

BDES-GAT2023: Bachelor of Design

Q1. DIRECTIONS: In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

APPROBATION

- cheer
- consent
- tribute
- maintenance

Answer of above question: **consent**

Q2. DIRECTIONS: In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

Zany:

- thief
- magician
- clown
- pet

Answer of above question: **clown**

Q3. DIRECTIONS: In the following sentence, a word or phrase has been italicized. For each italicized part, four words/phrases are listed below each sentence. Choose the word nearest in meaning to the italicized part.

Her views are not *in consonance* with her husband's.

- in disagreement
- in conflict
- in agreement
- contradictory

Answer of above question: **in agreement**

Q4. Directions: Each word in all the proficiency tests has four options. You have to find out the word exactly opposite in meaning to the given word.

Absurdity:

- foolishness
- nonsense
- silliness
- wisdom

Answer of above question: **wisdom**

Q5. Directions: Select the word or phrase which is closest to the opposite in meaning of the italicized word or phrase.

His *urbane* attitude won him many friends.

- indifferent
- violent
- rustic
- rude

Answer of above question: **rustic**

Q6. Directions: Each word in the proficiency test has four options. You have to find out the word exactly opposite in meaning to the given word.

Irk:

- Attract
- Discourage
- Irritate
- Please

Answer of above question: **Please**

Q7. DIRECTIONS: Choose the correct spelling of the given words.

- Garantee
- Garentee
- Garenty
- Guarantee

Answer of above question: **Guarantee**

Q8. DIRECTIONS: In the following sentence, four options have been marked in bold. Choose the word which has been spelt incorrectly.

The canoe was tossed about in the **maelstrom**; it had to leave the dangerous water quickly.

- maelstrome
- maelstrom
- mailstrom
- mailstrome

Answer of above question: **maelstrom**

Q9. Choose the incorrectly spelt word from the following set of words:

- autumn
- condemn
- augmanted
- subsequent

Answer of above question: **augmanted**

Q10. In the following question, four words are given, of which two words are nearly the same or opposite in meaning. Find the two words that are similar or opposite in meaning and indicate the number of the correct letter combination provided in the options.

(A) Prosper (B) Intense (C) Seldom (D) Frequent

- A-D
- B-C
- B-D
- C-D

Answer of above question: **C-D**

Q11. An idiomatic expression and its four possible meanings are given in the following question. Find out the correct meaning of the idiomatic expression and mark that meaning.

To have an axe to grind.

- to work for both sides
- to have selfish interest
- to serve to criticize someone
- to fail to arouse interest

Answer of above question: **to have selfish interest**

Q12. Directions: In the following idiom/phrase is followed by four options. You have to find out the exact option from the given options.

To pull one's socks up

- to depart
- to prepare
- to get ready
- to try hard

Answer of above question: **to get ready**

Q13. In the following question, four alternatives are given for the idiom/phrase underlined in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/phrase

There is no gain saying the fact that the country is in difficulties.

- ignoring
- hiding
- forgetting
- denying

Answer of above question: **denying**

Q14. Directions: The sentence is followed by four options. You have to find out the one-word substitution for given sentences.

Someone able to use both hands with equal skill.

- Ambivalent
- Amphibious
- Ambiguous
- Ambidextrous

Answer of above question: **Ambidextrous**

Q15. In the following question, out of the four alternatives choose the one that can be substituted for the given words/phrase:

Hater of learning and knowledge

- misologist
- posologist
- syllogist
- zoologist

Answer of above question: **misologist**

Q16. DIRECTIONS: Mark the out-of-context sentence for your answer

- A. For no apparent reason you cannot help yourself from humming or singing a tune by Lady Gaga or Coldplay, or horror upon horrors, the latest American Idol reject.
- B. Songs that get stuck in your head and go round and round, sometimes for days, sometimes for months.
- C. Some people call them earworms.
- D. If there was nothing unique about them they would be swamped by all the other memories that sound similar too.

- Only A
- Only B
- Only C
- Only D

Answer of above question: **Only D**

Q17. Directions: Choose the best word(s) to complete the sentence.

After months of debating and campaigning, few expected the delegates to get along amicably at the convention; however, no one anticipated that they would be as _____ as they were.

- fractious
- civil
- raucous
- noisome

Answer of above question: **fractious**

Q18. Directions: Choose the best word(s) to complete the sentence.

Many cult leaders will go to great lengths to impress others: for example, Jim Jones, one of history's most infamous religious _____, staged miracles to convince his retinue to continue following him.

A. raconteurs B. epicures C. hucksters D. polyglots

- A
- B

- D
- C

Answer of above question: **C**

Q19. Directions: Choose the word that is most nearly opposite in meaning to the word in capital letters.

RENOWN

- acclaim
- obscurity
- villainy
- infamy

Answer of above question: **obscurity**

Q20. Fill in the blank with the appropriate option

I can..... you that the duties are not in any way complicated.

- confirm
- assure
- assert
- affirm

Answer of above question: **assure**

Q21. Fill in the blank with the appropriate option

In fact you could not possibly say that the job of best man is at all.....

- arduous
- articulate
- ardent
- arduously

Answer of above question: **arduous**

Q22. Fill in the blank with the appropriate option

This brings me to another point why aren't you and Sara tying the.....

- noose
- rope
- knot
- string

Answer of above question: **knot**

Q23. He hoped that his account was not overdrawn. He had hastily left his home early that morning for the business trip and had neglected to include his company credit card with his things. He had had to pay for his hotel, gas, and food out of..... and hoped that he the available funds to cover the transactions.

- petty cash
- personal investment
- pocket
- coffer

Answer of above question: **pocket**

Q24. He faced a lot of criticism for outsourcing most of the business's production in an effort to reduce expenses. The criticisms focused on the fact that he was ignoring the other side of the..... For example, he didn't consider the fact that a large part of the company's employees are now without jobs.

- equation
- coin
- cause and effect
- moon

Answer of above question: **coin**

Q25. Directions: Choose the best word(s) to complete each sentence.

I didn't mean to ____ at the attendant, but I had to voice a complaint: my soup was so ____ as to be practically inedible.

A. diverge ... grotesque B. extol ... gauche C. cavil ... dissolute D. grouse ... abominable.

- B
- C
- D
- A

Answer of above question: **D**

Q26. The main focus of the passage is

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The actual etymology of the word is obscure; one suggestion holds that it derived from a Dutch nautical phrase meaning "to waste time." And rightly so. Imagine the monotony of two- to five-year voyages onboard a ship with cramped quarters and poor living conditions. Weeks, if not months, might pass without a whale sighting. So whalers turned to working with baleen, teeth, and jawbones, natural materials that were in abundant supply. On many ships, in fact, whale teeth were part of the sailors' compensation. In port, sailors traded them to merchants for goods and services. Ivory teeth from the sperm whale were the most popular for scrimshaw engravings because they were plentiful and small enough to be stowed away in the sailor's sea chest.

Whale teeth have ridges and other imperfections, which the sailors removed by scraping them with a knife, then smoothing the surface with sharkskin or pumice. Finally the surface was polished to a high gloss with a soft cloth. A pocket knife, or, if one was lucky, a discarded needle from the ship's sail maker, was employed to cut or scratch a picture into the polished surface. Periodically during the engraving, the sailor rubbed pigment into the cuts and scratches. This pigment made the picture come to life. Ink was not available, but soot from the cook's stove was, as was gunpowder, which whalers ground up and mixed with whale oil to form pigment. A broad range of subjects were depicted on the whale teeth, but the most common were pictures of the ship they were sailing on, portraits of wives or sweethearts, and various sea creatures, including mermaids. In rare cases, scrimshaw was discovered to have been used in the construction of crude dominoes and even piano keys.

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- the craft of scrimshaw
- the history of scrimshaw
- scrimshaw's connection to the whaling industry
- the decline of scrimshaw

Answer of above question: **the history of scrimshaw**

Q27. As used in paragraph 2, which is the best synonym for etymology?

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- evolution
- origin
- pronunciation
- precursor

Answer of above question: **origin**

Q28. Based on information in the passage, it can be inferred that the reduced use of the powder horn contributed to the decline of scrimshaw because

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- center-fire cartridges were much more efficient at killing whales

- center-fire cartridges meant less time spent loading guns
- sailors had less time between sightings to spend on scrimshaw
- gunpowder was a key ingredient used to create scrimshaw

Answer of above question: **gunpowder was a key ingredient used to create scrimshaw**

Q29. According to the passage, each of the following is a potential surface for scrimshaw EXCEPT

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- elephant tusks
- whale teeth
- whale bones
- steer horns

Answer of above question: **steer horns**

Q30. Based on information in the passage, it can be inferred that whalers originally killed whales from

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- rowboats, with harpoons
- ships, with cannons
- ships, with hand-thrown harpoons
- cannon-shot harpoons

Answer of above question: **rowboats, with harpoons**

Q31. As used in paragraph 1, it can be inferred that "relics," "has-beens, old-timers, antiques, fossils" are all words that describe something that is

Directions: Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

Right now, I am looking at a shelf full of relics, a collection of has-beens, old-timers, antiques, fossils. Right now I am looking at a shelf full of books. Yes, that's right. If you have some spare cash (the going rate is about \$89) and are looking to enhance your reading experience, then I highly suggest you consider purchasing an e-reader. E-readers are replacing the books of old, and I welcome them with open arms (as you should).

If you haven't heard of an e-reader and don't know what it is, then please permit the following explanation. An e-reader is a device that allows you to read e-books. An e-book is a book-length publication in digital form, consisting of text, images, or both, and is produced on, published through, and readable on computers or other electronic devices. Sometimes the equivalent of a conventional printed book, e-books can also be born digital. The Oxford Dictionary of English defines the e-book as "an electronic version of a printed book," but e-books can and do exist without any printed equivalent.

So now you know what an e-reader is. But you still may be wondering why they put printed books to shame. E-readers are superior to printed books because they save space, are environmentally friendly, and provide helpful reading tips and tools that printed books do not.

E-readers are superior to printed books because they save space. The average e-reader can store thousands of digital books, providing a veritable library at your fingertips. What is more, being the size and weight of a thin hardback, the e-reader itself is relatively petite. It is easy to hold and can fit in a pocketbook or briefcase easily. This makes handling ponderous behemoths such as War and Peace, Anna Karenina, and Les Misérables a breeze. Perhaps the only drawback to the space-saving aspect of an e-reader is that it requires you to find new things to put on your shelves.

In addition, e-readers are superior to books because they are environmentally friendly. The average novel is about 300 pages long. If one piece of paper holds four pages of text (split in half, written on both sides front and back), then this means it takes 75 pieces of paper to compose a 300-page novel. So, if a novel is printed 1000 times, it will use 75,000 pieces of paper. That's a lot of paper! If there are about 80,000 pieces of paper in a tree, this means it takes nearly one whole tree to make these 1000 novels. Now, we know that the average bestseller sells about 20,000 copies per week. That means that it takes just under 20 trees each month to sustain this rate. And for the super bestsellers, these figures increase dramatically. For example, the Harry Potter book series has sold over 450 million copies. That's almost a half million trees! Upon viewing these figures, it is not hard to grasp the severe impact of printed books on the environment. Since e-readers use no trees, they represent a significant amount of preservation in terms of the environment and its resources.

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- ancient
- useless
- outdated
- pathetic

Answer of above question: **outdated**

Q32. The author's tone can best be described as

Directions: Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

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- shrewd
- sarcastic
- conniving
- persuasive

Answer of above question: **persuasive**

Q33. "Based on information in paragraph 2, it can be understood that e-books

- I. were all once printed books
- II. may be "born digital"
- III. are able to display images"

Directions: Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

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- I only
- II only
- I and II only
- I, II, and II

Answer of above question: **I, II, and II**

Q34. A thesis statement is a sentence that clearly describes what the author plans to discuss. Based on this information, which of the following sentences from the passage is the thesis statement?

Directions: Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

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Answer of above question: **E-readers are superior to printed books because they save space, are environmentally friendly, and provide helpful reading tips and tools that printed books do not.**

Q35. Based on its use in paragraph 4, it can be inferred that petite belongs to which of the following word groups?

Directions: Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

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- jubilant, euphoric, playful
- compact, diminutive, small
- cute, attractive, charming
- light, airy, spacious

Answer of above question: **compact, diminutive, small**

Q36. Based on information in the passage, it can be inferred that War and Peace, Anna Karenina, and Les Misérables are all

Directions: Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

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- authored by Europeans
- dense and impenetrable
- philosophical tomes
- awkward or unwieldy

Answer of above question: **awkward or unwieldy**

Q37. As used in paragraph 5, which is the best synonym for sustain?

Directions: Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

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- maintain
- allow
- enforce
- yield

Answer of above question: **maintain**

Q38. Which of the following pieces of information, if true, would most weaken the author's argument made in paragraph 5?

Directions: Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

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- Books are not made only from whole trees, but from wood chips and forest waste as well.
- The natural resources required to read an e-book on an e-reader are greater than the natural resources required to make a printed book.
- The results of a recent survey show that people who read e-books are more likely to be distracted during their reading and remember less of the book.
- Although the printing of the extremely popular Harry Potter book series had significant environmental impact, the Harry Potter movie series cost almost no trees to make and was also very well-liked.

Answer of above question: **The natural resources required to read an e-book on an e-reader are greater than the natural resources required to make a printed book.**

Q39. "According to the author, which of the following reading tips and tools are offered by the e-reader?"

- I. line spacing customization
- II. the ability to quickly jump to the end of a book
- III. access to an online thesaurus at the touch of a finger"

Directions: Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

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In addition, e-readers are superior to books because they are environmentally friendly. The average novel is about 300 pages long. If one piece of paper holds four pages of text (split in half, written on both sides front and back), then this means it takes 75 pieces of paper to compose a 300-page novel. So, if a novel is printed 1000 times, it will use 75,000 pieces of paper. That's a lot of paper! If there are about 80,000 pieces of paper in a tree, this means it takes nearly one whole tree to make these 1000 novels. Now, we know that the average bestseller sells about 20,000 copies per week. That means that it takes just under 20 trees each month to sustain this rate. And for the super bestsellers, these figures increase dramatically. For example, the Harry Potter book series has sold over 450 million copies. That's almost a half million trees! Upon viewing these figures, it is not hard to grasp the severe impact of printed books on the environment. Since e-readers use no trees, they represent a significant amount of preservation in terms of the environment and its resources.

Finally, e-readers are superior to books because they provide helpful reading tips and tools that printed books do not. The typical e-reader allows its user to customize letter size, font, and line spacing. It also allows highlighting and electronic bookmarking. Furthermore, it grants users the ability to get an overview of a book and then jump to a specific location based on that overview. While these are all nice features, perhaps the most helpful of all is the ability to get dictionary definitions at the touch of a finger. On even the most basic e-reader, users can conjure instant definitions without having to hunt through a physical dictionary.

It can be seen that e-readers are superior to printed books. They save space, are environmentally friendly, and provide helpful reading tips and tools that printed books do not. So what good are printed books? Well, they certainly make nice decorations.

- I only
- II only
- I and II only
- II and III only

Answer of above question: **I and II only**

Q40. Which of the following accurately describes the organization of this passage?

Directions: Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

Right now, I am looking at a shelf full of relics, a collection of has-beens, old-timers, antiques, fossils. Right now I am looking at a shelf full of books. Yes, that's right. If you have some spare cash (the going rate is about \$89) and are looking to enhance your reading experience, then I highly suggest you consider purchasing an e-reader. E-readers are replacing the books of old, and I welcome them with open arms (as you should).

If you haven't heard of an e-reader and don't know what it is, then please permit the following explanation. An e-reader is a device that allows you to read e-books. An e-book is a book-length publication in digital form, consisting of text, images, or both, and is produced on, published through, and readable on computers or other electronic devices. Sometimes the equivalent of a conventional printed book, e-books can also be born digital. The Oxford Dictionary of English defines the e-book as "an electronic version of a printed book," but e-books can and do exist without any printed equivalent.

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- introduction, thesis statement, supporting paragraphs, conclusion
- history, thesis statement, supporting paragraphs, conclusion
- advertisement, background, introduction, supporting paragraphs, examples, conclusion
- introduction, background, thesis statement, supporting paragraphs, conclusion

Answer of above question: **introduction, background, thesis statement, supporting paragraphs, conclusion**

Q41. The author apparently believes that which of the following groups should take the next step in addressing the shrinking of Louisiana's wetlands?

Directions: Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

In August 2005, Hurricane Katrina devastated the United States' Gulf Coast. While the ensuing disaster was one of the most tragic events in recent American history, its effects could pale in comparison to those of another, slower-moving disaster that currently threatens the Louisiana coast: the shrinking of the state's wetlands. Not only do these changes in the environment jeopardize the unique biodiversity of this region, they also may make the region more susceptible to the damaging effects of hurricanes. For the past twenty years, scientists and engineers have been working to stave off the damage to these wetlands, but researchers disagree about the best way to prevent these grave dangers.

In 1990 Congress recognized this developing problem and passed a law called the Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection, and Restoration Act. This act was meant to identify at-risk wetlands areas and develop projects to aid in their preservation. The largest and most expensive of these projects involves the diversion of fresh water from nearby bodies of water, such as the Mississippi River, into the wetlands areas, increasing the water, sediment, and soil that the plants and animals living in the wetlands need to thrive. While Congress's commitment to dealing with this problem is admirable, scientists remain divided about how helpful these measures will prove in the long run.

The recent research of Michael Kearney, a scientist at the University of Maryland, calls into question the effectiveness of this diversion strategy. Kearney and his team used satellite images to analyze three of the longest-running water-diversion projects. Rather than restoration of diverse plant and animal life, however, the researchers found only insignificant growth of new vegetation. What new growth they did find consisted mainly of algae and other floating plants. Since these types of plants do not take root deep in the soil, they are ineffective at combating the kind of erosion that poses the greatest danger to the wetlands.

Why have these freshwater diversion projects failed? Kearney speculates that nutrient-rich soil from agricultural runoff and other industrial processes contaminates the freshwater as it runs into the wetlands, creating an environment in which the most useful plants cannot survive. As Kearney notes, "the amount of nutrients per acre is far in excess of what these plants can tolerate." It turns out that, once compromised, the unique ecology of these coastal wetlands may not be so easy to replicate through human engineering.

If we do not solve these problems quickly, the dangers are dire. Louisiana's coastal wetlands provide an important buffer between the Gulf of Mexico and major population centers like New Orleans and Baton Rouge. Kearney's research into satellite photos of the region shows that the wetlands areas targeted by the freshwater diversion projects suffered much more hurricane damage than surrounding areas during Hurricane Katrina. Without these wetlands to absorb the impact of the major tropical storms that will inevitably hit this area, lives and property will be at even greater risk. Lawmakers have already shown that they recognize the clear and present danger posed by the erosion of these wetlands. Now they must prove that they can respond adequately to the situation as scientists' understanding of the problem continues to evolve.

- scientists
- fisherman
- engineers
- the US Congress

Answer of above question: **the US Congress**

Q42. As used in paragraph 4, the phrase "most useful plants" refers to

Directions: Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

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- algae and other floating plants
- plants that send roots deep into the soil
- plants that increase the biodiversity in the wetlands
- plants that can tolerate a high level of nutrients in the soil

Answer of above question: **plants plants that send roots deep into the soil**

Q43. According to the author, all of the following are risks posed by continuing to pursue the freshwater runoff solution EXCEPT

Directions: Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

In August 2005, Hurricane Katrina devastated the United States' Gulf Coast. While the ensuing disaster was one of the most tragic events in recent American history, its effects could pale in comparison to those of another, slower-moving disaster that currently threatens the Louisiana coast: the shrinking of the state's wetlands. Not only do these changes in the environment jeopardize the unique biodiversity of this region, they also may make the region more susceptible to the damaging effects of hurricanes. For the past twenty years, scientists and engineers have been working to stave off the damage to these wetlands, but researchers disagree about the best way to prevent these grave dangers.

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- increased damage from the hurricanes
- a decrease in the region's biodiversity
- contamination of the wetlands' water
- greater agricultural and industrial runoff

Answer of above question: **greater agricultural and industrial runoff**

Q44. The author's tone can best be described as

Directions: Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

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- critical
- informative
- cautionary
- hysterical

Answer of above question: **cautionary**

Q45. Which of the following would be the best subtitle for this passage?

Directions: Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

In August 2005, Hurricane Katrina devastated the United States' Gulf Coast. While the ensuing disaster was one of the most tragic events in recent American history, its effects could pale in comparison to those of another, slower-moving disaster that currently threatens the Louisiana coast: the shrinking of the state's wetlands. Not only do these changes in the environment jeopardize the unique biodiversity of this region, they also may make the region more susceptible to the damaging effects of hurricanes. For the past twenty years, scientists and engineers have been working to stave off the damage to these wetlands, but researchers disagree about the best way to prevent these grave dangers.

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- Future Hurricanes Could Cause More Damage
- Congress Must Advocate a New Approach to the Louisiana Coastal Wetlands
- Michael Kearney's Quest to Save the Wetlands
- The Importance of Louisiana's Coastal Wetlands to Biodiversity

Answer of above question: **Congress Must Advocate a New Approach to the Louisiana Coastal Wetlands**

Q46. The primary purpose of the passage is to

Directions: Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

Mercury is a highly toxic metal found in neon signs, fluorescent lights, older thermometers, and certain kinds of telescopes. Although scientists today understand that mercury is extremely poisonous, and so it is found in only a small number of products, in the past mercury was used in many common household objects. Mirrors, hats, photography equipment, and even several kinds of medicines used to contain various levels of mercury. Prolonged contact with mercury can be very dangerous for human beings. Because we now know how toxic mercury is, chemists and other people who work with mercury are careful to limit their exposure to it. However, while most household objects no longer contain mercury, and most people are not exposed to it at their jobs, there is still a significant amount of mercury in something that many people eat on a regular basis: fish.

The mercury we might find in a can of tuna is most likely an indirect result of the coal industry. Mercury, which is naturally found in coal, is released into the air when coal is burned. As coal is transformed into energy, mercury vapor enters the atmosphere, becomes trapped in the clouds, and then returns to the lakes, rivers, and oceans in the form of rain. This mercury-laced rain can be carried great distances from the original coal plant. Scientists have found mercury in fish from nearly 300 streams across the country, even in bodies of water that are located hundreds of miles from coal plants.

Mercury accumulates in certain kinds of fish through a process called biomagnification. To understand biomagnification, one must first understand the food chain. The ocean's food chain starts with algae, sea plants that get their nutrients from the sun. The algae are then eaten by small sea creatures, such as shrimp. Small fish, like herring, then eat these shrimp. Larger fish, like trout, eat the herring. Even larger fish, like albacore tuna, then eat the trout. A human being might then eat the albacore tuna. Biomagnification occurs when a substance enters the food chain in small amounts at the very bottom and then increases in concentration in animals higher up on the food chain. In this example, algae absorb mercury in the seawater. Shrimp eat the mercury-filled algae, and then the shrimp are eaten by herring, which are eaten by trout, which are eaten by albacore tuna.

Once a fish eats another creature containing mercury, the mercury does not leave that fish's body, but instead it is stored in fat. Therefore, the mercury continually accumulates as more mercury-contaminated fish are eaten. There may not be very much mercury in any one of the creatures at the lower levels of the food chain, like the shrimp or the herring, for example. Yet because the tuna eats so many of the mercury-contaminated fish, the mercury concentration in the tuna's body is much higher than it is in the herring's body.

Despite the toxicity of mercury and the widespread nature of fish contamination, there is no need for the public to be overly apprehensive. Many popular fish, such as salmon, catfish, shrimp, or tilapia, are generally safe to eat. Other fish, especially sushi and canned tuna, should only be eaten in moderation. Young children and pregnant women should be especially cautious about how many servings of mercury-contaminated fish they have per week. It is recommended that people in these groups not eat more than 2 servings of mercury-contaminated fish per week. Fish with the highest levels of mercury include sharks, swordfish, and king mackerel. All people should avoid eating large amounts of these kinds of fish, and no one should eat these fish more frequently than once a month.

- warn people who work at coal plants about the dangers of mercury
- inform people about the presence of mercury in edible fish

- familiarize people with the history of mercury in industrial products
- instruct people about the process of biomagnification

Answer of above question: **inform people about the presence of mercury in edible fish**

Q47. Based on information in paragraph 1, it can be inferred that only older thermometers contain mercury because

Directions: Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

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The mercury we might find in a can of tuna is most likely an indirect result of the coal industry. Mercury, which is naturally found in coal, is released into the air when coal is burned. As coal is transformed into energy, mercury vapor enters the atmosphere, becomes trapped in the clouds, and then returns to the lakes, rivers, and oceans in the form of rain. This mercury-laced rain can be carried great distances from the original coal plant. Scientists have found mercury in fish from nearly 300 streams across the country, even in bodies of water that are located hundreds of miles from coal plants.

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- older thermometers do not work as well as newer models
- newer thermometers were made using coal power; older thermometers were made before coal power was in widespread use
- thermometers with mercury were made before people understood how dangerous mercury is
- thermometers made in earlier times used older technology

Answer of above question: **thermometers with mercury were made before people understood how dangerous mercury is**

Q48. According to the passage, the coal industry contributes to mercury contamination in fish because

Directions: Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

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- coal plants often dump mercury directly into local rivers and streams that carry it to the ocean
- fish eat coal particles that float on the ocean's surface; because coal contains mercury, the fish are therefore eating mercury
- when coal is burned, the mercury naturally contained in coal is released into the atmosphere, and then returns to the earth in the form of rain
- toxic waste runoff from coal plants flows into rivers and streams that carry it to the ocean

Answer of above question: **when coal is burned, the mercury naturally contained in coal is released into the atmosphere, and then returns to the earth in the form of rain**

Q49. According to the explanation given in paragraph 3, which of the following is an example of biomagnification?

Directions: Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

Mercury is a highly toxic metal found in neon signs, fluorescent lights, older thermometers, and certain kinds of telescopes. Although scientists today understand that mercury is extremely poisonous, and so it is found in only a small number of products, in the past mercury was used in many common household objects. Mirrors, hats, photography equipment, and even several kinds of medicines used to contain various levels of mercury. Prolonged contact with mercury can be very dangerous for human beings. Because we now know how toxic mercury is, chemists and other people who work with mercury are careful to limit their exposure to it. However, while most household objects no longer contain mercury, and most people are not exposed to it at their jobs, there is still a significant amount of mercury in something that many people eat on a regular basis: fish.

The mercury we might find in a can of tuna is most likely an indirect result of the coal industry. Mercury, which is naturally found in coal, is released into the air when coal is burned. As coal is transformed into energy, mercury vapor enters the atmosphere, becomes trapped in the clouds, and then returns to the lakes, rivers, and oceans in the form of rain. This mercury-laced rain can be carried great distances from the original coal plant. Scientists have found mercury in fish from nearly 300 streams across the country, even in bodies of water that are located hundreds of miles from coal plants.

Mercury accumulates in certain kinds of fish through a process called biomagnification. To understand biomagnification, one must first understand the food chain. The ocean's food chain starts with algae, sea plants that get their nutrients from the sun. The algae are then eaten by small sea creatures, such as shrimp. Small fish, like herring, then eat these shrimp. Larger fish, like trout, eat the herring. Even larger fish, like albacore tuna, then eat the trout. A human being might then eat the albacore tuna. Biomagnification occurs when a substance enters the food chain in small amounts at the very bottom and then increases in concentration in animals higher up on the food chain. In this example, algae absorb mercury in the seawater. Shrimp eat the mercury-filled algae, and then the shrimp are eaten by herring, which are eaten by trout, which are eaten by albacore tuna.

Once a fish eats another creature containing mercury, the mercury does not leave that fish's body, but instead it is stored in fat. Therefore, the mercury continually accumulates as more mercury-contaminated fish are eaten. There may not be very much mercury in any one of the creatures at the lower levels of the food chain, like the shrimp or the herring, for example. Yet because the tuna eats so many of the mercury-contaminated fish, the mercury concentration in the tuna's body is much higher than it is in the herring's body.

Despite the toxicity of mercury and the widespread nature of fish contamination, there is no need for the public to be overly apprehensive. Many popular fish, such as salmon, catfish, shrimp, or tilapia, are generally safe to eat. Other fish, especially sushi and canned tuna, should only be eaten in moderation. Young children and pregnant women should be especially cautious about how many servings of mercury-contaminated fish they have per week. It is recommended that people in these groups not eat more than 2 servings of mercury-contaminated fish per week. Fish with the highest levels of mercury include sharks, swordfish, and king mackerel. All people should avoid eating large amounts of these kinds of fish, and no one should eat these fish more frequently than once a month.

- DDT is a pesticide sprayed on crops. Mice eat the sprayed crops. Owls eat the mice. There is a higher concentration of DDT in the owls than in the mice.
- Fertilizers from farms run into oceans. The fertilizers increase the amount of algae in the ocean. The increased mass of algae changes the amount of carbon dioxide in the ocean's ecosystem.
- Grass requires soil, water, and sun to grow. Cows eat grass. People eat cows. Therefore, people also need soil, water, and sun to grow.
- Radiation from a nearby nuclear power plant can cause abnormal fin development in albacore tuna.

Answer of above question: **DDT is a pesticide sprayed on crops. Mice eat the sprayed crops. Owls eat the mice. There is a higher concentration of DDT in the owls than in the mice.**

Q50. In the final paragraph, the author argues that

Directions: Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

Mercury is a highly toxic metal found in neon signs, fluorescent lights, older thermometers, and certain kinds of telescopes. Although scientists today understand that mercury is extremely poisonous, and so it is found in only a small number of products, in the past mercury was used in many common household objects. Mirrors, hats, photography equipment, and even several kinds of medicines used to contain various levels of mercury. Prolonged contact with mercury can be very dangerous for human beings. Because we now know how toxic mercury is, chemists and other people who work with mercury are careful to limit their exposure to it. However, while most household objects no longer contain mercury, and most people are not exposed to it at their jobs, there is still a significant amount of mercury in something that many people eat on a regular basis: fish.

