SBI PO Mains Memory Based Paper Held on 12 Sept. 2026

Q1. Which of the following statements is true regarding the seating arrangement?
Study the following information and answer the questions given below:
Eight persons of a three-generation family from P to W sit around a circular table facing the centre but not necessarily in the same order.
P and her unmarried sister-in-law sit opposite to each other. One person sits between P's son and her sister-in-law. T's father sits 3rd to the left of the P's son but not an immediate neighbour of U. R is the granddaughter of P who has one child. Q is the daughter in law of S. W is T's son-in-law and faces to the T's spouse. Q has only one brother but he is not U. One of the pair of siblings are immediate neighbours.
(a) Q sits opposite P's son.
(b) W sits third to the left of R.
(c) T's father sits next to P's sister-in-law.
(d) U sits two seats away from P's son.
(e) S sits exactly between P and T.
Ans.(d)

Q2. Who sits second to the right of Q's brother?
Study the following information and answer the questions given below:
Eight persons of a three-generation family from P to W sit around a circular table facing the centre but not necessarily in the same order.
P and her unmarried sister-in-law sit opposite to each other. One person sits between P's son and her sister-in-law. T's father sits 3rd to the left of the P's son but not an immediate neighbour of U. R is the granddaughter of P who has one child. Q is the daughter in law of S. W is T's son-in-law and faces to the T's spouse. Q has only one brother but he is not U. One of the pair of siblings are immediate neighbours.
(a) P
(b) R
(c) S
(d) T
(e) U
Ans.(a)

Q3. The numbers of persons sit between W and V when counted to the left of W is half than the numbers of persons sit between U and _____ when counted to the right of ____.
Study the following information and answer the questions given below:
Eight persons of a three-generation family from P to W sit around a circular table facing the centre but not necessarily in the same order.
P and her unmarried sister-in-law sit opposite to each other. One person sits between P's son and her sister-in-law. T's father sits 3rd to the left of the P's son but not an immediate neighbour of U. R is the granddaughter of P who has one child. Q is the daughter in law of S. W is T's son-in-law and faces to the T's spouse. Q has only one brother but he is not U. One of the pair of siblings are immediate neighbours.
(a) R
(b) S


Test Prime
SUCCESS GALLERY!
MEET THE ACHIEVERS
Shreya, SBI PO
Sahil, SBI PO
Srijita, SBI PO
Vikram, IBPS PO
Neeti, IBPS PO
Arya, IBPS PO
Hasan, SSC CGL
Palak, SSC CGL
Priti, UP TGT
Aniket, Bihar Stet
Shaurya, NTPC
Sarita, CTET
Gourav, NTPC
Sanni, NTPC
Abhishek, CTET
Sapna, IBPS Clerk
THEY DID IT. YOU CAN TOO
READ THEIR STORIES !

(c) Q
(d) T
(e) None of these
Ans.(b)

Q4. If P's unmarried sister-in-law changes seats with T's father, which of the following statements becomes true?
Study the following information and answer the questions given below:
Eight persons of a three-generation family from P to W sit around a circular table facing the centre but not necessarily in the same order.
P and her unmarried sister-in-law sit opposite to each other. One person sits between P’s son and her sister-in-law. T’s father sits 3rd to the left of the P’s son but not an immediate neighbour of U. R is the granddaughter of P who has one child. Q is the daughter in law of S. W is T’s son-in-law and faces to the T’s spouse. Q has only one brother but he is not U. One of the pair of siblings are immediate neighbours.
(a) U sits near W.
(b) T's father sits opposite P.
(c) Q sits third to the left of P's son.
(d) R sits second to the right of U.
(e) W sits exactly between T's father and T's spouse.
Ans.(b)

Q5. What is the position of W’s spouse with respect to the one who sits opposite to T?
Study the following information and answer the questions given below:
Eight persons of a three-generation family from P to W sit around a circular table facing the centre but not necessarily in the same order.
P and her unmarried sister-in-law sit opposite to each other. One person sits between P’s son and her sister-in-law. T’s father sits 3rd to the left of the P’s son but not an immediate neighbour of U. R is the granddaughter of P who has one child. Q is the daughter in law of S. W is T’s son-in-law and faces to the T’s spouse. Q has only one brother but he is not U. One of the pair of siblings are immediate neighbours.
(a) Second to the right
(b) Immediate left
(c) Immediate right
(d) Third to the left
(e) Second to the left
Ans.(d)

Q6. What will be the sum of the resultant of the three rows?
Row I – 48 22 17
Row II – 16 15 23
Row III – 36 45 14
Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below.
Rules:
I. If an odd number is followed by an even number (which is not a perfect square) then the larger number is taken and is subtracted by 2

II. If an odd number is followed by an odd number (which is not a perfect square) then add both numbers and divide by 2.
III. If an even number is followed by an even number (which is not a perfect square) then take the sum of the two numbers.
IV. If an even number is followed by an odd number (which is not a perfect square) then the difference between both the numbers is taken.
V. If an odd number is followed by a perfect square number, then the larger number is taken and is multiplied by 2.
VI. If an even number is followed by a perfect square number, then the sum of the two numbers is subtracted by 5.
(a) 76
(b) 69
(c) 87
(d) 74
(e) 77
Ans.(e)

Q7. If 48 is the resultant of Row I and 30 is the resultant of Row II, then what will be the resultant of Row III (X and Y are odd numbers)?
Row I – 32 11 X
Row II – 14 21 Y
Row III – X Y 16
Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below.
Rules:
I. If an odd number is followed by an even number (which is not a perfect square) then the larger number is taken and is subtracted by 2
II. If an odd number is followed by an odd number (which is not a perfect square) then add both numbers and divide by 2.
III. If an even number is followed by an even number (which is not a perfect square) then take the sum of the two numbers.
IV. If an even number is followed by an odd number (which is not a perfect square) then the difference between both the numbers is taken.
V. If an odd number is followed by a perfect square number, then the larger number is taken and is multiplied by 2.
VI. If an even number is followed by a perfect square number, then the sum of the two numbers is subtracted by 5.
(a) 35
(b) 39
(c) 75
(d) 45
(e) 48
Ans.(c)

Q8. What will be the sum of the differences between Row I and Row II and between Row II and Row III?
Row I – 17 25 14
Row II – 12 36 5
Row III – 15 45 78
Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below.
Rules:
I. If an odd number is followed by an even number (which is not a perfect square) then the larger number is taken and is subtracted by 2
II. If an odd number is followed by an odd number (which is not a perfect square) then add both numbers and divide by 2.
III. If an even number is followed by an even number (which is not a perfect square) then take the sum of the two numbers.
IV. If an even number is followed by an odd number (which is not a perfect square) then the difference between both the numbers is taken.
V. If an odd number is followed by a perfect square number, then the larger number is taken and is multiplied by 2.
VI. If an even number is followed by a perfect square number, then the sum of the two numbers is subtracted by 5.
(a) 110
(b) 114
(c) 118
(d) 124
(e) 125
Ans.(d)

Q9. If the sum of the resultant of all the three rows is 269, then what is the value of X in Row II?
Row I – 7 49 64
Row II – 55 58 X
Row III – 18 9 32
Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below.
Rules:
I. If an odd number is followed by an even number (which is not a perfect square) then the larger number is taken and is subtracted by 2
II. If an odd number is followed by an odd number (which is not a perfect square) then add both numbers and divide by 2.
III. If an even number is followed by an even number (which is not a perfect square) then take the sum of the two numbers.
IV. If an even number is followed by an odd number (which is not a perfect square) then the difference between both the numbers is taken.
V. If an odd number is followed by a perfect square number, then the larger number is taken and is multiplied by 2.
VI. If an even number is followed by a perfect square number, then the sum of the two numbers is subtracted by 5.
(a) 21

(b) 18
(c) 6
(d) 8
(e) 2
Ans.(e)

Q10. D joined the company in which month and in which company?
Read the following information carefully and answer the questions given below.
Eight persons — A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H — joined eight different companies, namely Google, Microsoft, Amazon, Infosys, TCS, Wipro, Accenture and Deloitte, in eight different months, namely January, April, May, July, August, September, November and December, but not necessarily in the same order.
F doesn't join in the month having odd number of days. There is gap of two months between the joining months of F and the one who joins Wipro. H doesn't join in the month of May and July. G joins immediately after the one who joins TCS. Exactly one person joins between the one who joins TCS and Deloitte. More than two persons joins the company between the one who joins Wipro and Infosys. G doesn't join Wipro. H joins three persons before the one who joins Infosys. B joins five months after the one who joins Amazon. E and B doesn't join Infosys. The one who joins Google joins after B. A joins before the one who joins Deloitte but doesn't join in January. The number of persons who joins before A is one less than the one who joins after the one who joins Microsoft. C joins before E. C doesn't join Accenture.
(a) November, Google
(b) August, Microsoft
(c) September, Accenture
(d) December, Infosys
(e) May, Amazon
Ans.(d)

Q11. The number of persons joined after the one who joins Accenture is one less than the ones who joined before the joined ______.
Read the following information carefully and answer the questions given below.
Eight persons — A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H — joined eight different companies, namely Google, Microsoft, Amazon, Infosys, TCS, Wipro, Accenture and Deloitte, in eight different months, namely January, April, May, July, August, September, November and December, but not necessarily in the same order.
F doesn't join in the month having odd number of days. There is gap of two months between the joining months of F and the one who joins Wipro. H doesn't join in the month of May and July. G joins immediately after the one who joins TCS. Exactly one person joins between the one who joins TCS and Deloitte. More than two persons joins the company between the one who joins Wipro and Infosys. G doesn't join Wipro. H joins three persons before the one who joins Infosys. B joins five months after the one who joins Amazon. E and B doesn't join Infosys. The one who joins Google joins after B. A joins before the one who joins Deloitte but doesn't join in January. The number of persons who joins before A is one less than the one who joins after the one who joins Microsoft. C joins before E. C doesn't join Accenture.
(a) Google
(b) Infosys

(c) TCS
(d) Wipro
(e) Deloitte
Ans.(a)

Q12. Which of the following combinations is correct?
Read the following information carefully and answer the questions given below.
Eight persons — A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H — joined eight different companies, namely Google, Microsoft, Amazon, Infosys, TCS, Wipro, Accenture and Deloitte, in eight different months, namely January, April, May, July, August, September, November and December, but not necessarily in the same order.
F doesn't join in the month having odd number of days. There is gap of two months between the joining months of F and the one who joins Wipro. H doesn't join in the month of May and July. G joins immediately after the one who joins TCS. Exactly one person joins between the one who joins TCS and Deloitte. More than two persons joins the company between the one who joins Wipro and Infosys. G doesn't join Wipro. H joins three persons before the one who joins Infosys. B joins five months after the one who joins Amazon. E and B doesn't join Infosys. The one who joins Google joins after B. A joins before the one who joins Deloitte but doesn't join in January. The number of persons who joins before A is one less than the one who joins after the one who joins Microsoft. C joins before E. C doesn't join Accenture.
(a) A – May, Google
(b) C – January, Microsoft
(c) E – July, Deloitte
(d) G – September, Google
(e) H – August, Deloitte
Ans.(c)

Q13. The person who joined TCS joined in which month?
Read the following information carefully and answer the questions given below.
Eight persons — A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H — joined eight different companies, namely Google, Microsoft, Amazon, Infosys, TCS, Wipro, Accenture and Deloitte, in eight different months, namely January, April, May, July, August, September, November and December, but not necessarily in the same order.
F doesn't join in the month having odd number of days. There is gap of two months between the joining months of F and the one who joins Wipro. H doesn't join in the month of May and July. G joins immediately after the one who joins TCS. Exactly one person joins between the one who joins TCS and Deloitte. More than two persons joins the company between the one who joins Wipro and Infosys. G doesn't join Wipro. H joins three persons before the one who joins Infosys. B joins five months after the one who joins Amazon. E and B doesn't join Infosys. The one who joins Google joins after B. A joins before the one who joins Deloitte but doesn't join in January. The number of persons who joins before A is one less than the one who joins after the one who joins Microsoft. C joins before E. C doesn't join Accenture.
(a) May
(b) April
(c) September
(d) August

(e) December
Ans.(c)

Q14. Statement I: Over the past few months, several public sector banks have reported a considerable rise in the number of complaints related to fraudulent transactions carried out through mobile banking applications and internet banking platforms. A large number of such complaints have been associated with phishing links, fake customer-care numbers, and fraudulent requests for sharing confidential banking credentials.
Statement II: In response to the increasing number of digital banking fraud cases, many banks have started strengthening their transaction-monitoring mechanisms and introducing additional security measures, including enhanced authentication for certain high-value transactions and timely alerts for suspicious activities.
Which of the following represents the correct relationship between Statement I and Statement II?
In the following question, two statements are given. These statements may be independent causes, independent effects, or may be effects of a common cause. Read both statements carefully and determine the relationship between them. Choose the appropriate option.
(a) Statement I is the cause and Statement II is its effect.
(b) Statement II is the cause and Statement I is its effect.
(c) Both Statements I and II are independent causes.
(d) Both Statements I and II are independent effects of a common cause.
(e) Both Statements I and II are effects of independent causes.
Ans.(a)

Q15. Read the following situation carefully and answer the question given below.
A bank has recently introduced a digital loan-processing system to speed up loan approvals. However, the branch manager notices that many applications are being sent for manual verification, particularly those containing digitally generated income documents. This has increased processing time, while genuine customers are complaining about delays. The branch is also under pressure to achieve its monthly loan-disbursement target.
Which of the following would be the MOST appropriate course of action for the branch manager?
(a) Relax the verification process for applications that appear genuine to reduce the pending applications.
(b) Stop processing applications containing digitally generated income documents until the issue is completely resolved.
(c) Identify the verification gaps, introduce suitable checks for digitally generated documents, and ensure that genuine applications are processed without unnecessary delays.
(d) Process all loan applications manually until the digital system starts functioning properly.
(e) Continue with the existing process without making any changes and focus on achieving the monthly target.
Ans.(c)

Q16. What is the code for the word “ Management”?
Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions.
In a certain code language -
“Financial digital security measures” is coded as “20> 12> 15&% 16$%”
“Strategic banking operations improved” is coded as “18&> 10$> 25&% 15$%”
“Customer protection systems reliable” is coded as “15$% 24&% 6&> 16&%”
“Technology enables efficient transactions” is coded as “21&% 12> 20> 32&%”
(a) 24$%
(b) 24&%
(c) 18$>
(d) 18&%
(e) 24$>
Ans.(a)

