

**Question
Paper with
Solutions**

**CAT
2005**

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CAT 2005 Actual Paper

Instructions:

1. The Test Paper contains 90 questions. The duration of the test is 120 minutes.
2. The paper is divided into three sections. Section-I: 30 Q.; Section-II: 30 Q.; Section-III: 30 Q.
3. Wrong answers carry negative marks. There is only one correct answer for each question.

Section – I

Sub–Section I-A : Number of questions = 10

Note: Questions 1 to 10 carry one mark each.

Directions for questions 1 to 5: Answer the questions independently of each other.

1. If $x = (16^3 + 17^3 + 18^3 + 19^3)$, then x divided by 70 leaves a remainder of
(1) 0 (2) 1 (3) 69 (4) 35
2. A chemical plant has four tanks (A, B, C and D), each containing 1000 litres of a chemical. The chemical is being pumped from one tank to another as follows.
From A to B @ 20 litres/minute
From C to A @ 90 litres/minute
From A to D @ 10 litres/minute
From C to D @ 50 litres/minute
From B to C @ 100 litres/minute
From D to B @ 110 litres/minute
Which tank gets emptied first, and how long does it take (in minutes) to get empty after pumping starts?
(1) A, 16.66 (2) C, 20 (3) D, 20 (4) D, 25
3. Two identical circles intersect so that their centers, and the points at which they intersect, form a square of side 1 cm. The area in sq. cm of the portion that is common to the two circles is
(1) $\frac{\pi}{4}$ (2) $\frac{\pi}{2} - 1$ (3) $\frac{\pi}{5}$ (4) $\sqrt{2} - 1$
4. A jogging park has two identical circular tracks touching each other, and a rectangular track enclosing the two circles. The edges of the rectangles are tangential to the circles. Two friends, A and B, start jogging simultaneously from the point where one of the circular tracks touches the smaller side of the rectangular track. A jogs along the rectangular track, while B jogs along the two circular

tracks in a figure of eight. Approximately, how much faster than A does B have to run, so that they take the same time to return to their starting point?

- (1) 3.88% (2) 4.22% (3) 4.44% (4) 4.72%

5. In a chess competition involving some boys and girls of a school, every student had to play exactly one game with every other student. It was found that in 45 games both the players were girls, and in 190 games both were boys. The number of games in which one player was a boy and the other was a girl is

- (1) 200 (2) 216 (3) 235 (4) 256

Directions for questions 6 and 7: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

Ram and Shyam run a race between points A and B, 5 km apart, Ram starts at 9 a.m from A at a speed of 5 km/hr, reaches B, and returns to A at the same speed, Shyam starts at 9:45 a.m. from A at a speed of 10 km/hr, reaches B and comes back to A at the same speed.

6. At what time do Ram and Shyam first meet each other?
(1) 10 a.m (2) 10:10 a.m (3) 10:20 a.m (4) 10:30 a.m.
7. At what time does Shyam over take Ram?
(1) 10:20 a.m (2) 10:30 a.m (3) 10:40 a.m (4) 10:50 a.m

Directions for questions 8 to 10: Answer the questions independently of each other.

8. If $R = \frac{30^{65} - 29^{65}}{30^{64} + 29^{64}}$, then

- (1) $0 < R \leq 0.1$ (2) $0.1 < R \leq 0.5$ (3) $0.5 < R \leq 1.0$ (4) $R > 1.0$

9. What is the distance in cm between two parallel chords of lengths 32 cm and 24 cm in a circle of radius 20 cm?

- (1) 1 or 7 (2) 2 or 14 (3) 3 or 21 (4) 4 or 28

10. For which value of k does the following pair of equations yield a unique solution of x such that the solution is positive?

$$x^2 - y^2 = 0$$

$$(x - k)^2 + y^2 = 1$$

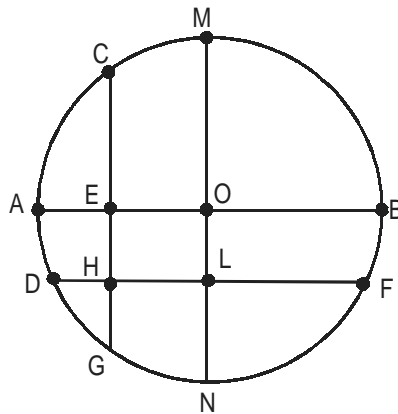
- (1) 2 (2) 0 (3) $\sqrt{2}$ (4) $-\sqrt{2}$

Sub-Section I-B : Number of questions = 20

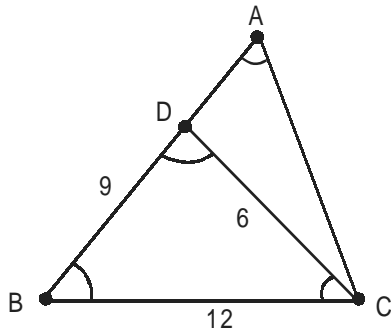
Note: Questions 11 to 30 carry two marks each.

11. Let $n! = 1 \times 2 \times 3 \times \dots \times n$ for integer $n \geq 1$. If $p = 1! + (2 \times 2!) + (3 \times 3!) + \dots + (10 \times 10!)$, then $p + 2$ when divided by $11!$ leaves a remainder of
(1) 10 (2) 0 (3) 7 (4) 1
12. Consider a triangle drawn on the X-Y plane with its three vertices of $(41, 0)$, $(0, 41)$ and $(0, 0)$, each vertex being represented by its (X, Y) coordinates. The number of points with integer coordinates inside the triangle (excluding all the points on the boundary) is
(1) 780 (2) 800 (3) 820 (4) 741
13. The digits of a three-digit number A are written in the reverse order to form another three-digit number B . If $B > A$ and $B - A$ is perfectly divisible by 7, then which of the following is necessarily true?
(1) $100 < A < 299$ (2) $106 < A < 305$ (3) $112 < A < 311$ (4) $118 < A < 317$
14. If $a_1 = 1$ and $a_{n+1} - 3a_n + 2 = 4n$ for every positive integer n , then a_{100} equals
(1) $3^{99} - 200$ (2) $3^{99} + 200$ (3) $3^{100} - 200$ (4) $3^{100} + 200$
15. Let S be the set of five-digit numbers formed by digits 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, using each digit exactly once such that exactly two odd positions are occupied by odd digits. What is the sum of the digits in the rightmost position of the numbers in S ?
(1) 228 (2) 216 (3) 294 (4) 192
16. The rightmost non-zero digits of the number 30^{2720} is
(1) 1 (2) 3 (3) 7 (4) 9
17. Four points A, B, C and D lie on a straight line in the X-Y plane, such that $AB = BC = CD$, and the length of AB is 1 metre. An ant at A wants to reach a sugar particle at D . But there are insect repellents kept at points B and C . the ant would not go within one metre of any insect repellent. The minimum distance in metres the ant must traverse to reach the sugar particle is
(1) $3\sqrt{2}$ (2) $1 + \pi$ (3) $\frac{4\pi}{3}$ (4) 5
18. If $x \geq y$ and $y > 1$, then the value of the expression $\log_x \left(\frac{x}{y} \right) + \log_y \left(\frac{y}{x} \right)$ can never be
(1) -1 (2) -0.5 (3) 0 (4) 1

19. For a positive integer n , let p_n denote the product of the digits of n and s_n denote the sum of the digits of n . The number of integers between 10 and 1000 for which $p_n + s_n = n$ is
 (1) 81 (2) 16 (3) 18 (4) 9
20. Rectangular tiles each of size 70 cm by 30 cm must be laid horizontally on a rectangular floor of size 110 cm by 130 cm, such that the tiles do not overlap. A tile can be placed in any orientation so long as its edges are parallel to the edges of the floor. No tile should overshoot any edge of the floor. The maximum number of tiles that can be accommodated on the floor is
 (1) 4 (2) 5 (3) 6 (4) 7
21. In the X-Y plane, the area of the region bounded by the graph $|x + y| + |x - y| = 4$ is
 (1) 8 (2) 12 (3) 16 (4) 20
22. In the following figure, the diameter of the circle is 3 cm. AB and MN are two diameters such that MN is perpendicular to AB. In addition, CG is perpendicular to AB such that $AE:EB = 1:2$, and DF is perpendicular to MN such that $NL:LM = 1:2$. The length of DH in cm is



- (1) $2\sqrt{2} - 1$ (2) $\frac{(2\sqrt{2} - 1)}{2}$ (3) $\frac{(3\sqrt{2} - 1)}{2}$ (4) $\frac{(2\sqrt{2} - 1)}{3}$
23. Consider the triangle ABC shown in the following figure where $BC = 12$ cm, $DB = 9$ cm, $CD = 6$ cm and $\angle BCD = \angle BAC$



What is the ratio of the perimeter of $\triangle ADC$ to that of the $\triangle BDC$?

- (1) $\frac{7}{9}$ (2) $\frac{8}{9}$ (3) $\frac{6}{9}$ (4) $\frac{5}{9}$

24. P, Q, S and R are points on the circumference of a circle of radius r , such that PQR is an equilateral triangle and PS is a diameter of the circle. What is the perimeter of the quadrilateral PQSR?

- (1) $2r(1 + \sqrt{3})$ (2) $2r(2 + \sqrt{3})$ (3) $r(1 + \sqrt{5})$ (4) $2r + \sqrt{3}$

25. Let S be a set of positive integers such that every element n of S satisfies the conditions

I. $1000 \leq n \leq 1200$

II. Every digit in n is odd

Then how many elements of S are divisible by 3?

- (1) 9 (2) 10 (3) 11 (4) 12

26. Let $x = \sqrt{4 + \sqrt{4 - \sqrt{4 + \sqrt{4 - \dots \text{to infinity}}}}}$. Then x equals

- (1) 3 (2) $\left(\frac{\sqrt{13} - 1}{2}\right)$ (3) $\left(\frac{\sqrt{13} + 1}{2}\right)$ (4) $\sqrt{13}$

27. Let $g(x)$ be a function such that $g(x + 1) + g(x - 1) = g(x)$ for every real x . Then for what value of p is the relation $g(x+p) = g(x)$ necessarily true for every real x ?

- (1) 5 (2) 3 (3) 2 (4) 6

28. A telecom service provider engages male and female operators for answering 1000 calls per day. A male operator can handle 40 calls per day whereas a female operator can handle 50 calls per day. The male and the female operators get a fixed wage of Rs. 250 and Rs. 300 per day respectively. In addition, a male operator gets Rs. 15 per call he answers and female operator gets Rs. 10 per call she answers. To minimize the total cost, how many male operators should the service provider employ assuming he has to employ more than 7 of the 12 female operators available for the job?
- (1) 15 (2) 14 (3) 12 (4) 10
29. Three Englishmen and three Frenchmen work for the same company. Each of them knows a secret not known to others. They need to exchange these secrets over person-to-person phone calls so that eventually each person knows all six secrets. None of the Frenchmen knows English, and only one Englishman knows French. What is the minimum number of phone calls needed for the above purpose?
- (1) 5 (2) 10 (3) 9 (4) 15
30. A rectangular floor is fully covered with square tiles of identical size. The tiles on the edges are white and the tiles in the interior are red. The number of white tiles is the same as the number of red tiles. A possible value of the number of tiles along one edge of the floor is
- (1) 10 (2) 12 (3) 14 (4) 16

Section – II

Sub–Section II-A : Number of questions = 10

Note: Questions 31 to 40 carry one mark each.

Directions for questions 31 to 34: The passage given below is followed by a set of four questions. Choose the best answer to each question.

A game of strategy, as currently conceived in game theory, is a situation in which two or more “players” make choices among available alternatives (moves). The totality of choices determines the outcomes of the game, and it is assumed that the rank order of preferences for the outcomes is different for different players. Thus the “interests” of the players are generally in conflict. Whether these interests are diametrically opposed or only partially opposed depends on the type of game.