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Despite the toxicity of mercury and the widespread nature of fish contamination, there is no need for the public to be overly apprehensive. Many popular fish, such as salmon, catfish, shrimp, or tilapia, are generally safe to eat. Other fish, especially sushi and canned tuna, should only be eaten in moderation. Young children and pregnant women should be especially cautious about how many servings of mercury-contaminated fish they have per week. It is recommended that people in these groups not eat more than 2 servings of mercury-contaminated fish per week. Fish with the highest levels of mercury include sharks, swordfish, and king mackerel. All people should avoid eating large amounts of these kinds of fish, and no one should eat these fish more frequently than once a month.

- it is not safe to eat any seafood
- only children and pregnant women must be cautious about the fish they consume
- people must think carefully about what kinds and amounts of fish they are eating
- it is only safe to eat the most popular varieties of fish

Answer of above question: **people must think carefully about what kinds and amounts of fish they are eating**

Q51. If $\frac{97}{19} = a + \frac{1}{b + \frac{1}{c}}$ Where a, b and c are positive integers, then what is the sum of a, b and c?

यदि $\frac{97}{19} = a + \frac{1}{b + \frac{1}{c}}$ जहाँ a, b और c धनात्मक पूर्णांक हैं, तो a, b और c का योग क्या है?

- 16
- 20
- 9
- Cannot be determined
- तय नहीं किया जा सकता

Answer of above question: **16**

Q52. Solve $3.\overline{12} + 5.\overline{34} + 2.\overline{16}$

हल करें $3.\overline{12} + 5.\overline{34} + 2.\overline{16}$

- $10.\overline{62}$
- $1.0\overline{62}$
- $10.6\overline{2}$
- $1.0\overline{62}$

Answer of above question: **$10.\overline{62}$**

Q53. A train crosses a man with a speed of 72 Km/hr in 15 seconds. Find how much time it will cross another train that is 50% longer than it if the other train stands on the platform.

एक ट्रेन 15 सेकंड में 72 किमी/घंटा की गति से एक आदमी को पार करती है। ज्ञात कीजिए कि यह अपने से 50% अधिक लंबी दूसरी ट्रेन को कितने समय में पार करेगी यदि दूसरी ट्रेन प्लेटफॉर्म पर खड़ी हो तो।

- 37.5 Sec
- 37.5 सेकंड
- 36.5 Sec
- 36.5 सेकंड
- 36 Sec
- 36 सेकंड
- 35 Sec
- 35 सेकंड

37.5 Sec

Answer of above question: **37.5 सेकंड**

Q54. A duck can swim in still water at a speed of 10 kmph. If the speed of the current would have been 5 kmph, then the duck could swim 60 km _____.

एक बत्ख स्थिर पानी में 10 किमी प्रति घंटे की गति से तैर सकती है। यदि धारा की गति 5 किमी प्रति घंटा होती, तो बत्ख 60 किमी कितने वक़्त में तैर सकती थी _____

- Upstream in 6 hours
- 6 घंटे में धारा की विपरीत दिशा में
- Upstream in 4 hours
- 4 घंटे में धारा की विपरीत दिशा में
- Downstream in 4 hours
- 4 घंटे में धारा की दिशा में
- Downstream in 12 hours
- 12 घंटे में धारा की दिशा में

Downstream in 4 hours

Answer of above question: 4 घंटे में धारा की दिशा में

Q55. In a PCS preliminary Examination Sushma scored 56 per cent marks, Sushila scored 92 per cent marks and Sunita scored 634 marks. The maximum marks of the examination are 875. What are the average marks scored by all three girls together?

एक पीसीएस प्रारंभिक परीक्षा में सुषमा ने 56 प्रतिशत अंक प्राप्त किए, सुशीला ने 92 प्रतिशत अंक प्राप्त किए और सुनीता ने 634 अंक प्राप्त किए। परीक्षा के अधिकतम अंक 875 हैं। तीनों लड़कियों द्वारा एक साथ प्राप्त किए गए औसत अंक कितने हैं?

- 1929
- 815
- 690
- 643

Answer of above question: **643**

Q56. The average of the first 7 integers in series of 13 consecutive odd integers is 37. What is the average of the entire series?

13 लगातार विषम पूर्णांकों की श्रृंखला में पहले 7 पूर्णांकों का औसत 37 है। पूरी श्रृंखला का औसत क्या है?

- 45
- 43
- 41
- 40

Answer of above question: **43**

Q57. Out of his total income, Mr Khanna spends 20% on house rent and 70% of the rest on household expenses. If he saves ₹3600, what is his total income (in rupees)?

श्री खन्ना अपनी कुल आय में से 20% घर के किराए पर और शेष का 70% घरेलू खर्च पर खर्च करते हैं। यदि वह रुपये 3600 बचाता है, तो उसकी कुल आय (रुपये में) कितनी है?

- ₹7800
- 7800 रुपये
- ₹ 7500
- 7500 रुपये
- ₹8000
- 8000 रुपये
- ₹ 15000
- 15000 रुपये

₹ 15000

Answer of above question: 15000 रुपये

Q58. The ratio of the number of boys and girls in a school is 2: 3. If 25% of the boys and 30% of the girls are scholarship holders, then the percentage of school students who are not scholarship holders is

एक स्कूल में लड़कों और लड़कियों की संख्या का अनुपात 2:3 है। यदि 25% लड़के और 30% लड़कियाँ छात्रवृत्ति धारक हैं, तो स्कूल के छात्रों का प्रतिशत जो छात्रवृत्ति धारक नहीं हैं, कितना है

- none of these options
- इनमें से कोई भी विकल्प नहीं
- 36
- 54
- 70

none of these options

Answer of above question: इनमें से कोई भी विकल्प नहीं

Q59. If a sum of ₹1170 was distributed among X, Y and Z in the ratio 2 : 3 : 4, by mistake, in place of 1/2: 1/3: 1/4, who was benefited the most and by how much?

यदि ₹1170 की राशि X, Y और Z के बीच 1/2: 1/3: 1/4 के स्थान पर गलती से 2 : 3 : 4 के अनुपात में बांट दी गई, तो सबसे अधिक लाभ किसे और कितना हुआ ?

- Y, ₹220
- Y, 220 रुपये
- Z, ₹ 250
- Z, 250 रुपये
- Y, ₹270
- Y, 270 रुपये
- X, ₹280
- X, 280 रुपये

Z, ₹ 250

Answer of above question: Z, 250 रुपये

Q60. Sita blends two varieties of Rice one costing ₹180 per kg and another costing ₹200 per kg in the ratio 5 : 3. If she sells the blended variety at ₹ 210 per kg, then her gain per cent is?

सीता चावल की दो किस्में, जिसमें एक की किमत ₹180 प्रति किग्रा और दूसरी की किमत ₹200 प्रति किग्रा को 5: 3 के अनुपात में मिलाती है। यदि वह मिश्रित किस्म को ₹ 210 प्रति किग्रा पर बेचती है, तो उसका लाभ प्रतिशत कितना है?

- 10%
- 11%
- 12%
- 13%

Answer of above question: **12%**

Q61. A bucket was sold for ₹144. If the percentage of profit was numerically equal to the cost price, the cost of the bucket was

एक बाट्टी ₹144 में बेचा गया। यदि लाभ का प्रतिशत, संख्यात्मक रूप से लागत मूल्य के बराबर था, तो बकेट की लागत थी

- ₹70
 70 रूपये
None of these options
 इनमें से कोई भी विकल्प नहीं
₹180
 180 रूपये
₹90
 90 रूपये

None of these options

Answer of above question: इनमें से कोई भी विकल्प नहीं

Q62. Two alloys contain copper and tin in the ratio of 1 : 2 and 2 : 3. If two alloys are mixed in the proportion of 3 : 4 respectively (by weight), the ratio of copper and tin in the newly formed alloy is

दो मिश्रधातुओं में कॉपर और टिन 1:2 और 2:3 के अनुपात में हैं। यदि दो मिश्रधातुओं को क्रमशः 3:4 के अनुपात में (वजन के अनुसार) मिलाया जाता है, तो नवगठित मिश्रधातु में कॉपर और टिन का अनुपात क्या है

- 10 : 21
 13 : 22
 14 : 25
 12 : 23

Answer of above question: **13 : 22**

Q63. The total number of men, women and children working in a factory is 18. They earn ₹ 8000 in a day. If the sum of the wages of all men, all women and all children is in the ratio of 18:10:12 and if the wages of an individual man, woman and child is in the ratio 6:5:3, then how much a woman earns in a day?

एक कारखाने में काम करने वाले पुरुषों, महिलाओं और बच्चों की कुल संख्या 18 है। वे एक दिन में ₹ 8000 कमाते हैं। यदि सभी पुरुषों, सभी महिलाओं और सभी बच्चों की मजदूरी का योग 18:10:12 के अनुपात में है और यदि एक पुरुष, महिला और बच्चे की मजदूरी का अनुपात 6:5:3 है, तो एक महिला एक दिन में कितना कमाती है?

- ₹800
 800 रूपये
₹500
 500 रूपये
₹300
 300 रूपये
₹240
 240 रूपये

₹500

Answer of above question: 500 रूपये

Q64. On the ground 12 stones are placed. The distance between the first and the second is 1 metre, between second and 3rd 3 m, between 3rd and 4th 5 m, and so on. How far will a boy have to run to touch the last stone if he starts from the first?

जमीन पर 12 पत्थर रखे गए हैं। पहले और दूसरे के बीच की दूरी 1 मीटर, दूसरे और तीसरे के बीच 3 मीटर, तीसरे और चौथे के बीच 5 मीटर और इसी तरह आगे भी है। एक लड़के को आखिरी पत्थर को छूने के लिए कितनी दूर दौड़ना होगा यदि वह पहले पत्थर से शुरू करता है?

- 144m
 144 मीटर
121m
 121 मीटर
132m
 132 मीटर
110m
 110 मीटर

121m

Answer of above question: 121 मीटर

Q65. If $a = 4.965$, $b = 2.343$ and $c = 2.622$, then the value of $a^3 - b^3 - c^3 - 3abc$ is

यदि $a = 4.965$, $b = 2.343$ और $c = 2.622$ है, तो $a^3 - b^3 - c^3 - 3abc$ का मान क्या है

- 2
 -1
None of these options
 इनमें से कोई विकल्प नहीं
 9.93

None of these options

इनमें से कोई विकल्प नहीं

Answer of above question:

Q66. The total area (in sq. unit) of the triangles formed by the graph of $4x + 5y = 40$, x-axis, y-axis and $x = 5$ and $y = 4$ is

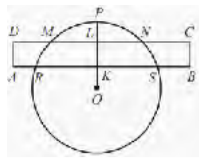
$4x + 5y = 40$, x-अक्ष, y-अक्ष और $x = 5$ और $y = 4$ के ग्राफ द्वारा गठित त्रिभुजों का कुल क्षेत्रफल (वर्ग इकाई में) है

- 10
 20
 30
 40

Answer of above question: **20**

Q67. In the adjoining figure O is the centre of the circle. The radius OP bisects a rectangle ABCD, at right angle. $DM = NC = 2$ cm and $AR = SB = 1$ cm and $KS = 4$ cm and $OP = 5$ cm. What is the area of the rectangle?

संलग्न आकृति में O वृत्त का केंद्र है। त्रिज्या OP एक आयत ABCD को समकोण पर समद्विभाजित करती है। $DM = NC = 2$ सेंटीमीटर और $AR = SB = 1$ सेमी और $KS = 4$ सेमी और $OP = 5$ से.मी। आयत का क्षेत्रफल क्या है ?



- 800 mm²
 1000 mm²
 1200 mm²
 None of these options
 इनमें से कोई विकल्प नहीं

Answer of above question: **1000 mm²**

Q68. One diagonal of a rhombus is 24 m whose side is 13 m. Find the area of the rhombus.

एक समचतुर्भुज का एक विकर्ण 24 मीटर है जिसकी भुजा 13 मीटर है। समचतुर्भुज का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए।

- 25 sq. m
 25 वर्ग मीटर
 312 sq. m.
 312 वर्ग मीटर
 125 sq. m.
 125 वर्ग मीटर
 120 sq. m.
 120 वर्ग मीटर

120 sq. m.

Answer of above question: 120 वर्ग मीटर

Q69. An urn contains 4 red, 5 Green, 2 white and 3 indigo marbles. If three marbles are drawn at random, what is the probability that at least one is indigo?

एक कलश में 4 लाल, 5 हरे, 2 सफेद और 3 नील के कंचे हैं। यदि तीन कंचे यादृच्छिक रूप से निकाले जाते हैं, तो कम से कम एक नील के होने की सम्भावना क्या है?

- $\frac{1}{3}$
 $\frac{199}{364}$
 $\frac{165}{364}$
 $\frac{3}{11}$

Answer of above question: $\frac{199}{364}$

Q70. The weight of a cube of metal is 48000 g. It is melted and cast into a square rod of 4m length. A solid cube of maximum size is taken cut from one end. Find the weight of the solid cube.

धातु के एक घन का वजन 48000 ग्राम है। इसे पिघलाकर 4m लंबाई की एक वर्गाकार छड़ में ढाला जाता है। अधिकतम आकार का एक ठोस घन एक सिरे से काटा जाता है, तो ठोस घन का वजन ज्ञात करें?

- 8000 g
 8000 ग्राम
 7000 g
 7000 ग्राम
 6000 g
 6000 ग्राम
 6500 g
 6500 ग्राम

6000 g

Answer of above question: 6000 ग्राम

Q71. Arrange the given words in the sequence in which they occur in the dictionary.

शब्दकोश में आने वाले क्रम में दिए गए शब्दों को व्यवस्थित करें

(1) Storm (2) Strap (3) Strangle (4) Stamped (5) Satire

- 5 1 4 3 2
 5 1 3 4 2
 5 4 1 3 2
 5 3 4 1 2

Answer of above question: **5 4 1 3 2**

Q72. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H are seated around a circular table. B's neighbours are G and D, H is seated third to the left of B and second to the right of A. C's neighbours are A and G; and B and E are not seated opposite each other. Who is third to the left of D?

A, B, C, D, E, F, G और H एक वृत्ताकार मेज के चारों ओर बैठे हैं। B के पड़ोसी G और D हैं। H जो है वो B के बायें से तीसरे और A के दायें से दूसरे स्थान पर बैठा है। C के पड़ोसी A और G हैं; और B और E एक दूसरे के विपरीत नहीं बैठे हैं। D के बायें, तीसरा कौन है?

- F
 E
 C
 B

Answer of above question: **F**

Q73. In the following problem,

- = stands for ÷
 + stands for -
 × stands for =
 - stands for >
 > stands for +
 < stands for ×
 ÷ stands for <

When these new symbols are substituted only one will be wrong. identify the wrong one.

दिए गए प्रश्न में
 $=, +$ को दर्शाता है
 $+, -$ को दर्शाता है
 $\times, =$ को दर्शाता है
 $-, >$ को दर्शाता है
 $>, +$ को दर्शाता है
 $<, \times$ को दर्शाता है
 $\neq, <$ को दर्शाता है

जब इन नए प्रतीकों को प्रतिस्थापित किया जाएगा तो केवल एक ही गलत होगा। गलत की पहचान करो।

- $4 < 2 + 5 + 8 \times 5$
 $4 = 2 + 5 > 8 \times 5$
 $4 < 2 > 5 + 8 \times 5$
 $4 > 2 < 5 + 8 - 5$

Answer of above question: **4 < 2 + 5 + 8 × 5**

Q74. There is a family of 6 persons P, Q, R, S, T and U. There are two married couples in the family. The family members are lawyer, teacher, salesman, engineer, accountant and doctor. S, the salesman is married to the lady teacher. The doctor is married to the lawyer. U, the accountant is the son of Q and brother of T. R, the lawyer is the daughter-in-law of P. T is the unmarried engineer. P is the grandmother of U. How is T related to U?

6 व्यक्तियों P, Q, R, S, T और U का एक परिवार है। परिवार में दो विवाहित जोड़े हैं। परिवार के सदस्य वकील, शिक्षक, सेल्समैन, इंजीनियर, लेखाकार और डॉक्टर हैं। S, सेल्समैन का विवाह महिला अध्यापिका से हुआ है। डॉक्टर की शादी वकील से हुई है। U, लेखाकार Q का पुत्र है और T का भाई है। R, वकील, P की बहू है। T अविवाहित इंजीनियर है। P, U की दादी है। T, U से किस प्रकार संबंधित है?

- Brother
 भाई
 Sister
 बहन
 Father
 पिता
 Cannot be established (determined)
 स्थापित नहीं किया जा सकता (निर्धारित)

Cannot be established (determined)

Answer of above question: स्थापित नहीं किया जा सकता (निर्धारित)

Q75. What is the number missing from the third target?

ज्ञात कीजिये, तीसरे लक्ष्य से कौन सी संख्या गायब है?

	16	64	256
1	10	9	25
	27	100	36
	4	16	64

- 37
 47
 6
 42

Answer of above question: **42**

Q76. she shared the remaining two pieces of jalebis with her younger brother. How many jalebis did she originally have?

उसने जलेबियों के शेष दो टुकड़े अपने छोटे भाई के साथ बाँटे। मूल रूप से उसके पास कितनी जलेबियाँ थीं?

Direction : Divya brought some jalebis on her 22nd birthday. She offered one less than the half of total number jalebis in the temple near her house. She also gave one jalebi each to 3 beggars sitting on the stairs of temple on the way back to home, she stopped a big group of small children and gave them half of what was left with her. After reaching home

निर्देश: दिव्या अपने 22वें जन्मदिन पर कुछ जलेबियाँ लाईं।

उसने अपने घर के पास के मंदिर में कुल जलेबियों के आधे से भी कम जलेबियाँ चढ़ायीं।

उसने घर वापसी के रास्ते में मंदिर की सीढ़ियों पर बैठे 3 भिखारियों को भी एक-एक जलेबी दी,

उसने छोटे बच्चों के एक बड़े समूह को रोका और जो उसके पास बचा था उसका आधा उन्हें दे दिया। घर पहुंचने के बाद

- 8
 10
 12
 14

Answer of above question: **12**

Q77. How many jalebis did she offer in the temple?

उसने मंदिर में कितनी जलेबियाँ चढ़ाईं?

Direction : Divya brought some jalebis on her 22nd birthday. She offered one less than the half of total number jalebis in the temple near her house. She also gave one jalebi each to 3 beggars sitting on the stairs of temple on the way back to home, she stopped a big group of small children and gave them half of what was left with her. After reaching home

निर्देश: दिव्या अपने 22वें जन्मदिन पर कुछ जलेबियाँ लाईं।

उसने अपने घर के पास के मंदिर में कुल जलेबियों के आधे से भी कम जलेबियाँ चढ़ायीं।

उसने घर वापसी के रास्ते में मंदिर की सीढ़ियों पर बैठे 3 भिखारियों को भी एक-एक जलेबी दी,

उसने छोटे बच्चों के एक बड़े समूह को रोका और जो उसके पास बचा था उसका आधा उन्हें दे दिया। घर पहुंचने के बाद

- 3
 4
 5
 6

Answer of above question: **5**

Q78. Statement : The best way to escape from a problem is to solve it.

Conclusions : I. Your life will be dull, if you don't face a problem.

II. To escape from problems, you should always have some solutions with you.

कथन : किसी समस्या से बचने का सबसे अच्छा तरीका उसका समाधान करना है।

निष्कर्ष : I. यदि आप किसी समस्या का सामना नहीं करते हैं, तो आपका जीवन नीरस हो जाएगा।

II. समस्याओं से बचने के लिए आपके पास हमेशा कुछ न कुछ उपाय होने चाहिए।

Directions: In each question below is given a statement followed by two conclusions I and II. Give answer from following options

निर्देश: नीचे दिए गए प्रत्येक प्रश्न में एक कथन और उसके बाद दो निष्कर्ष I और II दिए गए हैं। निम्नलिखित विकल्पों में से उत्तर दीजिए

if conclusion I is implicit;

- यदि निष्कर्ष I निहित है,
 if conclusion II is implicit;
 यदि निष्कर्ष II अंतर्निहित है,
 if both I and II are implicit;
 यदि I और II दोनों अंतर्निहित हैं,
 if neither I nor II is implicit.
 यदि न तो I और न ही II निहित है

if neither I nor II is implicit.

Answer of above question: यदि न तो I और न ही II निहित है

Q79. 1st day of century can not start with which of the following day?

सदी का पहला दिन निम्नलिखित में से किस दिन के साथ शुरू नहीं हो सकता?

- Wednesday, Friday, and Sunday
 बुधवार, शुक्रवार और रविवार
Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday
 बुधवार, शुक्रवार और शनिवार
Wednesday, Thursday, and Sunday
 बुधवार, गुरुवार और रविवार
None of these
 इनमें से कोई नहीं

Wednesday, Friday, and Sunday

Answer of above question: बुधवार, शुक्रवार और रविवार

Q80. In a family, mother's age is twice as that of daughter's age. Father is 10 years older than mother. Brother is 20 years younger than his mother and 5 years older than his sister. What is the age of the father?

एक परिवार में माता की आयु पुत्री की आयु से दोगुनी है। पिता मां से 10 साल बड़े भाई अपनी माँ से 20 वर्ष छोटा है और अपनी बहन से 5 वर्ष बड़ा है। पिता की उम्र क्या है?

- 62 years
 62 साल
none of these options
 इनमें से कोई भी विकल्प नहीं
58 years
 58 साल
55 years
 55 वर्ष

none of these options

Answer of above question: इनमें से कोई भी विकल्प नहीं

Q81. Find the missing? term.

लुप्त ? पद का पता लगाए

- 10, 18, 34, ?, 130, 258
 32
 60
 68
none of these options
 इनमें से कोई भी विकल्प नहीं

none of these options

Answer of above question: इनमें से कोई भी विकल्प नहीं

Q82. How many cubes have less than three faces painted –

कितने घनों के तीन से कम फलक रंगे हुए हैं –

DIRECTIONS : A cube painted blue on two adjacent faces and yellow on the faces opposite to the blue faces and orange on the remaining faces is cut into sixty-four smaller cubes of equal size.

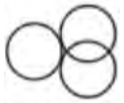



निर्देश: एक घन के दो निकटवर्ती फलकों पर नीले रंग से और नीले फलकों के विपरीत फलकों पर पीले रंग से और शेष फलकों पर नारंगी रंग से पेंट किए जाने पर समान आकार के चौंसठ छोटे घनों में काट दिया जाता है।


- 4
 24
 28
 48

Answer of above question: **48**

Q83. Which one of the following diagrams represents the correct relationship among Poison, Bio products and Food ?

नीचे दिय गए चित्रों में से कौनसा चित्र ज़हर, जैव उत्पादों और भोजन के बीच सही सम्बन्ध को दर्शाता है?

- 
 
 
 

Answer of above question: 

Q84. What does 'tic' stand for ?

'tic' किसे दर्शाता है?

Directions: Study the following information to answer the given question

In a certain code, 'rising prices are main problem' is written as 'ku poo qi da su', 'control the prices rising more rapidly' is written as 'ja qi chi nic poo dic', 'control inflation problem' is written as 'da chi pic', 'more prices affect badly' is written as 'nic ra poo mo', and 'poors are rapidly affect' is written as 'tic dic ku ra'

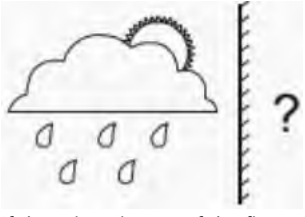
दिए गए प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए निम्नलिखित जानकारी का अध्ययन करें।

एक निश्चित कोड में, 'rising prices are main problem' को 'ku poo qi da su' लिखा जाता है, 'control the prices rising more rapidly' को 'ja qi chi nic poo dic' लिखा जाता है, 'control inflation problem' लिखा जाता है 'da chi pic', 'more prices affect badly' को 'nic ra poo mo' लिखा जाता है और 'poors are rapidly affect' को 'tic dic ku ra' लिखा जाता है।

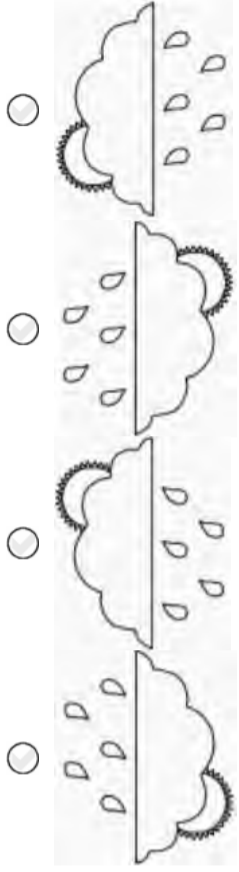
- rapidly
 affect
 poor's
 are

Answer of above question: **poor's**

Q85.



If the mirror image of the figure is rotated to 90° in clockwise direction, it will look like :
यदि आकृति के दर्पण प्रतिबिम्ब को दक्षिणावर्त दिशा में 90° पर घुमाया जाए, तो यह ऐसा दिखाई देगा :



Answer of above question:



Q86. The religion of early Vedic Aryans was primarily of
प्रारंभिक वैदिक आर्यों का धर्म मुख्य रूप से था

- Bhakti
- भक्ति
- Image worship and yajnas
- छवि पूजा और यज्ञ
- Worship of nature and yajnas
- प्रकृति की पूजा और यज्ञ
- Worship of nature and bhakti
- प्रकृति और भक्ति की पूजा

Worship of nature and yajnas

Answer of above question: प्रकृति की पूजा और यज्ञ

Q87. Nanak believed in

- नानक मानते थे
- blind faith in the sanctity of religious texts
- धार्मिक ग्रंथों की पवित्रता में अंध विश्वास
- the principles of transmigration of soul and karma
- आत्मा और कर्म के स्थानान्तरण के सिद्धांत
- Idol worship
- मूर्तिपूजा
- None of these
- इनमें से कोई नहीं

the principles of transmigration of soul and karma

Answer of above question: आत्मा और कर्म के स्थानान्तरण के सिद्धांत

Q88. Assertion (A): The Koyna region of Maharashtra is likely to become more earthquake prone in near future.

Reason (R): The Koyna dam is located on an old fault-plane which may get activated more frequently with changes in water-level in Koyna reservoir.

Select the correct answer from given options:

कथन (ए): महाराष्ट्र के कोयना क्षेत्र के निकट भविष्य में अधिक भूकंप प्रवण होने की संभावना है।

कारण (आर) : कोयना बांध एक पुराने फॉल्ट-प्लेन पर स्थित है जो कोयना जलाशय में जल-स्तर में बदलाव के साथ अधिक बार सक्रिय हो सकता है।

दिए गए विकल्पों में से सही उत्तर चुनिए

- Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (ए) और (आर) दोनों सत्य हैं और (आर) (ए) की सही व्याख्या है
- Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- (ए) और (आर) दोनों सत्य हैं, लेकिन (आर) (ए) की सही व्याख्या नहीं है
- (A) is true, but (R) is false
- (ए) सच है, लेकिन (आर) गलत है
- (A) is false, but (R) is true
- (ए) गलत है, लेकिन (आर) सच है

Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

Answer of above question: (ए) और (आर) दोनों सत्य हैं और (आर) (ए) की सही व्याख्या है

Q89. Select the component of the Green Revolution by using the given code.

1. High-yielding varieties of seeds
2. Irrigation
3. Rural Electrification
4. Rural roads and marketing

Code

दिए गए कूट का प्रयोग कर हरित क्रांति के घटक का चयन कीजिए।

1. बीजों की अधिक उपज देने वाली किस्में
2. सिंचाई
3. ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण
4. ग्रामीण सड़कें और विपणन

कोड

- Only 1 and 2
- केवल 1 और 2
- Only 1, 2 and 3
- केवल 1, 2 और 3
- Only 1, 2 and 4
- केवल 1, 2 और 4
- All four
- सभी चार

All four

Answer of above question: सभी चार

Q90. The most important strategy for the conservation of biodiversity together with traditional human life is the establishment of

पारंपरिक मानव जीवन के साथ-साथ जैव विविधता के संरक्षण के लिए सबसे महत्वपूर्ण रणनीति की स्थापना है

Biosphere reserves

- बायोस्फीयर रिजर्व वनस्पति उद्यान
- Botanical Gardens
- वनस्पति उद्यान
- National parks
- राष्ट्रीय उद्यान वन्यजीव अभयारण्य
- Wildlife Sanctuaries
- वन्यजीव अभयारण्य

Biosphere reserves

Answer of above question: बायोस्फीयर रिजर्व वनस्पति उद्यान

Q91. Who wrote the "Prison Diary"?

"प्रिजन डायरी" किसने लिखी?

- Jai Prakash Narayan
- जयप्रकाश नारायण
- Munshi Premchand
- मुंशी प्रेमचंद
- Atal Bihari Vajpayee
- अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी
- Morarji Desai
- मोरारजी देसाई

Jai Prakash Narayan

Answer of above question: जयप्रकाश नारायण

Q92. Which one of the following is the most ancient musical instrument?

निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा सबसे प्राचीन वाद्य यंत्र है?