Q17. Which among the following combinations is incorrect?
Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions.
In a certain code language -
“Financial digital security measures” is coded as “20> 12> 15&% 16$%”
“Strategic banking operations improved” is coded as “18&> 10$> 25&% 15$%”
“Customer protection systems reliable” is coded as “15$% 24&% 6&> 16&%”
“Technology enables efficient transactions” is coded as “21&% 12> 20> 32&%”
(a) Development – 28$>
(b) Security – 15&%
(c) Transaction – 28&>
(d) Monitoring – 24$%
(e) Customer – 15&%
Ans.(e)

Q18. Which among the following words is coded as “24$%”?
Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions.
In a certain code language -
“Financial digital security measures” is coded as “20> 12> 15&% 16$%”
“Strategic banking operations improved” is coded as “18&> 10$> 25&% 15$%”
“Customer protection systems reliable” is coded as “15$% 24&% 6&> 16&%”
“Technology enables efficient transactions” is coded as “21&% 12> 20> 32&%”
(a) Regulation
(b) Newspaper
(c) Operation
(d) Necessary
(e) Confidence
Ans.(e)

Q19. If the codes of the words "Financial" and "Security" are considered, what is the difference between the numerical values of their codes?
Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions.
In a certain code language -
"Financial digital security measures" is coded as "20> 12> 15&% 16$%"
"Strategic banking operations improved" is coded as "18&> 10$> 25&% 15$%"
"Customer protection systems reliable" is coded as "15$% 24&% 6&> 16&%"
"Technology enables efficient transactions" is coded as "21&% 12> 20> 32&%"
(a) 3
(b) 5
(c) 7
(d) 9
(e) 10
Ans.(b)

Q20. Who among the following persons sits seventh to the left of the one who belongs to Panaji?
Read the following information carefully and answer the questions given below.
Certain number of persons are sitting in a linear row facing North. They belong to different cities.
G sits three places away from the one who belongs to Kolkata. M sits second to the right of the one who belons to Kolkata and third to the left of the one who belongs to Jaipur. One person sits between the one who belongs to Jaipur and B. B sits third from one of the extreme ends of the row. The number of persons who sits to the right of M is one more than the number of persons who sit between A and the one who is from Agra. A sits fourth to the left of the one who is from Jaipur. The one who is from Agra doesn't sit to the left of the one who is from Kolkata. Three persons sit between A and D. D is not from Jaipur. The one who is from Delhi sits immediate right of D and sits third from one of the extreme ends of the row. As many persons sit between the ones who are from Delhi and Kolkata as between N and the one who are from Agra. N is the immediate neighbour of the one who is from Panaji.
(a) A
(b) The one who sits three places to the left of M.
(c) The one who belongs to Kolkata.
(d) G
(e) The one who belongs to Delhi.
Ans.(c)

Q21. What is the position of N with respect to A?
Read the following information carefully and answer the questions given below.
Certain number of persons are sitting in a linear row facing North. They belong to different cities.
G sits three places away from the one who belongs to Kolkata. M sits second to the right of the one who belons to Kolkata and third to the left of the one who belongs to Jaipur. One person sits between the one who belongs to Jaipur and B. B sits third from one of the extreme ends of the row. The number of persons who sits to the right of M is one more than the number of persons who sit between A and the one who is from Agra. A sits fourth to the left of the one who is from Jaipur. The one who is from Agra doesn't sit to the left of the one who is from Kolkata. Three persons sit between A and D. D is not from Jaipur. The one who is from Delhi sits immediate right of D and sits third from one of the extreme ends of the row.

As many persons sit between the ones who are from Delhi and Kolkata as between N and the one who are from Agra. N is the immediate neighbour of the one who is from Panaji.
(a) 3rd to the right
(b) 6th to the right
(c) 4th to the right
(d) 4th to the left
(e) 5th to the right
Ans.(e)

Q22. Which of the following statements is/are true?
Read the following information carefully and answer the questions given below.
Certain number of persons are sitting in a linear row facing North. They belong to different cities.
G sits three places away from the one who belongs to Kolkata. M sits second to the right of the one who belons to Kolkata and third to the left of the one who belongs to Jaipur. One person sits between the one who belongs to Jaipur and B. B sits third from one of the extreme ends of the row. The number of persons who sits to the right of M is one more than the number of persons who sit between A and the one who is from Agra. A sits fourth to the left of the one who is from Jaipur. The one who is from Agra doesn't sit to the left of the one who is from Kolkata. Three persons sit between A and D. D is not from Jaipur. The one who is from Delhi sits immediate right of D and sits third from one of the extreme ends of the row. As many persons sit between the ones who are from Delhi and Kolkata as between N and the one who are from Agra. N is the immediate neighbour of the one who is from Panaji.
(a) As many persons sit to the right of the one who is from Agra as to the left of the one who is from Delhi.
(b) More than six persons sit to the left of M.
(c) No person sit between A and G
(d) Less than five persons sit between M and B.
(e) Eight persons sit between D and the one who is from Jaipur.
Ans.(d)

Q23. How many persons sit in this row?
Read the following information carefully and answer the questions given below.
Certain number of persons are sitting in a linear row facing North. They belong to different cities.
G sits three places away from the one who belongs to Kolkata. M sits second to the right of the one who belons to Kolkata and third to the left of the one who belongs to Jaipur. One person sits between the one who belongs to Jaipur and B. B sits third from one of the extreme ends of the row. The number of persons who sits to the right of M is one more than the number of persons who sit between A and the one who is from Agra. A sits fourth to the left of the one who is from Jaipur. The one who is from Agra doesn't sit to the left of the one who is from Kolkata. Three persons sit between A and D. D is not from Jaipur. The one who is from Delhi sits immediate right of D and sits third from one of the extreme ends of the row. As many persons sit between the ones who are from Delhi and Kolkata as between N and the one who are from Agra. N is the immediate neighbour of the one who is from Panaji.
(a) 16
(b) 17
(c) 18

(d) 15
(e) 14
Ans.(e)

Q24. Which of the following is the fifth element from the left end in Step V?
Read the following information carefully and answer the questions given below.
Input: Mint Aged Dark Lion Best Rain Pink Echo Hero Work Fuel Camp
Step I: Cfgc Mint Dark Lion Best Rain Pink Echo Hero Fuel Camp Vqqj
Step II: Agrs Cfgc Mint Dark Lion Pink Echo Hero Fuel Camp Vqqj Qckm
Step III: Bclo Agrs Cfgc Mint Dark Lion Echo Hero Fuel Vqqj Qckm Okmj
Step IV: Ccqj Bclo Agrs Cfgc Lion Echo Hero Fuel Vqqj Qckm Okmj Lkms
Step V: Gbgq Ccqj Bclo Agrs Cfgc Hero Fuel Vqqj Qckm Okmj Lkms Kkqm
Step VI: Ewgk Gbgq Ccqj Bclo Agrs Cfgc Vqqj Qckm Okmj Lkms Kkqm Ggqq
Step VI is the last step of the given example. Illustrate the above input arrangement and obtain the steps for the asked input given below:
Input: Tent Army Duck King Boat Rush Path Easy Gift Vase Farm Cold
(a) Bqkc
(b) Aqcs
(c) Cqlx
(d) Gift
(e) Farm
Ans.(c)

Q25. Which element is exactly between 'Easy' and 'Ocsg' in Step IV?
Read the following information carefully and answer the questions given below.
Input: Mint Aged Dark Lion Best Rain Pink Echo Hero Work Fuel Camp
Step I: Cfgc Mint Dark Lion Best Rain Pink Echo Hero Fuel Camp Vqqj
Step II: Agrs Cfgc Mint Dark Lion Pink Echo Hero Fuel Camp Vqqj Qckm
Step III: Bclo Agrs Cfgc Mint Dark Lion Echo Hero Fuel Vqqj Qckm Okmj
Step IV: Ccqj Bclo Agrs Cfgc Lion Echo Hero Fuel Vqqj Qckm Okmj Lkms
Step V: Gbgq Ccqj Bclo Agrs Cfgc Hero Fuel Vqqj Qckm Okmj Lkms Kkqm
Step VI: Ewgk Gbgq Ccqj Bclo Agrs Cfgc Vqqj Qckm Okmj Lkms Kkqm Ggqq
Step VI is the last step of the given example. Illustrate the above input arrangement and obtain the steps for the asked input given below:
Input: Tent Army Duck King Boat Rush Path Easy Gift Vase Farm Cold
(a) Cwbj
(b) Gcrx
(c) Cqlx
(d) Gift
(e) Ucrg
Ans.(e)

Q26. What is the position of "Cqlx" with respect of "Sgms" in Step III?
Read the following information carefully and answer the questions given below.
Input: Mint Aged Dark Lion Best Rain Pink Echo Hero Work Fuel Camp
Step I: Cfgc Mint Dark Lion Best Rain Pink Echo Hero Fuel Camp Vqqj
Step II: Agrs Cfgc Mint Dark Lion Pink Echo Hero Fuel Camp Vqqj Qckm
Step III: Bclo Agrs Cfgc Mint Dark Lion Echo Hero Fuel Vqqj Qckm Okmj
Step IV: Ccqj Bclo Agrs Cfgc Lion Echo Hero Fuel Vqqj Qckm Okmj Lkms
Step V: Gbgq Ccqj Bclo Agrs Cfgc Hero Fuel Vqqj Qckm Okmj Lkms Kkqm
Step VI: Ewgk Gbgq Ccqj Bclo Agrs Cfgc Vqqj Qckm Okmj Lkms Kkqm Ggqq
Step VI is the last step of the given example. Illustrate the above input arrangement and obtain the steps for the asked input given below:
Input: Tent Army Duck King Boat Rush Path Easy Gift Vase Farm Cold
(a) Fourth to the left
(b) Fifth to the right
(c) Seventh to the left
(d) Eighth to the left
(e) Ninth to the left
Ans.(d)

Q27. Which of the following pair of the elements are present in the same sequence and in the same manner in Step VI?
Read the following information carefully and answer the questions given below.
Input: Mint Aged Dark Lion Best Rain Pink Echo Hero Work Fuel Camp
Step I: Cfgc Mint Dark Lion Best Rain Pink Echo Hero Fuel Camp Vqqj
Step II: Agrs Cfgc Mint Dark Lion Pink Echo Hero Fuel Camp Vqqj Qckm
Step III: Bclo Agrs Cfgc Mint Dark Lion Echo Hero Fuel Vqqj Qckm Okmj
Step IV: Ccqj Bclo Agrs Cfgc Lion Echo Hero Fuel Vqqj Qckm Okmj Lkms
Step V: Gbgq Ccqj Bclo Agrs Cfgc Hero Fuel Vqqj Qckm Okmj Lkms Kkqm
Step VI: Ewgk Gbgq Ccqj Bclo Agrs Cfgc Vqqj Qckm Okmj Lkms Kkqm Ggqq
Step VI is the last step of the given example. Illustrate the above input arrangement and obtain the steps for the asked input given below:
Input: Tent Army Duck King Boat Rush Path Easy Gift Vase Farm Cold
(a) Cwbj Bbkc Accs Cqlx
(b) Wqrg Cqsg Jkmf Fkes
(c) Bckq Ucrg Aqcs Cqlx
(d) Ecql Gcrx Bqkc Cwbj
(e) Ucrg Sgms Qwrg Ocsg
Ans.(e)

Q28. A seven-letter meaningful word is to be formed using letters R, P, I, A, E, S, D, but not necessarily in the same order. Here, A is placed two places to the left of S. Only two letters are between S and R. Not more than two letters are to the right of S. P is is to the left of R. One letter is there between S and D. Which letter comes fourth from the left end?
(a) E

(b) A
(c) I
(d) R
(e) S
Ans.(c)

Q29. Ten persons– sit in two parallel rows containing five persons each. A, B, C, D and E sit in row II and they face north, while L, M, N, O and P sit in row I and face south. Who among the following sits opposite to M?
Statement I: A sits second from one of the ends of the row. The one who sits opposite to A sits three places away from M. One person sits between L and P who is M's immediate neighbour. The one who faces L sits immediate left of C. C sits at the extreme end of the row. More than two persons sit between C and B.
Statement II: E doesn't sit at the extreme end of the row. P sits immediate right of M. O sits two places to the right of P. D sits opposite to O. More than one person sits between D and E.
(a) The data in Statement I alone is sufficient to answer the question.
(b) The data in Statement II alone is sufficient to answer the question.
(c) The data either in Statement I alone or Statement II alone is sufficient to answer the question.
(d) The data even in both Statements I and II together is not sufficient to answer the question.
(e) The data in both Statements I and II together is necessary to answer the question.
Ans.(c)

Q30. Seven persons live on different floors of a seven-floor building, but not necessarily in the same order. The lowermost floor is numbered as 1 and the floor immediately above it is numbered as 2 and so on. Who among the following person lives on the third floor?
Statement I: F lives two floors above C. Atleast two persons lives below the floor on which C lives. As many persons live below F as above D. G lives on a floor below A.
Statement II: K lives three floors below C. D lives two floors above K. D lives on a prime numbered floor. B lives three floors below D.
(a) Data given in both statements I and II together are sufficient to answer.
(b) Data given in statement I alone is sufficient to answer.
(c) Data given in statement II alone is sufficient to answer.
(d) Data given in both statements I and II together are not sufficient to answer.
(e) Data given in either statement I or statement II alone is sufficient to answer the question.
Ans.(c)

Q31. What is the direction of Point E with respect to the Point M?
Statement I: Point M is to the east of Point R. Point R is to the north of Point L. Point L is to the west of Point G. Point G is to the south of Point E.
Statement II: Point H is to the east of Point E and the south of Point J. Point I is to the north of Point J. Point M is to the west of Point I.
(a) The data in Statement I alone is sufficient to answer the question.
(b) The data in Statement II alone is sufficient to answer the question.
(c) The data either in Statement I alone or Statement II alone is sufficient to answer the question.

