nd floor?

- a) 42 b) 32 c) 52 d) 48 e) 38

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

- a) E – the one who blew 58 balloons
b) R – The one who lives on the third floor
c) T - the one who blew 100 balloons
d) Y – The one who lives on the second floor
e) W- the one who blew 100 balloons

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

Six persons - Q, R, S, T, U and V are living on different floors of a six-storey building, but not necessarily in the same order. They like different animals - Dog, Hen, Horse, Cat, Duck and Fish. The lower-most floor is numbered as 1 and the floor immediately above is numbered as 2 and so on.

Only two persons live between the one who likes horse and U, who lives above the third floor. T lives immediately below the one who likes horse. The one who likes cat lives two floors above T. Q lives three floors above the one who likes dog. Q doesn't like cat. No one lives between the one who likes duck and fish. Only three persons live between R and the one who likes fish. The one who likes dog lives on the adjacent floor of S.

41.

Who among the following person likes cat?

- a) R
b) The one who lives immediately above S
c) The one who lives on the sixth floor
d) T
e) None of the above

42. How many persons live between Q and the one who likes hen?

- a) As many persons live below S
b) As many persons live above the one who likes fish
c) Four
d) As many persons live between the one who likes duck and T
e) Five

43. S lives on which of the following floor?

- a) First floor b) Fifth floor c) Third floor
d) Fourth floor e) None of the above

44. Who among the following person lives immediately above the one who likes hen?

- a) The one who likes cat b) U
c) The one who likes dog d) Q
e) No one

45. Find the odd one out.

- a) RT b) QU c) SV d) RQ e) TS

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

Six persons - A, B, D, E, G, and H are staying on six different floors of a six-storey building where the lowermost floor is numbered one and the floor immediately above it is numbered two and so on. Each person likes different kinds of music viz., Jazz, Folk, Blues, Soul, Disco, and Punk. No two persons stay on the same floor.

D stays on one of the odd-numbered floors. Only two floors are between D and G, who likes Blues. The one who likes Jazz stays three floors below H, who

does not live on the topmost floor. The number of floors above H is **one less** than the number of floors below the one who likes Folk. E stays immediately below the one who likes Folk. A stays above E, where neither of them stays on the adjacent floors. A likes neither Soul nor Disco. B likes either Disco or Punk.

46. If only the names of music are arranged in the dictionary order from the sixth floor to first floor, then which of the following statement is false with respect to the new arrangement?

- a) The one who likes folk stays immediately above D
- b) Only two persons stay between H and the one who likes punk
- c) A likes folk
- d) D stays two floors above the one who likes soul
- e) All the given statements are true

47. The number of floors above A is one less than the number of floors below ____.

- a) E b) The one who likes punk c) G
- d) B e) The one who likes the Folk

48. How many floors are between the one who stays immediately above H and the one who likes Jazz?

- a) None b) Two c) One
- d) Three e) Four

49. Which among the following pair of persons stays on the adjacent floors?

- I. G and A II. D and B III. H and A**
- a) Only III b) Only II and III
- c) Only II d) Only I and III
- e) Only I and II

50. Who among the following person stays on an even numbered floor?

- a) The one who likes punk music
- b) The one who likes Jazz music
- c) Both A and B
- d) The one who likes folk music
- e) Both a and d

Direction (51-55): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below.

Seven persons viz. M, N, O, P, Q, R and S are living on different floors of the seven-storey building such that the lowermost floor is numbered as 1, the floor immediately above it is numbered as 2 and so on till

the topmost floor is numbered as 7. Each person is from different countries viz. China, India, Japan, Korea, Russia, Spain and USA. All the given information is not necessarily in the same order.

O lives on an even-numbered floor and three floors below the one who is from Korea. P lives immediately below the one who is from Korea and two floors above the one who is from Japan. The number of floors above P is same as the number of floors below the one who is from Russia. R lives three floors above the one who is from Russia, who lives immediately above M. The one who is from Spain lives immediately below the one who is from India and immediately above N. S is neither from Spain nor from USA.

51. Who among the following person is from Spain?

- a) Person who lives immediately below P b) R
- c) Person who lives on 6th floor d) S
- e) None of these

52. On which of the following floor does S live?

- a) Floor 6 b) Floor 3 c) Floor 4
- d) Floor 1 e) None of these

53. How many floors are there between N and the one who is from Japan?

- a) One
- b) As many floors are there between R and P
- c) Three
- d) More than three
- e) As many floors above the one who is from India

54. If all the persons are living in alphabetical order from bottom to top, then how many persons remain unchanged in their position?

- a) One b) Two c) Three
- d) More than three e) None

55. M is from which of the following country?

- a) China b) India c) Korea
- d) USA e) None of these

Direction (56-60): Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions

Seven persons viz. P, Q, R, S, T, U and V are living on different floors of the seven-storey building such that the lowermost floor is numbered as one and the floor immediately above it is numbered as two and so on. Each of them has different birds viz., Parrot,

Macaw, Cockatoo, Finches, Dove, Cockatiel and Budgerigar. No two persons live on the same floor.

The one who has Parrot lives two floors above U, who lives on an odd-numbered floor. Only three persons live between U and Q. Only one person lives between Q and V, who does not live on the topmost floor. R, who has cockatoo, lives immediately below S. The number of persons living between V and R is **one less** than the number of persons living between S and the one who has Dove. T, who has finches, lives two floors above P. P has neither Cockatiel nor Macaw. The one who has Macaw does not live on an odd numbered floor.

56. As many persons live below the one who has Parrot as above ____.

- a) The one who has Macaw
- b) Q
- c) U
- d) The one who lives on the first floor
- e) T

57. Who among the following person lives two floors above P?

- a) T b) U c) S d) V e) Q

58. What is the sum of the floor numbers of U and the one who has Dove?

- a) 9 b) 11 c) 7 d) 10 e) 5

59. If Q is related to V and P is related to S in a certain way, then in the same way, who among the following person is related to R?

- a) P b) V c) T d) S e) U

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

- a) R b) The one who has Finches
- c) Q d) V
- e) The one who has cockatiel

Direction (61-65): Study the following information carefully and answer the question given below:

Seven persons - J, K, L, M, N, O and P live on nine different floors of a nine-storeyed building where the lowermost floor is numbered one and the topmost floor is numbered nine. Two floors are vacant and at least two floors are there between the vacant floors. No two persons live on the same floor.

Only two persons live below M. O lives three floors above M. The only person who lives adjacent floor of O is J. Only two persons live between J and N. N does not live on odd numbered floor. L lives below P, where neither of them lives adjacent to the vacant floor.

61) How many persons live between the vacant floors?

- a) Three b) Four c) Two
- d) Five e) More than five

62) Who among the following person lives immediately above L?

- a) M b) P c) N d) K e) J

63) _____ lives adjacent floor of M and lives three floors above _____ respectively.

- a) JN b) PL c) KN d) PN e) NL

64) If Q lives on a vacant floor above P, then how many persons live below Q?

- a) Six b) Seven c) Five
- d) Four e) Three

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

- a) JM b) PN c) KJ d) ML e) OM

Direction (66-70): Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions

Nine persons, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, and T are living on different floors of the nine-storey building where the lowermost floor is numbered as one and the floor immediately above it is numbered as two and so on. No two persons live on the same floor.

T lives on an even number floor but below the seventh floor. The number of persons living above T is one more than the number of persons living below L. Only three persons live between L and M. S lives two floors below M. P lives immediately below N. The number of persons living below N is the same as the number of persons living above Q. Q lives above both O and R, who lives below O.

66. What is the sum of the floor numbers of O and R?

- a) 14 b) 12 c) 11 d) 9 e) 10

67. Which of the following statements is true with respect to the final arrangement?

- I) M lives on the topmost floor

II) S lives immediately above O

III) No one lives between O and T

IV) N lives on an odd number floor

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

8. If all the persons are arranged in alphabetical order from the topmost floor, then how many persons remain unchanged in their position?

- a) Two b) One c) None
d) Three e) More than three

69. As many persons live above O as below____?

- a) P
b) The one who lives two persons below M
c) The one who lives immediately above N
d) T
e) L

70. How many persons are living above L?

- a) None b) Four c) Three
d) Two e) One

Directions (71-75): Study the following information carefully and answer the below questions.

Eight persons – B, D, G, H, K, M, Q, and T are from the same family of three generations living on different floors of an eight-storeyed building where the lowermost floor is numbered one and the floor immediately above it is numbered two and so on. No two persons live on the same floor. Two married couples are in the family.

Q lives four floors above D's son-in-law but does not live on the topmost floor. G is the only daughter of D and lives two floors away from her husband. The number of persons living below G is **two more** than the number of persons living above D. H is the only daughter of Q's brother. T is the mother of Q and mother-in-law of G. Only three persons live between T and H. B is the sibling of H. The number of persons living between D and T is **one less** than the number of persons living below B. The gender of B and D is not the same. K's only son lives on any floor above his daughter.

71) How K is related to the one who lives immediately above B?

- a) Brother-in-law b) Son
c) Father-in-law d) Wife
e) None of these

72) Who among the following person lives immediately above G's husband?

- a) The one who lives immediately below H's mother
b) T
c) The one who lives two floors below K
d) D
e) None of these

73) Who among the following person is D's son-in-law?

- a) The one who lives immediately above H
b) C
c) The one who lives two floors below G
d) Both a and c
e) None of these

74) How many persons are living between K and H's aunty?

- a) As many persons are living between H and T
b) Two
c) As many persons are living between D and K
d) As many persons are living between B and T
e) None

75) Which of the following statements is/are not true as per the given arrangement?

- a) K lives three floors above T
b) Three persons are living between D and B
c) Two persons are living below M
d) G lives on floor number 4
e) All the above statements are true

Direction (76-80): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below.

Seven persons D, E, F, G, H, I and J are painting different floors of a seven-storey building. The lowermost floor is numbered as one and the floor immediately above it is numbered as 2 and so on. Each of them is from a different paint companies viz. Asian paints, Indigo paints, Nerolac paints, Nippon paints, Berger paints, Dulux paints and Shalimar paints.

D paints three floors above the one who is from Nippon paint. I paint immediately above D. As many persons paint above the one who is from Nippon paint as below the one who is from Indigo paint. G paints three floors above the one who is from Shalimar paint, who paints below D. F paints four floors below G. The number of persons painting above F is one more than the number of persons

painting below the one who is from Nerolac paint, who paints two floors above H. E paints immediately below the one who is from Dulux paint. Only two persons paint between J and the one who is from Berger paint.

76. Who among the following person paints on the seventh floor?

- a) I
- b) The one who is from Asian paint
- c) The one who paints immediately above F
- d) J
- e) D

77. Which of the following statement(s) is/are true with respect to the final arrangement?

I. G is from Asian paint

II. E paints three floors below the one who is from Berger paint

III. I Paints on an even numbered floor

IV. No one paints below F

- a) Only I and II b) Only III and IV
- c) Only II and III d) Only II and IV
- e) None of these

78. The person who paints on the third floor is from which company?

- a) Berger paint b) Nippon paint c) Shalimar paint
- d) Nerolac paint e) Indigo paint

79. Which of the following combination is true?

- a) H-Dulux Paint b) J-Nippon Paint
- c) D-Asian paint d) G-Indigo paint
- e) I-Nerolac paint

80. How many persons paint above the one who is from Asian paint?

- a) As many persons paint below the one who is from Indigo paint
- b) Three
- c) Two
- d) As many persons paint below F
- e) None

Direction (81-85): Study the following information carefully and answer the question given below.

Seven persons viz. T, U, V, W, X, Y, and Z are living on different floors of the seven storey building but not necessarily in the same order. Each person has different pets viz. Cat, Cow, Dog, Goat, Hen, Parrot, and Pigeon. The lowermost floor is numbered 1 and

the floor immediately above is numbered 2 and so on. Only one person lives on each floor.

X lives on a prime-numbered floor, but not on the topmost floor. As many floors above X as below the one who has Pigeon. V lives immediately above the one who has Pigeon. The one who has Cow lives three floors below V. Only one person lives between Y and the one who has Cow. The number of floors below Y is one more than the number of floors above the one who has Parrot. The one who has Goat lives two floors below the one who has Parrot. As many floors between X and the one who has Goat as between the one who has Dog and Z, who doesn't live above the one who has Dog. U and T do not live on the adjacent floors. Both U and T neither live on the 6th floor nor lives below Z. W neither has Cow nor lives adjacent to T. The one who has Cat doesn't live on the topmost floor.

81. Who among the following person has Parrot?

- a) The one who lives immediately below Y
- b) U
- c) W
- d) The one who lives on the 5th floor
- e) None of these

82. On which of the following floor does T live?

- a) 2nd floor b) 5th floor c) 7th floor
- d) 4th floor e) None of these

83. Who among the following person lives two floors below the one who has Cat?

- a) The one who has Dog b) U c) W
- d) The one who has Pigeon e) None of these

84. The number of floors above the one who has Pigeon is the same as the number of floors below _____.

- a) W b) X c) V d) Y e) None of these

85. How many persons live between U and the one who has Goat?

- a) As many persons live between X and Y
- b) Two
- c) As many persons between W and T
- d) More than three
- e) None

Direction (86-90): Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions.

Eleven persons - A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, and K live on different floors of a twelve storeyed building

where the lowermost floor is numbered one and the topmost floor is numbered twelve. One floor is vacant. No two persons live on the same floor.

K lives on an even numbered floor but above seventh floor. Only three persons live between K and J. J lives neither on the fourth floor nor on the sixth floor. At least one person lives above J. The number of floors above J is the same as the number of floors below B. I lives immediately above B. F lives immediately above A, who lives on an odd numbered floor. D lives immediately below A. E lives three floors above H. The number of persons living between E and K is **one less** than the number of persons living between F and C.

86. Which of the following floor is vacant?

- a) Fifth b) Seventh c) Sixth
d) Fourth e) Eighth

87. As many persons live above I as below _____.

- a) The one who lives immediately below J b) D
c) The one who lives on the eighth floor d) A
e) E

88. Which of the following statement(s) is/are true as per the given arrangement?

- a) Three persons live between D and C
b) All the statements are true
c) C lives on the topmost floor
d) No one lives between F and D
e) Two persons live above B

89. If P lives immediately below the vacant floor, then how many floors are between B and P?

- a) Two b) Six c) Five d) Four e) Three

90. Who among the following pair of persons are living on the adjacent floors?

- a) BD b) FG c) AG d) HF e) EI

Direction (91-95): Study the following information carefully and answer the below questions.

Nine persons – Aman, Zoya, Kabir, Rehan, Shobit, Parul, Ritu, Madhu, and Abhay are living on different floors of the nine storey building such that the lowermost floor is numbered as one and the floor immediately above it is numbered as two and so on. Each person likes different sweet dishes viz.- Laddu, Barfi, Rasgulla, Halwa, Peda, Gulab Jamun, Jalebi, Kalakand, and Malpua. All the information is not necessarily in the same order.

Note: The persons whose name contains an even number of letters are living on the even-numbered

floors and those whose name contains an odd number of letters are living on the odd-numbered floors.

Only three persons live between the one who likes Kalakand and Shobit. Shobit lives immediately above the one who likes Laddu, who doesn't live on the lowermost floor. Kabir lives four floors above the one who likes Barfi. As many persons live between the one who likes Laddu and the one who likes Barfi as above Aman. Aman likes Jalebi. Only two persons live between Madhu and the one who likes Gulab Jamun. Neither Shobit nor Ritu likes Gulab Jamun. The number of persons living between Ritu and Abhay is one less than the number of persons living above the one who likes Rasagulla. Rehan neither likes Barfi nor Halwa. Not more than two persons live between Rehan and the one who likes Malpua.

91. Who among the following person likes Rasgulla?

- a) The one who lives two floors above Zoya.
b) Parul
c) The one who lives immediately below Aman.
d) Either A or C
e) Kabir

92. Which of the following sweet dish is liked by Kabir?

- a) Halwa b) Malpua c) Gulab Jamun
d) Peda e) None of these.

93. How many persons are living between the one who likes Malpua and Zoya?

- a) Three
b) As many persons live below Parul
c) As many persons live above Aman.
d) None
e) Either C or D

94. If the one who likes Barfi is related to Abhay, similarly the one who likes Rasgulla is related to Aman, then who among the following person is related to Zoya?

- a) The one who likes Halwa
b) Shobit
c) The one who likes Peda
d) The one who likes Kala Kand
e) Kabir

95. Which of the following statement(s) is/are true with respect to the final arrangement?

I. The one who likes Malpua lives immediately above Abhay.

II. Kabir lives three persons above the one who likes Gulab Jamun.

III. Ritu likes Kalakand

- a) Both II and III b) Only III
c) Only I d) Both I and II
e) None of these

Direction (96-100): Study the following information carefully and answer the below questions.

Eight persons – P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, and W are living on different floors of an eight-storey building marked 1 to 8 from bottom to top respectively. Each floor has a different height between 10 and 45 ft. and the height of each floor is multiple of either 4 or 6 or both. All the given information is not necessary in the same order.