- Sitar
- सितार
- Veena
- वीणा
- Sarod
- सरोद
- tanpura
- तानपुरा

Veena

Answer of above question: वीणा

Q93. Human kidney disorder is caused by the pollution of-

मानव किडनी विकार किसके प्रदूषण के कारण होता है-

- Carbon
- कार्बन
- Cadmium
- कैडमियम
- Iron
- आयरन
- Cobalt
- कोबाल्ट

Cadmium

Answer of above question: कैडमियम

Q94. Which one of the following statements is correct?

निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा कथन सही है?

- Liquid sodium is employed as a coolant in nuclear reactors
- तरल सोडियम का उपयोग परमाणु रिएक्टरों में शीतलक के रूप में किया जाता है
- Calcium carbonate is an ingredient of toothpaste
- कैल्शियम कार्बोनेट टूथपेस्ट का एक घटक है
- Bordeaux mixture consists of sodium sulphate and lime
- बोर्डो मिश्रण में सोडियम सल्फेट और चूना होता है

Zinc amalgams are used as a dental filling

- जिक मिश्रण का उपयोग एक के रूप में किया जाता है दांतों में भराव करना

Calcium carbonate is an ingredient of toothpaste

Answer of above question: कैल्शियम कार्बोनेट टूथपेस्ट का एक घटक है

Q95. Who has been appointed as the new chairman of the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO)

भारतीय अंतरिक्ष अनुसंधान संगठन (ISRO) का नया अध्यक्ष किसे नियुक्त किया गया है?

- S Somanath
एस सोमनाथ
- Bhupender Yadav
भूपेंद्र यादव
- Ritu Karidhal
रितु करिधल
- P. Kunhikrishnan
पी. कुन्हीकृष्णन

S Somanath

Answer of above question: एस सोमनाथ

Q96. The 41st edition of the India International Trade Fair (IITF) was dedicated to what?

भारत अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मेला (IITF) का 41वां संस्करण किसको समर्पित था?

- Way Global
वे ग्लोबल
- Vocal for Local
वोकल फॉर लोकल
- Make Local, Trade Global
स्थानीय बनाओ, वैश्विक व्यापार करो
- Vocal for Local, Local to Global
वोकल फॉर लोकल, लोकल टू ग्लोबल

Vocal for Local, Local to Global

Answer of above question: वोकल फॉर लोकल, लोकल टू ग्लोबल

Q97. Who is appointed as the Vice President of Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank

एशियन इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर इन्वेस्टमेंट बैंक के उपाध्यक्ष के रूप में किसे नियुक्त किया गया है

- Michael Patra
माइकल पात्रा
- Gita Gopinath
गीता गोपीनाथ
- Urjit Patel
उर्जित पटेल
- Raghuram Rajan
रघुराम राजन

Urjit Patel

Answer of above question: उर्जित पटेल

Q98. Which one of the following is called the 'metal of future'?

निम्नलिखित में से किसे 'भविष्य की धातु' कहा जाता है?

- Iron
लोहा
- Titanium
टाइटैनियम
- Copper
तांबा
- Aluminium
एल्यूमीनियम

Titanium

Answer of above question: टाइटैनियम

Q99. National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources is situated at

राष्ट्रीय पादप आनुवंशिक संसाधन ब्यूरो स्थित है

- New Delhi
नई दिल्ली
- Kolkata
कोलकाता
- Mumbai
मुंबई
- Chennai
चेन्नई

New Delhi

Answer of above question: नई दिल्ली

Q100. India's first National Action Plan on climate change was released in

जलवायु परिवर्तन पर भारत की पहली राष्ट्रीय कार्य योजना में जारी की गई थी

- 2008 AD
- 2013 AD
- 2019 AD
- 2015 AD

Answer of above question: **2008 AD**



**BD
1400**

Duration : 3 hours
Total Marks : 100

Fill in the following details using ball point pen

Roll No.

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NOTE : Confirm that the 1st and 2nd digits of your Roll No. are

8	1
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 If not, bring it to the notice of the invigilator.

NAME OF CANDIDATE : _____

- INSTRUCTIONS :**
- 1. Attempt all questions.
 - 2. Do not use water colour or poster colour.

Signature of Candidate : _____

INVIGILATOR'S CERTIFICATE :

I have carefully examined the identity of this candidate and also all the entries made above. I certify that these are correct.

SEAL OF TEST CENTRE

SIGNATURE : _____

FOR OFFICE USE

FOR EVALUATION USE ONLY

FOR OFFICE USE

Marks Secured in Figures :

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In Words : _____

Signature of Evaluator : _____



BD-1400

4/

1

OK approved
[Signature]



FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

OK approved
B



CAT - UG

Question no. 1

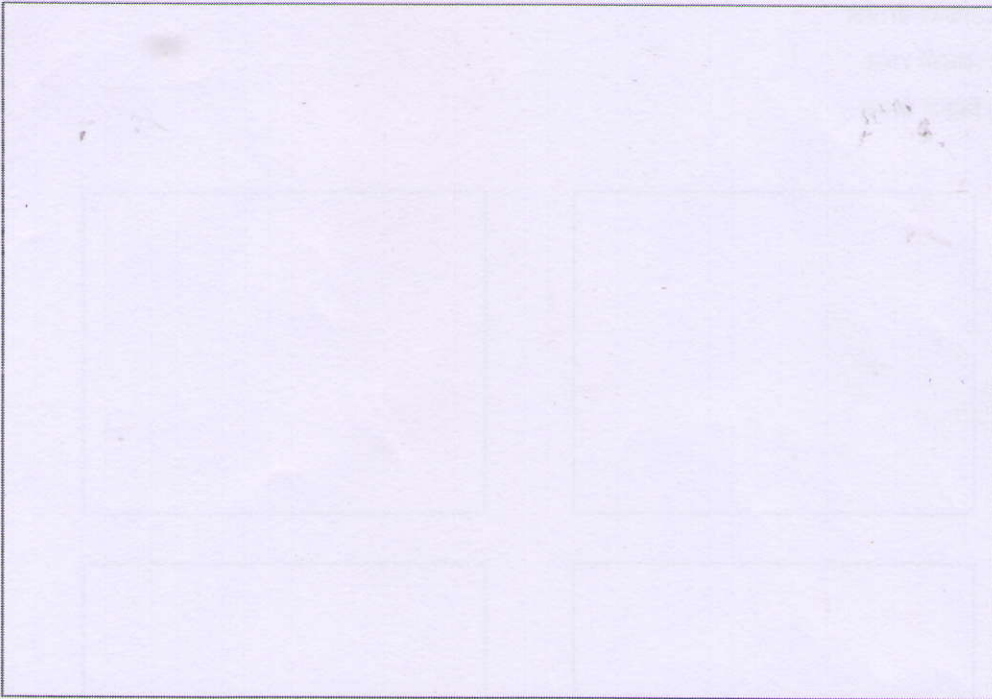
(Marks: 40)

Using the lines and shapes give below, design any ONE of the following (the shapes can be repeated any number of times and can also be increased / reduced / rotated to any scale or proportion):

- a) An automobile
- b) A piece of utility
- c) Weighing scale

नीचे दी गई रेखाओं और आकृतियों का उपयोग करते हुए, निम्नलिखित में से किसी एक को डिज़ाइन करें (आकृतियों को कितनी भी बार दोहराया जा सकता है और किसी भी पैमाने या अनुपात में बढ़ाया / घटाया / घुमाया जा सकता है):

- a) एक ऑटोमोबाइल
- b) उपयोगिता की एक वस्तु
- c) वजन का पैमाना



OK approved
B



Question No. 2

(Marks: 30)

Illustrate a comic strip (black and white) in the four given boxes, with the story plot set in the COVID lockdown period using any ONE of the following listed characters -

- A) AKBAR BIRBAL
- B) TAINALI RAMAN
- C) VIKRAM BETAL

कहानी के प्लॉट के सेट के साथ दिए गए चार बॉक्स में एक कॉमिक स्ट्रिप (ब्लैक एंड व्हाइट) का चित्रण करें. निम्नलिखित सूचीबद्ध किरदारों में से किसी एक का उपयोग करके COVID लॉकडाउन अवधि में -

- A) अकबर बीरबल
- B) तैनाली रमन
- C) विक्रम बेटाल

OK approved



Question No. 3

(Marks: 30)

Using the shapes given below, design any one of the following. You may alter the size of the shape, and repeat a shape as many times. Do not slice a shape. Support your design with a write-up of 70 words.

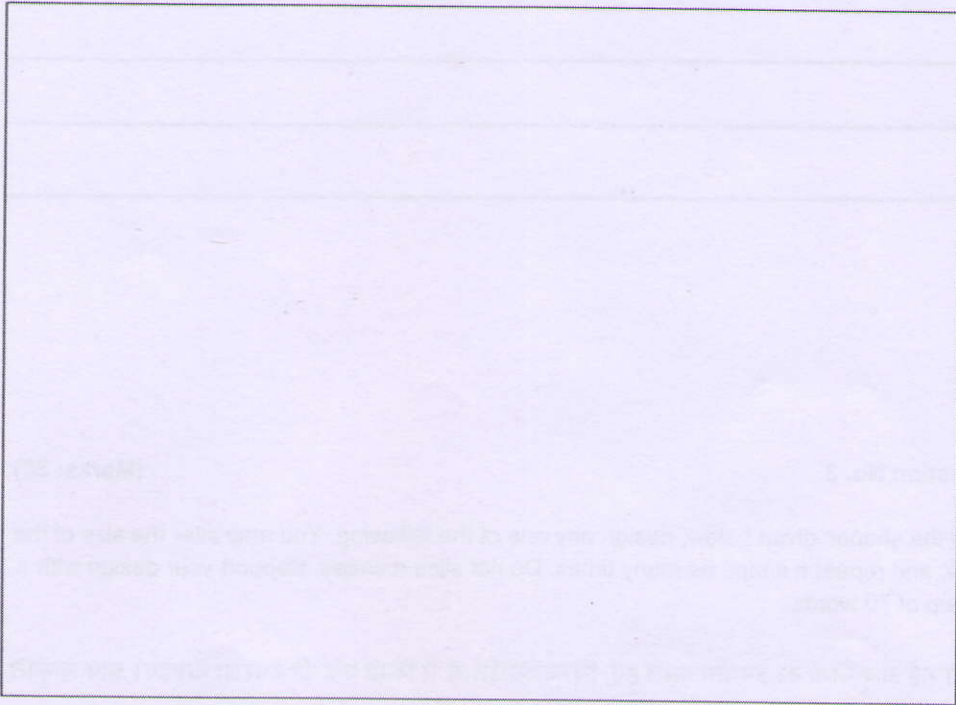
नीचे दी गई आकृतियों का उपयोग करते हुए, निम्नलिखित में से किसी एक की रूपरेखा बनाइए। आप आकृति का आकार बदल सकते हैं, और एक आकार को कितनी भी बार दोहरा सकते ध्यान रहे किसी आकृति के टुकड़े नहीं करने हैं। 70 शब्दों के लेख के साथ अपने डिजाइन का समर्थन करें।



- a) Nail cutter
- b) Letter box
- c) Wind chime
- d) Personal computer
- e) Jug

- a) नेल कटर
- b) लेटर बॉक्स
- c) विंड चाइम
- d) पर्सनल कंप्यूटर
- e) जग

Ok approved!



Below the large box, there are approximately 15 horizontal lines, evenly spaced, extending across the width of the page. These lines are intended for writing a response or providing additional information.

OK approved
DS



SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

OK of provide

D

OK of provide

D

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK



OK of board
30

OK approved
D

Series D

1. The duration of the test is **TWO** hrs.
2. The test is to design **ONE** three-dimensional (3D) model.
3. You are provided with a packet containing design material. Check the completeness of the materials immediately after opening the packet as per list below:

Sl. No.	Material	Quantity
1	Mount Board (A-4 Size)	One
2	Coloured Clay	Two
3	Corrugated sheet	Two
4	Kitchen Aluminium Foil (A-4 Size)	Two
5	Thick Pastel Sheet (A-4 Size)	Four
6	Paper plate (quarter size)	Two
7	Stiff Net Fabric (white)	25 cm X 25 cm
8	Fine Jute rope	One meter (approx.)
9	Long Sticks	8
10	Toothpicks	Ten
11	Transparency sheet (A-4 Size)	Two
12	Common (all) Pins	Twenty (approx.)
13	Cotton ball	Two
14	Thin wire	One meter
15	Box Board sheet (A-4 Size)	Two

4. The only materials permitted to be used for the test are:
 - a) Items listed above
 - b) Items permitted to be brought by the candidate for the test as listed in the Admit Card.
5. Make optimum use of the permitted material. No extra material will be provided.
6. The envelop in which the above kit items are packed (i.e. the transparent, self-adhesive plastic bag) is not to be used in making the model. Use of colour pencils and marker pens is also not allowed.
7. An answer sheet is provided separately for the write up. No extra sheet will be given.
8. Put your signature on the Answer Sheet in the space provided only. **Entering personal particulars / any identification mark elsewhere on the Answer Sheet or on the design / model will lead to cancellation of the candidature.**
9. Candidate has to leave the model, Answer sheet, this Question paper, and the leftover materials on the table after the test.

Please fill in the following details using ball point pen:

Name of the candidate										
Roll number of the candidate										
Signature of the candidate										

ATTEMPT ANY ONE OF THE TWO QUESTIONS

Question No 1. Create a 3 D structure for any one of the following:

- a) Shilp Vihar for sale of handloom & handicraft products
- b) Sports Stadium
- c) Village fair

Write down the option selected by you on the Answer Sheet and explain your concept/idea in 100 words.

OR

Question No 2. Design a waiting area for any one of the following :

- a) Doctor's clinic
- b) Primary school Principal's office
- c) Music School

Write down the option selected by you on the Answer Sheet. Explain the theme for your design in 100 words.

Evaluation Criteria

1. Originality of Concept
2. Skills demonstrated through the creative use of material
3. Neatness of the model
4. Write up of the concept explaining the model

कारीगरों के लिए सेट डी

निम्नलिखित दो प्रश्नों में से किसी एक का उत्तर दीजिए

प्रश्न क्रमांक 1. निम्नलिखित में से किसी एक के लिए 3D संरचना का निर्माण करें:

a) हथकरघा और हस्तशिल्प उत्पादों की बिक्री के लिए शिल्प विहार.

b) स्पोर्ट्स स्टेडियम

c) गाँव का मेला

आपके द्वारा चुने हुए विकल्प को उत्तर पत्र पर लिखें और अपनी अवधारणा/विचार को 100 शब्दों में स्पष्ट करें।

या

प्रश्न क्रमांक 2. निम्नलिखित में से किसी एक के लिए प्रतीक्षा क्षेत्र का डिज़ाइन तैयार करें :

a) डॉक्टर का क्लिनिक

b) प्राथमिक विद्यालय के प्रधानाचार्य का कार्यालय

ग) संगीत विद्यालय

आपके द्वारा चुने हुए विकल्प को उत्तर पत्र पर लिख लें। 100 शब्दों में अपने डिजाइन के लिए विषय की व्याख्या करें।

मूल्यांकन के मानदंड निम्नलिखित प्रकार से होंगे :

1. संकल्पना की मौलिकता
2. सामग्री के रचनात्मक उपयोग के माध्यम से प्रदर्शित कौशल
3. मॉडल की स्वच्छता
4. मॉडल की व्याख्या करने वाली अवधारणा पर लेख

BFTECH-GAT2023: Bachelor of Fashion Technology

Q1. DIRECTIONS: In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

Debauch:

- Decline
- Downfall
- Discomfiture
- Degeneration

Answer of above question: **Downfall**

Q2. DIRECTIONS: In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

Industrious

- helpful
- vigorous
- slothful
- absurd

Answer of above question: **vigorous**

Q3. Directions: Choose the answer choice that best defines the word in capital letters.

DISSEMINATE

- to cause something to disappear
- to cut up for scientific study
- to analyze through conversation
- to disperse information widely

Answer of above question: **to disperse information widely**

Q4. Directions: Choose the answer choice that best defines the word in capital letters.

WIZENED

- shriveled
- smart
- sensible
- sophisticated

Answer of above question: **shriveled**

Q5. DIRECTIONS: In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

Efficacious

- effective
- not producing desired result
- dull
- morse

Answer of above question: **effective**

Q6. In each of the following questions four words are given, of which two words are nearly the same or opposite in meaning. Find the two words that are similar or opposite in meaning and indicate the number of the correct letter combination provided in the options.

(A) Prophetic (B) Strange (C) Poor (D) Sterling

- A-B
- C-D
- B-D
- A-D

Answer of above question: **C-D**

Q7. Directions: In the following question has four options. You have to find out the word exactly opposite in meaning to the given word.

Quell:

- suppress
- incite
- extinguish
- subdue

Answer of above question: **incite**

Q8. Directions: Select the word or phrase which is closest to the opposite in meaning of the italicized word or phrase.

The pace of the movement *loosens* in course of time.

- stopped
- quickened
- multiplied
- recovered

Answer of above question: **quickened**

Q9. The following question consists of a word printed in capital letters, followed by four words or phrases. Select the word or phrase that is most closely opposite in meaning to the capitalised word.

PIETY:

- docility
- seriousness
- wickedness

faithfulness

Answer of above question: **wickedness**

Q10. The following question consists of a word printed in capital letters, followed by four words or phrases. Select the word or phrase that is most closely opposite in meaning to the capitalised word.

INNATE

- Acquired
- Basic
- Simple
- Unassuming

Answer of above question: **Acquired**

Q11. Directions: Every sentence is followed by four options. You have to find out the one-word substitution for given sentences.

One who feels at home in every country.

- metropolitan
- cosmopolitan
- citizen
- denizen

Answer of above question: **cosmopolitan**

Q12. Directions: Every sentence is followed by four options. You have to find out the one-word substitution for given sentences.

One who criticises popular beliefs which he thinks are mistaken or unwise

- Philistine
- Iconoclast
- Imposter
- Cannibal

Answer of above question: **Iconoclast**

Q13. Directions: Choose the best word(s) to complete each sentence.

The researcher admitted that the results of the experiment were _____ and that, because they were so unusual, they were not indicative of any larger trends.

A. aberrant B. abortive C. abrupt D. abstract

- A
- B
- C
- D

Answer of above question: **A**

Q14. Directions: Choose the best word(s) to complete each sentence.

My haughty mother-in-law often makes _____ comments; on the other hand, my father-in-law is humble and kind.

- deferential
- ferocious
- supercilious
- affluent

Answer of above question: **supercilious**

Q15. Directions: Choose the best word(s) to complete each sentence.

The doctor warned his patient of the need to forfeit his _____ lifestyle and gave him a list of _____ activities he might employ to become more active.

- static ... passive
- vivacious ... latent
- sedentary ... kinetic
- demoniac ... prostrate

Answer of above question: **sedentary ... kinetic**

Q16. Directions: Choose the best word(s) to complete each sentence.

John Wayne always played characters who exhibited a great deal of _____, but in real life, his confidence could easily be shaken, especially by the legendary director John Ford, who knew exactly how to manipulate Wayne's emotions.

A. blasphemy B. benediction C. bravado D. bluntness

- A
- B
- C
- D

Answer of above question: **C**

Q17. DIRECTIONS: Choose the correct spelling of the given words.

- Incorigible
- Incorrigible
- Incorrigibal
- Incorrigible

Answer of above question: **Incorrigible**

Q18. DIRECTIONS: In the following sentence, four options have been marked bold. Choose the word which has been spelt incorrectly.

Helen liked to be served by people who behaved as if they respected themselves; nothing **irritated** her more than an **excessively obseqious** waiter or a **fawning** sales clerk.

- irritated
- excessively

- obsequious
- fawning

Answer of above question: **obsequious**

Q19. Choose the incorrectly spelt word from the following set of words:

- distress
- entertained
- dismiss
- dismissel

Answer of above question: **dismissel**

Q20. Directions: In the MCQ has four options. You have to find out the correct option.

They sold their house because it was a real white elephant.

- a useless one
- an expensive one
- a rare find
- a big one

Answer of above question: **an expensive one**

Q21. Directions: In the following idiom/phrase is followed by four options. You have to find out the exact option from the given options.

Our school is within a stone's throw of the railway station.

- within a definite circumference
- within a certain radius
- very far off
- at a short distance

Answer of above question: **at a short distance**

Q22. In the following question, four alternatives are given for the idiom/phrase underlined in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/phrase

She wanted to go hitch-hiking but her mother put her foot down and now she's going by bus.

- took a firm stand
- expressed her displeasure
- scolded her badly
- got irritated

Answer of above question: **took a firm stand**

Q23. In the following question, out of the four alternatives choose the one that can be substituted for the given words/phrase:

The gift of the gab means.

- an unexpected gain
- fluency of speech
- thought provoking oration
- a gift from Santa Claus

Answer of above question: **fluency of speech**

Q24. "I am going to transfer you to our quality control division. You are an excellent analyst and very intelligent. I think developing those skills in a real-world setting and getting experience in another area of this company will do you....., career wise," Max said to Justine.

- good
- ahead
- favorably
- advancement

Answer of above question: **good**

Q25. Adrenaline shot through his body and the ability to control his appendages was becoming increasingly more difficult in the icy water. He knew that if he didn't rescue the people from the ocean right now, there would be no hope for them due to hypothermia, among other things. There were no do..... when the ocean was this turbulent and cold.

- afters
- agains
- overs
- repeats

Answer of above question: **overs**

Q26. It can be inferred that the events in this passage take place in
Directions: Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

Claus sat, an open map sprawled over his lap. "Well, if I'm reading this right, it's just another twenty miles or so until we hit the Nevada border. That means we are just a half hour from California." Maggie smiled at him then exaggeratedly motioned that she was accelerating. The now-ten-years-past-its-prime 1946 Roadmaster purred under the weight of her driving foot.

"Let's see if we can make it twenty minutes!" she exclaimed. Claus folded the map delicately, and leaned back in his chair. After two excruciatingly long days—and one overnight stay in a somewhat objectionable motel room in the western half of Nebraska—here they were. Even though the move was forced on them in an immediate sense by Claus's dismissal from his job and in a longer sense on the end of the war-time boom that presaged the closing of the tool and dye plant, Claus and Maggie were excited. California, as it had for so many forebears—from the courageous and gold-hungry pioneers of yore to the Okies of the Depression years—represented opportunity for them. For Claus and Maggie, California was more than just sunshine and palm trees: California was the very embodiment of the American Dream. California: where Marion Morrison became John Wayne, where ingenuity turned to fortune, and where, they hoped, Claus and Maggie could become so much more than they had ever thought was possible in the sleepy Midwest.

As if to confirm their dreams, Maggie had already found a job as an assistant on a real film studio lot, and Claus had heard there was work for men with his skills all over town. Both knew they would have to work harder than they ever had before, but both intrinsically understood that the American Dream is not so much a promise as an agreement: If you put in the work, America will deliver your dreams "Now entering California," Maggie and Claus read in unison. And, just as the Roadmaster finally crossed over into California, leaving Nevada behind it, so the young couple put their past behind them to settle into the road ahead.

- The Great Depression
- The 2000s
- The 1950s

Answer of above question: **The 1950s**

Q27. In this passage, California is described as all of the following EXCEPT a land of
Directions: Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

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"Now entering California," Maggie and Claus read in unison. And, just as the Roadmaster finally crossed over into California, leaving Nevada behind it, so the young couple put their past behind them to settle into the road ahead.

- dullness
- transformation
- sunshine
- optimism

Answer of above question: **dullness**

Q28. As used in paragraph 3, the word excruciatingly most nearly means
Directions: Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

Claus sat, an open map sprawled over his lap. "Well, if I'm reading this right, it's just another twenty miles or so until we hit the Nevada border. That means we are just a half hour from California." Maggie smiled at him then exaggeratedly motioned that she was accelerating. The now-ten-years-past-its-prime 1946 Roadmaster purred under the weight of her driving foot.

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"Now entering California," Maggie and Claus read in unison. And, just as the Roadmaster finally crossed over into California, leaving Nevada behind it, so the young couple put their past behind them to settle into the road ahead.

- swiftly
- hopefully
- agonizingly
- exaggeratedly

Answer of above question: **agonizingly**

Q29. Juxtaposition is a literary device characterized by the placement of a person, concept, place, idea, or theme parallel to another. This usually works to highlight the contrast between the two or to compare them.
In this passage, the author juxtaposes which of the following?
Directions: Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

Claus sat, an open map sprawled over his lap. "Well, if I'm reading this right, it's just another twenty miles or so until we hit the Nevada border. That means we are just a half hour from California." Maggie smiled at him then exaggeratedly motioned that she was accelerating. The now-ten-years-past-its-prime 1946 Roadmaster purred under the weight of her driving foot.

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- dreams and reality
- the past and the future
- travel and destination
- hope and regret

Answer of above question: **the past and the future**

Q30. Based on its use in paragraph 3, it can be inferred that presaged belongs to which of the following word groups?
Directions: Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

Claus sat, an open map sprawled over his lap. "Well, if I'm reading this right, it's just another twenty miles or so until we hit the Nevada border. That means we are just a half hour from California." Maggie smiled at him then exaggeratedly motioned that she was accelerating. The now-ten-years-past-its-prime 1946 Roadmaster purred under the weight of her driving foot.

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"Now entering California," Maggie and Claus read in unison. And, just as the Roadmaster finally crossed over into California, leaving Nevada behind it, so the young couple put their past behind them to settle into the road ahead.

- scrutinized, probed, analyzed
- dismissed, banished, dissolved
- advised, recommended, offered
- portended, foretold, warned

Answer of above question: **portended, foretold, warned**

Q31. Which of the following statements best describes the main plot of this passage?

Directions: Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

Claus sat, an open map sprawled over his lap. "Well, if I'm reading this right, it's just another twenty miles or so until we hit the Nevada border. That means we are just a half hour from California." Maggie smiled at him then exaggeratedly motioned that she was accelerating. The now-ten-years-past-its-prime 1946 Roadmaster purred under the weight of her driving foot.

"Let's see if we can make it twenty minutes!" she exclaimed. Claus folded the map delicately, and leaned back in his chair. After two excruciatingly long days—and one overnight stay in a somewhat objectionable motel room in the western half of Nebraska—here they were. Even though the move was forced on them in an immediate sense by Claus's dismissal from his job and in a longer sense on the end of the war-time boom that presaged the closing of the tool and dye plant, Claus and Maggie were excited. California, as it had for so many forebears—from the courageous and gold-hungry pioneers of yore to the Okies of the Depression years—represented opportunity for them. For Claus and Maggie, California was more than just sunshine and palm trees: California was the very embodiment of the American Dream. California: where Marion Morrison became John Wayne, where ingenuity turned to fortune, and where, they hoped, Claus and Maggie could become so much more than they had ever thought was possible in the sleepy Midwest.

As if to confirm their dreams, Maggie had already found a job as an assistant on a real film studio lot, and Claus had heard there was work for men with his skills all over town. Both knew they would have to work harder than they ever had before, but both intrinsically understood that the American Dream is not so much a promise as an agreement: If you put in the work, America will deliver your dreams.

"Now entering California," Maggie and Claus read in unison. And, just as the Roadmaster finally crossed over into California, leaving Nevada behind it, so the young couple put their past behind them to settle into the road ahead.

- A young couple vacations in California to seek gold as well as find work in Hollywood.
- Though they have no jobs there, a young couple moves to California for new opportunities.
- A young couple is forced to move to California due to the economy and struggles to enter the state.
- Despite not wanting to move, a young couple enters California optimistic about the future.

Answer of above question: **Despite not wanting to move, a young couple enters California optimistic about the future.**

Q32. Which of the following events in the passage happened first?

Directions: Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

Claus sat, an open map sprawled over his lap. "Well, if I'm reading this right, it's just another twenty miles or so until we hit the Nevada border. That means we are just a half hour from California." Maggie smiled at him then exaggeratedly motioned that she was accelerating. The now-ten-years-past-its-prime 1946 Roadmaster purred under the weight of her driving foot.

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"Now entering California," Maggie and Claus read in unison. And, just as the Roadmaster finally crossed over into California, leaving Nevada behind it, so the young couple put their past behind them to settle into the road ahead.

- Claus lost his job at the tool-and-dye plant.
- Claus and Maggie entered California.
- Claus and Maggie left the Midwest.
- Maggie got a job in Hollywood.

Answer of above question: **Claus lost his job at the tool-and-dye plant**

Q33. According to the passage, the Nancy Drew mystery series was introduced in

Directions: Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

First introduced in 1927, The Hardy Boys Mystery Stories are a series of books about the adventures of brothers Frank and Joe Hardy, teenaged detectives who solve one baffling mystery after another. The Hardy Boys were so popular among young boys that in 1930 a similar series was created for girls featuring a sixteen-year-old detective named Nancy Drew. The cover of each volume of The Hardy Boys states that the author of the series is Franklin W. Dixon; the Nancy Drew Mystery Stories are supposedly written by Carolyn Keene. Over the years, though, many fans of both series have been surprised to find out that Franklin W. Dixon and Carolyn Keene are not real people. If Franklin W. Dixon and Carolyn Keene never existed, then who wrote The Hardy Boys and Nancy Drew mysteries?

The Hardy Boys and the Nancy Drew books were written through a process called ghostwriting. A ghostwriter writes a book according to a specific formula. While ghostwriters are paid for writing the books, their authorship is not acknowledged, and their names do not appear on the published books. Ghostwriters can write books for children or adults, the content of which is unspecified. Sometimes they work on book series with a lot of individual titles, such as The Hardy Boys and the Nancy Drew series.