(d) The data even in both Statements I and II together is not sufficient to answer the question.
(e) The data in both Statements I and II together is necessary to answer the question.
Ans.(d)

Q32. Statement: Since no domestic help has been available for a month, families are dining out every night, leading restaurant owners to conclude that people have permanently lost the ability to cook. Interestingly, grocery stores simultaneously report a massive spike in the sales of complex, raw cooking ingredients like exotic spices and unrefined flour.
Which of the following conclusions is best supported by synthesizing the contrasting data from both restaurants and grocery stores?
(a) People are buying raw ingredients simply to hoard them in panic for future food shortages.
(b) People have completely lost the ability to cook but are buying ingredients anyway to look busy.
(c) Restaurant owners are accurately predicting a permanent societal shift in global dining habits.
(d) The lack of help forced families to eat out for daily convenience, but people are using the opportunity to practice complex home cooking on weekends.
(e) Grocery stores are artificially inflating their sales numbers to actively compete with the restaurant boom.
Ans.(d)

Q33. Three groups of four words each are given below. Pick the third letter from each word in each group to form a meaningful English word. Which of the following groups cannot form any meaningful English word?
I. HEAD, BITE, LAMP, TREE
II. CUBE, LIKE, HAUL, TAPE
III. SKIN, SOFA, TREE, BIRD
(a) Only I
(b) Both I and II
(c) Only III
(d) Both I and III
(e) Only II
Ans.(e)

Q34. What steps should be taken to overcome these challenges and boost digital literacy in rural areas?
(I) The government should provide affordable internet services and devices to rural populations.
(II) Specialized training programs should be launched to educate older people on using digital tools.
(III) Public-private partnerships should be encouraged to build digital infrastructure in rural areas.
(IV) Mandatory digital literacy courses should be introduced in schools across rural areas.
The Indian government has initiated a massive drive to increase digital literacy across the country. This drive is particularly focused on rural areas, where internet penetration is still relatively low. The government's aim is to empower rural communities with digital tools to access government services, improve their education, and enhance their livelihood opportunities. However, challenges such as lack of infrastructure, limited access to high-speed internet, and low levels of computer literacy among the older population persist.
(a) Only I and III

(b) Only II and IV
(c) Only I, II, and III
(d) Only II, III, and IV
(e) All of them
Ans.(e)

Q35. Eight persons—A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H—sit in a linear row facing north, but not necessarily in the same order. H sits second to the right of B. Five persons sit between D and B. C is an immediate neighbour of D. Three persons sit between C and A. E sits to the left of A. At least three persons sit between E and F. What is the position of B with respect to G?
(a) Second to the left
(b) Fourth to the left
(c) Immediate left
(d) Fourth to the right
(e) Third to the left
Ans.(b)

Q36. Which among the following is the fastest vehicle?
Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions:
Among seven persons - B, C, D, E, F, G, and H - each one of them has a different vehicle: Car, Bike, Bus, Train, Van, Scooter, and Truck. The speed of their vehicles is also different. All the information is not necessarily used in the same order as given.
The speed of bus is slower than at least four vehicles but faster than the speed of F's vehicle. Speed of three vehicles is between the speed of F's vehicle and E's vehicle which is Bike. G's vehicle's speed is more than E's vehicle's speed, and one vehicle is in between them. As many vehicles' speeds are faster than Van as slower than D's vehicle's speed. D's vehicle is not Van. Speed of B's vehicle is faster than the speed of E's vehicle. Equal number of vehicles are faster and slower than that vehicle whose speed is 130 Km/h. Speed of Truck is faster than the speed of D's vehicle but slower than the speed of Van. Truck's speed is a square of an odd number. Speed of H's vehicle is faster than speed of Scooter but slower than Speed of Train. Speed of H's vehicle is an even number.
(a) Van
(b) Truck
(c) Scooter
(d) Train
(e) Car
Ans.(d)

Q37. If the difference between the speed of H's vehicle and C's vehicle is more than 10 km/h but less than 55 Km/h, then what will be the possible speed of C's vehicle?
Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions:
Among seven persons - B, C, D, E, F, G, and H - each one of them has a different vehicle: Car, Bike, Bus, Train, Van, Scooter, and Truck. The speed of their vehicles is also different. All the information is not necessarily used in the same order as given.

The speed of bus is slower than at least four vehicles but faster than the speed of F's vehicle. Speed of three vehicles is between the speed of F's vehicle and E's vehicle which is Bike. G's vehicle's speed is more than E's vehicle's speed, and one vehicle is in between them. As many vehicles' speeds are faster than Van as slower than D's vehicle's speed. D's vehicle is not Van. Speed of B's vehicle is faster than the speed of E's vehicle. Equal number of vehicles are faster and slower than that vehicle whose speed is 130 Km/h. Speed of Truck is faster than the speed of D's vehicle but slower than the speed of Van. Truck's speed is a square of an odd number. Speed of H's vehicle is faster than speed of Scooter but slower than Speed of Train. Speed of H's vehicle is an even number.
(a) 121 km/h
(b) 81 km/h
(c) 64 km/h
(d) 169 km/h
(e) 49 km/h
Ans.(b)

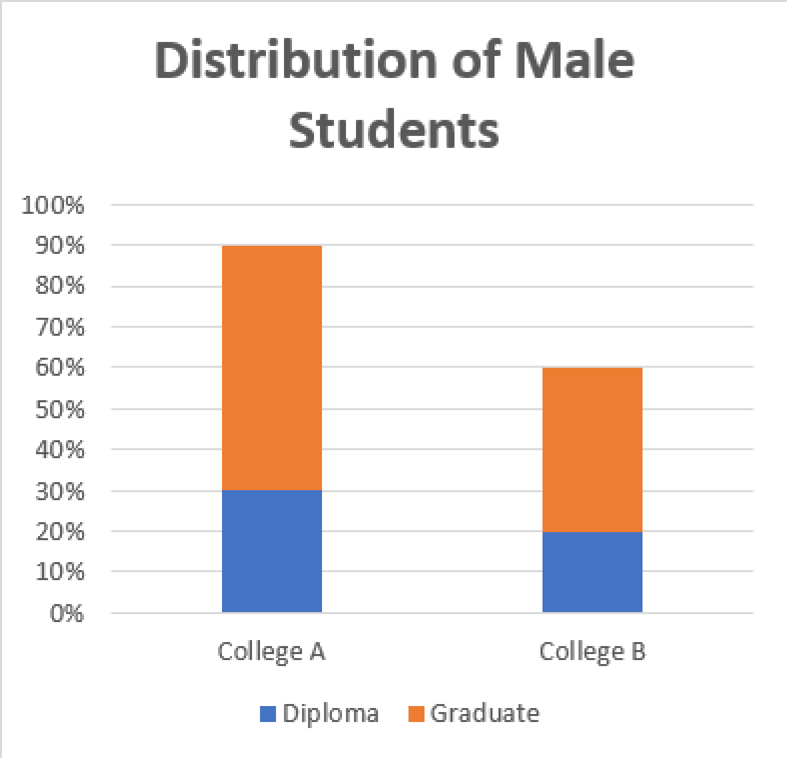
Q38. How many vehicles are faster than the speed of Scooter?
Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions:
Among seven persons - B, C, D, E, F, G, and H - each one of them has a different vehicle: Car, Bike, Bus, Train, Van, Scooter, and Truck. The speed of their vehicles is also different. All the information is not necessarily used in the same order as given.
The speed of bus is slower than at least four vehicles but faster than the speed of F's vehicle. Speed of three vehicles is between the speed of F's vehicle and E's vehicle which is Bike. G's vehicle's speed is more than E's vehicle's speed, and one vehicle is in between them. As many vehicles' speeds are faster than Van as slower than D's vehicle's speed. D's vehicle is not Van. Speed of B's vehicle is faster than the speed of E's vehicle. Equal number of vehicles are faster and slower than that vehicle whose speed is 130 Km/h. Speed of Truck is faster than the speed of D's vehicle but slower than the speed of Van. Truck's speed is a square of an odd number. Speed of H's vehicle is faster than speed of Scooter but slower than Speed of Train. Speed of H's vehicle is an even number.
(a) Three
(b) Two
(c) Four
(d) Five
(e) Six
Ans.(e)

Q39. If B is related to Van and in the same way H is related to Car, then who among the following is related to Train?
Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions:
Among seven persons - B, C, D, E, F, G, and H - each one of them has a different vehicle: Car, Bike, Bus, Train, Van, Scooter, and Truck. The speed of their vehicles is also different. All the information is not necessarily used in the same order as given.
The speed of bus is slower than at least four vehicles but faster than the speed of F's vehicle. Speed of three vehicles is between the speed of F's vehicle and E's vehicle which is Bike. G's vehicle's speed is more than E's vehicle's speed, and one vehicle is in between them. As many vehicles' speeds are faster

than Van as slower than D's vehicle's speed. D's vehicle is not Van. Speed of B's vehicle is faster than the speed of E's vehicle. Equal number of vehicles are faster and slower than that vehicle whose speed is 130 Km/h. Speed of Truck is faster than the speed of D's vehicle but slower than the speed of Van. Truck's speed is a square of an odd number. Speed of H's vehicle is faster than speed of Scooter but slower than Speed of Train. Speed of H's vehicle is an even number.
(a) E
(b) F
(c) G
(d) C
(e) D
Ans.(c)

Q40. In the question below, a statement is given followed by two assumptions. An assumption is something supposed or taken for granted. Read the statement carefully and choose the assumption(s) that is/are implicit in the statement.
Statement:
To reduce the increasing number of fraudulent digital transactions, a bank has decided to make two-factor authentication mandatory for all online transactions above a specified limit. The bank has also advised customers not to share their OTPs or other confidential banking details with anyone, even if the person claims to be a bank representative.
Assumptions:
I. Two-factor authentication can help reduce the possibility of fraudulent online transactions.
II. Some customers may unknowingly share confidential banking information with fraudsters.
Which of the following assumptions is/are implicit in the statement?
(a) Only I is implicit
(b) Only II is implicit
(c) Either I or II is implicit
(d) Both I and II are implicit
(e) Neither I nor II is implicit
Ans.(d)

Directions (41-44): The stacked bar graph given below represents the percentage-wise distribution of male students enrolled in Diploma, Graduate and Post-Graduate courses in Colleges A and B, with respect to the total number of male students in the respective college.
The total number of students, including both male and female students, in Colleges A and B together is 155. The number of female students in College A is 50% more than the number of male students in College A. The ratio of the number of female students in Colleges A and B is 9 : 4. If the number of male students in College B had been 30 less, it would have been equal to the number of male students in College A.
The students in each college are divided into only three categories: Diploma, Graduate and Post-Graduate.



Q41. Quantity I: The total number of male students enrolled in Diploma and Post-Graduate courses together in College A. Quantity II: The number of male students enrolled in Graduate courses in College B. Compare Quantity I and Quantity II and determine the relationship between them.
(a) Quantity I > Quantity II
(b) Quantity I < Quantity II
(c) Quantity I = Quantity II
(d) Quantity I ≥ Quantity II
(e) Relationship cannot be determined
Ans.(b)

Q42. In College A, 20% of the female students are enrolled in Diploma courses, while the remaining female students are enrolled in Graduate and Post-Graduate courses in some proportion. Based on this, find the ratio of the total number of students (male and female combined) enrolled in Diploma courses in College A to the number of male students enrolled in Post-Graduate courses in College B.
(a) 2 : 3
(b) 3 : 4
(c) 4 : 5
(d) 1 : 2
(e) None of these
Ans.(b)

Q43. Suppose 40% of the female students in College A and 50% of the female students in College B are enrolled in Graduate courses, along with the male students already shown in the graph. Find the total number of students (male and female) enrolled in Graduate courses in both colleges together as approximately what percentage of the total number of students in both colleges.
(a) 38%
(b) 41%
(c) 45%
(d) 52%
(e) None of these
Ans.(c)

Q44. In College B, it is known that 25% of the female students are enrolled in Post-Graduate courses, in addition to the male students shown in the graph for that course. Find the total number of students (male and female combined) enrolled in Post-Graduate courses in College B.
(a) 24
(b) 27
(c) 29
(d) 32
(e) None of these
Ans.(c)

Q45. Vessel A contains milk and water in the ratio 5 : 3. From another vessel B, x litres of a milk-water mixture is transferred to vessel A. After this transfer, the quantity of water in vessel A becomes 60% of the quantity of milk. If, instead of x litres, (x + 12) litres of the same mixture had been transferred from vessel B to vessel A, then what would have been the percentage of milk in vessel A?
(a) 60%
(b) 61.5%
(c) 62.5%
(d) 64%
(e) 66.67%
Ans.(c)

Q46. The radius of sphere S is equal to the height of cylinder A. The radius of a cone is 3 cm less than the radius of sphere S. What is the height of the cone?
Statement I: The ratio of the radius of cylinder A to the radius of the cone is 1 : 3.
Statement II: The volume of the cone is 924 cm^3.
Statement III: The ratio of the height of the cone to the radius of cylinder A is 2 : 1.
(a) Statements I and II together are sufficient.
(b) Statements II and III together are sufficient.
(c) Statements I and III together are sufficient.
(d) Any two statements together are sufficient.
(e) All three statements together are required.
Ans.(e)

Q47. Consider the following equations:
(3x - 6)/(y - 2) + (x - 2)/y = 0
and
3x - y = 3
Quantity I: Difference between the maximum possible value of y and the minimum possible value of x.
Quantity II: Difference between the maximum possible value of x and the minimum possible value of y.
Which of the following correctly compares Quantity I and Quantity II?
(a) Quantity I > Quantity II
(b) Quantity I < Quantity II
(c) Quantity I = Quantity II
(d) Quantity I ≥ Quantity II
(e) Relationship cannot be determined
Ans.(a)

Q48. Set A consists of four consecutive prime numbers, whereas Set B consists of five consecutive positive even numbers. The sum of the product of the two smallest numbers of Set A and the largest number of Set B is a common multiple of 4 and 5.
Which of the following numbers can represent the second-largest number in Set B?
I. 12 II. 32 III. 52
(a) Only I
(b) Only II
(c) Only III
(d) I and II only
(e) I, II and III
Ans.(e)

Directions (49-53): The following table gives information about yellow pens sold in three shops. The percentage represents yellow pens as a percentage of total pens (yellow + red) sold by the respective shop.

Shop	Yellow Pens %	Yellow Pens (Ball + Gel)	Yellow Gel Pens
A	20%	150	25
B	(85 – 2x)%	180	44
C	40%	12x	142

Note: x is a whole number.