S lives five floors below the one whose floor height is 16ft. One person lives between S and the one whose floor height is 20ft. The number of persons living below the one whose floor height is 20ft. is one more than the number of persons living above W, whose floor height is 30ft. The height of the floor of R is 14ft less than the height of the floor of U, who lives immediately below the floor of the one whose floor height is 20ft. Q lives three floors above the one whose floor height is 24ft. The number of persons living between the one whose floor height is 24ft and S is half of the number of floors between R and W. The number of floors between U and T is the same as the number of floors between V and T. Not more than two floors are between P and the one whose height of floor is 42ft. The height of one of the floors above V is 28ft.

96. Who among the following person lives between the one whose floor height is 42ft and W?

- I.** The one whose floor height is 24ft.
II. U

III. The one whose floor height is 16ft.

- a) Both II and III b) None
c) Both I and II d) Only III
e) All I, II, and III

97. Who among the following persons are living above the one whose floor height is 24ft?

I. The one whose floor height is 18ft.

II. U

III. The one whose floor height is 20ft.

- a) Only II b) None
c) Both I and III d) Only III
e) All I, II, and III

98. Who among the following person lives immediately below P?

- a) The one who lives two floors above R
b) T
c) The one whose floor height is 16ft
d) S
e) None of these

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

- a) The one whose floor height is 30ft.
b) V
c) The one whose floor height is 18ft
d) The one who lives three floors below Q
e) U

100. How many persons are living above the one whose floor height is 20ft?

I. As many persons living between R and W

II. As many persons living below U

III. As many persons living below T

- a) Both II and III b) None
c) Both I and III d) Only III
e) All I, II, and III

Answer Key

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



Workout Space



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Cloze Test

A Cloze test is a passage based on a particular topic and it is a combination of **Comprehension** and **Fill in the blanks**, where your understanding, Analyzing and vocabulary abilities are all examined at once. It is an important part of the General English Section. More importantly, it is important to **understand the flow** and **meaning of the passage**.

The Cloze Test is a cluster of grammar, logical reasoning and vocabulary. The intention of the Examiner behind this topic is to check an aspirant's reading and comprehension and analyzing abilities.

Types:

1. Fill in the Blanks
2. Replacing a Word
3. Multiple Choices
4. Selecting inappropriate usage of Words

1. Fill in the Blanks

It is very simple method and the passage is based on fill in the blank. The Passage is followed by questions. Each question is given with multiple options; aspirants should choose the best answer from the options, at the same time the aspirant's answer should contextually fit with the passage.

The example cloze test set is given below for the candidate's understanding.

Example:

Directions (1-6): In the following passage some of the words have been left out, each of which is indicated by a number. Find the suitable word from the options given to make the paragraph contextually and grammatically complete.

The _____ (A) published on 5 May in The New England Journal of Medicine¹ — suggests that current RNA vaccines are a _____ (B) weapon against the most worrisome immune-evading variants. Pfizer, _____ (C) in New York City, and BioNTech in Mainz, Germany, are _____ (D) an updated RNA vaccine targeting B.1.351, as is Moderna, based in Cambridge, _____ Massachusetts. Early results _____ (E) Moderna's efforts suggest that a booster shot of the updated vaccine triggers a strong _____ (F) against B.1.351.

1. A.?

- A.findings B.overdo C.concealing
D.resulting E.None of these

2. B.?

- A.potentially B.outgoing C.ominous
D.potent E.None of these

3. C.?

- A.biased B.congregation C.based

D.akin

E.None of these

4. D.?

- A.spreading B.developing C.flourishing
D.originating E.None of these

5. E.?

- A.with B.from C.for
D.while E.None of these

6. F.?

- A.responsibility B.remittance C.regard
D.response E.None of these

Directions (1-6):

1.Explanation

Answer: A

The given blank will take the word 'findings'(means 'information discovered as the result of an inquiry or investigation') as the sentence talks about a work related to vaccines which is published in a journal. Hence, option A is the right answer choice.

2.Explanation

Answer: D

The given blank will take the word 'potent' (means having great power, influence, or effect) as the sentence talks about the importance of the RNA vaccines. Hence, option D is the right answer choice.

3.Explanation**Answer: C**

The given blank will take the word ‘based’ (means working or doing business in a particular place) as the sentence talks about the location of the company Pfizer. Hence, the right answer choice is option C.

4. Explanation**Answer: B**

The given blank will take the word ‘developing’ (means working on making something more advanced) as the sentence talks about working on an updated version of the vaccine. Hence, answer B is the right answer choice.

5. Explanation**Answer: B**

The given blank will take the preposition ‘from’ which is used to show the cause of something as the sentence talks about the results given by Moderna. Hence, option B is the right answer choice.

6. Explanation**Answer: D**

The given blank will take the word ‘response’ (means a reaction to something) as the sentence talks about the reaction against the virus after taking the vaccine shot. Hence, option D is the right answer choice.

2. Replacing a Word

In the type of passage the particular word is highlighted in the sentence that word may or may not be appropriate. If the given highlighted word is logically correct with the sentence, aspirant should choose ‘No Correction is required’, If not it can be replaced with another word from the given options. The example cloze test set is given below for candidate’s understanding.

Example:

Directions (1-6): Read the passage and answer for the meaning of the word which is highlighted in the paragraph.

Women everywhere carry a disproportionately **lower** burden of unpaid work, namely, unpaid domestic services as well as unpaid care of children, the old and the disabled for their respective households. Though this work contributes to overall wellbeing at the household level and collectively at the national level, it is invisible in the national database and particularly in national policies. This work is repetitive, boring and frequently **Indolence** a 24hour job without **stipend** promotions or retirement benefits. It restricts opportunities for women in the economy and in life. Women do this job not necessarily because they like it or are efficient in it, but because it is imposed on them by patriarchal norms, **who** are the roots of all **pervasive** gender inequalities. This unequal division of unpaid work between women and men is unfair and unjust and it deprives women of equal opportunities as men. For political parties to recognize this work is a positive development and the demand for wages for house wives **has emerge** from this concern. However, its implementation may create problems such as affordability of the government and calculation of the amounts. Women may not be eager to enter the labour market

1. Which of the following word will replace the word “lower”?

- A.lowest B.Higher C.Highest
D.Biggest E.No correction required

2. Which of the following word will replace the word “indolence”?

- A.Drudgery B.liberty C.Sloth
D.Recreation E.No correction required

3. Which of the following word will replace the word “stipend”?

- A.remuneration B.penalty C.Hindrane
D.deprivation E.No correction required

4. Which of the following will replace the word “who”?

- A.where B.who C.which
D.how E.No correction required

5. Which of the following word will replace the word “pervasive”?

- A.Unconventional B.Periodic
C.Unique D.Intermittent
E.No correction required

6. Which of the following word will replace the word “has emerge”?

- A.has emerged B.emerges C.have emerged
D.emerged E.No correction required

Directions (1-6):

1.Explanation**Answer: B**

Women everywhere carry a disproportionately **higher** burden of unpaid work, namely, unpaid domestic services as well as unpaid care of children, the old and the disabled for their respective households

2.Explanation

Answer: A

Indolence, Sloth- laziness

Drudgery-hard work

3.Explanation

Answer: A

This work is repetitive, boring and frequently drudgery a 24hour job without remuneration

4.Explanation

Answer: C

‘which’ means asking for information specifying one or more people or things. So here ‘who’ will not be used

5. Explanation

Answer: E

No correction required

6. Explanation

Answer: A

Has + v3 should be used. So here has emerged should be used.

3. Multiple Choices

In this type one or more options may be fitted for the given question. Aspirant has to choose one or more options appropriately that will fit for the particular blank of the question given in the passage. This type of passage will be asked in mains level examinations.

The example cloze test set is given below for the candidate's understanding.

Example:

Directions (1-5): In the following passage, some blanks are given fill the blank with the appropriate option (s).

When we criticize one’s physical appearance in front of others, it is body shaming. Though it was always there in all cultures, the use of the term has increased after the social-media revolution. Body shaming reduces _____ (A), may create psychological disorders, and is claimed to be the fourth important cause of suicide amongst those between 15 and 19.

Body shaming may be of different forms. In the past, many believed that fat shaming _____ (B) of the need to have healthy food habits. However, subsequent studies confirmed that fat shaming doesn’t motivate people to _____ (C), rather it makes them feel depressed and they tend to eat more. One feels more helpless in case of height shaming.

Shaming of body shape or complexion as one has hardly any control over them. Why is body shaming so harmful?

Our body is our primary identity and that makes us love it the most. We all are _____ (D): our nationality, our race, our language, our profession, and our alma mater. We are possessive about our family culture, our names, and everything that shapes our identity. It is, therefore, _____ (E) to be possessive of his/ her body.

1. Which of the following options is appropriate for blank (A)?

- a) Once self esteem
- b) One’s self esteem
- c) One’s self deprecation
- A.Only (a) B.Only (b) C.Only (c)
- D.Both (a) and (c) E.Both (b) and (c)

2. Which of the following options is appropriate for blank (B)?

- a) made people conscious
- b) made him conscious
- c) made one conscious
- A.Only (a) B.Only (b) C.Only (c)
- D.Both (a) and (b) E.Both (b) and (c)

3. Which of the following options is appropriate for blank (C)?

- a) adopt healthier food habits
- b) have healthy food habits
- c) abandon healthier food habits
- A.Only (a) B.Only (b) C.Only (c)
- D.Both (a) and (b) E.Both (b) and (c)

4. Which of the following options is appropriate for blank (D)?

- a) possessive of our identical
- b) possession of our identities
- c) possessive of our identities
- A.Only (a) B.Only (b) C.Only (c)

D.Both (a) and (b)

E.Both (b) and (c)

5. Which of the following options is appropriate for blank (E)?

a) Collective for a person

b) Instinctual for a person

c) Instinctive for a person

A.Only (a) B.Only (b) C.Only (c)

D.Both (a) and (b)

E.Both (b) and (c)

Directions (1-5):

1. Explanation

Answer: B

The context of the sentence talks about the reduction in one's self worth which is reduced by the body shaming

Option (a) – 'once' is grammatically incorrect here, 'once' means – on one occasion or for one time only, whereas 'one's' is used to indicate something belongs or related to people in general. The context of the sentence talks about the people who face body shaming in general sense. So, 'once' is incorrect here

Option (c) – 'self deprecation' is incorrect here; the blank will be filled by a positive meaning word, because body shaming reduce the 'self worth' of anyone. So, this is an incorrect option

'Self- deprecation' – criticism of oneself

Option (b) – 'one's self esteem' contextually and grammatically supports the context of the sentence. So, this is the correct option

'Self esteem' – confidence in one's own worth or abilities

2. Explanation

Answer: A

The context of the sentence talks about fat shaming because of which people tended to have healthy food habits.

Option (b) - pronoun 'him' is incorrect here, pronoun is used to qualify a noun, whereas no noun is mentioned in the sentence, to which a pronoun can qualify. So, this is an incorrect option

Option (c) - the verb 'need' is used in its plural form, so we can say that the subject of the verb should also be used in plural form. 'One' is incorrect here. So, this is an incorrect option

Option (a) - 'made people conscious' contextually and grammatically supports the context of the blank. So, this is the correct option

3. Explanation

Answer: D

The context of the sentence says that fat shaming doesn't motivate people to have healthy food habits but it makes them feel depressed and helpless

Option (c) – the context of the sentence is not talking about to leave the healthier food habits, but to accept the healthier food habits. So, this is an incorrect option

'Abandon' – give up completely

Options (a) and (b) – 'adopt healthier food habits' and 'have healthy food habits' both are contextually and grammatically correct. So, these are the correct options

4. Explanation

Answer: C

The context of the sentence says that we humans are overprotective for our specifications or identifications
Option (a) – 'identical' is incorrect here, the context of the sentence is not talking about the similar things or person, but the talks about the identifications of a person. So, this is an incorrect option

'Identical' – similar in identical detail; exactly alike

Option (b) – 'possession' is grammatically incorrect, we need an adjective to make the sentence grammatically correct, 'possession' is a noun. So, this is an incorrect option

Option (c) – 'possessive of our identities' is contextually and grammatically correct. So, this is the correct option

5. Explanation

Answer: E

The context of the sentence concluded the paragraph by saying that it is natural for a person to have possession over its body or identity

Option (a) – 'collective' doesn't make any sense here, the context of the sentence is not talking about cooperation for the people, but it talks about the natural quality of the people. So, this is an incorrect option

Options (b) and (c) – 'Instinctual for a person' and 'Instinctive for a person' both are contextually and grammatically correct in context to the sentence. So, these are the correct options

'Instinctual' – relating to or denoting an innate or typically fixed pattern of behaviour

'Instinctive' – relating to or promoted by instinct; naturally or automatically

4. Inappropriate usage of Words

This type of passage five words are highlighted in the particular sentence, aspirants should choose the word which is not matched coherently with the sentence. This type of passage will be asked in mains level examinations and this is a challenging one.

The example cloze test set is given below for the candidate's understanding.

Example:

Directions (1-5): Read the given passage and answer the questions based on the passage. Some of the words highlighted to locate you to answer the following questions.

Choppy seas, high-velocity winds, a deadly swell of rivers and stranded people in the past few days have dominated prime time television and the front pages of newspapers. Among all the grieve (A), we all saw a common picture of hope, of warmth, of courage: The men in the uniform! The unsung heroes of the Indian armed forces worked tirelessly and without a fuss when the nation faced two devastating cyclones in quick succession, on the back of the ongoing pandemic. Instead of fanning out (B) in remote parts of the affected States to provide succour to the hapless civilians facing the wrath of nature, the jawans- locally called Thambis, out of love and respect – also served hot meals to the needy and the poor in Tamil Nadu. The armed forces reached out to people in their hour of need without fanfare and did the job”, so to say. Apart from these efforts, there are many instances when the hardy troopers trudged (C) through chest-high snow and intense cold, carrying pregnant women on makeshift stretchers for miles to the nearest hospital in Kashmir. And, never a burden on the caring shoulders, the expectant mother managed to reach the hospital safely and deliver a healthy and normal child. The determination to achieve the "objective", as called in military parlance, saw the Indian peace keeping contingent in Congo saving more than 1,000 people from burning lava a fortnight back; so much so that the locals learned and danced to bhangra beats there to show there gratitude and appreciation (D). This extraordinary feat by the Indian Army soldiers found a laudatory mention during the International Peacekeeping Day at the United Nations Headquarters in New York last week. Not too long ago, the images of an Army officer bringing out five-year-old Prince from a 60-foot borewell pit after more than 50 hours of rescue operation in Haryana are still vivid in the mind. Trained to work in emergency and chaos, the armed forces, with the two cyclones behind them, are now again in the shoot the breeze (E) against COVID-19.

It can't be stressed more that as long as the men in olive-green, the whites or navy blue are around, the nation must remain reassured that it's in the safest of hands. May God bless our forces!

1. The phrase marked (A) may be grammatically incorrect and needs replacement. Identify the most suitable replacement for the given highlighted phrase.

- A. In between all the grievous
- B. Amid all the grief
- C. Amongst all the griefless
- D. Throughout all the grieve
- E. No replacement required.

2. The phrase marked (B) may be grammatically incorrect and needs replacement. Identify the most suitable replacement for the given highlighted phrase.

- A. Amidst fanning around
- B. Despite fanning about
- C. Because of fanning in
- D. Apart from fanning out
- E. No replacement required.

3. Which of the following is synonymous with the word marked as (C)?

- A. Ostentatious B. Lumber C. Genteel
- D. Fritter E. No replacement required.

4. The phrase marked (D) may be grammatically incorrect and needs replacement. Identify the most suitable replacement for the given highlighted phrase.

- A. their gratitude and appreciation
- B. their gratitudeness and appreciation
- C. there gratitude and indebtedness
- D. their gratitude and depreciation
- E. No replacement required.

5. Which of the following idioms will replace the idiom mentioned against (E) , if the idiom mentioned is incorrect ?

- A. Short end of the stick
- B. Shoot the breeze

- C. Thick of the battle
 D. Twiddle one's thumb
 E. No replacement required.

Directions (1-5):

1.Explanation

Answer: B

article 'the' is followed by noun, so grievous can be eliminated because it is an adjective, griefless is incorrect because it means without grief hence it becomes contextually incorrect. Grieve is a verb hence eliminated, also the context is talking about in the middle of the crisis the men in uniform is the only solace, considering all the mentioned rules into consideration, option b is the correct usage.

2.Explanation

Answer: D

Fanning out(to spread out over a wide area) is the correct phrasal verb usage, 'apart from' is the proper starter for this statement because the extension of the similar idea is given in the following lines, so considering all the rules into consideration, option d is the correct usage.

3.Explanation

Answer: B

trudged(lumber/to walk slowly with a lot of effort)
 the synonyms of all other words are Genteel(well-mannered) Ostentatious(gaudy/showy/splashy)
 Fritter(to scatter).

4.Explanation

Answer: A

The conjunction 'and' takes similar parts of speech on both sides, so in this case gratitude and appreciation both are nouns, the words ending with -ness, -tion are nouns, but in this case the word 'gratitudeness' doesn't exist in English. 'There' is used for place, 'their' is used for showing possession, so considering all the rules into consideration, option a is correct.

5.Explanation

Answer: C

Thick of the battle/something (most difficult part of a particular situation) is the correct usage, Shoot the breeze(gossip) short end of the stick(unfair treatment) Twiddle one's thumb(not busy).