The initial idea for both The Hardy Boys and the Nancy Drew series was developed by a man named Edward Stratemeyer, who owned a publishing company that specialized in children's books. Stratemeyer noticed the increasing popularity of mysteries among adults, and surmised that children would enjoy reading mysteries about younger detectives with whom they could identify. Stratemeyer first developed each book with an outline describing the plot and setting. Once he completed the outline, Stratemeyer then hired a ghostwriter to convert it into a book of slightly over 200 pages. After the ghostwriter had written a draft of a book, he or she would send it back to Stratemeyer, who would make a list of corrections and mail it back to the ghostwriter. The ghostwriter would revise the book according to Stratemeyer's instructions and then return it to him. Once Stratemeyer approved the book, it was ready for publication.

Because each series ran for so many years, Nancy Drew and The Hardy Boys both had a number of different ghostwriters producing books; however, the first ghostwriter for each series proved to be the most influential. The initial ghostwriter for The Hardy Boys was a Canadian journalist named Leslie McFarlane. A few years later, Mildred A. Wirt, a young writer from Iowa, began writing the Nancy Drew books. Although they were using prepared outlines as guides, both McFarlane and Wirt developed the characters themselves. The personalities of Frank and Joe Hardy and Nancy Drew arose directly from McFarlane's and Wirt's imaginations. For example, Mildred Wirt had been a star college athlete and gave Nancy similar athletic abilities. The ghostwriters were also responsible for numerous plot and setting details. Leslie McFarlane used elements of his small Canadian town to create Bayport, the Hardy Boys' fictional hometown.

Although The Hardy Boys and Nancy Drew books were very popular with children, not everyone approved of them. Critics thought their plots were unrealistic and even far-fetched, since most teenagers did not experience the adventures Frank and Joe Hardy or Nancy Drew did. The way the books were written also attracted criticism. Many teachers and librarians objected to the ghostwriting process, claiming it was designed to produce books quickly rather than create quality literature. Some libraries—including the New York Public Library—even refused to include the books in their children's collections. Ironically, this decision actually helped sales of the books, because children simply purchased them when they were unavailable in local libraries.

- 1925
- 1927
- 1929
- 1930

Answer of above question: **1930**

Q34. Which of the following would be the most fitting title for this passage?

Directions: Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

First introduced in 1927, The Hardy Boys Mystery Stories are a series of books about the adventures of brothers Frank and Joe Hardy, teenaged detectives who solve one baffling mystery after another. The Hardy Boys were so popular among young boys that in 1930 a similar series was created for girls featuring a sixteen-year-old detective named Nancy Drew. The cover of each volume of The Hardy Boys states that the author of the series is Franklin W. Dixon; the Nancy Drew Mystery Stories are supposedly written by Carolyn Keene. Over the years, though, many fans of both series have been surprised to find out that Franklin W. Dixon and Carolyn Keene are not real people. If Franklin W. Dixon and Carolyn Keene never existed, then who wrote The Hardy Boys and Nancy Drew mysteries?

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- Ghostwriting: A Way of Life
- Who Were Leslie McFarlane and Mildred A. Wirt?
- The Hardy Boys and Nancy Drew: Ghostwriting a Series
- The Dubious yet Profitable Practice of Ghostwriting

Answer of above question: **The Hardy Boys and Nancy Drew: Ghostwriting a Series**

Q35. According to the passage, which of the following persons was a real writer?

Directions: Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

First introduced in 1927, The Hardy Boys Mystery Stories are a series of books about the adventures of brothers Frank and Joe Hardy, teenaged detectives who solve one baffling mystery after another. The Hardy Boys were so popular among young boys that in 1930 a similar series was created for girls featuring a sixteen-year-old detective named Nancy Drew. The cover of each volume of The Hardy Boys states that the author of the series is Franklin W. Dixon; the Nancy Drew Mystery Stories are supposedly written by Carolyn Keene. Over the years, though, many fans of both series have been surprised to find out that Franklin W. Dixon and Carolyn Keene are not real people. If Franklin W. Dixon and Carolyn Keene never existed, then who wrote The Hardy Boys and Nancy Drew mysteries?

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- Carolyn Keene
- Franklin W. Dixon
- Leslie McFarlane
- Joe Hardy

Answer of above question: **Leslie McFarlane**

Q36. According to the passage, a ghostwriter is someone who

- I. writes about mysterious or strange events
- II. does not receive credit as the author
- III. bases his or her books on predetermined guidelines

Directions: Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

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- I only
- I and II only
- II and III only
- I, II, and III

Answer of above question: **II and III only**

Q37. As used in paragraph 3, which is the best definition for surmised?

Directions: Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

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- guessed
- questioned
- knew
- proved

Answer of above question: **guessed**

Q38. According to the passage, The Hardy Boys and Nancy Drew books were created based on the ideas that

- I. mystery books for adults are popular
- II. children enjoy reading about characters they can relate to
- III. girls and boys are not interested in the same things

Directions: Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

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- I only
- I and II only
- II and III only
- I, II, and III

Answer of above question: **I and II only**

Q39. Which of the following best describes the author’s attitude toward The Hardy Boys and Nancy Drew book series?

Directions: Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

First introduced in 1927, The Hardy Boys Mystery Stories are a series of books about the adventures of brothers Frank and Joe Hardy, teenaged detectives who solve one baffling mystery after another. The Hardy Boys were so popular among young boys that in 1930 a similar series was created for girls featuring a sixteen-year-old detective named Nancy Drew. The cover of each volume of The Hardy Boys states that the author of the series is Franklin W. Dixon; the Nancy Drew Mystery Stories are supposedly written by Carolyn Keene. Over the years, though, many fans of both series have been surprised to find out that Franklin W. Dixon and Carolyn Keene are not real people. If Franklin W. Dixon and Carolyn Keene never existed, then who wrote The Hardy Boys and Nancy Drew mysteries?

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- balanced and respectful
- doubtful and critical
- hostile but forgiving
- overwhelmingly praising

Answer of above question: **balanced and respectful**

Q40. Which of the following would be the best subtitle for this passage?

Directions: Read the passage. Then answer the questions below

Many farmers use pesticides to ensure that their crops are healthy and abundant. These chemicals kill or repel a variety of pests, including weeds, insects, and rodents, in order to prevent them from feeding on or destroying the farmer's crops. Although there are certainly advantages to using pesticides, there are also some serious disadvantages that farmers should consider before using them on crops. Because of the various negative effects of chemical pesticides, farmers might decide to use more natural alternatives instead.

Pesticides help crops grow larger and faster as well as allow for a wider variety of plants. Because farmers who use pesticides harvest more crops than they would otherwise, they are able to sell them at lower prices. So, by keeping the price of domestic produce low, pesticides reduce our reliance on imported products. Pesticides also allow farmers to use smaller tracts of land to raise their crops, which frees up more land for other uses. For these reasons, many people argue that using pesticides is beneficial for both the farmer and the consumer.

Despite these advantages, there are significant dangers associated with the use of chemical pesticides. Many scientific studies have shown that the farm workers who come into contact with pesticides can develop serious medical conditions, such as cancer, lung damage, or severe burns. When pregnant women have long-term contact with these chemicals, their unborn babies may be harmed. Studies have also shown that when people ingest residual pesticides left on fruits and vegetables, they might suffer from many health problems. Furthermore, pesticides harm the environment; some experts estimate that over 95% of the pesticides sprayed on crops end up in the soil, water, or air, all places where they can do severe damage to the ecosystem.

How can we achieve the benefits of pesticides while minimizing these negative consequences? Some farmers have attempted to solve this conundrum by using biological pest control instead of synthetic pesticides. For example, a farmer who wants to control an infestation of aphids on his or her crops might introduce a population of ladybugs, insects that prey on aphids. Wasps can also be helpful, as they eat caterpillars and beetles, which destroy many crops. Because wasps also eat nectar, they supply the additional benefit of pollinating plants as they fly from flower to flower. Farmers can also use trap crops, plants that work as traps to lure insects away from the crop farmers are trying to protect. A field of cotton plants, for instance, can be protected by nearby alfalfa plants. The lygus bugs that can infest cotton are more attracted to the alfalfa plants, and so they will eat the trap crop instead of destroying the cotton.

Even though biological pest control seems safer than using synthetic pesticides, there are still risks involved. Introducing a non-native species into a new environment might create a great deal of problems in the ecosystem. Furthermore, biological pest control does not work nearly as quickly as chemical pesticides; it may take weeks or months for a trap crop to successfully lure insects away from the protected crop. This solution is obviously not effective for pest problems that require immediate action. Finally, pests can become increasingly resistant to any form of pest control, whether it is biological or synthetic. Although biological pest control might not be a perfect solution to the pest problem, it is the one that seems to carry the least risk for both human beings and the environment.

- The Dangers of Chemical Pesticides
- A Farmer's Biggest Dilemma
- Biological Pest Control: The Lesser of Two Evils
- The Economic Benefits of Using Biological Pest Control

Answer of above question: **Biological Pest Control: The Lesser of Two Evils**

Q41. The author likely chooses to include paragraph 2, which outlines the benefits of chemical pesticides, in order to

- I. present a balanced perspective before concluding that it is better to use biological pest control
- II. provide sufficient information so that readers can develop their own conclusions about chemical pesticides versus biological pest control
- III. demonstrate that chemical pesticides are more effective than biological pest control

Directions: Read the passage. Then answer the questions below

Many farmers use pesticides to ensure that their crops are healthy and abundant. These chemicals kill or repel a variety of pests, including weeds, insects, and rodents, in order to prevent them from feeding on or destroying the farmer's crops. Although there are certainly advantages to using pesticides, there are also some serious disadvantages that farmers should consider before using them on crops. Because of the various negative effects of chemical pesticides, farmers might decide to use more natural alternatives instead.

Pesticides help crops grow larger and faster as well as allow for a wider variety of plants. Because farmers who use pesticides harvest more crops than they would otherwise, they are able to sell them at lower prices. So, by keeping the price of domestic produce low, pesticides reduce our reliance on imported products. Pesticides also allow farmers to use smaller tracts of land to raise their crops, which frees up more land for other uses. For these reasons, many people argue that using pesticides is beneficial for both the farmer and the consumer.

Despite these advantages, there are significant dangers associated with the use of chemical pesticides. Many scientific studies have shown that the farm workers who come into contact with pesticides can develop serious medical conditions, such as cancer, lung damage, or severe burns. When pregnant women have long-term contact with these chemicals, their unborn babies may be harmed. Studies have also shown that when people ingest residual pesticides left on fruits and vegetables, they might suffer from many health problems. Furthermore, pesticides harm the environment; some experts estimate that over 95% of the pesticides sprayed on crops end up in the soil, water, or air, all places where they can do severe damage to the ecosystem.

How can we achieve the benefits of pesticides while minimizing these negative consequences? Some farmers have attempted to solve this conundrum by using biological pest control instead of synthetic pesticides. For example, a farmer who wants to control an infestation of aphids on his or her crops might introduce a population of ladybugs, insects that prey on aphids. Wasps can also be helpful, as they eat caterpillars and beetles, which destroy many crops. Because wasps also eat nectar, they supply the additional benefit of pollinating plants as they fly from flower to flower. Farmers can also use trap crops, plants that work as traps to lure insects away from the crop farmers are trying to protect. A field of cotton plants, for instance, can be protected by nearby alfalfa plants. The lygus bugs that can infest cotton are more attracted to the alfalfa plants, and so they will eat the trap crop instead of destroying the cotton.

Even though biological pest control seems safer than using synthetic pesticides, there are still risks involved. Introducing a non-native species into a new environment might create a great deal of problems in the ecosystem. Furthermore, biological pest control does not work nearly as quickly as chemical pesticides; it may take weeks or months for a trap crop to successfully lure insects away from the protected crop. This solution is obviously not effective for pest problems that require immediate action. Finally, pests can become increasingly resistant to any form of pest control, whether it is biological or synthetic. Although biological pest control might not be a perfect solution to the pest problem, it is the one that seems to carry the least risk for both human beings and the environment.

- I only
- II only
- I and II only
- II and III only

Answer of above question: **I only**

Q42. As used in paragraph 4, which is the best synonym for conundrum?

Directions: Read the passage. Then answer the questions below

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- puzzle
- obstacle
- failure
- disaster

Answer of above question: **puzzle**

Q43. Paragraph 4 begins: "How can we achieve the benefits of pesticides while minimizing these negative consequences?" Which of the following literary devices does the author use in this line?

Directions: Read the passage. Then answer the questions below

Many farmers use pesticides to ensure that their crops are healthy and abundant. These chemicals kill or repel a variety of pests, including weeds, insects, and rodents, in order to prevent them from feeding on or destroying the farmer's crops. Although there are certainly advantages to using pesticides, there are also some serious disadvantages that farmers should consider before using them on crops. Because of the various negative effects of chemical pesticides, farmers might decide to use more natural alternatives instead.

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- Ambiguity, characterized by the expression of an idea in such a way that it becomes possible to glean more than one meaning from it.
- Hyperbole, characterized by the use of specific words and phrases that exaggerate and overemphasize the core of the statement in order to produce a grander, more noticeable effect. This usually works to convince.
- Indirect question, characterized by a sentence that reports a question instead of directly asking one.
- Rhetorical question, characterized by a question posed for effect rather than one that expects a reply.

Answer of above question: **Rhetorical question, characterized by a question posed for effect rather than one that expects a reply.**

Q44. Which of the following would provide support for the author's overall argument?

Directions: Read the passage. Then answer the questions below

Many farmers use pesticides to ensure that their crops are healthy and abundant. These chemicals kill or repel a variety of pests, including weeds, insects, and rodents, in order to prevent them from feeding on or destroying the farmer's crops. Although there are certainly advantages to using pesticides, there are also some serious disadvantages that farmers should consider before using them on crops. Because of the various negative effects of chemical pesticides, farmers might decide to use more natural alternatives instead.

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- Studies have shown that a ban on chemical pesticides in the United States might result in rising food prices, job loss, and an increase in world hunger.
- Scientists have discovered a natural, environmentally-friendly fertilizer that helps wheat crops grow twice as fast as they normally do.

- Farmers who do not use any sort of pest control on their crops grow 30% less produce than farmers who use some kind of pesticide.
- The use of trap crops in Sudan has dramatically increased the production of crops such as sorghum and maize.

Answer of above question: **The use of trap crops in Sudan has dramatically increased the production of crops such as sorghum and maize.**

Q45. In the final paragraph, the author writes, ""Although biological pest control might not be a perfect solution to the pest problem, it is the one that seems to carry the least risk for both human beings and the environment."" The author most likely admits that biological pest control is not ""a perfect solution"" because

Directions: Read the passage. Then answer the questions below

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- the author has no hope that there will ever be an ideal solution to the problem of agricultural pests
- the author is not sure if chemical pesticides are really as dangerous as he or she originally thought
- by admitting that his or her solution is not perfect, the author shows that he or she has thought carefully about the practicality of using biological pest control
- by admitting that his or her solution is not perfect, the author shows the reader that even the best ideas have flaws

Answer of above question: **by admitting that his or her solution is not perfect, the author shows that he or she has thought carefully about the practicality of using biological pest control**

Q46. The maximum value of F in the following equation $6E9 + 3F8 + 4G7 = 1414$ is where E, F, and G each stands for any digit.

F का अधिकतम मूल्य, दिए गए समीकरण $6E9 + 3F8 + 4G7 = 1414$ में वह है जहां E, F और G में से प्रत्येक किसी भी अंक के लिए है।

- 8
- 9
- 7
- 5

Answer of above question: **9**

Q47. The value of $\left[35.7 + \left(3 + \frac{1}{3+\frac{1}{3}}\right) - \left(2 + \frac{1}{2+\frac{1}{2}}\right)\right]$ is

$\left[35.7 + \left(3 + \frac{1}{3+\frac{1}{3}}\right) - \left(2 + \frac{1}{2+\frac{1}{2}}\right)\right]$ का मान है?

- 36.6
- 30
- 41.4
- 25.7

Answer of above question: **36.6**

Q48. The average of six consecutive odd numbers is 62. What is the summation of the lowest and highest numbers?

62, छह क्रमागत विषम संख्याओं का औसत है। इनमें से सबसे छोटी और सबसे बड़ी संख्या का योग कौनसा अंक है?

- 120
- 125
- 126
- none of these options
- इनमें से कोई भी विकल्प नहीं।

none of these options

Answer of above question: **इनमें से कोई भी विकल्प नहीं।**

Q49. Of the three numbers, the first is twice the second and the second is 3 times the third. If their average is 100, the smallest of the three numbers is

तीन संख्याओं में, पहली संख्या दूसरी संख्या की दुगुनी है और दूसरी संख्या तीसरी संख्या की तीन गुनी है। यदि 100 उनका औसत है, तो तीन संख्याओं में से सबसे छोटी संख्या कौनसी है।

- 120
- 150
- 180
- 300

Answer of above question: **180**

Q50. If a, b, c are three numbers such that $a : b = 3 : 4$ and $b : c = 8 : 9$, then a : c is equal

यदि a, b, c तीन संख्याएँ हैं, जैसे कि $a : b = 3 : 4$ और $b : c = 8 : 9$, तो a : c किसके बराबर है

- 1:3
- 2:3
- 3:2
- 1:2

Answer of above question: **2:3**

Q51. There is a ratio of 5: 4 between the two numbers. If 60 per cent of the first is 12, then 50% of the second number is

दो संख्याओं के बीच का अनुपात 5:4 है। यदि पहली संख्या का 60 प्रतिशत 12 है, तो दूसरी संख्या का 50% कितना है

- 12
 24
 8
 20

Answer of above question: **8**

Q52. At present, the ratio of the age of Rishi and Neha is 7 : 6 and fifteen years from now, the ratio will get changed to 9 : 8. Rishi's present age is वर्तमान में, ऋषि और नेहा की आयु का अनुपात 7:6 है और अब से पंद्रह वर्ष बाद, अनुपात 9:8 हो जाएगा। ऋषि की वर्तमान आयु कितनी है

- 45 years
 45 साल
 50 years
 50 साल
 52 years, 6 month
 52 साल, 6 महीने
 40 years, 3 month
 40 साल, 3 महीने

52 years, 6 month

Answer of above question: 52 साल, 6 महीने

Q53. Rohit and Robert entered into a partnership with investments of ₹ 15000 and ₹ 40000 respectively. After 3 months Rohit left from the business, at the same time Rohan joins with ₹30000. At the end of 9 months, they got ₹ 7800 as profit. Find the share of Rohit.

रोहित और रॉबर्ट ने क्रमशः 15000 रुपये और 40000 रुपये के निवेश के साथ एक साझेदारी (पार्टनरशिप) की। 3 महीने बाद रोहित व्यवसाय छोड़कर चला गया, ठीक उसी समय रोहन 30000 रुपये के साथ शामिल हो गया। 9 महीने के अंत में, उन्हें लाभ के रूप में 7800 रुपये प्राप्त हुए। रोहित का हिस्सा कितना है, यह पता कीजिये।

- ₹ 4800
 ₹ 600
 ₹ 2,400
 ₹ 1,200

Answer of above question: **₹ 600**

Q54. Two pipes First and Second can separately fill a cistern in 60 minutes and 75 minutes respectively. A third pipe is in the bottom of the cistern to empty it. If all the three pipes are simultaneously opened, then the cistern is filled in 50 minutes. In how much time the third pipe alone can empty the cistern?

दो पाइप पहला और दूसरा, अलग-अलग एक टंकी को क्रमशः 60 मिनट और 75 मिनट में भर सकते हैं। एक तीसरा पाइप टंकी के तल में इसे खाली करने के लिए है। यदि तीनों पाइपों को एक साथ खोल दिया जाए, तो टंकी 50 मिनट में भर जाती है। तीसरा पाइप अकेले टंकी को कितने समय में खाली कर सकता है?

- 1 hrs 50 minutes
 1 घंटा 50 मिनट
 1 hrs 40 minutes
 1 घंटा 40 मिनट
 2hrs 0 minutes
 2 घंटा 0 मिनट
 1 hrs 30 minutes
 1 घंटा 30 मिनट

1 hrs 40 minutes

Answer of above question: 1 घंटा 40 मिनट

Q55. Mohan takes three times as long as Sohan and Roshan together to do a job. Sohan takes four times as long as Mohan and Roshan together to do the work. If all the three, working together can complete the job in 24 days, then the number of days, Mohan alone will take to finish the job is.

मोहन एक कार्य को करने के लिए सोहन और रोशन के कार्य करने के समय का तीन गुना समय लेता है। सोहन को कार्य करने में मोहन और रोशन के कार्य करने के समय का चार गुना समय लगता है। यदि तीनों मिलकर कार्य को 24 दिनों में पूरा कर सकते हैं, तो अकेले मोहन को कार्य पूरा करने में कितने दिन लगेंगे?

- 100
 96
 95
 90

Answer of above question: **96**

Q56. The speed of the River flow is 5 km/hour. A motorboat goes 10 km upstream and back again to the starting point in 50 minutes. The speed (in km/hour) of the motor of the sailor is

नदी के प्रवाह की गति 5 किमी घंटा है। एक मोटरबोट धारा के प्रतिकूल 10 किमी जाती है और 50 मिनट में फिर से शुरुआती बिंदु पर वापस आ जाती है। नाविक की मोटर की गति कितनी (किमी/घंटा में) है

- 20
 26
 25
 28

Answer of above question: **25**

Q57. Two trains of equal lengths are running on parallel tracks in the same direction at 46 km/h and 36 km/h, respectively. The faster train passes the slower train in 54 sec. The length of each train is

समान लंबाई की दो ट्रेनें समानांतर पटरियों पर एक ही दिशा में क्रमशः 46 किमी प्रति घंटा और 36 किमी प्रतिघंटा की गति से चल रही हैं। तेज ट्रेन, धीमी ट्रेन को 54 सेकंड में पार करती है। प्रत्येक ट्रेन की लंबाई कितनी है?

- 50 m
 50 मीटर
 80 m
 80 मीटर
 75 m
 75 मीटर
 82 m
 82 मीटर

75 m

Answer of above question: 75 मीटर

Q58. If the positive real numbers a, b and c are in Arithmetic Progression, such that $abc = 4$, then minimum possible value of b is :

यदि धनात्मक वास्तविक संख्याएँ a, b और c समान्तर श्रेणी में हैं, जैसे कि $abc = 4$, तो b का न्यूनतम संभव मान है?

- $\frac{3}{2}$

$2\frac{2}{3}$

$2\frac{1}{3}$

None of these options

इनमें से कोई भी विकल्प नहीं

Answer of above question: $2\frac{2}{3}$

Q59. If $a = 2 + \sqrt{3}$, then the value of $(a^2 + \frac{1}{a^2})$

यदि $a = 2 + \sqrt{3}$, तो $(a^2 + \frac{1}{a^2})$ का मान कितना होगा

6

14

16

10

Answer of above question: **14**

Q60. If the roots of the equation $(a^2 + b^2)x^2 - 2(ac + bd)x + (c^2 + d^2) = 0$ are equal, then which of the following is true?

यदि द्विघातसमीकरण $(a^2 + b^2)x^2 - 2(ac + bd)x + (c^2 + d^2) = 0$ बराबर हैं, तो निम्न में से कौन सा कथन सत्य है?

$ab = cd$

$ad = bc$

$ad = \sqrt{bc}$

$ab = \sqrt{cd}$

Answer of above question: **ad = bc**

Q61. A survey show that 63% of children like chips whereas 76% like milk. If x% of the children like both chips and milk, then find the range of x.

एक सर्वेक्षण में पता चलता है कि 63% बच्चे चिप्स पसंद करते हैं जबकि 76% बच्चे दूध पसंद करते हैं। यदि x% बच्चे, चिप्स और दूध दोनों पसंद करते हैं, तो x का रेंज ज्ञात कीजिए।

$0 \leq x \leq 23\%$

$0 \leq x \leq 39\%$

$4 \leq x \leq 35\%$

$6 \leq x \leq 33\%$

Answer of above question: **$0 \leq x \leq 39\%$**

Q62. The internal bisectors of the $\angle B$ and $\angle C$ of the $\triangle ABC$ intersect at O. If $\angle A = 100^\circ$, then the measure of $\angle BOC$ is

$\triangle ABC$ के $\angle B$ और $\angle C$ के आंतरिक समद्विभाजक O पर प्रतिच्छेद करते हैं। यदि $\angle A = 100^\circ$ है, तो $\angle BOC$ का माप है

140°

120°

110°

130°

Answer of above question: **140°**

Q63. All sides of a quadrilateral ABCD touch a circle. If $AB = 60$ mm, $BC = 75$ mm, $CD = 30$ mm, then DA is

चतुर्भुज ABCD की सभी भुजाएँ एक वृत्त को छूती हैं। यदि $AB = 60$ मिमी, $BC = 75$ मिमी, $CD = 30$ मिमी, तो DA कितना है

35 mm

45 mm

25 mm

15 mm

Answer of above question: **15 mm**

Q64. A coin is tossed and a dice is rolled. The probability that the coin shows the head and the dice shows 6 is

एक सिक्के को उछाला जाता है और एक पासे को उछाला जाता है। इस बात की प्रायिकता है कि सिक्का चित और पासे पर 6 दर्शाता है।

$1/2$

$1/6$

$1/12$

$1/24$

Answer of above question: **$1/12$**

Q65. In $\triangle ABC$, $\angle C = 90^\circ$ and $AB = c$, $BC = a$, $CA = b$; then the value of $(\operatorname{cosec} B - \cos A)$ is

$\triangle ABC$ में, $\angle C = 90^\circ$ और $AB = c$, $BC = a$, $CA = b$; तो $(\operatorname{cosec} B - \cos A)$ का मान है

c^2/ab

b^2/ca

a^2/bc

bc/a^2

Answer of above question: **a^2/bc**

Q66. The LCM of two numbers is 4 times their HCF. The sum of LCM and HCF is 125. If one of the numbers is 100, then the other number is

दो संख्याओं का लघुत्तम समापवर्तक (एल.सी.एम) उनके महत्तम समापवर्तक (एच.सी.एफ) का 4 गुना है। लघुत्तम समापवर्तक और महत्तम समापवर्तक का योग 125 है। यदि एक संख्या 100 है, तो दूसरी संख्या क्या है

5

25

100

125

Answer of above question: **100**

Q67. Which is the least number of square tiles required to pave the floor of a room 15 m 17 cm long and 9 m 2 cm broad?

15 मीटर 17 सेमी लंबे और 9 मीटर 2 सेमी चौड़े एक कमरे के फर्श को बनाने के लिए कम से कम कितनी वर्गाकार टाइलों की आवश्यकता होगी?

840

841

820

814

Answer of above question: **814**

Q68. simplify: $\frac{3.25 \times 3.25 + 1.75 \times 1.75 - 2 \times 3.25 \times 1.75}{3.25 \times 3.25 - 1.75 \times 1.75}$
सरलीकरण: $\frac{3.25 \times 3.25 + 1.75 \times 1.75 - 2 \times 3.25 \times 1.75}{3.25 \times 3.25 - 1.75 \times 1.75}$

- 0.5
 0.4
 0.3
 0.2

Answer of above question: **0.3**

Q69. The smallest among the numbers 2^{250} , 3^{150} , 5^{100} and 4^{200} is

- 2^{250} , 3^{150} , 5^{100} और 4^{200} में सबसे छोटी संख्या है?
 4^{200}
 5^{100}
 3^{150}
 2^{250}

Answer of above question: **5^{100}**

Q70. ₹800 becomes ₹956 in 3 years at a certain rate of simple interest. If the rate of interest is increased by 4%, what amount will ₹800 become in 3 years?

- साधारण ब्याज की एक निश्चित दर पर 3 वर्ष में 800 रुपये, 956 रुपये हो जाते हैं। यदि ब्याज की दर में 4% की वृद्धि कर दी जाए, तो 3 वर्ष में कितनी राशि 800 रुपये हो जाएगी?
₹ 1020.80
 1020.80 रुपये
₹ 1,025
 1025 रुपये
₹ 1,052
 1052 रुपये
₹ 1,050
 1050 रुपये

₹ 1,052

Answer of above question: 1052 रुपये

Q71. On a certain sum of money, the simple interest for 2 yr is ₹350 at the rate of 4% per annum. If it was invested at compound interest at the same rate for the same duration as, before, how much more interest would be earned?

- एक निश्चित धनराशि पर 2 वर्ष का साधारण ब्याज 4% वार्षिक की दर से ₹350 है। यदि इसे पहले की समान अवधि के लिए समान दर पर चक्रवृद्धि ब्याज पर निवेश किया जाता, तो कितना अधिक ब्याज अर्जित होता?
₹ 10
 10 रुपये
₹ 8
 8 रुपये
₹ 5
 5 रुपये
₹ 7
 7 रुपये

₹ 7

Answer of above question: 7 रुपये

Q72. An ice cream cone is cut parallel to its base in such a way that height of the two parts is same. Find the ratio of the volume of these two parts.

