

Common Management Admission Test(CMAT 2018)

1) What is the probability of getting a 'nine' or 'ten' on a single throw of two dice?

[Question ID = 155]

1. $2/9$ [Option ID = 616]
2. $7/36$ [Option ID = 617]
3. $1/5$ [Option ID = 618]
4. $2/7$ [Option ID = 619]

Correct Answer :-

- $7/36$ [Option ID = 617]

2) The length of a room exceeds its breadth by 2 meters. If the length be increased by 4 meters and the breadth decreased by 2 meters, the area remains the same. Find the surface area of its walls if the height is 3 meters.

[Question ID = 156]

1. 248 m^2 [Option ID = 620]
2. 424 m^2 [Option ID = 621]
3. 112 m^2 [Option ID = 622]
4. 84 m^2 [Option ID = 623]

Correct Answer :-

- 84 m^2 [Option ID = 623]

3) A bus covers a distance of first 50 km in 40 minutes, next 50 km at a speed of 2 km per minute and the next 30 km at a speed of 1.0 km per minute. What is its average speed during the entire journey?

[Question ID = 157]

1. 61.5 kmph [Option ID = 624]
2. 55.06 kmph [Option ID = 625]
3. 82.1 kmph [Option ID = 626]
4. 80 kmph [Option ID = 627]

Correct Answer :-

- 82.1 kmph [Option ID = 626]

4) Three wheels making 60, 36 and 24 revolutions in a minute start with a certain point in their circumference downwards. Find when they will again come together in the same position.

[Question ID = 158]

1. 4 seconds [Option ID = 628]

2. 5 seconds [Option ID = 629]
3. 10 seconds [Option ID = 630]
4. Never [Option ID = 631]

Correct Answer :-

- 5 seconds [Option ID = 629]

5) A certain amount of money invested at 10% per annum compound interest for two years became Rs. 2000. What is the initial investment?

[Question ID = 159]

1. Rs. 856 [Option ID = 632]
2. Rs. 1,625 [Option ID = 633]
3. Rs. 1,653 [Option ID = 634]
4. Rs. 1,275 [Option ID = 635]

Correct Answer :-

- Rs. 1,653 [Option ID = 634]

6) If the height of a right circular cone is increased by 200% and the radius of the base is reduced by 50%, then the volume of the cone.

[Question ID = 160]

1. Remains unaltered [Option ID = 636]
2. Decreases by 25% [Option ID = 637]
3. Increases by 25% [Option ID = 638]
4. Increases by 50% [Option ID = 639]

Correct Answer :-

- Decreases by 25% [Option ID = 637]

7) An electric appliance is priced at Rs. 600 initially. Because of market recession, price was successively reduced three times, each time by 10% of the price after the earlier reduction. What is the current price?

[Question ID = 161]

1. Rs. 420 [Option ID = 640]
2. Rs. 437.40 [Option ID = 641]
3. Rs. 444.30 [Option ID = 642]
4. Rs. 478 [Option ID = 643]

Correct Answer :-

- Rs. 437.40 [Option ID = 641]

8)

Below given is the Table showing Age-wise Ownership of mobiles:-

Brand	Upto 1 year old	1-2 years old	2-3 years old	More than 3 years old
LG	15%	45%	40%	-
SAMSUNG	5%	15%	25%	55%
NOKIA	10%	10%	10%	70%
SONY	25%	55%	20%	-
MICROMAX	15%	50%	20%	15%

If 1 crore mobiles were sold last year, how many LG sets were sold?

[Question ID = 162]

1. 10, 000 [Option ID = 644]
2. 12,500 [Option ID = 645]
3. 15,000 [Option ID = 646]
4. Cannot be determined [Option ID = 647]

Correct Answer :-

- Cannot be determined [Option ID = 647]

9) $\sqrt{188 + \sqrt{51 + \sqrt{169}}} = ?$

[Question ID = 163]

1. 16.4 [Option ID = 648]
2. 14.4 [Option ID = 649]
3. 16 [Option ID = 650]
4. 14 [Option ID = 651]

Correct Answer :-

- 14 [Option ID = 651]

10) In what time will Rs. 6,250 amount to Rs. 6,632.55 at 4% compound interest payable half-yearly?

[Question ID = 164]

1. 1 year [Option ID = 652]
2. $\frac{3}{2}$ years [Option ID = 653]
3. 3 years [Option ID = 654]
4. $\frac{5}{2}$ years [Option ID = 655]

Correct Answer :-

- $\frac{3}{2}$ years [Option ID = 653]

11)

Expenditures of a Company (in Lakh Rupees) per Annum Over the given Years was as under.

Year	Salary	Fuel and Transport	Bonus	Interest on Loans	Taxes
2008	576	196	6	25.4	85
2009	682	224	5	32	112
2011	648	202	7.5	44.6	78
2012	672	266	7.3	40.4	98
2013	740	282	8	52.4	105

What is the average salary expenditure (in Lakh Rupees) per annum during this period?

[Question ID = 165]

1. 663.6 [Option ID = 656]
2. 666.3 [Option ID = 657]
3. 636.6 [Option ID = 658]
4. 663.3 [Option ID = 659]

Correct Answer :-

- 663.6 [Option ID = 656]

12) Number of different categories of goods sold in the city over the years (in thousands) is as given under:

Year	TV	Refrigerator	Microwave	Laptops	Cell phones
2010	26	64	232	153	340
2011	45	60	242	172	336
2012	72	79	248	210	404
2013	81	93	280	241	411
2014	107	112	266	235	442

In which of the following years was the number of refrigerators sold approximately 25% of the number of cell phones sold?

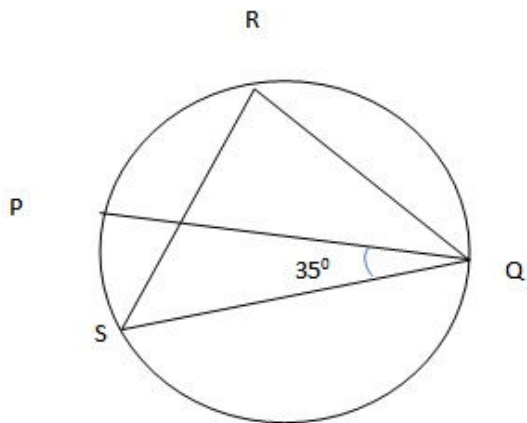
[Question ID = 166]

1. 2011 [Option ID = 660]
2. 2012 [Option ID = 661]
3. 2013 [Option ID = 662]
4. 2014 [Option ID = 663]

Correct Answer :-

- 2014 [Option ID = 663]

13) In the figure, PQ is a diameter of the circle. Angle PQS = 35° . Find angle QRS.



[Question ID = 167]

1. 55° [Option ID = 664]
2. 45° [Option ID = 665]
3. 35° [Option ID = 666]
4. 60° [Option ID = 667]

Correct Answer :-

- 55° [Option ID = 664]

14) If $x = \sqrt[6]{5}$ and $y = \sqrt[5]{4}$, which of the following is true?

[Question ID = 168]

1. $x > y$ [Option ID = 668]
2. $y > x$ [Option ID = 669]
3. $x = y$ [Option ID = 670]
4. None [Option ID = 671]

Correct Answer :-

- $y > x$ [Option ID = 669]

15) If a and b are positive real numbers and $a * b$ denotes \sqrt{ab} , what is the value of $8 * (4 * 16)$?

[Question ID = 169]

1. $4^{1/3}$ [Option ID = 672]
2. 16 [Option ID = 673]
3. 8 [Option ID = 674]
4. $4\sqrt{2}$ [Option ID = 675]

Correct Answer :-

- 8 [Option ID = 674]

16) The average age of three men is 50 years and their ages are in the proportion 3:5:7. The age of the youngest man is:-

[Question ID = 170]

1. 40 years [Option ID = 676]
2. 30 years [Option ID = 677]
3. 35 years [Option ID = 678]
4. 50 years [Option ID = 679]

Correct Answer :-

- 30 years [Option ID = 677]

17) By selling mangoes at the rate of 64 for Rs. 2,000, the vendor loses 40%. How many should he sell for Rs. 1000 so as to gain 20%?

[Question ID = 171]

1. 12 [Option ID = 680]
2. 16 [Option ID = 681]
3. 15 [Option ID = 682]
4. 20 [Option ID = 683]

Correct Answer :-

- 16 [Option ID = 681]

18) The area of a triangle metal plate with base 88 cm and altitude 64 cm is to be reduced to one-fourth of its original area by making a hole of circular shape at the center. The radius of this hole will be:-

[Question ID = 173]

1. 24.8 cm [Option ID = 688]
2. 28 cm [Option ID = 689]
3. 56 cm [Option ID = 690]
4. $4\sqrt{42}$ cm [Option ID = 691]

Correct Answer :-

- $4\sqrt{42}$ cm [Option ID = 691]

19)

Find the value of $\sqrt{\frac{2+\sqrt{3}}{2-\sqrt{3}}}$

Correct to three places of decimal.

[Question ID = 174]

1. 3.141 [Option ID = 692]
2. 2.732 [Option ID = 693]
3. 3.124 [Option ID = 694]
4. 3.732 [Option ID = 695]

Correct Answer :-

- 3.732 [Option ID = 695]

20) A mixture of petrol and kerosene weighing 5 kg contains 5% kerosene. How much more kerosene (approx.) must be added into it to make it 10%?