Psychologically, most interesting situations arise when the interests of the players are partly coincident and partly opposed, because then one can postulate not only a conflict among the players but also inner conflicts within the players. Each is torn between a tendency to cooperate, so as to promote the common interests, and a tendency to compete, so as to enhance his own individual interests.

Internal conflicts are always psychologically interesting. What we vaguely call “interesting” psychology is in very great measure the psychology of inner conflict. Inner conflict is also held to be an important component of serious literature as distinguished from less serious genres. The classical tragedy, as well as the serious novel reveals the inner conflict of central figures. The superficial adventure story on the other hand, depicts only external conflict; that is, the threats to the person with whom the reader (or viewer) identifies stem in these stories exclusively from external obstacles and from the adversaries who create them. On the most primitive level this sort of external conflict is psychologically empty. In the fisticuffs between the protagonists of good and evil, no psychological problems are involved or, at any rate, none are depicted in juvenile representations of conflict.

The detective story, the “adult” analogue of a juvenile adventure tale, has at times been described as a glorification of intellectualized conflict. However, a great deal of the interest in the plots of these stories is sustained by withholding the unraveling of a solution to a problem. The effort of solving the problem is in itself not a conflict if the adversary (the unknown criminal) remains passive, like Nature, whose secrets the scientist supposedly unravels by deduction. If the adversary actively puts obstacles in the detective’s path toward the solution, there is genuine conflict. But the conflict is psychologically interesting only to the extent that it contains irrational components such as a tactical error on the criminal’s part or the detective’s insight into some psychological quirk of the criminal or something of this sort. Conflict conducted in a perfectly rational manner is psychologically no more interesting than a standard Western. For example,

Tic-tac-toe, played perfectly by both players, is completely devoid of psychological interest. Chess may be psychologically interesting but only to the extent that it is played not quite rationally. Played completely rationally, chess would not be different from Tic-tac-toe.

In short, a pure conflict of interest (what is called a zero-sum game) although it offers a wealth of interesting conceptual problems, is not interesting psychologically, except to the extent that its conduct departs from rational norms.

31. According to the passage, internal conflicts are psychologically more interesting than external conflicts because
 - (1) internal conflicts, rather than external conflicts, form an important component of serious literature as distinguished from less serious genres.
 - (2) only juveniles or very few “adults” actually experience external conflict, while internal conflict is more widely prevalent in society.
 - (3) in situations of internal conflict, individuals experience a dilemma in resolving their own preferences for different outcomes.
 - (4) there are no threats to the reader (or viewer) in case of external conflicts.
32. Which, according to the author, would qualify as interesting psychology?
 - (1) A statistician’s dilemma over choosing the best method to solve an optimization problem.
 - (2) A chess player’s predicament over adopting a defensive strategy against an aggressive opponent.
 - (3) A mountaineer’s choice of the best path to Mt. Everest from the base camp.
 - (4) A finance manager’s quandary over the best way of raising money from the market.
33. According to the passage, which of the following options about the application of game theory to a conflict-of-interest situation is true?
 - (1) Assuming that the rank order of preferences for options is different for different players.
 - (2) Accepting that the interests of different players are often in conflict.
 - (3) Not assuming that the interests are in complete disagreement.
 - (4) All of the above.
34. The problem solving process of a scientist is different from that of a detective because
 - (1) scientists study inanimate objects, while detectives deal with living criminals or law offenders.
 - (2) scientists study known objects, while detectives have to deal with unknown criminals or law offenders.
 - (3) scientists study phenomena that are not actively altered, while detectives deal with phenomena that have been deliberately influenced to mislead.
 - (4) scientists study psychologically interesting phenomena, while detectives deal with “adult” analogues of juvenile adventure tales.

Directions for questions 35 to 37: The sentences given in each question, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Each sentence is labeled with a letter. Choose the most logical order of sentences from among the given choices to construct a coherent paragraph.

35. A. Similarly, turning to caste, even though being lower caste is undoubtedly a separate cause of disparity, its impact is all the greater when the lower-caste families also happen to be poor.
B. Belonging to a privileged class can help a woman to overcome many barriers that obstruct women from less thriving classes.
C. It is the interactive presence of these two kinds of deprivation – being low class and being female – that massively impoverishes women from the less privileged classes.
D. A congruence of class deprivation and gender discrimination can blight the lives of poorer women very severely.
E. Gender is certainly a contributor to societal inequality, but it does not act independently of class.
(1) EABDC (2) EBDCA (3) DAEB C (4) BECDA
36. A. What identity is thus 'defined by contrast', divergence with the West becomes central.
B. Indian religious literature such as the *Bhagavad Gita* or the Tantric texts, which are identified as differing from secular writings seen as 'western', elicits much greater interest in the West than do other Indian writings, including India's long history of heterodoxy.
C. There is a similar neglect of Indian writing on non-religious subjects, from mathematics, epistemology and natural science to economics and linguistics.
D. Through selective emphasis that point up differences with the West, other civilizations can, in this way, be redefined in alien terms, which can be exotic and charming, or else bizarre and terrifying, or simply strange and engaging.
E. The exception is the *Kamasutra* in which western readers have managed to cultivate an interest.
(1) BDACE (2) DEABC (3) BDECA (4) BCEDA
37. A. This is now orthodoxy to which I subscribe – up to a point.
B. It emerged from the mathematics of chance and statistics.
C. Therefore the risk is measurable and manageable.
D. The fundamental concept: Prices are not predictable, but the mathematical laws of chance can describe their fluctuations.
E. This is how what business schools now call modern finance was born.
(1) ADCBE (2) EBDCA (3) ABDCE (4) DCBEA

Directions for questions 38 to 40: In each question, the word at the top of the table is used in four different ways, numbered 1 to 4. Choose the option in which the usage of the word is incorrect or inappropriate.

38. Near

- (1) I got there just after you left – a near miss!
- (2) She and her near friend left early.
- (3) The war led to a near doubling of oil prices.
- (4) They came near to tears seeing the plight of the victims.

39 Hand

- (1) I have my hand full, I cannot do it today.
- (2) The minister visited the jail to see the breach at first hand.
- (3) The situation is getting out of hand here!
- (4) When the roof of my house was blown away, he was willing to lend me a hand.

40. For

- (1) He has a great eye for detail.
- (2) We are waiting for the day.
- (3) I can't bear for her to be angry.
- (4) It couldn't be done for ever.

Sub-Section II-B : Number of questions = 20

Note: Questions 41 to 60 carry two mark each.

Directions for questions 41 to 48: Each of the two passages given below is followed by a set of four questions. Choose the best answer to each question.

Passage – I

Crinoline and croquet are out. As yet, no political activists have thrown themselves in front of the royal horse on Derby Day. Even so, some historians can spot the parallels. It is a time of rapid technological change. It is a period when the dominance of the world's superpower is coming under threat. It is an epoch when prosperity masks underlying economic strain. And, crucially, it is a time when policy-makers are confident that all is for the best in the best of all possible worlds. Welcome to the Edwardian Summer of the second age of globalisation.

Spare a moment to take stock of what's been happening in the past few months. Let's start with the oil price, which has rocketed to more than \$65 a barrel, more than double its level 18 months ago. The

accepted wisdom is that we shouldn't worry our little heads about that, because the incentives are there for business to build new production and refining capacity, which will effortlessly bring demand and supply back into balance and bring crude prices back to \$25 a barrel. As Tommy Copper used to say, 'just like that'.

Then there is the result of the French referendum on the European Constitution, seen as thick-headed luddites railing vainly against the modern world. What the French needed to realize, the argument went, was that there was no alternative to the reforms that would make the country more flexible, more competitive, more dynamic. Just the sort of reforms that allowed Gate Gourmet to sack hundreds of its staff at Heathrow after the sort of ultimatum that used to be handed out by Victorian mill owners. An alternative way of looking at the French "non" is that our neighbours translate "flexibility" as "you're fired".

Finally, take a squint at the United States. Just like Britain a century ago, a period of unquestioned superiority is drawing to a close. China is still a long way from matching America's wealth, but it is growing at a stupendous rate and economic strength brings geo-political clout. Already, there is evidence of a new scramble for Africa as Washington and Beijing compete for oil stocks. Moreover, beneath the surface of the US economy, all is not well. Growth looks healthy enough, but the competition from China and elsewhere has meant the world's biggest economy now imports far more than it exports. The US is living beyond its means, but in this time of studied complacency a current account deficit worth 6 per cent of gross domestic product is seen as a sign of strength, not weakness.

In this new Edwardian summer, comfort is taken from the fact that dearer oil has not had the savage inflationary consequences of 1973-1974, when a fourfold increase in the cost of crude brought an abrupt end to a postwar boom that had gone on uninterrupted for a quarter of a century. True, the cost of living has been affected by higher transport costs, but we are talking of inflation at 2.3 per cent and not 27 per cent. Yet the idea that higher oil prices are of little consequence is fanciful. If people are paying more to fill up their cars it leaves them with less to spend on everything else, but there is a reluctance to consume less. In the 1970s unions were strong and able to negotiate large, compensatory pay deals that served to intensify inflationary pressure. In 2005, that avenue is pretty much closed off, but the abolition of all the controls on credit that existed in the 1970s means that households are invited to borrow more rather than consume less. The knock-on effects of higher oil prices are thus felt in different ways – through high levels of indebtedness, in inflated asset prices, and in balance of payments deficits.

There are those who point out, rightly, that modern industrial capitalism has proved mightily resilient these past 250 years, and that a sign of the enduring strength of the system has been the way it apparently shrugged off everything – a stock market crash, 9/11, rising oil prices – that have been thrown at it in the half decade since the millennium. Even so, there are at least three reasons for concern. First, we have been here before. In terms of political economy, the first era of globalisation mirrored our own. There was a belief in unfettered capital flows, in free migration. Eventually, though, there was a backlash, manifested in a struggle between free traders and protectionists, and in rising labour militancy.

Second, the world is traditionally at its most fragile at times when the global balance of power is in flux. By the end of the nineteenth century, Britain's role as the hegemonic power was being challenged by the rise of the United States, Germany, and Japan while the Ottoman and Hapsburg empires were clearly in rapid decline. Looking ahead from 2005, it is clear that over the next two or three decades, both China and India – which together account for half the world's population – will flex their muscles.

Finally, there is the question of what rising oil prices tell us. The emergence of China and India means global demand for crude is likely to remain high at a time when experts say production is about to top out. If supply constraints start to bite, any decline in the prices are likely to be short-term cyclical affairs punctuating a long upward trend.

41. By the expression 'Edwardian Summer', the author refers to a period in which there is
 - (1) unparalleled luxury and opulence.
 - (2) a sense of complacency among people because of all-round prosperity.
 - (3) a culmination of all-round economic prosperity.
 - (4) an imminent danger lurking behind economic prosperity.
42. What, according to the author, has resulted in a widespread belief in the resilience of modern capitalism?
 - (1) Growth in the economies of Western countries despite shocks in the form of increase in levels of indebtedness and inflated asset prices.
 - (2) Increase in the prosperity of Western countries and China despite rising oil prices.
 - (3) Continued growth of Western economies despite a rise in terrorism, an increase in oil prices and other similar shocks.
 - (4) The success of continued reforms aimed at making Western economies more dynamic, competitive and efficient.
43. Which of the following best represents the key argument made by the author?
 - (1) The rise in oil prices, the flux in the global balance of power and historical precedents should make us question our belief that the global economic prosperity would continue.
 - (2) The belief that modern industrial capitalism is highly resilient and capable of overcoming shocks will be belied soon.
 - (3) Widespread prosperity leads to neglect of early signs of underlying economic weakness, manifested in higher oil prices and a flux in the global balance of power.
 - (4) A crisis is imminent in the West given the growth of countries like China and India and the increase in oil prices.
44. What can be inferred about the author's view when he states 'As Tommy Cooper used to say "just like that"'?

- (1) Industry has incentives to build new production and refining capacity and therefore oil prices would reduce.
- (2) There would be a correction in the price levels of oil once new production capacity is added.
- (3) The decline in oil prices is likely to be short-term in nature.
- (4) It is not necessary that oil prices would go down to earlier levels.

