RRB PO Pre 2022 (21st August) Shift-Wise Previous Year Paper Mock 07

Q1. If 2 is subtracted from each odd digits and 1 is added to each even digits in the given number '83526794', then which among the following digits will appear twice in the new number thus formed?

(a) Only 3
(b) Only 3 and 5
(c) 3, 5 and 7
(d) 1, 5 and 9
(e) None of these

Directions (2-5): Study the following information carefully to answer the given questions.

Eight people P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, and W are sitting around a square table (but not necessarily in the same order) in such a way that four of them sit at four corners while four sit in the middle of each of the four sides. The ones who sit at the four corners face the centre while those who sit in the middle of the sides face outside from the centre. V sits second to the right of R. R sits in the middle of one of the sides of the table. Only two people sit between V and Q. S is one of the immediate neighbours of Q. T sits second to the left of S. P sits second to the left of U. V is not an immediate neighbour of U.

Q2. How many people sit between R and T when counted from the right of R?

(a) None
(b) Four
(c) One
(d) Three
(e) Two

Q3. Which of the following statement is true regarding P?

(a) Both T and R are immediate neighbours of P
(b) Only three people sit between P and S.
(c) P sits at middle of one of the sides
(d) W sits second to the left of P
(e) None of the given options is true.

Q4. What is the position of V with respect to Q?

(a) Second to the left
(b) Third to the left
(c) Second to the right
(d) Fifth to the right
(e) Fifth to the left

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Q5. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and so form a group. Who among the one that does not belong to that group?
(a) Q
(b) T
(c) S
(d) R
(e) V

Q6. How many pairs of letters are there in the word 'ACTIVATION', each of which have as many letters between them (both forward and backward directions) as they have between them in the English alphabet?
(a) Five
(b) More than six
(c) Six
(d) Four
(e) Two

Directions (7-8): Study the following information and answer the given questions.
Eight members of a family are living in a house in which two are married couples. N is the father of D. E is married to N. G and D are siblings. C is married to G. N has no son. K is the father of E. Q is the only son of C. A is the brother-in-law of N.

Q7. Who among the following is the son-in-law of N?
(a) G
(b) K
(c) C
(d) Q
(e) None of these

Q8. How K is related to D?
(a) Father
(b) Uncle
(c) Grand Mother
(d) Grand Father
(e) None of these

Directions (9-13): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below.
Eight boxes i.e., M, N, O, P, Q, R, S and T are placed one above the other but not necessarily in the same order. Three boxes are placed between box M and box T. Box M is placed either at the topmost or bottom-most position. Box O is placed just above box N. Box S is placed just below box T. There are two boxes placed between box R and box S. Not more than two boxes placed between box M and box R. More than three boxes placed between box O and box P.

Q9. Which of the following box is placed third from the bottom?
(a) Box S
(b) Box Q
(c) Box O
(d) Box R
(e) None of these

Q10. How many boxes are placed between Box O and Box Q?
(a) None
(b) One
(c) Four
(d) Two
(e) None of these

Q11. The number of boxes placed between box P and box S is same as the number of boxes placed between __ and box R?
(a) Box M
(b) Box Q
(c) Box N
(d) Box T
(e) Box O

Q12. The number of boxes placed above of the box O is same as the number of boxes placed below to the box _____.
(a) R
(b) Q
(c) P
(d) T
(e) None of these

Q13. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and hence they form a group. Which one of the following does not belong to that group?
(a) M and Q
(b) P and T
(c) R and S
(d) Q and O
(e) N and Q

Directions (14-18): In each question below some statements are given followed by some conclusions. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements, disregarding commonly known facts. Give answer

Q14. Statements:
Only a few Red are Blue.
Only a few Blue is Pink.
All Pink is Yellow.
Conclusions:
I. All Yellow being Blue is a possibility.
II. Some Pink are Red.
(a) If only conclusion I follows.
(b) If only conclusion II follows.
(c) If either conclusion I or II follows.
(d) If neither conclusion I nor II follows.
(e) If both conclusions I and II follow.

Q15. Statements:
Only chips are coffee.
Some chips are cookies.
Only a few cookies are sugar.
Conclusions:
I. Some coffee is cookies
II. All cookies being sugar is a possibility
(a) If only conclusion I follows.
(b) If only conclusion II follows.
(c) If either conclusion I or II follows.
(d) If neither conclusion I nor II follows.
(e) If both conclusions I and II follow.

Q16. Statements:
Some Green are Olive.
All Olive is Black.
No Olive is White.
Conclusions:
I. Some Black is White.
II. Some Green are Black.
(a) If only conclusion I follows.
(b) If only conclusion II follows.
(c) If either conclusion I or II follows.
(d) If neither conclusion I nor II follows.
(e) If both conclusions I and II follow.

Q17. Statements:
Some Apple are Papaya
No Apple is Mango
All Mango is Litchi

Conclusion:
I. Some Papaya are not Mango
II. Some Litchi being Apple is a possibility
(a) If only conclusion I follows.
(b) If only conclusion II follows.
(c) If either conclusion I or II follows.
(d) If neither conclusion I nor II follows.
(e) If both conclusions I and II follow.

Q18. Statements:
Only Box are Bottle
Some Box are Cup
No Cup is Plate
Conclusion:
I. Some Plate being Bottle is a possibility.
II. All Cup being Box is a possibility.
(a) If only conclusion I follows.
(b) If only conclusion II follows.
(c) If either conclusion I or II follows.
(d) If neither conclusion I nor II follows.
(e) If both conclusions I and II follow.

Directions (19-23): **Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below.**
A certain number of persons sit in row facing north. Q sits fifth to the right of V. Three persons sit between V and A. S sits fifth to the left of A. Only one person sits between V and D. X sits third to the right of D. Only three persons sit between X and C. Q is third from the right end. Only six persons sit between P and T. P is an immediate neighbour of X. S is not the immediate neighbour of D.

Q19. If S is at the extreme left end, then how many persons are sitting in the row?
(a) 11
(b) 17
(c) 13
(d) 14
(e) 12

Q20. If B sits exactly between T and S, then what will be the position of B with respect to A?
(a) Third to the left
(b) Third to the right
(c) Second to the left
(d) Fourth to the right
(e) None of these

Q21. If G sits second to the right of P, then how many persons will sit between G and V?
(a) Two
(b) One
(c) Five
(d) Three
(e) None of these

Q22. If R sits third to the left of S, then how many persons will sit between R and D?
(a) Twelve
(b) Ten
(c) Fifteen
(d) Nine
(e) None of these

Q23. Who among the following is fifth to the right of A?
(a) T
(b) P
(c) None of these
(d) X
(e) Q

Directions (24-26): Read the given information carefully and answer the related questions.
A person purchased seven mobile phones of different costs. Mobile phones are- J, K, L, A, S, D and G but not purchased in the same order as given.
Phone S is neither most expensive nor cheapest among all. The cost of three phones is there between phone S and phone J. Phone G is just cheaper than phone J. The number of phones cheaper to phone G is equal to the phones expensive to phone A. The cost of two phones is there between phone A and phone L which is just cheaper to phone D. The cost of 2nd most expensive phone is 98k and 3rd cheapest phone is 60K.

Q24. How many phones are expensive than phone K?
(a) Four
(b) Three
(c) None
(d) Six
(e) None of these

Q25. What may be the possible cost of phone D?
(a) 99k
(b) 53k
(c) 100k
(d) 83k
(e) 59k

Q26. The cost of which among the following phone is just expensive than phone J?
(a) None
(b) L
(c) K
(d) A
(e) None of these

Directions (27-31): Study the following alphanumeric -symbol series carefully and answer the questions given below.
K + 8 E L 3 = F 6 1 M 2 * B % O C @ Z 7 1 £ 9 $ A W 5 U # T X

Q27. If all the consonants in the above arrangement are dropped, then which of the following will be the fifth from the right end?
(a) $
(b) O
(c) %
(d) A
(e) None of these

Q28. How many such consonants are there in the above arrangement each of which is immediately preceded by a symbol but not immediately followed by a number?
(a) None
(b) One
(c) Two
(d) Three
(e) More than three

Q29. Which of the following is the tenth to the left of the eighteenth element from the left end of the above arrangement?
(a) 6
(b) M
(c) 2
(d) None of these
(e) F

Q30. How many such vowels are there in the above arrangement each of which is immediately followed by a symbol and immediately preceded by a number?
(a) None
(b) One
(c) Two
(d) Three
(e) None of these

Q31. Which of the following is exactly in the middle of A and M in the above arrangement?
(a) C
(b) @
(c) Z
(d) 7
(e) None of these

Directions (32-36): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below.
Seven persons were born in seven different years i.e., 2000, 2002, 2004, 2005, 2008, 2011 and 2015. Their age is calculated with respect to 2021.
More than three persons were younger to C. Only one person was born between C and P. P was born before I. The age difference between P and C is same as the age difference between Y and O. O is the youngest person. M was born just before K.