Tricks to Solve the Cloze test:

1. Read the passage carefully
2. Grasp the meaning/tone of the passage which conveys
3. Go by the Elimination method
4. Link the options with sentence
5. Find Link and Keywords
6. Analyze Chronological order of Tense
7. Examine what give in before the blank and after the blank

Improving Methods

1. Strong your vocabulary
2. Improve your reading and understanding skills
3. Go through with preposition, articles
4. Revise grammar rules
5. Categorize the given passage is positive or negative sense
6. Practice more

Practice Questions

Directions (1-6): In the following passage, some of the words have been left out, each of which is indicated by a number. Find the suitable word from the options given against each number and fill up the blanks with appropriate words to make the paragraph meaningfully complete.

As a man, Shah Alam was not, to be clear, all (A), but, as scion of the Mughals, he inspired little support. He was a poet of talent, writing verses in languages as diverse as Braj Bhasha and Persian. EIC officer Col Polier described him as “a good and (B) man” so far as his private characteristics went, but acknowledged that he was not by any stretch a “great king”. The English governor Warren Hastings, who refused to remit even the share of Bengal revenues that were due to the emperor, was more (C): Shah Alam was merely a “wretched King of shreds and patches”.

And, as Dalrymple reminds us, while others in theory paid homage to the crown, Tipu Sultan discarded even this (D) Those who bowed before Shah Alam, announced Mysore’s sultan, “act through (E), since the real condition of the so-called Emperor is...(that he is) the servant of (the Marathas) (F) the monthly wages of Rs15,000”.

1. As a man, Shah Alam was not, to be clear, all (A), but, as scion of the Mughals, he inspired little support.

- a) mellifluous b) incompetence c) dulcet
d) sprightly e) None of these

2. EIC officer Col Polier described him as “a good and (B) man” so far as his private characteristics went, but acknowledged that he was not by any stretch a “great king”.

- a) benevolent b) vivacious c) garble
d) obscure e) None of these

3. The English governor Warren Hastings, who refused to remit even the share of Bengal revenues that were due to the emperor, was more (C): Shah Alam was merely a “wretched King of shreds and patches”.

- a) intractable b) decrepit c) ingrained
d) blunt e) None of these

4. And, as Dalrymple reminds us, while others in theory paid homage to the crown, Tipu Sultan discarded even this (D)

- a) quiver b) quire c) posse
d) dipterist e) None of these

5. Those who bowed before Shah Alam, announced Mysore’s sultan, “act through (E)

- a) ignorance b) capitalize c) censurable
d) undermining e) None of these

6. Since the real condition of the so-called Emperor is...(that he is) the servant of (the Marathas) (F) the monthly wages of Rs15,000

- a) in b) at c) for d) to e) None of these

Directions (7-11): In the following context five blanks (a)-(e) has been given. Fill those blanks with the suitable words given below.

From the ___(a)___ of the year, Kashmir has been facing its ___(b)___ crisis since 2008 and 2010. Neither Delhi nor Srinagar appears to be equipped to effectively deal with it. News emanating out of Kashmir over the past few months should be a matter of utmost ___(c)___ . Delhi and Srinagar, but for ___(d)___ reasons, seem to be unwilling to admit to the gravity of the situation that is developing in the Valley. However, if those in power at the Centre and in the State fail to heed the lessons of history, merely hoping against hope that things will ___(e)___ down, it could be a costly mistake.

7. (a). ?

- a) introduction b) evolution c) beginning
d) starting e) None of these

8. (b). ?

- a) cheerful b) gravest c) trivial
d) Both a & c e) None of these

9. (c). ?

- a) trouble b) situation c) Rule
d) concern e) None of these

10. (d). ?

- a) different b) various c) big
d) Both a & b e) None of these

11. (e). ?

- a) settle b) stimulate c) break
d) stir e) None of these

Directions (12-16): In the following passage, some of the words have been left out, each of which is indicated by a number. Find the suitable word from the options given against each number and fill up the blanks with appropriate words to make the paragraph meaningfully complete.

Reading about a (A) incident in Badaun district of Uttar Pradesh, where a man slit open his wife's belly in a (B) bid to ascertain the sex of the foetus, I was instantly reminded of Karma- you get what you deserve. The man who had already fathered five daughters was (C) for a son. When the local priest told him that his wife, who was six to seven months pregnant was carrying a girl child this time as well, the man (D) for an abortion and when the woman refused to relent, he took a sickle and slit open his wife's belly. Timely assistance by the woman's brother saved her life, but the child (a 'boy' as revealed by the doctors attending to the woman) could not be saved and the woman's uterus also suffered irreparable harm rendering her medically unfit for future pregnancies. As they say, Life is a boomerang, your (E) come back to you. This man's impulsive actions have not only landed him in prison but will also haunt him for the rest of his life. He himself killed the son that he was yearning for.

12. Reading about a (A) incident in Badaun district of Uttar Pradesh

- a) lambast b) shocking c) certain
d) assuage e) None of these

13. where a man slit open his wife's belly in a (B) bid to ascertain the sex of the foetus

- a) desolate b) soothe c) refrain
d) jeopardise e) None of these

14. The man who had already fathered five daughters was (C) for a son.

- a) rebut b) castigate c) agitate
d) desperate e) None of these

15. When the local priest told him that his wife, who was six to seven months pregnant was carrying a girl child this time as well, the man (D) for an abortion and when the woman refused to relent, he took a sickle and slit open his wife's belly.

- a) pontificate b) exacerbate c) precarious
d) refute e) None of these

16. As they say, Life is a boomerang, your (E) come back to you.

- a) deeds b) imperil c) imbibe
d) laud e) None of these

Directions (17-21): Read the paragraph thoroughly and completely. There are five blanks in the paragraph. Fill the blanks with the following options to make the coherent paragraph.

The grey wolf also known as the timber wolf or wolf is a mammal of the order Carnivore. Genetic studies (A) the grey wolf shares a common ancestry with the domestic dog and might be its ancestor. Many other grey wolf subspecies have been (B) however the actual number of subspecies is still open to discussion. Though once (C) over much of North America and areas of Europe and Asia, the grey wolf inhabits a very small portion of its former range because of the widespread destruction of its habitat. Gray wolves are highly (D) and have thrived in forests, deserts, mountains, tundra and grasslands. They function as social predators and hunt in packs organized according to strict social hierarchies. It was originally believed that this comparatively high level of social organization was related to hunting success, and while this still may be true to a certain extent, emerging theories (E) that the pack has less to do with hunting and more to do with reproductive success.

17. A. ?

- a) post b) indicate c) point
d) reveal e) None of the above

18. B. ?

- a) counted b) noted c) identified
d) projected e) None of the above

19. C. ?

- a) sporadic b) heavy c) hugely
d) abundant e) None of the above

20. D. ?

- a) bearing b) adoptable c) adaptable
d) adept e) None of the above

21. E. ?

- a) suggest b) proves c) details
d) doubles e) None of the above

Directions (22-26): Read the following passage and answer the questions as directed. There are some blanks given in the passage given with a word in brackets. You have to find the inappropriate word according to the word given in the brackets and mark the corresponding option as your answer.

The telecom giant has not just launched a 1GBPS fiber connection as part of Airtel Stream fiber, but also a router that can deliver this over Wi-Fi, while others are only able to do this via a LAN cable. The whole family can enjoy ultra-fast internet, no matter how speed-(**intensive**) ---A--- the tasks are. Technology is changing the way we live and work, and 2020 was proof enough. The pandemic had forced physical office spaces to shut down, causing businesses to (**embrace**) ---B--- the 'work from home' model. If there's one thing the world heavily (**relied**) ---C--- on, it was the home internet connection, which has been stretched beyond capacity. Whether it's children taking online classes, or parents attending their Zoom meetings, never has there been a time when the entire house has been (**constantly**) ---D--- connected to the Wi-Fi, and that, too, on multiple devices! Unsurprisingly, a lot of Wi-Fi connections haven't been able to keep up, leaving consumers (**disappointed**) ---E---. As always, Airtel has been ahead of the curve when it comes to understanding the needs of the consumers. Providing innovative solutions has always been their mission and today, it enjoys a favorable position as one of the world's largest telecommunication companies offering mobile, fixed broadband, digital TV solutions, and mobile commerce to over 400 million customers across India, South Asia and Africa.

22. Which of the following is inappropriate in the blank (A)?

- a) Exhaustive b) Concentrated c) Contradictory
d) Fast e) Absolute

23. Which of the following is inappropriate in the blank (B)?

- a) Compensate b) Support c) Engage
d) Encompass e) Adopt

24. Which of the following is inappropriate in the blank (C)?

- a) Depend b) Count c) Lean
d) Relay e) Reckon

25. Which of the following is inappropriate in the blank (D)?

- a) Continuously b) Regularly c) Persistently
d) Repeatedly e) Intrigue

26. Which of the following is inappropriate in the blank (E)?

- a) Depressed b) Deviated c) Disheartened
d) Saddened e) Despondent

Directions (27-33): In the following passage there are blanks, each of which has been numbered and one word has been suggested alongside the blank. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each, five options are given. In four options, one word is suggested in each option. Find out the appropriate word which fits the blank appropriately. If the word written alongside the blank fits the passage, choose option 'e' (No correction required) as the correct choice.

The announcement of the 67th National Film Awards on Monday, to recognise films certified in 2019, quite predictably drew its share of controversies. While some attributed a few of the awards to the political alignment of the personalities and films concerned, there were others who thought that deserving candidates were (**A**) **overturned**. However, there was no disputing the fact that the awards acknowledged both well-known and less known films from different pockets of the country. Malayalam, Tamil, Telugu, Marathi and Bengali films have always had their fair share of recognition, winning a (**B**) **cohort** of awards. Thanks to the (**C**) **burdening** of regional and language boundaries in cinema in recent years, a Tamil or a Telugu film, for instance, now stands a better chance at enjoying a pan-Indian theatrical release with subtitles, and thereafter reaching wider audiences through digital platforms. Dhanush, Vetri Maaran and Vijay Sethupathi are names that are (**D**) **reversed** well beyond the boundaries of Tamil cinema, appreciated for projects that have smudged the line between art house and mainstream cinema. Dhanush being declared the Best Actor for Asuran, which was also (**E**) **allotted** the Best Tamil Film, and Sethupathi winning Best Supporting Actor for Super Deluxe, have been lauded widely. Sharing the Best Actor honours with Dhanush is Manoj Bajpayee for his internalised performance in Bhonsle. The Kannada film Avane Srimannarayana was chosen for Best Action Direction. The Malayalam period magnum

opus Marakkar: Lion of the Arabian Sea bagged Best Feature Film.

The award that drew the **(F) fiercest** criticism was that of Kangana Ranaut for being declared Best Actress for Panga and Manikarnika: The Queen of Jhansi. Whether or not her politics was a factor in the choice, there is no doubting Kangana's talent. Look beyond the noise surrounding this recognition, and the National Awards also put the **(G) spontaneous** on films from the Northeast region — the Khasi film Iewduh for Best Audiography (Location Sound Recordist) and Water Burial, in Arunachal Pradesh's tribal Monpa language, for Best Film for Environment Conservation. For film industries that rarely enjoy their place in the sun, a National Award should ideally help winning films find a wider audience. It has not always been the case, but there is hope, in a world where cinema may increasingly be consumed on digital platforms.

27. Which of the following words will replace the word marked (A)?

- a) Overpressure b) Overlooked c) Overestimated
d) Overwhelmed e) No improvement required.

28. Which of the following words will replace the word marked (B)?

- a) Clutch b) Contemporary
c) Colleague d) Cloud
e) No improvement required

29. Which of the following words will replace the word marked (C)?

- a) Bemoaning b) Burgeoning c) Bemusing
d) Blurring e) No improvement required

30. Which of the following words will replace the word marked (D)?

- a) Refined b) Recognised c) Referred
d) Reiterated e) No improvement required

31. Which of the following words will replace the word marked (E)?

- a) Abandoned b) Assessed c) Acknowledged
d) Admired e) No improvement required

32. Which of the following words will replace the word marked (F)?

- a) Farthest b) Foremost c) Forbidden
d) Fainted e) No improvement required

33. Which of the following words will replace the word marked (G)?

- a) Ration b) Sporadic c) Frequency
d) Spotlight e) No improvement required

Directions (34-38): In the following passage, some of the words have been left out, each of which is indicated by a number. Find the suitable word from the options given against each number and fill up the blanks with appropriate words to make the paragraph meaningfully complete.

Third, the post-Covid world trade order will most likely be (A) by geo-political decisions. Many countries are now wary of China and may strategically align themselves with other trade partners for import sourcing. India has a fine opportunity here and should fill the (B) by scaling up its champion sectors with immediate urgency. India can pick up cues from Vietnam and Bangladesh who are doing exceedingly well as alternative destinations for companies moving their production away from China. Existing and newly signed FTAs should factor in this trend and allow for some economic concessions in lieu of strategic goals. Policy choices often involve (C) between the economic and the political, and choosing the right tradeoff is key.

Fourth, India may like to focus more on bilateral trade agreements compared to multilateral agreements. The Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) negotiations have made India learn it the hard way. India's last-minute decision to pull out from the RCEP in 2019 was driven (D) the industry's clarion call to the Modi government. In hindsight, the decision was a sensible one given China's dominance in the trade pact and India's (E) to open its domestic market to the Chinese producers who are known for subsidisation and dumping practices.

34. Third, the post-Covid world trade order will most likely be (A) by geo-political decisions.

- a) break in b) influenced c) call around
d) vengeance e) None of these

35. India has a fine opportunity here and should fill the (B) by scaling up its champion sectors with immediate urgency.

- a) void b) skew c) fugacious
d) aegis e) None of these

36. Policy choices often involve (C) between the economic and the political, and choosing the right tradeoff is key.

- a) Adamant b) invoking c) decry
d) tradeoffs e) None of these

37. The Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) negotiations have made India learn it the hard way. India's last-minute decision to pull out from the RCEP in 2019 was driven (D) the industry's clarion call to the Modi government.

- a) for b) on c) from d) with e) None of these

38. In hindsight, the decision was a sensible one given China's dominance in the trade pact and India's (E) to open its domestic market to the Chinese producers who are known for subsidisation and dumping practices.

- a) reluctance b) skew c) needed
d) aghast e) None of these

Directions (39-43): In the following passage, some of the words have been left out, each of which is indicated by a number. Find the suitable word from the options given against each number and fill up the blanks with appropriate words to make the paragraph meaningfully complete.

In Saudi Arabia, a landmark (A) allowing women over the age of 21 to receive passports and travel abroad without permission from a male guardian has begun. The reform comes after high-profile attempts by women to escape (B)guardianship abuse despite a string of reforms by Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman, including a landmark (C)last year that overturned the world's only ban on women drivers. In other changes (D)earlier this month, Saudi women were also granted the right to officially register childbirth, marriage or divorce and to be recognized as a guardian to children who are minors - same as men. The reform comes as the OPEC petroleum producer (E)from low oil prices and seeks to boost employment opportunities for women -- currently facing chronic joblessness.

39. In Saudi Arabia, a landmark (A)allowing women over the age of 21 to receive passports and travel abroad without permission from a male guardian has begun.

- a) Reform b) Opulence c) Strenuously

- d) Arduous e) None of these

40. The reform comes after high-profile attempts by women to escape (B)guardianship abuse despite a string of reforms by Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman.

- a) Impede b) Alleged c) Mend
d) Marshaled e) None of these

41. Despite a string of reforms by Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman, including a landmark (C)last year that overturned the world's only ban on women drivers.

- a) Conscious b) Hegemony c) Impotence
d) Dominion e) None of these

42. In other changes (D)earlier this month, Saudi women were also granted the right to officially register childbirth, marriage or divorce and to be recognized as a guardian to children who are minors -- same as men.

- a) Unveiled b) Upshot c) Obliteration
d) Bohemian e) None of these

43. The reform comes as the OPEC petroleum producer (E)from low oil prices and seeks to boost employment opportunities for women -- currently facing chronic joblessness.

- a) Detractor b) Furtively c) Ascetic
d) Reels e) None of these

Directions (44-48): In the following passage some words are in bold, first read the passage understand it then replace the bold words with correct word from the given options which makes the sentence grammatically and contextually correct. If given word is correct then mark E as your answer.

Nothing can **failure** the threat of a disorderly Brexit, or the significance of Boris Johnson's recent anti-democratic prorogation of parliament. That those stories lead the news is no surprise. But when our government provides **commensurate** support to a campaign of indiscriminate killing in Yemen that has claimed the lives of thousands of people, and this is treated as a footnote in our politics rather than a national scandal, it is **responsible** that something has gone badly wrong.

This week a report by UN experts warned that Britain could be **stance** in war crimes through its arming of the Saudi Arabia-led coalition intervening in

Yemen's civil conflict. The report is the latest in a long line from the UN and the world's most respected NGOs documenting a **agenda** pattern of violations. The experts note that leading arms providers like the UK "have a specific influence" on the belligerents "and may be held responsible for providing aid or assistance for the commission of international law violations".