Passage – II

While complex in the extreme, Derrida's work has proven to be a particularly influential approach to the analysis of the ways in which language structures our understanding of ourselves and the world we inhabit, an approach he termed *deconstruction*. In its simplest formulation, deconstruction can be taken to refer to a methodological strategy which seeks to uncover layers of hidden meaning in a text that have been denied or suppressed. The term 'text', in this respect, does not refer simply to a written form of communication, however. Rather, texts are something we all produce and reproduce constantly in our every day social relations, be they spoken, written or embedded in the construction of material artifacts. At the heart of Derrida's deconstructive approach is his critique of what he perceives to be the totalitarian impulse of the Enlightenment pursuit to bring all that exists in the world under the domain of representative language, a pursuit he refers to as *logocentrism*. Logocentrism is the search for a rational language that is able to know and represent the world and all its aspects perfectly and accurately. Its totalitarian dimension, for Derrida at least, lies primarily in its tendency to marginalize or dismiss all that does not neatly comply with its particular linguistic representations, a tendency that, throughout history, has all too frequently been manifested in the form of authoritarian institutions. Thus logocentrism has, in its search for the truth of absolute representation, subsumed difference and oppressed that which it designates as its alien 'other'. For Derrida, western civilization has been built upon such a systematic assault on alien cultures and ways of life, typically in the name of reason and progress.

In response to logocentrism, deconstruction posits the idea that the mechanism by which this process of marginalization and the ordering of truth occurs is through establishing systems of binary opposition. Oppositional linguistic dualisms, such as rational/irrational, culture/nature and good/bad are not, however, construed as equal partners as they are in, say, the semiological structuralism of Saussure. Rather, they exist, for Derrida, in a series of hierarchical relationships with the first term normally occupying a superior position. Derrida defines the relationship between such oppositional terms using the neologism *différance*. This refers to the realization that in any statement, oppositional terms differ from each other (for instance, the difference between rationality and irrationality is constructed through oppositional usage), and at the same time, a hierarchical relationship is maintained by the deference of one term to the other (in the positing of rationality over irrationality, for instance). It is this latter point which is perhaps the key to understanding Derrida's approach to deconstruction.

For the fact at any given time one term must defer to its oppositional 'other', means that the two terms are constantly in a state of interdependence. The presence of one is dependent upon the absence or 'absent-presence' of the 'other', such as in the case of good and evil, whereby to understand the nature of one, we

must constantly relate it to the absent term in order to grasp its meaning. That is, to do good, we must understand that our act is not evil, for without that comparison the term becomes meaningless. Put simply, deconstruction represents an attempt to demonstrate the absent-presence of this oppositional 'other', to show that what we say or write is in itself not expressive simply of what is present, but also of what is absent. Thus, deconstruction seeks to reveal the interdependence of apparently dichotomous terms and their meanings relative to their textual context; that is, within the linguistic power relations which structure dichotomous terms hierarchically. In Derrida's own words, a deconstructive reading "must always aim at a certain relationship, unperceived by the writer, between what he commands and what he does not command of the patterns of a language that he uses. ...[It] attempts to make the not-seen accessible to sight."

Meaning, then, is never fixed or stable, whatever the intention of the author of a text. For Derrida, language is a system of relations that are dynamic, in that all meanings we ascribe to the world are dependent not only on what we believe to be present but also on what is absent. Thus, any act of interpretation must refer not only to what the author of a text intends, but also to what is absent from his or her intention. This insight leads, once again, to Derrida's further rejection of the idea of the definitive authority of the intentional agent or subject. The subject is decentred; it is conceived as the outcome of relations of *différance*. As author of its own biography, the subject thus becomes the ideological fiction of modernity and its logocentric philosophy, one that depends upon the formation of hierarchical dualisms, which repress and deny the presence of the absent 'other'. No meaning can, therefore, even be definitive, but is merely an outcome of a particular interpretation.

45. According to the passage, Derrida believes that:
 - (1) Reality can be construed only through the use of rational analysis.
 - (2) Language limits our construction of reality.
 - (3) A universal language will facilitate a common understanding of reality.
 - (4) We need to uncover the hidden meaning in a system of relations expressed by language.
46. To Derrida, 'logocentrism' does not imply:
 - (1) A totalitarian impulse.
 - (2) A domain of representative language.
 - (3) Interdependence of the meanings of dichotomous terms.
 - (4) A strategy that seeks to suppress hidden meanings in a text.
47. According to the passage, Derrida believes that the system of binary opposition
 - (1) represents a prioritization or hierarchy.
 - (2) reconciles contradictions and dualities.
 - (3) weakens the process of marginalization and ordering of truth.
 - (4) deconstructs reality.
48. Derrida rejects the idea of 'definitive authority of the subject' because
 - (1) interpretation of the text may not make the unseen visible.
 - (2) the meaning of the text is based on binary opposites.

- (3) the implicit power relationship is often ignored.
- (4) any act of interpretation must refer to what the author intends.

Directions for questions 49 to 52: Each of the following questions has a paragraph from which the last sentence has been deleted. From the given options, choose that one that completes the paragraph in the most appropriate way.

49. The audiences for crosswords and sudoku, understandably, overlap greatly, but there are differences, too. A crossword attracts a more literary person, while sudoku appeals to a keenly logical mind. Some crossword enthusiasts turn up their noses at sudoku because they feel it lacks depth. A good crossword requires vocabulary, knowledge, mental flexibility and sometimes even a sense of humor to complete. It touches numerous areas of life and provides an “Aha!” or two along the way.

-
- (1) Sudoku, on the other hand, is just a logical exercise, each one similar to the last.
 - (2) Sudoku, incidentally, is growing faster in popularity than crosswords, even among the literati.
 - (3) Sudoku, on the other hand, can be attempted and enjoyed even by children.
 - (4) Sudoku, however, is not exciting in any sense of the term.

50. Most firms consider expert individuals to be too elitist, temperamental, egocentric, and difficult to work with. Force such people to collaborate on a high-stakes project and they just might come to fisticuffs. Even the very notion of managing such a group seems unimaginable. So most organizations fall into default mode, setting up project teams of people who get along nicely.

-
- (1) The result, however, is disastrous
 - (2) The result is mediocrity.
 - (3) The result is creation of experts who then become elitist.
 - (4) Naturally, they drive innovations.

51. Federer’s fifth grand slam win prompted a reporter to ask whether he was the best ever. Federer is certainly not lacking in confidence, but he wasn’t about to proclaim himself the best ever. “The best player of this generation, yes”, he said. “But nowhere close to ever. Just look at the records that some guys have. I’m a minnow.”

-
- (1) His win against Agassi, a genius from the previous generation, contradicts that.
 - (2) Sampras, the king of an earlier generation, was as humble.
 - (3) He is more than a minnow to his contemporaries.
 - (4) The difference between ‘the best of this generation’ and ‘the best ever’ is a matter of perception.

52. Thus the end of knowledge and the closing of the frontier that it symbolizes is not a looming crisis at all, but merely one of many embarrassing fits of hubris in civilization’s long industry. In the end, it will pass away and be forgotten. Ours is not the first generation to struggle to understand the organizational laws of the frontier, deceive itself that it has succeeded, and go to its grave having failed.

- (1) One would be wise to be humble.
- (2) But we might be the first generation to actually reach the frontier.
- (3) But we might be the first generation to deal with the crisis.
- (4) However, this time the success is not illusory.

Directions for questions 53 to 56: Each question consists of four sentences on a topic. Some sentences are grammatically incorrect or inappropriate. Select the option that indicates the grammatically correct and appropriate sentence(s).

53. A. When virtuoso teams begin their work, individuals are in and group consensus is out.
 B. As project progresses, however, the individual stars harness themselves to the product of the group.
 C. Sooner or later, the members break through their own egocentrism and become a plurality with single-minded focus on the goal.
 D. In short, they morph into a powerful team with a shared identity.
 (1) A&C (2) A&D (3) B&D (4) A, C&D
54. A. Large reductions in the ozone layer, which sits about 15-30 km above the Earth, take place each winter over the polar regions, especially the Antarctic, as low temperatures allow the formation of stratospheric clouds that assist chemical reactions breaking down ozone.
 B. Industrial chemicals containing chlorine and bromine have been blamed for thinning the layer because they attack the ozone molecules, making them to break apart.
 C. Many an offending chemicals have now been banned.
 D. It will still take several decades before these substances have disappeared from the atmosphere.
 (1) D (2) B&D (3) A&D (4) A&C
55. A. The balance of power will shift to the East as China and India evolve.
 B. Rarely the economic ascent of two still relatively poor nations has been watched with such a mixture of awe, opportunism, and trepidation.
 C. Postwar era witnessed economic miracles in Japan and South Korea, but neither was populous enough to power worldwide growth or change the game in a complete spectrum of industries.
 D. China and India, by contrast, posses the weight and dynamism to transform the 21st-century global economy.
 (1) A, B&C (2) A&D (3) C (4) C&D
56. A. People have good reason to care about the welfare of animals.
 B. Ever since Enlightenment, their treatment has been seen as a measure of mankind's humanity.

- C. It is no coincidence that William Wilberforce and Sir Thomas Foxwell Buxton, two leaders of the movement to abolish the slave trade, helped found the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in 1820s.
- D. An increasing number of people go further: mankind has a duty not to cause pain to animals that have the capacity to suffer.

(1) A&D

(2) B

(3) A&C

(4) C&D

Directions for questions 57 to 60: Each of the following questions has a paragraph with one italicized word that does not make sense. Choose the most appropriate replacement for that word from the options given below the paragraph.

57. Intelligent design derives from an early 19th-century explanation of the natural world given by an English clergyman, William Paley. Paley was the populariser of the famous watchmaker analogy. Proponents of intelligent design are *crupping* Paley's argument with a new gloss from molecular biology.
- (1) destroying (2) testing (3) resurrecting (4) questioning
58. Women squat, heads covered, beside huge piles of limp fodder and *blunk* oil lamps, and just about all the cows in the three towns converge upon this spot. Sinners, supplicants and yes, even scallywags hand over a few coins for a crack at redemption and a handful of grass.
- (1) shining (2) bright (3) sputtering (4) effulgent
59. It is *klang* to a sensitive traveler who walks through this great town, when he sees the streets, the roads and cabin doors crowded with beggars, mostly women, followed by three, four, or six children, all in rags and importuning every passenger for alms.
- (1) amusing (2) irritating (3) disgusting (4) distressing
60. Or there is the most *fungummy* diplomatic note on record: when Philip of Macedon wrote to the Spartans that, if he came within their borders, he would leave not one stone of their city, they wrote back the one word – "If".
- (1) witty (2) rude (3) simple (4) terse

Sub-Section III-A : Number of questions = 10

Directions for questions 61 to 64: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below:

Business Unit	2000	2001	2002	2003
Marketing	49.33	44	45	46
OB	50.5	51.5	52.5	47.8
Finance	50.2	49	45	46
OM	45	43	44	45

61. From which area did the faculty member retire?
(1) Finance (2) Marketing (3) OB (4) OM
62. Professors Naresh and Devesh, two faculty members in the Marketing area, who have been with the Institute since its inception, share a birthday, which falls on 20th November. One was born in 1947 and the other one in 1950. On April 1 2005, what was the age of the third faculty member, who has been in the same area since inception?
(1) 47 (2) 50 (3) 51 (4) 52
63. In which year did the new faculty member join the Finance area?
(1) 2000 (2) 2001 (3) 2002 (4) 2003

64. What was the age of the new faculty member, who joined the OM area, as on April 1, 2003?
(1) 25 (2) 26 (3) 27 (4) 28

Directions for questions 65 to 67: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below:
The table below reports annual statistics related to rice production in select states of India for a particular year.