Q32. Who among the following person was born immediately after C?
(a) M
(b) The one who is 13 years old
(c) Y
(d) The one who is 19 years old
(e) None of these

Q33. Who among the following person was born in 2011?
(a) K
(b) Y
(c) I
(d) M
(e) None of these

Q34. Number of persons born after Y is the same as the number of persons born before_____.
(a) P
(b) M
(c) I
(d) K
(e) O

Q35. Which of the following statement(s) is/are true?
I. Three persons were born between M and Y
II. P was born in 2000
III. K is 19 years old.
(a) Only II
(b) Only III
(c) Both II and III
(d) Both I and III
(e) All I, II and III

Q36. Which of the following pair of persons was born immediately before and immediately after I respectively?
(a) M, Y
(b) P, C
(c) K, O
(d) C, M
(e) Y, M

Directions (37-40): In these questions, relationship between different elements is show in the statements. The statements are followed by conclusions. Study the conclusions based on the given statements and select the appropriate answer:

Q37.
Statements:
$N > O \geq M = J \leq K < Q \leq S$
Conclusions:
I. $M < S$
II. $O \geq Q$
(a) Both conclusions I and II are true
(b) Either conclusion I or II is true
(c) Only conclusion I is true
(d) Neither conclusions I nor II is true
(e) Only conclusion II is true

Q38.
Statements:
$H > G < C = E \geq K < D \leq B$
Conclusions:
I. $G \leq D$
II. $G > D$
(a) Both conclusions I and II are true
(b) Only conclusion II is true
(c) Neither conclusion I nor II is true
(d) Either conclusions I or II is true
(e) Only conclusions I is true

Q39.
Statements:
$T < U = Z \leq W; V < U$
Conclusions:
I. $V > Z$
II. $W > V$
(a) Both conclusions I and II are true
(b) Either conclusion I or II is true
(c) Neither conclusion I nor II is true
(d) Only conclusion I is true
(e) Only conclusion II is true

Q40.

Statements:
K = L < N > P ≤ R > M; R ≥ O
Conclusions:
I. L < O
II. K ≥ O

(a) Only conclusion II is true
(b) Either conclusion I or II is true
(c) Both conclusions I and II are true
(d) Neither conclusion I nor II is true
(e) Only conclusion I is true

Directions (41-45): In the given below questions, two equations (I) and (II) are given. You have to solve both the equations and mark the answer accordingly.

Q41.

I. $x^2 - 11x + 30 = 0$
II. $y^2 - 9y + 20 = 0$

(a) x>y
(b) x<y
(c) x≤y
(d) x≥y
(e) x=y or no relation.

Q42.

I. $x^2 - x - 6 = 0$
II. $y^2 - 8y + 12 = 0$

(a) x>y
(b) x<y
(c) x≤y
(d) x≥y
(e) x=y or no relation.

Q43.

I. $x^2 = 196$
II. $y^3 = 1728$

(a) x>y
(b) x<y
(c) x≤y
(d) x≥y
(e) x=y or no relation.

Q44.

I. $x^3 = 729$

II. $y^2 - 15y + 54 = 0$

(a) x>y

(b) x<y

(c) x≤y

(d) x≥y

(e) x=y or no relation.

Q45.

I. $x^2 - 15x + 56 = 0$

II. $y^2 - 8y + 15 = 0$

(a) x>y

(b) x<y

(c) x≤y

(d) x≥y

(e) x=y or no relation.

Directions (46-50): **Table given below shows percentage of total number of officers in five different banks (A, B, C, D and E) in a city and it also shows total number of scales I officers in respective banks in that city. Study the data carefully and answer the following questions.**

Total officers in all five banks = 9000

Banks	Percentage of total officers	Total number of scales I officers
A	15%	450
B	18%	600
C	24%	900
D	16%	800
E	27%	750

NOTE: Total officers = Scale I officers + Scale II officers

Q46. Scale II officers in bank 'C' is what percent more than scale II officers in bank 'A'.

(a) $13\frac{1}{3}\%$

(b) 60%

(c) $16\frac{2}{3}\%$

(d) 40%

(e) $86\frac{2}{3}\%$

Q47. Find the ratio between scale I officers in bank 'B' and 'E' together to scale II officer in bank 'B'.
(a) 1 : 2
(b) 15 : 14
(c) 45 : 34
(d) 45 : 56
(e) 3 : 5

Q48. Out of total scale II officers in bank 'D', 45% are males. Find total number of females scale II officers in bank 'D'.
(a) 288
(b) 352
(c) 320
(d) 384
(e) 440

Q49. Total number of scale II officers in all bank together is how much more than total number of scales I officers in all banks together.
(a) 5500
(b) 3500
(c) 3000
(d) 2500
(e) 2000

Q50. Scale I officer in bank 'B' is what percent less than scale II officer in bank 'D'?
(a) 6.25%
(b) 12.5%
(c) 25%
(d) 27.5%
(e) 10%

Q51. A two-digit number when increase by 75% then its digits get interchanged. If difference between both digits is 3 then find the original number?
(a) 63
(b) 58
(c) 47
(d) 36
(e) 43

Q52. A new mixture of 140 liter is prepared by mixing solution of wine and rum in ratio 2:5 having pure alcohol 42.5% and 25% respectively. To dilute the mixture by 2% what amount of water is used?

(a) 10 liters
(b) 12 liters
(c) 9 liters
(d) 16 liters
(e) 15 liters

Q53. A and B together decided to dig a well in 7.5 days while working 4 hours in a day. But due to tiredness their efficiency decreases by 50% every hour in a day and they started every day with full energy. Now find in how many days well will be dig?
(a) 15 days
(b)16 days
(c) 20 days
(d) 21 days
(e) 18 days

Q54.
S_1 is a series of five consecutive multiples of 4 whose sum is 100. S_2 is a series of 4 consecutive even integers such that the second smallest number of S_2 is 6 less than largest number of S_1. Find average of series S_2.
(a) 28
(b) 25
(c) 32
(d) 34
(e) 23

Q55. Perimeter of a right-angled triangle is 3 times of its base. If area of triangle is $6\ cm^2$, then find the hypotenuse of the triangle?
(a) 13 cm
(b) $2\sqrt{2}$ cm
(c) 4 cm
(d) 5 cm
(e) 8 cm

Q56. Ratio between time taken to cover same distance in upstream to downstream is 2 : 1. If speed of stream is 4 km/hr, then find time taken to cover 48km in upstream?
(a) 8 hours
(b) 4 hours
(c) 6 hours
(d) 3 hours
(e) 1.5 hours

Q57. The cost price of article A is equals to selling price of the article B. If article A is sold at the $33\frac{1}{3}\%$ profit & article B is sold at the 50% profit and the sum of the cost price of article B and selling price of article A is Rs. 672, then find the cost price of article A?

(a) Rs. 224
(b) Rs. 336
(c) Rs. 380
(d) Rs. 420
(e) Rs. 448

Q58. Six years ago, the ratio of age of Ram to Shyam was 1:2. Present age of ram is 5 years more than the present age of Prem. If the ratio of present age of Prem to Shyam is 5:14, then find the age of Ram after 10 years (In years).

(a)24
(b)23
(c)21
(d)22
(e)20

Q59. A trader mixes 36 kg of rice A at Rs 30 per kg and 'x' kg of rice B at Rs 40 per kg. He sold the mixture at Rs 35 per kg and earn Rs 10% profit. Find 'x'?

(a) 3 kg
(b) 5 kg
(c) 4 kg
(d) 6 kg
(e) 8 kg

Q60. A man deposited Rs x on simple interest in the beginning of 1st year and he added Rs x at the beginning of 2nd year and 3rd year in a bank. After three years he got total amount of Rs 11160. If the rate of interest is 12% per annum, then find the value of x.

(a) Rs 1700
(b) Rs 3000
(c) Rs 3200
(d) Rs 2500
(e) Rs. 2700

Q61. A train crosses a pole and platform in 26 sec & 36 sec respectively. If the speed of the train is 90 kmph, find the length of the platform.

(a) 350 m
(b) 300 m
(c) 450 m
(d) 250 m
(e) 200 m

Q62. Himanshu invested Rs 42000 in a business. After 4 months, Kapil joins him with an investment of Rs P. If at the end of the year the profit is Rs 62000 and profit share of Himanshu is Rs 42000. Find value of P.