- एक आइसक्रीम कोन को उसके आधार के समान्तर इस प्रकार काटा जाता है कि दोनों भागों की ऊँचाई समान हो। इन दोनों भागों के आयतन का अनुपात ज्ञात कीजिए।
 1:8
 1:4
 1:7
 01:16

Answer of above question: **1:7**

Q73. A vendor buys 12 candies for ₹12 and sells them at the rate of ₹1.25 per candy. His gain percentage is

- एक विक्रेता ₹12 में 12 कैंडी खरीदता है और उन्हें ₹1.25 प्रति कैंडी की दर से बेचता है। उसके लाभ का प्रतिशत है
 20%
 25%
 15%
 18%

Answer of above question: **25%**

Q74. A wall clock gains 2 minutes in 12 hours, while a table clock loses 2 minutes in 36 hours; both are set right at noon on Tuesday. The correct time when they both show the same time next would be

- एक दीवार घड़ी 12 घंटे में 2 मिनट तेज हो जाती है, जबकि टेबल घड़ी 36 घंटे में 2 मिनट पीछे हो जाती है; दोनों मंगलवार को दोपहर में ठीक हो जाते हैं। सही समय जब वे दोनों एक ही समय दिखाएंगे वो अगली बार कब होगा ?
12: 30 night
 12:30 बजे रात
None of these options
 इनमें से कोई भी विकल्प नहीं
1 : 30 noon
 01:30 दोपहर
12 night
 12 बजे रात

None of these options

Answer of above question: इनमें से कोई भी विकल्प नहीं

Q75. The batting average for 30 innings of a cricket player is 40 runs. His highest score exceeds his lowest score by 100 runs. If these two innings are not included, the average of the remaining 28 innings is 38 runs. The lowest score of the player is

एक क्रिकेट खिलाड़ी की 30 पारियों का बल्लेबाजी औसत 40 रन है। उसका उच्चतम स्कोर उसके न्यूनतम स्कोर से 100 रन अधिक है। यदि इन दोनों पारियों को शामिल न किया जाए, तो शेष 28 पारियों का औसत 38 रन है। खिलाड़ी का न्यूनतम स्कोर कितना है ?

- 15
None of these options
 इनमें से कोई भी विकल्प नहीं
 20
 12

None of these options

Answer of above question: इनमें से कोई भी विकल्प नहीं

Q76. Which of the following would come in place of the question mark. In the following letter number series ?

3, 8, 13, 24, 41, ?

निम्नलिखित अक्षर संख्या श्रृंखला में, निम्नलिखित में से प्रश्न चिह्न के स्थान पर क्या आएगा ?

3, 8, 13, 24, 41 ?

- 65
 75
 70
 80

Answer of above question: **70**

Q77. Direction : In the question a number series is given. Below the series one number is given followed by (A), (B), (C), (D) and (E). You have to complete this series following the same logic as in the original series and answer the question that follows.

6 16 57 244 1245 7505

4 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)

What will come in the place of (D)?

निर्देश : प्रश्न में एक संख्या श्रृंखला दी गई है। श्रृंखला के नीचे एक संख्या (A), (B), (C), (D) और (E) दी गई है। आपको इस श्रृंखला को उसी तर्क का पालन करते हुए पूरा करना है जो मूल श्रृंखला में है और निम्नलिखित प्रश्न का उत्तर देना है ?

6 16 57 244 1245 7505
4 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)

D के स्थान पर क्या आएगा?
D के स्थान पर क्या आएगा?

- 985
 1105
 1005
 6066

Answer of above question: **1005**

Q78. Who amongst the following works as an Agriculture Officer?

निम्नलिखित में से कौन कृषि अधिकारी के रूप में कार्य करता है?

A group of seven friends A, B, C, D, E, F and G, work as Economist, Agriculture Officer, IT Officer, Terminal Operator, Clerk, Forex Officer and Research Analyst, for Banks. L, M, N, P, Q, R and S, but not necessarily in the same order. C works for Bank N and is neither a Research Analyst nor a Clerk. E is an IT Officer and works for Bank R. A works as Forex Officer and does not work for Bank L or Q. The one who is an Agriculture Officer works for Bank M. The one who works for Bank L works as a Terminal Operator. F works for Bank Q. G works for Bank P as a Research Analyst. D is not an Agriculture Officer.

सात दोस्तों A, B, C, D, E, F और G का एक समूह बैंकों के लिए अर्थशास्त्री, कृषि अधिकारी, IT अधिकारी, टर्मिनल ऑपरेटर, क्लर्क, विदेशी मुद्रा अधिकारी और अनुसंधान विश्लेषक के रूप में काम करता है। L, M, N, P, Q, R और S, लेकिन आवश्यक नहीं इसी क्रम में हो। C बैंक N के लिए काम करता है और न तो शोध विश्लेषक है और न ही क्लर्क है। E एक आईटी अधिकारी है और बैंक R के लिए काम करता है। A विदेशी मुद्रा अधिकारी के रूप में काम करता है और बैंक L या Q के लिए काम नहीं करता है। जो एक कृषि अधिकारी है वह बैंक M के लिए काम करता है। जो बैंक L के लिए काम करता है वह एक टर्मिनल ऑपरेटर के रूप में काम करता है। F बैंक Q के लिए काम करता है। G बैंक P के लिए रिसर्च एनालिस्ट के रूप में काम करता है। D कृषि अधिकारी नहीं है।

- C
 B
 F
 D

Answer of above question: **B**

Q79. What is the profession of C?

C का पेशा क्या है?

A group of seven friends A, B, C, D, E, F and G, work as Economist, Agriculture Officer, IT Officer, Terminal Operator, Clerk, Forex Officer and Research Analyst, for Banks. L, M, N, P, Q, R and S, but not necessarily in the same order. C works for Bank N and is neither a Research Analyst nor a Clerk. E is an IT Officer and works for Bank R. A works as Forex Officer and does not work for Bank L or Q. The one who is an Agriculture Officer works for Bank M. The one who works for Bank L works as a Terminal Operator. F works for Bank Q. G works for Bank P as a Research Analyst. D is not an Agriculture Officer

सात दोस्तों A, B, C, D, E, F और G का एक समूह बैंकों के लिए अर्थशास्त्री, कृषि अधिकारी, IT अधिकारी, टर्मिनल ऑपरेटर, क्लर्क, विदेशी मुद्रा अधिकारी और अनुसंधान विश्लेषक के रूप में काम करता है। L, M, N, P, Q, R और S, लेकिन आवश्यक नहीं इसी क्रम में हो। C बैंक N के लिए काम करता है और न तो शोध विश्लेषक है और न ही क्लर्क है। E एक आईटी अधिकारी है और बैंक R के लिए काम करता है। A विदेशी मुद्रा अधिकारी के रूप में काम करता है और बैंक L या Q के लिए काम नहीं करता है। जो एक कृषि अधिकारी है वह बैंक M के लिए काम करता है। जो बैंक L के लिए काम करता है वह एक टर्मिनल ऑपरेटर के रूप में काम करता है। F बैंक Q के लिए काम करता है। G बैंक P के लिए रिसर्च एनालिस्ट के रूप में काम करता है। D कृषि अधिकारी नहीं है।

- Terminal Operator
 टर्मिनल ऑपरेटर
Agriculture Officer
 कृषि अधिकारी
Economist
 अर्थशास्त्री
Cannot be determined
 निर्धारित नहीं किया जा सकता

Economist

Answer of above question: अर्थशास्त्री

Q80. For which Bank does B work?

B किस बैंक के लिए काम करता है?

A group of seven friends A, B, C, D, E, F and G, work as Economist, Agriculture Officer, IT Officer, Terminal Operator, Clerk, Forex Officer and Research Analyst, for Banks. L, M, N, P, Q, R and S, but not necessarily in the same order. C works for Bank N and is neither a Research Analyst nor a Clerk. E is an IT Officer and works for Bank R. A works as Forex Officer and does not work for Bank L or Q. The one who is an Agriculture Officer works for Bank M. The one who works for Bank L works as a Terminal Operator. F works for Bank Q. G works for Bank P as a Research Analyst. D is not an Agriculture Officer.

सात दोस्तों A, B, C, D, E, F और G का एक समूह बैंकों के लिए अर्थशास्त्री, कृषि अधिकारी, IT अधिकारी, टर्मिनल ऑपरेटर, क्लर्क, विदेशी मुद्रा अधिकारी और अनुसंधान विश्लेषक के रूप में काम करता है। L, M, N, P, Q, R और S, लेकिन आवश्यक नहीं इसी क्रम में हो। C बैंक N के लिए काम करता है और न तो शोध विश्लेषक है और न ही क्लर्क है। E एक आईटी अधिकारी है और बैंक R के लिए काम करता है। A विदेशी मुद्रा अधिकारी के रूप में काम करता है और बैंक L या Q के लिए काम नहीं करता है। जो एक कृषि अधिकारी है वह बैंक M के लिए काम करता है। जो बैंक L के लिए काम करता है वह एक टर्मिनल ऑपरेटर के रूप में काम करता है। F बैंक Q के लिए काम करता है। G बैंक P के लिए रिसर्च एनालिस्ट के रूप में काम करता है। D कृषि अधिकारी नहीं है।

- M
 S
 L
 Either M or S
 या तो M या S

Answer of above question: **M**

Q81. What is the profession of the person who works for Bank S?

बैंक S के लिए काम करने वाले व्यक्ति का पेशा क्या है?

A group of seven friends A, B, C, D, E, F and G, work as Economist, Agriculture Officer, IT Officer, Terminal Operator, Clerk, Forex Officer and Research Analyst, for Banks. L, M, N, P, Q, R and S, but not necessarily in the same order. C works for Bank N and is neither a Research Analyst nor a Clerk. E is an IT Officer and works for Bank R. A works as Forex Officer and does not work for Bank L or Q. The one who is an Agriculture Officer works for Bank M. The one who works for Bank L works as a Terminal Operator. F works for Bank Q. G works for Bank P as a Research Analyst. D is not an Agriculture Officer.

सात दोस्तों A, B, C, D, E, F और G का एक समूह बैंकों के लिए अर्थशास्त्री, कृषि अधिकारी, IT अधिकारी, टर्मिनल ऑपरेटर, क्लर्क, विदेशी मुद्रा अधिकारी और अनुसंधान विश्लेषक के रूप में काम करता है। L, M, N, P, Q, R और S, लेकिन आवश्यक नहीं इसी क्रम में हो। C बैंक N के लिए काम करता है और न तो शोध विश्लेषक है और न ही क्लर्क है। E एक आईटी अधिकारी है और बैंक R के लिए काम करता है। A विदेशी मुद्रा अधिकारी के रूप में काम करता है और बैंक L या Q के लिए काम नहीं करता है। जो एक कृषि अधिकारी है वह बैंक M के लिए काम करता है। जो बैंक L के लिए काम करता है वह एक टर्मिनल ऑपरेटर के रूप में काम करता है। F बैंक Q के लिए काम करता है। G बैंक P के लिए रिसर्च एनालिस्ट के रूप में काम करता है। D कृषि अधिकारी नहीं है।

- Clerk
 लिपिक
 Agriculture Officer
 कृषि अधिकारी
 Terminal Operator
 टर्मिनल ऑपरेटर
 Forex Officer
 विदेशी मुद्रा अधिकारी

Forex Officer

Answer of above question: विदेशी मुद्रा अधिकारी

Q82. Which of the following combinations of person, profession and the bank is correct?

निम्नलिखित में से व्यक्ति, पेशा और बैंक का कौन सा संयोजन सही है?

- A – Forex Officer – M
 A – विदेशी मुद्रा अधिकारी – M
 D – Clerk – L
 D – क्लर्क – L
 F – Agriculture Officer – Q
 F – कृषि अधिकारी – Q
 None of these
 इनमें से कोई नहीं

None of these

Answer of above question: इनमें से कोई नहीं

Q83. Mohan meets Leela in the party who introduces herself as the daughter of his grandfather's daughter's brother. How is the Mohan related to the Leela?

मोहन पार्टी में लीला से मिलता है जो अपने दादा की बेटी के भाई की बेटी के रूप में अपना परिचय देती है। मोहन लीला से कैसे संबंधित है?

- brother-in-law
 बहनोई
 uncle
 चाचा
 brother
 भाई
 sister
 बहन

brother

Answer of above question: भाई

Q84. Mr Praveen went in his car to meet his friend Asif. He Drove 30 kms towards north and then 40 kms towards west. He then turned to south and covered 8 kms. Further he turned to east and moved 26 kms.

Finally he turned right and drove 10 kms and then turned left to travel 19 kms. How far and in which direction is he from the starting point?

श्री प्रवीण अपने दोस्त आसिफ से मिलने के लिए अपनी कार में गए। वह 30 किमी उत्तर की ओर और फिर 40 किमी पश्चिम की ओर चले फिर वह दक्षिण की ओर मुड़े और 8 कि.मी. आगे चलकर, वह पूर्व की ओर मुड़े और 26 किमी चले। अंत में वह दाएं मुड़े और 10 किमी चले और फिर बाएं मुड़कर 19 किमी चले। वह प्रारंभिक बिंदु से कितनी दूर और किस दिशा में है?

- East of starting point, 5 kms
 प्रारंभिक बिंदु के पूर्व में, 5 कि.मी
 East of starting point, 13 kms
 प्रारंभिक बिंदु के पूर्व में, 13 कि.मी
 North East of starting point, 13 kms
 प्रारंभिक बिंदु के उत्तर पूर्व में, 13 कि.मी
 North East of starting point, 5 kms
 प्रारंभिक बिंदु के उत्तर पूर्व में, 5 कि.मी

North East of starting point, 13 kms

Answer of above question: प्रारंभिक बिंदु के उत्तर पूर्व में, 13 कि.मी

Q85. Direction : Read each of the following statements carefully and answer the questions.

Which of the following symbols should replace the question mark in the given expression in order to make the expressions 'K ≤ H' and 'M > J' definitely true?

H ≥ I = J ? K ≤ L < M

निर्देश: निम्नलिखित कथनों में से प्रत्येक को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें और प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें।

पद 'K ≤ H' और 'M > J' को निश्चित रूप से सत्य बनाने के लिए निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा चिह्न दिए गए पद में प्रश्न चिह्न को प्रतिस्थापित करना चाहिए?

H ≥ I = J ? K ≤ L < M

- >

- \leq
Either $<$ or \leq
- या तो $<$ या \leq
- $=$

Answer of above question: =

Q86. Direction: In each question below is given a statement followed by two assumptions number I and II. An assumption is something supposed or taken for granted. You have to consider the statement and the following assumption and decide which of the assumptions is implicit in the statement.

Statement: The Government has decided against reduction of prices of Agriculture products though there is a signification drop in the Agro crop prices in the international market.

Assumption: I. The prices of Agro crop in the international market may again increase in the near future.
II. The present prices difference of Agriculture products will help the government to with stand any possible price rise in future.

निर्देश: नीचे प्रत्येक प्रश्न में एक कथन दिया गया है जिसके बाद दो मान्यताएँ I और II दी गई हैं। एक धारणा कुछ मानी या ली गई है। आपको कथन और निम्नलिखित पूर्वधारणा पर विचार करना है और निर्णय करना है कि कौन सी पूर्वधारणा कथन में निहित है।

कथन: सरकार ने कृषि उत्पादों की कीमतों में कमी के खिलाफ फैसला किया है, हालांकि अंतरराष्ट्रीय बाजार में कृषि फसल की कीमतों में कमी आई है।

धारणा: I. अंतरराष्ट्रीय बाजार में कृषि फसल की कीमतें निकट भविष्य में फिर से बढ़ सकती हैं।
II. कृषि उत्पादों की वर्तमान कीमतों में अंतर सरकार को भविष्य में किसी भी संभावित मूल्य वृद्धि का सामना करने में मदद करेगा।

- if only assumption I is implicit.
यदि केवल धारणा I निहित है।
- if only assumption II is implicit.
यदि केवल धारणा II निहित है।
- if either assumption I or II is implicit.
यदि या तो धारणा I या II निहित है।
- if neither assumption I nor II is implicit.
यदि न तो धारणा I और न ही II निहित है।

if neither assumption I nor II is implicit.

Answer of above question: यदि न तो धारणा I और न ही II निहित है।

Q87. At what time between 8 and 9 o'clock will the hands of a clock be at right angle?

8 से 9 बजे के बीच घड़ी की सुईयों किस समय समकोण पर होंगी?

- $8:16\frac{3}{11}$
- $8:27\frac{3}{11}$
- $8:17\frac{3}{11}$
- None of these options
- इनमें से कोई भी विकल्प नहीं

Answer of above question: $8:27\frac{3}{11}$

Q88. Direction: The question consist of a set of numbered statements. Assume that each one of these statements is individually true. Each of the four choices consists of a subset of these statements. Choose the subset as your answer where the statements there in are logically consistent among themselves:

Tanisha will eat the apple if Jeetesh does not cook. Based on the information above which of the following must be true

निर्देश: प्रश्न में संख्यांकित कथनों का एक सेट है। मान लें कि इनमें से प्रत्येक कथन व्यक्तिगत रूप से सत्य है। चार विकल्पों में से प्रत्येक में इन बयानों का एक सबसेट होता है। उस उपसमुच्चय को अपने उत्तर के रूप में चुनें जहाँ उसमें दिए गए कथन आपस में तार्किक रूप से सुसंगत हों।

अगर जीतेश नहीं पकाएगा तो तनीषा सेब खा लेगी। उपरोक्त जानकारी के आधार पर निम्न में से कौन सा सत्य होना चाहिए

- Tanisha will not eat the apple if Jeetesh cooks.
अगर जीतेश खाना बनाता है तो तनीषा सेब नहीं खाएगी।
If Tanisha did not eat the apple, then Jeetesh did cook.
- तनीषा ने सेब नहीं खाया, तो जीतेश ने खाना बनाया।
If Tanisha ate the apple, then Jeetesh did not cook.
- तनीषा ने सेब खाया तो, जीतेश ने खाना नहीं बनाया।
If Jeetesh does not cook, Tanisha will eat the apple
- यदि जीतेश खाना नहीं बनाता है, तो तनीषा सेब खाएगी

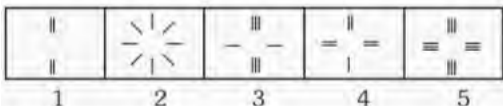
If Tanisha did not eat the apple, then Jeetesh did cook.

Answer of above question: तनीषा ने सेब नहीं खाया, तो जीतेश ने खाना बनाया।

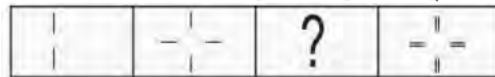
Q89. Directions : In the following question you are given four series of questions with a question mark you have to find out the answer for the question mark that completes the series from the answer figures.



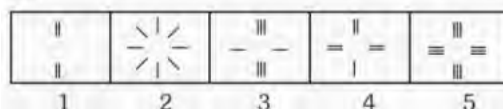
Answer



निर्देश: निम्नलिखित प्रश्न में आपको प्रश्नवाचक चिह्न के साथ प्रश्नों की चार श्रृंखलाएँ दी गई हैं, आपको उस प्रश्नवाचक चिह्न का उत्तर ज्ञात करना है जो उत्तर आकृतियों से श्रृंखला को पूरा करता है।



उत्तर



- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

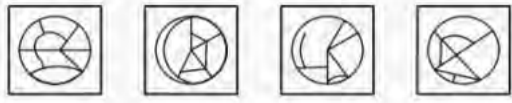
Answer of above question: 1

Q90. Direction : Select the answer figure from options in which the question figure is hidden.

Question figure



Options



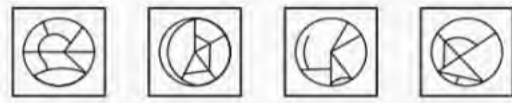
(1) (2) (3) (4)

निर्देश : विकल्पों में से उस उत्तर आकृति का चयन करें जिसमें प्रश्न आकृति छिपी हुई है।

प्रश्न आकृति



विकल्प



(1) (2) (3) (4)

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

Answer of above question: **4**

Q91. DIRECTIONS : the questions below consists of a question and two statements numbered (I) and (II) given below it. You have to decide whether the data provided in the statements are sufficient to answer the question. Read both the statements and give answer

Who is paternal uncle of P ?

(I) P is brother of L, who is daughter of Q, who is sister of N, who is brother of S.

नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों में एक प्रश्न और उसके नीचे दो कथन क्रमांक (I) और (II) दिए गए हैं। आपको यह तय करना है कि कथनों में दिया गया डेटा प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए पर्याप्त है या नहीं। दोनों कथनों को पढ़िए और उत्तर दीजिए

(II) M is brother of K, who is husband of L, who is mother of G, who is sister of P. P का चाचा कौन है?

(I) P, L का भाई है, जो Q की पुत्री है, जो N की बहन है, जो S का भाई है।

(II) M, K का भाई है, जो L का पति है, जो G की माँ है, जो P की बहन है

Statement (I) ALONE is sufficient, but statement (II) alone is not sufficient.

कथन (I) अकेला पर्याप्त है, लेकिन कथन (II) अकेला पर्याप्त नहीं है।

प्रत्येक कथन अकेला पर्याप्त है

Statement (II) ALONE is sufficient, but statement (I) alone is not sufficient

कथन (II) अकेला पर्याप्त है, लेकिन कथन (I) अकेला पर्याप्त नहीं है

BOTH statements TOGETHER are sufficient, but NEITHER statement alone is sufficient.

दोनों कथन एक साथ पर्याप्त हैं, लेकिन कोई भी कथन अकेले पर्याप्त नहीं है।

EACH statement ALONE is sufficient

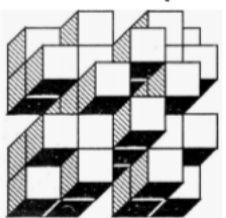
प्रत्येक कथन अकेला पर्याप्त है

Statement (II) ALONE is sufficient, but statement (I) alone is not sufficient

Answer of above question: कथन (II) अकेला पर्याप्त है, लेकिन कथन (I) अकेला पर्याप्त नहीं है

Q92. DIRECTIONS: Count the number of cubes in the following figures:

निर्देश: निम्नदर्शित आकृतियों में घनों की संख्या गिनें।



None of these options

इनमें से कोई विकल्प नहीं

32

42

38

None of these options

Answer of above question: इनमें से कोई विकल्प नहीं

Q93. Arrange these words in alphabetical order and tick the one that comes last

1. Abandon 2. Actuate 3. Accumulate 4. Acquit 5. Achieve

इन शब्दों को वर्णानुक्रम में व्यवस्थित करें और जो सबसे अंत में आता है उस पर निशान लगाएं

1. Abandon 2. Actuate 3. Accumulate 4. Acquit 5. Achieve

Actuate

Acquit

Accumulate

Achieve

Answer of above question: **Actuate**

Q94. Avi and Binu start moving towards each other from two places 200 km apart. After walking 60 km, Binu turns left and goes 20 km, then he turns right and goes 40 km. He then turns right again and comes back to the road on which he had started walking. If Avi and Binu walk with the same speed, what is the distance between them now?

अवि और बिनु, दो स्थानों से एक दुसरे की ओर, 200 किलोमीटर दूर से चलना शुरू करते हैं। 60 किमी चलने पर, बिनु की ओर बाएं मुड़ता है और 20 किमी जाता है, फिर वह दाएं मुड़ता है और 40 किमी जाता है। वह फिर दायें मुड़ता है और उस सड़क पर वापस आता है जिस पर उसने चलना शुरू किया था। यदि अवि और बिनु समान गति से चलते हैं, तो अब उनके बीच की दूरी कितनी है?

- 50 km
 50 कि.मी
 40 km
 40 कि.मी
 30 km
 30 कि.मी
 20 km
 20 कि.मी

40 km

Answer of above question: 40 कि.मी

Q95. Select from the four alternative diagrams, the one that best illustrates the relationship among the three classes:

Pigeons, birds, dogs.

तीन वर्गों के बीच सम्बन्ध को सबसे अच्छे से दिखाने वाले आरेख को, निम्नदर्शित चार वैकल्पिक आरेखों में से चुनें

कबूतर, पक्षी, कुत्ते

-
-
-
-

Answer of above question:



Q96. In the questions two statements given: Assertion (A) and Reason (R). You have to go through these statements and check whether the statement given as (A) and statement given as (R) are as stated in the following manner and you have to answer either (1), (2), (3) or (4).

Assertion (A): The thickness of the atmosphere is maximum over the equator.

Reason(R): High insulation and strong convection currents occur over the equator.

प्रश्न में दो कथन दिए गए हैं: अभिकथन (A) और कारण (R). आपको इन कथनों को पढ़ना है और जाँचना है कि क्या (A) के रूप में दिए गए कथन और (R) के रूप में दिए गए कथन निम्नलिखित तरीके से बताए गए हैं और आपको या तो (1) का उत्तर देना है (2), (3) या (4).

अभिकथन (A): भूमध्य रेखा पर वायुमंडल की मोटाई अधिकतम होती है।

कारण (R): विषुवत् वृत्त के ऊपर उच्च रोधन तथा प्रबल संवहन धाराएँ होती हैं

Both (A) and (R) are individually true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

- दोनों (A) और (R) व्यक्तिगत रूप से सत्य हैं और (R) (A) की सही व्याख्या है।
 Both (A) and (R) are individually true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- दोनों (A) और (R) व्यक्तिगत रूप से सत्य हैं, लेकिन (R) (A) की सही व्याख्या नहीं है
 (A) is true but (R) is false.
- (A) सच है लेकिन (R) झूठा है।
 (A) is false but (R) is true.
- (A) झूठा है लेकिन (R) सच है।

Both (A) and (R) are individually true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)

Answer of above question: दोनों (A) और (R) व्यक्तिगत रूप से सत्य हैं, लेकिन (R) (A) की सही व्याख्या नहीं है

Q97. You are living in a college hostel. The dal served to you in the mess has a lot of stones. What would you do?

आप एक कॉलेज के छात्रावास में रह रहे हैं। मस में आपको जो दाल परोसी जाती है उसमें बहुत सारे कंकड़ होते हैं। आप क्या करेंगे?

To each of the following questions, four probable answers have been given. Select the most appropriate alternative as the answer.

निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक प्रश्न के चार संभावित उत्तर दिए गए हैं। उत्तर के रूप में सर्वाधिक उपयुक्त विकल्प का चयन कीजिए।

leave eating the dal altogether.

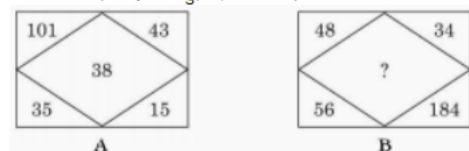
- दाल खाना बिल्कुल छोड़ दें।
 bring the matter to the notice of mess incharge.
- मामले को मस इंचार्ज के संज्ञान में लाएं।
 speak to the cook about changing the dal.
- रसोइए से दाल बदलने के बारे में बात करें।
 buy your own dal and cook it in your room.
- अपनी खुद की दाल खरीदें और इसे अपने कमरे में पकाएं।

bring the matter to the notice of mess incharge.

Answer of above question: मामले को मस इंचार्ज के संज्ञान में लाएं।

Q98. Find the missing no in the following question:

निम्नलिखित प्रश्न में लुप्त संख्या ज्ञात कीजिए:



- 198
 158
 142
 127

Answer of above question: **142**

Q99. Hooke is related to cells in the same way mulder is related to_____.

हुक कोशिकाओं से उसी प्रकार संबंधित है जैसे मूल्डर _____ से संबंधित है।

- carbohydrates
- कार्बोहाइड्रेट
- Minerals
- खनिज
- vitamins
- विटामिन
- proteins
- प्रोटीन

proteins

Answer of above question: प्रोटीन

Q100. If ZEBRA can be written as 2652181, how can COBRA be written ?

यदि ZEBRA को 2652181 लिखा जा सकता है, तो COBRA को कैसे लिखा जा सकता है?

- 302181
- None of these options
- इनमें से कोई भी विकल्प नहीं
- 31822151
- 1182153

None of these options

Answer of above question: इनमें से कोई भी विकल्प नहीं

Q101. Which one of the following pairs is incorrectly matched?

निम्नलिखित में से किस का गलत मिलान हुआ है?

- Samaharta—the highest officer in charge of assessment of revenue
समाहर्ता—राजस्व के निर्धारण का प्रभारी सर्वोच्च अधिकारी
- Adhyakshas—superintendents mostly to regulate the economic activities of the state
अध्यक्ष-अधीक्षक ज्यादातर राज्य की आर्थिक गतिविधियों को विनियमित करने के लिए
- Sannidhata—the in charge of the foreigners and strangers
सन्निधाता - विदेशियों और अजनबियों के प्रभारी
- Senapati—commander-in-chief
सेनापति- प्रमुख कमांडर

Sannidhata—the in charge of the foreigners and strangers

Answer of above question: सन्निधाता - विदेशियों और अजनबियों के प्रभारी

Q102. The subordinate officers of the Patel were

पटेल के अधीनस्थ अधिकारी थे

- Deshpande, Deshmukh
देशपांडे, देशमुख
- Kulkarni, Chaugule
कुलकर्णी, चौगुले
- Sardesai, Deshpande
सरदेसाई, देशपांडे
- Sardesai, Deshmukh
सरदेसाई, देशमुख

Kulkarni, Chaugule

Answer of above question: कुलकर्णी, चौगुले

Q103. Which one of the following statements is not correct?

निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा कथन सही नहीं है?

- There is no definition of the Scheduled Tribes in the constitution of India
भारत के संविधान में अनुसूचित जनजातियों की कोई परिभाषा नहीं है
- North-East India accounts for a little over half of the country's tribal population
उत्तर-पूर्व भारत में देश की जनजातीय आबादी का आधे से थोड़ा अधिक हिस्सा है
- The people known as Todas live in the Nilgiri area
टोडा के नाम से जाने जाने वाले लोग नीलगिरि क्षेत्र में रहते हैं
- Lotha is a language spoken in Nagaland
लोथा नागालैंड में बोली जाने वाली भाषा है

North-East India accounts for a little over half of the country's tribal population

Answer of above question: उत्तर-पूर्व भारत में देश की जनजातीय आबादी का आधे से थोड़ा अधिक हिस्सा है

Q104. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the code given below the lists.