State	Total Area (in million hectares)	% of Area Under Rice Cultivation	Production (in million tons)	Population (in millions)
Himachal Pradesh	6	20	1.2	6
Kerala	4	60	4.8	32
Rajasthan	34	20	6.8	56
Bihar	10	60	12	83
Karnataka	19	50	19	53
Haryana	4	80	19.2	21
West Bengal	9	80	21.6	80
Gujarat	20	60	24	51
Punjab	5	80	24	24
Madhya Pradesh	31	40	24.8	60
Tamilnadu	13	70	27.3	62
Maharashtra	31	50	48	97
Uttar Pradesh	24	70	67.2	166
Andhra Pradesh	28	80	112	76

65. Which two states account for the highest productivity of rice (tons produced per hectare of rice cultivation)?
(1) Haryana and Punjab (2) Punjab and Andhra Pradesh
(3) Andhra Pradesh and Haryana (4) Uttar Pradesh and Haryana
66. How many states have a per capita production of rice (defined as total rice production divided by its population) greater than Gujarat?
(1) 3 (2) 4 (3) 5 (4) 6
67. An intensive rice producing state is defined as one whose annual rice production per million of population is at least 400,000 tons. How many states are intensive rice producing states?
(1) 5 (2) 6 (3) 7 (4) 8

Directions for questions 68 to 70: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below:

The table below reports the gender, designation and age-group of the employees in an organization. It also provides information on their commitment to projects coming up in the months of January (Jan), February (Feb), March (Mar) and April (Apr), as well as their interest in attending workshops on: Business Opportunities (BO), Communication Skills (CS), and E-Governance (EG).

Sl. No.	Name	Gender	Designation	Age group	Committed to projects during	Interested in workshop on
1	Anshul	M	Mgr	Y	Jan, Mar	CS, EG
2	Bushkant	M	Dir	I	Feb, Mar	BO, EG
3	Charu	F	Mgr	I	Jan, Feb	BO, CS
4	Dinesh	M	Exe	O	Jan, Apr	BO, CS, EG
5	Eashwaran	N	Dir	O	Feb, Apr	BO
6	Fatima	F	Mgr	Y	Jan, Mar	BO, CS
7	Gayatri	F	Exe	Y	Feb, Mar	EG
8	Hari	M	Mgr	I	Feb, Mar	BO, CS, EG
9	Indira	F	Dir	O	Feb, Apr	BO, EG
10	John	M	Dir	Y	Jan, Mar	BO
11	Kalindi	F	Exe	I	Jan, Apr	BO, CS, EG
12	Lavanya	F	Mgr	O	Feb, Apr	CS, EG
13	Mandeep	M	Mgr	O	Mar, Apr	BO, EG
14	Nandlal	M	Dir	I	Jan, Feb	BO, EG
15	Parul	F	Exe	Y	Feb, Apr	CS, EG
16	Rahul	M	Mgr	Y	Mar, Apr	CS, EG
17	Sunita	F	Dir	Y	Jan, Feb	BO, EG
18	Urvashi	F	Exe	I	Feb, Mar	EG
19	Yamini	F	Mgr	O	Mar, Apr	CS, EG
20	Zeena	F	Exe	Y	Jan, Mar	BO, CS, EG

M = Male, F = Female; Exe = Executive, Mgr = Manager, Dir = Director;

Y = Young, I = In between, O = Old

For each workshop, exactly four employees are to be sent, of which at least two should be Females and at least one should be Young. No employee can be sent to a workshop in which he/she is not interested in. An employee cannot attend the workshop on

- Communication Skills, if he/she is committed to internal projects in the month of January.
- Business Opportunities, if he/she is committed to internal projects in the month of February.
- E-governance, if he/she is committed to internal projects in the month of March.

68. Assuming that Parul and Hari are attending the workshop on Communication Skills (CS), then which of the following employees can possibly attend the CS workshop?

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| (1) Rahul and Yamini | (2) Dinesh and Lavanya |
| (3) Anshul and Yamini | (4) Fatima and Zeena |

69. How many Executives (Exe) cannot attend more than one workshop?
 (1) 2 (2) 3 (3) 15 (4) 16
70. Which set of employees cannot attend any of the workshops?
 (1) Anshul, Charu, Eashwaran and Lavanya
 (2) Anshul, Bushkant, Gayatri, and Urvashi
 (3) Charu, Urvashi, Bushkant and Mandeep
 (4) Anshul, Gayatri, Eashwaran and Mandeep

Sub-Section III-B : Number of questions = 20

Note: Questions 71 to 90 carry two marks each.

Directions for questions 71 to 74: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below:

In the table below is the listing of players, seeded from highest (#1) to lowest (#32), who are due to play in an Association of Tennis Players (ATP) tournament for women. This tournament has four knockout rounds before the final, i.e., first round, second round, quarterfinals, and semi-finals. In the first round, the highest seeded player plays the lowest seeded player (seed #32) which is designated match No. 1 of first round; the 2nd seeded player plays the 31st seeded player which is designated match No. 2 of the first round, and so on. Thus, for instance, match No. 16 of first round is to be played between 16th seeded player and the 17th seeded player. In the second round, the winner of match No. 1 of first round plays the winner of match No. 16 of first round and is designated match No. 1 of second round. Similarly, the winner of match No. 2 of first round plays the winner of match No. 15 of first round, and is designated match No. 2 of second round. Thus, for instance, match No. 8 of the second round is to be played between the winner of match No. 8 of first round and the winner of match No. 9 of first round. The same pattern is followed for later rounds as well.

Seed#	Name of Player	Seed#	Name of Player	Seed#	Name of Player
1	Maria Sharapova	12	Mary Pierce	23	Silvia Farina Elia
2	Lindsay Davenport	13	Anastasia Myskina	24	Tatiana Golovin
3	Amelie Mauresmo	14	Alicia Molik	25	Shinobu Asagoe
4	Kim Clijsters	15	Nathalie Dechy	26	Francesca Schiavone
5	Svetlana Kuznetsova	16	Elena Bovina	27	Nicole Vaidisova
6	Elena Dementieva	17	Jelena Jankovic	28	Gisela Dulko
7	Justine Henin	18	Ana Ivanovic	29	Flavia Pennetta
8	Serena Williams	19	Vera Zvonareva	30	Anna Chakvetadze
9	Nadia Petrova	20	Elena Likhovtseva	31	Al Sugiyama
10	Venus Williams	21	Daniela Hantuchova	32	Anna-lena Groenefeld
11	Patty Schnyder	22	Dinara Safina		

71. If there are no upsets (a lower seeded player beating a higher seeded player) in the first round, and only match Nos. 6, 7, and 8 of the second round result in upsets, then who would meet Lindsay Davenport in quarter finals, in case Davenport reaches quarter finals?
 (1) Justine Henin (2) Nadia Petrova (3) Patty Schnyder (4) Venus Williams
72. If Elena Dementieva and Serena Williams lose in the second round, while Justine Henin and Nadia Petrova make it to the semi-finals, then who would play Maria Sharapova in the quarterfinals, in the event Sharapova reaches quarterfinals?
 (1) Dinara Safina (2) Justine Henin (3) Nadia Petrova (4) Patty Schnyder
73. If, in the first round, all even numbered matches (and none of the odd numbered ones) result in upsets, and there are no upsets in the second round, then who could be the lowest seeded player facing Maria Sharapova in semi-finals?
 (1) Anastasia Myskina (2) Flavia Pennetta (3) Nadia Petrova (4) Svetlana Kuznetsova
74. If the top eight seeds make it to the quarterfinals, then who, amongst the players listed below, would definitely not play against Maria Sharapova in the final, in case Sharapova reaches the final?
 (1) Amelie Mauresmo (2) Elena Dementieva (3) Kim Clijsters (4) Lindsay Davenport

Directions for questions 75 to 78: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below:

Venkat, a stockbroker, invested a part of his money in the stock of four companies — A, B, C and D. Each of these companies belonged to different industries, viz., Cement, Information Technology (IT), Auto, and Steel, in no particular order. At the time of investment, the price of each stock was Rs. 100. Venkat purchased only one stock of each of these companies. He was expecting returns of 20%, 10%, 30% and 40% from the stock of companies A, B, C and D, respectively. Returns are defined as the change in the value of the stock after one year, expressed as a percentage of the initial value. During the year, two of these companies announced extraordinarily good results. One of these two companies belonged to the Cement or the IT industry, while the other one belonged to either the Steel or the Auto industry. As a result, the returns on the stocks of these two companies were higher than the initially expected returns. For the company belonging to the Cement or the IT industry with extraordinarily good results, the returns were twice that of the initially expected returns. For the company belonging to the Steel or the Auto industry, the returns on announcement of extraordinarily good results were only one and a half times that of the initially expected returns. For the remaining two companies which did not announce extraordinarily good results, the returns realized during the year were the same as initially expected.

75. What is the minimum average return Venkat would have earned during the year?
 (1) 30% (2) $31\frac{1}{4}\%$ (3) $32\frac{1}{2}\%$ (4) Cannot be determined

76. If Venkat earned a 35% return on average during the year, then which of these statements would necessarily be true?
- Company A belonged either to Auto or to Steel Industry.
 - Company B did not announce extraordinarily good results.
 - Company A announced extraordinarily good results.
 - Company D did not announce extraordinarily good results.
- (1) I and II only (2) II and III only (3) III and IV only (4) II and IV only
77. If Venkat earned a 38.75% return on average during the year, then which of these statement(s) would necessarily be true?
- Company C belonged either to Auto or to Steel Industry.
 - Company D belonged either to Auto or to Steel Industry.
 - Company A announced extraordinarily good results.
 - Company B did not announce extraordinarily good results.
- (1) I and II only (2) II and III only (3) I and IV only (4) II and IV only
78. If Company C belonged to the Cement or the IT industry and did announce extraordinarily good results, then which of these statement(s) would necessarily be true?
- Venkat earned not more than 36.25% return on average.
 - Venkat earned not less than 33.75% return on average.
 - If Venkat earned 33.75% return on average, Company A announced extraordinarily good results.
 - If Venkat earned 33.75% return on average, Company B belonged either to Auto or to Steel Industry.
- (1) I and II only (2) II and IV only (3) II and III only (4) III and IV only

Directions for questions 79 to 82: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below:
The year is 2089. Beijing, London, New York, and Paris are in contention to host the 2096 Olympics. The eventual winner is determined through several rounds of voting by members of the IOC with each member representing a different city. All the four cities in contention are also represented in IOC.

- In any round of voting, the city receiving the lowest number of votes in that round gets eliminated. The survivor after the last round of voting gets to host the event.
- A member is allowed to cast votes for at most two different cities in all rounds of voting combined. (Hence, a member becomes ineligible to cast a vote in a given round if both the cities (s)he voted for in earlier rounds are out of contention in that round of voting.)
- A member is also ineligible to cast a vote in a round if the city (s)he represents is in contention in that round of voting.
- As long as the member is eligible, (s)he must vote and vote for only one candidate city in any round of voting.

The following incomplete table shows the information on cities that received the maximum and minimum votes in different rounds, the number of votes cast in their favour, and the total votes that were cast in those rounds.

Round	Total votes	Maximum votes cast		Eliminated	
		City	No. of votes	City	No. of votes
1		London	30	New York	12
2	83	Paris	32	Beijing	21
3	75				

It is also known that:

- All those who voted for London and Paris in round, 1 continued to vote for the same cities in subsequent rounds as long as these cities were in contention. 75% of those who voted for Beijing in round 1, voted for Beijing in round 2 as well.
- Those who voted for New York in round 1, voted either for Beijing or Paris in round 2.
- The difference in votes cast for the two contending cities in the last round was 1.
- 50% of those who voted for Beijing in round 1, voted for Paris in round 3.

79. What percentage of members from among those who voted for New York in round 1, voted for Beijing in round 2?

- (1) 33.33 (2) 50 (3) 66.67 (4) 75

80. What is the number of votes cast for Paris in round 1?

- (1) 16 (2) 18 (3) 22 (4) 24

81. What percentage of members from among those who voted for Beijing in round 2 and were eligible to vote in round 3, voted for London?