(a) Rs 25000
(b) Rs 30000
(c) Rs 28000
(d) Rs 38000
(e) Rs 42000

Directions (63-65): In the following questions, calculate quantity I and quantity II, compare them and answer according to the following options.

Q63. Quantity I: Profit earned on selling an article at Rs. 900 at 20% profit.
Quantity II: Cost price of the article which is sold at Rs. 168 on 20% profit.
(a) If Quantity I > Quantity II
(b) If Quantity I < Quantity II
(c) If Quantity I ≥ Quantity II
(d) if Quantity I ≤ Quantity II
(e) if Quantity I = Quantity II or no relation can be established

Q64. In a village there are 60% males and rest are females. 30% of total male are illiterate and 25% of total female are illiterate. Number of illiterate males is 1152.
Quantity I: Literate females in the village.
Quantity II: 1940
(a) If Quantity I > Quantity II
(b) If Quantity I < Quantity II
(c) If Quantity I ≥ Quantity II
(d) if Quantity I ≤ Quantity II
(e) if Quantity I = Quantity II or no relation can be established

Q65. A man invested Rs. X at 12% p.a. on simple interest for two years.
Quantity I: If at the end of second year he gets Rs.2400 as interest, then find Rs. X.
Quantity II: Rs.12000
(a) If Quantity I > Quantity II
(b) If Quantity I < Quantity II
(c) If Quantity I ≥ Quantity II
(d) if Quantity I ≤ Quantity II
(e) if Quantity I = Quantity II or no relation can be established

Directions (66-70): What approximate value should come in the place of question (?) mark.

Q66. $32.04 \times 14.99 - 11.99 \times 87.98 + (50.01)^2 = ?$
(a) 2020
(b) 1924
(c) 1832
(d) 2220
(e) 1936

Q67. $(3.99)^3 \times (32.03)^2 \div (7.99)^3 = (2)^?$
(a) 9
(b) 5
(c) 7
(d) 6
(e) 8

Q68. $3.99 \text{ of } 142.99 \div 26.03 \times 11.99 - 199.99 = ?$
(a) 58
(b) 64
(c) 72
(d) 80
(e) 74

Q69. $? + (13.03)^3 = (58.98)^2 - 680.97$
(a) 603
(b) 593
(c) 613
(d) 623
(e) 583

Q70. $48.94\% \text{ of } 180.02 - 70.01\% \text{ of } 119.99 = 8.99 - ?$
(a) 7
(b) 2
(c) 8
(d) 3
(e) 5

Directions (71-75): Find the missing no. in the following series.

Q71. 1, 35, 63, 85, 101, ?
(a) 121
(b) 125
(c) 101
(d) 105
(e) 111

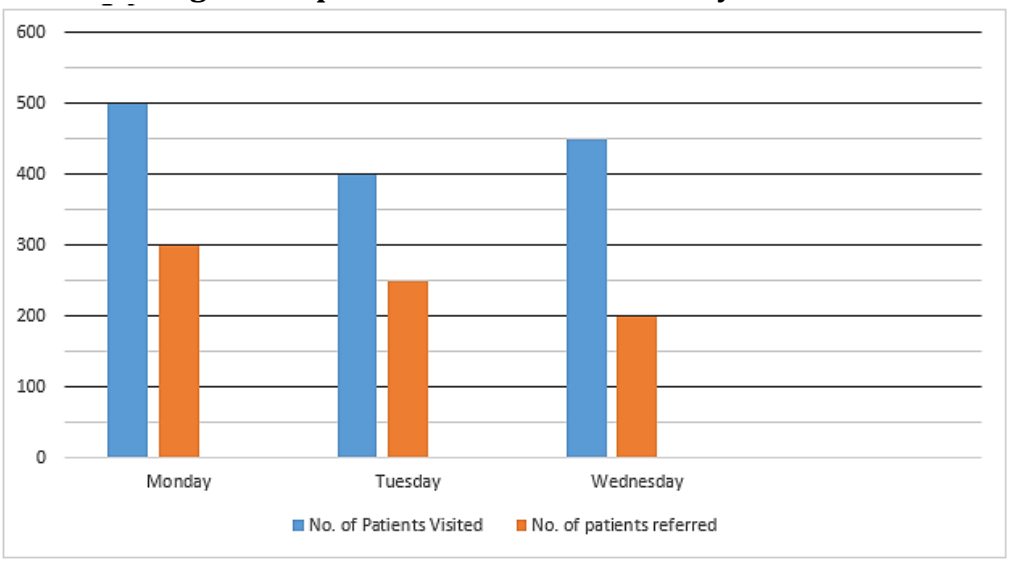
Q72. 11, 22, 66, 330, ?, 25410
(a) 2310
(b) 2415
(c) 2523
(d) 20310
(e) 24015

Q73. –5, 1, 13, ?, 55, 85
(a) 23
(b) 30
(c) 31
(d) 40
(e) 41

Q74. 5, 17, 65, 257, 1025, ?
(a) 3087
(b) 3907
(c) 4107
(d) 4097
(e) 4101

Q75. 313, 300, 282, 254, 221, ?
(a) 178
(b) 200
(c) 208
(d) 180
(e) 198

Directions (76-80): **Given bar graph shows the number of patients who have visited to a hospital on three different days (Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday) and number of patients who were referred to higher hospital. Read the data carefully and answer the following questions.**



Q76. How many patients were not referred on all three days together?
(a) 450
(b) 600
(c) 550
(d) 650
(e) 580

Q77. By what percent, number of patients who were referred on Monday is more than those on Wednesday?
(a) 55%
(b) 60%
(c) 40%
(d) 50%
(e) 45%

Q78. What is the ratio of number of patients who visited on Tuesday to the number of patients who were not referred on Wednesday?
(a) 8 : 5
(b) 2 : 1
(c) 1 :2
(d) 5 : 8
(e) 3 : 1

Q79. If on Friday 20% more patients visited to the hospital than on Monday and 80% of total patients were not referred on Friday, then what is the difference between number of patients who were referred on Tuesday and Friday?
(a) 120
(b) 110
(c) 125
(d) 115
(e) 130

Q80. On which days, percentage of patients who were referred out of who visited on that day is maximum?
(a) Wednesday
(b) Monday
(c) Tuesday
(d) Monday & Tuesday
(e) Monday & Wednesday

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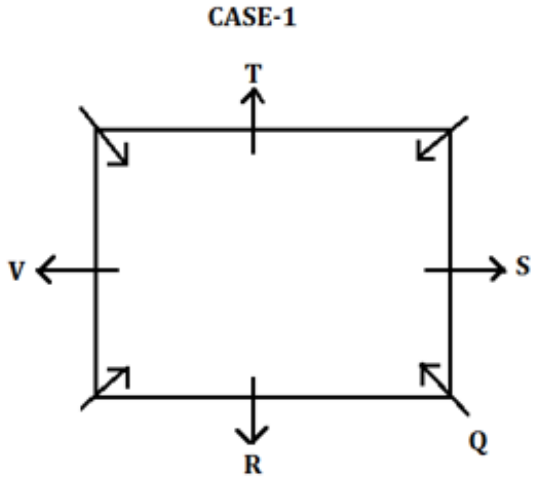
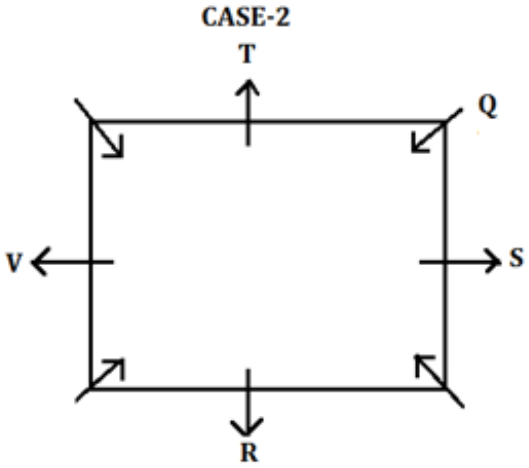
Solutions

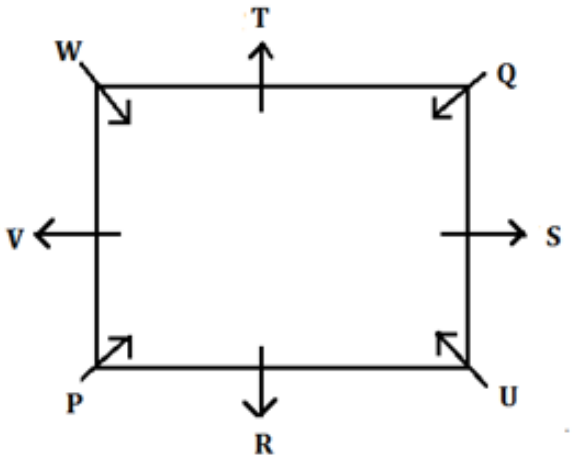
S1. Ans.(c)
Sol. 83526794
91**337575**

S2. Ans.(d)
Sol. From the given statements, V sits second to the right of R. R sits in the middle of one of the sides of table. Only two people sit between V and Q. S is one of the immediate neighbours of Q. T sits second to the left of S. So, there will be two possibilities-