[Question ID = 175]

1. 250 gm [Option ID = 696]
2. 275 gm [Option ID = 697]
3. 300 gm [Option ID = 698]
4. 425 gm [Option ID = 699]

Correct Answer :-

- 275 gm [Option ID = 697]

21) A student who gets 20% marks fails by 20 marks, but another student who gets 36% marks gets 44 marks more than minimum passing marks. Find the maximum number of marks and percentage necessary for passing.

[Question ID = 176]

1. 300, 20% [Option ID = 700]
2. 600, 20% [Option ID = 701]
3. 400, 25% [Option ID = 702]
4. 400, 20% [Option ID = 703]

Correct Answer :-

- 400, 25% [Option ID = 702]

22) If 26 horses or 20 bullocks eat up the fodder in store in 170 days, in what time will 10 horses and 8 bullocks finish the same quantity of fodder?

[Question ID = 177]

1. 212.67 days [Option ID = 704]
2. 162.33 days [Option ID = 705]
3. 212 days [Option ID = 706]
4. 216.67 days [Option ID = 707]

Correct Answer :-

- 216.67 days [Option ID = 707]

23) A boat covers 24 km upstream and 72 km downstream in 8 hours, while it covers 48 km upstream and 108 km downstream in 14 hours. Find the speed of the boat in still water and the speed of the stream respectively.

[Question ID = 178]

1. 12 km/h, 6 km/h [Option ID = 708]
2. 10 km/h, 5 km/h [Option ID = 709]
3. 10 km/h, 6 km/h [Option ID = 710]
4. 12 km/h, 5 km/h [Option ID = 711]

Correct Answer :-

- 12 km/h, 6 km/h [Option ID = 708]

24) A shopkeeper sells rice at the cost price, but uses false weight. He gains 20% in this process. What weight does he use for one kilogram?

[Question ID = 179]

1. $733\frac{1}{13} g$ [Option ID = 712]
2. 750 g [Option ID = 713]
3. $833\frac{1}{3} g$ [Option ID = 714]
4. 850 g [Option ID = 715]

Correct Answer :-

- $833\frac{1}{3} g$ [Option ID = 714]

25) Rakesh can do a job an hour quicker than Prakash. Working together, Rakesh, Prakash and Ashok can finish the same job in an hour. Also, if Prakash works for an hour, and then Ashok works for four hours, the job will be completed. How many hours would Ashok take to complete the job alone?

[Question ID = 1155]

1. 3 [Option ID = 4616]
2. 4 [Option ID = 4617]
3. 2.5 [Option ID = 4618]
4. 6 [Option ID = 4619]

Correct Answer :-

- 6 [Option ID = 4619]

1) Looking at Sweety, Raj says to his friend, "Sweety is the grand-daughter of the elder brother of my father". How is Sweety related to Raj?

[Question ID = 380]

1. Niece [Option ID = 1516]
2. Sister [Option ID = 1517]
3. Aunt [Option ID = 1518]
4. Sister-in-law [Option ID = 1519]

Correct Answer :-

- Niece [Option ID = 1516]

2) Seven experts N ,G, M, W, J, K and L give expert advice sessions to the XII class students. These sessions can take place either before the school, during lunch period or after the school. In scheduling these sessions the following conditions are followed.

- **At least two experts must hold the sessions before school.**
- **At least three experts must hold their sessions after school.**
- **M is not available after school and J is available only after school.**
- **W always takes extra session during lunch.**
- **G will take session before school only if N is also scheduled before school.**

All the following statements could be true except:-

[Question ID = 381]

1. The same number of experts take sessions before school as after school [Option ID = 1520]
2. The same number of experts take sessions before school as during lunch [Option ID = 1521]
3. Twice as many experts take sessions after the school as before the school [Option ID = 1522]
4. The same number of experts take sessions after school as during lunch [Option ID = 1523]

Correct Answer :-

- The same number of experts take sessions after school as during lunch [Option ID = 1523]

3) Six male friends A, B, C, D, E and F are married to R, S, U, V, T and W, not necessarily in same order. Following facts are known about them:-

- R and S are A's sisters.
- Neither R nor T are wives of C.
- W is wife of E and V is wife of B.
- D is not married to R, S or T.

Who is A's wife?

[Question ID = 382]

1. R [Option ID = 1524]
2. U [Option ID = 1525]
3. T [Option ID = 1526]
4. Cannot be determined [Option ID = 1527]

Correct Answer :-

- T [Option ID = 1526]

4) If southeast becomes east and northwest becomes west and all the other directions are changed in the same direction. Then what will be the direction for north?

[Question ID = 383]

1. Northwest [Option ID = 1528]
2. Southeast [Option ID = 1529]
3. Southwest [Option ID = 1530]
4. Northeast [Option ID = 1531]

Correct Answer :-

- Northwest [Option ID = 1528]

5) Inspector arrested three persons- Kalia, Raza, Shera - on suspicion, in a theft case. It was found the one among these three was the thief. During the interrogation their replies were as follows.

Kalia: I am not the thief. Raza is the thief.

Raza: I am not the thief. Either Kalia or Shera is the thief.

Shera: I am not the thief. Raza is not the thief.

If exactly one person among them always speaks the truth, another always speaks lies and the third alternates between the truth and lies, then who is the thief?

[Question ID = 384]

1. Kalia [Option ID = 1532]
2. Shera [Option ID = 1533]
3. Raza [Option ID = 1534]

4. Cannot be determined [Option ID = 1535]

Correct Answer :-

- Raza [Option ID = 1534]

6) A, B, C and D are four medical representatives of a company. Each of them must visit exactly two of the eight cities- Delhi, Chennai, Kolkata, Hyderabad, Bangalore, Mumbai, Lucknow and Patna – and each city is visited by only one person. C does not visit Mumbai and Delhi, While D does not visit Kolkata and Hyderabad. B does not visit Lucknow and Patna. Whereas A does not visit Bangalore and Chennai. Patna and Bangalore are visited neither by B nor by C.

If Delhi and Lucknow were visited by A, then which one of the following cities could B visit?

[Question ID = 385]

1. Delhi [Option ID = 1536]
2. Bangalore [Option ID = 1537]
3. Lucknow [Option ID = 1538]
4. Mumbai [Option ID = 1539]

Correct Answer :-

- Mumbai [Option ID = 1539]

7) Among the five numbers W, Y, C, D, M. W is greater than C but less than M, whereas, Y is greater than D but not less than M. Which of the following can be the greatest of the five?

[Question ID = 386]

1. D [Option ID = 1540]
2. W [Option ID = 1541]
3. C [Option ID = 1542]
4. Y or M [Option ID = 1543]

Correct Answer :-

- Y or M [Option ID = 1543]

8) A tutor has 10 students – A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I and J- to form four groups for tutorials. No group can have more than four students. No two groups can have the same number of students. C and G must be in the same group. A and F must be in the same group. I should be alone and is in one group. B and E cannot be in the same group. F and E must be in different groups.

If A, D, F and J form a group, then the other two groups can be:-

[Question ID = 387]

1. C, G and B, E, H [Option ID = 1544]
2. C, H, and B, E, G [Option ID = 1545]
3. E, H and B, C, G [Option ID = 1546]
4. None of these [Option ID = 1547]

Correct Answer :-

- E, H and B, C, G [Option ID = 1546]

9) A bookie has to inspect five horses A, B, C, D and E. If he inspects B, he cannot inspect C immediately. If he inspects A, he cannot go to E after that. Which of the following can be the correct order of his inspection?

[Question ID = 388]

1. A, B, C, D, E [Option ID = 1548]
2. D, B, C, E, A [Option ID = 1549]
3. D, C, B, A, E [Option ID = 1550]
4. D, C, B, E, A [Option ID = 1551]

Correct Answer :-

- D, C, B, E, A [Option ID = 1551]

10) Below given question contains six statements labelled A, B, C, D, E and F followed by four combinations of three statements. Choose the set in which the statements are logically related i.e the third statement can be deduced from the first two statements together.

Read the information carefully and answer the question.

- A) All honest persons are good natured.**
- B) Some good natured persons are not honest.**
- C) Some honest persons are good natured.**
- D) All honest person are obese.**
- E) All obese person are good natured.**
- F) Some good natured person are honest.**

[Question ID = 390]

1. ACD [Option ID = 1556]
2. FAC [Option ID = 1557]
3. BCF [Option ID = 1558]
4. DEA [Option ID = 1559]

Correct Answer :-

- DEA [Option ID = 1559]

11) R1, R2, R3, R4, R5, R6, R7 are seven places on a map. The following places are connected by two-way roads: R1 and R2; R1 and R6; R3 and R6; R3 and R4; R6 and R7; R4 and R5; R2 and R3; R5 and R7. No other road exists. The shortest route (the route with the least number of intermediate places) from R1 to R7 is:-

[Question ID = 392]

1. R1- R3- R7 [Option ID = 1564]
2. R1- R5- R7 [Option ID = 1565]
3. R1- R2-R3- R6- R7 [Option ID = 1566]
4. R1- R6- R7 [Option ID = 1567]

Correct Answer :-

- R1- R6- R7 [Option ID = 1567]

12) A, B, C, D and E are five rods. E is longer than A which is longer than C and lighter than C, which is lighter than D. B is shorter than D, and heavier than it. E is longer than D, and heavier than it.

If B is the heaviest of all, then which of the following can be the lightest of all the five rods?