- (1) 33.33 (2) 38.10 (3) 50 (4) 66.67

82. Which of the following statements must be true?

- I. IOC member from New York must have voted for Paris in round 2.
 II. IOC member from Beijing voted for London in round 3.

- (1) Only I (2) Only II (3) Both I and II (4) Neither I nor II

Directions for questions 83 to 86: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below:

The table below presents the revenue (in million rupees) of four firms in three states. These firms, Honest Ltd., Aggressive Ltd., Truthful Ltd. and Profitable Ltd. are disguised in the table as A, B, C and D, in no particular order.

States	Firm A	Firm B	Firm C	Firm D
UP	49	82	80	55
Bihar	69	72	70	65
MP	72	63	72	65

Further, it is known that:

- In the state of MP, Truthful Ltd. has the highest market share.
- Aggressive Ltd.'s aggregate revenue differs from Honest Ltd.'s by Rs. 5 million.

83. What can be said regarding the following two statements?

Statement 1: Profitable Ltd. has the lowest share in MP market.

Statement 2: Honest Ltd.'s total revenue is more than Profitable Ltd.

- (1) If Statement 1 is true then Statement 2 is necessarily true.
- (2) If Statement 1 is true then Statement 2 is necessarily false.
- (3) Both Statement 1 and Statement 2 are true.
- (4) Neither Statement 1 nor Statement 2 is true.

84. What can be said regarding the following two statements?

Statement 1: Aggressive Ltd.'s lowest revenues are from MP.

Statement 2: Honest Ltd.'s lowest revenues are from Bihar.

- (1) If Statement 2 is true then Statement 1 is necessarily false.
- (2) If Statement 1 is false then Statement 2 is necessarily true.
- (3) If Statement 1 is true then Statement 2 is necessarily true
- (4) None of the above.

85. What can be said regarding the following two statements?

Statement 1: Honest Ltd. has the highest share in the UP market.

Statement 2: Aggressive Ltd. has the highest share in the Bihar market.

- (1) Both statements could be true.
- (2) At least one of the statements must be true.
- (3) At most one of the statements is true.
- (4) None of the above.

86. If Profitable Ltd.'s lowest revenue is from UP, then which of the following is true?

- (1) Truthful Ltd.'s lowest revenues are from MP.
- (2) Truthful Ltd.'s lowest revenues are from Bihar.
- (3) Truthful Ltd.'s lowest revenues are from UP.
- (4) No definite conclusion is possible.

Directions for questions 87 to 90: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below:

Help Distress (HD) is an NGO involved in providing assistance to people suffering from natural disasters. Currently, it has 37 volunteers. They are involved in three projects: Tsunami Relief (TR) in Tamil Nadu, Flood Relief (FR) in Maharashtra, and Earthquake Relief (ER) in Gujarat. Each volunteer working with Help Distress has to be involved in at least one relief work project.

CAT 2005 Actual Paper

Answers and Explanations

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

	Question number	Total questions	Total attempted	Total correct	Total wrong	Net Score	Time Taken
QA	1 to 30	30					
EU + RC	31 to 60	30					
DI + DS + AR	61 to 90	30					
Total		90					

1. 1 $x = 16^3 + 17^3 + 18^3 + 19^3$ is even number
Therefore, 2 divides x .

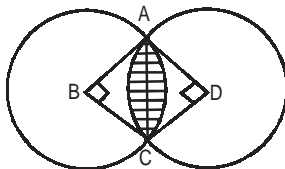
$a^3 + b^3 = (a+b)(a^2 - ab + b^2)$
 $\Rightarrow a + b$ always divides $a^3 + b^3$.
 Therefore, $16^3 + 19^3$ is divisible by 35.
 $18^3 + 17^3$ is divisible by 35.
 Thus, x is divisible by 70.
 Hence, option (1) is the correct choice.

2. 3

A	B	C	D
-20	20		
90		-90	
-10			10
		-50	50
	-100	100	
	110		-110
Total +60	30	-40	-50

D gets emptied first, it gets emptied in 20 minutes.
Hence, option (3) is the correct answer.

3. 2

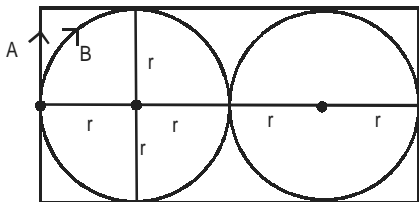


Shaded area = 2 × (area of sector ADC – area of $\triangle ADC$)

$$= 2 \times \left(\frac{\pi}{4} \times 1^2 - \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times 1 \right) = \frac{\pi}{2} - 1$$

Hence option (2)

4. 4 Let r be the radius of the two circular tracks.
 \therefore The rectangle has dimensions $4r \times 2r$.



A covers a distance of $2r + 2r + 4r + 4r = 12r$

B covers a distance of $2\pi r + 2\pi r = 4\pi r$

Time taken by both of them is same.

$$\therefore \frac{4\pi r}{S_B} = \frac{12r}{S_A} \Rightarrow S_B = \frac{\pi}{3} S_A$$

$$\therefore \text{Required percentage} = \frac{S_B - S_A}{S_A} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{\pi - 3}{3} \times 100 = 4.72\%.$$

5. 1 Let there be m boys and n girls

$${}^nC_2 = 45 = \frac{n(n-1)}{2} \Rightarrow n(n-1) = 90 \Rightarrow n = 10$$

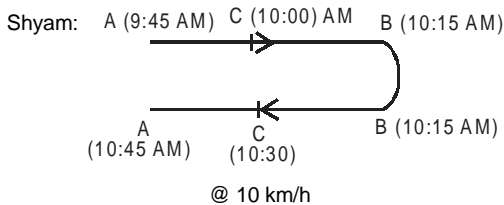
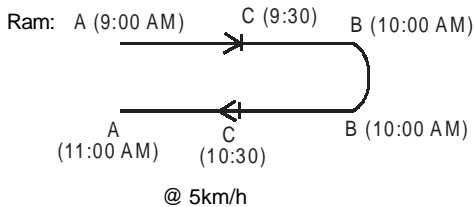
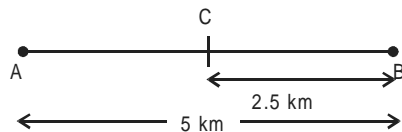
$${}^mC_2 = 190 \Rightarrow \frac{m(m-1)}{2} = 190 \Rightarrow m(m-1) = 380 \Rightarrow m = 20$$

Number of games between one boy and one girl

$$= {}^{10}C_1 \times {}^{20}C_1 = 10 \times 20 = 200$$

Hence option (1)

Questions 6 and 7:



6. 2 It is clear that Ram and Shyam shall meet each other between C & B, sometime after 10:00 AM. At 10:00 AM they are moving as shown below:

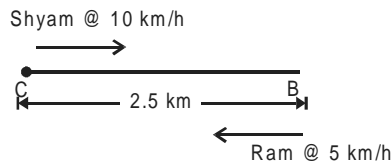


Fig. at 10:00 AM

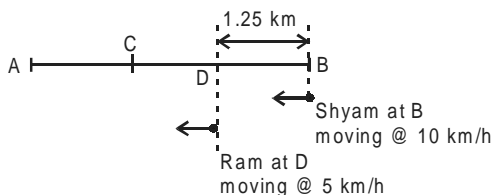
From now, time taken to meet = $\frac{2.5}{(10+5)} \times 60$ min

= 10 minutes

So, they meet each other at 10:10 AM.

7. 2 It is clear from the diagram that at 10:30; Shyam overtakes Ram.

Alternate: At 10:15 the situation is as show:



Time taken for Shyam to overtake Ram = $\frac{1.25}{(10-5)} \times 60$

= 15 min.

⇒ Shyam overtakes Ram at 10:30 AM.

$$8. 4 \quad R = \frac{30^{65} - (30-1)^{65}}{30^{64} + (30-1)^{64}} = \frac{30^{65} - 30^{65} \left(1 - \frac{1}{30}\right)^{65}}{30^{64} + 30^{64} \left(1 - \frac{1}{30}\right)^{64}}$$

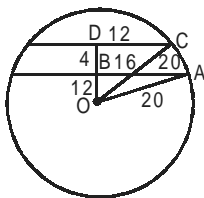
$$\Rightarrow R = \frac{36^{65}}{30^{64}} \left\{ \frac{1 - \left(1 - \frac{1}{30}\right)^{65}}{1 + \left(1 - \frac{1}{30}\right)^{64}} \right\}$$

$$\Rightarrow R = 30 \left\{ \frac{1 - (0.96)^{65}}{1 + (0.96)^{64}} \right\}$$

In $\frac{1 - (0.96)^{65}}{1 + (0.96)^{64}}$, numerator is only slightly less than 1.

and denominator is only slightly more than 1.
Hence, R is certainly greater than 1.

9. 4 **Case I:** Chords on same side of the centre.



$$OB^2 = OA^2 - AB^2 = 20^2 - 16^2 = 144$$

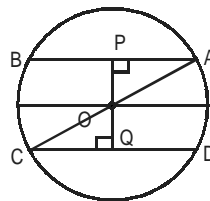
$$OB = 12$$

$$OD^2 = 20^2 - 12^2 = 400 - 144 = 256$$

$$OD = 16$$

$$BD = 4 \text{ cm}$$

Case II: Chords on opposite side of the centre.



$$AB = 32 \text{ cm}$$

$$CD = 24 \text{ cm}$$

$$OP = \sqrt{AO^2 - AP^2} = \sqrt{(20)^2 - (16)^2}$$

$$OP = 12 \text{ cm}$$

$$\& OQ = \sqrt{(OC)^2 - (CQ)^2} = \sqrt{(20)^2 - (12)^2}$$

$$OQ = 16 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{Distance} = PQ = 12 + 16 = 28 \text{ cm.}$$

$$10. 3 \quad y^2 = x^2 \\ 2x^2 - 2kx + k^2 - 1 = 0 \\ D = 0 \\ \Rightarrow 4k^2 = 8k^2 - 8 \\ \Rightarrow 4k^2 = 8$$

$$\Rightarrow k^2 = 2 \Rightarrow k = \pm \sqrt{2}.$$

$$k = +\sqrt{2} \text{ gives}$$

$$\text{the equation} = 2x^2 - 2\sqrt{2}x + 1 = 0;$$

$$\text{Its root is } \frac{-b}{2a} = +\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, k = -\sqrt{2} \text{ gives}$$

$$\text{the equation } 2x^2 + 2\sqrt{2}x + 1 = 0. \text{ Its root is}$$

$$-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \text{ this root is -ve, will reject } k = -\sqrt{2}.$$

$$\text{Only answer is } k = +\sqrt{2}.$$

Alternate: Graph based.

$x^2 - y^2 = 0$ & $(x - k)^2 + y^2 = 1$ are plotted below.

We are solving for a unique positive x.

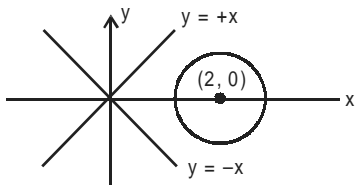
$$x^2 - y^2 = 0$$

is a pair of straight lines

$$y = x \text{ \& } y = -x$$

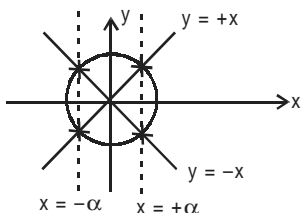
$(x - k)^2 + y^2 = 1$ is a circle

with center (k, 0) & radius 1.



(1) $k = 2$;
clearly, no solution

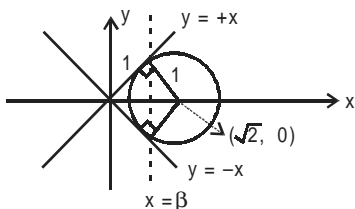
(2) $k = 0$



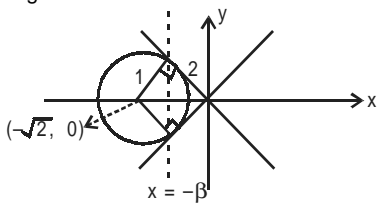
$x = \alpha, -\alpha$ are its two solutions.
– rejected.