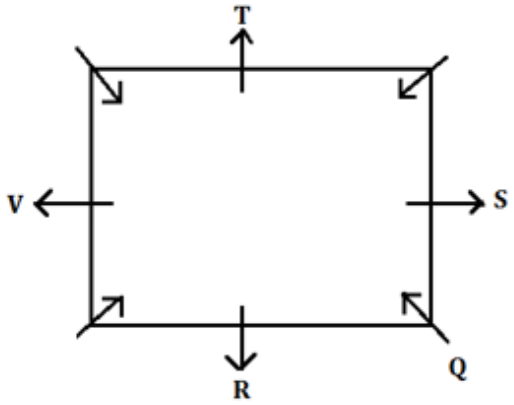


P sits second to the left of U. V is not an immediate neighbour of U. Therefore, case-1 will be eliminated and we got the final arrangement-

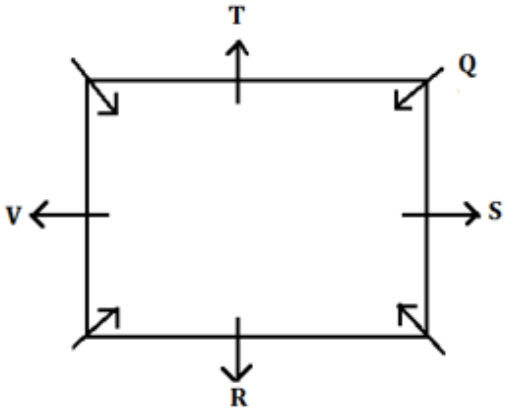


S3. Ans.(d)
Sol. From the given statements, V sits second to the right of R. R sits in the middle of one of the sides of table. Only two people sit between V and Q. S is one of the immediate neighbours of Q. T sits second to the left of S. So, there will be two possibilities-

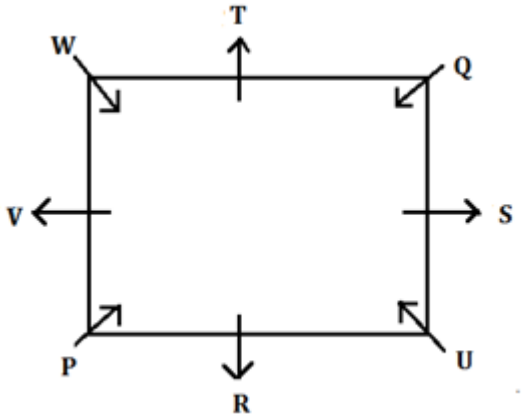
CASE-1



CASE-2



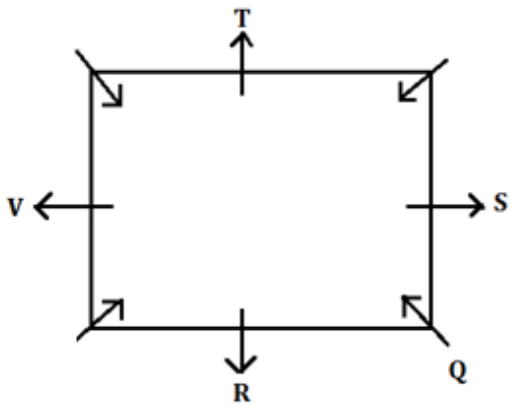
P sits second to the left of U. V is not an immediate neighbour of U. Therefore, case-1 will be eliminated and we got the final arrangement-



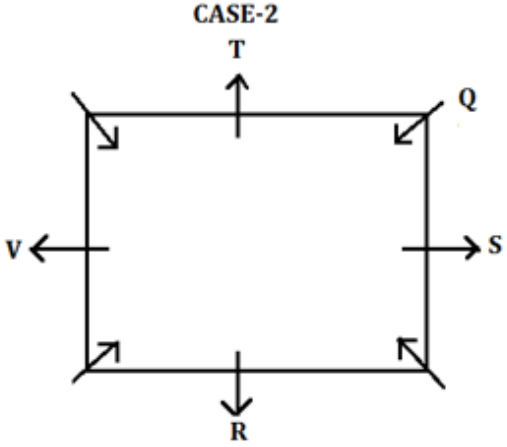
S4. Ans.(e)

Sol. From the given statements, V sits second to the right of R. R sits in the middle of one of the sides of table. Only two people sit between V and Q. S is one of the immediate neighbours of Q. T sits second to the left of S. So, there will be two possibilities-

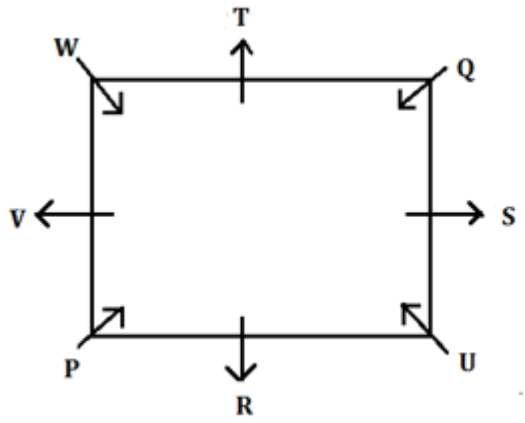
CASE-1



CASE-2

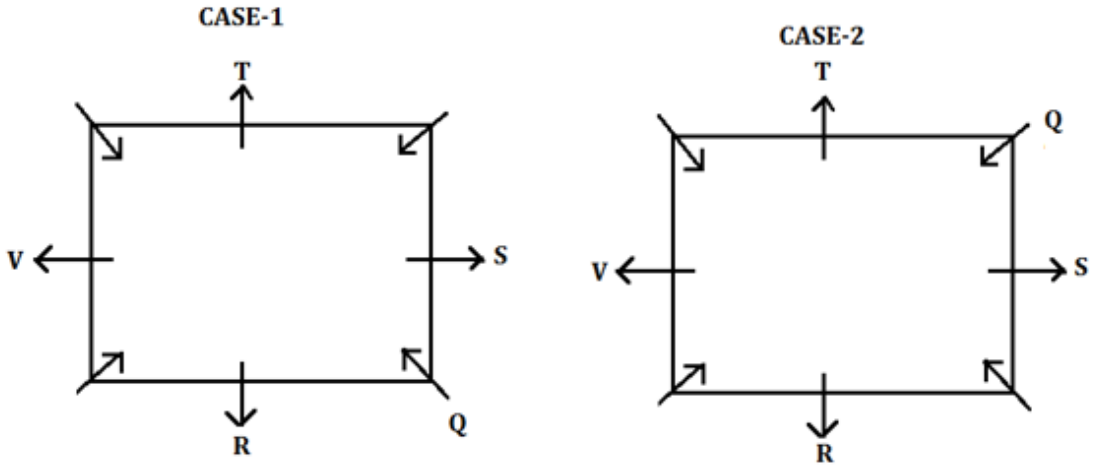


P sits second to the left of U. V is not an immediate neighbour of U. Therefore, case-1 will be eliminated and we got the final arrangement-

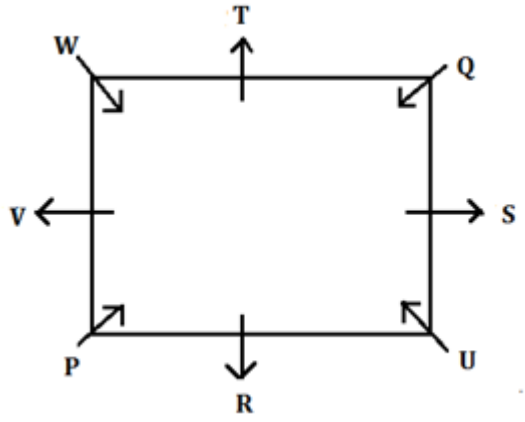


S5. Ans.(a)

Sol. From the given statements, V sits second to the right of R. R sits in the middle of one of the sides of table. Only two people sit between V and Q. S is one of the immediate neighbours of Q. T sits second to the left of S. So, there will be two possibilities-



P sits second to the left of U. V is not an immediate neighbour of U. Therefore, case-1 will be eliminated and we got the final arrangement-

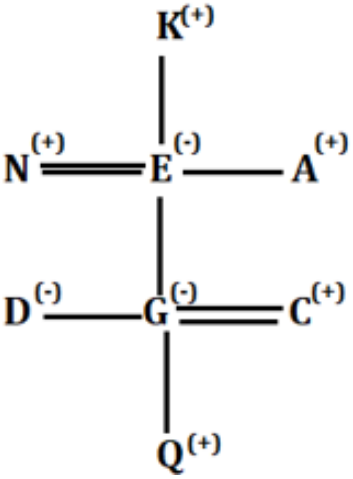


S6. Ans.(d)

Sol.