Q49. The number of red pens sold by shop C is 60% of the number of red pens sold by shop A. Based on this condition, find the total number of pens sold by shops B and C together.
(a) 900
(b) 950
(c) 1000
(d) 1050
(e) 1100
Ans.(c)

Q50. The number of red pens sold by shop A is 240 more than the number of red pens sold by shop C. Using this condition, find the number of red pens sold by shop B as a percentage of the yellow pens sold by shop C.
(a) 87 1/2%
(b) 90%
(c) 91 2/3%
(d) 92 1/2%
(e) 95%
Ans.(c)

Q51. The total number of red pens sold by shops A and C together is 1140, while the number of yellow pens sold by shop B remains 180. Find the ratio of red pens sold by shop B to the total number of pens sold by shop A.
(a) 7 : 10
(b) 17 : 25
(c) 18 : 25
(d) 19 : 25
(e) 4 : 5
Ans.(c)

Q52. The number of red pens sold by shop C is 90% of the number of red pens sold by shop A. Find by what percentage the total number of pens sold by shops B and C together is more than the total number of pens sold by shop A.
(a) 108%
(b) 112%
(c) 116%
(d) 120%
(e) 124%
Ans.(c)

Q53. The number of red pens sold by shop A is 60 more than the number of red pens sold by shop C. Find the ratio of total pens sold by shops B and C together to total pens sold by shop A.
(a) 48 : 25
(b) 51 : 25
(c) 54 : 25
(d) 57 : 25
(e) 60 : 25
Ans.(c)

Q54. In three of the five quadratic equations below, the roots are of the form P and (P + 5), where P satisfies $10 \geq (P - 3) \geq -10$. In the other two, this pattern does not hold. Identify which three equations follow the pattern.
I. $x^2 - 9x + 14 = 0$
II. $x^2 + x - 6 = 0$

III. $x^2 - 25x + 150 = 0$
IV. $x^2 - 10x + 24 = 0$
V. $x^2 - 33x + 266 = 0$
In each of the following questions two equations are given. Solve these equations and give answer:
(a) I, II and III only
(b) II, III and IV only
(c) I, III and V only
(d) I, II, III and IV
(e) None of the above
Ans.(a)

Q55. In the following question, two equations (I and II) are given. Solve both and find the relationship between x and y.
Equation I: $x^3 - 9x^2 + 26x - 24 = 0$, which is exactly divisible by $(x^2 - 5x + 6)$
Equation II: $y^2 - 3y + 2 = 0$
In each of the following questions two equations are given. Solve these equations and give answer:
(a) $x > y$
(b) $x \leq y$
(c) $x = y$ or no relation can be established
(d) $x < y$
(e) $x \geq y$
Ans.(e)

Q56. A (B/C) and E (B/C) are two mixed fractions, where A, B, C and E are positive integers. The sum of the two mixed fractions is a whole number. The absolute difference between A and E is less than 12. If B/C is already in its lowest form, find the value of $C^2 - 4B$.
(a) 4
(b) −4
(c) 1
(d) 0
(e) None of these
Ans.(d)

Q57. What is the total number of students in Class P?
Statement I: The number of girls in Class Q is 60. Statement II: The number of boys in Class Q is 40.
Two sections, P and Q, are made up of male and female students. Section P's total strength is at most 202, whereas Section Q has exactly 100 students. Combined, Sections P and Q have 120 female students. In Section P, the number of female students is 50% lower than the number of male students.
(a) Only Statement I is sufficient
(b) Only Statement II is sufficient
(c) Either Statement I or II alone is sufficient
(d) Both statements together are needed
(e) Neither statement is sufficient
Ans.(c)

Q58. Given the number of girls in Class Q is 60:
Quantity I: Average number of girls in Classes P and Q Quantity II: Number of boys in Class Q
Compare Quantity I and Quantity II.
Two sections, P and Q, are made up of male and female students. Section P's total strength is at most 202, whereas Section Q has exactly 100 students. Combined, Sections P and Q have 120 female students. In Section P, the number of female students is 50% lower than the number of male students.
(a) Quantity I > Quantity II
(b) Quantity I < Quantity II
(c) Quantity I = Quantity II
(d) Quantity I ≥ Quantity II
(e) Cannot be determined
Ans.(a)

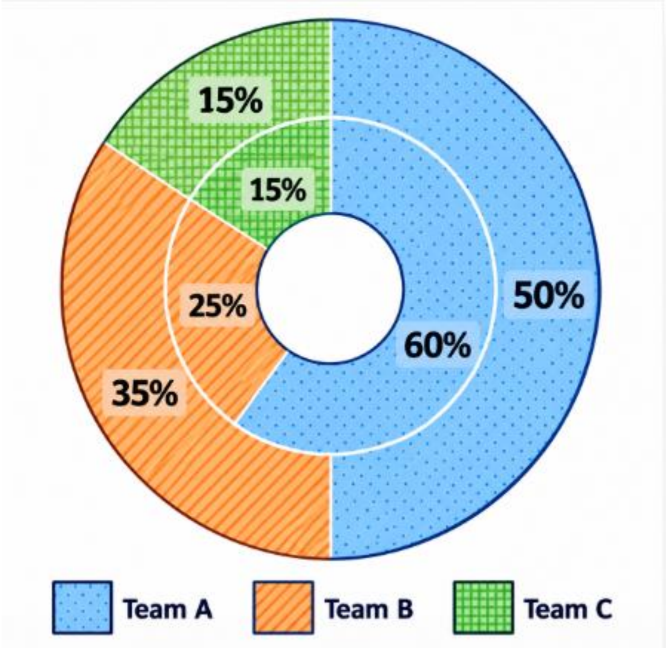
Directions (59-61): Read the following Bar graph carefully and answer the questions given below.
The following bar graph shows the Total Revenue of a company from 2021 to 2025 up to that year. For each year, Total Revenue consists of two components — Tax Revenue and Profit Revenue. Increase or decrease in revenue as compared to previous year is also presented in the graph.
Total Revenue = Tax Revenue + Profit Revenue
Note: All the revenue figures shown in the graph and mentioned in the additional information are in Rs crore.
Additional Information
I. In 2021, 40% of the Total Revenue is Tax Revenue.
II. Out of the total increase in Revenue in 2022, 20% is Profit Revenue.
III. Out of the total increase in Revenue in 2023, 40% is Tax Revenue.
IV. Out of the total decrease in Revenue in 2024, 33⅓% is Profit Revenue.
V. In 2025, 60% of the Total Revenue is Tax Revenue .

Q59. In 2023, the Tax Revenue was divided into two categories: Central Tax and State Tax. The Central Tax was 12.5% higher than the State Tax. If 25% of the Central Tax and 3/8 of the State Tax were collected during the first quarter of the year, find the total Tax Revenue collected during the remaining period of the year (in Rs).
(a) 88 crore
(b) 90 crore
(c) 92 crore
(d) 94 crore
(e) 96 crore
Ans.(d)

Q60. Which of the following statements is/are true?
I. The percentage increase in Tax Revenue from 2021 to 2022 is equal to the percentage increase in Profit Revenue from 2022 to 2023.
II. The average of the Tax Revenue in 2022 and the Profit Revenue in 2021 is ₹116 crore.
III. The ratio of the total increase in Tax Revenue to the total increase in Profit Revenue from 2021 to 2023 is 14 : 11.
(a) Only I
(b) Only II
(c) Only III
(d) Only I and II
(e) Only II and III
Ans.(e)

Q61. In 2025, 25% of the Tax Revenue was kept as a reserve. Out of the remaining Tax Revenue, 4/9 was allocated to Scheme P. Also, one-third of the Profit Revenue was spent on administrative expenses, and one-sixth of the remaining Profit Revenue was allocated to Scheme Q. Find the total amount allocated to Schemes P and Q together (in Rs).
(a) 40 crore
(b) 42 crore
(c) 44 crore
(d) 46 crore
(e) 48 crore
Ans.(c)

Directions (62-65): Read the following Donut chart carefully and answer the questions given below.
The donut graph consists of two concentric layers and presents data related to the performance of three teams A, B, and C. The inner layer shows the percentage distribution of the total number of matches played by the three teams together, where total matches played means Won + Lost. The outer layer shows the percentage distribution of the total number of matches won by the three teams together. The total number of matches played by Teams A, B, and C together is 240.
The difference between the number of matches lost by Team A and Team B is 60.



Q62. Which of the following statements is/are correct?
I. The combined number of matches lost by Teams A and C is 76.
II. The number of matches won by Team B is 40% greater than the combined number of matches lost by Teams B and C.
III. Team A lost 60 more matches than Team B.
(a) Only I and III
(b) Only II
(c) Only I and II
(d) Only I
(e) All I, II and III
Ans.(a)

Q63. If some of the matches lost by Team A had instead been won by it, while the total number of matches played by Team A remained unchanged, what is the minimum number of such matches required for Team A to win more than 70% of its total matches played?
(a) 14
(b) 15
(c) 21
(d) 26
(e) 20
Ans.(c)

Q64. Find the ratio of the total number of matches lost by Teams B and C together to the difference between the number of matches won by Team A and the number of matches lost by Team C.
(a) 3 : 11
(b) 14 : 1
(c) 4 : 17

(d) 15 : 13
(e) 16 : 9
Ans.(c)

Q65. Team D played 25% of the total matches played by Teams A, B, and C together. The number of matches lost by Team D was half the number of matches lost by Team C. Find the number of matches won by Team D.
(a) 48
(b) 54
(c) 58
(d) 51
(e) 53
Ans.(b)

Q66. Which of the following statement(s) is/are true?
I. $4x > p$
II. $p^2 > 2400$
III. $x^2/2 = p$
Read the following information carefully and answer the questions given below.
Three cars A, B and C travel at different speeds and take halts during their respective journeys. Car A travels at 30 km/h for 2 hours and then takes a halt of 20 minutes. After the halt, it increases its speed by x km/h and travels for another 2 hours. The total distance covered by Car A is 140 km.
Car B travels at 35 km/h for 2 hours and then takes a halt of 10 minutes. After the halt, it travels for another 2 hours. The total distance covered by Car B is 160 km.
Car C initially travels at p km/h for 3 hours and then takes a halt of 30 minutes. After the halt, it increases its speed by 20% and covers 240 km in the next 4 hours.
(a) Only I
(b) Only II and III
(c) Only III
(d) Only II
(e) All I, II and III
Ans.(b)

Q67. If the average travelling time of cars A, B, and C, excluding their halt durations, is 2 hours 40 minutes, with cars A and B each travelling for 2 hours, and the reduced speed of car C is 33⅓% less than the speed of car B after the halt, find the distance travelled by car C at the reduced speed.
Read the following information carefully and answer the questions given below.
Three cars A, B and C travel at different speeds and take halts during their respective journeys. Car A travels at 30 km/h for 2 hours and then takes a halt of 20 minutes. After the halt, it increases its speed by x km/h and travels for another 2 hours. The total distance covered by Car A is 140 km.
Car B travels at 35 km/h for 2 hours and then takes a halt of 10 minutes. After the halt, it travels for another 2 hours. The total distance covered by Car B is 160 km.
Car C initially travels at p km/h for 3 hours and then takes a halt of 30 minutes. After the halt, it increases its speed by 20% and covers 240 km in the next 4 hours.

(a) 120 km
(b) 105 km
(c) 110 km
(d) 135 km
(e) 155 km
Ans.(a)

Q68. If Car A had travelled for an additional 30 minutes after the halt at the same speed, while Car C had covered 20% less distance after the halt, find the difference between the distances travelled by A and C after their halts.
Read the following information carefully and answer the questions given below.
Three cars A, B and C travel at different speeds and take halts during their respective journeys. Car A travels at 30 km/h for 2 hours and then takes a halt of 20 minutes. After the halt, it increases its speed by x km/h and travels for another 2 hours. The total distance covered by Car A is 140 km.
Car B travels at 35 km/h for 2 hours and then takes a halt of 10 minutes. After the halt, it travels for another 2 hours. The total distance covered by Car B is 160 km.
Car C initially travels at p km/h for 3 hours and then takes a halt of 30 minutes. After the halt, it increases its speed by 20% and covers 240 km in the next 4 hours.
(a) 102 km
(b) 98 km
(c) 93 km
(d) 91 km
(e) 92 km
Ans.(e)

Q69. By what percentage is the distance travelled by Car C after the halt greater than the combined distance travelled by Cars A and B after their respective halts?
Read the following information carefully and answer the questions given below.
Three cars A, B and C travel at different speeds and take halts during their respective journeys. Car A travels at 30 km/h for 2 hours and then takes a halt of 20 minutes. After the halt, it increases its speed by x km/h and travels for another 2 hours. The total distance covered by Car A is 140 km.
Car B travels at 35 km/h for 2 hours and then takes a halt of 10 minutes. After the halt, it travels for another 2 hours. The total distance covered by Car B is 160 km.
Car C initially travels at p km/h for 3 hours and then takes a halt of 30 minutes. After the halt, it increases its speed by 20% and covers 240 km in the next 4 hours.
(a) 14.28%
(b) 37.50%
(c) 33.33%
(d) 41.18%
(e) 44.25%
Ans.(d)

Q70. Find the ratio of the average speed of Car B to the average speed of Car C, excluding their respective halt durations.

Read the following information carefully and answer the questions given below.
Three cars A, B and C travel at different speeds and take halts during their respective journeys. Car A travels at 30 km/h for 2 hours and then takes a halt of 20 minutes. After the halt, it increases its speed by x km/h and travels for another 2 hours. The total distance covered by Car A is 140 km.
Car B travels at 35 km/h for 2 hours and then takes a halt of 10 minutes. After the halt, it travels for another 2 hours. The total distance covered by Car B is 160 km.
Car C initially travels at p km/h for 3 hours and then takes a halt of 30 minutes. After the halt, it increases its speed by 20% and covers 240 km in the next 4 hours.
(a) 22 : 39
(b) 28 : 39
(c) 30 : 43
(d) 37 : 45
(e) 31 : 48
Ans.(b)

Q71. Which of the following statements, if true, would most strengthen the claim made in Paragraph I regarding the widening financial vulnerability of low-to-middle income US households?
(I) Commercial credit bureaus recorded an unprecedented spike in credit card utilization rates paired with a surge in minimum-only monthly payments among households earning below the median national income.
(II) Consumer confidence indices among households earning over $150,000 annually dropped slightly due to short-term volatility in tech sector equities.
(III) Major consumer finance companies reported that loan default rates among prime, high-credit-score borrowers remained completely stable throughout early 2026.
Read the following multi-paragraph passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.
Paragraph I
The resilience of US consumer demand has long served as the primary engine driving macro-economic stability, yet recent econometric indicators signal a profound structural divergence across income strata. Throughout late 2025 and early 2026, real disposable income growth among middle- and lower-income households decelerated sharply under the cumulative weight of persistent core inflation and elevated debt-servicing costs. As post-pandemic excess savings were systematically exhausted, lower-tier demographic segments increasingly relied on revolving credit to sustain basic non-discretionary consumption. Consequently, delinquency rates on auto loans and credit cards surged past pre-pandemic benchmarks, forcing major commercial lenders to tighten underwriting standards and expand loss reserves. This contraction in marginal propensity to consume among lower-income brackets stands in stark contrast to the sustained spending power of affluent households, whose balance sheets remain insulated by substantial asset price appreciation in equity and real estate markets.
Paragraph II
This widening consumption bifurcation has generated severe operational headwinds for corporate retail strategies, triggering widespread earnings revisions across the retail and consumer staples sectors. Middle-market retailers reliant on discretionary spending have reported contracting gross margins, as cost-conscious consumers selectively defer big-ticket purchases and trade down to private-label discount alternatives. Conversely, luxury goods providers and premium experiential services continue to post resilient revenue growth, underscoring a dual-track retail economy. Recognizing this

structural realignment, equity analysts warn that corporate pricing power is deteriorating rapidly outside the top-income decile. Firms unable to adapt their value propositions face severe margin compression, as input cost pressures can no longer be passed on to increasingly price-sensitive household budgets.