[Question ID = 394]

1. E only [Option ID = 1572]
2. A only [Option ID = 1573]

- E or A [Option ID = 1574]
- D or E [Option ID = 1575]

Correct Answer :-

- A only [Option ID = 1573]

13) A, B and C are three films that are screened by three theatres PVR, DT and Regal in three consecutive slots. No film should be screened in the same slot by any two theaters. If DT screens film B in the first slot and PVR exhibits film C in the third slot, then which of these must be TRUE?

[Question ID = 395]

- PVR screens A in the second slot. [Option ID = 1576]
- DT exhibits C in the third slot. [Option ID = 1577]
- Regal exhibits A in the second slot. [Option ID = 1578]
- Regal exhibits C in third slot. [Option ID = 1579]

Correct Answer :-

- Regal exhibits A in the second slot. [Option ID = 1578]

14) Five capitals A, B, C, D and E are connected by different modes of transport as follows.

A and B are connected by boat as well as by rail.

D and C are connected by bus and by boat.

B and E are connected only by air.

A and C are connected only by boat.

E and C are connected by rail and by bus.

Which of the following pair of capitals are connected by any of the routes directly (without going through any other capital)?

[Question ID = 396]

- A and E [Option ID = 1580]
- E and D [Option ID = 1581]
- B and C [Option ID = 1582]
- None of the pairs in the choices are directly connected [Option ID = 1583]

Correct Answer :-

- None of the pairs in the choices are directly connected [Option ID = 1583]

15) Insert the missing character.

EJO	80	TYE
DHL	84	PTX
CFI	?	LOR

[Question ID = 398]

- 63 [Option ID = 1588]
- 82 [Option ID = 1589]
- 88 [Option ID = 1590]
- 45 [Option ID = 1591]

Correct Answer :-

- 63 [Option ID = 1588]

16) P, Q, R, S and T are the five corners of a table with five sides. Chairs A, B, C, D and E are placed along the sides joining the angular corners. Neither P, Q, R, S, T nor A, B, C, D and E are necessarily in that order. Chair A is along the side joining the corner P and R. S is to the immediate right of P, and R is between P and T. Chair B is along the side of Q and T. Chairs D and E are next to B on either side. The corners that join the side where the chair C is placed are:-

[Question ID = 400]

1. P and R [Option ID = 1596]
2. S and Q [Option ID = 1597]
3. S and T [Option ID = 1598]
4. P and S [Option ID = 1599]

Correct Answer :-

- P and S [Option ID = 1599]

17) Eight persons Jai, Kabir, Lakshaya, Mannu, Neetu, Om, Punita and Surbhi sit in two parallel rows with four seats in each row facing each other. Jai and Kabir are not in the same row. Neetu sits to the immediate left of Lakshaya in the same row but opposite to Om. Punita and Kabir have only two persons between them. Jai and Neetu have only one person between them.

Which of these pairs of persons can sit diagonally opposite each other?

[Question ID = 402]

1. a) Surbhi and Mannu or Om and Punita [Option ID = 1604]
2. b) Neetu and Jai or Jai and Lakshaya [Option ID = 1605]
3. c) Jai and Kabir or Punita and Lakshaya [Option ID = 1606]
4. d) Either (a) or (b) [Option ID = 1607]

Correct Answer :-

- c) Jai and Kabir or Punita and Lakshaya [Option ID = 1606]

18) A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and I are nine employees in a company, who go to meet two managers Ram and Deepak to talk to them about their Paris project. Each manager has time for only three employees. D has a priority and must be given preference by Ram or Deepak. F and B do not wish to go to the same manager. G goes to Ram only and H goes to Deepak only. C comes back saying that neither of the two managers has time to see him. A does not go with F and I does not go with E. B and I do not go together. If E, F and G go together and are seen by one of the managers, then which manager sees whom, assuming that C has opted out of the talks?

[Question ID = 403]

1. Deepak - D, I, H or D, B, H [Option ID = 1608]
2. Deepak - D, E, H or D, B, H [Option ID = 1609]
3. Ram - A, I, H or N, I, H [Option ID = 1610]
4. Ram - D, I, H or A, I, H [Option ID = 1611]

Correct Answer :-

- Deepak - D, I, H or D, B, H [Option ID = 1608]

19) There are three boxes of three different colours- Green, Blue and Red, and 6 toys of which 2 are of Green colour, 2 are of Blue colour and 2 are of Red colour. The toys are packed in the three boxes such that each box

has 2 toys of different colours in it and also the colour of the box is different from the colour of the toys packed in it. Now, 10 chocolates are kept in these boxes in such a way that the Green box has the maximum possible chocolates in it whereas, the Red box has the least possible chocolates in it. Each box should have at least one chocolate and no two boxes have the same number of chocolates.

Which of the following is true?

[Question ID = 404]

1. The Green box, the Blue box and Red box have 6, 3 and 1 chocolate /s in them respectively. [Option ID = 1612]
2. The box which has the toys of Red and Blue colors has 8 chocolates in it. [Option ID = 1613]
3. The box which has the toys of Blue and Green colors has 3 chocolates in it. [Option ID = 1614]
4. The box which has the toys of Green and Red colors has 2 chocolates in it. [Option ID = 1615]

Correct Answer :-

- The box which has the toys of Green and Red colors has 2 chocolates in it. [Option ID = 1615]

20) A, B, C are three girls who go to buy six items- P, Q, R, S, T and U. Each one of them buys two different items in such a way that if A buys R, then B buys neither P nor S. If B buys Q, then C buys neither U nor T.

If A buys R and T, then B buys:-

[Question ID = 1150]

1. P and S [Option ID = 4596]
2. Q and U [Option ID = 4597]
3. P and Q [Option ID = 4598]
4. S and U [Option ID = 4599]

Correct Answer :-

- Q and U [Option ID = 4597]

21) Below given question has a main statement followed by four statements labeled A, B, C and D. Choose the ordered pair of statements, where the first statement implies the second and the two statements are logically consistent with the main statement.

You cannot catch the bus unless it is morning.

- (A) This is morning.
- (B) You can catch the bus.
- (C) This is not morning.
- (D) You cannot catch the bus.

[Question ID = 1156]

1. BD [Option ID = 4620]
2. AC [Option ID = 4621]
3. CB [Option ID = 4622]
4. CD [Option ID = 4623]

Correct Answer :-

- CD [Option ID = 4623]

22) If $m + n$ means m is sister of n,

m - n means m is brother of n,

m x n means m is daughter of n,

m ÷ n means m is mother of n,

How many females can be shown by the given relationship?

a+b-c+d-ef

[Question ID = 1157]

1. 2 [Option ID = 4624]
2. 3 [Option ID = 4625]
3. 4 [Option ID = 4626]
4. Cannot be determined [Option ID = 4627]

Correct Answer :-

- Cannot be determined [Option ID = 4627]

23) Three coins are tossed in the air and two of the coins land with tails face upwards. What are the chances on the next toss of the coins that at least two of the coins will land with the tails facing upwards?

[Question ID = 1160]

1. 50% [Option ID = 4636]
2. 25% [Option ID = 4637]
3. 75% [Option ID = 4638]
4. 100% [Option ID = 4639]

Correct Answer :-

- 50% [Option ID = 4636]

24) A family of three generation comprises of seven members - A, B, C, D, E, F and G. There are two married couples-one each of first and second generation respectively. They travel in three different cars -Audi, BMW and Honda so that no car has more than three members and there is at least one female in each car. C, who is a grand-daughter, does not travel with her grandfather and grandmother. B travels with his father E in BMW. F travels with her grand-daughter D in Audi. A travels with her daughter in Honda.

Which of the following is one of the married couples?

[Question ID = 1161]

1. DB
[Option ID = 4640]
2. BC
[Option ID = 4641]
3. EF [Option ID = 4642]
4. Cannot be determined
[Option ID = 4643]

Correct Answer :-

- EF [Option ID = 4642]

25) P, Q, R, S, T and U are six members of a family. R is not the mother of Q but Q is the son of R. P and R are a married couple. T is the brother of R. U is the brother of Q. S is the daughter of P.

T is S 's _____.

[Question ID = 1177]

1. Uncle
[Option ID = 4704]
2. Mother [Option ID = 4705]
3. Brother [Option ID = 4706]
4. Father [Option ID = 4707]

Correct Answer :-

- Uncle
[Option ID = 4704]

1) Read the passage carefully and answer the question that follows.

All of us play but we are not athletes. We are homo ludens (Latin for play) and our playfulness is unproductive. But athletes play for profit and contest for prizes. It is the transformation of our play and games into athletics that leads to medals. What makes Haryana such a fine place for athletics in India? With barely 2% of India's population, people from Haryana won around 40% of the gold medals in the recently concluded CWG 2010.

People in Haryana tend to count the gold medals of the Hyderabad shuttler, Saina Nehwal and the Delhi wrestler, Sushil Kumar, in their tally. This is because both of them are Jats. People of this dominant caste form more than 20% of Haryana's population and, therefore, in popular perception, Haryana is Jat-land. All sports are oriented towards the Olympic slogan 'higher, faster, and stronger'. But the ones in which Haryana got medals stand for plain force and aggression like wrestling, boxing and shooting. Anthropologists call them contact sports because the opponents have bodily contact in them. Shooting is a combative sport because opponents use a combat weapon. Such sports are a substitute of war or training for it.