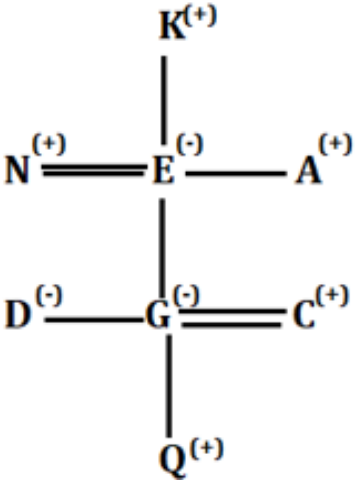
S7. Ans.(c)

Sol.



S8. Ans.(d)

Sol.



S9. Ans.(a)

Sol. From the given statements, three boxes are placed between box M and box T. Box M is placed either at the top most or bottom most position. Here we get 2 possibilities i.e., Case 1 and Case 2. Box S is placed just below to the box T. There are two boxes placed between box R and box S.

Case 1	Case 2
Boxes	Boxes
M	
	R
R	
	T
T	S
S	
	M

From the given statements, not more than two boxes placed between box M and box R. Here case 2 is ruled out now. Box O is placed just above to the box N. More than three boxes placed between box O and box P. We know, box Q is one of the boxes. So, the final arrangement will be like this-

Boxes
M
P
R
Q
T
S
O
N

S10. Ans.(d)

Sol. From the given statements, three boxes are placed between box M and box T. Box M is placed either at the top most or bottom most position. Here we get 2 possibilities i.e., Case 1 and Case 2. Box S is placed just below to the box T. There are two boxes placed between box R and box S.

Case 1	Case 2
Boxes	Boxes
M	
	R
R	
	T
T	S
S	
	M

From the given statements, not more than two boxes placed between box M and box R. Here case 2 is ruled out now. Box O is placed just above to the box N. More than three boxes placed between box O and box P. We know, box Q is one of the boxes. So, the final arrangement will be like this-

Boxes
M
P
R
Q
T
S
O
N

S11. Ans.(e)

Sol. From the given statements, three boxes are placed between box M and box T. Box M is placed either at the top most or bottom most position. Here we get 2 possibilities i.e., Case 1 and Case 2. Box S is placed just below to the box T. There are two boxes placed between box R and box S.

Case 1	Case 2
Boxes	Boxes
M	
	R
R	
	T
T	S
S	
	M

From the given statements, not more than two boxes placed between box M and box R. Here case 2 is ruled out now. Box O is placed just above to the box N. More than three boxes placed between box O and box P. We know, box Q is one of the boxes. So, the final arrangement will be like this-

Boxes
M
P
R
Q
T
S
O
N

S12. Ans.(c)

Sol. From the given statements, three boxes are placed between box M and box T. Box M is placed either at the top most or bottom most position. Here we get 2 possibilities i.e., Case 1 and Case 2. Box S is placed just below to the box T. There are two boxes placed between box R and box S.

Case 1	Case 2
Boxes	Boxes
M	
	R
R	
	T
T	S
S	
	M

From the given statements, not more than two boxes placed between box M and box R. Here case 2 is ruled out now. Box O is placed just above to the box N. More than three boxes placed between box O and box P. We know, box Q is one of the boxes. So, the final arrangement will be like this-

Boxes
M
P
R
Q
T
S
O
N

S13. Ans.(e)

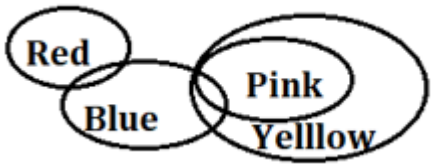
Sol. From the given statements, three boxes are placed between box M and box T. Box M is placed either at the top most or bottom most position. Here we get 2 possibilities i.e., Case 1 and Case 2. Box S is placed just below to the box T. There are two boxes placed between box R and box S.

Case 1	Case 2
Boxes	Boxes
M	
	R
R	
	T
T	S
S	
	M

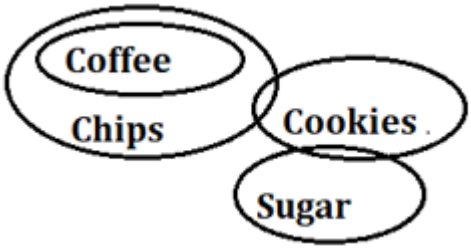
From the given statements, not more than two boxes placed between box M and box R. Here case 2 is ruled out now. Box O is placed just above to the box N. More than three boxes placed between box O and box P. We know, box Q is one of the boxes. So, the final arrangement will be like this-

Boxes
M
P
R
Q
T
S
O
N

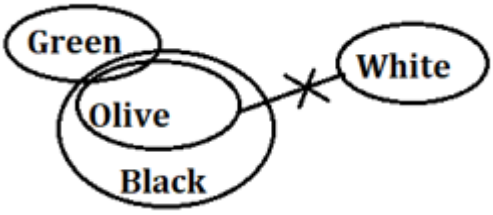
S14. Ans.(a)
Sol.



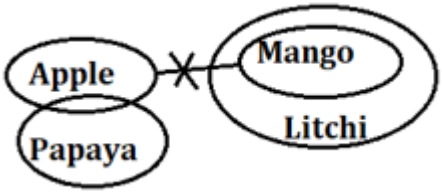
S15. Ans.(d)
Sol.



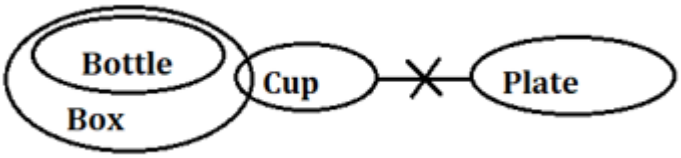
S16. Ans.(b)
Sol.



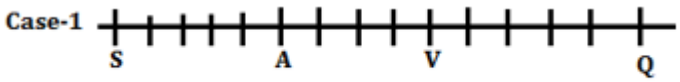
S17. Ans.(e)
Sol.

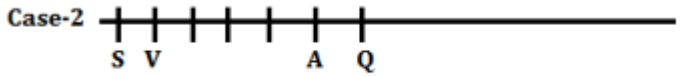


S18. Ans.(b)
Sol.

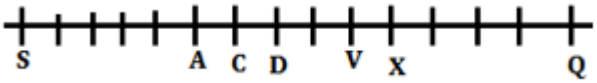


S19. Ans.(b)
Sol. From the given statement, Q sits fifth to the right of V. Three persons sit between V and A. S sits fifth to the left of A. Here we get 2 possible cases – Case 1 and Case 2.

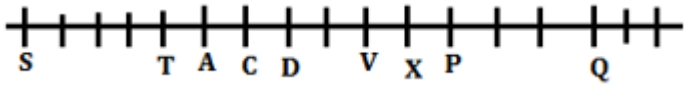




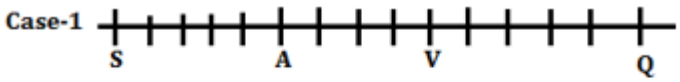
Only one person sits between V and D. X sits third to the right of D. S is not the immediate neighbour of D. Now case-2 is eliminated. Only three persons sit between X and C.

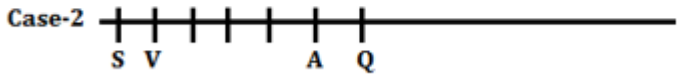


Q is third from the right end. Only six persons sit between P and T. P is an immediate neighbour of X. So, the final arrangement is-

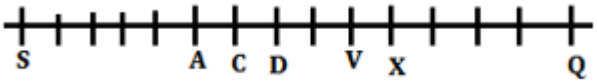


S20. Ans.(a)
Sol. From the given statement, Q sits fifth to the right of V. Three persons sit between V and A. S sits fifth to the left of A. Here we get 2 possible cases – Case 1 and Case 2.

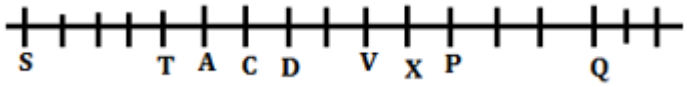




Only one person sits between V and D. X sits third to the right of D. S is not the immediate neighbour of D. Now case-2 is eliminated. Only three persons sit between X and C.