(3) $k = +\sqrt{2}$

unique value of x & a positive one as shown.



(4) $k = -\sqrt{2}$, also gives the unique value of x but it is negative one.

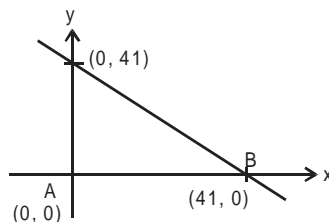


11. 4 If $p = 1! = 1$, then
 $p + 2 = 3$ when divided by $2!$ will give a remainder of 1.
 If $p = 1! + 2 \times 2! = 5$, then
 $p + 2 = 7$ when divided by $3!$ will give a remainder of 1.
 Hence, $p = 1! + (2 \times 2!) + (3 \times 3!) + \dots + (10 \times 10!)$ when divided by $11!$ leaves a remainder 1.

Alternative method:

$P = 1 + 2.2! + 3.3! + \dots + 10.10!$
 $= (2-1)1! + (3-1)2! + (4-1)3! + \dots + (11-1)10!$
 $= 2! - 1! + 3! - 2! + \dots + 11! - 10! = 1 + 11!$
 Hence, the remainder is 1.

12. 1



equation of line $\equiv x + y = 41$. If the (x, y) co-ordinates of the points are integer, their sum shall also be integers so that $x + y = k$ (k , a variable) as we have to exclude points lying on the boundary of triangle; k can take all values from 1 to 40 only. $k = 0$ is also rejected as at $k = 0$ will give the point A; which can't be taken.

Now, $x + y = k$, ($k = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 40$)

with $k = 40$; $x + y = 40$; taking integral solutions.

We get points $(1, 39), (2, 38); (3, 37) \dots (39, 1)$ i.e. 39 points

$x + y = 40$ will be satisfied by 39 points.

Similarly, $x + y = 39$ is satisfied by 38 points.

$x + y = 38$ by 37 points.

$x + y = 3$ by 2 points.

$x + y = 2$ is satisfied by 1 point.

$x + y = 1$ is not satisfied by any point.

So, the total no. of all such points is:

$$39 + 38 + 37 + 36 + \dots + 3 + 2 + 1 = \frac{39 \times 40}{2} = 780 \text{ points.}$$

13. 2 Let $A = abc$. Then, $B = cba$.

Given, $B > A \Rightarrow c > a$

As $B - A = (100c + 10b + a) - (100a + 10b + 1)$

$\Rightarrow B - A = 100(c - a) + (a - c)$

$\Rightarrow B - A = 99(c - a)$. Also, $(B - A)$ is divisible by 7.

But, 99 is not divisible by 7 (no factor like 7 or 7^2).

Therefore, $(c - a)$ must be divisible by 7 {i.e., $(c - a)$ must be 7, 7^2 , etc.}. Since c and a are single digits, value of $(c - a)$ must be 7. The possible values of (c, a) {with $c > a$ } are $(9, 2)$ and $(8, 1)$. Thus, we can write A as:

$A : abc \equiv 1b8 \text{ or } 2b9$

As b can take values from 0 to 9, the smallest & largest possible value of A are:

$$A_{\min} = 108$$

$$\& A_{\max} = 299$$

Only option (b) satisfies this. Hence, (2) is the correct option.

14. 3 $a_1 = 1$, $a_{n+1} - 3a_n + 2 = 4n$

$$a_{n+1} = 3a_n + 4n - 2$$

when $n = 2$ then $a_2 = 3 + 4 - 2 = 5$

when $n = 3$ then $a_3 = 3 \times 5 + 4 \times 2 - 2 = 21$

from the options, we get an idea that a_n can be expressed in a combination of some power of 3 & some multiple of 100.

(1) $3^{99} - 200$; tells us that a_n could be: $3^{n-1} - 2 \times n$;

but it does not fit a_1 or a_2 or a_3

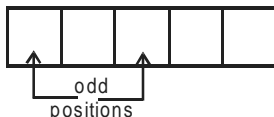
- (2) $3^{99} + 200$; tells us that a_n could be: $3^{n-1} + 2 \times n$; again, not valid for a_1, a_2 etc.
 (3) $3^{100} - 200$; tells $3^n - 2n$: valid for all a_1, a_2, a_3 .
 (4) $3^{100} + 200$; tells $3^n + 2n$: again not valid.
 so, (3) is the correct answer.

15. 2

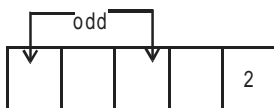


left most digit (LMD) right most digit (RMD)
 odd positions can be counted in 2 ways.

(i) Counting from the LMD-end:

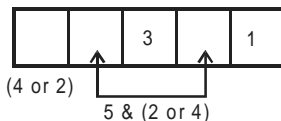


We have 1, 2, 3, 4 & 5 to be filled in these blocks. Odd nos. (1, 3, 5) to be filled in at odd positions. Other places are to be filled by even nos. (2 or 4) Let's count, how many such nos. are there with 2 at the unit's digit

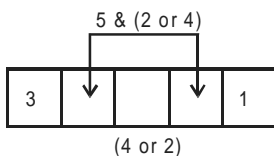


Odd nos. can be filled in ${}^3P_2 = 6$ way.
 The remaining two places are to be filled by 2 nos. (one odd no. left out of 1, 3, 5 & one even i.e. 4) in = 2 ways.
 So, there are $6 \times 2 = 12$ number with 2 at the rightmost place. Similarly; there are 12 such nos. with 4 at the rightmost digits.
 The sum of rightmost digits in all such number = $12(2 + 4) = 72$

(ii) Now counting from the RMD-end.
 Let's place 1 at the units place and check, how many nos. are possible with (1, 3) at the odd positions:



No. of such cases = $2 \times 2 = 4$ ways.



Here again no. of ways = $2 \times 2 = 4$ ways

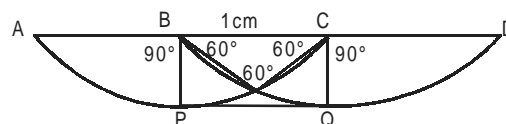
So, there are $4 + 4 = 8$ nos, in which (1, 3) are at odd positions. Similarly there are 8 nos. in which (1, 5) are at odd positions. So, in all there are 16 nos. where 1 is at unit's place. Similarly there are 16 nos. with 3 at unit's place and 16 more with 5 at unit's place.

Summing up all the odd unit's digits = $16(1 + 3 + 5) = 144$

From (i) and (ii) we can now, sum up all (even or odd) nos. at units place = $72 + 144 = 216$
 Hence answer is (2)

16. 1 $((30)^4)^{680} = (8100)^{680}$.
 Hence, the right most non-zero digit is 1.

17. 2



Drawn figure since it have not to be within distance of 1 m so it will go along APQD, which is the path of minimum distance.

$$AP = \frac{90}{360} \times 2\pi \times 1 = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\text{Also } AP = QD = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

So the minimum distance = $AP + PQ + QD$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} + 1 + \frac{\pi}{2} = 1 + \pi$$

18. 4 $P = \log_x \left(\frac{x}{y} \right) + \log_y \left(\frac{y}{x} \right)$
 $= \log_x x - \log_x y + \log_y y - \log_y x$
 $= 2 - \log_y x - \log_x y$

Let $t = \log_x y$

$$P = 2 - \frac{1}{t} - t = - \left[\sqrt{t} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{t}} \right]^2$$

which can never be positive. Out of given options, it can't assume a value of +1.

19. 4 It is given that $10 < n < 1000$.
 Let n be a two digit number. Then,
 $n = 10a + b \Rightarrow p_n = ab, s_n = a + b$
 Then, $ab + a + b = 10a + b$
 $\Rightarrow ab = 9a \Rightarrow b = 9$
 \therefore There are 9 such numbers 19, 29, 39, ..., 99.
 Now, let n be a three digit number.
 $\Rightarrow n = 100a + 10b + c \Rightarrow p_n = abc, s_n = a + b + c$

Then, $abc + a + b + c = 100a + 10b + c$
 $\Rightarrow abc = 99a + 9b$

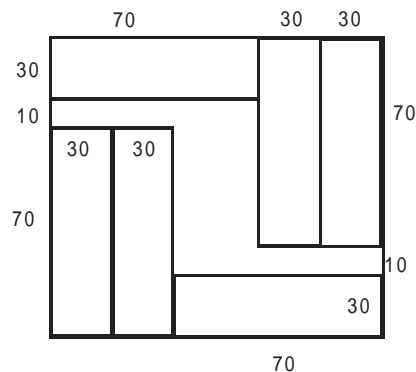
$$\Rightarrow bc = 99 + 9\frac{b}{a}$$

But the maximum value of $bc = 81$ (when both b & c are 9)

and RHS is more than 99. Hence, no such number is possible.

Hence, there are 9 such integers.

20. 3



21. 3

$$|x + y| + |x - y| = 4$$

Replacing “+x” by “-x” & “+y” by “-y” everywhere in the curve, we again get the same equation.

\Rightarrow Curve is symmetric in the 4-quadrants of X-Y plane.

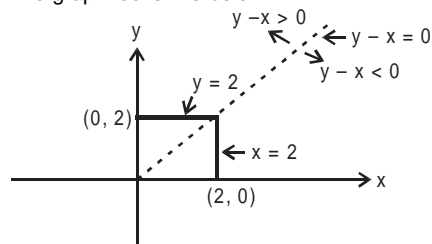
In I-quadrant ($x, y > 0$)

$$|x + y| + |x - y| = 4$$

$$\begin{cases} (x + y) + (y - x) = 4; y > x \\ (x + y) - (y - x) = 4; y < x \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = 2; y > x \\ x = 2; y < x \end{cases}$$

The graph looks like below.

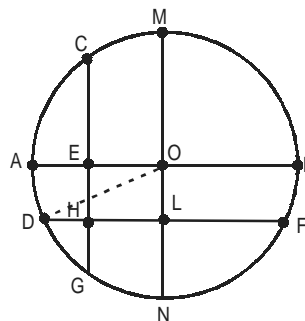


Area in I-quadrant = $(2)^2 = 4$

Total area of $|x + y| + |x - y| = 4$ is

$4 \times (\text{area of I-quadrant}) = 4 \times 4 = 16$.

22. 2



$AE = 1$ cm, $BE = 2$ cm & $NL = 1$ cm, $ML = 2$ cm

$$HL = OE = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$DL = DH + HL$$

$$DL = DH + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$OB = AO = \text{radius} = 1.5$$

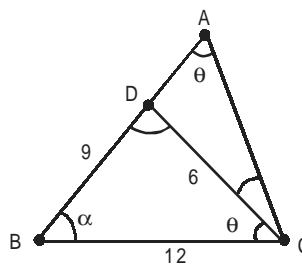
$$DO^2 = OL^2 + DL^2$$

$$\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(DH + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(DH + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = 2 \Rightarrow DH = \sqrt{2} - \frac{1}{2}$$

Hence option (2)

23. 1



$$\text{Here } \angle ACB = \theta + [180 - (2\theta + \alpha)] = 180 - (\theta + \alpha)$$

So here we can say that triangle BCD and triangle ABC will be similar. $\triangle BCD \sim \triangle BAC$

Hence from the property of similar triangles

$$\frac{AB}{12} = \frac{12}{9} \text{ Hence } AB = 16$$

$$\frac{AC}{6} = \frac{12}{9} \text{ Hence } AC = 8$$

Hence $AD = 7$

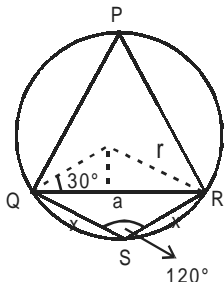
$AC = 8$

$$S_{ADC} = 8 + 7 + 6 = 21$$

$$S_{BDC} = 27$$

$$\text{Hence } r = \frac{21}{27} = \frac{7}{9}$$

24. 1



$$\text{Here } \cos 30^\circ = \frac{a}{2r}$$

$$a = r\sqrt{3}$$

Here the side of equilateral triangle is $r\sqrt{3}$

$$\text{From the diagram } \cos 120^\circ = \frac{x^2 + x^2 - a^2}{2x^2}$$

$$a^2 = 3x^2$$

$$x = r$$

Hence the circumference will be $2r(1 + \sqrt{3})$

Hence answer is (1).