Haryana is India's pride in contact and combative games. I can think of three reasons for it, viz. historical geography, peasant culture of perseverance and a feeble government policy. Firstly, the province has a volatile history of continuous aggression due to its geographical location on the frontier. Secondly, the people of Haryana have valued physical strength and perseverance due to its peasant culture. Thirdly, the sports policy since 2006 has honed the killer athletic spirit in Haryana. The half-hearted policy does not create achievers but supports the successful ones among them. Punjab was divided on religious lines in 1947. The non-Sikh majority parts of this truncated Punjab were constituted as Haryana in 1966. Like a horseshoe, Haryana encircles Delhi from three sides and the culture of both is similar. At the popular level, people are rough and tough - meaning 'rough by tongue and tough in body'. In the medieval times, Haryana flourished when weak rulers ruled Delhi.

Most of the area remained under Delhi's tutelage but small principalities also dotted the arid landscape of Haryana. Mostly, people of the region joined the Mughals and Marathas in repulsing invaders. But the same locals did not mind plundering Delhi or looting the retreating armies sometimes. The British colonialists expanded from the east. They conquered most of India with the help of soldiers from western UP and Bihar. But, in the late 19th century, the colonial strategists honored ordinary peasant castes by calling them 'martial races' in united Punjab. This was a clever way of taming the aggression in this frontier region.

This smart move was also to recruit rural Punjabis in the colonial army so that they could be used to thwart the southward expansion of Tsarist Russia. There is a family resemblance between military/hunting activities and wrestling, shooting, races, riding or archery. For the military serving population of Haryana, therefore, such sports come easily. Secondly, before the advent of machinery, agriculture was a backbreaking occupation. The size of agricultural income had a direct relation with the quantity of sweat produced during one's toil.

Q) Why do people of Haryana tend to count the medals bagged by Saina Nehwal in the tally of their own state, though she is a Hyderabad?

[Question ID = 417]

1. Her father played Ranji for Haryana and is quite popular in the state [Option ID = 1664]

2. Saina's coach whom she attributes her success to, is from Haryana [Option ID = 1665]
3. Her father was posted for 12 years in Haryana during his professional career as a government officer [Option ID = 1666]
4. Her caste is the same as a dominant caste from Haryana [Option ID = 1667]

Correct Answer :-

- Her caste is the same as a dominant caste from Haryana [Option ID = 1667]

2) Read the passage carefully and answer the question that follows.

All of us play but we are not athletes. We are homo ludens (Latin for play) and our playfulness is unproductive. But athletes play for profit and contest for prizes. It is the transformation of our play and games into athletics that leads to medals. What makes Haryana such a fine place for athletics in India? With barely 2% of India's population, people from Haryana won around 40% of the gold medals in the recently concluded CWG 2010.

People in Haryana tend to count the gold medals of the Hyderabad shuttler, Saina Nehwal and the Delhi wrestler, Sushil Kumar, in their tally. This is because both of them are Jats. People of this dominant caste form more than 20% of Haryana's population and, therefore, in popular perception, Haryana is Jat-land. All sports are oriented towards the Olympic slogan 'higher, faster, and stronger'. But the ones in which Haryana got medals stand for plain force and aggression like wrestling, boxing and shooting. Anthropologists call them contact sports because the opponents have bodily contact in them. Shooting is a combative sport because opponents use a combat weapon. Such sports are a substitute of war or training for it.

Haryana is India's pride in contact and combative games. I can think of three reasons for it, viz. historical geography, peasant culture of perseverance and a feeble government policy. Firstly, the province has a volatile history of continuous aggression due to its geographical location on the frontier. Secondly, the people of Haryana have valued physical strength and perseverance due to its peasant culture. Thirdly, the sports policy since 2006 has honed the killer athletic spirit in Haryana. The half-hearted policy does not create achievers but supports the successful ones among them. Punjab was divided on religious lines in 1947. The non-Sikh majority parts of this truncated Punjab were constituted as Haryana in 1966. Like a horseshoe, Haryana encircles Delhi from three sides and the culture of both is similar. At the popular level, people are rough and tough - meaning 'rough by tongue and tough in body'. In the medieval times, Haryana flourished when weak rulers ruled Delhi.

Most of the area remained under Delhi's tutelage but small principalities also dotted the arid landscape of Haryana. Mostly, people of the region joined the Mughals and Marathas in repulsing invaders. But the same locals did not mind plundering Delhi or looting the retreating armies sometimes. The British colonialists expanded from the east. They conquered most of India with the help of soldiers from western UP and Bihar. But, in the late 19th century, the colonial strategists honored ordinary peasant castes by calling them 'martial races' in united Punjab. This was a clever way of taming the aggression in this frontier region.

This smart move was also to recruit rural Punjabis in the colonial army so that they could be used to thwart the southward expansion of Tsarist Russia. There is a family resemblance between military/hunting activities and wrestling, shooting, races, riding or archery. For the military serving population of Haryana, therefore, such sports come easily. Secondly, before the advent of machinery, agriculture was a backbreaking occupation. The size of agricultural income had a direct relation with the quantity of sweat produced during one's toil.

Q) What does the author mean by saying "Our Playfulness is unproductive"?

[Question ID = 418]

1. Investing time in sports do not reap the expected benefits [Option ID = 1668]
2. Majority of us waste time on games and sports [Option ID = 1669]
3. Majority of us do not play to achieve material benefits [Option ID = 1670]
4. Majority of us do not have what it takes to become an athlete [Option ID = 1671]

Correct Answer :-

- Majority of us do not play to achieve material benefits [Option ID = 1670]

3) Read the passage carefully and answer the question that follows.

All of us play but we are not athletes. We are homo ludens (Latin for play) and our playfulness is unproductive. But athletes play for profit and contest for prizes. It is the transformation of our play and games into athletics that leads to medals. What makes Haryana such a fine place for athletics in India? With barely 2% of India's population, people from Haryana won around 40% of the gold medals in the recently concluded CWG 2010.

People in Haryana tend to count the gold medals of the Hyderabad shuttler, Saina Nehwal and the Delhi wrestler, Sushil Kumar, in their tally. This is because both of them are Jats. People of this dominant caste form more than 20% of Haryana's population and, therefore, in popular perception, Haryana is Jat-land. All sports are oriented towards the Olympic slogan 'higher, faster, and stronger'. But the ones in which Haryana got medals stand for plain force and aggression like wrestling, boxing and shooting. Anthropologists call them contact sports because the opponents have bodily contact in them. Shooting is a combative sport because opponents use a combat weapon. Such sports are a substitute of war or training for it.

Haryana is India's pride in contact and combative games. I can think of three reasons for it, viz. historical geography, peasant culture of perseverance and a feeble government policy. Firstly, the province has a volatile history of continuous aggression due to its geographical location on the frontier. Secondly, the people of Haryana have valued physical strength and perseverance due to its peasant culture. Thirdly, the sports policy since 2006 has honed the killer athletic spirit in Haryana. The half-hearted policy does not create achievers but supports the successful ones among them. Punjab was divided on religious lines in 1947. The non-Sikh majority parts of this truncated Punjab were constituted as Haryana in 1966. Like a horseshoe, Haryana encircles Delhi from three sides and the culture of both is similar. At the popular level, people are rough and tough - meaning 'rough by tongue and tough in body'. In the medieval times, Haryana flourished when weak rulers ruled Delhi.

Most of the area remained under Delhi's tutelage but small principalities also dotted the arid landscape of Haryana. Mostly, people of the region joined the Mughals and Marathas in repulsing invaders. But the same locals did not mind plundering Delhi or looting the retreating armies sometimes. The British colonialists expanded from the east. They conquered most of India with the help of soldiers from western UP and Bihar. But, in the late 19th century, the colonial strategists honored ordinary peasant castes by calling them 'martial races' in united Punjab. This was a clever way of taming the aggression in this frontier region.

This smart move was also to recruit rural Punjabis in the colonial army so that they could be used to thwart the southward expansion of Tsarist Russia. There is a family resemblance between military/hunting activities and wrestling, shooting, races, riding or archery. For the military serving population of Haryana, therefore, such sports come easily. Secondly, before the advent of machinery, agriculture was a backbreaking occupation. The size of agricultural income had a direct relation with the quantity of sweat produced during one's toil.

Q) Which of these is not a reason for so many athletes coming from Haryana?

[Question ID = 419]

1. Government sponsored schemes in primary schools [Option ID = 1672]
2. Haryana is traditionally peasant community [Option ID = 1673]
3. Many people from Haryana had been in army [Option ID = 1674]
4. Haryana has traditionally seen regular aggressions [Option ID = 1675]

Correct Answer :-

- Government sponsored schemes in primary schools [Option ID = 1672]

4) Read the passage carefully and answer the question that follows.

All of us play but we are not athletes. We are homo ludens (Latin for play) and our playfulness is unproductive. But athletes play for profit and contest for prizes. It is the transformation of our play and games into athletics that leads to medals. What makes Haryana such a fine place for athletics in India? With barely 2% of India's population, people from Haryana won around 40% of the gold medals in the recently concluded CWG 2010.

People in Haryana tend to count the gold medals of the Hyderabad shuttler, Saina Nehwal and the Delhi wrestler, Sushil Kumar, in their tally. This is because both of them are Jats. People of this dominant caste form more than 20% of Haryana's population and, therefore, in popular perception, Haryana is Jat-land. All sports are oriented towards the Olympic slogan 'higher, faster, and stronger'. But the ones in which Haryana got medals stand for plain force and aggression like wrestling, boxing and shooting. Anthropologists call them contact sports because the opponents have bodily contact in them. Shooting is a combative sport because

opponents use a combat weapon. Such sports are a substitute of war or training for it.