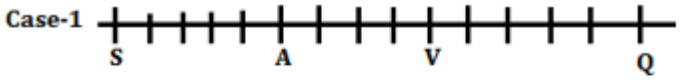


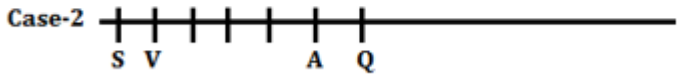
Q is third from the right end. Only six persons sit between P and T. P is an immediate neighbour of X. So, the final arrangement is-



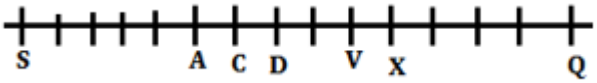
S21. Ans.(d)

Sol. From the given statement, Q sits fifth to the right of V. Three persons sit between V and A. S sits fifth to the left of A. Here we get 2 possible cases – Case 1 and Case 2.

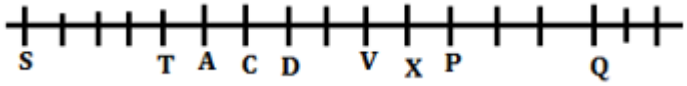




Only one person sits between V and D. X sits third to the right of D. S is not the immediate neighbour of D. Now case-2 is eliminated. Only three persons sit between X and C.

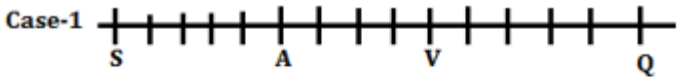


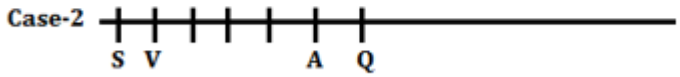
Q is third from the right end. Only six persons sit between P and T. P is an immediate neighbour of X. So, the final arrangement is-



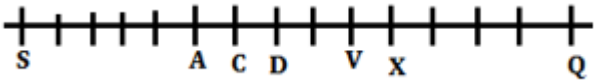
S22. Ans.(d)

Sol. From the given statement, Q sits fifth to the right of V. Three persons sit between V and A. S sits fifth to the left of A. Here we get 2 possible cases – Case 1 and Case 2.

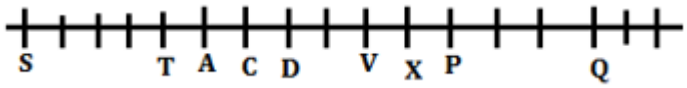




Only one person sits between V and D. X sits third to the right of D. S is not the immediate neighbour of D. Now case-2 is eliminated. Only three persons sit between X and C.

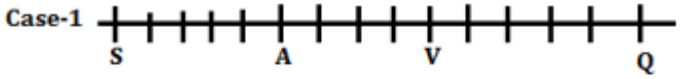


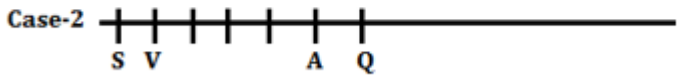
Q is third from the right end. Only six persons sit between P and T. P is an immediate neighbour of X. So, the final arrangement is-



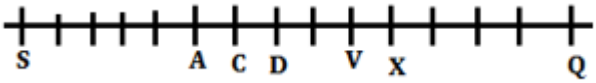
S23. Ans.(d)

Sol. From the given statement, Q sits fifth to the right of V. Three persons sit between V and A. S sits fifth to the left of A. Here we get 2 possible cases – Case 1 and Case 2.

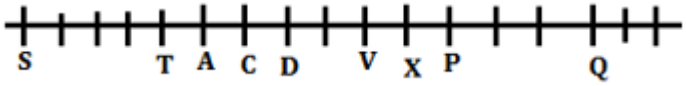




Only one person sits between V and D. X sits third to the right of D. S is not the immediate neighbour of D. Now case-2 is eliminated. Only three persons sit between X and C.



Q is third from the right end. Only six persons sit between P and T. P is an immediate neighbour of X. So, the final arrangement is-



S24. Ans.(a)

Sol. Phone S is neither most expensive nor cheapest among all. The cost of three phones is there between phone S and phone J. Phone G is just cheaper than phone J. There are three possible cases.

Case 1- ___ > S > __ > __ > __ > J > G

Case 2- J > G > __ > __ > S > __ > __

Case 3- __ > J > G > __ > __ > S > __

The number of phones cheaper to phone G is equal to the phones expensive to phone A. The cost of two phones is there between phone A and phone L which is just cheaper to phone D. Case 2 and case 3 will eliminate here.

Case 1- A > S > D > L > __ > J > G

~~**Case 2-** J > G > L > __ > S > A > __~~

~~**Case 3-** __ > J > G > __ > A > S > __~~

Now, the remaining phone is phone K. The cost of 2nd most expensive phone is 98k and 3rd cheapest phone is 60K. It means the cost of phone S is 98K and the cost of phone K is 60K.

A > S (98k) > D > L > K (60k) > J > G

Four phones are expensive than phone K.

S25. Ans.(d)

Sol. Phone S is neither most expensive nor cheapest among all. The cost of three phones is there between phone S and phone J. Phone G is just cheaper than phone J. There are three possible cases.

Case 1- ___ > S > __ > __ > __ > J > G

Case 2- J > G > __ > __ > S > __ > __

Case 3- __ > J > G > __ > __ > S > __

The number of phones cheaper to phone G is equal to the phones expensive to phone A. The cost of two phones is there between phone A and phone L which is just cheaper to phone D. Case 2 and case 3 will eliminate here.

Case 1- A > S > D > L > __ > J > G

~~**Case 2- J > G > L > __ > S > A > __**~~

~~**Case 3- __ > J > G > __ > A > S > __**~~

Now, the remaining phone is phone K. The cost of 2nd most expensive phone is 98k and 3rd cheapest phone is 60K. It means the cost of phone S is 98K and the cost of phone K is 60K.

A > S (98k) > D > L > K (60k) > J > G

The possible cost of phone D is 83k.

S26. Ans.(c)

Sol. Phone S is neither most expensive nor cheapest among all. The cost of three phones is there between phone S and phone J. Phone G is just cheaper than phone J. There are three possible cases.

Case 1- ___ > S > __ > __ > __ > J > G

Case 2- J > G > __ > __ > S > __ > __

Case 3- __ > J > G > __ > __ > S > __

The number of phones cheaper to phone G is equal to the phones expensive to phone A. The cost of two phones is there between phone A and phone L which is just cheaper to phone D. Case 2 and case 3 will eliminate here.

Case 1- A > S > D > L > __ > J > G

~~**Case 2- J > G > L > __ > S > A > __**~~

~~**Case 3- __ > J > G > __ > A > S > __**~~

Now, the remaining phone is phone K. The cost of 2nd most expensive phone is 98k and 3rd cheapest phone is 60K. It means the cost of phone S is 98K and the cost of phone K is 60K.

A > S (98k) > D > L > K (60k) > J > G

Phone K is just expensive than phone J.

S27. Ans.(a)
Sol. New Series- + 8 E 3 = 6 1 2 * % O @ 7 1 £ 9 **$** A 5 U #

S28. Ans.(c)
Sol. *B%, #TX

S29. Ans.(e)
Sol. 10^{th} to the left of 18^{th} from the left = (18-10) = 8^{th} from the left = F

S30. Ans.(b)
Sol. 5U#

S31. Ans.(b)
Sol. M 2 * B % O C @ Z 7 1 £ 9 $ A

S32. Ans.(a)
Sol. From the given statements, more than three persons were younger to C. Only one person was born between C and P, so we have three possible cases i.e., case-1, case-2 and case-3. O is the youngest person:

Years	Age	Case-1	Case-2	Case-3
2000	21	C		P/
2002	19		C	
2004	17	P		C
2005	16		P	
2008	13			P/
2011	10			
2015	6	O	O	O

The age difference between P and C is same as the age difference between Y and O. So, case-2 is eliminated. M was born just before K. P was born before I. So, case-1 is eliminated. Hence the final arrangement is:

Years	Age	Persons
2000	21	P
2002	19	I
2004	17	C
2005	16	M
2008	13	K
2011	10	Y
2015	6	O

S33. Ans.(b)
Sol. From the given statements, more than three persons were younger to C. Only one person was born between C and P, so we have three possible cases i.e., case-1, case-2 and case-3. O is the youngest person:

Years	Age	Case-1	Case-2	Case-3
2000	21	C		P/
2002	19		C	
2004	17	P		C
2005	16		P	
2008	13			P/
2011	10			
2015	6	O	O	O