25. 1 The 100th and 1000th position values will be only 1. Different possibilities of unit and tens digits are (1, 3), (1, 9), (3, 1), (3, 7), (5, 5), (7, 3), (7, 9), (9, 1) and (9, 7).

Hence, there are 9 elements in S.

$$26. 3 \quad x = \sqrt{4 + \sqrt{4 - x}} \Rightarrow x^2 = 4 + \sqrt{4 - x}$$

$$\Rightarrow (x^2 - 4) = \sqrt{4 - x}$$

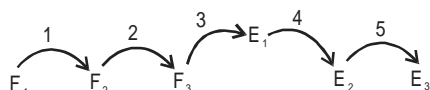
Now putting the values from options, we find only option (3)

satisfies the condition.

$$\begin{aligned} 27. 4 \quad & g(x+1) + g(x-1) = g(x) \\ & g(x+2) + g(x) = g(x+1) \\ & \text{Adding these two equations we get} \\ & g(x+2) + g(x-1) = 0 \\ & \Rightarrow g(x+3) + g(x) = 0 \\ & \Rightarrow g(x+4) + g(x+1) = 0 \\ & \Rightarrow g(x+5) + g(x+2) = 0 \\ & \Rightarrow g(x+6) + g(x+3) = 0 \Rightarrow g(x+6) - g(x) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

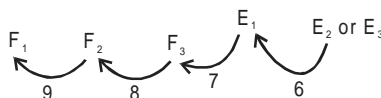
28. 4 There are two equations to be formed $40m + 50f = 1000$
 $250m + 300f + 40 \times 15m + 50 \times 10 \times f = A$
 $850m + 8000f = A$
 m and f are the number of males and females A is amount paid by the employer.
 Then, the possible values of $f = 8, 9, 10, 11, 12$
 If $f = 8, m = 15$.
 If $f = 9, 10, 11$ then m will not be an integer while if $f = 12$, then m will be 10.
 By putting $f = 8$ and $m = 15$, $A = 18800$. When $f = 12$ and $m = 10$, then $A = 18100$
 Therefore, the number of males will be 10.

29. 3 Frenchmen: F_1, F_2, F_3
 Englishmen: E_1, E_2, E_3
 Let E_1 knows French
 I round of calls:



Persons	Secrets know after I-round
F_1	F_1, F_2
F_2	F_1, F_2, F_3
F_3	F_1, F_2, F_3, F_4
E_1	F_1, F_2, F_3, E_2
E_2	$F_1, F_2, F_3, E_1, E_2, E_3$) all known
E_3	$F_1, F_2, F_3, E_1, E_2, E_3$) All know

II round calls



In the 6th call, E_1 knows all the secrets. Similarly, after 9th call, everybody know all the secrets.

30. 2 Let the rectangle has m and n tiles along its length and breadth respectively.
 The number of white tiles
 $W = 2m + 2(n - 2) = 2(m + n - 2)$
 And the number of Red tiles = $R = mn - 2(m + n - 2)$
 Given $W = R \Rightarrow 4(m + n - 2) = mn$
 $\Rightarrow mn - 4m - 4n = -8$
 $\Rightarrow (m - 4)(n - 4) = 8$
 As m & n are integers so $(m - 4)$ & $(n - 4)$ are both integers. The possibilities are $(m - 4, n - 4) \equiv (1, 8)$ or $(2, 4)$ giving, (m, n) as $(5, 12)$ or $(6, 8)$ so the edges can have 5, 12, 6 or 8 tiles. Answer is (2) only.
31. 3 In para number 2 "Each is torn ..." and then further in para 3 "Internal ..." These lines in paras 2 and 3 talk about external conflict being psychologically empty, and no psychological problems involved therein. This makes internal conflicts psychologically interesting.

32. 2 In paragraph 4, refer to line 11, "Chess may be psychologically..... rationally." According to the author, only when someone acts irrationally will that act be considered psychologically interesting and out of the given choices only option (2) qualifies, wherein adopting a defensive strategy against an aggressive opponent will be irrational. Option (3) is incorrect as the choice that the mountaineer would make would depend on external conditions and there would not be any internal conflicts as such, and the decisions that he would need to make would have to be rational.
33. 2 In the first paragraph refer to line 4- "Thus the "interests" of the players are generally in conflict." Choice (3) may also be correct but choice (2) is more appropriate as it is stated directly in the passage whereas choice (3) is an inference. Choice (1) is a consequence of applying game theory to a situation, not one of its pre-requisites, Therefore option 4 is also ruled out.
34. 3 In paragraph 4 lines 3 onwards- "The effort... genuine" According to this, in case of the detective , if the criminal remains passive, there is no conflict, whereas the scientist has to unravel the secrets of nature (which is "passive") by deduction .
35. 2 DC is the mandatory pair, which makes 3 and 4 incorrect. E is the opening statement. A concludes the argument by substantiating the argument in EBCD. Therefore, the analogy from the previous argument is being extended in 'A' (keyword – "similarly")
36. 4 From the options, it can be ascertained that 'B' is the opening statement. Also, B explains "greater interest... than", hence 'C' is the natural antecedent to 'B', wherein "a similar neglect" has been talked, about. Hence (4) is the correct option.
37. 2 After reading statement B the first question that comes to mind is what does 'it' stand for. The question is answered by statement (E) which should be the logical antecedent. This makes EB a mandatory pair and that is present only in option (2).
38. 2 Option (2) talks about a 'near' friend. There is nothing like a near friend. It should have been 'close' friend
39. 1 It should have been "I have my hands full".
40. 3 It should have been "I can't bear her being angry".
41. 2 Answer choice (4), says that the danger being talked about is 'imminent', which is not necessarily the case as per the author in the passage, whereas the fact that everyone is complacent about it, is being talked about throughout the passage, which makes option (2) correct.
42. 3 In the sixth paragraph, the author explains why a belief in the "enduring strength of the system" might not be warranted. He also explains the reason behind such a belief-"... a sign of the enduring strength of the system ...since the millennium."
43. 1 This is the correct option as choice (2) is too narrow. Choice (3) is a universal truth which may not be the case. There could be a problem between 1 and 4 but 4 is ruled out because this option is one of the reasons supporting the author's argument but is not his key argument as such. Moreover, the author does not say that the crisis is imminent.
44. 4 In the 2nd paragraph, the author is being sarcastic about the fact that the new production and refining capacity will effortlessly bring demand and supply back to balance. (line 2 onwards "the accepted ...just like that") and he quotes Tommy Cooper to emphasize his sarcasm. It must be remembered that we have to consider the author's point of view, not Tommy Cooper's. Therefore option (4) is correct
45. 4 Option (1) and (3) are contrary to what Derrida says in the passage which makes them incorrect. There can be a confusion between 2 and 4. Option (2) could have been an inference if the statement had been "Language limits our interpretations of reality". But the word 'construction' is incorrect. Therefore only option (4) according to the passage, is correct.
46. 3 According to the passage, Derrida is against logocentrism and choices (1), (2) and (4) are pro logocentrism which leaves option (3) which is different from logocentrism.
47. 1 This is a fact based question. In paragraph 2, refers to line 5 "Rather, they exist ... position". Option (1) directly follows from this line.
48. 1 Answer choice (4) is contrary to what is being said. Answer choice (3) is irrelevant. There can be a confusion between 1 and 2 but it must be noted that it is not the meaning of the text which is based on binary opposites but the interpretation. This leaves us only with answer choice (1).
49. 1 The passage contrasts crosswords with Sudoku. A crossword touches numerous areas of life and provides a few surprises along the way. So the next sentence needs to talk about Sudoku along these lines. Option (1) which describes Sudoku as "just a logical exercise" (unlike the crossword which touches numerous areas of life) with each one similar to the last (unlike the surprises that a good crossword can provide).
50. 2 Since expert individuals are left out of such groups, the result is most likely to be mediocrity.
51. 3 Option (2) talks about humility which is not talked about in the passage, option (3) is an extension of the concept of being a minnow.
52. 1 The passage has a decidedly negative tone. The author states that just like other generations before it, this

generation has also struggled to understand the organizational laws of the frontier, has suffered from unwarranted pride, and has also failed like those before. So only (1) can complete the paragraph by stating the need for humility in front of this failure.

53. 2 The second sentence does not use the article. It should be 'As a/the project progresses' in sentence C there should be the indefinite article 'a' before single-minded which leaves us with option (2) as the correct answer.
54. 3 Sentence B should have "making them break apart". Sentence C should have "many offending chemicals".
55. 2 B should be "rarely has ..."
C should begin with 'The'.
56. 1 Option B should be "since the Enlightenment.
Option C should be "in the 1820's"
57. 3 Resurrecting i.e. bring back to practice is the best choice. (1), (2) and (4) are negative options.
58. 3 Sputtering is a light popping sound of a flame which is dying out. The ideas conveyed are dim and grim so 'shining', bright and effulgent are out.
59. 4 Such a scene should be distressing to a sensitive traveler. Irritating and disgusting are negative options. 1 can be clearly ruled out.
60. 4 The one word reply conveys that it is terse. As it has no element of humour we can easily rule out – "witty".

For questions 61 to 64:

In any department in any given year, the average year ranges between 42-53 years.

(i) When a 25 year old will join, the average age will dip by a minimum of 5 years.

(ii) When a 60 year old will retire, the dip will be less compared to (i).

61. 3 In the bar graph, one dip corresponds to the new 25 year old joinee. However, two dips in the trend implies joining of a 25 year old and the retirement of a 60 year old employee. This trait is observed only in Finance department. Hence, the faculty member who retired belonged to Finance.
62. 4 From the graph of Marketing, it is clear that the new faculty joined in 2001.
On April 1, 2000, completed age of Professor Naresh and Devesh were 52 years and 49 years, in no particular order.
∴ Age of the third Professor on April 1, 2000 = $49.33 \times 3 - (52 + 49) = 47$ years
Hence, his age on April 1, 2005 will be 52 years.
63. 3 As the dip will be less in case a faculty retired compared to that when a new faculty joined in, so the new faculty member joined the Finance area in 2002.

64. 3 For the OM area, the only dip comes in the year 2001. So the new 25 year old faculty joined in 2001. Hence, on April 1, 2003, his age will be 27 years old.

65. 1 State Productivity (Tons per hectare)

Haryana	$\frac{19.2}{3.2} = 6$
Punjab	$\frac{24}{4} = 6$
Andhra Pradesh	$\frac{112}{22.4} = 5$
Uttar Pradesh	$\frac{67.2}{16.8} = 4$

Hence, Haryana and Punjab have the highest productivity.

66. 2 Gujarat $\rightarrow \frac{24}{51} = 0.47$
Only per capita production of rice for Haryana, Punjab, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh are greater than 0.47.
67. 4 As seen from the table
Haryana, Gujarat, Punjab, MP, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, UP and AP are intensive rice producing states.
68. 1 Rahul and Yamini.
69. 2 Gayatri, Urvashi and Zeena cannot attend more than one workshop.
70. 2 Anshul, Bushkant, Gayatri and Urvashi cannot attend any of the workshops.

71. 4

1	16
2	15
3	14
4	13
5	12
6	11
7	10
8	9

Winners after round two would be 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 11, 10, 9 for 8 rounds respectively. As Lindsay is number two, she will play Venus Williams in quarter finals.