44. A. ?

- a) Diminish b) Accused c) Role
d) Creation e) No replacement required

45. B. ?

- a) Enormous b) Crucial c) Content
d) Purely e) No replacement required

46. C. ?

- a) Carnation b) Pirate c) Plain
d) Models e) No replacement required

47. D. ?

- a) Accumulate b) Intend c) Emergent
d) Complicit e) No replacement required

48. E. ?

- a) Consistence b) Vulnerable c) Deliberate
d) Indicate e) No replacement required

Directions (49-55): In the passage given below there are 7 blanks. Every blank has four alternative words given in options (A), (B), (C) and (D). You have to tell which word is APPROPRIATE according to the context. If none of the options fit then mark your answer as "E".

The Union Health Ministry has _____ (A) new sets of health warnings, including _____ (B) pictorial images and text messages, covering 85% of the packet area and a national toll-free number printed on them to assist the users to quit. The new _____ (C) will come into effect on September 1, a statement by the ministry said on Wednesday. The Health Ministry has notified the new warnings by making a/an _____ (D) in the Cigarettes and other Tobacco Products (Packaging and Labeling) Rules, 2008. The text messages that will be printed on the packs are "tobacco causes painful death". The _____ (E) number - 1800-11-2356 - will also be printed on the packs. This helps in creating awareness among tobacco users, and gives them access to counselling services to effect behaviour change. There shall be one common specified health warning for both

smoking and smokeless forms of tobacco products, the statement stated. As per the rules laid down under the Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products Act (COTPA), during the rotation period of 24 months, two images of specified health warnings as notified in the Schedule shall be displayed on all tobacco product packages and each of the images shall appear consecutively on the package with an interregnum period of 12 months, a notification issued earlier read. The government had introduced a "quitline number" looking at the results of Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) report of 2017, which _____ (F) that 62 per cent of cigarette smokers, 54 per cent of bidi smokers and 46 per cent of smokeless tobacco users thought of quitting because of pictorial _____ (G) labels on tobacco products.

49. A. ?

- a) Issued b) Bring in c) Circulated
d) Notified e) None of the above.

50. B. ?

- a) Hazardous b) Enlarged c) Awful
d) Noticeable e) None of the above.

51. C. ?

- a) Warnings b) Amendments c) Instructions
d) Implements e) None of the above.

52. D. ?

- a) Bill b) Resolution c) Amendment
d) Conclusion e) None of the above.

53. E. ?

- a) Toll b) Quitline c) Query
d) Public e) None of the above.

54. F. ?

- a) Indicated b) Implicates c) Says
d) Inculcates e) None of the above.

55. G. ?

- a) Representation b) Knowledge
c) Suggestions d) Warning
e) None of the above.

Directions (56-62): In the passage given below there are 7 blanks. Every blank has four alternative words given in options (A),(B),(C), and (D). You have to tell which word is

APPROPRIATE according to the context. If none of the options fit then mark your answer as "E".

More than three and a half years after Pakistan announced it had _____ (A) **abused** Kulbhushan Jadhav on charges of _____ (B) **violence** and terrorism; India finally received consular access to him on Monday. The path to receiving the access, which should technically have been provided shortly after the arrest, had to be bitterly fought for by India. Despite being a signatory to the Vienna Convention of 1963, which _____ (C) **says** that arrested foreign nationals be allowed to meet consular officers, Pakistan refused the access until it was ordered to by the International Court of Justice at the Hague this July 17 in _____ (D) **response** to an Indian petition. Even after India won the case for consular access, Pakistan took weeks to respond, _____ (E) **requesting** to allow the meeting only in the presence of video cameras, and Pakistani officials. India rejected this at first, and it is unclear why the government finally accepted those same terms, and nominated its Charge d'affaires to meet Mr. Jadhav despite the conversation being recorded, and Pakistani officials being present. According to the officials who met him, Mr. Jadhav's responses during the meeting seemed to be tutored and _____ (F) **forced**, much like his "confessional" statements that were released by Pakistan during his trial in a military court. The MEA concluded that he was under "extreme pressure to parrot a false narrative". As a result, Pakistan's consular access appears to be as much of a sham as the trial itself, which was held in complete secrecy. And Mr. Jadhav, who was not allowed to choose a competent lawyer, was pronounced guilty and handed a death penalty in a _____ (G) **fraction** of months.

56. A.?

- a) reprimand b) prison c) funded
d) arrested e) No correction required.

57. B.?

- a) Espionage b) accusation c) brutality
d) attack e) No correction required.

58. C.?

- a) indicates b) mandates c) implies
d) states e) No correction required.

59. D.?

- a) Revenge b) answer c) accordance

- d) reply e) No correction required.

60. E.?

- a) offering b) appealing c) ordered
d) commanding e) No correction required.

61. F.?

- a) monitored b) checked c) coerced
d) followed e) No correction required.

62. G.?

- a) matter b) span c) time
d) process e) No correction required.

Directions (63-67): In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. Each of the blank is indicated by a letter. Find the suitable choice for each blank.

In countries as far afield as Iceland, Denmark and the UK, and in cities such as Los Angeles, Sydney, Berlin and Beijing, public swimming pools have historically _____ been _____ democratic _____ palaces of _____ (A) _____. In the UK, many public pools and outdoor lidos have long lain neglected; yet they are now experiencing a _____ (B) _____, as people increasingly rediscover the _____ (C) _____ pleasures of swimming, especially outdoors. With a growing number of community groups and councils _____ (D) _____ the value of lidos and pools to local communities, many are being _____ (E) _____ and modernised to meet 21st-Century requirements.

63. Which of the following Words can appropriately fit in the position A?

- a) amusement b) leisure c) incursion
a) Only a and b b) Only b and c c) Only a and c
d) All a, b, and c e) None of the above

64. Which of the following Words can appropriately fit in the position B?

- a) punishment b) revival c) mulct
a) Only a b) Only b c) Only c
d) All a, b, and c e) None of the above

65. Which of the following Words can appropriately fit in the position C?

- a) invigorating b) rejuvenating c) exhilarating
a) Only a and b b) Only b and c c) Only a and c
d) All a, b, and c e) None of the above

66. Which of the following Words can appropriately fit in the position D?

- a) acknowledging
b) brimming
c) recognizing

a) Only a and b b) Only b and c c) Only a and c
d) All a, b, and c e) None of the above

67. Which of the following Words can appropriately fit in the position E?

- a) restored b) collapsed c) destroyed

a) Only a b) Only b c) Only c
d) All a, b, and c e) None of the above

Directions (68-72): In the following passage, some of the words have been left out, each of which is indicated by a number. Find the suitable word from the options given against each number and fill up the blanks with appropriate words to make the paragraph meaningfully complete.

India's decision on Tuesday to block another 43 Chinese mobile applications hardly comes as a surprise. Since June, following (A) of tensions with China at the border, India has blocked over 250 Chinese mobile apps, a bunch at a time, on the grounds that they have been engaging in activities "which are prejudicial to sovereignty and integrity of India, defence of India, security of state and public order". The latest (B) of app blocking has come at a time when the two sides, while still talking, are struggling to come up with an agreement for disengagement along the Line of Actual Control. With the (C) popular TikTok and PUBG already blocked, this time it was the turn of the likes of Alipay Cashier, Snack Video, Chinese Social, Adore App, and Alibaba Workbench to meet the same fate. China, not for the first time either, has charged India with using national security as an excuse to target Chinese apps. Zhao Lijian, spokesperson of the Chinese Foreign Ministry, has asked India to "correct its (D) approach and avoid causing further damage to bilateral cooperation". China crying discrimination is (E)— its version of the Internet is tightly controlled and heavily censored, and has been so for years. There may not be much to argue against decisions made on the grounds of national security. But the question to ask is: would this have come about if all was hunky-dory between the two countries?

68. Since June, following (A) of tensions with China at the border, India has blocked over 250

Chinese mobile apps, a bunch at a time, on the grounds that they have been engaging in activities "which are prejudicial to sovereignty and integrity of India, defence of India, security of state and public order".

- (I) parochial (II) snafu (III) escalation

a) only (III) b) only (I)
c) both (I) and (II) d) all (I) (II) (III)
e) None of these

69. The latest (B) of app blocking has come at a time when the two sides, while still talking, are struggling to come up with an agreement for disengagement along the Line of Actual Control.

- (I) instance (II) confabulate (III) audacious

a) only (III) b) only (I)
c) both (I) and (II) d) all (I) (II) (III)
e) None of these

70. With the (C) popular TikTok and PUBG already blocked, this time it was the turn of the likes of Alipay Cashier, Snack Video, Chinese Social, Adore App, and Alibaba Workbench to meet the same fate.

- (I) chagrin (II) vandalism (III) foreseeable

a) only (III) b) only (I)
c) both (I) and (II) d) all (I) (II) (III)
e) None of these

71. Zhao Lijian, spokesperson of the Chinese Foreign Ministry, has asked India to "correct its (D) approach and avoid causing further damage to bilateral cooperation".

- (I) discriminatory

- (II) prejudicial

- (III) rebut

a) only (III) b) only (I)
c) both (I) and (II) d) all (I) (II) (III)
e) None of these

72. China crying discrimination is (E)— its version of the Internet is tightly controlled and heavily censored, and has been so for years.

- (I) ironical (II) sarcastic (III) trenchant

a) only (III) b) only (I)
c) both (I) and (II) d) all (I) (II) (III)
e) None of these

Directions (73-77): Which of the following words/ phrases should replace words/ phrases given in bold in the following sentences to make it

meaningfully and grammatically correct. If the bold words do not require any replacement choose as E as your answer.

After all, opting to stay out of RCEP would mean passive **trudge** of the trade pact's norms, and worse. Indian goods and services would face mounting trade and non-trade barriers in the entire Asia-Pacific, even as our competitiveness takes a **despotic** from a lack of economic openness. In the world's most dynamic region, 15 nations have now signed up for RCEP: the 10-member Asean group, plus their free-trade partners, China, Japan, South Korea, Australia and New Zealand. India does have a free trade agreement with Asean, for both goods and services, but we did opt out of RCEP talks last November, citing 'significant outstanding issues'. New Delhi surely needs to be more forward looking in terms of trade and openness. Note that RCEP nations already account for about 30% of the world's economic output, and the figure is likely to grow substantially in the next 2-3 decades. And Indian economic growth would clearly be suboptimal without purposefully **nuisance** Asia-Pacific demand.

It would be a while before RCEP is officially **ratified**, and longer still for country-specific tariff reductions to be fixed. Services are outside RCEP — all the more reason for India to be in RCEP and seek access in services. Keeping environmental and labour norms outside RCEP might seem smart, but would deny companies of RCEP members easy access to Europe and the US. Intellectual property (IP) norms are included, and it would be very much in India's interest to seek **apparatus** in IP and 'rules of origin' issues in RCEP.

73. After all, opting to stay out of RCEP would mean passive trudge of the trade pact's norms, and worse.

- a) concretely b) acceptance c) denounce
d) vexing e) No correction required

74. Indian goods and services would face mounting trade and non-trade barriers in the entire Asia-Pacific, even as our competitiveness takes a despotic from a lack of economic openness.

- a) beating b) lobby c) galling
d) wittingly e) No correction required

75. And Indian economic growth would clearly be suboptimal without purposefully nuisance Asia-Pacific demand.

- a) deliberate b) retrenchment c) dissuade
d) leveraging e) No correction required

76. It would be a while before RCEP is officially ratified, and longer still for country-specific tariff reductions to be fixed.

- a) respite b) fawning c) woeful
d) abundance e) No correction required

77. Intellectual property (IP) norms are included, and it would be very much in India's interest to seek apparatus in IP and 'rules of origin' issues in RCEP.

- a) revert b) hiatus c) transparency
d) deplorable e) No correction required

Directions (78-83): In the given passage, there are several blanks. Each blank is numbered. These numbers are printed below the given passage and against each number, five words are suggested. One of the given words in each case fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate word.

For at least four decades now, economic policy making globally has (A) adhered to the notion that a progressively reduced role of the state would automatically deliver greater economic growth and welfare to the people. Since reform, by definition, is taken to mean only one thing, sector after sector is compulsively sought to be moved in this direction, even if overwhelming evidence, over many years from all over the world, indicates that it is the state that has played the leading role in (B) the most critical aspects of life: water, sanitation, education, health, food and nutrition. There are very specific characteristics of agriculture, as also crucial elements of the socio-historical context, which imply that the Indian state must continue to (C) in multiple markets, and make critical investments, to ensure the welfare of both farmers and consumers. Due to a variety of limiting factors, from uncertainties of the weather to soil fertility and water availability, increasing returns to scale are very difficult to (D) in farming. This underscores the need for the right kind of public investment in agriculture. Again, economies of scale allow producers in industry to make profits by cutting unit costs, even as prices fall, while those who fail to make the cut, get (E) from competition. But in agriculture, members of the family can be drafted to work on the family's farm,

as also in other farm and non-farm work. This phenomenon is quite (F) in India today: of the nine crore rural families who draw their main income from unskilled manual labour, four crore are small and marginal farmers. Through overwork and self-exploitation, peasant farmers are able to cling on to their land.

78. Which of the following words would fit into blank (A)?

- a) Nascent b) Improvement c) Dogmatically
d) Slammed e) Rebuke

79. Which of the following words would fit into blank (B)?

- a) Provisioning b) Criticizing
c) Establishing d) Rapprochement
e) Softening

80. Which of the following words would fit into blank (C)?

- a) Introduce b) Exposure c) Abrogate
d) Intervene e) Nullifying

81. Which of the following words would fit into blank (D)?

- a) Prospect b) Achieve c) Mending
d) Initiate e) Embark

82. Which of the following words would fit into blank (E)?

- a) Worsened b) Neglected c) Importance
d) Eliminated e) Subsidizing

83. Which of the following words would fit into blank (F)?

- a) Profitable b) Incidental c) Widespread
d) Salutory e) Undertake

Directions (84-90): In the following passage some of the sentences given with blank followed by set of words given in options. Choose a suitable pair of word from the options to fill the blank to make the passage meaningful.

Back in the early months of the pandemic, the nationwide (A) for carers, performed on Thursday evenings, was supposed to be an outpouring of (B) and gratitude to frontline workers for their efforts in (C) the virus, not self-congratulatory hypocrisy. Now that British Gas workers have been (D) en masse for refusing to sign up to slashed terms

and conditions, it is worth wondering how many of the company's senior executives on (E) salaries applauded their key workers last year. How many of them whooped, cheered and banged pots and pans to show their neighbors they really, really care, before (F) the working conditions of engineers and other workers at the company who risked their health to help keep Britain functioning during its (G) postwar emergency?

84. A. ?

- a) admiration, aversion b) disposition, morose
c) clap, applause d) negotiation, conciliation
e) surmise, delusion

85. B. ?

- a) acrimony, feud b) proclivity, animus
c) dullness, ignorance d) protest, concord
e) solidarity, unanimity

86. C. ?

- a) assuming, probing
b) tackling, confronting
c) proliferating, containing
d) embracing, receiving
e) ruinous, evading

87. D. ?

- a) meticulous, appointed b) summoned, retroceded
c) Sacked, dismissed d) affixed, consolidated
e) designated, perished

88. E. ?

- a) mitigate, rapport b) outrageous, nominal
c) nitwit, rhetoric d) exorbitant, extortionate
e) jaded, usurious

89. F. ?

- a) Connoting, ensemble b) lucid, mortifying
c) Sabotaging, exuding d) Obliterating, eulogizing
e) undermining, subverting

90. G. ?

- a) contemptible, subtle b) gravest, severe
c) uncanny, ambiguous d) benign, terrible
e) petrifying, tranquil

Directions (91-97): A passage is given below and some words are highlighted in the bold which may or may not be correct to the context. You are required to replace that word with most suitable

word in order to make passage contextually correct and coherent.

Daily deaths too seem to be tracking the trend of daily cases. Vaccines went into effect in January, but it seems that they do not seem to have had much effect in reducing the number of daily Covid cases or daily Covid deaths. In many US states that are vaccinating rapidly, the number of Covid cases seems to be surging as well. Perhaps newer and newer variants of the virus are being discovered, with which the vaccines can't cope as yet.

In India, the spike in cases is blamed on festivals like Holi and Easter, when people gather closely. In the US it is blamed on Spring Break, when students let their **hair aside (A)** and party. But all over the world a festival is right around the corner when people will mingle irrespective of the hazards involved.

It would be **Spasmodic (B)** to blame the vaccines, to say that they are not having an effect. During Donald Trump's reign, the US was careless about the virus. But Florida, a state with a population of 22 million has reported 34,000 total deaths so far. California, a state with a population of 40 million has reported 60,000 total deaths so far. On a per capita basis, the number of deaths is similar.

But Florida has kept the state relatively open and **Egregious (C)** for business. California has had frequent lockdowns. In addition, Florida has a large population of seniors who are most susceptible to the virus. Florida recommends but does not require a face mask whereas California has a strict masking policy. The debate in the US, especially on the right, is raging. What is the efficacy of social distancing? What is the efficacy of masks? What is the efficacy of lockdowns? Donald Trump **scorned (D)** all and his followers cite Florida's example and claim that he was right after all.

In Brazil, President Bolsonaro has displayed the same shocking attitude towards the virus as Donald Trump did. Today Brazil, like India, is touching 1, 00,000 new cases a day. Factoring for underreporting, total Covid deaths in Brazil have easily crossed half a million. In the US, the country with the largest number of Covid deaths, the number of Covid cases is close to 900,000 factoring for underreporting.