List-I (Mangroves)

List-II (State)

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| (a) Achra Ratnagiri | 1. Karnataka |
| (b) Coondapur | 2. Kerala |
| (c) Pichavaram | 3. Andhra Pradesh |
| (d) Vembanad | 4. Maharashtra |
| | 5. Tamil Nadu |

सूची-I को सूची-II से सुमेलित कीजिए और सूचियों के नीचे दिए गए कूट का प्रयोग कर सही उत्तर चुनिए।

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| सूची-I (मैंग्रोव) | सूची-II (राज्य) |
| (a) अचरा रत्नागिरी | 1. कर्नाटक |
| (b) कुंडापूर | 2. केरल |
| (c) पिचवरम | 3. आंध्र प्रदेश |
| (d) वेम्बनाड | 4. महाराष्ट्र |
| | 5. तमिलनाडु |

- (a)-2 (b)-1 (c)-5 (d)-4
- (a)-4 (b)-5 (c)-3 (d)-2
- (a)-2 (b)-5 (c)-3 (d)-4
- (a)-4 (b)-1 (c)- 5 (d)-2

Answer of above question: **(a)-4 (b)-1 (c)- 5 (d)-2**

Q105. The main determinant of real wage is

वास्तविक मजदूरी का मुख्य निर्धारक है

- extra earning
- अतिरिक्त कमाई

- nature of work
- कार्य की प्रकृति
- promotion prospect
- पदोन्नति की संभावना
- purchasing power of money
- पैसे की क्रय शक्ति

purchasing power of money

Answer of above question: पैसे की क्रय शक्ति

Q106. The Commission of Agricultural Costs and Prices fixes the

कृषि लागत और मूल्य आयोग तय करता है

- Support price
- समर्थन मूल्य
- Wholesale price
- थोक मूल्य
- Retail price
- खुदरा मूल्य
- None of these
- इनमें से कोई नहीं

Support price

Answer of above question: समर्थन मूल्य

Q107. Which of the following have coral reefs?

1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands
2. Gulf of Kachchh
3. Gulf of Mannar
4. Sunderban

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

निम्नलिखित में से किसमें प्रवाल भित्तियाँ हैं?

1. अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह
2. कच्छ की खाड़ी
3. मन्नार की खाड़ी
4. सुंदरबन

नीचे दिए गए कोड का प्रयोग कर सही उत्तर चुनिए।

- 1, 2 and 3
- 1, 2 और 3
- 2 and 4
- 2 और 4
- 1 and 3
- 1 और 3
- 1, 2, 3 and 4
- 1, 2, 3 और 4

1, 2 and 3

Answer of above question: 1, 2 और 3

Q108. Which of the following statements are correct regarding CITES?

- 1) CITES – The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora.
- 2) It entered into force in 1985.
- 3) Currently, 176 countries are Parties to CITES.

Select the correct option from the codes given below:

निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा कथन CITES के संबंध में सही है?

- 1) CITES - वन्य जीवों और वनस्पतियों की लुप्तप्राय प्रजातियों में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार पर सम्मेलन।
- 2) यह 1985 में लागू हुआ।
- 3) वर्तमान में, 176 देश CITES के पक्षकार हैं।

नीचे दिए गए कोड से सही विकल्प का चयन करें:

- Only 1
- केवल 1
- Only 2 & 3
- केवल 2 और 3
- Only 1 & 3
- केवल 1 और 3
- Only 3
- केवल 3

Only 1 & 3

Answer of above question: केवल 1 और 3

Q109. In the cities of our country, which among the following atmospheric gases are normally considered in calculating the value of Air Quality Index?

1. Carbon dioxide
2. Carbon monoxide
3. Nitrogen dioxide
4. Sulphur dioxide
5. Methane

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

हमारे देश के शहरों में, वायु गुणवत्ता सूचकांक के मूल्य की गणना में सामान्य रूप से निम्नलिखित वायुमंडलीय गैसों में से किस पर विचार किया जाता है?

1. कार्बन डाइऑक्साइड
2. कार्बन मोनोऑक्साइड
3. नाइट्रोजन डाइऑक्साइड
4. सल्फर डाइऑक्साइड
5. मीथेन

नीचे दिए गए कोड का प्रयोग कर सही उत्तर चुनिए।

- Only 1, 2 and 3
 केवल 1, 2 और 3
 Only 1, 4 and 5
 केवल 1, 4 और 5
 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5
 1,2,3, 4 और 5
 Only 2, 3 and 4
 केवल 2,3 और 4

Only 2, 3 and 4

Answer of above question: केवल 2,3 और 4

Q110. The book 'India's Struggle for Independence' was authored by

इंडियाज स्ट्रगल फॉर इंडिपेंडेंस पुस्तक के लेखक हैं

Tarachand

- ताराचंद
 S.N. Sen
 एस.एन. सेन
 R.C. Majumdar
 आर.सी.मजूमदार
 Bipan Chandra
 बिपिन चंद्रा

Bipan Chandra

Answer of above question: बिपिन चंद्रा

Q111. Fermentation is a type of _____ process .

किण्वन एक प्रकार की _____ प्रक्रिया है।

Aerobic Respiration

- एरोबिक श्वसन
 Anaerobic Respiration
 अवायुश्वसन
 Exothermic Reaction
 उष्माक्षेपी प्रतिक्रिया
 Transpiration
 स्वेद

Anaerobic Respiration

Answer of above question: अवायुश्वसन

Q112. BCG is vaccine meant for protection against which of the following diseases?

बीसीजी निम्नलिखित में से किस रोग से बचाव के लिए टीका है?

Mumps

- कण्ठमाला का रोग
 Tuberculosis
 यक्ष्मा
 Leprosy
 कुष्ठ रोग
 Tetanus
 धनुस्तंभ

Tuberculosis

Answer of above question: यक्ष्मा

Q113. When light waves pass from air to glass the variable affected are

जब प्रकाश तरंगों हवा से कांच में गुजरती हैं तो प्रभावित होते हैं?

Wavelength, frequency and velocity

- तरंग दैर्घ्य, आवृत्ति और वेग
 Velocity and frequency
 वेग और आवृत्ति
 Wavelength and frequency
 तरंग दैर्घ्य और आवृत्ति
 Wavelength and velocity
 तरंग दैर्घ्य और वेग

Wavelength and velocity

Answer of above question: तरंग दैर्घ्य और वेग

Q114. Assertion (A): In India, electricity distribution companies calculate the consumption of electricity in kWh.

Reason (R): Electrical system in India works at a frequency of 60 Hz.

दावा (ए): भारत में, बिजली वितरण कंपनियां kWh में बिजली की खपत की गणना करती हैं।

कारण (आर): भारत में विद्युत प्रणाली 60 हर्ट्ज की आवृत्ति पर काम करती है।

Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

- (ए) और (आर) दोनों सत्य हैं और (आर) (ए) की सही व्याख्या है
 Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
 (ए) और (आर) दोनों सत्य हैं, लेकिन (आर) (ए) की सही व्याख्या नहीं है
 (A) is true, but (R) is false
 (ए) सच है, लेकिन (आर) गलत है
 (A) is false, but (R) is true
 (ए) गलत है, लेकिन (आर) सच है

(A) is true, but (R) is false

Answer of above question: (ए) सच है, लेकिन (आर) गलत है

Q115. Smt Budhiarin Devi, a national award winner from Chhattisgarh. Which arts does she belong to? :

श्रीमती बुधियारिन देवी, छत्तीसगढ़ की राष्ट्रीय पुरस्कार विजेता। वह किस कला से संबंधित है?

Gadhwa art

- गढ़वा कला
 Dhokra art
 ढोकरा कला

- bamboo art
 बांस कला
mud clay art
 मिट्टी की कला

Dhokra art

Answer of above question: ढोकरा कला

Q116. Deep Space Atomic Clock, which was seen in the news recently, is associated with which space agency?
हाल ही में खबरों में रही डीप स्पेस एटॉमिक क्लॉक किस अंतरिक्ष एजेंसी से जुड़ी है?

- ISRO
 इसरो
NASA
 नासा
Virgin Galactic
 वर्जिन गैलेक्टिक
SpaceX
 स्पेसएक्स

NASA

Answer of above question: नासा

Q117. Among the names of the Russian parliament were:

- इन नामों में से रूसी संसद है:
Shora
 शोरा
The State Duma
 राज्य ड्यूमा
National confrance
 राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन
Verkhovna Rada
 वेरखोवना राडा

The State Duma

Answer of above question: राज्य ड्यूमा

Q118. In FIFA World Cup 2022 which African country 1st time qualify for the semifinal?

- फ़ीफ़ा विश्व कप 2022 में किस अफ्रीकी देश ने पहली बार सेमीफाइनल के लिए क्वालीफाई किया?
South africa
 दक्षिण अफ्रीका
Morocco
 मोरक्को
Croatia
 क्रोएशिया
Argentina
 अर्जेंटीना

Morocco

Answer of above question: मोरक्को

Q119. Consider the following statements:

1. A river erosion removes the regolith.
2. A river erodes by the process of downward cutting.
3. In the hilly and mountainous regions, there is no head-ward erosion.
4. Loose rock debris is washed down-slope into drainage system.

Which of the above statement is/are correct?

निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार करें:

1. नदी का कटाव रेजोलिथ को हटा देता है।
2. नदी अधोमुखी कटाव की प्रक्रिया द्वारा अपरदन करती है।
3. पहाड़ी एवं पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में सिर की ओर कटाव नहीं होता है।
4. ढीले रॉक मलबे को जल निकासी प्रणाली में ढलान के नीचे धोया जाता है।

उपरोक्त में से कौन सा/से कथन सही है/हैं?

- 1, 2 and 3 only
 केवल 1, 2 और 3
2, 3 and 4 only
केवल 2, 3 और 4

1, 2 and 4 only
 केवल 1, 2 और 4
1, 2, 3 and 4
 1, 2, 3 और 4

1, 2 and 4 only

Answer of above question: केवल 1, 2 और 4

Q120. Which of the following is Europe's longest river?

निम्नलिखित में से कौन यूरोप की सबसे लंबी नदी है?

- Danube
 डैन्यूब
Dnieper
 नीपर
Volga
 वोल्गा
Rhine
 राइन

Volga

Answer of above question: वोल्गा

Q121. Which one of the following is used for manufacturing safety matches?

निम्नलिखित में से किसका उपयोग सुरक्षा माचिस के निर्माण के लिए किया जाता है?

- Di-phosphorus
- डि-फास्फोरस
- Black phosphorus
- काला फास्फोरस
- Red phosphorus
- लाल फास्फोरस
- Scarlet phosphorus
- स्कार्लेट फास्फोरस

Red phosphorus

Answer of above question: लाल फास्फोरस

Q122. "Consider the following statements.

1. Light of longer wavelength is scattered much more than the light of shorter wavelength.
2. The speed of visible light in water is 0.95 times the speed in vacuum.
3. Radio waves are produced by rapidly oscillating electrical currents.
4. To detect the overspeeding vehicles, police use the Doppler effect of reflected short radio waves.

Which of these statements are correct?"

निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार करें।

1. अधिक तरंगदैर्घ्य का प्रकाश कम तरंगदैर्घ्य के प्रकाश की तुलना में बहुत अधिक प्रकीर्णित होता है।
2. पानी में दृश्य प्रकाश की गति निर्वात में गति की 0.95 गुना होती है।
3. तेजी से दोलन करने वाली विद्युत धाराओं द्वारा रेडियो तरंगों का उत्पादन किया जाता है।
4. तेज रफ्तार वाहनों का पता लगाने के लिए पुलिस परावर्तित लघु रेडियो तरंगों के डॉपलर प्रभाव का उपयोग करती है।

इनमें से कौन सा कथन सही है?

- 1 and 2
- 1 और 2
- 1 and 3
- 1 और 3
- 2 and 4
- 2 और 4
- 3 and 4
- 3 और 4

3 and 4

Answer of above question: 3 और 4

Q123. Which dance is performed only by male?

कौन सा नृत्य केवल पुरुष ही करते हैं?

- Mohini Attam
- मोहिनी अट्टम
- Odissi
- ओडिसी
- Kathakali
- कथकली
- Manipuri
- मणिपुरी

Kathakali

Answer of above question: कथकली

Q124. Why companies go for business process re-engineering with the help of technology?

कंपनियां तकनीक की मदद से बिजनेस प्रोसेस री-इंजीनियरिंग क्यों करती हैं?

- Customers demand and expectations
- ग्राहकों की मांग और अपेक्षाएं
- IT being leveraged to provide competitive edge in products and services at lower costs
- कम लागत पर उत्पादों और सेवाओं में प्रतिस्पर्धी बढत प्रदान करने के लिए आईटी का लाभ उठाया जा रहा है
- The pace of change has accelerated with the liberalisation of economies world over
- दुनिया भर में अर्थव्यवस्थाओं के उदारीकरण के साथ परिवर्तन की गति तेज हुई है
- All of these
- उपरोक्त सभी

All of these

Answer of above question: उपरोक्त सभी

Q125. Bakelite is formed by the condensation of

बैकेलाइट किसके संघनन से बनता है

- Urea and formaldehyde
- यूरिया और फॉर्मलडिहाइड
- Phenol and formaldehyde
- फिनोल और फॉर्मलडिहाइड
- Phenol and acetaldehyde
- फिनोल और एसीटैल्डिहाइड
- Melamine and formaldehyde
- मेलामाइन और फॉर्मलडेहाइड

Phenol and formaldehyde

Answer of above question: फिनोल और फॉर्मलडिहाइड

Q126. What was the quantum of Domestic Wholesales last year for Tata Motors?

टाटा मोटर्स के लिए पिछले साल घरेलू थोक बिक्री की मात्रा कितनी थी?

Tata Motors Ltd. said second quarter consolidated net loss narrowed to ₹898.35 crore on account of volume and margin expansion at the Jaguar Land Rover unit, as well as domestic business units. The company had recorded a loss of ₹4,415.54 crore a year earlier.

Total revenue from operations for the quarter ended September 30 increased 29.7% to ₹79,611 crore. 11JLR revenue grew 36% to £5.3 billion, reflecting 'strong model mix and pricing' with wholesale volumes (excluding China JV) of 75,307 up 17.6%, the company said in a statement.

"The wholesale increase was lower than planned, primarily due to a lower-than-expected supply of specialised chips from one supplier which could not be readily re-sourced in the quarter," P.B. Balaji, chief financial officer, Tata Motors Group, said while flagging this as one of the disappointments during the quarter.

"However, we do expect to see improved performance at JLR, the Commercial Vehicle (CV) and Passenger Vehicle (PV) units during the third and the fourth quarters," he said.

The CV business registered 15% growth in sales. In India, domestic wholesales climbed 19% to 93,651 vehicles. However, exports were lower by 22% affected by the financial crisis in a few export markets. Domestic retails grew at a higher rate.

"The margin improvement was aided by higher volumes, realisations, although impacted by residual commodity inflation and foreign exchange," Mr Balaji said. The PV business continued its 'strong' momentum with wholesales growing 69% to 142,755 vehicles, amid strong festival demand and 'debottlenecking actions'.

However, margin recovery was impacted due to residual commodity inflation and adverse foreign exchange, Mr. Balaji added.

"Demand continues to remain strong; however it will remain a key monitorable in the wake of global uncertainties. Improving chip supply and cooling commodity prices will aid revenue and margins recovery and we hence aim to deliver strong improvements in EBIT and free cash flows in H2 FY23," he said.

टाटा मोटर्स का दूसरी तिमाही घाटा कम होकर ₹898 करोड़ हुआ। टाटा मोटर्स लिमिटेड ने ये बताया कि जगुआर लैंड रोवर यूनिट के साथ-साथ घरेलू व्यावसायिक इकाइयों में वॉल्यूम और मार्जिन के विस्तार के कारण, दूसरी तिमाही में शुद्ध घाटा ₹898.35 करोड़ तक सीमित हो गया। उन्होंने यह भी बताया कि कंपनी ने एक साल पहले ₹4,415.54 करोड़ का घाटा दर्ज किया था। 30 सितंबर को समाप्त तिमाही के लिए परिचालन से कुल राजस्व 29.7% बढ़कर ₹79,611 करोड़ हो गया। कंपनी ने एक बयान में कहा कि 11JLR का राजस्व 36% बढ़कर 5.3 बिलियन पाउंड हो गया, जो 75,307 के थोक वॉल्यूम (चीन JV को छोड़कर) के साथ 'मजबूत मॉडल मिश्रण और मूल्य निर्धारण' को दर्शाता है।

थोक वृद्धि, बनाई गई योजना से कम थी, इसका मुख्य कारण यह था कि एक आपूर्तिकर्ता ने, एक विशेष चिप कि आपूर्ति, अपेक्षा से कम की और जिसे तिमाही में आसानी से प्राप्त नहीं किया जा सका. यह बात, टाटा मोटर्स समूह के मुख्य वित्तीय अधिकारी पी.बी बालाजी ने कही और इसे तिमाही के दौरान मिली निराशाओं में से एक बताया. उन्होंने यह भी कहा के वे तीसरी और चौथी तिमाही के दौरान जेएलआर, वाणिज्यिक वाहन (सीवी) और यात्री वाहन (पीवी) इकाइयों में बेहतर प्रदर्शन देखने की उम्मीद करते हैं। CV व्यवसाय ने बिक्री में 15% की वृद्धि दर्ज की। भारत में, घरेलू थोक बिक्री 19% बढ़कर 93,651 वाहन हो गई। हालांकि, कुछ निर्यात बाजारों में वित्तीय संकट से प्रभावित निर्यात 22% कम था। घरेलू खुदरा बिक्री उच्च दर से बढ़ी।

श्री बालाजी ने कहा मार्जिन में सुधार उच्च मात्रा, प्राप्ति से सहायता प्राप्त था, हालांकि अवशिष्ट वस्तु मुद्रास्फीति और विदेशी मुद्रा से प्रभावित था.

ल्योहारों की मजबूत मांग और 'डीबॉटलनेकिंग एक्शन' के बीच भी पीवी व्यवसाय ने अपनी 'मजबूत गति' को जारी रखा, इसमें थोक बिक्री 69% से बढ़कर 142,755 वाहन हो गई. हालांकि, ये ज़रूर है कि इसमें अवशिष्ट वस्तु मुद्रास्फीति और प्रतिकूल विदेशी मुद्रा के कारण मार्जिन रिकवरी प्रभावित हुई, श्री बालाजी ने कहा।

"मांग मजबूत बनी हुई है, हालांकि वैश्विक अनिश्चितताओं के मद्देनजर यह एक प्रमुख निगरानी योग्य विषय बना रहेगा। चिप की आपूर्ति और कूलिंग क्मोडिटी की कीमतों में सुधार से राजस्व और मार्जिन में सुधार होगा और इसलिए हमारा लक्ष्य ईबीआईटी में मजबूत सुधार और वित्त वर्ष 23 की दूसरी छमाही में मुक्त नकदी प्रवाह प्रदान करना रहेगा।"

- 93651 vehicles
- 93651 वाहन
- 78698 vehicles
- 78698 वाहन
- Cannot be ascertained
- पता नहीं लगाया जा सकता है
- 81436 vehicles
- 81436 वाहन

78698 vehicles

Answer of above question: 78698 वाहन

Q127. As per the CFO the margin improvement was due to

सीएफओ के अनुसार मार्जिन में सुधार का मुख्य कारण निम्नलिखित में से क्या था

Tata Motors Ltd. said second quarter consolidated net loss narrowed to ₹898.35 crore on account of volume and margin expansion at the Jaguar Land Rover unit, as well as domestic business units. The company had recorded a loss of ₹4,415.54 crore a year earlier.

Total revenue from operations for the quarter ended September 30 increased 29.7% to ₹79,611 crore. 11JLR revenue grew 36% to £5.3 billion, reflecting 'strong model mix and pricing' with wholesale volumes (excluding China JV) of 75,307 up 17.6%, the company said in a statement.

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"However, we do expect to see improved performance at JLR, the Commercial Vehicle (CV) and Passenger Vehicle (PV) units during the third and the fourth quarters," he said.

The CV business registered 15% growth in sales. In India, domestic wholesales climbed 19% to 93,651 vehicles. However, exports were lower by 22% affected by the financial crisis in a few export markets. Domestic retails grew at a higher rate.

"The margin improvement was aided by higher volumes, realisations, although impacted by residual commodity inflation and foreign exchange," Mr Balaji said.

The PV business continued its 'strong' momentum with wholesales growing 69% to 142,755 vehicles, amid strong festival demand and 'debottlenecking actions'.

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- Increase in sales quantum
- बिक्री मात्रा में वृद्धि
- Increase in sales value
- बिक्री मूल्य में वृद्धि
- Both sales quantum & value
- बिक्री मात्रा और मूल्य दोनों
- Better sales realisation & foreign exchange
- बेहतर बिक्री वसूली और विदेशी मुद्रा

Both sales quantum & value

Answer of above question: बिक्री मात्रा और मूल्य दोनों

Q128. What percentage of the last year quarterly revenue from operations of Tata Motors was the operations of JLR then ? [Assume £1 = Rs 80]

टाटा मोटर्स के परिचालन से पिछले वर्ष के तिमाही राजस्व का कितना प्रतिशत तब JLR का परिचालन था? [मान लीजिए 1 पाउंड = 80 रुपये]

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- Approx. 50%
- लगभग 50%
- Approx. 60%
- लगभग 60%
- Approx. 40%
- लगभग 40%
- Approx. 45%
- लगभग 45%

Approx. 50%

Answer of above question: लगभग 50%

Q129. The importance of JLR for Tata Motors has increased from last year.

JLR की अहमियत, टाटा मोटर्स के लिए पिछले वर्ष से बढ़ी है

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टाटा मोटर्स का दूसरी तिमाही घाटा कम होकर ₹898 करोड़ हुआ। टाटा मोटर्स लिमिटेड ने ये बताया कि जगुआर लैंड रोवर यूनिट के साथ-साथ घरेलू व्यावसायिक इकाइयों में वॉल्यूम और मार्जिन के विस्तार के कारण, दूसरी तिमाही में शुद्ध घाटा ₹898.35 करोड़ तक सीमित हो गया। उन्होंने यह भी बताया कि कंपनी ने एक साल पहले ₹4,415.54 करोड़ का घाटा दर्ज किया था। 30 सितंबर को समाप्त तिमाही के लिए परिचालन से कुल राजस्व 29.7% बढ़कर ₹79,611 करोड़ हो गया। कंपनी ने एक बयान में कहा कि 11JLR का राजस्व 36% बढ़कर 5.3 बिलियन पाउंड हो गया, जो 75,307 के थोक वॉल्यूम (चीन JV को छोड़कर) के साथ 'मजबूत मॉडल मिश्रण और मूल्य निर्धारण' को दर्शाता है।

थोक वृद्धि, बनाई गई योजना से कम थी, इसका मुख्य कारण यह था कि एक आपूर्तिकर्ता ने, एक विशेष चिप कि आपूर्ति, अपेक्षा से कम की और जिसे तिमाही में आसानी से प्राप्त नहीं किया जा सका। यह बात, टाटा मोटर्स समूह के मुख्य वित्तीय अधिकारी पी.बी. बालाजी ने कही और इसे तिमाही के दौरान मिली निराशाओं में से एक बताया। उन्होंने यह भी कहा के वे तीसरी और चौथी तिमाही के दौरान जेएलआर, वाणिज्यिक वाहन (सीवी) और यात्री वाहन (पीवी) इकाइयों में बेहतर प्रदर्शन देखने की उम्मीद करते हैं। CV व्यवसाय ने बिक्री में 15% की वृद्धि दर्ज की। भारत में, घरेलू थोक बिक्री 19% बढ़कर 93,651 वाहन हो गई। हालांकि, कुछ निर्यात बाजारों में वित्तीय संकट से प्रभावित निर्यात 22% कम था। घरेलू खुदरा बिक्री उच्च दर से बढ़ी।

श्री बालाजी ने कहा मार्जिन में सुधार उच्च मात्रा, प्राप्ति से सहायता प्राप्त था, हालांकि अवशिष्ट वस्तु मुद्रास्फीति और विदेशी मुद्रा से प्रभावित था। ल्योहारों की मजबूत मांग और 'डीबॉटलनेकिंग एक्शन' के बीच भी पीवी व्यवसाय ने अपनी 'मजबूत' गति को जारी रखा, इसमें थोक बिक्री 69% से बढ़कर 142,755 वाहन हो गई, हालांकि, ये ज़रूर है कि इसमें अवशिष्ट वस्तु मुद्रास्फीति और प्रतिकूल विदेशी मुद्रा के कारण मार्जिन रिकवरी प्रभावित हुई, श्री बालाजी ने कहा।

'मांग मजबूत बनी हुई है, हालांकि वैश्विक अनिश्चितताओं के मद्देनजर यह एक प्रमुख निगरानी योग्य विषय बना रहेगा। चिप की आपूर्ति और कूलिंग कम्पोजिट की कीमतों में सुधार से राजस्व और मार्जिन में सुधार होगा और इसलिए हमारा लक्ष्य ईबीआईटी में मजबूत सुधार और वित्त वर्ष 23 की दूसरी छमाही में मुक्त नकदी प्रवाह प्रदान करना रहेगा।

- The above statement is false
- उपरोक्त कथन गलत है
- The above statement is true
- उपरोक्त कथन सत्य है
- The above cannot be ascertained from the content provided in the paragraph
- पैराग्राफ में प्रदान की गई सामग्री से उपरोक्त का पता नहीं लगाया जा सकता है
- The above statement is the main target of the CFO
- उपरोक्त बयान CFO का मुख्य लक्ष्य है

The above cannot be ascertained from the content provided in the paragraph

Answer of above question: पैराग्राफ में प्रदान की गई सामग्री से उपरोक्त का पता नहीं लगाया जा सकता है

Q130. A better performance is predicted in H2 by the CFO. What are the key reasons for the same ? Choose the most correct option from those given below

CFO द्वारा H2 में बेहतर प्रदर्शन की भविष्यवाणी की गई है। इसके प्रमुख कारण क्या हैं?

नीचे दिए गए विकल्पों में से सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प का चुनाव कीजिए।

Tata Motors Ltd. said second quarter consolidated net loss narrowed to ₹898.35 crore on account of volume and margin expansion at the Jaguar Land Rover unit, as well as domestic business units. The company had recorded a loss of ₹4,415.54 crore a year earlier.

Total revenue from operations for the quarter ended September 30 increased 29.7% to ₹79,611 crore. 11JLR revenue grew 36% to ₹5.3 billion, reflecting 'strong model mix and pricing' with wholesale volumes (excluding China JV) of 75,307 up 17.6%, the company said in a statement.

"The wholesale increase was lower than planned, primarily due to a lower-than-expected supply of specialised chips from one supplier which could not be readily re-sourced in the quarter," P.B. Balaji, chief financial officer, Tata Motors Group, said while flagging this as one of the disappointments during the quarter.

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- The CFO's bullish outlook on Demand in H2
- H2 में मांग पर CFO का बुलिश आउटलुक
- The CFO is assuming Chip supply to improve & raw material prices to fall in H2
- CFO चिप की आपूर्ति में सुधार और कच्चे माल की कीमतों में H2 में गिरावट की कल्पना कर रहा है
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Answer of above question: CFO चिप की आपूर्ति में सुधार और कच्चे माल की कीमतों में H2 में गिरावट की कल्पना कर रहा है

Q131. The whole sale increase was lower because

Choose the most accurate reasoning from those given below.

संपूर्ण बिक्री वृद्धि कम थी क्योंकि

निम्नलिखित तर्कों में से सबसे सटीक तर्क चुनें।

Tata Motors Q2 loss narrows to ₹898 crore. Tata Motors Ltd. said second quarter consolidated net loss narrowed to ₹898.35 crore on account of volume and margin expansion at the Jaguar Land Rover unit, as well as domestic business units. The company had recorded a loss of ₹4,415.54 crore a year earlier.