Paragraph III

The broader macroeconomic ramifications of this K-shaped consumption dynamic pose a complex dilemma for the Federal Reserve's monetary policy trajectory. While aggregate personal consumption expenditures (PCE) data appears moderately robust on the surface—skewed heavily upward by the top twenty percent of income earners—underlying credit conditions in the real economy reflect systemic fragility. Monetary policymakers face the delicate task of balancing sticky service-sector inflation against the risk of triggering a credit-led contraction in main-street domestic demand. Financial stability experts emphasize that if high borrowing costs persist alongside deteriorating labor market liquidity, the stress currently concentrated in subprime and lower-income credit portfolios could spill over into broader banking sector liquidity, ultimately jeopardizing the prospects for a smooth economic landing.

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

Ans.(c)

Q72. Which of the following can be correctly inferred from Paragraph II and Paragraph III regarding corporate pricing dynamics and macroeconomic data?

(I) Aggregated PCE numbers can mask structural economic fragility because disproportionate spending by high-income earners obscures financial distress in lower-income brackets.

(II) Corporate pricing power has expanded uniformly across all retail segments due to sustained luxury goods spending.

(III) Non-luxury retailers are experiencing margin compression because price-sensitive consumers are migrating toward cost-effective private-label goods.

Read the following multi-paragraph passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Paragraph I

The resilience of US consumer demand has long served as the primary engine driving macro-economic stability, yet recent econometric indicators signal a profound structural divergence across income strata. Throughout late 2025 and early 2026, real disposable income growth among middle- and lower-income households decelerated sharply under the cumulative weight of persistent core inflation and elevated debt-servicing costs. As post-pandemic excess savings were systematically exhausted, lower-tier demographic segments increasingly relied on revolving credit to sustain basic non-discretionary consumption. Consequently, delinquency rates on auto loans and credit cards surged past pre-pandemic benchmarks, forcing major commercial lenders to tighten underwriting standards and expand loss reserves. This contraction in marginal propensity to consume among lower-income brackets stands in stark contrast to the sustained spending power of affluent households, whose balance sheets remain insulated by substantial asset price appreciation in equity and real estate markets.

Paragraph II

This widening consumption bifurcation has generated severe operational headwinds for corporate retail strategies, triggering widespread earnings revisions across the retail and consumer staples sectors. Middle-market retailers reliant on discretionary spending have reported contracting gross margins, as cost-conscious consumers selectively defer big-ticket purchases and trade down to private-label discount alternatives. Conversely, luxury goods providers and premium experiential services continue to post resilient revenue growth, underscoring a dual-track retail economy. Recognizing this structural realignment, equity analysts warn that corporate pricing power is deteriorating rapidly outside the top-income decile. Firms unable to adapt their value propositions face severe margin compression, as input cost pressures can no longer be passed on to increasingly price-sensitive household budgets.

Paragraph III

The broader macroeconomic ramifications of this K-shaped consumption dynamic pose a complex dilemma for the Federal Reserve's monetary policy trajectory. While aggregate personal consumption expenditures (PCE) data appears moderately robust on the surface—skewed heavily upward by the top twenty percent of income earners—underlying credit conditions in the real economy reflect systemic fragility. Monetary policymakers face the delicate task of balancing sticky service-sector inflation against the risk of triggering a credit-led contraction in main-street domestic demand. Financial stability experts emphasize that if high borrowing costs persist alongside deteriorating labor market liquidity, the stress currently concentrated in subprime and lower-income credit portfolios could spill over into broader banking sector liquidity, ultimately jeopardizing the prospects for a smooth economic landing.

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

Ans.(b)

Q73. Identify the INCORRECT statement(s) based on the passage:

(I) Delinquency rates on auto loans and credit cards among lower-income segments remained comfortably below pre-pandemic levels throughout early 2026.

(II) Asset price appreciation in real estate and equity markets provided a financial buffer for affluent household balance sheets.

(III) Commercial lenders responded to rising lower-tier delinquency rates by loosening credit underwriting standards to stimulate demand.

Read the following multi-paragraph passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Paragraph I

The resilience of US consumer demand has long served as the primary engine driving macro-economic stability, yet recent econometric indicators signal a profound structural divergence across income strata. Throughout late 2025 and early 2026, real disposable income growth among middle- and lower-income households decelerated sharply under the cumulative weight of persistent core inflation and elevated debt-servicing costs. As post-pandemic excess savings were systematically exhausted, lower-tier demographic segments increasingly relied on revolving credit to sustain basic non-discretionary consumption. Consequently, delinquency rates on auto loans and credit cards surged past pre-pandemic benchmarks, forcing major commercial lenders to tighten underwriting standards and expand loss reserves. This contraction in marginal propensity to consume among lower-income brackets stands in stark contrast to the sustained spending power of affluent households, whose balance sheets remain insulated by substantial asset price appreciation in equity and real estate markets.

Paragraph II

This widening consumption bifurcation has generated severe operational headwinds for corporate retail strategies, triggering widespread earnings revisions across the retail and consumer staples sectors. Middle-market retailers reliant on discretionary spending have reported contracting gross margins, as cost-conscious consumers selectively defer big-ticket purchases and trade down to private-label discount alternatives. Conversely, luxury goods providers and premium experiential services continue to post resilient revenue growth, underscoring a dual-track retail economy. Recognizing this structural realignment, equity analysts warn that corporate pricing power is deteriorating rapidly outside the top-income decile. Firms unable to adapt their value propositions face severe margin compression, as input cost pressures can no longer be passed on to increasingly price-sensitive household budgets.

Paragraph III

The broader macroeconomic ramifications of this K-shaped consumption dynamic pose a complex dilemma for the Federal Reserve's monetary policy trajectory. While aggregate personal consumption expenditures (PCE) data appears moderately robust on the surface—skewed heavily upward by the top twenty percent of income earners—underlying credit conditions in the real economy reflect systemic fragility. Monetary policymakers face the delicate task of balancing sticky service-sector inflation against the risk of triggering a credit-led contraction in main-street domestic demand. Financial stability experts emphasize that if high borrowing costs persist alongside deteriorating labor market liquidity, the stress currently concentrated in subprime and lower-income credit portfolios could spill over into broader banking sector liquidity, ultimately jeopardizing the prospects for a smooth economic landing.

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

Ans.(d)

Q74. Identify the CORRECT statement(s) based on the passage:

(I) Middle-market retailers have maintained expanding gross margins by seamlessly transferring input costs to low-income consumers.

(II) Prolonged high borrowing costs and tightening credit conditions risk spreading financial stress from subprime portfolios to broader banking liquidity.

(III) The Federal Reserve faces little to no challenge in setting monetary policy because aggregate PCE reflects uniform health across all consumer income tiers.

Read the following multi-paragraph passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Paragraph I

The resilience of US consumer demand has long served as the primary engine driving macro-economic stability, yet recent econometric indicators signal a profound structural divergence across income strata. Throughout late 2025 and early 2026, real disposable income growth among middle- and lower-income households decelerated sharply under the cumulative weight of persistent core inflation and elevated debt-servicing costs. As post-pandemic excess savings were systematically exhausted, lower-tier demographic segments increasingly relied on revolving credit to sustain basic non-discretionary consumption. Consequently, delinquency rates on auto loans and credit cards surged past pre-pandemic benchmarks, forcing major commercial lenders to tighten underwriting standards and expand loss reserves. This contraction in marginal propensity to consume among lower-income brackets stands in stark contrast to the sustained spending power of affluent households, whose balance sheets remain insulated by substantial asset price appreciation in equity and real estate markets.

Paragraph II

This widening consumption bifurcation has generated severe operational headwinds for corporate retail strategies, triggering widespread earnings revisions across the retail and consumer staples sectors. Middle-market retailers reliant on discretionary spending have reported contracting gross margins, as cost-conscious consumers selectively defer big-ticket purchases and trade down to private-label discount alternatives. Conversely, luxury goods providers and premium experiential services continue to post resilient revenue growth, underscoring a dual-track retail economy. Recognizing this structural realignment, equity analysts warn that corporate pricing power is deteriorating rapidly outside the top-income decile. Firms unable to adapt their value propositions face severe margin compression, as input cost pressures can no longer be passed on to increasingly price-sensitive household budgets.

Paragraph III

The broader macroeconomic ramifications of this K-shaped consumption dynamic pose a complex dilemma for the Federal Reserve's monetary policy trajectory. While aggregate personal consumption expenditures (PCE) data appears moderately robust on the surface—skewed heavily upward by the top twenty percent of income earners—underlying credit conditions in the real economy reflect systemic fragility. Monetary policymakers face the delicate task of balancing sticky service-sector inflation against the risk of triggering a credit-led contraction in main-street domestic demand. Financial stability experts emphasize that if high borrowing costs persist alongside deteriorating labor market liquidity, the stress currently concentrated in subprime and lower-income credit portfolios could spill over into broader banking sector liquidity, ultimately jeopardizing the prospects for a smooth economic landing.

(a) Only (II)

(b) Both (I) and (II)

(c) Only (III)

(d) Both (II) and (III)

(e) All (I), (II), and (III)

Ans.(a)

Q75. Which of the following sequences of events is most accurately implied by the passage?

Read the following multi-paragraph passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Paragraph I

The resilience of US consumer demand has long served as the primary engine driving macro-economic stability, yet recent econometric indicators signal a profound structural divergence across income strata. Throughout late 2025 and early 2026, real disposable income growth among middle- and lower-income households decelerated sharply under the cumulative weight of persistent core inflation and elevated debt-servicing costs. As post-pandemic excess savings were systematically exhausted, lower-tier demographic segments increasingly relied on revolving credit to sustain basic non-discretionary consumption. Consequently, delinquency rates on auto loans and credit cards surged past pre-pandemic benchmarks, forcing major commercial lenders to tighten underwriting standards and expand loss reserves. This contraction in marginal propensity to consume among lower-income brackets stands in stark contrast to the sustained spending power of affluent households, whose balance sheets remain insulated by substantial asset price appreciation in equity and real estate markets.

Paragraph II

This widening consumption bifurcation has generated severe operational headwinds for corporate retail strategies, triggering widespread earnings revisions across the retail and consumer staples sectors. Middle-market retailers reliant on discretionary spending have reported contracting gross margins, as cost-conscious consumers selectively defer big-ticket purchases and trade down to private-label discount alternatives. Conversely, luxury goods providers and premium experiential services continue to post resilient revenue growth, underscoring a dual-track retail economy. Recognizing this structural realignment, equity analysts warn that corporate pricing power is deteriorating rapidly outside the top-income decile. Firms unable to adapt their value propositions face severe margin compression, as input cost pressures can no longer be passed on to increasingly price-sensitive household budgets.

Paragraph III

The broader macroeconomic ramifications of this K-shaped consumption dynamic pose a complex dilemma for the Federal Reserve's monetary policy trajectory. While aggregate personal consumption expenditures (PCE) data appears moderately robust on the surface—skewed heavily upward by the top twenty percent of income earners—underlying credit conditions in the real economy reflect systemic fragility. Monetary policymakers face the delicate task of balancing sticky service-sector inflation against the risk of triggering a credit-led contraction in main-street domestic demand. Financial stability experts emphasize that if high borrowing costs persist alongside deteriorating labor market liquidity, the stress currently concentrated in subprime and lower-income credit portfolios could spill over into broader banking sector liquidity, ultimately jeopardizing the prospects for a smooth economic landing.

(a) Trade-down to private-label goods → increased consumer savings → Federal Reserve policy easing → labor market liquidity crisis

(b) Federal Reserve rate cuts → surging luxury spending → lower corporate pricing power → expanded retail margins

(c) Asset price appreciation → middle-market margin expansion → subprime credit defaults → PCE aggregate decline

(d) Exhaustion of savings → increased revolving credit reliance → rising delinquency rates → tightening of lending standards

(e) Tightened underwriting standards → falling luxury demand → subprime default collapse → elevated core inflation

Ans.(d)

Q76. Which of the following options most appropriately fills the blank in Paragraph (II) to ensure a logical transition and contextual continuity between Paragraphs (I) and (III)?

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

(I) The widespread adoption of Precision Agriculture—driven by real-time satellite imaging, soil-sensor arrays, and autonomous machinery—has dramatically enhanced crop yields while minimizing water and fertilizer consumption. By enabling farmers to apply resources at micro-regional levels rather than across entire fields, this technology-driven approach promises to make global food production far more resource-efficient. However, this transition has also created an unprecedented reliance on proprietary ag-tech software platforms and cloud ecosystems, raising critical concerns regarding farm-level data privacy, vendor lock-in, and the erosion of traditional agronomy skills.

(II) ________________________

(III) As a result, agricultural policy experts are lobbying for open-access data standards and comprehensive "Right to Repair" legislation to ensure that independent farmers retain full control over their equipment and operational data without sacrificing productivity.

(a) Equipment manufacturers have responded to these growing concerns by making all farm machinery software completely open-source, allowing rural operators to modify diagnostic codes and hardware components without violating intellectual property laws or losing manufacturer warranties.

(b) As farm machinery becomes increasingly bound to centralized cloud systems, growers often find themselves unable to repair their own tractors or extract their own crop-yield data without paying exorbitant licensing fees to multinational equipment conglomerates.