Both the US and Brazil had/have **cowering (E)** leaders in Trump and Bolsonaro respectively. India in Narendra Modi does not. What gives in India then? In India, half the number of the recently discovered one lakh plus daily cases originates in the state of Maharashtra alone. Maharashtra is the richest

state in the country, with some of the best medical infrastructure. Yet, the chief minister of the state, Uddhav Thackeray, has been blaming migrants as well as that Maharashtra is a major financial and transportation hub for the Covid crisis in his state ever since its inception.

Modi has finally dispatched a team to Maharashtra to figure out what is going wrong there. A security scare near the house of Mukesh Ambani, India's richest man, seems to have **spooked (F)** Maharashtra's government. One thing has led to another with the uncovering of a major possible scam in Thackeray's government. Apparently, the police were being **unscathed (G)** to collect hafta (protection money) from shopkeepers and bars to the tune of crores.

91. A. ?

- a) Hair up b) Hair off c) Hair down
d) Hair against e) No replacement required

92. B. ?

- a) Foolhardy b) Skittish c) Madcap
d) Timid e) No replacement required

93. C. ?

- a) Defunct b) Lousy c) Thronging
d) Abubble e) No replacement required

94. D. ?

- a) Condoned b) Spurned c) Countenanced
d) Acquiesced e) No replacement required

95. E. ?

- a) Bombastic b) Unobtrusive c) Lowly
d) Cavalier e) No replacement required

96. F. ?

- a) Valiant b) Doughty c) Stalwart
d) Valorous e) No replacement required

97. G. ?

- a) Dragooned b) Badgered c) Solaced
d) Hectored e) No replacement required

Directions (98-102): A passage is given below. Four words in different sentences each have been highlighted. Choose the words that are inappropriate and do not fit in the given context of the passage.

(A) The Cabinet's **approval** of a Production-Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme for the textile sector that

is **expressly** targeted at the man-made fibre (MMF) and technical textiles segments is a **bilateral** acknowledgment by the Government that the ground has **inexorably** shifted in the global textiles trade. (B) A **relentless** shift in consumer **preferences** and fashion trends saw MMF **surpass** cotton as the fibre of choice in the 1990s, since **valuing** its share in worldwide textile consumption to about 75%. (C) India's textile and clothing exports on the other hand have **continued** to remain **denominated** by cotton and other **natural** fibre-based products, with MMF having **contributed** less than 30% of the country's \$35.6 billion in overall sectoral exports in 2017-18. And MMF's share remained relatively unchanged in the last fiscal as well when the sectoral exports were about \$33 billion. (D) While policy makers have been **cognisant** of the need to **bolster** support for the MMF segment, the task of **crafting** a meaningful initiative that would **engender** enhanced investment in capacity creation, leading to increased exports, has been a while in coming. (E) Wednesday's decision on the focused PLI scheme, with a **budgeted** outlay of Rs. 10,683 crore, is the second time in 11 months that the Cabinet has approved what is broadly the same plan, with the Government using the **intervening** period to **separate** amendments to the incentive structure based on industry **feedback**.

98. Which of the following words given in (A) is inappropriately used?

- a) Approval b) Expressly c) Bilateral
d) Inexorably e) All are correct

99. Which of the following words given in (B) is inappropriately used?

- a) Relentless b) Preferences c) Surpass
d) Valuing e) All are correct

100. Which of the following words given in (C) is inappropriately used?

- a) Continued b) Denominated c) Natural
d) Contributed e) All are correct

101. Which of the following words given in (D) is inappropriately used?

- a) Cognisant b) Bolster c) Crafting
d) Engender e) All are correct

102. Which of the following words given in (E) is inappropriately used?

- a) Budgeted b) Intervening c) Separate

- d) Feedback e) All are correct

Directions (103-108): In the following passage, some of the words have been left out, each of which is indicated by a letter. Find the suitable word from the options to fill in the blanks with appropriate words to make the paragraph meaningful.

This 75th year of India's Independence feels like what its first year of freedom may have been like. How can 2021 remind this writer of how historians described 1947? Quite simply, this time of the pandemic is the single largest existential threat _____(A)_____ by us as a nation just like that time of Partition when our constitutional republic was founded. The pandemic era defined by large-scale loss, lack of _____(B)_____ state infrastructure and deep economic uncertainty — on the face of it — is _____(C)_____ of the Partition years.

On August 14, 1947, at the midnight hour, Jawaharlal Nehru addressing India's dual-purpose legislature that was both Parliament and constituent assembly rolled into one, heralded our freedom by observing: "As the world sleeps India awake to its freedom." That very same institution in its _____(D)_____ form, the People's House or the Lok Sabha, was _____(E)_____ sine die earlier this week. It has been _____(F)_____ rare for Parliament to have been convened in the pandemic era that spans March 2020 to the present.

103. Which of the following words fits correctly in blank A?

- a) preferred b) indulged c) experienced
d) attributed e) intended

104. Which of the following words fits correctly in blank B?

- a) adequate b) assertion c) regulate
d) separate e) particular

105. Which of the following words fits correctly in blank C?

- a) ancient b) premised c) adjacent
d) reminiscent e) convenient

106. Which of the following words fits correctly in blank D?

- a) politically b) adversity c) adherent
d) commentary e) contemporary

107. Which of the following words fits correctly in blank E?

- a) admitted b) adjourned c) weakened
d) persuaded e) focused

108. Which of the following words fits correctly in blank F?

- a) subsequently b) fatally c) immediately
d) inexplicably e) cunningly

Directions (109-114): In the following passage, some of the words have been left out, each of which is indicated by a number. Find the suitable word from the options given against each number and fill up the blanks with appropriate words to make the paragraph meaningfully complete.

Mineral world lacks the ability to receive and process information, and thus is unable to express (A)or actions. In the plant kingdom, life is sensitive to external stimuli and they also react to those stimuli to some extent. However, plants lack the ability to process any information due to absence of mind and (B) In the animal kingdom, presence of mind is visible as instincts and feelings. However, in the human world, both mind and intellect are very much developed. Human beings have the ability to process the information received from the environment and use their choices to act.

Expression of life in all entities, living or nonliving, is a mysterious phenomenon. The (C)of physical body, mind and intellect fail to express themselves in a dead person. It means that there is a life force (D)in the background, which makes these constituents alive or dead. This can be compared (E)an electric bulb. The bulb is dead when there is no electricity. Electricity is the invisible life force for all electrical appliances, which manifests as light in a bulb, heat in an oven, mechanical rotation in a fan, etc. Electricity is not (F)by any sense organs.

109. Mineral world lacks the ability to receive and process information, and thus is unable to express (A)or actions.

- a) Abrogate b) Feelings c) Perception
d) Concurrence e) None of these

110. However, plants lack the ability to process any information due to absence of mind and (B)

- a) Intellect b) Treacherous c) Provisional

- d) Pertinent e) None of these

111. The (C)of physical body, mind and intellect fail to express themselves in a dead person.

- a) Impediment b) Naysay c) Mischievous
d) Constituents e) None of these

112. It means that there is a life force (D)in the background, which makes these constituents alive or dead.

- a) Meddle b) Convoluted c) Opacity
d) Dissemination e) None of these

113. This can be compared (E)an electric bulb.

- a) To b) On c) With d) Into e) None of these

114. Electricity is the invisible life force for all electrical appliances, which manifests as light in a bulb, heat in an oven, mechanical rotation in a fan, etc. Electricity is not (F)by any sense organs.

- a) Procure b) Inordinately c) Predictability
d) Perceivable e) None of these

Directions (115-122): In the following paragraph there are five blanks. Find the best word that fit the blank from the given options.

It is now clear that corruption has played a major part in undermining the world's social, economic and environmental development. Resources have been diverted to -----(A)-----use and the quality of services and materials used for development seriously compromised. The impact on poorer communities struggling to improve their lives has been devastating, in many cases undermining the very -----(B)----- of society. It has led to environmental mismanagement, undermining labor standards and has restricted access to basic human rights. Business has a -----(C)----- interest in social stability and in the economic growth of local communities. It has therefore suffered, -----(D)----- indirectly, from the impact of lost opportunities to extend markets and supply chains. The business community can and should play its part in making corruption unacceptable. It is important to recognize that corruption diverts resources from their proper use. Financial resources that were intended for local development may, as a result of corruption, end up in foreign bank accounts instead of being used for local

purchasing and the stimulation of local economies. At the same time it -----**(E)**----- competition and creates -----**(F)**----- inefficiencies in both the public and private sectors. In most cases when corruption occurs, the services or products being purchased are -----**(G)**----- to what had been expected or contracted for. The long-term sustainability of business depends on free and fair competition. Corrupt practices also -----**(H)**----- and facilitate drug dealing and organized crime. Money laundering and illicit international money transfers are used as support mechanisms for international terrorism. Global businesses have to be constantly vigilant to avoid being associated with these major international challenges.

115. Which of the following would fit the blank A?

- a) exploit b) exponential c) proper
d) improper e) None of the above

116. Which of the following would fit the blank B?

- a) fabric b) qualities c) form
d) Both A and C e) None of the above

117. Which of the following would fit the blank C?

- a) conferred b) bestowed c) vested
d) Both B and C e) All of the above

118. Which of the following would fit the blank D?

- a) albeit b) indeed c) made
d) Both A and C e) None of the above

119. Which of the following would fit the blank E?

- a) displaying b) distorts c) disrupted
d) divide e) None of the above

120. Which of the following would fit the blank F?

- a) latent b) domestic c) gross
d) Both B and C e) All of the above

121. Which of the following would fit the blank G?

- a) exorbitant b) higher c) superior
d) inferior e) None of the above

122. Which of the following would fit the blank H?

- a) carrying b) including c) accompany
d) aids e) None of the above

Answer Key

1. B	11. A	21. A	31. C	41. E	51. A	61. C	71. C	81. B	91. C	101. E	111. D	121. D
2. A	12. B	22. C	32. E	42. A	52. C	62. A	72. D	82. D	92. A	102. C	112. E	122. C
3. D	13. A	23. A	33. D	43. D	53. B	63. A	73. B	83. C	93. D	103. C	113. A	
4. E	14. D	24. D	34. B	44. A	54. A	64. B	74. A	84. C	94. B	104. A	114. D	
5. A	15. E	25. E	35. A	45. B	55. D	65. D	75. D	85. E	95. D	105. D	115. D	
6. B	16. A	26. B	36. D	46. C	56. D	66. C	76. E	86. B	96. E	106. E	116. A	
7. C	17. B	27. B	37. E	47. D	57. A	67. A	77. C	87. C	97. A	107. B	117. C	
8. B	18. C	28. A	38. A	48. A	58. B	68. A	78. C	88. D	98. C	108. D	118. A	
9. D	19. D	29. D	39. A	49. D	59. E	69. B	79. A	89. E	99. D	109. B	119. B	
10. A	20. C	30. B	40. B	50. B	60. A	70. E	80. D	90. B	100. B	110. A	120. C	

Workout Space



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Workout Space



Workout Space



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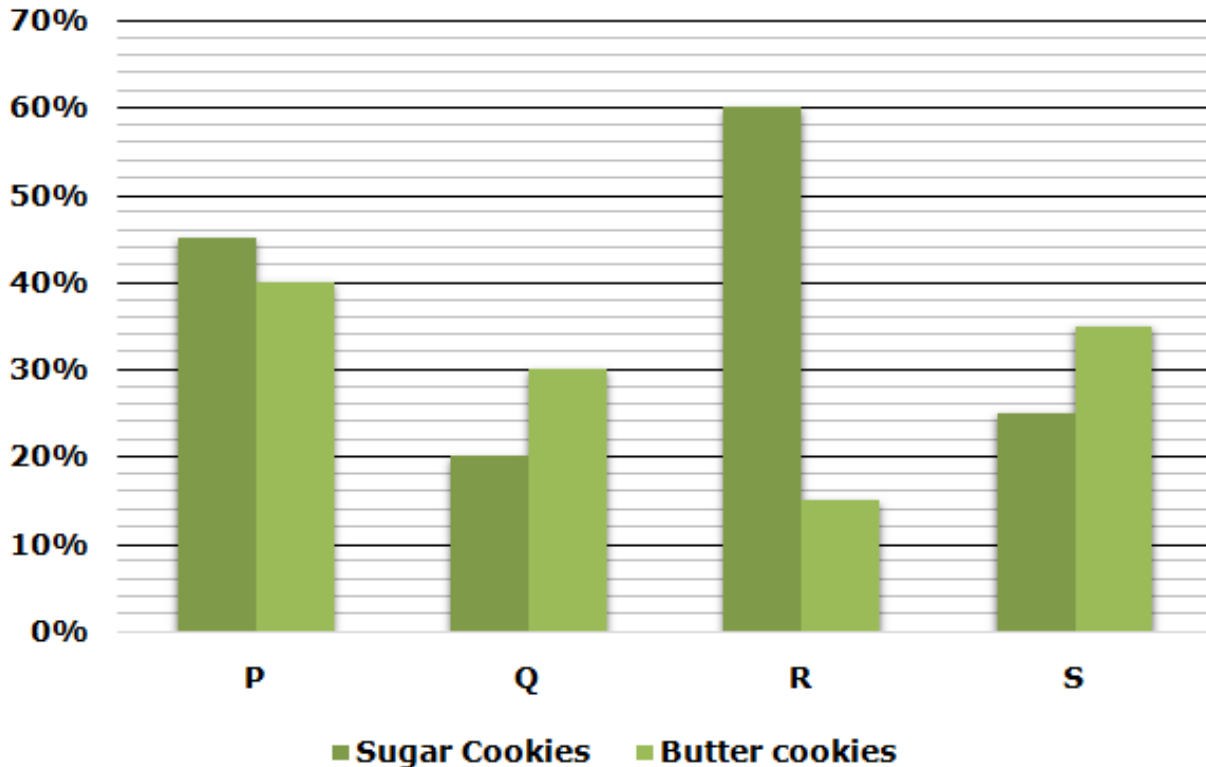
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Practice Questions

Directions [1 – 3]: Read the data carefully and answer the following questions.

The bar graph given below shows the percentage of sugar Cookies and butter Cookies baked out of the total number of Cookies baked by four different shops, namely, P, Q, R, and S.

Total cookies = Sugar Cookies + Chocolate Cookies + Butter Cookies



1) The number of Chocolate Cookies baked in shop P is $\frac{9}{25}$ th of the total number of cookies baked in shop S, while the ratio of unsold to sold Chocolate Cookies by shop P is 2:7, respectively. The number of Chocolate Cookies sold in P is how much percentage more or less than the number of butter cookies baked in shop S.

a) 28% b) 20% c) 32% d) 40% e) 50%

2) One-fourth of the total cookies baked in shops Q and R together is 420 more than the number of butter cookies baked in shop Q, while the number of Sugar Cookies baked in shop Q is 180 less than the number of Chocolate Cookies baked in shop R. Find the number of Chocolate Cookies baked in shop Q.

a) 800 b) 600 c) 1200 d) 1000 e) 1600

3) The number of Chocolate Cookies baked in shops P and R is the same, and the number of Sugar Cookies sold by shop R is twice that of the number of unsold Sugar cookies in the same shop, and the number of butter cookies unsold by shop P is thrice that of the number of butter cookies sold by the same shop. Find the difference between the butter cookies unsold by shop P and the Sugar Cookies sold by shop R, if the total number of cookies baked in shop P is 1500.

a) 120 b) 90 c) 80 d) 140 e) None of these

Directions [4-8]: Read the data carefully and answer the following questions.

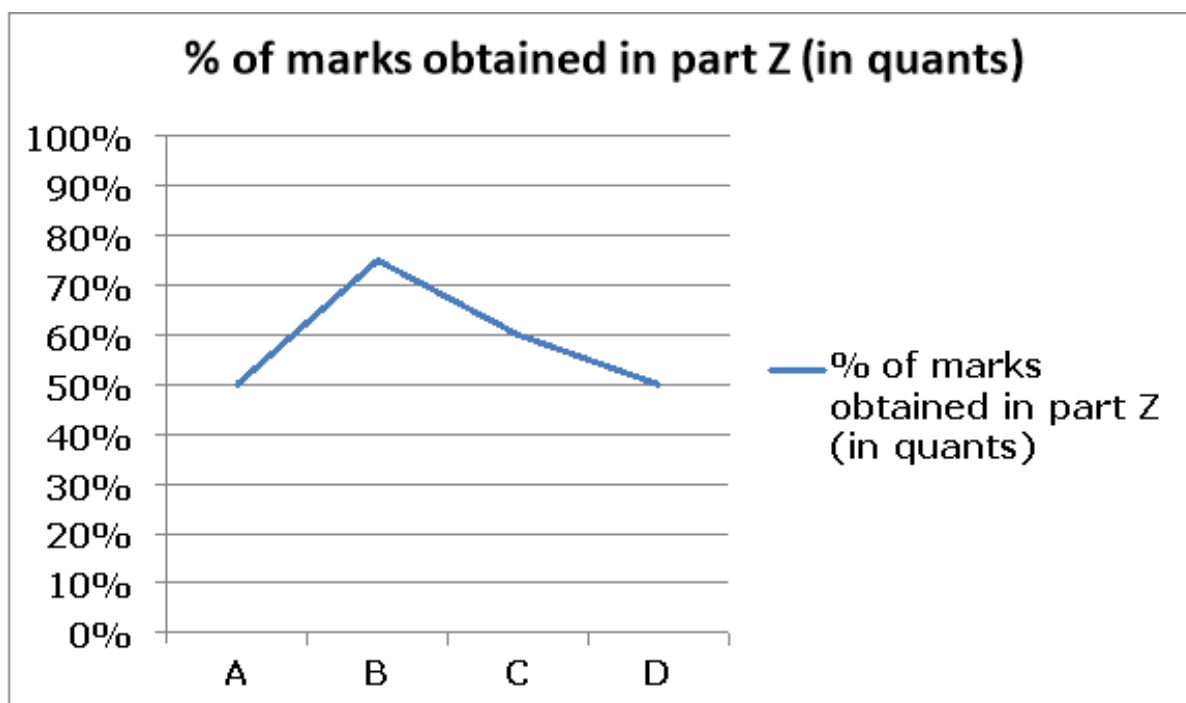
An examination consists of two subjects, i.e., Quants and Reasoning. The quants section has three parts: Part X (each question is of 1 mark), Part Y (each question is of 2 marks) and Part Z (Each question is of 7 marks). There is no negative mark in the exam, there is no deduction for unattempted questions.