The age difference between P and C is same as the age difference between Y and O. So, case-2 is eliminated. M was born just before K. P was born before I. So, case-1 is eliminated. Hence the final arrangement is:

Years	Age	Persons
2000	21	P
2002	19	I
2004	17	C
2005	16	M
2008	13	K
2011	10	Y
2015	6	O

S34. Ans.(c)

Sol. From the given statements, more than three persons were younger to C. Only one person was born between C and P, so we have three possible cases i.e., case-1, case-2 and case-3. O is the youngest person:

Years	Age	Case-1	Case-2	Case-3
2000	21	C		P/
2002	19		C	
2004	17	P		C
2005	16		P	
2008	13			P/
2011	10			
2015	6	O	O	O

The age difference between P and C is same as the age difference between Y and O. So, case-2 is eliminated. M was born just before K. P was born before I. So, case-1 is eliminated. Hence the final arrangement is:

Years	Age	Persons
2000	21	P
2002	19	I
2004	17	C
2005	16	M
2008	13	K
2011	10	Y
2015	6	O

S35. Ans.(a)

Sol. From the given statements, more than three persons were younger to C. Only one person was born between C and P, so we have three possible cases i.e., case-1, case-2 and case-3. O is the youngest person:

Years	Age	Case-1	Case-2	Case-3
2000	21	C		P/
2002	19		C	
2004	17	P		C
2005	16		P	
2008	13			P/
2011	10			
2015	6	O	O	O

The age difference between P and C is same as the age difference between Y and O. So, case-2 is eliminated. M was born just before K. P was born before I. So, case-1 is eliminated. Hence the final arrangement is:

Years	Age	Persons
2000	21	P
2002	19	I
2004	17	C
2005	16	M
2008	13	K
2011	10	Y
2015	6	O

S36. Ans.(b)

Sol. From the given statements, more than three persons were younger to C. Only one person was born between C and P, so we have three possible cases i.e., case-1, case-2 and case-3. O is the youngest person:

Years	Age	Case-1	Case-2	Case-3
2000	21	C		P/
2002	19		C	
2004	17	P		C
2005	16		P	
2008	13			P/
2011	10			
2015	6	O	O	O

The age difference between P and C is same as the age difference between Y and O. So, case-2 is eliminated. M was born just before K. P was born before I. So, case-1 is eliminated. Hence the final arrangement is:

Years	Age	Persons
2000	21	P
2002	19	I
2004	17	C
2005	16	M
2008	13	K
2011	10	Y
2015	6	O

S37. Ans.(c)

Sol. I. $M < S$(true) II. $O \geq Q$(false)

S38. Ans.(d)
Sol. I. G ≤ D(false) II. G > D(false)

S39. Ans.(e)
Sol. I. V > Z (false) II. W > V(true)

S40. Ans.(b)
Sol. I. L < O(false) II. K ≥ O(false)

S41. Ans.(d)
Sol.
I. $x^2 - 11x + 30 = 0$
$x^2 - 5x - 6x + 30 = 0$
$x(x-5) - 6(x-5) = 0$
$(x-5)(x-6) = 0$
$x = 5, 6$
II. $y^2 - 9y + 20 = 0$
$y^2 - 4y - 5y + 20 = 0$
$y(y-4) - 5(y-4) = 0$
$(y-5)(y-4) = 0$
$y = 4, 5$
So, $x \geq y$.

S42. Ans.(e)
Sol.
I. $x^2 - x - 6 = 0$
$x^2 + 2x - 3x - 6 = 0$
$x(x+2) - 3(x+2) = 0$
$(x+2)(x-3) = 0$
$x = -2, 3$
II. $y^2 - 8y + 12 = 0$
$y^2 - 6y - 2y + 12 = 0$
$y(y-6) - 2(y-6) = 0$
$(y-6)(y-2) = 0$
$y = 2, 6$
So, no relation.

S43. Ans.(e)
Sol.
I. $x^2 = 196$
$x = \pm 14$
II. $y^3 = 1728$
$y = 12$
So, no relation.

S44. Ans.(d)

Sol.

I. $x^3 = 729$

$x = \sqrt[3]{729}$

$x = 9$

II. $y^2 - 15y + 54 = 0$

$y^2 - 6y - 9y + 54 = 0$

$y(y - 6) - 9(y - 6) = 0$

$(y - 6)(y - 9) = 0$

$y = 9, 6$

So, $x \geq y$.

S45. Ans.(a)

Sol.

I. $x^2 - 15x + 56 = 0$

$x^2 - 7x - 8x + 56 = 0$

$x(x - 7) - 8(x - 7) = 0$

$(x - 7)(x - 8) = 0$

$x = 7, 8$

II. $y^2 - 8y + 15 = 0$

$y^2 - 5y - 3y + 15 = 0$

$y(y - 5) - 3(y - 5) = 0$

$(y - 5)(y - 3) = 0$

$y = 5, 3$

So, $x > y$.

S46. Ans.(d)

Sol.

Scale II officers in bank 'C'

$= \frac{24}{100} \times 9000 - 900$

$= 2160 - 900$

$= 1260$

Scale II officers in bank 'A'

$= \frac{15}{100} \times 9000 - 450 = 900$

Required % $= \frac{1260 - 900}{900} \times 100$

$= \frac{360}{900} \times 100 = 40\%$

S47. Ans.(c)

Sol.

Scale I officer in bank 'B' and 'E' together = 600 + 750 = 1350

Scale II officer in bank 'B'

$= \frac{18}{100} \times 9000 - 600$

$= 1620 - 600 = 1020$

Required ratio $= \frac{1350}{1020} = \frac{45}{34} = 45 : 34$

S48. Ans.(b)

Sol.

Female scale II officer in bank 'D'

$= \frac{55}{100}\left[\frac{16}{100} \times 9000 - 800\right]$

$= \frac{55}{100}[1440 - 800]$

$= \frac{55}{100}[640]$

$= 352$

S49. Ans.(e)

Sol.

Total number of scales I officer in all bank together

= 450 + 600 + 900 + 800 + 750 = 3500

Total no. of scale II officer in all bank together

= 9000 – 3500 = 5500

Required difference = 5500 – 3500 = 2000

S50. Ans.(a)

Sol.

Scale II officer in bank 'D'

$= \frac{16}{100} \times 9000 - 800$

$= 1440 - 800$

$= 640$

Required percentage $= \frac{640-600}{640} \times 100$

$= \frac{40}{640} \times 100$

$= \frac{25}{4}\%$

$= 6.25\%$

S51. Ans.(d)

Sol.

Let tens digit be x and unit digit be y

Then, number =10x + y

So,

$\frac{(10x+y)\times 175}{100} = 10y + x$

$\Rightarrow y = 2x$

y is two times of x

So,

$y = x + 3$

$x = 3$

$y = 6$

Number = 36

S52. Ans.(a)

Sol.

Mixture → 140 liter

Rum used → $\frac{140\times 5}{7}$ = 100 liter

Wine used → $\frac{140\times 2}{7}$ = 40 liter

percentage of pure alcohol → $\frac{\left(\frac{40\times 42.5}{100}+\frac{100\times 25}{100}\right)}{140}\times 100$

$= \frac{42}{140}\times 100$

= 30%

For diluting we need percentage of pure alcohol to decrease from 30% to 28%

So, water $\Rightarrow \frac{42}{28}\times 72$ = 108 liter

Water added → 108 – (140 – 42) = 10 liters

S53. Ans.(b)

Sol.

Let efficiency of A and B per hour be a and b respectively.

Total work → (7.5a + 7.5b) × 4 = 30a + 30b

Now they work 4 hour in a day

Work done by A in one day

$= a + \frac{a}{2} + \frac{a}{4} + \frac{a}{8}$

$= \frac{15a}{8}$

Similarly,

work done by B in one day $\Rightarrow \frac{15b}{8}$

Work done by both in

$\Rightarrow \frac{30(a+b)}{15(a+b)} \times 8 = 16$ days

S54. Ans.(e)

Sol.

Let 5 consecutive multiples of 4 be 4(x – 2), 4(x – 1), 4x, 4(x + 1), 4(x + 2)

ATQ,

4(x – 2) + 4(x – 1) + 4x + 4(x + 1) + 4(x + 2) = 100

20x = 100

x=5

∴ S_1 series is 12, 16, 20, 24, 28

Let S2 series be

y – 2, y, y + 2, y+ 4

now,

ATQ,

y = 28 – 6 = 22

Required average $= \frac{20+22+24+26}{4} = \frac{92}{4} = 23$

S55. Ans.(d)

Sol.