72. 3 Elena is at number 6 and Serena is at number 8. If they lose, then table would be:

1	9
2	7
3	11
4	5

Maria is at number 1 and she will play the player at number 9. i.e., Nadia Petrova.

73. 1

1	32
2	31
3	30
4	29
5	28
6	27
7	26
8	25
9	24
10	23
11	22
12	21
13	20
14	19
15	18
16	17

Matches in bold letters had upsets.

Then, from the table, winners would be:

1, 31, 3, 29, 5, 27, 7, 25, 9, 23, 11, 21, 13, 19, 15 and 17.

So for the next round, table would look like:

1	17
31	15
3	19
29	13
5	21
27	11
7	23
25	9

Since, there was no upset in the second round, so the table in the next round would look like:

1	9
15	7
3	11
13	5

We are given Maria is in the semi-finals. As we are not sure what is the result of other games, table for the next round can be drawn as follows:

1	5/13
7/15	3/11

Hence, Anastasia will play with Maria Sharapova.

74. 3

1	8
2	7
3	6
4	5

In this case, Kim Clijster will either not reach semi-finals or she will play Maria in semi-finals. Hence, she cannot play Maria in finals.

75. 1

The minimum return will be gained if the extraordinary performing stocks (double & 1.5 growth) are the ones whose expected returns are lowest (i.e. 10% & 20%). Taking the minimum value of the expected returns as 10. We have to see which of the two values of 10 and 20 multiplied by 2 and 1.5 and vice versa yields the minimum value.

Hence comparing the minimum value between $20 \times 2 + 10 \times 1.5$ and $20 \times 1.5 + 10 \times 2$, the 2nd one is minimum. Hence the minimum average return is

$$\frac{20 \times 1.5 + 10 \times 2 + 30 + 40}{4} = 30\%$$

76. 2

If the average return is 35%, then the total return is $35 \times 4 = \text{Rs.}140$.

The only possible arrangement of 140 is

$$40 \times 1.5 + 30 + 20 \times 2 + 10.$$

$$\therefore A = 20 \times 2 \text{ (Cement or IT)}$$

$$B = 10$$

$$C = 30$$

$$D = 40 (1.5) \text{ (Steel or Auto)}$$

From the data given in the question, we see that A has to be Cement or IT.

D is Steel or Auto.

Hence, statements (II) and (III) are correct.

77. 3

Total return is $38.75 \times 4 = \text{Rs.}155$

The possible arrangement is

$$20 + 10 + 30 \times 1.5 + 40 \times 2$$

Therefore,

$$A = 20, B = 10, C = 30 \text{ (Steel or Auto)}$$

$$D = 40 \text{ (Cement or IT)}$$

Hence, statements (I) and (IV) are correct.

Hence, (3) is the correct option.

78. 2

Given Company C is either Cement or IT industry

$$C's \text{ Return is } 30 \times 2 = 60\%$$

Among the other values we see that the possible arrangements can be

$$10 \times 1.5 + 20 + 40, 10 + 20 \times 1.5 + 40, 40 + 20 + 40 \times 1.5$$

The average returns will be in each case

$$\frac{10 \times 1.5 + 20 + 40 + 60}{4} = 33.75\%,$$

$$\frac{10 + 20 \times 1.5 + 40 + 60}{4} = 35\%,$$

$$\frac{40 + 20 + 40 \times 1.5 + 60}{4} = 45\%.$$

Considering 33.75% as the valid value, then B belongs to the Auto industry.

Hence, (II) and (IV) are correct.

Hence, (b) is the correct option.

Questions 79 to 82:

L = London, Paris = P, New York= NY, Beijing = B

In round III, one of the two cities, either London or Paris will get 38 votes and the other 37. Further:

- (1) The persons representing London, Paris, Beijing and New York can not vote as long as their own cities are in contention. In round I, New York gets eliminated and hence the representative from NY becomes eligible for voting in the II round hence increasing the total votes by 1. This means the total votes in the first round must be $83 - 1 = 82$.
- (2) After round II, the representative from Beijing votes in the III round. This should have increased the number of total votes by 1 and the total votes must have become $83 + 1 = 84$.
We are given that the total votes in round III are 75 only. We conclude that $84 - 75 = 9$ people who voted in round I and II have become ineligible for voting in round III.
- (3) 9 people who have voted in round I and II become ineligible for voting in round III. The reason of their ineligibility is that till round I and II, they have already voted for two different cities which are not available for contention in round III. All of these 9 voters are those who voted for NY in round I and then voted for Beijing in round II.
- (4) Beijing's vote in round II is 21. This includes 9 votes from people who voted for NY in the first round. So $21 - 9 = 12$ people voted for Beijing in both round I and II.
- (5) We are given that 75% of the people who voted for Beijing in round I, voted again for Beijing in round II as well. So, 16 people must have voted for Beijing in round I.
- (6) In round I we have:
 $82 = L + P + B + NY$
 Or
 $82 = 30 + P + 16 + 12$
 Giving $P = 24$
- (7) In round II, we have:
 $83 = L + 32 + 21$, giving $L = 30$
- (8) NY had 12 votes in round I. 9 of these votes went to B (see point 2, again). The rest 3 went to P.
- (9) 16 votes for B in round I. 12 of them still vote for B. The rest 4 voted for either L or P. L has the same number of votes in both the rounds I and II. This means in round II, these 4 votes must have gone to Paris only.

- (10) The representative from NY did not vote in round I but has voted in round II. As L has the same people voting for it (30 votes in both the rounds I and II) and we know the exact break up of B in II. This NY-representative vote must go to Paris only. Further, in order to avoid ineligibility, this NY rep must vote for Paris only in round III also.
- (11) Paris (in round II) break up is:
 $32 = 24$ (from round I, who voted for Paris)
 $+ 4$ (out of the 16, who voted for Beijing in round I)
 $+ 3$ (out of 12, who voted for NY in round I)
 $+ 1$ (NY -Rep)
- (12) Beijing gets eliminated in round II. So the rep of Beijing can vote in round III.
- (13) 12 People (out of 21) who voted for Beijing in round II are still eligible for vote in round III.
- (14) 50% of people who voted for Beijing in I (i.e. 8 People) voted for Paris in round III. These 8 People include 4 of those who voted for Paris in round II also. Therefore 4(out of 12 who voted for Beijing in round II and are still eligible for vote in round III) people have voted for Paris in round III.
- (15) This implies that the rest 8(out of 12 who voted for Beijing in round II and are still eligible for vote in round III) can vote for London only. This makes London's vote = $30 + 8$ or 38 in round III. Which implies that Paris got 37 votes.
- (16) The Beijing Rep who is eligible to vote in round III must have voted for Paris only.

The following table sums up the Vote Pattern:

Round	Total Votes	London (L)	Paris(P)	Beijing (B)	New York (NY)
I	82	30	24	16	12
II	83	30	32 = (24 + 4 + 3 + 1 of NY-rep)	21 (12 + 9)	X
III	75	38 = (30 + 8)	37 = (32 + 4 + 1 of B-rep)	X	X

(The data shown in **Bold** was already provided in the problem. The other data is deduced from the solution.)

79. 4 Required percentage = $\frac{9}{12} \times 100 = 75\%$

80. 4 As seen from the table, Paris got 24 votes.

81. 4 Required percentage = $\frac{8}{12} \times 100 = 66.67\%$

82. 1 Based on the table, IOC members from New York must have voted for Paris in Round II.

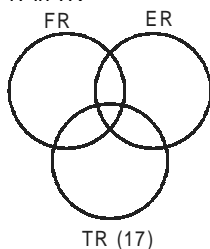
Questions 83 to 86: The given information can be tabulated as follows:

States	Firm A	Firm B	Firm C	Firm D
UP	49	82	80	55
Bihar	69	72	70	65
MP	72	63	72	65
Total	190	217	222	185

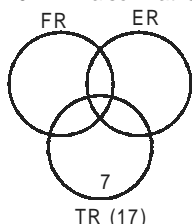
83. 2 As Truthful Ltd. has the highest market share, so Truthful Ltd. can be A or C.
From neutral statement, either B and C are Aggressive and Honest or A and D are Aggressive and Honest.
According to statement 1, B is Profitable. Then, A and D are Aggressive and Honest.
Then, Honest's total revenue cannot be more than that of Profitable. Hence, statement 2 is false.
84. 3 According to statement 1, Aggressive is B. Then, Honest has to be C (as given in the neutral statement).
Then, statement 2 is also true as Honest Ltd's. lowest revenue is from Bihar.
85. 3 B is Honest according to statement 1.
Atmost one statement can be true as both give Aggressive and Honest as firm B and firm B cannot have two names.
86. 3 Profitable can be either A or D. Then, Aggressive and Honest have to be B and C. Hence, Truthful is D or A.
For both A and D, lowest revenue is from UP.
Hence, (3) is the correct option.

Questions 87 to 90:

- 17 in TR

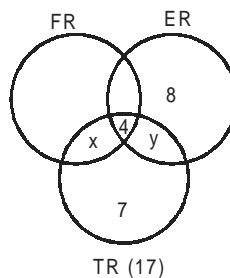


- 10 in TR also in at least one more \Rightarrow 7 in TR alone

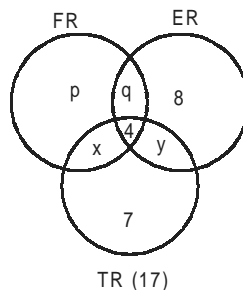


- TR alone = one less than ER alone \Rightarrow ER alone = 8

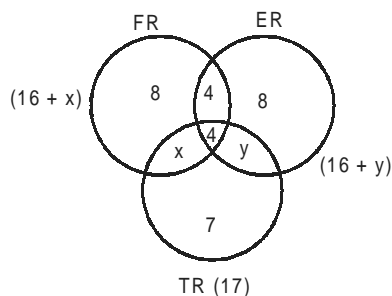
- ER alone = double of all 3 \Rightarrow In all three = $\frac{8}{2} = 4$



- FR alone = (FR and ER)



$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow p &= q + 4 && \dots(1) \\ \text{Total} &= 37 \\ [7 + 8 + p + (x + y + q) + 4] &= 37 && [p + q = 12] \\ \Rightarrow p - a = 4 &\Rightarrow p = 8 \text{ and } q = 4 \end{aligned}$$

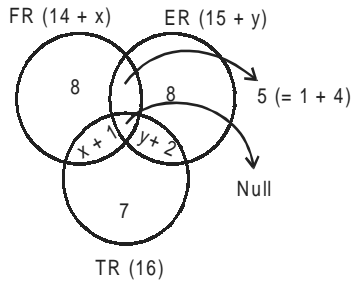


$$\begin{aligned} \text{Now, total number of FR is maximum} \\ \Rightarrow 8 + 4 + 4 + x &> 8 + 4 + 4 + y \\ \Rightarrow x &> y \text{ and } x + y = 6 \\ \text{as } n(\text{TR}) &= 17 \} \\ = x + y + 4 + 7 &\} \\ \Rightarrow x &= \{4, 5, 6\} \\ y &= \{0, 1, 2\} \end{aligned}$$

87. 3 Both FR and TR but not ER
= x
Minimum x = 4

88. 1 Option (2) and option (3) are superfluous. They are not required.
Option (1), if given, would tell us the value of $x = 4$ and hence $y = 2$.

89. 2 Out of 4 who are in all three projects, 2 move out of FR and one-one move out of ER and TR.



Minimum in FR = $14 + x = 14 + 4 = 18$
Maximum in ER = $15 + y = 15 + 2 = 17$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{As} \\ x = \{4, 5, 6\} \\ y = \{0, 1, 2\} \end{array} \right\}$$

Hence, option (2).

90. 4 FR and ER = 5
ER and TR = $y + 2$
 $\Rightarrow 5 = y + 2$
 $\Rightarrow y = 3$;
which is not a possible value as y is 0, 1, or 2 only.
 \Rightarrow option (4)
Inconsistent data.

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