The table given below shows the percentage distribution of marks obtained by four students, namely, A, B, C, and D in Quants out of the total marks obtained by all four students together in the Quants section, while it also shows the ratio of the marks obtained in Quants in Part X and Part Z.

Total marks obtained in Exam = Marks in Quants + Marks in Reasoning

Name of students	% distribution of total marks obtained in Quants	Ratio of marks obtained in Part X and Part Z (in Quants)
A	40	2:7
B	$2(n-6)$	1:3
C	$5m$	3:7
D	$(3n-7m+16)$	9:19

The line graph given below shows the percentage of marks obtained in part Z out of the total marks obtained in quants.



Note: I. The total marks obtained by all four students together in an exam were multiples of 100 but less than 1100 and more than 900, and the marks obtained by all students together in Reasoning are 30% of the total marks obtained by all four students together in the exam.

II. The marks obtained by student B in part Y of quants are zero.

II. 'm' and 'n' are both distinct natural numbers, where the value of m is less than 7.

4) Find the total number of right questions attempted by all four students together in the quants section.

- a) 253 b) 271 c) 286 d) 247 e) Can't be determined

5) Find the total number of right attempts in Part X.

- a) 135 b) 142 c) 150 d) 166 e) Can't be determined

6) The number of right questions attempted in Part X of student D is how much percent more or less than the right attempts of student B in Part Z?

- a) 600% More b) 580% Less c) 440% Less
d) 290% More e) Can't be determined

7) Find the marks obtained by all the students together in an exam.

- a) 875 b) 725 c) 950 d) 1000 e) None of these

8) Find the value of $(2m + 3n)$.

- a) 31 b) 56 c) 40 d) 73 e) None of these

9) The cost price of article B is ₹150 more than that of article A, and articles A and B are marked up by 20% and $33\frac{1}{3}\%$ respectively. When articles A and B are sold at a ₹90 discount and a ₹180 discount on their respective marked price, the selling price of article B is ₹210 more than that of article A.

Find out which of the following is/are true?

- a) The profit received on article A is 8%.
b) The profit received on article B is 16.67%.
c) The selling price of article A is equal to the cost price of article B
d) Both (a) and (b)
e) Both (a) and (c)

10) The length of train P is Z meters running at a speed of Y m/s, and it crosses a platform which is 25% less than that of its length, in 14 seconds. Train P also overtakes train Q which is running in the same direction at a speed of 90 km/h in 108 seconds and the length of train Q is 60 meters more than that of train P. Find the sum of the lengths of two trains.

- a) 540 meters b) 640 meters c) 580 meters
d) 620 meters e) None of these

11) Arun invested Rs. Z in scheme P for two years at $(Y + 15)\%$ per annum compounded annually, while he invested Rs. M in scheme Q for three years at 25% per annum compounded annually. The amounts received by Arun from scheme P and Q after respective time period is in the ratio of 72:25. Find simple interest earned by Arun on Rs. 40000 for three years at $(Y - 3)\%$ per annum, if money invested in scheme P is 2.5 time as that of Q.

- a) Rs. 32400 b) Rs. 45600 c) Rs. 38400
d) Rs. 57600 e) None of these

Directions [12-15]: Read the data carefully and answer the following questions.

A company manufactured tables and chairs. There are $(4M + 8)$ tables and $(N+4)$ chairs and each of these types of article has two varieties, i.e., Green and Blue.

The company marked up the green tables at $(C + 5)\%$ above its cost price while the blue tables at $2C\%$ above its cost price. The discount given in the green tables is $C\%$ while in the blue tables is $(C + 5)\%$. Out of the total number of chairs manufactured, $3C\%$ are green chairs, and the rest are blue chairs. He labelled each green chair at Rs. 30 more than its cost price while the blue chairs at 33.33% above its cost price. The discounts of 11.11% and 16.66% are offered on green chairs and blue chairs, respectively. Out of the total number of tables manufactured, $2.5R\%$ are green tables, while the rest are blue tables. The manufacturing cost of each Table and Chair is Rs. $(17M - N)$ and Rs. $(2N+8)$, respectively. The total selling price of Chairs is Rs. 680 which is Rs. 150 less than that of Tables. Consider the nearest whole value for decimal values.

Note: $6M + 7N = 95$, where both M and N are prime numbers.

12) Find the total selling price of blue tables (approx.)?

- a) Rs.360 b) Rs. 1000 c) Rs. 900
d) Rs. 630 e) Rs.450

13) Which of the following tables or chairs gets more profit?

- I) Blue Chair
II) Green Chair
III) Blue table

- a) Only I b) Only I and Only II

- c) Only I and Only III d) Only II
e) Only III

14) If another article Pen whose marked price is 30% more than the total discount offered on a green chair and the discount offered on a pen is equal to $\frac{1}{10}$ th of the total Marked price of a green table, then find the cost price of 30pens ?(Note: The profit earned by selling each pen is equal to the total number of the table)

- a) Rs.1100 b) Rs.990 c) Rs.880
d) Rs.1500 e) Rs.760

15) Find which of the following is/are definitely true.

I. The difference between the total number of chairs and tables is 5 less than R.

II. The ratio between the marked price of the green table and the selling price of the blue chair is 5:4

III. The profit earned by selling all tables is 40 more than the total profit earned by selling all chairs

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

Answer Key with Explanation

1) Answer: B

Number of Chocolate Cookies baked in shop P = $(100 - 45 - 40) \% \times$ total cookies baked in the shop.

So, the number of Chocolate Cookies baked in shop P = $15\% \times P$

Now,

$$15\% \times P = \frac{9}{25} \times S$$

$$\text{So, } P/S = 36/15 = 12/5 = 1200a/500a$$

$$\text{So, the number of Chocolate Cookies sold in shop P} = \frac{7}{9} \times 15\% \text{ of } 1200a = \frac{7}{9} \times 180a = 140a$$

$$\text{Number of butter cookies baked in shop S} = 35\% \times 500a = 175a$$

$$\text{Required percentage} = (175a - 140a)/175a \times 100 = 20\%$$

Hence, the answer is option B.

2) Answer: A

Let, the number of total cookies baked in shops Q and shop R be 'a' and 'b' respectively.

Now,

$$25\% \times (a + b) - 30\% \times a = 420$$

$$5b - a = 8400 \dots\dots\dots (1)$$

Also,

$$25\% \times b - 20\% \times a = 180$$

$$5b - 4a = 3600 \dots\dots\dots (2)$$

On solving both equations, we get

$$3a = 4800$$

$$\text{So, value of } a = 1600$$

$$\text{So, the total cookies baked in shop Q} = 1600$$

$$\text{Number of Chocolate Cookies baked in shop Q} = 50\% \times 1600 = 800$$

Hence, the answer is option A.

3) Answer: B

$$\text{Number of Chocolate Cookies baked in shop P} = 15\% \times P$$

$$\text{Number of Chocolate Cookies baked in shop R} = 25\% \times R$$

Now,

$$15\% \times P = 25\% \times R$$

So, $P/R = 5/3$

Total number of cookies baked in shop P = 1500

Total number of cookies baked in shop R = $3/5 \times 1500 = 900$

Number of butter cookies baked in shop P = $40\% \times 1500 = 600$

Number of unsold butter cookies by shop P = $3/4 \times 600 = 450$

Number of sugar cookies baked in shop R = $60\% \times 900 = 540$

Number of sugar cookies sold by shop R = $2/3 \times 540 = 360$

Required difference = $450 - 360 = 90$

Hence answer is option B

Directions [4-8]:

From table,

% distribution of the total marks obtained in quants by all the students together = 100%

A = 40%

So, $(B+C+D) = 100\% - 40\% = 60\%$

$2(n-6) + 5m + (3n-7m+16) = 60$

$2n-12 + 5m + 3n-7m+16 = 60$

$5n - 2m = 56$

Put, $m = 1$,

$5n - 2 = 56$

$n = 58/5$ (not possible)

$m = 2$

$5n - 4 = 56$

$n = 60/5$ (possible)

Now, the next value of m should be 7 to satisfy the value, but it should be less than 7.

So, $m = 2$ (confirmed).

$5n - 4 = 56$

$5n = 60$

$n = 12$.

Now, the total marks obtained (quants + reasoning) by all the students together are multiples of 100, which is more than 900 but less than 1100.

So, the total marks obtained (quants + reasoning) by all the students together = 1000.

Total marks obtained by all the students together in reasoning = 30% of 1000 = 300.

Total marks obtained by all the students together in quants = 70% of 1000 = 700.

Now, the total marks obtained by all the students in quants,

A = 40% of 700 = 280

B = 12% of 700 = 84

C = 10% of 700 = 70

D = 38% of 700 = 266

G.O.A.T - Guidely Online Academic Training - Quants Sample High Level Questions

Name of Students	Total marks obtained in quants [Right attempts]	Marks obtained in part X [Right attempts]	Marks obtained in part Y [Right attempts]	Marks obtained in part Z [Right attempts]
A	280 [110]	40 [40]	100 [50]	140 [20]
B	84 [30]	21 [21]	0	63 [9]
C	70 [29]	18 [18]	10 [5]	42 [6]
D	266 [117]	63 [63]	70 [35]	133 [19]
Total in Quants	700 [286]	142 [142]	180 [90]	378 [54]

4) Answer: C

According to the question,

Total number of right attempts by all the students together in quants = 286

Hence, the answer is option C

5) Answer: B

Total number of right attempts in part X = 142

Hence, the answer is option B

6) Answer: A

Right attempts of student D in Part X = 63

Right attempts of student B in Part Z = 9

Required % change = $(63 - 9)/9 \times 100 = 600\%$ More

Hence, the answer is option A

7) Answer: D

Marks obtained by all the students together in an exam = 1000

Hence, the answer is option D

8) Answer: C

Required value = $(2 \times 2 + 3 \times 12) = 40$

Hence, the answer is option C

9) Answer: A

Let the CPs of articles A and B are ₹5x and ₹(5x + 150) respectively.

So, the MP of article A = 120% of 5x = ₹6x

The MP of article B = $133\frac{1}{3}\%$ of (5x + 150) = ₹ $\frac{(5x+150)4}{3}$

The SP of article A = ₹(6x - 90)

And the SP of article B = ₹ $(\frac{(5x+150)4}{3} - 180)$

Since, the SP of article B is ₹210 more than that of article A.

So,

$$\frac{(20x + 600)}{3} - 180 - (6x - 90) = 210$$

$$20x + 600 - 18x = 900$$

$$x = 150$$

From option (a):

The CP of article A = $5 * 150 = ₹750$

The SP of article A = $(6 * 150 - 90) = ₹810$

The profit per cent on article A = $\frac{810-750}{750} \times 100 = 8\%$

So, option (a) is correct.

From option (b):

The CP of article B = $750 + 150 = ₹900$

The SP of article B = $(\frac{(750+150)4}{3} - 180) = ₹1020$

The profit per cent on article B = $\frac{1020-900}{900} \times 100 = 13.33\%$

So, option (b) is not correct.

From option (c):

The SP of article A = $(6 * 150 - 90) = ₹810$

The CP of article B = $750 + 150 = ₹900$

Since, the SP of article A is not equal to the CP of article B.

So, option (c) is not correct.

Hence, option (a) is correct.

10) Answer: A

Ratio of length of train P and platform = 4:3 = [4a, 3a]

Now,

$4a + 3a = 14 \times Y$

So, $a = 2Y$ (1)

Length of train Q = $4a + 60$

Now,

$4a + 4a + 60 = (Y - 90 \times 5/18) \times 108$

$2a + 15 = 27Y - 675$

$27Y = 2a + 690$ (2)

From (1) and (2), we get

$27Y = 2 \times 2Y + 690$

$23Y = 690$

Value of $Y = 30$

So, value of $a = 30 \times 2 = 60$

Required sum = $8 \times 60 + 60 = 540$ meters

Hence answer is option A

11) Answer: C

According to question,

$\frac{5}{2} \times [1 + (Y + 15)/100]^2 = 1 \times (5/4)^3 \times 72/25$

$1 + (Y + 15)/100 = 3/2$

$Y + 15 = 50$

$Y = 35$

Required simple interest = $40000 \times 32\% \times 3 = \text{Rs. } 38400$

Hence answer is option C

Directions [12-15]:

First, we need to find the value of M and N

$6M + 7N = 95$, where M and N are prime numbers

$N = (95 - 6M)/7$

If $M = 2$, $N = 8.875$ (not possible)

If $M = 3$, $N = 11$ (Possible)

If $M = 5$, $N = 9.285$ (not possible)

If $M = 7$, $N = 7.571$ (not possible)

If $M = 11$, $N = 4.142$ (not possible)

If $M = 13$, $N = 2.428$ (Not possible)

No other value is possible, which gives M and N both primes.

So, the number of tables manufactured by company = $4 \times 3 + 8 = 20$

Number of chairs manufactured by the company = $11 + 4 = 15$

Cost price of each table = $(17 \times 3 - 11) = \text{Rs. } 40$

Cost price of each chair = $(2 \times 11 + 8) = \text{Rs. } 30$

For chairs

Total number of chairs = 15

Cost price of each chair = Rs. 30

Number of green chairs = $3C\% \times 15 = 9C/20$

Number of blue chairs = $(15 - 9C/20)$

Marked price of green chairs = $9C/20 \times (30 + 30) = 27C$

Marked price of blue chairs = $133.33\% \times 30 \times (15 - 9C/20) = (600 - 18C)$

Selling price of green chairs = $8/9 \times 27C = 24C$

Selling price of blue chairs = $5/6 \times (600 - 18C) = (500 - 15C)$

Total selling price of chairs = Rs. 680

Now,

$$24C + (500 - 15C) = 680$$

$$9C = 180$$

$$\text{Value of } C = 20$$

Now we can find all the data related to Chairs

For Tables

Total number of tables = 20

Cost price of each table = Rs. 40

Number of green tables = $2.5R\% \times 20 = 0.5R$

Number of blue tables = $(20 - 0.5R)$

Mark up% on green tables = $(C + 5)\% = (20 + 5)\% = 25\%$

So, the marked price of green tables = $40 \times 1.25 \times 0.5R = 25R$

Discount given on green tables = $C\% = 20\%$

So, the selling price of green tables = $80\% \times 25R = 20R$

Number of blue tables = $(20 - 0.5R)$

Mark up % on blue tables = $2C\% = 2 \times 20 = 40\%$

So, the marked price of blue tables = $40 \times 1.4 \times (20 - 0.5R) = (1120 - 28R)$

Discount given on blue tables = $(C + 5)\% = (20 + 5)\% = 25\%$

So, the selling price of blue tables = $75\% \times (1120 - 28R) = \text{Rs. } (840 - 21R)$

Selling price of tables = $680 + 150 = 830$

Now,

$$20R + (840 - 21R) = 830$$

$$\text{Value of } R = 10$$

Now we can find all the data related to tables

G.O.A.T - Guidely Online Academic Training - Quants Sample High Level Questions

	Cost price	Selling price	Marked price	Discount	Profit
Green Chair	270	480	540	60	210
Blue chair	180	200	240	40	20
Green table	200	200	250	50	0
Blue table	600	630	840	210	30

12) Answer: D

According to the Question,

Selling price of blue tables = $(840 - 21R) = (840 - 21 \times 10) = \text{Rs. } 630$

Hence, the answer is option D

13) Answer: D

From the final calculation table, we know that green chairs are more profitable.

14) Answer: B

Marked price of pen = $60 \times 130 / 100 = 78$

Discount offered on a pen = $(1/10) \times 250 = \text{Rs. } 25$

Selling price of a pen = Rs.53

Profit = Rs.20

Cost price of 30 pens = $30 \times 33 = \text{Rs. } 990$

15) Answer: A

I:

$R=10$

Difference between the total number of chairs and tables = $20 - 15 = 5$ which is 5 less than R

This statement is true.

II: Ratio between Marked price of green table to selling price of blue chair = $250:200 = 5:4$

This statement is true.