(c) Agronomists argue that digital farming tools have rendered natural soil chemistry irrelevant, proving that synthetic fertilizers and automated irrigation systems can sustain high crop yields indefinitely without requiring environmental monitoring.

(d) Global agricultural markets have consequently experienced a complete collapse in food production, as smallholder farmers unanimously rejected modern digital tools in favor of pre-industrial manual farming techniques.

(e) Financial institutions are now refusing to extend credit to agricultural enterprises that utilize smart machinery, citing that automated farming techniques carry significantly higher operational risks than traditional manual labor.

Ans.(b)

Q77. Which of the following best reflects the theme or central idea of the overall passage?

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

(I) The widespread adoption of Precision Agriculture—driven by real-time satellite imaging, soil-sensor arrays, and autonomous machinery—has dramatically enhanced crop yields while minimizing water and fertilizer consumption. By enabling farmers to apply resources at micro-regional levels rather than across entire fields, this technology-driven approach promises to make global food production far more resource-efficient. However, this transition has also created an unprecedented reliance on proprietary ag-tech software platforms and cloud ecosystems, raising critical concerns regarding farm-level data privacy, vendor lock-in, and the erosion of traditional agronomy skills.

(II) ________________________

(III) As a result, agricultural policy experts are lobbying for open-access data standards and comprehensive "Right to Repair" legislation to ensure that independent farmers retain full control over their equipment and operational data without sacrificing productivity.

(a) Technological innovation in farming will inevitably fail unless traditional manual cultivation practices are fully restored across global agricultural sectors.

(b) Global food security is endangered primarily by the widespread refusal of smallholder farmers to adopt cloud-based ag-tech platforms.

(c) Proprietary equipment manufacturers are justified in charging high licensing fees to fund continuous satellite imaging updates and soil-sensor diagnostics.

(d) While precision agricultural technologies optimize resource efficiency, their reliance on restrictive software locks threatens farmer autonomy, necessitating legislative safeguards.
(e) Open-access data standards in agriculture have successfully eliminated corporate monopolies over modern farming equipment.
Ans.(d)

Q78. Sentence 1: Unable to resolve the national debt ceiling impasse, congress chose to kick the can down the road by passing another temporary stopgap funding measure.
Sentence 2: The board's tendency to ___________ fundamental structural reforms has left the conglomerate vulnerable to sudden market shocks.
Which of the following words correctly represents the meaning of the highlighted idiom in Sentence 1 and ALSO fits logically into the blank in
(a) procrastinate
(b) shelve
(c) defer
(d) waive
(e) sidetrack
Ans.(c)

Q79. Sentence 1: After the fatal reactor breach, the lead oversight committee raked the plant directors over the coals for suppressing safety audits for over three years.
Sentence 2: The parliamentary tribunal convened solely to ___________ the former defense minister regarding the unauthorized dissemination of classified intelligence.
Which of the following words correctly represents the meaning of the highlighted idiom in Sentence 1 and ALSO fits logically into the blank in
(a) lambaste
(b) admonish
(c) impugn
(d) arraign
(e) deprecate
Ans.(a)

Q80. Sentence 1: Driven by sleepless nights and intense isolation, the solitary researcher seemed to go around the bend, convinced his laboratory instruments were communicating with him.
Sentence 2: After spending months in total solitary confinement, the captive began exhibiting highly ___________ behavior, babbling incoherently to the prison guards.
Which of the following words correctly represents the meaning of the highlighted idiom in Sentence 1 and ALSO fits logically into the blank in
(a) eccentric
(b) demented
(c) erratic
(d) hysterical
(e) volatile
Ans.(b)

Q81. Sentence 1: While heated political debate is expected during election cycles, the candidate's personal attack on his rival's grieving family was deemed beyond the pale.
Sentence 2: The diplomat's public insult of the host country's head of state was considered such an ___________ breach of protocol that he was expelled within twenty-four hours.
Which of the following words correctly represents the meaning of the highlighted idiom in Sentence 1 and ALSO fits logically into the blank in
(a) improper
(b) deplorable
(c) offensive
(d) egregious
(e) infamous
Ans.(d)

Q82. Which of the following best explains the "self-sustaining financial cushion" described in the passage regarding the strategy of Thai fuel distributors?
(I) Non-fuel commercial revenues offset shrinking refined product margins, providing steady liquidity to finance low-carbon capital projects.
(II) Persistent patronage of integrated service hubs broadens recurrent non-fuel revenue streams, fortifying financial liquidity and augmenting the distributors' capacity to underwrite capital-intensive decarbonization initiatives.
(III) Profits generated from non-fuel retail automatically exempt energy conglomerates from national carbon compliance liabilities.
(IV) Diversified income streams mitigate corporate exposure to liquid fuel market volatility, sustaining long-term investment capability.
Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.
Thailand's downstream petroleum and natural gas sector is undergoing a turbulent structural shift as state-backed energy majors like PTT and Bangchak Corporation grapple with depleted offshore reserves in the Gulf of Thailand and shifting transport demands. To insulate revenue streams against contracting refined product margins, fuel distributors are systematically redesigning traditional petrol pumps into multi-service commercial hubs featuring high-speed EV charging networks, convenience franchises, and specialized retail outlets. This corporate pivot aims to establish a self-sustaining financial cushion: non-fuel retail income stabilizes corporate balance sheets, thereby generating the resilient cash reserves necessary to fund low-carbon capital projects over long investment horizons. However, macro-level energy analysts highlight severe systemic vulnerabilities within this strategy. Increasing dependence on imported spot-market Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) to offset dwindling domestic natural gas supplies exposes power generators to global commodity shocks and currency depreciation. Simultaneously, pending carbon compliance liabilities under Thailand's climate roadmaps threaten legacy refiners that lag in operational decarbonization. Product managers argue that targeted micro-incentives—such as offering loyalty reward multipliers for off-peak EV charging—can effectively steer consumer consumption patterns without imposing rigid pricing mandates. Ultimately, imposing punitive regulatory surcharges on traditional refining operations before establishing robust utility-scale renewable backups and price-stabilization buffers risks triggering acute retail energy inflation and destabilizing national fuel security.

(a) Only (I)
(b) Both (I) and (III)
(c) Both (I), (II), and (IV)
(d) Only (III)
(e) All (I), (II), (III) and (IV)
Ans.(c)

Q83. What can be inferred from the passage regarding the initial operational challenge faced by traditional Thai fuel distributors during this energy transition?
Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.
Thailand's downstream petroleum and natural gas sector is undergoing a turbulent structural shift as state-backed energy majors like PTT and Bangchak Corporation grapple with depleted offshore reserves in the Gulf of Thailand and shifting transport demands. To insulate revenue streams against contracting refined product margins, fuel distributors are systematically redesigning traditional petrol pumps into multi-service commercial hubs featuring high-speed EV charging networks, convenience franchises, and specialized retail outlets. This corporate pivot aims to establish a self-sustaining financial cushion: non-fuel retail income stabilizes corporate balance sheets, thereby generating the resilient cash reserves necessary to fund low-carbon capital projects over long investment horizons. However, macro-level energy analysts highlight severe systemic vulnerabilities within this strategy. Increasing dependence on imported spot-market Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) to offset dwindling domestic natural gas supplies exposes power generators to global commodity shocks and currency depreciation. Simultaneously, pending carbon compliance liabilities under Thailand's climate roadmaps threaten legacy refiners that lag in operational decarbonization. Product managers argue that targeted micro-incentives—such as offering loyalty reward multipliers for off-peak EV charging—can effectively steer consumer consumption patterns without imposing rigid pricing mandates. Ultimately, imposing punitive regulatory surcharges on traditional refining operations before establishing robust utility-scale renewable backups and price-stabilization buffers risks triggering acute retail energy inflation and destabilizing national fuel security.
(a) Conglomerates struggled with declining margins in refined products while needing to finance high-cost green mobility infrastructure.
(b) Executives expected liquid fuel consumption to recover permanently, treating EV charging networks as a minor experimental project.
(c) Foreign investment firms acquired controlling stakes in state-backed energy majors, forcing them to liquidate refining assets.
(d) Government regulators ordered the immediate closure of all offshore natural gas fields prior to upgrading service station infrastructure.
(e) Retail outlets suffered zero financial impact because non-fuel commercial operations generated immediate high margins.
Ans.(a)

Q84. Which of the following scenarios, if true, would most strengthen the analysts' warnings regarding the risks of Thailand's current energy reliance?
Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.
Thailand's downstream petroleum and natural gas sector is undergoing a turbulent structural shift as state-backed energy majors like PTT and Bangchak Corporation grapple with depleted offshore reserves in the Gulf of Thailand and shifting transport demands. To insulate revenue streams against contracting refined product margins, fuel distributors are systematically redesigning traditional petrol pumps into multi-service commercial hubs featuring high-speed EV charging networks, convenience franchises, and specialized retail outlets. This corporate pivot aims to establish a self-sustaining financial cushion: non-fuel retail income stabilizes corporate balance sheets, thereby generating the resilient cash reserves necessary to fund low-carbon capital projects over long investment horizons. However, macro-level energy analysts highlight severe systemic vulnerabilities within this strategy. Increasing dependence on imported spot-market Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) to offset dwindling domestic natural gas supplies exposes power generators to global commodity shocks and currency depreciation. Simultaneously, pending carbon compliance liabilities under Thailand's climate roadmaps threaten legacy refiners that lag in operational decarbonization. Product managers argue that targeted micro-incentives—such as offering loyalty reward multipliers for off-peak EV charging—can effectively steer consumer consumption patterns without imposing rigid pricing mandates. Ultimately, imposing punitive regulatory surcharges on traditional refining operations before establishing robust utility-scale renewable backups and price-stabilization buffers risks triggering acute retail energy inflation and destabilizing national fuel security.
(a) Tax breaks are extended to local municipal authorities that install solar-powered street lamps.
(b) Consumer demand for traditional petrol-driven vehicles increases unexpectedly across regional Southeast Asian markets.
(c) Local convenience store franchises within service stations report a moderate increase in quarterly retail sales.
(d) International oil majors offer to buy state-owned refining assets in Southeast Asia at a financial premium.
(e) A sudden disruption in global LNG trade routes causes import spot prices to skyrocket, forcing Thai power producers to sharply increase electricity tariffs.
Ans.(e)

Q85. What role do "targeted micro-incentives" play in managing consumer behavior, according to the passage?
(I) They act as indirect behavioral drivers—such as loyalty points for off-peak charging—to align user habits with grid efficiency without coercive mandates.
(II) They legally compel EV drivers to charge their vehicles only during off-peak hours under penalty of fine.
(III) They offer cost-effective incentives to alter consumption patterns while preserving consumer choice.
Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.
Thailand's downstream petroleum and natural gas sector is undergoing a turbulent structural shift as state-backed energy majors like PTT and Bangchak Corporation grapple with depleted offshore reserves in the Gulf of Thailand and shifting transport demands. To insulate revenue streams against

contracting refined product margins, fuel distributors are systematically redesigning traditional petrol pumps into multi-service commercial hubs featuring high-speed EV charging networks, convenience franchises, and specialized retail outlets. This corporate pivot aims to establish a self-sustaining financial cushion: non-fuel retail income stabilizes corporate balance sheets, thereby generating the resilient cash reserves necessary to fund low-carbon capital projects over long investment horizons. However, macro-level energy analysts highlight severe systemic vulnerabilities within this strategy. Increasing dependence on imported spot-market Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) to offset dwindling domestic natural gas supplies exposes power generators to global commodity shocks and currency depreciation. Simultaneously, pending carbon compliance liabilities under Thailand's climate roadmaps threaten legacy refiners that lag in operational decarbonization. Product managers argue that targeted micro-incentives—such as offering loyalty reward multipliers for off-peak EV charging—can effectively steer consumer consumption patterns without imposing rigid pricing mandates. Ultimately, imposing punitive regulatory surcharges on traditional refining operations before establishing robust utility-scale renewable backups and price-stabilization buffers risks triggering acute retail energy inflation and destabilizing national fuel security.

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

Ans.(b)

Q86. Which of the following actions would be considered most counterproductive to national energy stability, based on the warnings outlined in the passage?

(I) Redesigning traditional service stations into multi-service hubs featuring convenience franchises and EV charging networks.
(II) Relying heavily on unhedged spot-market LNG imports to cover gas shortfalls without establishing price-stabilization buffers.
(III) Imposing punitive regulatory surcharges on legacy refiners before establishing utility-scale renewable grid backups.

