

NIFT GAT

GENERAL ABILITY TEST MOCK TEST - 3

CANDIDATE ID

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AS WRITTEN IN YOUR HALL TICKET

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INVIGILATORS SIGNATURE

Quantitative Ability	20
Communication Ability	25
English Comprehension	25
Analytical Ability	15
General Knowledge and Current Affairs	15
TOTAL	100

TOTAL TIME : 2 HOURS
TOTAL QUESTIONS : 100
TOTAL MARKS : 100

INSTRUCTION FOR THE CANDIDATE

- Each question carries 1 mark.
- Read all the questions carefully
- You may attempt the test in any order you like.
- Do not write your name anywhere in the booklet.
- Follow the instructions given by the invigilators / Centre incharge.
- Any candidate found copying or receiving and giving assistance during the examination is liable for disqualification.
- On completion of the test, you should hand over this booklet to the invigilator before leaving the examination hall.



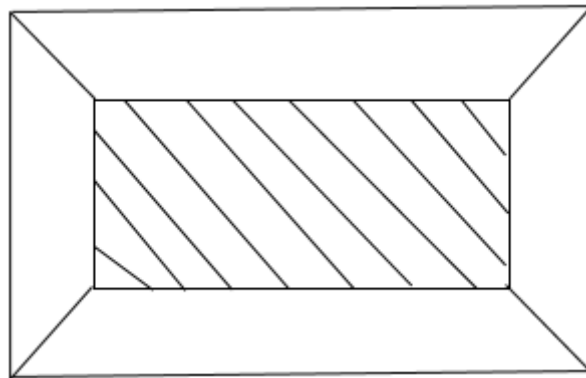
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QUANTITATIVE ABILITY

1. The present ages of Amit and his father are in the ratio 2:5 respectively. Four years hence, the ratio of their ages becomes 5:11 respectively. What was the father's age five years ago?
a) 30 years b) 35 years c) 40 years d) 45 years
2. In a city, 35% of the population is composed of migrants, 20% of whom are from rural areas. Of the local population, 48% is female while this figure for rural and urban migrants is 30% and 40% respectively. What percent of the total population comprises of females?
a) 42.75% b) 44.5% c) 48% d) None of these
3. The diagram below represents a rectangular (inner region) surrounded by a picture frame of uniform width (white region). The picture measures 8 inches by 12 inches. The area of the picture frame is equal to area of the picture itself. What is the width of the frame?



- a) 0.5 inches b) 1 inch c) 1.5 inches d) 2 inches
4. A bag contains 8 apple and 6 orange. Four fruits are drawn out one by one and not replaced. What is the probability that they are alternatively of different fruits?
a) $10/143$ b) $15/120$ c) $20/143$ d) $26/110$
5. A man gave 40% of the amount he had to Rohan. Rohan in turn gave one-fourth of what he received from Aman to Sahil. After paying ₹ 200 to the taxi driver out of the amount he got from Rohan, Sahil now has ₹ 600 left with him. How much amount did Aman have?
a) ₹ 4000 b) ₹ 8000 c) ₹ 12,000 d) Data inadequate
6. A man invests a certain sum of money at 6% per annum simple interest and another sum at 7% per annum simple interest. His income from interest after 2 years was Rs. 354. One-fourth of the first sum is equal to one-fifth of the second sum. The total sum invested was :
a) Rs.3100 b) Rs.2700 c) Rs.2200 d) Rs.1800
7. A, B and C jointly thought of engaging themselves in a business venture. It was agreed that A would invest Rs. 6500 for 6 months, B, Rs. 8400 for 5 months and C, Rs. 10,000 for 3 months. A wants to be the working member for which, he was to receive 5% of the profits. The profit earned was Rs. 7400. Calculate the share of B in the profit.
a) Rs. 1900 b) Rs. 2660 c) Rs. 2800 d) Rs. 2840