Haryana is India's pride in contact and combative games. I can think of three reasons for it, viz. historical geography, peasant culture of perseverance and a feeble government policy. Firstly, the province has a volatile history of continuous aggression due to its geographical location on the frontier. Secondly, the people of Haryana have valued physical strength and perseverance due to its peasant culture. Thirdly, the sports policy since 2006 has honed the killer athletic spirit in Haryana. The half-hearted policy does not create achievers but supports the successful ones among them. Punjab was divided on religious lines in 1947. The non-Sikh majority parts of this truncated Punjab were constituted as Haryana in 1966. Like a horseshoe, Haryana encircles Delhi from three sides and the culture of both is similar. At the popular level, people are rough and tough - meaning 'rough by tongue and tough in body'. In the medieval times, Haryana flourished when weak rulers ruled Delhi.

Most of the area remained under Delhi's tutelage but small principalities also dotted the arid landscape of Haryana. Mostly, people of the region joined the Mughals and Marathas in repulsing invaders. But the same locals did not mind plundering Delhi or looting the retreating armies sometimes. The British colonialists expanded from the east. They conquered most of India with the help of soldiers from western UP and Bihar. But, in the late 19th century, the colonial strategists honored ordinary peasant castes by calling them 'martial races' in united Punjab. This was a clever way of taming the aggression in this frontier region.

This smart move was also to recruit rural Punjabis in the colonial army so that they could be used to thwart the southward expansion of Tsarist Russia. There is a family resemblance between military/hunting activities and wrestling, shooting, races, riding or archery. For the military serving population of Haryana, therefore, such sports come easily. Secondly, before the advent of machinery, agriculture was a backbreaking occupation. The size of agricultural income had a direct relation with the quantity of sweat produced during one's toil.

Q) Why did the English call the ordinary peasants of Haryana, the 'martial race'?

[Question ID = 420]

1. Because they could never conquer them [Option ID = 1676]
2. Because they have traditionally the rulers of Delhi and neighboring areas [Option ID = 1677]
3. To tame the aggression of people of that region [Option ID = 1678]
4. They had the largest standing army of that region [Option ID = 1679]

Correct Answer :-

- To tame the aggression of people of that region [Option ID = 1678]

5) Read the passage carefully and answer the question that follows.

All of us play but we are not athletes. We are homo ludens (Latin for play) and our playfulness is unproductive. But athletes play for profit and contest for prizes. It is the transformation of our play and games into athletics that leads to medals. What makes Haryana such a fine place for athletics in India? With barely 2% of India's population, people from Haryana won around 40% of the gold medals in the recently concluded CWG 2010.

People in Haryana tend to count the gold medals of the Hyderabad shuttler, Saina Nehwal and the Delhi wrestler, Sushil Kumar, in their tally. This is because both of them are Jats. People of this dominant caste form more than 20% of Haryana's population and, therefore, in popular perception, Haryana is Jat-land. All sports are oriented towards the Olympic slogan 'higher, faster, and stronger'. But the ones in which Haryana got medals stand for plain force and aggression like wrestling, boxing and shooting. Anthropologists call them contact sports because the opponents have bodily contact in them. Shooting is a combative sport because opponents use a combat weapon. Such sports are a substitute of war or training for it.

Haryana is India's pride in contact and combative games. I can think of three reasons for it, viz. historical geography, peasant culture of perseverance and a feeble government policy. Firstly, the province has a volatile history of continuous aggression due to its geographical location on the frontier. Secondly, the people of Haryana have valued physical strength and perseverance due to its peasant culture. Thirdly, the sports policy since 2006 has honed the killer athletic spirit in Haryana. The half-hearted policy does not create achievers but supports the successful ones among them. Punjab was divided on religious lines in 1947. The non-Sikh majority parts of this truncated Punjab were constituted as Haryana in 1966. Like a horseshoe, Haryana encircles Delhi from three sides and the culture of both is similar. At the popular level, people are rough and tough - meaning 'rough by tongue and tough in body'. In the medieval times, Haryana flourished when weak rulers ruled Delhi.

Most of the area remained under Delhi's tutelage but small principalities also dotted the arid landscape of Haryana. Mostly, people of the region joined the Mughals and Marathas in repulsing invaders. But the same locals did not mind plundering Delhi or looting the retreating armies sometimes. The British colonialists expanded from the east. They conquered most of India with the help of soldiers from western UP and Bihar. But, in the late 19th century, the colonial strategists honored ordinary peasant castes by calling them 'martial races' in united Punjab. This was a clever way of taming the aggression in this frontier region.

This smart move was also to recruit rural Punjabis in the colonial army so that they could be used to thwart the southward expansion of Tsarist Russia. There is a family resemblance between military/hunting activities and wrestling, shooting, races, riding or archery. For the military serving population of Haryana, therefore, such sports come easily. Secondly, before the advent of machinery, agriculture was a backbreaking occupation. The size of agricultural income had a direct relation with the quantity of sweat produced during one's toil.

Q) Which of the following is false according to the passage?

[Question ID = 421]

1. Haryana Surrounds Delhi from three sides [Option ID = 1680]
2. Haryana flourished when Delhi was ruled by weak rulers [Option ID = 1681]
3. The state sports policy has failed to create new achievers [Option ID = 1682]
4. Shooting is a collective sports as all players have to play simultaneously [Option ID = 1683]

Correct Answer :-

- Shooting is a collective sports as all players have to play simultaneously [Option ID = 1683]

6) Read the passage carefully and answer the question that follows.

All of us play but we are not athletes. We are homo ludens (Latin for play) and our playfulness is unproductive. But athletes play for profit and contest for prizes. It is the transformation of our play and games into athletics that leads to medals. What makes Haryana such a fine place for athletics in India? With barely 2% of India's population, people from Haryana won around 40% of the gold medals in the recently concluded CWG 2010.

People in Haryana tend to count the gold medals of the Hyderabad shuttler, Saina Nehwal and the Delhi wrestler, Sushil Kumar, in their tally. This is because both of them are Jats. People of this dominant caste form more than 20% of Haryana's population and, therefore, in popular perception, Haryana is Jat-land. All sports are oriented towards the Olympic slogan 'higher, faster, and stronger'. But the ones in which Haryana got medals stand for plain force and aggression like wrestling, boxing and shooting. Anthropologists call them contact sports because the opponents have bodily contact in them. Shooting is a combative sport because opponents use a combat weapon. Such sports are a substitute of war or training for it.

Haryana is India's pride in contact and combative games. I can think of three reasons for it, viz. historical geography, peasant culture of perseverance and a feeble government policy. Firstly, the province has a volatile history of continuous aggression due to its geographical location on the frontier. Secondly, the people of Haryana have valued physical strength and perseverance due to its peasant culture. Thirdly, the sports policy since 2006 has honed the killer athletic spirit in Haryana. The half-hearted policy does not create achievers but supports the successful ones among them. Punjab was divided on religious lines in 1947. The non-Sikh majority parts of this truncated Punjab were constituted as Haryana in 1966. Like a horseshoe, Haryana encircles Delhi from three sides and the culture of both is similar. At the popular level, people are rough and tough - meaning 'rough by tongue and tough in body'. In the medieval times, Haryana flourished when weak rulers ruled Delhi.

Most of the area remained under Delhi's tutelage but small principalities also dotted the arid landscape of Haryana. Mostly, people of the region joined the Mughals and Marathas in repulsing invaders. But the same locals did not mind plundering Delhi or looting the retreating armies sometimes. The British colonialists expanded from the east. They conquered most of India with the help of soldiers from western UP and Bihar. But, in the late 19th century, the colonial strategists honored ordinary peasant castes by calling them 'martial races' in united Punjab. This was a clever way of taming the aggression in this frontier region.

This smart move was also to recruit rural Punjabis in the colonial army so that they could be used to thwart the southward expansion of Tsarist Russia. There is a family resemblance between military/hunting activities and wrestling, shooting, races, riding or archery. For the military serving population of Haryana, therefore, such sports come easily. Secondly, before the advent of machinery, agriculture was a backbreaking

occupation. The size of agricultural income had a direct relation with the quantity of sweat produced during one's toil.

Q) Which of the following is true about the prevailing sports policy in Haryana?

[Question ID = 422]

- 1) Much credit goes to the sports policy as it helps identify and nurture young talents [Option ID = 1684]
- 2) The current state policy does not create new breed of athletes but it instead award the one's who have excelled [Option ID = 1685]
- 3) Neither (1) nor (2) [Option ID = 1686]
- 4) Both (1) and (2) [Option ID = 1687]

Correct Answer :-

- 2) The current state policy does not create new breed of athletes but it instead award the one's who have excelled [Option ID = 1685]

Topic:- CMATJan 2018 Set_2_RC2

1) Read the passage carefully and answer the question that follows.

Putting a final lid on the Planning era, the Niti Aayog is gearing up to launch the three-year action plan from April 1 after the end of 12th Five Year Plan on March 31.

Under the new system, sources said states will be encouraged to meet the targets of various schemes or face the prospects of drying up of the fund flows.

“The 12th five years plan is coming to an end on March 31. The three-year action plan to be unveiled this month will come in force from April 1, which will also end the prevailing system of the centre patiently waiting (for) the state governments to implement the schemes.

“Now, you either meet the target or you will face the prospects of the fund flow drying up,” a senior Niti Aayog official said.

The official said, “We have patiently waited for the state governments to adopt a number of reform oriented legislative bills. But our experiences have largely been negative... therefore, the reform agenda arrived at after consensus will need to be adopted by them, and the states doing so will get incentives”.