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टाटा मोटर्स का दूसरी तिमाही घाटा कम होकर ₹898 करोड़ हुआ। टाटा मोटर्स लिमिटेड ने ये बताया कि जगुआर लैंड रोवर यूनिट के साथ-साथ घरेलू व्यावसायिक इकाइयों में वॉल्यूम और मार्जिन के विस्तार के कारण, दूसरी तिमाही में शुद्ध घाटा ₹898.35 करोड़ तक सीमित हो गया। उन्होंने यह भी बताया कि कंपनी ने एक साल पहले ₹4,415.54 करोड़ का घाटा दर्ज किया था। 30 सितंबर को समाप्त तिमाही के लिए परिचालन से कुल राजस्व 29.7% बढ़कर ₹79,611 करोड़ हो गया। कंपनी ने एक बयान में कहा कि 11JLR का राजस्व 36% बढ़कर 5.3 बिलियन पाउंड हो गया, जो 75,307 के थोक वॉल्यूम (चीन JV को छोड़कर) के साथ 'मजबूत मॉडल मिश्रण और मूल्य निर्धारण' को दर्शाता है।

थोक वृद्धि, बनाई गई योजना से कम थी, इसका मुख्य कारण यह था कि एक आपूर्तिकर्ता ने, एक विशेष चिप कि आपूर्ति, अपेक्षा से कम की और जिसे तिमाही में आसानी से प्राप्त नहीं किया जा सका। यह बात, टाटा मोटर्स समूह के मुख्य वित्तीय अधिकारी पी.बी बालाजी ने कही और इसे तिमाही के दौरान मिली निराशाओं में से एक बताया। उन्होंने यह भी कहा के वे तीसरी और चौथी तिमाही के दौरान जेएलआर, वाणिज्यिक वाहन (सीवी) और यात्री वाहन (पीवी) इकाइयों में बेहतर प्रदर्शन देखने की उम्मीद करते हैं। CV व्यवसाय ने बिक्री में 15% की वृद्धि दर्ज की। भारत में, घरेलू थोक बिक्री 19% बढ़कर 93,651 वाहन हो गई। हालांकि, कुछ निर्यात बाजारों में वित्तीय संकट से प्रभावित निर्यात 22% कम था। घरेलू खुदरा बिक्री उच्च दर से बढ़ी।

श्री बालाजी ने कहा मार्जिन में सुधार उच्च मात्रा, प्राप्ति से सहायता प्राप्त था, हालांकि अवशिष्ट वस्तु मुद्रास्फीति और विदेशी मुद्रा से प्रभावित था। ल्योहारों की मजबूत मांग और 'डीबॉटलनेकिंग एक्शन' के बीच भी पीवी व्यवसाय ने अपनी 'मजबूत' गति को जारी रखा, इसमें थोक बिक्री 69% से बढ़कर 142,755 वाहन हो गई, हालांकि, ये ज़रूर है कि इसमें अवशिष्ट वस्तु मुद्रास्फीति और प्रतिकूल विदेशी मुद्रा के कारण मार्जिन रिकवरी प्रभावित हुई, श्री बालाजी ने कहा। "मांग मजबूत बनी हुई है, हालांकि वैश्विक अनिश्चितताओं के मद्देनजर यह एक प्रमुख निगरानी योग्य विषय बना रहेगा। चिप की आपूर्ति और कूलिंग कमोडिटी की कीमतों में सुधार से राजस्व और मार्जिन में सुधार होगा और इसलिए हमारा लक्ष्य ईबीआईटी में मजबूत सुधार और वित्त वर्ष 23 की दूसरी छमाही में मुक्त नकदी प्रवाह प्रदान करना रहेगा।

- Tata Motors could not source Chips of suitable quality
- टाटा मोटर्स उपयुक्त गुणवत्ता के चिप्स का स्रोत नहीं बना सका।
- Tata Motors could not source Chips in enough numbers
- टाटा मोटर्स पर्याप्त संख्या में चिप्स का स्रोत नहीं बना सका।
- A new Chip vendor was introduced who could not supply as per requirement
- एक नया चिप विक्रेता पेश किया गया था जो आवश्यकता के अनुसार आपूर्ति नहीं कर सका।
- A critical vendor failed in delivering his committed quantum of specialised Chips
- एक महत्वपूर्ण विक्रेता विशेष चिप्स की अपनी प्रतिबद्ध मात्रा देने में विफल रहा।

Tata Motors could not source Chips in enough numbers

Answer of above question: टाटा मोटर्स पर्याप्त संख्या में चिप्स का स्रोत नहीं बना सका।

Q132. Which business line should CK Venkatraman focus on for enhanced profitability? सौके वेंकटरमन को, लाभप्रदता बढ़ाने के लिए, किस व्यवसाय क्षेत्र पर ध्यान देना चाहिए?

Titan is looking towards further investments. After delivering its second-best quarterly revenue in Q1FY23, Titan Company is positive about delivering strong earnings in the remaining FY23 quarters as well.

"The financial year has begun well for us and we delivered a strong performance in Q1 across our business segments. Despite challenging macro environment, the outlook for the remaining quarters looks positive and we continue to increase our investment plans in India as well as chosen international geographies," said CK Venkataraman, Managing Director of the company.

Company's total expenses were higher at Rs 8,415 crore, up 141% from Rs 3,480 crore in the corresponding quarter last year. "Although the macroeconomic climate is difficult, the outlook for the upcoming quarters is encouraging, according to Titan MD Venkataraman.

All three verticals of jewellery, watches and eyewear reported robust year-on-year and sequential growth aided by pent-up demand and strong footfall, Titan said. Jewellery business alone clocked revenue of Rs 8,351 crore as compared to Rs 3,050 crore in Q1FY22, up 173% on-year riding on a good Akshaya Tritiya sales and a better studded mix compared to the same quarter previous year.

Titan's Watches & Wearables business reported its best quarterly income of Rs 786 crore in June 2022 quarter, 168% on-year growth compared to Rs 293 crore in Q1FY22. Similarly, EyeCare business also reported its highest quarterly income of Rs 183 crore with 173% on-year growth in the June quarter compared to Rs 67 crore in the corresponding quarter last year. Other businesses comprising Indian dress wear and Fragrances & Fashion Accessories reported an income of Rs 144 crore, up from Rs 83 crore in Q1 FY22, a growth of 73% on year.

Titan reported total income of Rs 9,487 crore during the quarter under review, up 169% on-year from Rs 3,519 crore during the June 2021 quarter. It reported EPS of Rs 8.84 for the period ended June 30, 2022 as compared to Rs.0.22 for the same year-ago period. Titan has added a total of 125 stores during the year. Titan's retail chain (including Caratlane) has 2,303 stores across 366 towns with an area exceeding 2.9 million sq. ft. as on June 2022.

टाइटन और निवेश की ओर देख रहा है। वित्त वर्ष 2023 की पहली तिमाही में अपना दूसरा सर्वश्रेष्ठ तिमाही राजस्व देने के बाद, टाइटन कंपनी वित्त वर्ष 23 की शेष तिमाहियों में भी मजबूत आय देने को लेकर सकारात्मक है। "वित्तीय वर्ष हमारे लिए अच्छी तरह से शुरू हुआ है और हमने अपने व्यावसायिक क्षेत्रों में Q1 में एक मजबूत प्रदर्शन दिया है। मैक्रो वातावरण को चुनौती देने के बावजूद, शेष तिमाहियों के लिए दृष्टिकोण सकारात्मक दिखता है और हम भारत के साथ-साथ चुने हुए अंतर्राष्ट्रीय भौगोलिक क्षेत्रों में अपनी निवेश योजनाओं को बढ़ाना जारी रखते हैं," कंपनी के प्रबंध निदेशक सीके वेंकटरमन ने कहा।

कंपनी का कुल खर्च पिछले साल की इसी तिमाही के 3,480 करोड़ रुपये से 141% बढ़कर 8,415 करोड़ रुपये हो गया है। टाइटन के प्रबंध निदेशक वेंकटरमन के अनुसार, "व्यापक आर्थिक वातावरण कठिन है, आगामी तिमाहियों के लिए दृष्टिकोण के लिए उत्साहजनक है।

टाइटन ने कहा कि आभूषण, घड़ियाँ और चश्मों के सभी तीन कार्यक्षेत्रों ने साल-दर-साल मजबूत और क्रमिक वृद्धि दर्ज की है, जो मांग में बढ़ोतरी और मजबूत फुटफॉल से सहायता प्राप्त है। अकेले आभूषण व्यवसाय ने Q1FY22 में 3,050 करोड़ रुपये की तुलना में 8,351 करोड़ रुपये का राजस्व अर्जित किया है, जो कि अक्षय तृतीया की अच्छी बिक्री और पिछले वर्ष की समान तिमाही की तुलना में बेहतर स्टॉक मिश्रण पर 173% अधिक है।

टाइटन की घड़ियाँ और कपड़ों के व्यवसाय ने जून 2022 की तिमाही में 786 करोड़ रुपये की अपनी सर्वश्रेष्ठ तिमाही आय दर्ज की थी, जो कि वित्त वर्ष 22 की पहली तिमाही में 293 करोड़ रुपये की तुलना में 168% वार्षिक वृद्धि थी। इसी तरह, आईकेयर बिजनेस ने भी जून तिमाही में सालाना आधार पर 173% की वृद्धि के साथ 183 करोड़ रुपये की अपनी उच्चतम तिमाही आय दर्ज की, जबकि पिछले साल की इसी तिमाही में यह 67 करोड़ रुपये थी। इंडियन ड्रेस वियर और फ्रेंग्रेस और फैशन एक्सेसरीज सहित अन्य व्यवसायों ने Q1 FY22 में 83 करोड़ रुपये से 144 करोड़ रुपये की आय दर्ज की, जो कि वर्ष पर 73% की वृद्धि है।

टाइटन ने समीक्षाधीन तिमाही के दौरान 9,487 करोड़ रुपये की कुल आय दर्ज की, जो जून 2021 की तिमाही के दौरान 3,519 करोड़ रुपये से सालाना आधार पर 169% अधिक है। इसने 30 जून, 2022 को समाप्त अवधि के लिए 8.84 रुपये का ईपीएस दर्ज किया, जबकि एक साल पहले इसी अवधि के लिए यह 0.22 रुपये था। टाइटन ने वर्ष के दौरान कुल 125 स्टोर जोड़े हैं। टाइटन की रिटेल चेन (केराटलैन सहित) के 366 शहरों में 2,303 स्टोर हैं, जिनका क्षेत्रफल जून 2022 तक 2.9 मिलियन वर्ग फुट से अधिक है।

Jewellery

आभूषण

Watches

घड़ियाँ

Eyewear

चश्मा

All verticals

सभी वर्टिकल्स पर

All verticals

Answer of above question: सभी वर्टिकल्स पर

Q133. What approximately is the revenue of Titan for the quarter under question?

टाइटन का राजस्व, प्रश्नाधीन तिमाही में लगभग कितना है?

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9487 Crore

9487 करोड़

17900 Crore

17900 करोड़

Cannot be deciphered

पढ़ा नहीं जा सकता

8415 Crore

8415 करोड़

9487 Crore

Answer of above question: 9487 करोड़

Q134. What do you think is "Caratlane"?

आपको क्या लगता है "केराटलैन" क्या है?

Titan is looking towards further investments. After delivering its second-best quarterly revenue in Q1FY23, Titan Company is positive about delivering strong earnings in the remaining FY23 quarters as well. "The financial year has begun well for us and we delivered a strong performance in Q1 across our business segments. Despite challenging macro environment, the outlook for the remaining quarters looks positive and we continue to increase our investment plans in India as well as chosen international geographies," said CK Venkataraman, Managing Director of the company.

Company's total expenses were higher at Rs 8,415 crore, up 141% from Rs 3,480 crore in the corresponding quarter last year. "Although the macroeconomic climate is difficult, the outlook for the upcoming quarters is encouraging, according to Titan MD Venkataraman.

All three verticals of jewellery, watches and eyewear reported robust year-on-year and sequential growth aided by pent-up demand and strong footfall, Titan said. Jewellery business alone clocked revenue of Rs 8,351 crore as compared to Rs 3,050 crore in Q1FY22, up 173% on-year riding on a good Akshaya Tritiya sales and a better studded mix compared to the same quarter previous year.

Titan's Watches & Wearables business reported its best quarterly income of Rs 786 crore in June 2022 quarter, 168% on-year growth compared to Rs 293 crore in Q1FY22. Similarly, EyeCare business also reported its highest quarterly income of Rs 183 crore with 173% on-year growth in the June quarter compared to Rs 67 crore in the corresponding quarter last year. Other businesses comprising Indian dress wear and Fragrances & Fashion Accessories reported an income of Rs 144 crore, up from Rs 83 crore in Q1 FY22, a growth of 73% on year.

Titan reported total income of Rs 9,487 crore during the quarter under review, up 169% on-year from Rs 3,519 crore during the June 2021 quarter. It reported EPS of Rs 8.84 for the period ended June 30, 2022 as compared to Rs.0.22 for the same year-ago period. Titan has added a total of 125 stores during the year. Titan's retail chain (including Caratlane) has 2,303 stores across 366 towns with an area exceeding 2.9 million sq. ft. as on June 2022.

टाइटन और निवेश की ओर देख रहा है। वित्त वर्ष 2023 की पहली तिमाही में अपना दूसरा सर्वश्रेष्ठ तिमाही राजस्व देने के बाद, टाइटन कंपनी वित्त वर्ष 23 की शेष तिमाहियों में भी मजबूत आय देने को लेकर सकारात्मक है। "वित्तीय वर्ष हमारे लिए अच्छी तरह से शुरू हुआ है और हमने अपने व्यावसायिक क्षेत्रों में Q1 में एक मजबूत प्रदर्शन दिया है। मैक्रो वातावरण को चुनौती देने के बावजूद, शेष तिमाहियों के लिए दृष्टिकोण सकारात्मक दिखता है और हम भारत के साथ-साथ चुने हुए अंतर्राष्ट्रीय भौगोलिक क्षेत्रों में अपनी निवेश योजनाओं को बढ़ाना जारी रखते हैं, "कंपनी के प्रबंध निदेशक सीके वेंकटरमन ने कहा।

कंपनी का कुल खर्च पिछले साल की इसी तिमाही के 3,480 करोड़ रुपये से 141% बढ़कर 8,415 करोड़ रुपये हो गया है। टाइटन के प्रबंध निदेशक वेंकटरमन के अनुसार, "व्यापक आर्थिक वातावरण कठिन है, आगामी तिमाहियों के लिए दृष्टिकोण के लिए उत्साहजनक है।

टाइटन ने कहा कि आभूषण, घड़ियां और चश्मों के सभी तीन कार्यक्षेत्रों ने साल-दर-साल मजबूत और क्रमिक वृद्धि दर्ज की है, जो मांग में बढ़ती और मजबूत फुटफॉल से सहायता प्राप्त है। अकेले आभूषण व्यवसाय ने Q1FY22 में 3,050 करोड़ रुपये की तुलना में 8,351 करोड़ रुपये का राजस्व अर्जित किया है, जो कि अक्षय तृतीया की अच्छी बिक्री और पिछले वर्ष की समान तिमाही की तुलना में बेहतर स्टॉक मिश्रण पर 173% अधिक है।

टाइटन की घड़ियां और कपड़ों के व्यवसाय ने जून 2022 की तिमाही में 786 करोड़ रुपये की अपनी सर्वश्रेष्ठ तिमाही आय दर्ज की थी, जो की वित्त वर्ष 22 की पहली तिमाही में 293 करोड़ रुपये की तुलना में 168% वार्षिक वृद्धि थी। इसी तरह, आईकेयर बिजनेस ने भी जून तिमाही में सालाना आधार पर 173% की वृद्धि के साथ 183 करोड़ रुपये की अपनी उच्चतम तिमाही आय दर्ज की, जबकि पिछले साल की इसी तिमाही में यह 67 करोड़ रुपये थी। इंडियन ड्रेस वियर और फ्रेंग्रेस और फैशन एक्सेसरीज सहित अन्य व्यवसायों ने Q1 FY22 में 83 करोड़ रुपये से 144 करोड़ रुपये की आय दर्ज की, जो कि वर्ष पर 73% की वृद्धि है।

टाइटन ने समीक्षाधीन तिमाही के दौरान 9,487 करोड़ रुपये की कुल आय दर्ज की, जो जून 2021 की तिमाही के दौरान 3,519 करोड़ रुपये से सालाना आधार पर 169% अधिक है। इसने 30 जून, 2022 को समाप्त अवधि के लिए 8.84 रुपये का ईपीएस दर्ज किया, जबकि एक साल पहले इसी अवधि के लिए यह 0.22 रुपये था। टाइटन ने वर्ष के दौरान कुल 125 स्टोर जोड़े हैं। टाइटन की रिटेल चेन (कैराटलेन सहित) के 366 शहरों में 2,303 स्टोर हैं, जिनका क्षेत्रफल जून 2022 तक 2.9 मिलियन वर्ग फुट से अधिक है।

- A place
- एक स्थान
- A division / subsidiary
- एक डिवीजन / सहायक
- A competitor
- एक प्रतियोगी
- A particular store
- एक विशेष दुकान

A division / subsidiary

Answer of above question: एक डिवीजन / सहायक

Q135. In terms of revenue how big is the Watches & Wearable vertical as compared to the Eyecare vertical?

आय के मामले में, आईकेयर वर्टिकल की तुलना में वॉचेज एंड वीयरबल वर्टिकल कितना बड़ा है?

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- More than 4 times
- 4 गुना से अधिक
- More than 5 times
- 5 गुना से अधिक
- More than 3 times
- 3 गुना से अधिक
- More than 2 times
- 2 गुना से अधिक

More than 4 times

Answer of above question: 4 गुना से अधिक

Q136. Chauhan intends to refocus and invest in environmental and charitable causes

चौहान का इरादा पर्यावरण और धर्मार्थ कारणों पर फिर से ध्यान केंद्रित करना और निवेश करना है

Ramesh Chauhan is divesting Bisleri International. Almost three decades after selling soft drink brands Thums Up, Gold Spot and Limca to Coca-Cola, Ramesh Chauhan is divesting Bisleri International to Tata Consumer Products Ltd (TCPL) for an estimated ₹6,000-7,000 crore. The current management will continue for two years as part of the deal. Chauhan, 82, has been in indifferent health in recent times and says he doesn't have a successor to take Bisleri to the next level of expansion. Daughter Jayanti isn't too keen on the business, Chauhan said. Bisleri is India's largest packaged water company.

The Tata Group "will nurture and take care of it even better," although selling Bisleri was still a "painful" decision, Chauhan said. "I like the Tata culture of values and integrity and hence made up my mind despite the aggression shown by other interested buyers."

Bisleri is said to have had several suitors at different times, including Reliance Retail, Nestle and Danone. Talks with Tata have been going on for two years and he made up his mind after meeting Tata Sons chairman N Chandrasekaran and Tata Consumer CEO Sunil D'Souza a few months back. "I like them. They are good guys," he told ET.

Chauhan doesn't see any point in holding minority stakes after selling the business. "What will I do with it when I am not running the show?" he said. After exiting the bottled water business, Chauhan intends to refocus and invest in environmental and charitable causes such as water harvesting, plastic recycling and helping the poor get medical treatment.

Chauhan said the deal wasn't just about the money. "Even I don't know what I will do with it (the money) but let me make it clear. It was not just the value I am getting for it, I was more anxious to find a home that would look after it as I did. This is a business I have built with passion and it is now run by equally passionate employees," he said.

Chauhan has handed over day-to-day management to a professional team headed by CEO Angelo George. Chauhan said the Bisleri brand's turnover for FY23 is estimated at Rs 2,500 crore with profit at Rs 220 crore. Available numbers for the year ended March 2021, which was marked by Covid, shows income from sales at Rs 1,181.7 crore and profit of Rs 95 crore, according to business intelligence platform Tofler, compared with revenue of Rs 1,472 crore and profit of Rs 100 crore for the year ended March 2020.

Bisleri was originally an Italian brand that set up shop in India in Mumbai in 1965. The Chauhans acquired it in 1969. The company has 122 operational plants (13 of them owned) and a network of 4,500 distributors and 5,000 trucks across India and neighbouring countries.

Read the statements given below and choose the most appropriate classification of the statement from the options given:

रमेश चौहान बिसलेरी इंटरनेशनल का विनिवेश कर रहे हैं। थम्स अप, गोल्ड स्पॉट और लिम्का नामक शीतल पेय ब्रांड को कोका-कोला को बेचने के लगभग तीन दशक बाद, रमेश चौहान बिसलेरी इंटरनेशनल को टाटा कंज्यूमर प्रोडक्ट्स लिमिटेड (टीसीपीएल) में अनुमानित ₹6,000-7,000 करोड़ में बेच रहे हैं। दो साल तक वर्तमान प्रबंधन, सौदे के हिस्से के रूप में जारी रहेगा। चौहान, जो अब 82 वर्ष के हो चुके हैं, का हाल के दिनों में स्वास्थ्य खराब रहा है और उनका कहना है कि बिसलेरी को विस्तार के अगले स्तर पर ले जाने के लिए उनके पास उत्तराधिकारी नहीं है। पुत्री जयंती कारोबार में ज्यादा दिलचस्पी नहीं रखती, ऐसा चौहान ने बताया है। भारत की सबसे बड़ी पैकेज्ड वाटर कंपनी बिसलेरी है।

चौहान ने यह भी कहा कि टाटा समूह "इसका और भी बेहतर तरीके से पालन पोषण और देखभाल करेगा", हालांकि बिसलेरी को बेचना अभी भी एक "दर्दनाक" निर्णय था। "मुझे मूल्यों और अखंडता वाली टाटा की संस्कृति बहुत पसंद है और इसलिए अन्य इच्छुक खरीददारों द्वारा दिखाए गए आक्रामकता के भी बावजूद मैंने अपना मन बना लिया।"

ऐसा कहा और बताया जाता है कि रिलायंस रिटेल, नेस्ले और डेनोन सहित बिसलेरी के पास अलग-अलग समय में कई दावेदार थे। लगभग दो सालों से, टाटा के साथ बातचीत चल रही थी और उन्होंने कुछ महीने पहले टाटा संस के चेयरमैन, एन चंद्रशेखरन और टाटा कंज्यूमर के सीईओ सुनील डिस्जूजा से मुलाकात के बाद अपना मन बना लिया था। मैं उन्हें पसंद करता हूँ। वे अच्छे लोग हैं।, ऐसा उन्होंने ईटी को बताया।

व्यवसाय का विक्रय करने के उपरान्त, चौहान को अल्पसंख्यक हिस्सेदारी रखने का कोई मतलब नजर नहीं आता। उन्होंने कहा "जब मैं शो ही नहीं चला रहा हूँ तो मैं इसका क्या करूंगा?"। बोटलबंद पानी के कारोबार से बाहर निकलने के बाद, चौहान का इरादा है कि वे पर्यावरण और धर्मार्थ कार्यों जैसे जल संचयन, प्लास्टिक रीसाइक्लिंग और गरीबों को चिकित्सा उपचार प्राप्त करने में मदद करने पर फिर से ध्यान केंद्रित करें और उसी में निवेश भी करें।

चौहान ने ऐसा भी कहा कि पैसों के लिए यह सौदा नहीं किया था। "यहां तक कि मुझे नहीं पता कि मैं इसके (पैसे) के साथ आगे क्या करूंगा, लेकिन मैं इस बात को स्पष्ट कर दूँ। यह सिर्फ मूल्य नहीं था जो मुझे इसके लिए मिल रहा था, मैं एक घर खोजने के लिए अधिक उत्सुक था जो इसकी देखभाल करेगा जैसा की मैंने किया था। यह एक ऐसा व्यवसाय है जिसे मैंने जूनून के साथ बनाया है और अब इसे समान रूप से भावुक कर्मचारियों द्वारा चलाया जाता है।"

चौहान ने सीईओ एंजेलो जॉर्ज की अध्यक्षता वाली एक पेशेवर टीम को दिन-प्रतिदिन का प्रबंधन भी सौंप दिया है। चौहान ने कहा कि वित्त वर्ष 23 के लिए बिसलेरी ब्रांड का व्यवसाय 220 करोड़ रुपये के लाभ के साथ 2,500 करोड़ रुपये होने का अनुमान है। वर्ष के अंत, मार्च 2021 के आते आते उपलब्ध आंकड़े, जिसे कोविड द्वारा चिह्नित किया गया था, में 95 करोड़ के लाभ के साथ 1181.7 करोड़ की बिक्री को दर्शाता है। इंटेलिजेंस प्लेटफॉर्म टॉफ्लर के अनुसार, 1,472 करोड़ रुपये के राजस्व और लाभ की तुलना में मार्च 2020 को समाप्त वर्ष के लिए 100 करोड़ रुपये हैं।

बिसलेरी मूलतः एक इतालवी(इटालियन) ब्रांड था जिसने 1965 में मुंबई में भारत में दुकान स्थापित की थी। चौहानों ने 1969 में इसे अधिग्रहित किया था। कंपनी के 122 परिचालन संयंत्र हैं (उनमें से 13 स्वामित्व वाले हैं) और भारत और पड़ोसी देशों में 4,500 वितरकों और 5,000 ट्रकों का नेटवर्क है।

नीचे दिए गए कथनों को पढ़ें और दिए गए विकल्पों में से कथन के सबसे उपयुक्त वर्गीकरण का चुनाव करें।

Major factor for making the decisions

निर्णय लेने के लिए प्रमुख कारक

Minor factor for making the decisions

निर्णय लेने के लिए मामूली (गौण) कारक

Major assumption in making the decisions

निर्णय लेने में प्रमुख धारणा

Major objective in making the decisions

निर्णय लेने में प्रमुख उद्देश्य

Minor factor for making the decisions

Answer of above question: निर्णय लेने के लिए मामूली (गौण) कारक

Q137. Daughter Jayanti isn't too keen on the business, Chauhan said.

चौहान ने कहा, बेटी जयंती कारोबार में ज्यादा दिलचस्पी नहीं रखती।

Ramesh Chauhan is divesting Bisleri International. Almost three decades after selling soft drink brands Thums Up, Gold Spot and Limca to Coca-Cola, Ramesh Chauhan is divesting Bisleri International to Tata Consumer Products Ltd (TCPL) for an estimated ₹6,000-7,000 crore. The current management will continue for two years as part of the deal. Chauhan, 82, has been in indifferent health in recent times and says he doesn't have a successor to take Bisleri to the next level of expansion. Daughter Jayanti isn't too keen on the business, Chauhan said. Bisleri is India's largest packaged water company.

The Tata Group "will nurture and take care of it even better," although selling Bisleri was still a "painful" decision, Chauhan said. "I like the Tata culture of values and integrity and hence made up my mind despite the aggression shown by other interested buyers."

Bisleri is said to have had several suitors at different times, including Reliance Retail, Nestle and Danone. Talks with Tata have been going on for two years and he made up his mind after meeting Tata Sons chairman N Chandrasekaran and Tata Consumer CEO Sunil D'Souza a few months back. "I like them. They are good guys," he told ET.

Chauhan doesn't see any point in holding minority stakes after selling the business. "What will I do with it when I am not running the show?" he said. After exiting the bottled water business, Chauhan intends to refocus and invest in environmental and charitable causes such as water harvesting, plastic recycling and helping the poor get medical treatment.

Chauhan said the deal wasn't just about the money. "Even I don't know what I will do with it (the money) but let me make it clear. It was not just the value I am getting for it, I was more anxious to find a home that would look after it as I did. This is a business I have built with passion and it is now run by equally passionate employees," he said.

Chauhan has handed over day-to-day management to a professional team headed by CEO Angelo George. Chauhan said the Bisleri brand's turnover for FY23 is estimated at Rs 2,500 crore with profit at Rs 220 crore. Available numbers for the year ended March 2021, which was marked by Covid, shows income from sales at Rs 1,181.7 crore and profit of Rs 95 crore, according to business intelligence platform Tofler, compared with revenue of Rs 1,472 crore and profit of Rs 100 crore for the year ended March 2020.

Bisleri was originally an Italian brand that set up shop in India in Mumbai in 1965. The Chauhans acquired it in 1969. The company has 122 operational plants (13 of them owned) and a network of 4,500 distributors and 5,000 trucks across India and neighbouring countries.

Read the statements given below and choose the most appropriate classification of the statement from the options given:

रमेश चौहान बिसलेरी इंटरनेशनल का विनिवेश कर रहे हैं। थम्स अप, गोल्ड स्पॉट और लिम्का नामक शीतल पेय ब्रांड को कोका-कोला को बेचने के लगभग तीन दशक बाद, रमेश चौहान बिसलेरी इंटरनेशनल को टाटा कंज्यूमर प्रोडक्ट्स लिमिटेड (टीसीपीएल) में अनुमानित ₹6,000-7,000 करोड़ में बेच रहे हैं। दो साल तक वर्तमान प्रबंधन, सौदे के हिस्से के रूप में जारी रहेगा। चौहान, जो अब 82 वर्ष के हो चुके हैं, का हाल के दिनों में स्वास्थ्य खराब रहा है और उनका कहना है कि बिसलेरी को विस्तार के अगले स्तर पर ले जाने के लिए उनके पास उत्तराधिकारी नहीं है। पुत्री जयंती कारोबार में ज्यादा दिलचस्पी नहीं रखती, ऐसा चौहान ने बताया है। भारत की सबसे बड़ी पैकेज्ड वाटर कंपनी बिसलेरी है।

चौहान ने यह भी कहा कि टाटा समूह "इसका और भी बेहतर तरीके से पालन पोषण और देखभाल करेगा", हालांकि बिसलेरी को बेचना अभी भी एक "दर्दनाक" निर्णय था। "मुझे मूल्यों और अखंडता वाली टाटा की संस्कृति बहुत पसंद है और इसलिए अन्य इच्छुक खरीददारों द्वारा दिखाए गए आक्रामकता के भी बावजूद मैंने अपना मन बना लिया।"

ऐसा कहा और बताया जाता है कि रिलायंस रिटेल, नेस्ले और डेनोन सहित बिसलेरी के पास अलग-अलग समय में कई दावेदार थे। लगभग दो सालों से, टाटा के साथ बातचीत चल रही थी और उन्होंने कुछ महीने पहले टाटा संस के चेयरमैन, एन चंद्रशेखरन और टाटा कंज्यूमर के सीईओ सुनील डिस्जूजा से मुलाकात के बाद अपना मन बना लिया था। मैं उन्हें पसंद करता हूँ। वे अच्छे लोग हैं।, ऐसा उन्होंने ईटी को बताया।

व्यवसाय का विक्रय करने के उपरान्त, चौहान को अल्पसंख्यक हिस्सेदारी रखने का कोई मतलब नजर नहीं आता। उन्होंने कहा "जब मैं शो ही नहीं चला रहा हूँ तो मैं इसका क्या करूंगा?"। बोटलबंद पानी के कारोबार से बाहर निकलने के बाद, चौहान का इरादा है कि वे पर्यावरण और धर्मार्थ कार्यों जैसे जल संचयन, प्लास्टिक रीसाइक्लिंग और गरीबों को चिकित्सा उपचार प्राप्त करने में मदद करने पर फिर से ध्यान केंद्रित करें और उसी में निवेश भी करें।

चौहान ने ऐसा भी कहा कि पैसों के लिए यह सौदा नहीं किया था। "यहां तक कि मुझे नहीं पता कि मैं इसके (पैसे) के साथ आगे क्या करूंगा, लेकिन मैं इस बात को स्पष्ट कर दूँ। यह सिर्फ मूल्य नहीं था जो मुझे इसके लिए मिल रहा था, मैं एक घर खोजने के लिए अधिक उत्सुक था जो इसकी देखभाल करेगा जैसा की मैंने किया था। यह एक ऐसा व्यवसाय है जिसे मैंने जूनून के साथ बनाया है और अब इसे समान रूप से भावुक कर्मचारियों द्वारा चलाया जाता है।"

चौहान ने सीईओ एंजेलो जॉर्ज की अध्यक्षता वाली एक पेशेवर टीम को दिन-प्रतिदिन का प्रबंधन भी सौंप दिया है। चौहान ने कहा कि वित्त वर्ष 23 के लिए बिसलेरी ब्रांड का व्यवसाय 220 करोड़ रुपये के लाभ के साथ 2,500 करोड़ रुपये होने का अनुमान है। वर्ष के अंत, मार्च 2021 के आते आते उपलब्ध आंकड़े, जिसे कोविड द्वारा चिह्नित किया गया था, में 95 करोड़ के लाभ के साथ 1181.7 करोड़ की बिक्री को दर्शाता है। इंटेलिजेंस प्लेटफॉर्म टॉफ्लर के अनुसार, 1,472 करोड़ रुपये के राजस्व और लाभ की तुलना में मार्च 2020 को समाप्त वर्ष के लिए 100 करोड़ रुपये हैं।

बिसलेरी मूलतः एक इतालवी(इटालियन) ब्रांड था जिसने 1965 में मुंबई में भारत में दुकान स्थापित की थी। चौहानों ने 1969 में इसे अधिग्रहित किया था। कंपनी के 122 परिचालन संयंत्र हैं (उनमें से 13 स्वामित्व वाले हैं) और भारत और पड़ोसी देशों में 4,500 वितरकों और 5,000 ट्रकों का नेटवर्क है।

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Major factor for making the decisions

निर्णय लेने के लिए प्रमुख कारक

Minor factor for making the decisions

निर्णय लेने के लिए मामूली (गौण) कारक

Major assumption in making the decisions

निर्णय लेने में प्रमुख धारणा

Major objective in making the decisions

निर्णय लेने में प्रमुख उद्देश्य

Major factor for making the decisions

Answer of above question: निर्णय लेने के लिए प्रमुख कारक

Q138. The Tata Group "will nurture and take care of it even better,"

टाटा समूह "इसका और भी बेहतर पालन-पोषण और देखभाल करेगा,"

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chairman N Chandrasekaran and Tata Consumer CEO Sunil D'Souza a few months back. "I like them. They are good guys," he told ET.