8. Padam purchased 30kg of rice at the rate of ₹ 17.50 per kg and another 30 kg rice at a certain rate. He mixed the two and sold the entire quantity at the rate of ₹ 18.60 per kg and made 20% overall profit. At what price per kg did he purchase the lot of another 30 kg rice?
- a) ₹ 12.50 b) ₹ 13.50 c) ₹ 14.50 d) ₹ 15.50
9. Vineet calculates his profit percentage on the selling price whereas Roshan calculates his profit on the cost price. They find that the difference of their profits is ₹ 275. If the selling price of both of them are the same and Vineet gets 25% profit whereas Roshan gets 15% profit, find their selling price.
- a) ₹ 2100 b) ₹ 2250 c) ₹ 2300 d) ₹ 2350
10. The present ages of A, B and C are in the ratio of 8:14:22 respectively. The present ages of B, C and D are in the ratio of 21:33:44 respectively. Which of the following represents the ratio of the present ages of A, B, C and D respectively?
- a) 12 : 21 : 36 : 44 b) 12 : 21 : 33 : 44
c) 12 : 22 : 31 : 44 d) Cannot be determined
11. A man distributes 165000 among his daughter, wife and son in such a manner that $\frac{1}{2}$ of the daughter's share, $\frac{1}{4}$ of the wife's share and $\frac{1}{5}$ of the son's share are equal. Find the daughter's share.
- a) ₹ 15000 b) ₹ 30000 c) ₹ 45000 d) ₹ 60000
12. 64 persons can dig a trench 50m long, 2m wide and 2m deep in 5 days, working 12 hours daily. In how many days, working 8 hours daily, will 80 persons dig another trench 75 m long, 4 wide and 3m deep?
- a) 18 b) 27 c) 36 d) 45
13. A contract is to be completed in 46 days and 117 men were set to work, each working 8 hours a day. After 33 days, $\frac{4}{7}$ of the work is completed. How many additional men may be employed so that the work may be completed in time, each man now working 9 hours a day?
- a) 80 b) 81 c) 82 d) 83
14. A can complete a piece of work in 18 days, B in 20 days and C in 30 days. B and C together start the work and are forced to leave after 2 days. The time taken by A alone to complete the remaining work is
- a) 10 days b) 12 days c) 15 days d) 16 days
15. Working together, Asha and Sudha can complete an assigned task in 20 days. However, if Asha worked alone and completed half the work and then Sudha takes over the task and completes the second half of the task, the task will be completed in 45 days. How long will Asha take to complete the task if she worked alone? Assume that Sudha is more efficient than Asha.
- a) 25 days b) 30 days c) 60 days d) 65 days

16. A and B can do a piece of work in 28 and 35 days respectively. They began to work together but A leaves after some time and B completed the remaining work in 17 days. After how many days did A leave?
- a) $7\frac{5}{9}$ days b) 8 days c) 9 days d) $14\frac{2}{5}$ days
17. A and B can do a piece of work in 30 days, while B and C can do the same work in 24 days and C and A in 20 days. They all work together for 10 days when B and C leave. How many days more will A take to finish the work?
- a) 18 days b) 24 days c) 30 days d) 36 days
18. Arun borrowed a sum of money from Jayant at the rate of 8% per annum simple interest for the first four years, 10% per annum for the next 6 years and 12% per annum for the period beyond 10 years. If he pays a total of ₹ 12160 as interest only at the end of 15 years, how much money did he borrow?
- a) ₹ 8000 b) ₹ 9000 c) ₹ 10000 d) ₹ 12000
19. A sum of money lent out at simple interest amounts to ₹ 720 after 2 years and to ₹ 1020 after a further period of 5 years. The sum is
- a) ₹ 500 b) ₹ 600 c) ₹ 700 d) ₹ 710
20. What will be the compound interest accrued on an amount of ₹ 10000 @ 20 p.c.p.a. in 2 years if the interest is compounded half -yearly?
- a) ₹ 4400 b) ₹ 4600 c) ₹ 4641 d) ₹ 4680

COMMUNICATION ABILITY

Direction (Q. Nos.21-25) : Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate word / phrase that best completes the sentence :

21. The conditions necessary.....this project have not been met.
a) of completion b) for the complete of c) of complete d) for the completion
of
22. I shall finish the work. four days.
a) by b) within c) at d) on
23. One difficulty at night is limited vision.
a) with driving b) be driven c) do drive d) will drive
24. You may wonder how an expert on 'fossil remains' is able to trace the descent through teeth,
which seem pegs upon which the whole ancestry hangs.
a) reliable b) inadequate c) novel d) spacious
25. My request was not complied....
a) to b) with c) on d) at

Direction (Q. Nos.26-30) : Each of the following sentences has been divided into 4 parts; a, b, c, and d. One of them has on error. Choose the one with the error.