Niti Aayog has also been entrusted the work on the 15-year Vision Document and a seven year strategy, which would guide the government’s development works till 2030.

Q) As compared to the previous Five Year Plans, the new NITI Aayog's stance towards the states is:-

[Question ID = 425]

1. Easy flow of funds for states [Option ID = 1696]
2. More funds for states [Option ID = 1697]
3. Lesser regulation of funds for states [Option ID = 1698]
4. Performance based regulation of funds [Option ID = 1699]

Correct Answer :-

- Performance based regulation of funds [Option ID = 1699]

2) Read the passage carefully and answer the question that follows.

Putting a final lid on the Planning era, the Niti Aayog is gearing up to launch the three-year action plan from April 1 after the end of 12th Five Year Plan on March 31.

Under the new system, sources said states will be encouraged to meet the targets of various schemes or face the prospects of drying up of the fund flows.

“The 12th five years plan is coming to an end on March 31. The three-year action plan to be unveiled this

month will come in force from April 1, which will also end the prevailing system of the centre patiently waiting (for) the state governments to implement the schemes.

"Now, you either meet the target or you will face the prospects of the fund flow drying up," a senior Niti Aayog official said.

The official said, "We have patiently waited for the state governments to adopt a number of reform oriented legislative bills. But our experiences have largely been negative... therefore, the reform agenda arrived at after consensus will need to be adopted by them, and the states doing so will get incentives".

Niti Aayog has also been entrusted the work on the 15-year Vision Document and a seven year strategy, which would guide the government's development works till 2030.

Q) How has the experience of dealing with the states been so far?

[Question ID = 426]

1. Satisfactory but can still be improved [Option ID = 1700]
2. Extremely good results [Option ID = 1701]
3. Mostly negative [Option ID = 1702]
4. Mixed results [Option ID = 1703]

Correct Answer :-

- Mostly negative [Option ID = 1702]

3) Read the passage carefully and answer the question that follows.

Putting a final lid on the Planning era, the Niti Aayog is gearing up to launch the three-year action plan from April 1 after the end of 12th Five Year Plan on March 31.

Under the new system, sources said states will be encouraged to meet the targets of various schemes or face the prospects of drying up of the fund flows.

"The 12th five years plan is coming to an end on March 31. The three-year action plan to be unveiled this month will come in force from April 1, which will also end the prevailing system of the centre patiently waiting (for) the state governments to implement the schemes.

"Now, you either meet the target or you will face the prospects of the fund flow drying up," a senior Niti Aayog official said.

The official said, "We have patiently waited for the state governments to adopt a number of reform oriented legislative bills. But our experiences have largely been negative... therefore, the reform agenda arrived at after consensus will need to be adopted by them, and the states doing so will get incentives".

Niti Aayog has also been entrusted the work on the 15-year Vision Document and a seven year strategy, which would guide the government's development works till 2030.

Q) What is the theme of this passage?

[Question ID = 1163]

1. Center State relationship [Option ID = 4648]
2. Growing corruption in India [Option ID = 4649]
3. Infrastructure development in India [Option ID = 4650]
4. All of these [Option ID = 4651]

Correct Answer :-

- Center State relationship [Option ID = 4648]

1)

Read the passage carefully and answer the question that follows.

Twenty years ago on Thursday, Moscow started what it thought would be a "blitzkrieg" against secular separatists in Chechnya, a tiny, oil-rich province in Russia's North Caucasus region that had declared its independence.

But the first Chechen war became Russia's Vietnam; the second war was declared a victory only in 2009. The two conflicts have reshaped Russia, Chechnya, the rulers - and those who oppose them. In 1994, shortly after Moscow invaded Chechnya in an effort to restore its territorial integrity, Akhmad Kadyrov, a bearded, barrel-chested Muslim scholar turned guerrilla commander, declared jihad on all Russians and said each Chechen should kill at least 150 of them.

That was the proportion of the population on each side of the conflict: some 150 million Russians and less than a million Chechens in a small, landlocked province, which these separatists wanted to carve out of Russia. Western media and politicians dubbed the Chechens "freedom fighters" - an army of Davids fighting the Russian Goliath.

Moscow was lambasted internationally for disproportionate use of force and rolling back on the democratic freedoms that former leader Boris Yeltsin was so eager to introduce after the 1991 Soviet Union collapse. Tens of thousands died amid atrocities committed by both sides - and many more were displaced before 1996, when the Russians retreated, leaving Chechnya essentially independent. Retreating was a humiliation for Russia's military machine that less than a decade earlier had presented a seemingly formidable threat to the entire Western world.

Q) Why did Russia declare war against Chechnya?

[Question ID = 428]

1. Chechnya became training field for terrorists [Option ID = 1708]
2. Chechnya waged a civil war against its own citizens [Option ID = 1709]
3. Chechnya was supplying arms to Russia's enemies [Option ID = 1710]
4. Chechnya had declared independence [Option ID = 1711]

Correct Answer :-

- Chechnya had declared independence [Option ID = 1711]

2) Read the passage carefully and answer the question that follows.

Twenty years ago on Thursday, Moscow started what it thought would be a "blitzkrieg" against secular separatists in Chechnya, a tiny, oil-rich province in Russia's North Caucasus region that had declared its independence.

But the first Chechen war became Russia's Vietnam; the second war was declared a victory only in 2009. The two conflicts have reshaped Russia, Chechnya, the rulers - and those who oppose them. In 1994, shortly after Moscow invaded Chechnya in an effort to restore its territorial integrity, Akhmad Kadyrov, a bearded, barrel-chested Muslim scholar turned guerrilla commander, declared jihad on all Russians and said each Chechen should kill at least 150 of them.

That was the proportion of the population on each side of the conflict: some 150 million Russians and less than a million Chechens in a small, landlocked province, which these separatists wanted to carve out of Russia. Western media and politicians dubbed the Chechens "freedom fighters" - an army of Davids fighting the Russian Goliath.

Moscow was lambasted internationally for disproportionate use of force and rolling back on the democratic freedoms that former leader Boris Yeltsin was so eager to introduce after the 1991 Soviet Union collapse. Tens of thousands died amid atrocities committed by both sides - and many more were displaced before 1996, when the Russians retreated, leaving Chechnya essentially independent. Retreating was a humiliation for Russia's military machine that less than a decade earlier had presented a seemingly formidable threat to the entire Western world.

Q) How did the first Russia Chechnya war come to an end?

[Question ID = 429]

1. Russia surrendered [Option ID = 1712]

2. Chechnya surrendered [Option ID = 1713]
3. Russia retreated [Option ID = 1714]
4. Chechnya retreated [Option ID = 1715]

Correct Answer :-

- Russia retreated [Option ID = 1714]

3) Read the passage carefully and answer the question that follows.

Twenty years ago on Thursday, Moscow started what it thought would be a "blitzkrieg" against secular separatists in Chechnya, a tiny, oil-rich province in Russia's North Caucasus region that had declared its independence.

But the first Chechen war became Russia's Vietnam; the second war was declared a victory only in 2009. The two conflicts have reshaped Russia, Chechnya, their rulers - and those who oppose them. In 1994, shortly after Moscow invaded Chechnya in an effort to restore its territorial integrity, Akhmad Kadyrov, a bearded, barrel-chested Muslim scholar turned guerrilla commander, declared jihad on all Russians and said each Chechen should kill at least 150 of them.

That was the proportion of the population on each side of the conflict: some 150 million Russians and less than a million Chechens in a small, landlocked province, which these separatists wanted to carve out of Russia. Western media and politicians dubbed the Chechens "freedom fighters" - an army of Davids fighting the Russian Goliath.

Moscow was lambasted internationally for disproportionate use of force and rolling back on the democratic freedoms that former leader Boris Yeltsin was so eager to introduce after the 1991 Soviet Union collapse. Tens of thousands died amid atrocities committed by both sides - and many more were displaced before 1996, when the Russians retreated, leaving Chechnya essentially independent. Retreating was a humiliation for Russia's military machine that less than a decade earlier had presented a seemingly formidable threat to the entire Western world.

Q) What was western media's attitude about the conflict?

[Question ID = 430]

1. They supported Russian action against Chechnya [Option ID = 1716]
2. They completely ignored the conflict [Option ID = 1717]
3. They were sympathetic towards Chechens [Option ID = 1718]
4. They acted as mediators between the two warring nations [Option ID = 1719]

Correct Answer :-

- They were sympathetic towards Chechens [Option ID = 1718]

1) Read the passage carefully and answer the question that follows.

Smokejumpers are often asked to address to organizations and the public groups about the importance of fire protection, particularly fire deterrence and detection. Because smoke detectors reduce the risk of dying in a fire by half, smokejumpers often provide audiences with information on how to fix these protective devices in their homes. Specifically, they tell them these things: A smoke detector should be placed on each floor of a home. While sleeping, people are in particular risk of a surfacing fire, and there must be a detector outside each sleeping area. A good site for a detector would be a hallway that runs between living spaces and bedrooms. Because of the dead-air space that might be missed by turbulent hot air bouncing around above a fire, smoke detectors should be installed either on the ceiling at least four inches from the adjoining wall, or high on a wall at least four, but no further than twelve, inches from the ceiling. Detectors should not be mounted near windows, exterior doors, or other places where drafts might direct the smoke away from the unit. Nor should they be placed in kitchens and garages, where cooking and gas fumes are likely to cause bogus alarms.

Q) What is the main focus of this passage?