III: Profit earned by selling all the tables is 40 more than the total profit earned by selling all the chairs

This statement is not true.

Only statement I and II is true.

Hence, the option A is correct answer.

Practice Questions

Directions (1-4): Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions.

Eight persons – A, D, E, G, H, I, P, and U sold eight different products one after another. The products are – Laptop, Book, Modem, Gold, Egg, Auto, Ice-cream, and Umbrella. All the above information is not necessarily in the same order.

Note: If the person name starts with a vowel, then the person did not sell the product which has an even number of vowels count and if the person name starts with a consonant, then the person did not sell the product, which has odd number of vowels count.

Only two persons sold the product between D and the one who sold Auto. P sold immediately after the one who sold Auto. Only one person sold the product between P and the one who sold Egg. A sold the product three persons after the one who sold Egg. The one who sold Laptop sold two persons after A. The one who sold Gold sold the product adjacent to the one who sold Laptop. The number of persons sold the product before the one who sold Gold is **two more** than the number of persons sold the product after E. Only four persons sold the product between H and U. The one who sold Book sold the product immediately before U. The number of persons sold the product between G and the one who sold Modem is **one less** than the number of persons sold the product between I and the one who sold Ice-cream.

1. Match List I with List II

List I	List II
A. E	I. Modem
B. Ice-cream	II. U
C. D	III. Auto
D. Egg	IV. Umbrella
E. A	V. P

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

2. Who among the following person sold the products between U and the one who sold Laptop?

- The one who sold Modem
 - The one who sold two persons before I
 - E
 - The one who sold Umbrella
- Only I, II, and III
 - Only II and IV
 - Only II, III and IV
 - Only I, III, and IV
 - All I, II, III, and IV

3. If D sold his product for Rs.5700 and the price of each product is increased by Rs.300 from first to last, then what is the sum of the products sold by E, A and H?

- Rs.20700
- Rs.18900
- Rs.22500
- Rs.21600
- Rs.21100

4. Which of the following statement(s) is/are false with respect to the final arrangement?

- More than four persons sold the products between U and I
 - E sold the product two persons before the one who sold Umbrella
 - No one sold the product between H and the one who sold Ice-cream
 - The one who sold Egg sold the product immediately before P
- Only II and III
 - Only IV
 - Only I and IV
 - Only I, III, and IV
 - Only I and III

Directions (5-8): Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions.

In a certain code language following statements are coded as follows:

“Burn Are More Empty Close” is coded as “#%+ @^%\$ \$^ @^* @^%”.

“Went All File Above Equal” is coded as “@^% @^© \$^\$ #^%£ #^%\$”.

“Blue Copy Age Down Today” is coded as “@^%+ #^\$ @^+ @^* @^%”.

Note: (All the given codes are three symbols codes only)

5) Which of the following phrase is coded as “#\$¥ #%£”?

- a) Age Equal
- b) Down Empty
- c) Are Equal
- d) Both A and C
- e) None of these

6) How “More Copy” is coded in the given code language?

- a) @^¥ @^+
- b) @^* #¥
- c) @^¥ #¥
- d) Either A or B
- e) Either B or C

7) What may be the code of “Run Today Away”?

- a) @%* @%+ #^+
- b) @\$* #%* #^+
- c) @\$* @%+ #^+
- d) Either A or B
- e) None of these

8) What is the code of “Empty File”?

- a) #*^ @^£
- b) #%+ @^¥
- c) #*^ @^+
- d) @%^ #^¥
- e) None of these

Direction (9-12): Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions.

12 persons – A, D, E, F, I, M, O, P, S, U, W and Z are sitting in a two rectangular table, such that one rectangular table is inscribed in another rectangular table. Two persons are sitting on longer sides of the table and one person sitting on the smaller sides of the table. Persons in the inner tables are facing away from the center and person sitting in the outer table faces towards the center.

Note:

I. If it is given that A and B face each other, then both are sitting at different table and if it is given that A and B sit opposite to each other, then both are sitting at the same table.

II. The person whose name starts with a vowel neither faces each other nor sits opposite to each other.

S, who does not sit adjacent to U, sits second to the left of the one who faces E. E, who sits on the shorter side of the table, sits opposite to the one who sits second to the right of M. M faces the one who sits third to the right of F. The number of persons sitting between F and S is **one less than** the number of persons sitting between U and D, when counted from the right of D and F. The one who sits immediate right of D faces O. One person sits between A and the one who faces Z. W, who sits at the outer table, neither sits adjacent to A nor sits opposite to A.

9. Who among the following pair of persons sit at the same table?

- a) SP
- b) ZM
- c) PI
- d) WO
- e) AI

10. Who among the following person sits third to the right of P?

- a) The one who sits opposite to Z
- b) S
- c) The one who faces W
- d) D
- e) The one who sits immediate left of the one who faces I

11. What is the position of A with respect to the one who faces S?

- a) Fourth to the left
- b) Second to the left
- c) Second to the right
- d) Both a and c
- e) Both b and c

12. If the persons facing each other interchange their positions, then which of the following statement is/are true with respect to the final arrangement?

- a) W sits immediate left of the one who faces S.
- b) Only one person sits between P and U, when counted from the left of P
- c) E and O sit opposite to each other
- d) Both a and b
- e) Both b and c

Directions (13-15): Study the following statements and then decide which of the given conclusions

logically follows from the given statements disregarding the commonly known facts.

13. Statements:

Only a few Internets are Data
Some Data are Network
Only Network is Firefox
No network is Browser
All Browsers are Chrome

Conclusions:

- a) Some Data is not Browser. All Chrome can be Network
- b) No Firefox is Internet is a possibility. All Browsers can be Internet.
- c) Some Chrome is not Internet. No Data is Firefox.
- d) All Chrome can never be Network. All Network is definitely not Data
- e) None is true

14. Statements:

All Meesho is Amazon
Only a few Amazon is Ebay
Few Ebay is Flipkart
All Mykaa is Flipkart
No Flipkart is Snapdeal

Conclusions:

- a) All Ebay can be Snapdeal. Some Flipkart is definitely not Meesho.
- b) All Flipkart can be Ebay. Some Snapdeal is Amazon
- c) No Ebay is Mykaa is a possibility. Some Flipkart is not Meesho is a possibility.
- d) Some Mykaa is not Snapdeal. No Ebay is Meesho.
- e) None is true

15. Statements:

Only Goldfish is a guppy
Some Goldfish are Fighters
No fighter is a molly
Some molly is angel
All angels are cleaners

Conclusions:

- a) No guppy is molly. All Goldfish can be fighter.
- b) Some goldfish are not cleaners. All Angel can be fighter.
- c) Some Molly being Guppy is a possibility. No Molly is goldfish
- d) Some cleaners are not fighters. Some guppies are angel is a possibility.
- e) None is true

Answer Key with Explanation

Directions (1-4):

- 1) Answer: C
- 2) Answer: C
- 3) Answer: D
- 4) Answer: D

Final arrangement

Persons	Products
D	Modem
G	Book
U	Egg
E	Auto
P	Ice cream
A	Umbrella

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I	Gold
H	Laptop

Common explanation

We have,

- Only two persons sold the product between D and the one who sold Auto.
- P sold immediately after the one who sold Auto.
- Only one person sold the product between P and the one who sold Egg.
- A sold the product three persons after the one who sold Egg.

From the above conditions, there are two possibilities

Case 1	Case 2
D	(Egg)
	(Auto)
(Egg)	P
(Auto)	A
P	D
A	

Again, we have

- The one who sold Laptop sold two persons after A.
- The one who sold Gold sold the product adjacent to the one who sold Laptop.
- The number of persons sold the product before the one who sold Gold is two more than the number of persons sold the product after E.

Case 1	Case 2
D	
	(Egg)
(Egg)	E (Auto)
E (Auto)	P
P	A
A	D
(Gold)	(Laptop)
(Laptop)	(Gold)

Again, we have

- Only four persons sold the product between H and U.

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- The one who sold Book sold the product immediately before U.
- The number of persons sold the product between G and the one who sold Modem is one less than the number of persons sold the product between I and the one who sold Ice-cream

After applying the above conditions case 2 gets eliminated because there is no possibility to place the one who sold modem and the one who sold Ice-cream. Hence, case 1 gives the final arrangement.

Case 1	Case 2
D (Modem)	G (Book)
G (Book)	U (Egg)
U (Egg)	E (Auto)
E (Auto)	P
P(Ice cream)	A (Umbrella)
A (Umbrella)	D
I (Gold)	H (Laptop)
H (Laptop)	I (Gold)

Direction (5-8):

5. Answer: D

6. Answer: A

7. Answer: C

8. Answer: B

Common Explanation:

We have:

For the first symbol: If the word starts with a consonant then it is coded as '@', else it is coded as '#'.
For the second symbol: the second symbol represents the number of letters in the word.

For 3 → \$, 4 → ^, and 5 → %

For the third symbol: the third symbol represents the last letter of the word.

Y → +, N → *, E → ¥, and L → £

Directions (9-12)

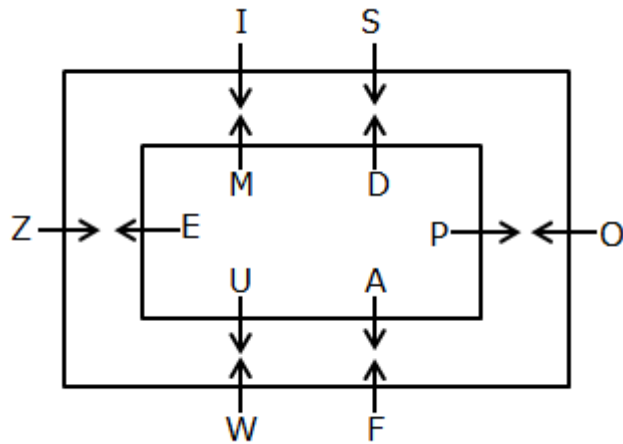
9. Answer: D

10. Answer: E

11. Answer: D

12. Answer: B

Final arrangement:



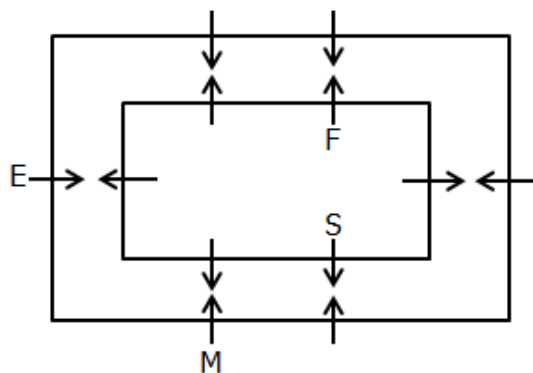
Explanation:

We have,

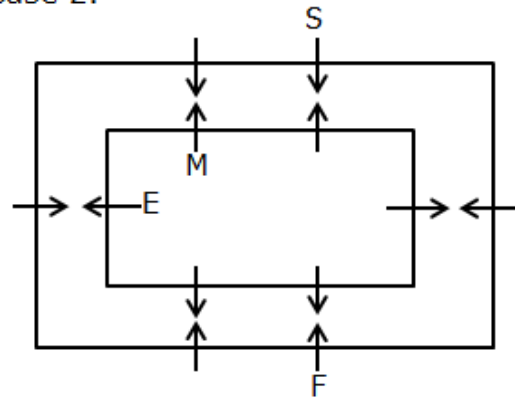
- S, who does not sit adjacent to U, sits second to the left of the one who faces E.
- E, who sits on the shorter side of the table, sits opposite to the one who sits second to the right of M.
- M faces the one who sits third to the right of F.

From the above conditions, we have two possibilities:

Case 1:



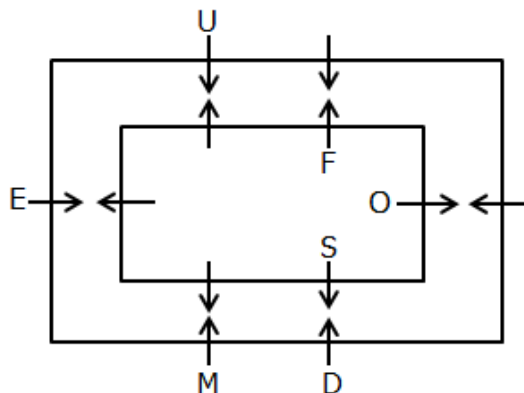
Case 2:



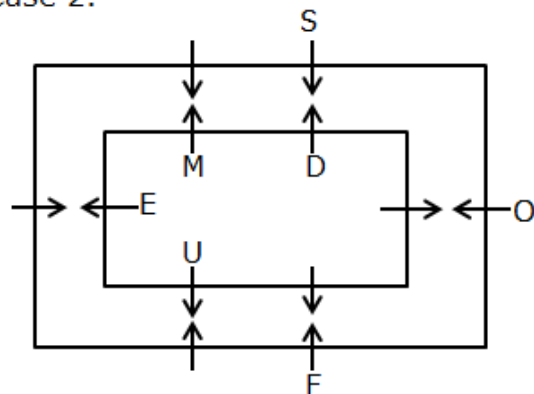
Again we have,

- The number of persons sitting between F and S is **one less** than the number of persons sitting between U and D, when counted from the right of D and F.
- The one who sits immediate right of D faces O.

Case 1:



Case 2:

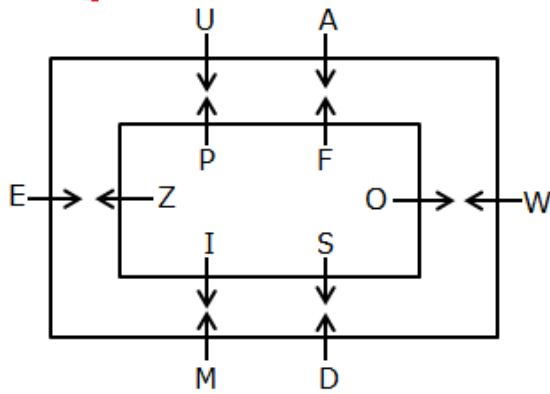


Again we have,

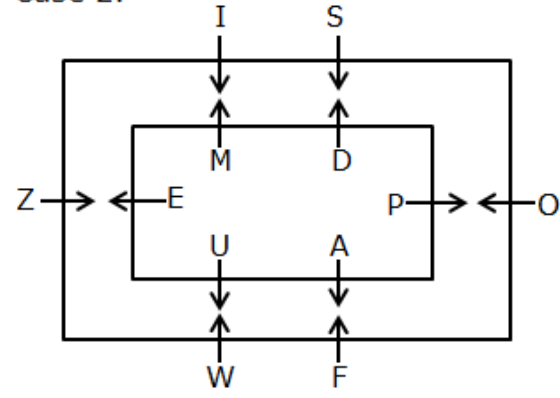
- One person sits between A and the one who faces Z.
- W, who sits at the outer table, neither sits adjacent to A nor sits opposite to A.

After applying above conditions, case 1 gets eliminated, because W and A sit adjacent to each other. Thus, case 2 gives the final arrangement.

~~Case 1:~~

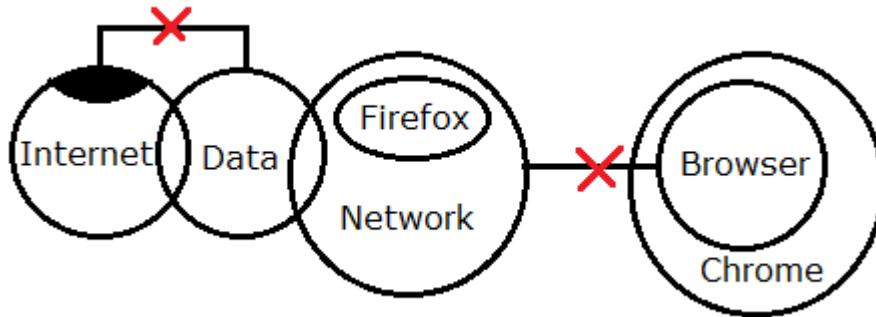


Case 2:

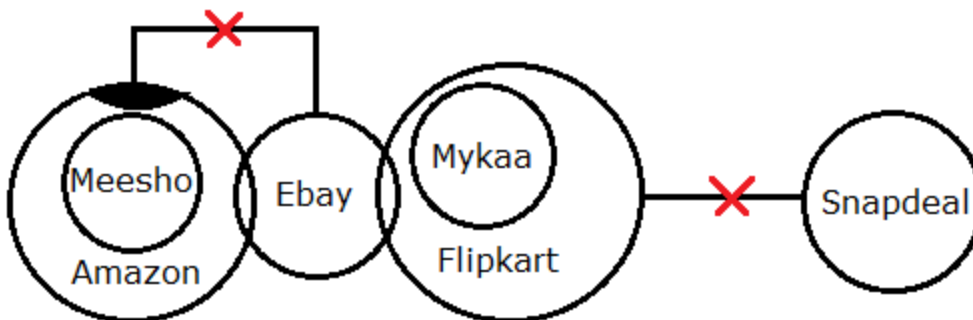


Directions (13-15):

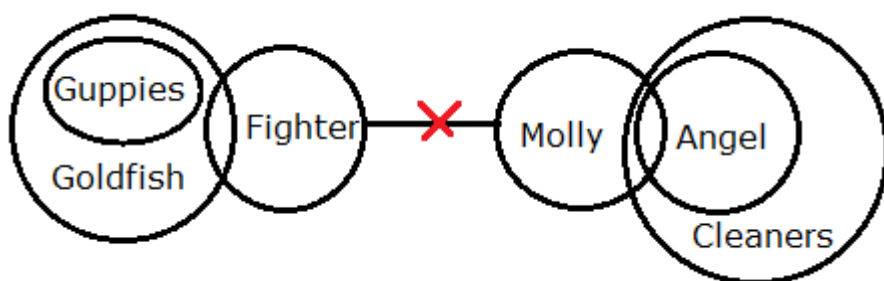
13. Answer: d



14. Answer: c



15. Answer: e



Practice Questions

Directions (1-2): In the following question, three sentences are given. Decide which part of the sentences has error in it. A sentence might have multiple errors. Choose which part of the sentence is erroneous and mark the answer accordingly.