26. Being a well – known environmentalist / he was invited to inaugurate /
A B
the newly constructed dam / No error
C D
27. We should share / our bliss / and blessings to others / No error.
A B C D
28. Even if the problem is very serious / it should not be written off /
A B
as incapable of solving / No error.
C D
29. A lot of boys / was standing / in the Quadrangle / No error.
A B C D
30. A large number of Industries / are coming up / in Hyderabad / No error.
A B C D

Direction (Q. Nos. 31-35) : Choose the words / phrases that are nearest in meaning to the capitalized be words in the questions followed by four choices :

31. ABASE
a) incur b) tax c) elope d) humiliate
32. ABLUTION
a) washing b) censure c) forgiveness d) mutiny
33. ACCLIVITY
a) sharp up – slope of a hill b) index
c) report d) character
34. BOISTEROUS
a) noisy b) confliction c) noiseful d) grateful
35. BRAKISH
a) careful b) salty c) chosen d) wet

Direction (Q. Nos. 36-40) : Choose the words / phrases that are opposite in meaning to the capitalized be word given in the question followed by four choices :

36. GRANDIOSE
a) false b) ideal c) proud d) simple
37. GULP
a) chew b) swallow c) spit out d) swig
38. CAUTIOUS
a) uninterested b) careless c) attentive d) circumspect
39. GULLIBLE
a) fickle b) easy c) stylish d) cannot be deceived
40. HAPHAZARD
a) safe b) indifferent c) deliberate d) by chance

Direction (Q. No: 41-45): Choose the word with correct spelling among the given choices:

41.
a) horrendous b) horrencouz c) horendouz d) horendous
42.
a) incorrigible b) incorigible c) incorygible d) incorygyble
43.
a) nauceous b) nauseous c) naseous d) nausious
44.
a) thesaaaurus b) thesarus c) thesaurus d) thesaurous
45.
a) intersept b) intercept c) interscept d) intresept

ENGLISH COMPREHENSION

Direction (Q. No 46-50): Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follows by choosing the correct option:

PASSAGE

Somerset Maugham is a prominent short- story writer. His stories present a curious incident. Humour is the dominant feature in his stories. “The Luncheon’ is a typical example. It is the tale of a society lady who says one thing and does another thing as regards food matters.

The author lived in paris 20 years ago. He was a writer by profession. His revenue was very low so he could just keep his body and soul together. One day, he received a letter from his lady fan. In it, she said that she was passing through paris and would like to talk to him over a luncheon at Foyot’s restaurant. The writer was thrilled and so he went to the restaurant to meet her.

She was a woman of forty. In appearance, She was imposing rather than attractive. She was a talkative woman. At the hotel, the writer was startled to see the high prices. But the lady assured him that she would never eat more than one thing for luncheon. Saying so, she placed order for a salmon. Then, she wanted to have caviar, white wine, asparagus, ice, coffee and peaches. The writer became a dumb man. At last, she said that she won’t eat more than one thing for luncheon. She advised the writer to follow her example. The writer had to spend the whole month without a penny in his pocket. After 20 year, he saw her now at the play. She had grown extremely fat. He felt that he had his revenge at last.

46. In the passage, the author is giving message on
- a) the restaurant
 - b) the character of a lady
 - c) the humour
 - d) meeting the stranger
47. How does the author take his revenge on the lady?
- a) by making her fat
 - b) by seeing her in the play
 - c) by paying for her food
 - d) none of these
48. What does ‘revenge’ in the context mean?
- a) tit for tat
 - b) eating more
 - c) not caring for the lady
 - d) thinking that the lady has become extremely fat and unable to work hard
49. Why was the author astonished?
- a) on receipt of a letter from a lady fan
 - b) meeting a stranger
 - c) because the lady said, she would eat one thing but ate many
 - d) on seeing the lady becoming extremely fat
50. Which of the following does not suit the character of the lady?
- a) attractive
 - b) humorous
 - c) says one and does another
 - d) talkative