[Question ID = 432]

1. How smokejumpers carry out their errands [Option ID = 1724]
2. The proper installation of home smoke detectors [Option ID = 1725]
3. The concealment of dead-air space on walls and ceilings [Option ID = 1726]
4. How smoke detectors thwart fires in homes [Option ID = 1727]

Correct Answer :-

- The proper installation of home smoke detectors [Option ID = 1725]

2) Read the passage carefully and answer the question that follows.

Smokejumpers are often asked to address to organizations and the public groups about the importance of fire protection, particularly fire deterrence and detection. Because smoke detectors reduce the risk of dying in a fire by half, smokejumpers often provide audiences with information on how to fix these protective devices in their homes. Specifically, they tell them these things: A smoke detector should be placed on each floor of a home. While sleeping, people are in particular risk of a surfacing fire, and there must be a detector outside each sleeping area. A good site for a detector would be a hallway that runs between living spaces and bedrooms. Because of the dead-air space that might be missed by turbulent hot air bouncing around above a fire, smoke detectors should be installed either on the ceiling at least four inches from the adjoining wall, or high on a wall at least four, but no further than twelve, inches from the ceiling. Detectors should not be mounted near windows, exterior doors, or other places where drafts might direct the smoke away from the unit. Nor should they be placed in kitchens and garages, where cooking and gas fumes are likely to cause bogus alarms.

Q) The passage states that, compared with people who do not have smoke detectors, persons who live in homes with smoke detectors have a:-

[Question ID = 433]

1. 50% better chance of surviving a fire. [Option ID = 1728]
2. 50% poorer chances of preventing a fire. [Option ID = 1729]
3. 75% worse chance of detecting a hidden fire. [Option ID = 1730]
4. 100% shoddier chance of being injured in a fire. [Option ID = 1731]

Correct Answer :-

- 50% better chance of surviving a fire. [Option ID = 1728]

3) Read the passage carefully and answer the question that follows.

Smokejumpers are often asked to address to organizations and the public groups about the importance of fire protection, particularly fire deterrence and detection. Because smoke detectors reduce the risk of dying in a fire by half, smokejumpers often provide audiences with information on how to fix these protective devices in their homes. Specifically, they tell them these things: A smoke detector should be placed on each floor of a home. While sleeping, people are in particular risk of a surfacing fire, and there must be a detector outside each sleeping area. A good site for a detector would be a hallway that runs between living spaces and bedrooms. Because of the dead-air space that might be missed by turbulent hot air bouncing around above a fire, smoke detectors should be installed either on the ceiling at least four inches from the adjoining wall, or high on a wall at least four, but no further than twelve, inches from the ceiling. Detectors should not be mounted near windows, exterior doors, or other places where drafts might direct the smoke away from the unit. Nor should they be placed in kitchens and garages, where cooking and gas fumes are likely to cause bogus alarms.

Q) The passage indicates that one responsibility of smokejumpers is to:-

[Question ID = 434]

1. Install smoke detectors in the homes of residents in the community. [Option ID = 1732]
2. Check homes to see if smoke detectors have been properly installed. [Option ID = 1733]
3. Develop fire safety programs for public leaders and corporate workers. [Option ID = 1734]
4. Address to corporate about the importance of preventing fires. [Option ID = 1735]

Correct Answer :-

- Address to corporate about the importance of preventing fires. [Option ID = 1735]

1) Choose the word or the phrase that has most nearly the opposite meaning for the word given below.

DORMANT

[Question ID = 406]

1. Couchant [Option ID = 1620]
2. Rampant [Option ID = 1621]
3. Potent [Option ID = 1622]
4. Prostrate [Option ID = 1623]

Correct Answer :-

- Rampant [Option ID = 1621]

2) Choose the word or the phrase that has most nearly the opposite meaning for the word given below.

EXIGUOUS

[Question ID = 407]

1. Urgent [Option ID = 1624]
2. Exacting [Option ID = 1625]
3. Large [Option ID = 1626]
4. Bare [Option ID = 1627]

Correct Answer :-

- Large [Option ID = 1626]

3) Complete the analogy.

SOAP : RINSE :: _____

[Question ID = 408]

1. Scrubber : absorb [Option ID = 1628]
2. Immorality : expiate [Option ID = 1629]
3. Iron : rust [Option ID = 1630]
4. Cleanser : dirty linen [Option ID = 1631]

Correct Answer :-

- Scrubber : absorb [Option ID = 1628]

4) Choose the option that represents the correct arrangement of the following words to form a meaningful sentence.

1. developing
2. Nina enters and apologizes
3. as
4. ,
5. is
6. later
7. her self-portraits
8. she
9. in her darkroom
10. for running away

[Question ID = 409]

1. 6, 4, 3, 8, 5, 1, 7, 9, 2, 10 [Option ID = 1632]
2. 2, 10, 3, 8, 7, 1, 6, 5, 4, 9 [Option ID = 1633]
3. 8, 4, 3, 2, 5, 1, 7, 9, 2, 10 [Option ID = 1634]
4. 8, 6, 5, 1, 7, 9, 3, 4, 2, 10 [Option ID = 1635]

Correct Answer :-

- 6, 4, 3, 8, 5, 1, 7, 9, 2, 10 [Option ID = 1632]

5) The following question has a set of three statements. Each statement can be classified as one of the following.

(i) Facts, which deal with pieces of information that one has heard, seen or read, and which are open to discovery or verification (the answer option indicates such a statement with an 'F').

(ii) Inferences, which are conclusions drawn about the unknown, on the basis of the known (the answer option indicates such a statement with an 'I').

(iii) Judgements, which are opinions that imply approval or disapproval of persons, objects, situations and occurrences in the past, the present or the future (the answer option indicates such a statement with a 'J').

Identify the Fact(F), Judgement(J) and Inference(I) from the given sentences.

- 1) "I don't see Ritu. She said she was tired, so she must have gone home to bed."
- 2) "Ram's been at the gym a lot; he must be trying to lose weight."
- 3) "Shera is a dog, and all dogs love belly rubs. So Shera must love belly rubs."

[Question ID = 410]

1. 1I, 2I, 3J [Option ID = 1636]
2. 1I, 2I, 3I [Option ID = 1637]
3. 1F, 2F, 3J [Option ID = 1638]
4. 1J, 2J, 3F [Option ID = 1639]

Correct Answer :-

- 1I, 2I, 3I [Option ID = 1637]

6) Which of the following idiom/ phrase means 'like a spy'?

[Question ID = 411]

1. Cloak and dagger [Option ID = 1640]
2. Forty winks [Option ID = 1641]
3. The alpha and the omega [Option ID = 1642]
4. Lay bare [Option ID = 1643]

Correct Answer :-

- Cloak and dagger [Option ID = 1640]

7) From the options give below, find the closest substitute for the underlined expression.

It is not surprising for a teenager who stays from school without good reason to invent fantastic tales to escape punishment.

[Question ID = 412]

1. Delinquent [Option ID = 1644]
2. Lazy teen [Option ID = 1645]
3. Truant [Option ID = 1646]
4. Idler [Option ID = 1647]

Correct Answer :-

- Truant [Option ID = 1646]

8) From the options given below, fill in the blank with the word/phrase that most appropriately completes the following sentence.

The Supreme Court _____ the decree of the lower court.

[Question ID = 413]

1. Set by [Option ID = 1648]
2. Set against [Option ID = 1649]
3. Set aside [Option ID = 1650]
4. Set over [Option ID = 1651]

Correct Answer :-

- Set aside [Option ID = 1650]

9) A word and its definition is given followed by four sentences. Choose the option that best fits with the definition.

Evanescent: *Tending to dissipate or vanish*

[Question ID = 414]

1. A dew sparkling in the sunlight [Option ID = 1652]
2. A corpse in the funeral pyre [Option ID = 1653]
3. Rainbow on a rainy day [Option ID = 1654]
4. Passing clouds on a clear sky [Option ID = 1655]

Correct Answer :-

- Rainbow on a rainy day [Option ID = 1654]

10) There are four sentences given below labelled (1-4). From the options given, choose the option that states the grammatically correct sentence(s).

When a magnifying glass was used, the cell appeared green. (1)
Under a magnifying glass, the cell appeared green. (2)

When a large catch of fish was desired, a seine was hauled through the water. (3)
When a seine was hauled through the water, many fish were caught. (4)

[Question ID = 415]

1. 1 & 2 [Option ID = 1656]
2. 3 & 4 [Option ID = 1657]
3. 1, 2 & 4 [Option ID = 1658]
4. 1, 2, 3 & 4 [Option ID = 1659]

Correct Answer :-

- 1, 2, 3 & 4 [Option ID = 1659]

1) Chennai has been included in the UNESCO Creative Cities Network for its rich _____ tradition.

[Question ID = 354]

1. Crafts and folk art [Option ID = 1412]
2. Films and literature [Option ID = 1413]
3. Media arts [Option ID = 1414]
4. Musical [Option ID = 1415]

Correct Answer :-

- Musical [Option ID = 1415]

2) Pandit Bhimsen Gururaj Joshi was the famous Indian *vocalist* in which of the following the *classical* tradition?

[Question ID = 355]

1. Hindustani [Option ID = 1416]
2. Dhrupad [Option ID = 1417]
3. Carnatic [Option ID = 1418]
4. Quwwali [Option ID = 1419]

Correct Answer :-

- Hindustani [Option ID = 1416]

3) Which is the most spoken among the North Munda Group of Languages?