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Thailand's downstream petroleum and natural gas sector is undergoing a turbulent structural shift as state-backed energy majors like PTT and Bangchak Corporation grapple with depleted offshore reserves in the Gulf of Thailand and shifting transport demands. To insulate revenue streams against contracting refined product margins, fuel distributors are systematically redesigning traditional petrol pumps into multi-service commercial hubs featuring high-speed EV charging networks, convenience franchises, and specialized retail outlets. This corporate pivot aims to establish a self-sustaining financial cushion: non-fuel retail income stabilizes corporate balance sheets, thereby generating the resilient cash reserves necessary to fund low-carbon capital projects over long investment horizons. However, macro-level energy analysts highlight severe systemic vulnerabilities within this strategy. Increasing dependence on imported spot-market Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) to offset dwindling domestic natural gas supplies exposes power generators to global commodity shocks and currency depreciation. Simultaneously, pending carbon compliance liabilities under Thailand's climate roadmaps threaten legacy refiners that lag in operational decarbonization. Product managers argue that targeted

micro-incentives—such as offering loyalty reward multipliers for off-peak EV charging—can effectively steer consumer consumption patterns without imposing rigid pricing mandates. Ultimately, imposing punitive regulatory surcharges on traditional refining operations before establishing robust utility-scale renewable backups and price-stabilization buffers risks triggering acute retail energy inflation and destabilizing national fuel security.
(a) Only (I)
(b) Both (I) and (III)
(c) Both (II) and (III)
(d) Only (III)
(e) All (I), (II), and (III)
Ans.(c)

Q87. The appellate court observed that the newly submitted evidence was not only crucial to establishing the defendant's innocence but also to exposing systemic flaws in the prosecution's investigation.
In the following question, a sentence is given with a part printed in bold. The bold phrase may contain a grammatical, idiomatic, or structural error. Select the option from the choices given below that best replaces the bold part to make the sentence grammatically correct and contextually meaningful. If the sentence is correct as it is, select "No improvement required" as your answer.
(a) was crucial not only to establish the defendant's innocence but also
(b) was crucial not only to establishing the defendant's innocence but also
(c) was not only crucial for establishing the defendant's innocence but
(d) was crucial to establishing not only the defendant's innocence but also
(e) No improvement required
Ans.(b)

Q88. The audit committee demanded to know the reason why did the senior accountant fail to report the compliance breach despite receiving multiple alerts from the internal risk control team.
In the following question, a sentence is given with a part printed in bold. The bold phrase may contain a grammatical, idiomatic, or structural error. Select the option from the choices given below that best replaces the bold part to make the sentence grammatically correct and contextually meaningful. If the sentence is correct as it is, select "No improvement required" as your answer.
(a) why the senior accountant failed to report the compliance breach
(b) that why the senior accountant failed in reporting the compliance breach
(c) why had the senior accountant failed to report the compliance breach
(d) as to why did the senior accountant fail in reporting the compliance breach
(e) No improvement required
Ans.(a)

Q89. Had the central bank raised the cash reserve ratio earlier in the fiscal year, the rising inflationary pressures would have been curtailed much effectively.
In the following question, a sentence is given with a part printed in bold. The bold phrase may contain a grammatical, idiomatic, or structural error. Select the option from the choices given below that best replaces the bold part to make the sentence grammatically correct and contextually meaningful. If the sentence is correct as it is, select "No improvement required" as your answer.
(a) the rising inflationary pressures would being curtailed much more effectively
(b) the rising inflationary pressures could have been curtailed far more effectively
(c) the rising inflationary pressures had been curtailed far more effective
(d) the rising inflationary pressures would have curtailed much effectively
(e) No improvement required
Ans.(b)

Q90. The chief executive officer made it clear during the quarterly review that under no circumstances the regional officers should bypass the established protocol for sanctioning high-value commercial loans.
In the following question, a sentence is given with a part printed in bold. The bold phrase may contain a grammatical, idiomatic, or structural error. Select the option from the choices given below that best replaces the bold part to make the sentence grammatically correct and contextually meaningful. If the sentence is correct as it is, select "No improvement required" as your answer.
(a) that under no circumstances the regional officers shall bypass
(b) that under no circumstances the regional officers ought to bypass
(c) that under no circumstances should the regional officers have bypassed
(d) that under no circumstances should the regional officers bypass
(e) No improvement required
Ans.(d)

Q91. In the following question, five sentences are given, out of which four are logically coherent and form a unified thematic passage. Identify the one sentence that is incoherent or out of context with the others, and select it as the correct answer.
(a) Sovereign wealth funds have systematically shifted their portfolio allocations away from traditional benchmark bonds toward private credit markets to capture illiquidity premiums.
(b) The rapid accumulation of illiquid assets on institutional balance sheets raises systemic stability concerns, particularly during prolonged market downturns when redemption pressures escalate.
(c) Regulatory agencies are increasing capital reserve requirements for non-banking financial intermediaries to mitigate contagion risks stemming from shadow banking activities.
(d) High yield corporate bond defaults tend to spike during periods of tight monetary policy as refinancing debt becomes prohibitively expensive for distressed firms.
(e) Algorithmic high-frequency trading platforms rely on ultra-low latency fiber-optic networks to execute arbitrage transactions milliseconds ahead of retail order flows.
Ans.(e)

Q92. In the following question, five sentences are given, out of which four are logically coherent and form a unified thematic passage. Identify the one sentence that is incoherent or out of context with the others, and select it as the correct answer.
(a) The synthesis of stable covalent organic frameworks (COFs) has unlocked new possibilities for targeted drug delivery systems due to their high pore volume and customizable chemical structures.
(b) Biocompatibility tests demonstrate that functionalized COF nanocarriers can encapsulate therapeutic molecules without triggering immediate immune-system neutralization.
(c) Controlled release mechanisms engineered into these crystalline polymers ensure that oncology treatments are delivered specifically to microenvironments with elevated acidity.
(d) Industrial-scale polymer synthesis requires continuous distillation units operating under precise temperature controls to optimize monomer purity and output yield.
(e) Preclinical trials indicate that intracellular degradation rates of the carrier matrix can be fine-tuned by adjusting the linker linkages within the framework.
Ans.(d)

Q93. In the following question, five sentences are given. Four of them are grammatically and contextually correct. Identify the one sentence that contains a grammatical, structural, or idiomatic error.
(a) The finance minister assured the delegation that the government remains committed to supporting sustainable economic growth.
(b) The company's market capitalization surged past the billion-dollar mark following the successful public offering of its subsidiary.
(c) The court directed the defaulting borrower to deposit twenty percent of the total outstanding amount before the next date of hearing.
(d) Among all the regional branches operating across the country, the southern zone registered the highest growth rate in retail credit expansion.
(e) The chief risk analyst cautioned that unless the bank doesn't bolster its cybersecurity protocols immediately, it will remain vulnerable to sophisticated ransomware attacks.
Ans.(e)

Q94. In the following question, five sentences are given. Four of them contain grammatical, structural, or idiomatic errors. Identify the one sentence that is grammatically correct and contextually meaningful.
(a) The audit committee requested the financial controller to thoroughly analyze the discrepancy, write a detailed report, and submitting it before Friday.
(b) Due to severe liquidity constraints, the startup was forced to lay off nearly half of its workforce, a decision which was met with fierce criticism.
(c) Despite of several reminders sent by the taxation authority, the corporation failed to submit its audited balance sheet for the previous financial year.
(d) The research report clearly demonstrates that high inflation rates adversely affect low-income households much more severe than affluent families.
(e) The newly appointed CEO emphasized that the company's long-term sustainability depends on adhering with global environmental standards.
Ans.(b)

Q95. In the following question, five sentences are given. Four of them are grammatically and contextually correct. Identify the one sentence that contains a grammatical, structural, or idiomatic error.
(a) The economic research division highlighted that the newly introduced taxation policy will have far-reaching implications for domestic manufacturing units.
(b) Having reviewed the revised loan restructuring proposals, the consortium of lenders agreed to extend the repayment timeline by six months.
(c) The managing director emphasized that the success of the expansion project depends entirely on how efficiently the capital is allocated.
(d) The investigative agency probe into the financial transactions of the shell company to determine whether funds had been illegally siphoned off.
(e) Scarcely had the merger notification been published on the stock exchange portal when trading in the target company's shares was temporarily suspended.
Ans.(d)

Q96. In the following question, five sentences are given. Four of them contain grammatical, structural, or idiomatic errors. Identify the one sentence that is grammatically correct and contextually meaningful.
(a) The fund manager insisted on the equity research team conducting a comprehensive risk analysis prior to investing into volatile tech stocks.
(b) The senior credit analyst warned that neither the chief financial officer nor the independent directors was prepared for the sudden surge in non-performing assets.
(c) Having spent three years analyzing foreign portfolio investments, the trade deficit data was thoroughly understood by the young economist.
(d) The regulatory body mandated that every commercial bank must submit their quarterly compliance audit report without delay.
(e) No sooner had the monetary policy committee announced the unexpected repo rate hike than the benchmark stock index plummeted by five hundred points.
Ans.(e)

Q97. In the following question, five sentences are given. Four of them contain grammatical, structural, or idiomatic errors. Identify the one sentence that is grammatically correct and contextually meaningful.
(a) Walking through the foreign exchange department late in the evening, the chief risk officer finally noticed the suspicious transaction logs.
(b) The central bank's stringent regulatory framework is not only applicable to public sector banks but also to private non-banking financial companies.
(c) The managing director prefers allocating capital toward green infrastructure initiatives than investing in high-risk speculative derivative markets.
(d) Had the regional manager addressed the employee grievances in a timely manner, the trade union would not have call for an indefinite strike.
(e) The compliance team highlighted that the bank was drastically different than its competitors in terms of digital security infrastructure.
Ans.(a)

Q98. Which of the following sentences will occupy its original position in the rearranged paragraph (i.e., its relative position remains unchanged compared to the jumbled order given above, apart from Sentence P)?
Read the following seven sentences (B, C, D, E, F, G, and P) carefully and answer the questions that follow.
· Note that Sentence (P) is fixed at the 5th position and cannot be moved.
· The remaining six sentences are jumbled and need to be arranged in a logical sequence to form a coherent paragraph.
(B) When a user decentralized (1) a transaction within a initiates (2) network, the request is cryptographically broadcast (3) and signed (4) across neighboring nodes.
(C) Network participants then gather these validated payload entries into unconfirmed candidate blocks governed by strict data size limits.
(D) Upon receiving the broadcast, independent consensus nodes instantly verify the signature's authenticity against the public key history.
(E) These newly structured candidate blocks are immediately submitted to network miners, who begin executing intensive Proof-of-Work computations.
(P) This ongoing computational race ensures structural integrity, making it virtually impossible for malicious actors to alter previous transactions without controlling most of the network's hash power.
(F) Once written into the permanent ledger, the updated state is synchronized globally across every node, finalizing the transaction forever.
(G) When a miner successfully solves the cryptographic nonce, the verified block and its proof are broadcast back to the network for a final state audit.
(a) Sentence B
(b) Sentence C
(c) Sentence D
(d) Sentence E
(e) Sentence G
Ans.(a)

Q99. Which of the following pairs forms a mandatory logical mandatory pair that immediately precedes Sentence (P)?
Read the following seven sentences (B, C, D, E, F, G, and P) carefully and answer the questions that follow.
· Note that Sentence (P) is fixed at the 5th position and cannot be moved.
· The remaining six sentences are jumbled and need to be arranged in a logical sequence to form a coherent paragraph.
(B) When a user decentralized (1) a transaction within a initiates (2) network, the request is cryptographically broadcast (3) and signed (4) across neighboring nodes.
(C) Network participants then gather these validated payload entries into unconfirmed candidate blocks governed by strict data size limits.
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(E) These newly structured candidate blocks are immediately submitted to network miners, who begin executing intensive Proof-of-Work computations.
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(F) Once written into the permanent ledger, the updated state is synchronized globally across every node, finalizing the transaction forever.
(G) When a miner successfully solves the cryptographic nonce, the verified block and its proof are broadcast back to the network for a final state audit.
(a) B – D
(b) D – C
(c) C – E
(d) G – F
(e) E – G
Ans.(c)

Q100. Which sentence should be the 6th sentence (immediately following Sentence P) after the correct rearrangement?
Read the following seven sentences (B, C, D, E, F, G, and P) carefully and answer the questions that follow.
· Note that Sentence (P) is fixed at the 5th position and cannot be moved.
· The remaining six sentences are jumbled and need to be arranged in a logical sequence to form a coherent paragraph.
(B) When a user decentralized (1) a transaction within a initiates (2) network, the request is cryptographically broadcast (3) and signed (4) across neighboring nodes.
(C) Network participants then gather these validated payload entries into unconfirmed candidate blocks governed by strict data size limits.
(D) Upon receiving the broadcast, independent consensus nodes instantly verify the signature's authenticity against the public key history.
(E) These newly structured candidate blocks are immediately submitted to network miners, who begin executing intensive Proof-of-Work computations.
(P) This ongoing computational race ensures structural integrity, making it virtually impossible for malicious actors to alter previous transactions without controlling most of the network's hash power.
(F) Once written into the permanent ledger, the updated state is synchronized globally across every node, finalizing the transaction forever.
(G) When a miner successfully solves the cryptographic nonce, the verified block and its proof are broadcast back to the network for a final state audit.
(a) Sentence C
(b) Sentence D
(c) Sentence E
(d) Sentence G
(e) Sentence F
Ans.(d)

Q101. Consider the following statements regarding the logical coherence and structural connections of the paragraph:
1. The transition between Sentence (E) and Sentence (P) relies on the functional equivalence of "computational consensus" and "Proof-of-Work hashing functions."
2. Sentence (G) provides the necessary prerequisite condition required for the global ledger synchronization described in Sentence (F).

3. The memory pool aggregation in Sentence (C) can logically occur prior to the signature authentication performed in Sentence (D).

Which of the statements given above is/are CORRECT?

Read the following seven sentences (B, C, D, E, F, G, and P) carefully and answer the questions that follow.

· Note that Sentence (P) is fixed at the 5th position and cannot be moved.

· The remaining six sentences are jumbled and need to be arranged in a logical sequence to form a coherent paragraph.

(B) When a user decentralized (1) a transaction within a initiates (2) network, the request is cryptographically broadcast (3) and signed (4) across neighboring nodes.

(C) Network participants then gather these validated payload entries into unconfirmed candidate blocks governed by strict data size limits.

(D) Upon receiving the broadcast, independent consensus nodes instantly verify the signature's authenticity against the public key history.

(E) These newly structured candidate blocks are immediately submitted to network miners, who begin executing intensive Proof-of-Work computations.

(P) This ongoing computational race ensures structural integrity, making it virtually impossible for malicious actors to alter previous transactions without controlling most of the network's hash power.

(F) Once written into the permanent ledger, the updated state is synchronized globally across every node, finalizing the transaction forever.

(G) When a miner successfully solves the cryptographic nonce, the verified block and its proof are broadcast back to the network for a final state audit.

(a) Only 1

(b) Only 2

(c) 1 and 2 only

(d) 2 and 3 only

(e) 1, 2, and 3

Ans.(c)

Q102. In Sentence (B) below, four words are highlighted in bold and numbered (1), (2), (3), and (4). These words are may not be in their correct positions. Choose the option that gives the correct sequence of words to make the sentence grammatically correct and meaningful.

Read the following seven sentences (B, C, D, E, F, G, and P) carefully and answer the questions that follow.

· Note that Sentence (P) is fixed at the 5th position and cannot be moved.

· The remaining six sentences are jumbled and need to be arranged in a logical sequence to form a coherent paragraph.

(B) When a user decentralized (1) a transaction within a initiates (2) network, the request is cryptographically broadcast (3) and signed (4) across neighboring nodes.

(C) Network participants then gather these validated payload entries into unconfirmed candidate blocks governed by strict data size limits.

(D) Upon receiving the broadcast, independent consensus nodes instantly verify the signature's authenticity against the public key history.

(E) These newly structured candidate blocks are immediately submitted to network miners, who begin executing intensive Proof-of-Work computations.