Direction (Q. No 51-55): Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow, by choosing the correct option:

PASSAGE

Books are by far, the most lasting products of human effort. Temples crumble into ruin, pictures and statues decay, but books survive. Time does not destroy the great thoughts, which are as fresh as today when they first passed through their author's mind. These thoughts speak to us through the printed page. The only effect of time has been to throw out of currency, the bad products, Nothing in literature, which is not good, can live for long. Good books have always helped man in various spheres of life. No wonder that the world keeps its books with great care:

51. Time does not destroy books because they contain
- a) useful material
 - b) subject matter for education
 - c) great ideas
 - d) high ideals
52. "to throw out of currency" means to
- a) destroy
 - b) extinguish
 - c) forget
 - d) put
53. The World keeps its books with care because
- a) they educate us
 - b) they bring great ideas to us
 - c) they help us in various spheres of life
 - d) they make us successful
54. Which of the following is not related to the given passage ?
- a) great thoughts are destroyed
 - b) temple crumbles into ruin
 - c) pictures and statues decay
 - d) books survive
55. "Most lasting products of human effort" : the first line in the passage means
- a) books are the last products
 - b) human efforts are only in books
 - c) the effort of humans in the form of books live for long
 - d) none of the above

Direction (Q. No. 56-60): Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow, by choosing the correct option:

PASSAGE

The government of India has decided to stop all imports of food by 1951 by increasing the internal production and by EQUITABLE distribution of all available internal supplies. Hyderabad State has deficit in food grains, especially in rice and wheat, and has to depend on imports. To achieve self sufficiency, it is imperative that food production must be increased and that all- available internal SURPLUS in the State must be procured for even distribution within the State.

This Levy system is designed to PROCURE from the cultivator's only surplus grain, after making a LIBERAL allowance for their own requirements. This system is called the graded levy system, for the quantity levied is fixed according to the estimated gross production, which is based on the quality of the soil as reflected by average assessment, and is subject to decrease or increase according to the size of the holding. The important features of this new levy system are : government monopoly in major cereal food grains and a ban on the movement of food grains from villages; compulsory levy of grains; guarantee of prices for levy grains; rationing in all areas - statutory in urban areas and non - statutory in rural areas.

56. What is Graded Levy System ?

- a) Procure only surplus from cultivators with liberal allowance for their own requirements
- b) Procure all the production of the cultivators
- c) Procure exactly 50% of the production
- d) Procure a present quantity of food grain, which is determined randomly

57. Demand for food was to be met by

- a) Increased supply of food from overseas
- b) Increased supply of food from other States
- c) Increased internal supply and equitable distribution of internal supplies
- d) decreased consumption

58. In context of the Hyderabad State

- a) There is a surplus of food grains
- b) There is just enough to meet the demand for food grains
- c) There is a deficit especially in rice and wheat
- d) There is a deficit of rice only

59. Where else does the grain levy scheme operate?

- a) Hyderabad State
- b) Bombay Province
- c) Madras Presidency
- d) Andhra Pradesh

60. The scheme is designed to do the following except
- a) Government monopoly in area of cereal food grains
 - b) Ban of movement of food grains from villages
 - c) Madras Presidency
 - d) Non – guarantee of prices for levy grains

Direction (Q. No. 61-65): Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow, by choosing the correct option:

Voltaire was a great French writer of the eighteenth century. Indeed, he was one of the greatest men whom European civilization produced. He was truthful, tolerant and benevolent. He sneered at everything. He was a man of critical genius and humanity. He was a man of perfect character and had a dynamic personality. He was anti-Nazi by nature. Above all, he was a man of contradictions. He was mischievous but a free – man.

Frederick was a German dictator who believed in force, fraud and cruelty. He was a great organizer and was over – ambitious. He was a cultivated but sensitive gentleman. He believed in freedom of speech but he was a tyrant. Voltaire loved the human race while Frederick despised the human race.

Voltaire believed in humanity, whereas, Frederick did not. Frederick was a cynic whereas Voltaire was an optimist.