[Question ID = 356]

1. Sindhi [Option ID = 1420]
2. Santhali [Option ID = 1421]
3. Assamese [Option ID = 1422]
4. Dogri [Option ID = 1423]

Correct Answer :-

- Santhali [Option ID = 1421]

4) What is the motif of Rs 200 bank note?

[Question ID = 358]

1. Red Fort [Option ID = 1428]
2. Hampi with chariot [Option ID = 1429]
3. Sanchi stupa [Option ID = 1430]
4. Parliament House [Option ID = 1431]

Correct Answer :-

- Sanchi stupa [Option ID = 1430]

5) Which of the following is true about Atal Pension Yojana (APY)?

[Question ID = 359]

1. (a) It aims at increasing the number of people covered under any kind of pension scheme. It is one of the three Jan Suraksha schemes [Option ID = 1432]
2. (b) It especially targeted the private unorganized sector and citizens between the ages of 18 to 40 years [Option ID = 1433]
3. (c) The scheme also provides a monthly pension of Rs 5000 to Rs. 10000 per month based on the contributions made by the beneficiary [Option ID = 1434]
4. (d) Only (a) and (b) [Option ID = 1435]

Correct Answer :-

- (d) Only (a) and (b) [Option ID = 1435]

6) Which of the following are Plant decomposers?

[Question ID = 361]

1. Both snail and fungi [Option ID = 1440]
2. Animalia [Option ID = 1441]
3. Protista [Option ID = 1442]
4. Snail [Option ID = 1443]

Correct Answer :-

- Both snail and fungi [Option ID = 1440]

7) Ayodhya used to be the capital of which ancient kingdom?

[Question ID = 362]

1. Kosala Kingdom [Option ID = 1444]
2. Raghu Kingdom [Option ID = 1445]
3. Treta Kingdom [Option ID = 1446]
4. Saketa Kingdom [Option ID = 1447]

Correct Answer :-

- Kosala Kingdom [Option ID = 1444]

8) Which of the following is/are tributaries of Ganges in India?

[Question ID = 363]

1. Sone river [Option ID = 1448]
2. Yamuna [Option ID = 1449]
3. Gomti [Option ID = 1450]

4. All of these [Option ID = 1451]

Correct Answer :-

- All of these [Option ID = 1451]

9) Dance patterns considered sacred to Lord Shiva are in:-

[Question ID = 364]

1. Bharatanatyam and Kathakali [Option ID = 1452]
2. Only Bharatanatyam [Option ID = 1453]
3. Bharatanatyam and Mohiniyattam [Option ID = 1454]
4. Only Mohiniyattam [Option ID = 1455]

Correct Answer :-

- Bharatanatyam and Mohiniyattam [Option ID = 1454]

10) Gayatri mantra, the highly revered mantra is from which of the following?

[Question ID = 365]

1. Rigveda [Option ID = 1456]
2. Samaveda [Option ID = 1457]
3. Upnishad [Option ID = 1458]
4. Aitareya Brahmana [Option ID = 1459]

Correct Answer :-

- Rigveda [Option ID = 1456]

11) UIDAI comes under:-

[Question ID = 366]

1. Niti Aayog (previously Planning Commission) [Option ID = 1460]
2. Home Ministry [Option ID = 1461]
3. Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology [Option ID = 1462]
4. Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation [Option ID = 1463]

Correct Answer :-

- Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology [Option ID = 1462]

12) Who amongst the following repudiated his knighthood in protest against Jallianwala Bagh tragedy?

[Question ID = 367]

1. Rabindranath Tagore [Option ID = 1464]
2. Subbaiyer Subramania Iyer [Option ID = 1465]
3. Mahatama Gandhi [Option ID = 1466]
4. Sardar Patel [Option ID = 1467]

Correct Answer :-

- Rabindranath Tagore [Option ID = 1464]

13) Telangana is bordered by which of the following states?

[Question ID = 368]

1. Maharashtra, Karnataka, and Andhra Pradesh [Option ID = 1468]
2. Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, and Andhra Pradesh [Option ID = 1469]
3. Karnataka, and Andhra Pradesh [Option ID = 1470]
4. Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, and Andhra Pradesh [Option ID = 1471]

Correct Answer :-

- Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, and Andhra Pradesh [Option ID = 1471]

14) Which one of the following is the best description of 'Google Station'?

[Question ID = 370]

1. It is a research and development project being developed by Google with the mission of providing free internet access to rural and remote areas [Option ID = 1476]
2. A public Wi-Fi platform [Option ID = 1477]
3. A Wi-Fi platform for personal vehicles [Option ID = 1478]
4. A free Wi- Fi for army locations [Option ID = 1479]

Correct Answer :-

- A public Wi-Fi platform [Option ID = 1477]

15) The term 'Big Data', refers to:-

[Question ID = 372]

1. Computer-based systems that do things in the technical world [Option ID = 1484]
2. The practice of using a network of remote servers hosted on the Internet to store data [Option ID = 1485]
3. Industrial uses of Internet of things [Option ID = 1486]
4. Large amount of information that is generated as trails or by-products of online and offline activities [Option ID = 1487]

Correct Answer :-

- Large amount of information that is generated as trails or by-products of online and offline activities [Option ID = 1487]

16) Who is called a Classified Service Voter?

[Question ID = 373]

1. Service voters employed under intelligence agencies [Option ID = 1488]
2. A service voter who opts for voting through a proxy voter duly appointed by him/her [Option ID = 1489]
3. Service Voters employed by intelligence and Indian diplomatic missions [Option ID = 1490]
4. Proxy of the service voter [Option ID = 1491]

Correct Answer :-

- A service voter who opts for voting through a proxy voter duly appointed by him/her [Option ID = 1489]

17) _____ is used in Boxing.

[Question ID = 374]

1. Upper Cut [Option ID = 1492]
2. Mallet [Option ID = 1493]
3. Bunder Chuckker [Option ID = 1494]
4. Deuce [Option ID = 1495]

Correct Answer :-

- Upper Cut [Option ID = 1492]

18) Activities prohibited in eco-sensitive zones are:-

- 1) Flying over protected areas in an aircraft or hot air balloon**
- 2) Major hydro-power projects**
- 3) Setting up of hotels and resorts**
- 4) Setting of saw mills**

[Question ID = 375]

- 1, 2, 3 [Option ID = 1496]
- 2, 2, 3, 4 [Option ID = 1497]
- 3, 1, 2, 4 [Option ID = 1498]
4. All of these [Option ID = 1499]

Correct Answer :-

- 1, 2, 4 [Option ID = 1498]

19) Which of the following marketable products are available from bee keeping?

- 1) Propolis**
- 2) Royal jelly**
- 3) Venom**

[Question ID = 376]

- 1, 1, 2 [Option ID = 1500]
- 2, 2, 3 [Option ID = 1501]
- 3, 1, 3 [Option ID = 1502]
4. All of these [Option ID = 1503]

Correct Answer :-

- All of these [Option ID = 1503]

20) Which of the following articles is omitted due to the GST Constitutional Amendment Bill?

[Question ID = 377]

1. 270A [Option ID = 1504]
2. 250A [Option ID = 1505]
3. 269A [Option ID = 1506]
4. 268A [Option ID = 1507]

Correct Answer :-

- 268A [Option ID = 1507]

21) The below given image is of which of the following?



[Question ID = 378]

1. Terracotta warriors [Option ID = 1508]
2. Venus of Willendorf [Option ID = 1509]
3. Laocoön and his sons [Option ID = 1510]
4. Auguste Rodin, the burghers of Calais [Option ID = 1511]

Correct Answer :-

- Terracotta warriors [Option ID = 1508]

22) Which of the following is true for wires of the same material and diameter?

[Question ID = 1164]

1. As compared to short wires, long wires have more resistance. [Option ID = 4652]
2. As compared to short wires, long wires have no resistance. [Option ID = 4653]
3. As compared to short wires, long wires have less resistance. [Option ID = 4654]
4. As compared to short wires, long wires have same resistance. [Option ID = 4655]

Correct Answer :-

- As compared to short wires, long wires have more resistance. [Option ID = 4652]

23) Jana, a Boston based start-up, offers which of the following services?

[Question ID = 1166]

1. Free unrestricted accounts like twitter [Option ID = 4660]
2. Free unrestricted Films and TV shows [Option ID = 4661]

3. Free unrestricted internet access
[Option ID = 4662]
4. Free unrestricted social media services
[Option ID = 4663]

Correct Answer :-

- Free unrestricted internet access
[Option ID = 4662]

24) Second Generation Ethanol is prepared from:-

[Question ID = 1167]

1. Plastic waste [Option ID = 4664]
2. Agricultural Waste [Option ID = 4665]
3. Animal waste [Option ID = 4666]
4. Non degradable waste [Option ID = 4667]

Correct Answer :-

- Agricultural Waste [Option ID = 4665]

25) Which of the following statement/s is/are correct regarding 'Zika disease'?

- 1. Zika virus disease is transmitted primarily by Aedes mosquitoes.**
- 2. Till date no vaccine or medicine has been proven effective against Zika disease.**
- 3. Mild fever, skin rash, muscle and joint pain are some of the symptoms of the zika virus disease.**

[Question ID = 1169]

1. 1 only [Option ID = 4672]
2. 2 and 3 only [Option ID = 4673]
3. 1 and 3 only [Option ID = 4674]
4. 1, 2 and 3 [Option ID = 4675]

Correct Answer :-

- 1, 2 and 3 [Option ID = 4675]