(P) This ongoing computational race ensures structural integrity, making it virtually impossible for malicious actors to alter previous transactions without controlling most of the network's hash power.
(F) Once written into the permanent ledger, the updated state is synchronized globally across every node, finalizing the transaction forever.
(G) When a miner successfully solves the cryptographic nonce, the verified block and its proof are broadcast back to the network for a final state audit.
(a) 2 – 4 – 1 – 3
(b) 4 – 3 – 2 – 1
(c) 1 – 2 – 3 – 4
(d) 2 – 1 – 4 – 3
(e) No rearrangement required
Ans.(d)

Q103. The question below contains phrases divided across three columns. Choose the correct combination to form a meaningful sentence.

Column I	Column II	Column III
(A) Despite facing severe supply chain disruptions	(D) the manufacturing plant optimized its daily operations	(G) to fulfill all pending export orders on time.
(B) Having completed the comprehensive financial audit	(E) the research team submitted the final report	(H) without securing prior approval from the board.
(C) While conducting field studies in remote areas	(F) several environmentalists gathered critical data	(I) regarding the depletion of local natural resources.

In the question below, three columns are given containing three phrases each. Identify the correct combination of phrases (one from Column I, one from Column II, and one from Column III) that can be joined sequentially to form a single, grammatically correct, and contextually meaningful sentence.
(a) A-D-G, C-F-I, B-E-H
(b) B-E-H and C-D-G
(c) A-E-G and B-F-I
(d) A-D-G, B-E-H, and C-F-I
(e) None of these
Ans.(d)

Q104. After matching the phrases, select the starter(s) from the options below that can be used to reframe and combine these phrases into a single, grammatically correct sentence without altering the core meaning.
Starters:
· (I) Although the manufacturing plant faced severe supply chain disruptions...
· (II) In spite of severe supply chain disruptions...
· (III) Provided that supply chain disruptions were faced...
In the question below, three columns are given containing three phrases each. Identify the correct combination of phrases (one from Column I, one from Column II, and one from Column III) that can be joined sequentially to form a single, grammatically correct, and contextually meaningful sentence.
(a) Only (I)
(b) Only (III)

(c) Both (I) and (II)
(d) Both (II) and (III)
(e) All (I), (II), and (III)
Ans.(c)

Q105. The passage contains six highlighted verbs labeled (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), and (6). Choose the option that represents the exact set of pair-wise interchanges required to make the passage contextually coherent and logically sound.
Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.
Modern corporate ecosystems are experiencing a severe operational crisis as pervasive overwork narratives [X] the boundaries between professional duties and personal well-being. Historically, tech conglomerates and high-growth startups [Y] hyper-efficiency by idealizing relentless productivity, framing burnout as a requisite badge of commitment. However, this ethos has triggered severe organizational friction: chronic exhaustion correlates directly with high employee attrition, declining cognitive output, and escalating health liabilities. To encroach (1) this systemic strain, progressive human resource strategists are attempting to bolster (2) traditional workplace culture by institutionalizing structured work-life integration frameworks. Rather than enforcing punitive surveillance tools, progressive firms are shifting toward outcome-focused performance metrics and flexible scheduling options. Yet, corporate transition initiatives often encounter internal friction. Mid-level managers—trained under legacy command-and-control frameworks—frequently subvert (3) these progressive policies, viewing flexible arrangements as a threat to supervisory oversight and team accountability. This cultural divergence creates a paradoxical environment where leadership publicly advocates for mental health while operational workflows mitigate (4) on personal time. Behavioral studies confirm that unless executive leadership actively models boundary enforcement—such as observing strict digital disconnect windows—policy shifts remain largely superficial. Ultimately, attempting to overhaul (5) employee retention without dismantling toxic overwork paradigms risks alienating top talent while failing to preserve (6) long-term organizational productivity.
(a) 1–4 and 3–6
(b) 1–3 and 5–6
(c) 1–4, 2–5
(d) 1–4, 2–5 and 6-3
(e) No interchange required
Ans.(c)

Q106. Which of the following pairs of words best fits in the blanks [X] and [Y] respectively to maintain precise contextual continuity and academic tone?
Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.
Modern corporate ecosystems are experiencing a severe operational crisis as pervasive overwork narratives [X] the boundaries between professional duties and personal well-being. Historically, tech conglomerates and high-growth startups [Y] hyper-efficiency by idealizing relentless productivity, framing burnout as a requisite badge of commitment. However, this ethos has triggered severe organizational friction: chronic exhaustion correlates directly with high employee attrition, declining cognitive output, and escalating health liabilities. To encroach (1) this systemic strain, progressive human resource strategists are attempting to bolster (2) traditional workplace culture by

institutionalizing structured work-life integration frameworks. Rather than enforcing punitive surveillance tools, progressive firms are shifting toward outcome-focused performance metrics and flexible scheduling options. Yet, corporate transition initiatives often encounter internal friction. Mid-level managers—trained under legacy command-and-control frameworks—frequently subvert (3) these progressive policies, viewing flexible arrangements as a threat to supervisory oversight and team accountability. This cultural divergence creates a paradoxical environment where leadership publicly advocates for mental health while operational workflows mitigate (4) on personal time. Behavioral studies confirm that unless executive leadership actively models boundary enforcement—such as observing strict digital disconnect windows—policy shifts remain largely superficial. Ultimately, attempting to overhaul (5) employee retention without dismantling toxic overwork paradigms risks alienating top talent while failing to preserve (6) long-term organizational productivity.

(a) obfuscate ... deprecated

(b) obliterate ... lionized

(c) substantiate ... squandered

(d) illuminate ... curtailed

(e) exacerbate ... repudiated

Ans.(b)

Q107. Based on the passage, which of the following statements regarding mid-level management resistance can be validly inferred?

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Modern corporate ecosystems are experiencing a severe operational crisis as pervasive overwork narratives [X] the boundaries between professional duties and personal well-being. Historically, tech conglomerates and high-growth startups [Y] hyper-efficiency by idealizing relentless productivity, framing burnout as a requisite badge of commitment. However, this ethos has triggered severe organizational friction: chronic exhaustion correlates directly with high employee attrition, declining cognitive output, and escalating health liabilities. To encroach (1) this systemic strain, progressive human resource strategists are attempting to bolster (2) traditional workplace culture by institutionalizing structured work-life integration frameworks. Rather than enforcing punitive surveillance tools, progressive firms are shifting toward outcome-focused performance metrics and flexible scheduling options. Yet, corporate transition initiatives often encounter internal friction. Mid-level managers—trained under legacy command-and-control frameworks—frequently subvert (3) these progressive policies, viewing flexible arrangements as a threat to supervisory oversight and team accountability. This cultural divergence creates a paradoxical environment where leadership publicly advocates for mental health while operational workflows mitigate (4) on personal time. Behavioral studies confirm that unless executive leadership actively models boundary enforcement—such as observing strict digital disconnect windows—policy shifts remain largely superficial. Ultimately, attempting to overhaul (5) employee retention without dismantling toxic overwork paradigms risks alienating top talent while failing to preserve (6) long-term organizational productivity.

(a) Mid-level managers actively sabotage work-life integration policies primarily because senior executives refuse to allocate capital toward digital infrastructure upgrades.

(b) Managerial friction stems from structural misalignment, as supervisors conditioned by traditional command-and-control systems perceive flexibility as an erosion of operational control.

(c) Mid-level supervisors resist flexible scheduling because empirical studies prove that remote work environment directly causes severe cognitive decline in team members.
(d) Legacy managers oppose flexible arrangements exclusively to force lower-level staff into resigning, thereby reducing departmental operating overhead.
(e) Corporate transition initiatives fail because mid-level managers are legally prohibited from enforcing outcome-focused performance metrics.
Ans.(b)

Q108. Which of the following best describes the author's tone and the structural organization of the passage?
Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.
Modern corporate ecosystems are experiencing a severe operational crisis as pervasive overwork narratives [X] the boundaries between professional duties and personal well-being. Historically, tech conglomerates and high-growth startups [Y] hyper-efficiency by idealizing relentless productivity, framing burnout as a requisite badge of commitment. However, this ethos has triggered severe organizational friction: chronic exhaustion correlates directly with high employee attrition, declining cognitive output, and escalating health liabilities. To encroach (1) this systemic strain, progressive human resource strategists are attempting to bolster (2) traditional workplace culture by institutionalizing structured work-life integration frameworks. Rather than enforcing punitive surveillance tools, progressive firms are shifting toward outcome-focused performance metrics and flexible scheduling options. Yet, corporate transition initiatives often encounter internal friction. Mid-level managers—trained under legacy command-and-control frameworks—frequently subvert (3) these progressive policies, viewing flexible arrangements as a threat to supervisory oversight and team accountability. This cultural divergence creates a paradoxical environment where leadership publicly advocates for mental health while operational workflows mitigate (4) on personal time. Behavioral studies confirm that unless executive leadership actively models boundary enforcement—such as observing strict digital disconnect windows—policy shifts remain largely superficial. Ultimately, attempting to overhaul (5) employee retention without dismantling toxic overwork paradigms risks alienating top talent while failing to preserve (6) long-term organizational productivity.
(a) *Tone:* Empathetic and dismissive
Organization: The author presents a personal anecdotal narrative, criticizes modern corporate leaders, and advocates for total employee unionization.
(b) *Tone:* Analytical and cautionary
Organization: The author introduces a systemic corporate issue, critiques superficial solutions and managerial resistance, and concludes with a warning on structural alignment.
(c) *Tone:* Cynical and indifferent
Organization: The author outlines historical tech growth trends, lists statistical survey data on burnout, and suggests abandoning corporate productivity targets.
(d) *Tone:* Pedagogical and optimistic
Organization: The author highlights the financial growth of high-tech startups, praises traditional command-and-control frameworks, and recommends corporate expansion.
(e) *Tone:* Dogmatic and aggressive
Organization: The author demands legal intervention against corporate executives, compares modern firms to authoritarian states, and rejects all forms of employee performance tracking.

Ans.(b)

Q109. Which of the following best synthesizes the central thesis of the passage while avoiding half-truth distortions?
Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.
Modern corporate ecosystems are experiencing a severe operational crisis as pervasive overwork narratives [X] the boundaries between professional duties and personal well-being. Historically, tech conglomerates and high-growth startups [Y] hyper-efficiency by idealizing relentless productivity, framing burnout as a requisite badge of commitment. However, this ethos has triggered severe organizational friction: chronic exhaustion correlates directly with high employee attrition, declining cognitive output, and escalating health liabilities. To encroach (1) this systemic strain, progressive human resource strategists are attempting to bolster (2) traditional workplace culture by institutionalizing structured work-life integration frameworks. Rather than enforcing punitive surveillance tools, progressive firms are shifting toward outcome-focused performance metrics and flexible scheduling options. Yet, corporate transition initiatives often encounter internal friction. Mid-level managers—trained under legacy command-and-control frameworks—frequently subvert (3) these progressive policies, viewing flexible arrangements as a threat to supervisory oversight and team accountability. This cultural divergence creates a paradoxical environment where leadership publicly advocates for mental health while operational workflows mitigate (4) on personal time. Behavioral studies confirm that unless executive leadership actively models boundary enforcement—such as observing strict digital disconnect windows—policy shifts remain largely superficial. Ultimately, attempting to overhaul (5) employee retention without dismantling toxic overwork paradigms risks alienating top talent while failing to preserve (6) long-term organizational productivity.
(a) Institutionalizing flexible work schedules automatically guarantees sustained organizational productivity without requiring structural reforms in supervisory frameworks.
(b) Surveillance tools and punitive metrics are essential components for ensuring that flexible work options do not compromise team accountability.
(c) Command-and-control management styles must be legally outlawed to prevent tech conglomerates from exploiting high-performing personnel.
(d) Chronic burnout is an unavoidable byproduct of modern hyper-efficiency that can only be mitigated by increasing financial compensation for affected staff.
(e) Overcoming systemic overwork requires aligning executive behavior and management evaluations with formal work-life policies, rather than relying on superficial wellness declarations.
Ans.(e)

Q110. Read the following extract from the passage:
"Behavioral studies confirm that unless executive leadership actively models boundary enforcement—such as observing strict digital disconnect windows—policy shifts remain largely superficial."
Which of the following statements captures the exact logical meaning of the above extract without introducing false assumptions or altering the condition?
(I) Formal work-life policy changes achieve genuine operational impact only if top management personally adheres to work-rest boundaries.
(II) Implementing digital disconnect windows automatically guarantees an overhaul of corporate culture even if executives choose not to participate.


Test Prime
SUCCESS GALLERY!
MEET THE ACHIEVERS
Kunal, RRB JE
Shivam, UPSSSC AGTA
Priya, ANM
KHALILUR, LDA
Manoj , PWD
Atin, JENPAS
Shatarupa, OPSC
Arpita, JENPAS
Shital, SSC JE (Mech)
Nancy, UGC NET
Atul, SSC JE (ELCT)
Rahul, SSC JE (CIVILI)
Anand, SSC JE (ELCT)
Mohan, SSC JE (ELCT)
Saurabh, UGC NET
Ved, SSC JE (Mech)
THEY DID IT. YOU CAN TOO
READ THEIR STORIES !

(III) In the absence of executive compliance with boundary rules, organizational policy shifts serve merely as cosmetic or symbolic measures.

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Modern corporate ecosystems are experiencing a severe operational crisis as pervasive overwork narratives [X] the boundaries between professional duties and personal well-being. Historically, tech conglomerates and high-growth startups [Y] hyper-efficiency by idealizing relentless productivity, framing burnout as a requisite badge of commitment. However, this ethos has triggered severe organizational friction: chronic exhaustion correlates directly with high employee attrition, declining cognitive output, and escalating health liabilities. To encroach (1) this systemic strain, progressive human resource strategists are attempting to bolster (2) traditional workplace culture by institutionalizing structured work-life integration frameworks. Rather than enforcing punitive surveillance tools, progressive firms are shifting toward outcome-focused performance metrics and flexible scheduling options. Yet, corporate transition initiatives often encounter internal friction. Mid-level managers—trained under legacy command-and-control frameworks—frequently subvert (3) these progressive policies, viewing flexible arrangements as a threat to supervisory oversight and team accountability. This cultural divergence creates a paradoxical environment where leadership publicly advocates for mental health while operational workflows mitigate (4) on personal time. Behavioral studies confirm that unless executive leadership actively models boundary enforcement—such as observing strict digital disconnect windows—policy shifts remain largely superficial. Ultimately, attempting to overhaul (5) employee retention without dismantling toxic overwork paradigms risks alienating top talent while failing to preserve (6) long-term organizational productivity.

(a) Only (I)

(b) Both (II) and (III)

(c) Only (II)

(d) Both (I) and (III)

(e) All (I), (II), and (III)

Ans.(d)