On being invited, Voltaire visited Frederick and stayed in Berlin. In the beginning, they were cordial and praised each other. But in the later years, Voltaire found the hidden cruelty in Frederick. Frederick also saw the tiresome little monkey in Voltaire.

Voltaire got involved in a shady financial transaction. He quarreled with another French man, drank too much chocolate and thus he gave more trouble to the King. At last, he left Berlin after a stay of two years.

But Frederick, who was cynical worked through his Gestapo and got Voltaire and his niece arrested. Voltaire was imprisoned and tormented. With the king's intervention, Voltaire was released. Voltaire, for all his faults, was a free – man but Frederick was a tyrant.

61. Which one of the following characteristics does not suit Voltaire?
- a) cynic b) tolerant c) dynamic d) truthful
62. What is the passage mainly telling us about ?
- a) Relationship between Frederick and Voltaire
 - b) Quarrel between Frederick and Voltaire
 - c) Contrasting characters of Frederick and Voltaire
 - d) Relationship between the King and Voltaire

63. The one characteristic in the passage that does not suit Frederick is
- a) cynical
 - b) belief in humanity
 - c) fraud in nature
 - d) cruel
64. Which of the following incidents did not occur in the passage?
- a) Quarrel between Voltaire and a French man
 - b) Imprisonment of Voltaire's niece
 - c) King's intervention in arresting Voltaire
 - d) None of the above
65. Which one of the four characters described in the passage anti-Nazi?
- a) The King
 - b) The niece
 - c) Frenchman
 - d) Voltaire

Directions (Q. 66-70): Read the given passage carefully and choose the most appropriate option to the questions given below.

The World Trade Organization (WTO) was created in the early 1990s as a component of the Uruguay Round negotiation. However, it could have been negotiated as part of the Tokyo Round of the 1970s, since negotiation was an attempt at a 'constitutional reform' of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). Or it could have been put off to the future, as the US government wanted. What factors led to the creation of the WTO in the early 1990s? One factor was the pattern of multilateral bargaining that developed late in the Uruguay Round. Like all complex international agreements, the WTO was a product of a series of trade-offs between principal actors and groups. For the United States, which did not want a new organisation, the disputed settlement part of the WTO package achieved its longstanding goal of more effective and more legal dispute settlement system. For the Europeans, who by the 1990s had come to view GATT disputer settlement less in political terms and more as a regime of legal obligations, the WTO package was acceptable as a means to discipline the resort to unilateral measures by the united States. Countries like Canada and tougher middle and smaller trading partners were attracted by the expansion of a rule based system and by the symbolic value of a trade organization, both of which inherently support the weak against the strong. The developing countries were attracted due to the provisions banning unilateral measures. Finally, and perhaps most important, many countries at the Uruguay Round came to put a higher priority on the export gains than on the import losses that the negotiation would produce, and they came to announced to a recognition that international trade and its benefits cannot be enjoyed unless trading nations accept the discipline of a negotiated rule-based environment. A second factor in the creation of the WTO was pressure from lawyers and the legal process. The dispute settlement system of the WTO was seen as a victory of legalists but the matter went deeper than that. The GATT and the WTO are contract organizations based on rules, and it is inevitable that an organization creating a further rule will in turn be influenced by legal process. Robert Hudee has written of the 'momentum of legal values of consistency, clarity (or certainty) and effectiveness; these are values that those responsible for administering any legal system will seek to maximize. As it played