Let base = a

And perpendicular = b

Perimeter = $a + b + \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} = 3a$

Solving = $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{4}{3}$

Let a = 4x

b = 3x

hypotenuse → 5x

Area → $\frac{1}{2} \times 4x \times 3x = 6$

$x^2 = 1$

x = 1

So, hypotenuse = 5 cm

S56. Ans.(c)

Sol.

If distance is same, then Speed is inversely proportion to time taken

⇒ Ratio between Speed in upstream to downstream is 1 : 2

Let Speed of boat in upstream and downstream be x and 2x respectively.

Speed of stream = $\frac{2x-x}{2} = 4$

$\Rightarrow x = 8$

Upstream speed = 8 km/hr

Required time = $\frac{48}{8} = 6\ hours$

S57. Ans.(b)

Sol.

Let cost price of article B = Rs. 100x

So, selling price of the article B = Rs. 150x

Now, cost price of the article A = Rs. 150x

So, selling price of the article A = $\frac{4}{3} \times 150x = Rs.\ 200x$

ATQ,

200x + 100x = Rs. 672

x = $\frac{672}{300}$ = 2.24 Rs.

So, cost price of article A = 150 × 2.24 =Rs. 336

S58. Ans.(e)

Sol.

Let present age of Ram be r years.

Present age of Shyam be s years.

Present age of Prem be p years.

$\frac{r-6}{s-6} = \frac{1}{2}$

$2r - 12 = s - 6$

$2r - s = 6$.....(I)

$r = 5 + p$.....(II)

p : s = 5 : 14.....(III)

Using (I), (II) and (III),

r = 10 years

p = 5 years

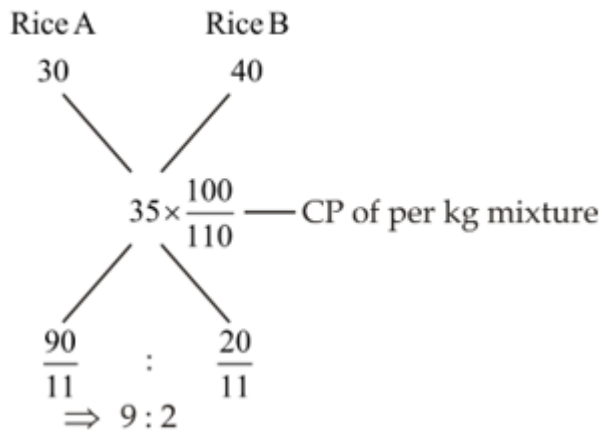
s = 14 years

Age of Ram after 10 years = 20 years

S59. Ans.(e)

Sol.

ATQ,



$\Rightarrow 9:2$

Now,

9 unit→ 36 kg

1 unit → 4 kg

2 unit → 8 kg

⇒ x = 8 kg

Or

$(36\times 30 + 40 \times x)\times \frac{110}{100} = (36 + x)\times 35$

1188 + 44x = 1260 + 35x

x = 8 kg

S60. Ans.(b)

Sol.

Then according to question,

$$\left(x+\frac{x\times 3\times 12}{100}\right)+\left(x+\frac{x\times 2\times 12}{100}\right)+\left(x+\frac{x\times 1\times 12}{100}\right)=11160$$

$$3x+\frac{x\times 6\times 12}{100}=11160$$

$$\frac{372x}{100}=11160$$

x = Rs 3000

S61. Ans.(d)

Sol.

ATQ

Length of the train $= 26 \times 90 \times \frac{5}{18} = 650$ meters

Length of the platform $= 36 \times 90 \times \frac{5}{18} - 650 = 900 - 650 = 250$ meters

S62. Ans.(b)
Sol.

Profit ratio of Himanshu and Kapil= $\frac{42000\times12}{P\times8}=\frac{63000}{P}$

ATQ

$\frac{63000}{P}=\frac{42000}{(62000-42000)}$

$P=\frac{63000\times20}{42}=Rs\ 30{,}000$

S63. Ans.(a)
Sol.

Quantity I:

Required profit = $900\times\frac{20}{120}$ = Rs. 150

Quantity II:

Required cost price = $168\times\frac{100}{120}$ = Rs. 140

So, Quantity I > Quantity II.

S64. Ans.(b)
Sol.

Quantity I:

Required female = $1152\times\frac{100}{30}\times\frac{40}{60}\times\frac{100-25}{100}$

= 1920

Quantity II:

1940

So, Quantity I < Quantity II.

S65. Ans.(b)
Sol.

Quantity I:

ATQ,

$\frac{X\times12\times2}{100}=2400$

$X=10{,}000$ Rs.

Quantity II:

Rs.12,000

So, Quantity I < Quantity II.

S66. Ans.(b)
Sol.

$?=32\times15-12\times88+(50)^2$

$=480-1056+2500$

$=1924$

S67. Ans.(c)
Sol.
$2^? = (2)^6 \times (2^5)^2 \div 2^9$
$2^? = 2^7$
$? = 7$

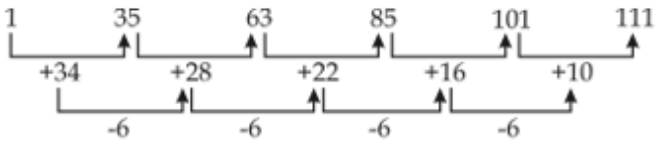
S68. Ans.(b)
Sol.
$? = 572 \div 26 \times 12 - 200$
$? = 64$

S69. Ans.(a)
Sol.
$? + 2197 = 3481 - 681$
$? = 2800 - 2197$
$? = 603$

S70. Ans.(e)
Sol.
49% of 180 - 70% of 120= 9 – ?
$88.2 - 84 = 9 - ?$
$? = 4.8 \approx 5$

S71. Ans.(e)
Sol.
Pattern of series
$1 + 5 \times 7 - 1 = 35$
$35 + 5 \times 6 - 2 = 63$
$63 + 5 \times 5 - 3 = 85$
$85 + 5 \times 4 - 4 = 101$
$? = 101 + 5 \times 3 - 5 = \mathbf{111}$

Alternate



S72. Ans.(a)
Sol.
Pattern of series
$11 \times 2 = 22$
$22 \times 3 = 66$
$66 \times 5 = 330$
$? = 330 \times 7 = \mathbf{2310}$
$2310 \times 11 = 25410$

S73. Ans.(c)

Sol.

Pattern of series

$-5 + 3 \times 2 = 1$

$1 + 3 \times 4 = 13$

$? = 13 + 3 \times 6 = \mathbf{31}$

$31 + 3 \times 8 = 55$

$55 + 3 \times 10 = 85$

Alternate

$-5 + 6 \times 1 = 1$

$1 + 6 \times 2 = 13$

$13 + 6 \times 3 = \mathbf{31}$

$31 + 6 \times 4 = 55$

$55 + 6 \times 5 = 85$

S74. Ans.(d)

Sol.

Pattern of series

$4 + 1 = 5$

$4^2 + 1 = 17$

$4^3 + 1 = 65$

$4^4 + 1 = 257$

$4^5 + 1 = 1025$

$? = 4^6 + 1 = \mathbf{4097}$

Alternate

$5 \times 4 - 3 = 17$

$17 \times 4 - 3 = 65$

$65 \times 4 - 3 = 257$

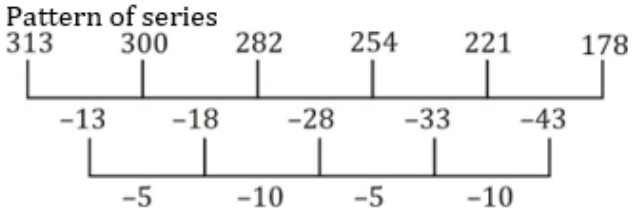
$257 \times 4 - 3 = 1025$

$1025 \times 4 - 3 = \mathbf{4097}$

S75. Ans.(a)

Sol.

Pattern of series



S76. Ans.(b)

Sol.

Required answer = (500+400+450) – (300 + 250 + 200) = 600

S77. Ans.(d)
Sol.

Required % = $\frac{100}{200} \times 100 = 50\%$

S78. Ans.(a)
Sol.

Required ratio = 400: (450 – 200) = 8 : 5

S79. Ans.(e)
Sol.

Total patients who have visited on Friday = 600
Total patients referred on Friday = 120
Required difference = 250 – 120 = 130

S80. Ans.(c)
Sol.

Percentage of patients referred on Monday = $\frac{300}{500} \times 100 = 60\%$

Percentage of patients referred on Tuesday = $\frac{250}{400} \times 100 = 62.5\%$

Percentage of patients referred on Wednesday = $\frac{200}{450} \times 100 = 44.44\%$

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