1)

I. There was a lots of buzz around retail e-rupee in the first half of 2023(1)/ with many of us getting invites from the banks(2)/ to downloading the e-rupee wallet and participate in the pilot(3).

II. Previous studies have highlighted the relatively(1)/lower social security coverage in urban areas during(2)/the pandemic and the differential factors affecting poverty(3).

III. Family- run enterprises are faced on(1)/ striking a delicate balance between upholding(2)/ traditional values and embracing modern practices(3).

- a) I-1, II-2, III-2 b) I-3, II-1, III-1
c) I-1, I-3, II-1 d) I-1, III-1, I-3
e) I-3, II-1, III-1

2)

I. Engage in hard conversations(1)/ and debates is essential for the(2)/ progresses and growth of any business(3).

II. Pathological laboratories and medical practitioners providing(1)/ a unique ID for each patients so that complete medical history(2)/ may be available even online to the patient(3).

III. The Supreme Court ruling of the year 2013 made(1)/ it possible to distinguish vegetarian and non-vegetarian medicines(2)/ by having green and red dots(3).

- a) I-3, II-2, III-2 b) I-1, I-3, III-3
c) I-1, II-2, I-3 d) I-3, II-1, II-3
e) I-1, II-3, III-1

Directions (3-6): Rearrange the following five sentences (A), (B), (C), (D) and (E) in the proper sequence to form a coherent paragraph and then answer the questions given below.

(A) Even five years after the first outbreak in Kerala, and four outbreaks in all, it is still _____ why three of the four outbreaks have been in Kozhikode district in Kerala.

(B) An ongoing nationwide survey in 14 States by NIV Pune has **derived** Nipah virus antibodies in fruit

bats in nine States, including Kerala, and the Union Territory of Pondicherry.

(C) As per a 2021 study, Nipah virus was found to be in circulation in fruit bats in “many districts” in Kerala.

(D) Fruit bats that can cause Nipah virus outbreaks in humans are not restricted to Kozhikode district.

(E) While date palm saps was linked to Nipah virus outbreaks/A in Bangladesh, and pigs acting as intermediate hosts were/B responsible for Nipah outbreaks in Malaysia, the route of/C virus transmission from bats to humans has not been clearly established in Kerala/D. **No error/E**

3) Which among the following is the correct sequence of rearrangement that forms a meaningful coherent passage ?

- a) BACDE b) ADCBE c) ABECD
d) BDCEA e) CABED

4) Which of the following words would fit in the blank given in sentence A ?

- a) impossible b) evident c) confusion
d) unclear e) known

5) Which of the following words replaces the bold word in sentence B ?

- a) found b) delivered c) opened
d) killed e) developed

6) Pick out the erroneous part in sentence E as your answer.

- a) A b) B c) C d) D e) E

Directions (7-8): In the following given questions, three sentences with a highlighted word have been given. You are required to check which of the sentences have incorrectly used the highlighted word, and mark that as your answer.

7)

I. At the memorial service, friends and family members shared heartfelt stories and offered a **tribute** to the beloved actor's life and career.

II. The authorities launched an extensive investigation to find the criminals who attempted to **abduct** the wealthy businessman for ransom.

III. Her promotion to vice president was a **significance** milestone in her career, marking years of hard work and dedication.

- a) Only III b) Both I and II
c) Both I and III d) Both II and III
e) All correct

8)

I. In a surprising turn of events, the underdog team made a last-minute **bid** for victory, scoring two goals in the final minutes of the match.

II. After numerous reports of safety issues, the company decided to **recalling** thousands of defective products from the market to prevent any further incidents.

III. The **delegation** from the small island nation arrived at the international summit with the hopes of securing support for their climate change initiatives.

- a) Only I b) Only II
c) Only III d) Both II and III
e) All correct

Directions (9-15): Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

This New Year, investors find themselves facing a profound economic shift, where the tide of cheap money that has buoyed markets for years may be receding. The recent market rally, propelled by anticipation that major Western central banks may raise and not cut interest rates, paints a picture of optimism. However, beneath this surface, storm clouds are gathering, and 2024 could hold surprises that test the convictions of even seasoned investors. The conviction in the market stems from the belief that the Federal Reserve is orchestrating a soft landing for the US economy, taming inflation without triggering a recession. This optimism is underpinned by the unexpected resilience of the US economy, cushioned by pandemic savings and the nation's allure as a safe haven for investments. While some argue that the Fed has a track record of managing soft landings, the prevailing sentiment among investors and executives is scepticism. Investors are placing bets on the Fed cutting rates by as much as 1.5 per cent by the end of 2024. However, even with such a cut, policy rates would still hover around 4 per cent, a level not witnessed for the past two decades. Monetary policy, once a stimulant, could become a drag on growth, hovering above the so-called neutral rate where the economy neither expands nor contracts.

Adding to the complexity are geopolitical tensions and the prospect of major conflicts, ushering in a reverse globalisation trend. The spectre of contentious US elections further clouds the outlook for 2024, injecting uncertainty into an already delicate economic landscape. This matters because interest rates, the linchpin of economic dynamics, intricate everything from asset prices to borrowing costs. Higher rates make riskier assets less attractive, affecting technology stocks and crypto-currencies. The tightening of money supply can lead to failed risky bets and burst bubbles, reminiscent of the US regional banking crisis last March. As businesses struggle, retrenchment follows, causing job losses and scarcity in the job market.

The transition to a period where money is no longer cheap implies that companies and even countries must restructure debt liabilities. Emerging markets are already witnessing this in debt negotiations and a surge in bankruptcies. For consumers, the transition means higher borrowing costs. Many have become accustomed to decades of low interest rates for mortgages, and the adjustment to rates more than twice as high poses a budgetary challenge. As we traverse the uncharted waters of 2024, investors' convictions will undoubtedly be tested.

9) What are the possible outcomes of shifting into a phase where money is no longer inexpensive, as per the passage?

- i. It leads to reduction in global cooperation and an increase in geopolitical tensions
ii. The increase in mortgage rates, which is more than double, presents a financial challenge for budgeting.
iii. Challenge for consumers adjusting to higher interest rates.
iv. The Federal Reserve cutting rates by 1.5% by the end of 2024.
a) Only iii b) Only ii c) Both i and iii
d) Both ii and iii e) Only i, ii and iii

10) What does the expression "burst bubbles" mean in the passage

- a) The bursting of bubbles in the market
b) A surge in financial speculation.
c) The sudden collapse of inflated expectations or investments.
d) The unpredictable collapse of financial forecasts.
e) The gradual inflation of expectations.

11) According to the passage, what is the basis for the prevailing market conviction, and why do some express skepticism?

- a) Conviction based on ultra-low interest rates; skepticism due to lack of economic resilience.
- b) Conviction rooted in the anticipation of a soft landing; skepticism regarding the Fed's track record.
- c) Conviction driven by geopolitical tensions; skepticism regarding the reverse globalisation trend.
- d) Conviction linked to the Federal Reserve's rate hike; skepticism due to low market optimism.
- e) None of these

12) Based on the passage, why is 2024 considered an economically delicate year?

- a) Due to the surge in technology stocks.
- b) The unexpected resilience of the US economy and pandemic savings.
- c) Because of the decrease in interest rates by the Federal Reserve.
- d) Both C and E.
- e) The prospect of major conflicts and geopolitical tensions.

13) According to the passage, which of the following statements is/are true?

- i. The passage implies that 2024 might witness a surge in international trade, positively affecting the economic outlook.
- ii. The adjustment to mortgage rates more than thrice as high poses a budgetary challenge for consumers.
- iii. The recent market rally is solely due to major Western central banks cutting interest rates.
- a) Only ii b) Only i and ii c) Only iii
- d) Only ii and iii e) None is true

14) Identify the idiom used in the passage that means 'facing unforeseen challenges or uncertainties'?

- i. ultra low rates
- ii. buoyed markets
- iii. soft landing
- iv. uncharted waters
- a) Only i is true b) Only iv is true
- c) Both ii and iv are true d) Both ii and iii are true
- e) Only ii is true

15) According to the passage, which of the following is the synonym of the word "propelled"?

- a) perpetuate b) rigid c) impel
- d) inhibit e) bridled

Answer Key with Explanation

1) Answer: D

Option I is incorrect.

1. "A lots" should be changed to "A lot" to make the sentence grammatically correct. "A lot" is the correct phrase. It refers to a large amount or quantity. "A lots" is grammatically incorrect. The correct plural form of "a lot" is simply "lots."

2. The correct form is "to download" instead of "to downloading." The phrase "to downloading" is incorrect because "to" is a preposition that is followed by the base form of a verb, not the gerund form. The base form of the verb "download" is "download," and it should be used after "to." When expressing purpose or intent, the infinitive form of the verb (to + base form) is used.

The corrected sentence is, "There was a lot of buzz around retail e-rupee in the first half of 2023 with many of us getting invites from the banks to

download the e-rupee wallet and participate in the pilot."

Option II is correct. "No error"

Option III is incorrect. The use of "with" after "faced" is the correct preposition usage.

"Faced with" is an idiomatic expression that is commonly used to indicate dealing with or confronting a situation or challenge. When discussing challenges, decisions, or balancing acts, "faced with" is correct. So, "on" should be changed to "with" to make the sentence grammatically correct.

The corrected sentence is, "Family-run enterprises are faced with striking a delicate balance between upholding traditional values and embracing modern practices."

Hence, **Option D** is the correct answer.

2) Answer: C

Option I is incorrect.

1. "**Engage**" is changed to "**Engaging**" to make the sentence grammatically correct. "Engage" is a verb that indicates the action of getting involved in something. "Engaging" is the gerund form of the verb, functioning as a noun and representing the continuous or ongoing nature of the action. In this context, the sentence is describing an ongoing or continuous action. The use of the gerund form "engaging" is appropriate here to convey this continuous aspect.

2. "**progresses**" is changed to "**progress**". The original sentence uses "progresses," which is a plural form, while the article "the" and the following noun "growth" suggest singular form. To maintain consistency and agreement, the plural form is changed to the singular form "progress." The corrected sentence is, "Engaging in hard conversations and debates is essential for the progress and growth of any business."

Option II is incorrect. The error lies in the use of "each **patients**" instead of "**patient**". Patients is a plural noun but, **Each** should be followed by singular noun.

The corrected sentence is, "Pathological laboratories and medical practitioners providing a unique ID for each patient so that complete medical history may be available even online to the patient."

Option III is correct. "No error".

Hence, **Option C** is the correct answer.

3) Answer: B

The correct sequence of rearrangement is ADCBE. Among the given sentences only sentence **A** can be the starter sentence because it collectively talks about all the four outbreaks in Kerala and one of its districts Kozhikode. A is followed by **D** which tells that the virus is not restricted to Kozhikode district. Third sentence would be C as this is a continuation of sentence D. Fourth sentence would be **B** which talks about the outbreak both in Kerala and Pondicherry (not restricted to Kerala or Kozhikode but the virus has spread across other states and countries). Final/last sentence is E.

4) Answer: D

Unclear is the right word that fits in the blank given in sentence A making it meaningful and correct. Out of the given words only 'unclear' makes sense when fitted in the sentence.

The sentence: Even five years after the first outbreak in Kerala, and four outbreaks in all, it is still **unclear** why three of the four outbreaks have been in Kozhikode district in Kerala.

5) Answer: A

Derived is an inappropriate word that has been used in sentence B. It needs replacement.

The correct word that has to be in the place of 'derived' is 'found'.

The sentence: An ongoing nationwide survey in 14 States by NIV Pune has **found** Nipah virus antibodies in fruit bats in nine States, including Kerala, and the Union Territory of Pondicherry.

6) Answer: A

The error is in part A of the given sentence.

'Was' is incorrect, instead it must be 'were'.

The correct sentence: While date palm saps **were** linked to Nipah virus outbreaks in Bangladesh, and pigs acting as intermediate hosts were responsible for Nipah outbreaks in Malaysia, the route of virus transmission from bats to humans has not been clearly established in Kerala.

7) Answer: A

The highlighted word in sentence III is incorrect.

Replace 'significance' with 'significant' to make the respective sentence correct and meaningful.

Sentence III : Her promotion to vice president was a **significant** milestone in her career, marking years of hard work and dedication.

8) Answer: B

'Sentence II' has used the highlighted word incorrectly.

It must be 'recall' instead of 'recalling' to make the sentence correct and meaningful.

Sentence II : After numerous reports of safety issues, the company decided to **recall** thousands of defective products from the market to prevent any further incidents.

9) Answer: D

ii. "The increase in mortgage rates, which is more than double, presents a financial challenge for budgeting."

This **statement ii is supported by the passage.** In this passage, it mentions that there is a transition happening where money is no longer as cheap as it used to be. As a part of this change, **mortgage rates**, which are the interest rates on loans people take to

buy homes, are going up and they are not just going up a little bit—they are more than double what they used to be. This increase in mortgage rates creates a financial challenge for individuals and families because they need to adjust their budgets to accommodate the higher cost of borrowing.

iii. Challenge for consumers adjusting to higher interest rates.

Statement iii is also supported by the passage. In the passage, it mentions that as we move into a period where money is no longer cheap, consumers, or people who borrow money for various reasons like buying homes or cars, will experience a challenge. This challenge arises because the interest rates are going up.

When interest rates are higher, borrowing money becomes more expensive. So, consumers find it challenging to adjust to these higher interest rates because they need to pay more money in interest when they borrow.

Both Statements i and iv is incorrect because they are not the consequences of moving into a period where money is expensive.

Hence, **Option D** is the correct answer.

10) Answer: C

The expression "burst bubbles" in the passage refers to the sudden collapse of inflated expectations or investments. This metaphor is commonly used in finance and economics to describe a situation where an asset or market experiences a rapid and unexpected decline after reaching high levels of speculation or overvaluation.

Option C, "The sudden collapse of inflated expectations or investments," accurately captures the meaning of the expression in the context of the passage. It implies that the optimism and high expectations in the market can quickly collapse, causing negative consequences such as failed investments or financial downturns.

Hence, Option C is the correct answer.

11) Answer: B

The passage talks about why people in the financial markets either strongly believe in the current positive trend or doubt it. The correct answer, Option B, suggests that many people have a strong belief, or conviction, in the market because they think the Federal Reserve is successfully guiding the economy to a smooth and controlled slowdown which will avoid recession. On the other hand, some people are

skeptical, meaning they have doubts. The skepticism is mainly because these doubters are not sure if the Federal Reserve can effectively manage the economy, based on its past performance.

Hence, **Option B** is the correct answer.

12) Answer: E

The passage suggests that 2024 is seen as a financially delicate year mainly because there is a chance of big conflicts and tensions between countries (geopolitical tensions). These geopolitical issues, along with uncertainties related to the US elections, make the economic situation more unpredictable and challenging. So, the prospect of major conflicts and geopolitical tensions is the primary reason for the economic delicacy in 2024, according to the passage.

Options A, B, and C are not mentioned as reasons in the passage.

Hence, **Option E** is the correct answer.

13) Answer: E

Statement i is not true. The passage does not suggest any possibility of a surge in international trade in 2024.

Statement ii is not true. The passage mentions the adjustment to mortgage rates more than twice as high, not thrice.

Statement iii is not true. The statement suggests that the recent surge in the financial markets is solely because major Western central banks have reduced interest rates. However, this is not accurate based on the passage. The passage actually indicates that the market rally is driven by the expectation that these central banks might increase interest rates, not decrease them.

Hence, **Option E** is the correct answer.

14) Answer: B

i. ultra low rates: This refers to interest rates being extremely low.

ii. buoyed markets: This phrase means supported or lifted markets, indicating positive market conditions.

iii. soft landing: This phrase refers to a gradual economic slowdown without a recession.

iv. uncharted waters: This is the idiom used in the passage, meaning facing unforeseen challenges or uncertainties because navigating uncharted waters implies dealing with unfamiliar and unpredictable situations.

Hence, **Option B** is the correct answer.

15) Answer: C

The word "propelled" is used to describe the force driving or moving something forward, often with momentum. The correct synonym for this meaning is "impel."

Impel- to drive or force something forward.

Options A, B, D, and E do not convey the same sense of forward movement or driving force.

Incorrect Options:

A. perpetuate- to prolong or continue.

B. rigid- stiff or inflexible.

D. inhibit- to hinder or restrain.

E. bridled- to restrain or hold back

Hence, **Option C** is the correct answer.