out in the WTO, consistency meant integrating under one roof the whole lot of separate agreements signed under GATT auspices; clarity meant removing ambiguities about the powers of contracting parties to make certain decisions or to undertake waivers; and effectiveness meant eliminating exceptions arising out of grandfather-rights and resolving defects in dispute settlement procedures and institutional provisions. Concern for these values is inherent in any rule based system of co-operation, since without these value rules would be meaningless in the first place, therefore, create their own incentive for fulfilment. The moment of legal development has occurred in other institutions besides the GATT, most notably in the European Union (EU). Over the past two decades the European Court of Justice (ECJ) has consistently rendered decisions that have expanded incrementally the EU's internal market, in which the doctrine of 'mutual recognition' handed down in Cassis de Dijon case in 1979 was a key turning point. The court is now widely recognized as a major player in European integration, even though arguably such a strong role was not originally envisaged in the Treaty of Rome, which initiated the current European Union. One means the Court used to expand integration was the 'teleological method of interpretation', whereby the actions of member states were evaluated against 'the accomplishment of the most elementary goals set forth in the Preamble to the (Rome) treaty. The teleological method represents an effort to keep current policies consistent with slated goals, and it is analogous to the effort in GATT to keep contracting party trade practices consistent with slated rules. In both cases legal concerns and procedures are an independent force for further co-operation. In the large part the WTO was an exercise in consolidation. In the context of a trade negotiation that created a near-revolutionary expansion of international trade rules, the formation of the WTO was a deeply conservative act needed to ensure that the benefits of the new rules would not be lost. The WTO was all about institutional structure and dispute settlement: these are the concerns of conservatives and not revolutionaries that is why lawyers and legalists took the lead on these issues. The WTO codified the GATT institutional practice that had developed by custom over three decades, and it incorporated a new dispute settlement system that was necessary to keep both old and new rules from becoming a sham. Both the international structure and the dispute settlement system were necessary to preserve and enhance the integrity of the multilateral trade regime that had been built incrementally from the 1940s to the 1990s.

66. In the statement '... It amounted to recognition that international trade and its benefits cannot be enjoyed unless trading nations accept the discipline of a negotiated rule-based environment', 'it' refers to
- a) the export gains many countries came to associate with a rule-based system.
 - b) the higher priority on export gains placed by many countries at the Uruguay Round
 - c) the provision of a rule based system by the WTO
 - d) Ambassador Kantor's defence of the WTO

67. What would be the closest reason why WTO was not formed in the 1970s?
- a) The US government did not like it
 - b) Important players did not find it in their best interests to do so.
 - c) Lawyers did not work for the dispute settlement system
 - d) The Tokyo Round negotiations was an attempt at constitutional reform.
68. In the method of Interpretation of the European Court of Justice
- a) Actions against member states needed to be evaluated against the said community goals.
 - b) Enunciation of the most elementary community goals needed to be emphasised.
 - c) Current policies need to be consistent with stated goals.
 - d) Contracting party trade practices need to be consistent with stated rules.
69. According to the passage, WTO promoted the technical legal values party through
- a) Integrating under one roof the agreements signed under GATT.
 - b) Rules that created their own incentive for fulfilment.
 - c) Ambiguities about the powers of contracting parties to make certain decisions.
 - d) grandfather- rights exceptions and defects in dispute settlement procedures.
70. The most likely reason for the acceptance of the WTO package by nations was that:
- a) it has the means to prevent the US from taking unilateral measures.
 - b) its rule-based system leads to export gains.
 - c) it settles disputes more legally and more effectively.
 - d) they recognized the need for a rule-based environment to protect the benefits of increased trade.

ANALYTICAL ABILITY

71. If in a certain code language 'KAMLESH' is written as 'GUJLMCO', then how will 'NATURAL' be written in that language?
a) TCNUPCV b) TCOUPVC c) TCUOPVC d) TCOUVCP
72. Sagar started from his school towards west and travelled 8 km, took a right and travelled 4 km, then turned right and travelled 3 km, then turned right again and travelled 9 km. Finally he turned to his left and travelled 17 km to reach his home. How far is Sagar from his school?
a) 12 km b) 15 km c) 13 km d) 10 km
73. If 'A * B' means A is father of B. 'A + B' means A is wife of B.
'A @ B' means A is daughter of B. 'A - B' means A is son of B.
Which of the following relations are true based on the expression 'A-B*C+D-E'?
- a) C is Mother of A b) E is wife of B
c) D is brother of A d) None is true
74. Which will be in the question mark

4	5	6
2	3	7
1	8	3
21	98	?

- a) 94 b) 76 c) 16 d) 73
75. If $G = 7$ and $GOD = 420$, then $GAP = ?$
a) 175 b) 85 c) 135 d) 112
- Directions Q No. 76 - 77: In each of the following questions, one number is wrong in the series. Find out the wrong number.**
76. 4, 5, 12, 38, 160, 805, 4836
a) 12 b) 160 c) 38 d) 805
77. 2, 6, 12, 72, 865, 62208
a) 72 b) 12 c) 62208 d) 865
78. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and so form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to that group ?
a) 131 b) 217 c) 103 d) 241
79. Find out the wrong term in the given series of numbers ?
6, 15, 35, 77, 165, 221
a) 35 b) 165 c) 221 d) 77

Directions Q No. 80 - 81: What comes in place of question mark(s) in the following letter series?

80. YZ, ABC, UVW, DEF, RST, GHI, ?
a) UVW b) JKL c) OPQ d) NOP
81. KM, FJP, HIS, JHV, ?
a) LGY b) HGY c) IGZ d) IGY
82. N is more intelligent than M. M is not as intelligent as Y. X is more intelligent than Y but not as good as N. Who is the most intelligent of all?
a) N b) M c) X d) Y
83. The age of Amit is same as Sumit because they are twins, Richa is younger than Sumit, Richa is younger than Jyotsana but elder than Saurabh, Sumit is younger than Jyotsana. Who is the eldest among them?
a) Amit b) Jyotsana c) Richa d) Saurabh
84. Ayush remembers that Sanjay's birthday is certainly after January 12 but not later than 16th January. If Mehar remembers that Sanjay's birthday is before 17th of Jan but not before 13th Jan. on which of the following day was Sanjay's birthday?
a) 14th b) 15th c) 16th d) Either 14th or 15th
85. There are four persons A, B, C and D. The total amount of money with A and B together is equal to the total amount of money with C and D together but the total amount of money with B and D together is more than the amount of money with A and C together. The amount of money with A is more than that with B. Who has the least amount of money?
a) B b) C c) D d) Cannot be determined

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE AND CURRENT AFFAIRS

86. Dahi Handi' festival belongs to which state of India?
a) Maharashtra b) Haryana c) Punjab d) Bihar
87. Who has been honoured with the 51st Dadasaheb Phalke Award?
a) Kamal Hassan b) Rajnikanth c) Mohanlal d) Mammooty
88. Identify the non Green-House Gas(GHG) from the following :
a) Hydrogen Sulphide b) Nitrous oxide
c) Sulphur Hexafluoride d) Carbon Monoxide
89. What is the name of the Circuit Train recently launched by IRCTC, to boost domestic religious tourism?
a) Shri Ramayana Yatra Train b) Mahabharata Yatra Train
c) Velankanni Yatra Train d) Dargah Yatra Train

90. In India, Right to Privacy is a:
- a) Natural Right
 - b) Fundamental Right
 - c) Legal Right
 - d) Constitutional Right
91. Which Indian was recently appointed as the new Twitter CEO?
- a) Sundar Pichai
 - b) Nikesh Arora
 - c) Parag Aggarwal
 - d) George Kurian
92. Who among the following is the brand ambassador of Rolex ?
- a) Rafael Nadal
 - b) Roger Federer
 - c) Novak Djokovic
 - d) None of the above
93. Which celebrity owns fashion brand "NUSH"
- a) Deepika Padukone
 - b) Priyanka Chopra
 - c) Anushka Sharma
 - d) Kareena Kapoor
94. Identify the brand not owned by ITC
- a) Yippee
 - b) Vivel
 - c) Santoor
 - d) Aashirvaad
95. Who was crowned the Formula One World Champion 2021?
- a) Max Webber
 - b) Max Verstappen
 - c) Fernando Alonso
 - d) Lewis Hamilton
96. Narmada River originates from which among the following mountain ranges?
- a) Shivalik
 - b) Sahyadri
 - c) Maikala
 - d) Satpura
97. Which of the following is not a variety of Mango available in India?
- a) Alphonso
 - b) Dasheri
 - c) Totapuri
 - d) Amrut
98. KALEESWARAM project is located in which state
- a) AP
 - b) KARNATAKA
 - c) TELANGANA
 - d) CHATTISGARH
99. World Environment Day is celebrated every year on:
- a) July 5
 - b) July 3
 - c) June 4
 - d) June 5
100. Who is the first Indian woman to win two Olympic medals?
- a) Deepika Kumari
 - b) Manika Batra
 - c) P V Sindhu
 - d) Saina Nehwal