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Read the statements given below and choose the most appropriate classification of the statement from the options given:

रमेश चौहान बिसलेरी इंटरनेशनल का विनिवेश कर रहे हैं। थम्स अप, गोल्ड स्पॉट और लिम्का नामक शीतल पेय ब्रांड को कोका-कोला को बेचने के लगभग तीन दशक बाद, रमेश चौहान बिसलेरी इंटरनेशनल को टाटा कंज्यूमर प्रोडक्ट्स लिमिटेड (टीसीपीएल) में अनुमानित ₹6,000-7,000 करोड़ में बेच रहे हैं। दो साल तक वर्तमान प्रबंधन, सौदे के हिस्से के रूप में जारी रहेगा। चौहान, जो अब 82 वर्ष के हो चले हैं, का हाल के दिनों में स्वास्थ्य खराब रहा है और उनका कहना है कि बिसलेरी को विस्तार के अगले स्तर पर ले जाने के लिए उनके पास उत्तराधिकारी नहीं है। पुत्री जयंती कारोबार में ज्यादा दिलचस्पी नहीं रखती, ऐसा चौहान ने बताया है। भारत की सबसे बड़ी पैकेज्ड वाटर कंपनी बिसलेरी है।

चौहान ने यह भी कहा कि टाटा समूह "इसका और भी बेहतर तरीके से पालन पोषण और देखभाल करेगा", हालांकि बिसलेरी को बेचना अभी भी एक "दर्दनाक" निर्णय था। "मुझे मूल्यों और अखंडता वाली टाटा की संस्कृति बहुत पसंद है और इसलिए अन्य इच्छुक खरीददारों द्वारा दिखाए गए आक्रामकता के भी बावजूद मैंने अपना मन बना लिया।"

ऐसा कहा और बताया जाता है कि रिलायंस रिटेल, नेस्ले और डेनोन सहित बिसलेरी के पास अलग-अलग समय में कई दावेदार थे। लगभग दो सालों से, टाटा के साथ बातचीत चल रही थी और उन्होंने कुछ महीने पहले टाटा संस के चेयरमैन, एन चंद्रशेखरन और टाटा कंज्यूमर के सीईओ सुनील डिसूजा से मुलाकात के बाद अपना मन बना लिया था। मैं उन्हें पसंद करता हूँ। वे अच्छे लोग हैं।, ऐसा उन्होंने ईटी को बताया।

व्यवसाय का विक्रय करने के उपरान्त, चौहान को अल्पसंख्यक हिस्सेदारी रखने का कोई मतलब नजर नहीं आता। उन्होंने कहा "जब मैं शो ही नहीं चला रहा हूँ तो मैं इसका क्या करूँगा?"। बोटलबंद पानी के कारोबार से बाहर निकलने के बाद, चौहान का इरादा है कि वे पर्यावरण और धर्मार्थ कार्यों जैसे जल संचयन, प्लास्टिक रीसाइक्लिंग और गरीबों को चिकित्सा उपचार प्राप्त करने में मदद करने पर फिर से ध्यान केंद्रित करें और उसी में निवेश भी करें।

चौहान ने ऐसा भी कहा कि पैसों के लिए यह सौदा नहीं किया था। "यहां तक कि मुझे नहीं पता कि मैं इसके (पैसे) के साथ आगे क्या करूँगा, लेकिन मैं इस बात को स्पष्ट कर दूँ। यह सिर्फ मूल्य नहीं था जो मुझे इसके लिए मिल रहा था, मैं एक घर खोजने के लिए अधिक उत्सुक था जो इसकी देखभाल करेगा जैसा की मैंने किया था। यह एक ऐसा व्यवसाय है जिसे मैंने जुनून के साथ बनाया है और अब इसे समान रूप से भावुक कर्मचारियों द्वारा चलाया जाता है।"

चौहान ने सीईओ एंजेलो जॉर्ज की अध्यक्षता वाली एक पेशेवर टीम को दिन-प्रतिदिन का प्रबंधन भी सौंप दिया है। चौहान ने कहा कि वित्त वर्ष 23 के लिए बिसलेरी ब्रांड का व्यवसाय 220 करोड़ रुपये के लाभ के साथ 2,500 करोड़ रुपये होने का अनुमान है। वर्ष के अंत, मार्च 2021 के आते आते उपलब्ध आंकड़े, जिसे कोविड द्वारा चिह्नित किया गया था, में 95 करोड़ के लाभ के साथ 1181.7 करोड़ की बिक्री को दर्शाता है। इंटेलिजेंस प्लेटफॉर्म टॉफ्लर के अनुसार, 1,472 करोड़ रुपये के राजस्व और लाभ की तुलना में मार्च 2020 को समाप्त वर्ष के लिए 100 करोड़ रुपये हैं।

बिसलेरी मूलतः एक इतालवी(इटालियन) ब्रांड था जिसने 1965 में मुंबई में भारत में दुकान स्थापित की थी। चौहानों ने 1969 में इसे अधिग्रहित किया था। कंपनी के 122 परिचालन संयंत्र हैं (उनमें से 13 स्वामित्व वाले हैं) और भारत और पड़ोसी देशों में 4,500 वितरकों और 5,000 ट्रकों का नेटवर्क है। नीचे दिए गए कथनों को पढ़ें और दिए गए विकल्पों में से कथन के सबसे उपयुक्त वर्गीकरण का चुनाव करें।

Major factor for making the decisions
 निर्णय लेने के लिए प्रमुख कारक

Minor factor for making the decisions
 निर्णय लेने के लिए मामूली (गौण) कारक

Major assumption in making the decisions
 निर्णय लेने में प्रमुख धारणा

Major objective in making the decisions
 निर्णय लेने में प्रमुख उद्देश्य

Major assumption in making the decisions

Answer of above question: निर्णय लेने में प्रमुख धारणा

Q139. The current management will continue for two years as part of the deal.

सौदे के हिस्से के रूप में वर्तमान प्रबंधन दो साल तक जारी रहेगा।

Ramesh Chauhan is divesting Bisleri International. Almost three decades after selling soft drink brands Thums Up, Gold Spot and Limca to Coca-Cola, Ramesh Chauhan is divesting Bisleri International to Tata Consumer Products Ltd (TCPL) for an estimated ₹6,000-7,000 crore. The current management will continue for two years as part of the deal. Chauhan, 82, has been in indifferent health in recent times and says he doesn't have a successor to take Bisleri to the next level of expansion. Daughter Jayanti isn't too keen on the business, Chauhan said. Bisleri is India's largest packaged water company.

The Tata Group "will nurture and take care of it even better," although selling Bisleri was still a "painful" decision, Chauhan said. "I like the Tata culture of values and integrity and hence made up my mind despite the aggression shown by other interested buyers."

Bisleri is said to have had several suitors at different times, including Reliance Retail, Nestle and Danone. Talks with Tata have been going on for two years and he made up his mind after meeting Tata Sons chairman N Chandrasekaran and Tata Consumer CEO Sunil D'Souza a few months back. "I like them. They are good guys," he told ET.

Chauhan doesn't see any point in holding minority stakes after selling the business. "What will I do with it when I am not running the show?" he said. After exiting the bottled water business, Chauhan intends to refocus and invest in environmental and charitable causes such as water harvesting, plastic recycling and helping the poor get medical treatment.

Chauhan said the deal wasn't just about the money. "Even I don't know what I will do with it (the money) but let me make it clear. It was not just the value I am getting for it, I was more anxious to find a home that would look after it as I did. This is a business I have built with passion and it is now run by equally passionate employees," he said.

Chauhan has handed over day-to-day management to a professional team headed by CEO Angelo George. Chauhan said the Bisleri brand's turnover for FY23 is estimated at Rs 2,500 crore with profit at Rs 220 crore. Available numbers for the year ended March 2021, which was marked by Covid, shows income from sales at Rs 1,181.7 crore and profit of Rs 95 crore, according to business intelligence platform Tofler, compared with revenue of Rs 1,472 crore and profit of Rs 100 crore for the year ended March 2020.

Bisleri was originally an Italian brand that set up shop in India in Mumbai in 1965. The Chauhans acquired it in 1969. The company has 122 operational plants (13 of them owned) and a network of 4,500 distributors and 5,000 trucks across India and neighbouring countries.

Read the statements given below and choose the most appropriate classification of the statement from the options given:

रमेश चौहान बिसलेरी इंटरनेशनल का विनिवेश कर रहे हैं। थम्स अप, गोल्ड स्पॉट और लिम्का नामक शीतल पेय ब्रांड को कोका-कोला को बेचने के लगभग तीन दशक बाद, रमेश चौहान बिसलेरी इंटरनेशनल को टाटा कंज्यूमर प्रोडक्ट्स लिमिटेड (टीसीपीएल) में अनुमानित ₹6,000-7,000 करोड़ में बेच रहे हैं। दो साल तक वर्तमान प्रबंधन, सौदे के हिस्से के रूप में जारी रहेगा। चौहान, जो अब 82 वर्ष के हो चले हैं, का हाल के दिनों में स्वास्थ्य खराब रहा है और उनका कहना है कि बिसलेरी को विस्तार के अगले स्तर पर ले जाने के लिए उनके पास उत्तराधिकारी नहीं है। पुत्री जयंती कारोबार में ज्यादा दिलचस्पी नहीं रखती, ऐसा चौहान ने बताया है। भारत की सबसे बड़ी पैकेज्ड वाटर कंपनी बिसलेरी है।

चौहान ने यह भी कहा कि टाटा समूह "इसका और भी बेहतर तरीके से पालन पोषण और देखभाल करेगा", हालांकि बिसलेरी को बेचना अभी भी एक "दर्दनाक" निर्णय था। "मुझे मूल्यों और अखंडता वाली टाटा की संस्कृति बहुत पसंद है और इसलिए अन्य इच्छुक खरीददारों द्वारा दिखाए गए आक्रामकता के भी बावजूद मैंने अपना मन बना लिया।"

ऐसा कहा और बताया जाता है कि रिलायंस रिटेल, नेस्ले और डेनोन सहित बिसलेरी के पास अलग-अलग समय में कई दावेदार थे। लगभग दो सालों से, टाटा के साथ बातचीत चल रही थी और उन्होंने कुछ महीने पहले टाटा संस के चेयरमैन, एन चंद्रशेखरन और टाटा कंज्यूमर के सीईओ सुनील डिसूजा से मुलाकात के बाद अपना मन बना लिया था। मैं उन्हें पसंद करता हूँ। वे अच्छे लोग हैं।, ऐसा उन्होंने ईटी को बताया।

व्यवसाय का विक्रय करने के उपरान्त, चौहान को अल्पसंख्यक हिस्सेदारी रखने का कोई मतलब नजर नहीं आता। उन्होंने कहा "जब मैं शो ही नहीं चला रहा हूँ तो मैं इसका क्या करूँगा?"। बोटलबंद पानी के कारोबार से बाहर निकलने के बाद, चौहान का इरादा है कि वे पर्यावरण और धर्मार्थ कार्यों जैसे जल संचयन, प्लास्टिक रीसाइक्लिंग और गरीबों को चिकित्सा उपचार प्राप्त करने में मदद करने पर फिर से ध्यान केंद्रित करें और उसी में निवेश भी करें।

चौहान ने ऐसा भी कहा कि पैसों के लिए यह सौदा नहीं किया था। "यहां तक कि मुझे नहीं पता कि मैं इसके (पैसे) के साथ आगे क्या करूँगा, लेकिन मैं इस बात को स्पष्ट कर दूँ। यह सिर्फ मूल्य नहीं था जो मुझे इसके लिए मिल रहा था, मैं एक घर खोजने के लिए अधिक उत्सुक था जो इसकी देखभाल करेगा जैसा की मैंने किया था। यह एक ऐसा व्यवसाय है जिसे मैंने जुनून के साथ बनाया है और अब इसे समान रूप से भावुक कर्मचारियों द्वारा चलाया जाता है।"

चौहान ने सीईओ एंजेलो जॉर्ज की अध्यक्षता वाली एक पेशेवर टीम को दिन-प्रतिदिन का प्रबंधन भी सौंप दिया है। चौहान ने कहा कि वित्त वर्ष 23 के लिए बिसलेरी ब्रांड का व्यवसाय 220 करोड़ रुपये के लाभ के साथ 2,500 करोड़ रुपये होने का अनुमान है। वर्ष के अंत, मार्च 2021 के आते आते उपलब्ध आंकड़े, जिसे कोविड द्वारा चिह्नित किया गया था, में 95 करोड़ के लाभ के साथ 1181.7 करोड़ की बिक्री को दर्शाता है। इंटेलिजेंस प्लेटफॉर्म टॉफ्लर के अनुसार, 1,472 करोड़ रुपये के राजस्व और लाभ की तुलना में मार्च 2020 को समाप्त वर्ष के लिए 100 करोड़ रुपये हैं।

बिसलेरी मूलतः एक इतालवी(इटालियन) ब्रांड था जिसने 1965 में मुंबई में भारत में दुकान स्थापित की थी। चौहानों ने 1969 में इसे अधिग्रहित किया था। कंपनी के 122 परिचालन संयंत्र हैं (उनमें से 13 स्वामित्व वाले हैं) और भारत और पड़ोसी देशों में 4,500 वितरकों और 5,000 ट्रकों का नेटवर्क है। नीचे दिए गए कथनों को पढ़ें और दिए गए विकल्पों में से कथन के सबसे उपयुक्त वर्गीकरण का चुनाव करें।

To make sure that the Tata group does not change anything in the company
 यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि टाटा समूह कंपनी में कुछ भी नहीं बदलता है

To help in the transition of knowledge & management understanding to the new owners
 नए मालिकों को ज्ञान और प्रबंधन की समझ के आदान प्रदान में मदद करने के लिए

To inform Chauhan's family in case there are any issues
 किसी प्रकार की भी परेशानी होने पर चौहान के परिवार को सूचित करना

To ensure proper sharing of profits
 लाभ का उचित बंटवारा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए

To help in the transition of knowledge & management understanding to the new owners

Answer of above question: नए मालिकों को ज्ञान और प्रबंधन की समझ के आदान प्रदान में मदद करने के लिए

Q140. This will likely be the biggest acquisition in the sector this year.

यह संभवतः इस क्षेत्र में इस वर्ष का सबसे बड़ा अधिग्रहण होगा।

Amgen in \$27.8-bn deal for Horizon Therapeutics to expand rare disease reach. Amgen Inc will buy rare disease drugmaker Horizon Therapeutics Plc in a deal valued at \$27.8 billion, boosting the biotech firm's rare diseases portfolio and marking the biggest acquisition in the sector this year.

The company will pay \$116.50 in cash for each Horizon share held, a premium of nearly 20% to the stock's last close.

Amgen gains several approved drugs through the deal, which could help counter the impact from rising competition for its top-selling arthritis drug, Enbrel, from newer treatments. Enbrel and some other drugs are expected to lose patent protection in the next few years.

The deal should help Amgen come close to achieving its 2030 sales goal, said BMO Capital Markets analyst Evan Seigerman.

Amgen emerged as the sole bidder after rivals Sanofi and Johnson & Johnson pulled out of the race.

Shares of Horizon jumped 14.4% to \$111.37 premarket. They have gained 23.5% through Friday close since the company said in late November it was in preliminary talks with Amgen, Sanofi and Johnson & Johnson for potential takeover offers.

Thyroid eye disease treatment Tepezza is Horizon's largest selling drug and generated net sales of \$1.66 billion in 2021, while Krystexxa, which is used to treat gout not controlled by other medicines, brought in sales of \$565.5 million.

Sales of Amgen's Enbrel have declined over the last four quarters, tumbling 14% in the latest reported quarter to \$1.1 billion.

The offer values Horizon at \$27.8 billion on a fully diluted basis, according to the company, which includes ordinary shares to be vested. Based on Reuters calculations, it values Horizon at \$26.40 billion.

Amgen has entered into a \$28.5 billion debt agreement with Citibank and Bank of America in connection to the deal.

The offer values Horizon at \$28.3 billion, including debt.

Read the statements given below and choose the most appropriate classification of the statement from the options given:

दुर्लभ बीमारी की पहचान बढ़ाने के लिए होराइजन थेरेप्यूटिक्स के लिए 27.8 अरब डॉलर के सौदे में एमजेन। एमजेन इक, 27.8 बिलियन डॉलर मूल्य के सौदे में दुर्लभ रोग दवा निर्माता होराइजन थेरेप्यूटिक्स पीएलसी को खरीदेगी, जिससे बायोटेक फर्म के दुर्लभ रोगों के पोर्टफोलियो को बढ़ावा मिलेगा और इस साल इस क्षेत्र में यह सबसे बड़ा अधिग्रहण होगा।

कंपनी, होराइजन के प्रत्येक शेयर के लिए \$116.50 का नकद भुगतान भी करेगी, जो स्टॉक के बंद होने पर लगभग 20% का प्रीमियम होगा।

एमजेन को, सौदे के माध्यम से कई अनुमोदित दवाइयाँ भी प्राप्त होती हैं, जो नए उपचारों से अपनी सर्वाधिक बिकने वाली, गठिया दवा एनब्रेल के लिए बढ़ती हुई प्रतिस्पर्धा से होने वाले प्रभाव का मुकाबला करने में मदद कर सकती हैं। कुछ अन्य दवाओं और एनब्रेल के अगले कुछ वर्षों में पेटेंट संरक्षण खोने की संभावना भी बानी हुई है।

इवान सीगरमैन जो बीएमओ कैपिटल मार्केट्स के विश्लेषक हैं, ने कहा भी है कि इस सौदे से एमजेन को अपने 2030 के बिक्री लक्ष्य को हासिल करने के करीब आने में एक बड़ी सहायता भी प्राप्त होगी।

प्रतिद्वंद्वियों, सनोफी एवं जॉनसन एंड जॉनसन के दौड़ से बाहर हो जाने के बाद एमजेन एकमात्र बोलीदाता के रूप में उभरा है।

होराइजन के शेयर 14.4% बढ़कर \$111.37 प्रीमार्केट हो गए हैं। कंपनी ने नवंबर के अंत में कहा था कि संभावित अधिग्रहण प्रस्तावों के लिए एमजेन, सनोफी और जॉनसन एंड जॉनसन के साथ प्रारंभिक बातचीत में होने के बाद से उन्हें शुक्रवार के करीब 23.5% का फायदा हुआ है।

थायराइड नेत्र रोग उपचार टेपेज़ा, होराइजन की सबसे अधिक बिकने वाली दवा है और 2021 में इसकी 1.66 बिलियन डॉलर की शुद्ध बिक्री भी हुई है, जबकि क्रिस्टेक्ससा, जिसका उपयोग गाउट के इलाज के लिए किया जाता है, जो अन्य दवाओं द्वारा नियंत्रित नहीं किया जाता है, 565.5 डॉलर मिलियन की बिक्री में लाया गया है।

पिछली चार तिमाहियों में पाया गया है कि एमजेन की एनब्रेल की बिक्री में गिरावट आई है, जो नवीनतम रिपोर्ट के आधार पर तिमाही में 14% गिरकर 1.1 बिलियन डॉलर हो गई है।

कंपनी के मुताबिक, प्रस्ताव पूरी तरह से डाइल्यूटेड आधार पर \$27.8 बिलियन पर होराइजन को महत्व देता है, जिसमें निहित होने वाले साधारण शेयर भी शामिल हैं। रॉयटर्स की गणना के आधार पर, यह होराइजन को 26.40 बिलियन डॉलर अंकता है।

सौदे के सिलसिले में एमजेन ने सिटी बैंक और बैंक ऑफ अमेरिका के साथ 28.5 बिलियन डॉलर के ऋण का समझौता भी किया है।

प्रस्ताव ऋण सहित \$28.3 बिलियन पर होराइजन को महत्व देता है।

नीचे दिए गए कथनों को पढ़ें और दिए गए विकल्पों में से कथन का सबसे उपयुक्त वर्गीकरण चुनें:

- Major factor for making the decisions
- निर्णय लेने के लिए प्रमुख कारक
- Minor factor for making the decisions
- निर्णय लेने के लिए मामूली (गौण) कारक
- Not relevant in making the decisions
- निर्णय लेने में प्रासंगिक नहीं है
- Major objective in making the decisions
- निर्णय लेने में प्रमुख उद्देश्य

Not relevant in making the decisions

Answer of above question: निर्णय लेने में प्रासंगिक नहीं है

Q141. The deal should help Amgen come close to achieving its 2030 sales goal

इस सौदे से एमजेन को अपने 2030 के बिक्री लक्ष्य को हासिल करने के करीब आने में मदद मिलनी चाहिए

Amgen in \$27.8-bn deal for Horizon Therapeutics to expand rare disease reach. Amgen Inc will buy rare disease drugmaker Horizon Therapeutics Plc in a deal valued at \$27.8 billion, boosting the biotech firm's rare diseases portfolio and marking the biggest acquisition in the sector this year.

The company will pay \$116.50 in cash for each Horizon share held, a premium of nearly 20% to the stock's last close.

Amgen gains several approved drugs through the deal, which could help counter the impact from rising competition for its top-selling arthritis drug, Enbrel, from newer treatments. Enbrel and some other drugs are expected to lose patent protection in the next few years.

The deal should help Amgen come close to achieving its 2030 sales goal, said BMO Capital Markets analyst Evan Seigerman.

Amgen emerged as the sole bidder after rivals Sanofi and Johnson & Johnson pulled out of the race.

Shares of Horizon jumped 14.4% to \$111.37 premarket. They have gained 23.5% through Friday close since the company said in late November it was in preliminary talks with Amgen, Sanofi and Johnson & Johnson for potential takeover offers.

Thyroid eye disease treatment Tepezza is Horizon's largest selling drug and generated net sales of \$1.66 billion in 2021, while Krystexxa, which is used to treat gout not controlled by other medicines, brought in sales of \$565.5 million.

Sales of Amgen's Enbrel have declined over the last four quarters, tumbling 14% in the latest reported quarter to \$1.1 billion.

The offer values Horizon at \$27.8 billion on a fully diluted basis, according to the company, which includes ordinary shares to be vested. Based on Reuters calculations, it values Horizon at \$26.40 billion. Amgen has entered into a \$28.5 billion debt agreement with Citibank and Bank of America in connection to the deal.

The offer values Horizon at \$28.3 billion, including debt.

Read the statements given below and choose the most appropriate classification of the statement from the options given:

दुर्लभ बीमारी की पहुंच बढ़ाने के लिए होराइज़न थेरेप्यूटिक्स के लिए 27.8 अरब डॉलर के सौदे में एमजेन। एमजेन इंक, 27.8 बिलियन डॉलर मूल्य के सौदे में दुर्लभ रोग दवा निर्माता होराइज़न थेरेप्यूटिक्स पीएलसी को खरीदेगी, जिससे बायोटेक फर्म के दुर्लभ रोगों के पोर्टफोलियो को बढ़ावा मिलेगा और इस साल इस क्षेत्र में यह सबसे बड़ा अधिग्रहण होगा।

कंपनी, होराइज़न के प्रत्येक शेयर के लिए \$116.50 का नकद भुगतान भी करेगी, जो स्टॉक के बंद होने पर लगभग 20% का प्रीमियम होगा।

एमजेन को, सौदे के माध्यम से कई अनुमोदित दवाइयों भी प्राप्त होती हैं, जो नए उपचारों से अपनी सर्वाधिक बिकने वाली, गठिया दवा एनब्रेल के लिए बढ़ती हुई प्रतिस्पर्धा से होने वाले प्रभाव का मुकाबला करने में मदद कर सकती हैं। कुछ अन्य दवाओं और एनब्रेल के अगले कुछ वर्षों में पेटेंट संरक्षण खोने की संभावना भी बानी हुई है।

इवान सीगरमैन जो बीएमओ कैपिटल मार्केट्स के विश्लेषक हैं, ने कहा भी है कि इस सौदे से एमजेन को अपने 2030 के बिक्री लक्ष्य को हासिल करने के करीब आने में एक बड़ी सहायता भी प्राप्त होगी।

प्रतिद्वंद्वियों, सनोफी एवं जॉनसन एंड जॉनसन के दौड़ से बाहर हो जाने के बाद एमजेन एकमात्र बोलीदाता के रूप में उभरा है।

होराइज़न के शेयर 14.4% बढ़कर \$111.37 प्रीमार्केट हो गए हैं। कंपनी ने नवंबर के अंत में कहा था कि संभावित अधिग्रहण प्रस्तावों के लिए एमजेन, सनोफी और जॉनसन एंड जॉनसन के साथ प्रारंभिक बातचीत में होने के बाद से उन्हें शुक्रवार के करीब 23.5% का फायदा हुआ है।

थायराइड नेत्र रोग उपचार टेपेज़ा, होराइज़न की सबसे अधिक बिकने वाली दवा है और 2021 में इसकी 1.66 बिलियन डॉलर की शुद्ध बिक्री भी हुई है, जबकि क्रिस्टेक्ससा, जिसका उपयोग गाउट के इलाज के लिए किया जाता है, जो अन्य दवाओं द्वारा नियंत्रित नहीं किया जाता है, 565.5 डॉलर मिलियन की बिक्री में लाया गया है।

पिछली चार तिमाहियों में पाया गया है कि एमजेन की एनब्रेल की बिक्री में गिरावट आई है, जो नवीनतम रिपोर्ट के आधार पर तिमाही में 14% गिरकर 1.1 बिलियन डॉलर हो गई है।

कंपनी के मुताबिक, प्रस्ताव पूरी तरह से डाइल्यूटेड आधार पर \$ 27.8 बिलियन पर होराइज़न को महत्व देता है, जिसमें निहित होने वाले साधारण शेयर भी शामिल हैं। रॉयटर्स की गणना के आधार पर, यह होराइज़न को 26.40 बिलियन डॉलर आंकता है।

सौदे के सिलसिले में एमजेन ने सिटी बैंक और बैंक ऑफ अमेरिका के साथ 28.5 बिलियन डॉलर के कर्ज का समझौता भी किया है।

प्रस्ताव ऋण सहित \$ 28.3 बिलियन पर होराइज़न को महत्व देता है।

नीचे दिए गए कथनों को पढ़ें और दिए गए विकल्पों में से कथन का सबसे उपयुक्त वर्गीकरण चुनें:

- Major factor for making the decisions
- निर्णय लेने के लिए प्रमुख कारक
- Minor factor for making the decisions
- निर्णय लेने के लिए मामूली (गौण) कारक
- Major assumption in making the decisions
- निर्णय लेने में प्रमुख धारणा
- Major objective in making the decisions
- निर्णय लेने में प्रमुख उद्देश्य

Major objective in making the decisions

Answer of above question: निर्णय लेने में प्रमुख उद्देश्य

Q142. This could help counter the impact from rising competition for its top-selling arthritis drug, Enbrel

यह इसकी शीर्ष बिकने वाली गठिया दवा, एनब्रेल के लिए बढ़ती प्रतिस्पर्धा से प्रभाव का मुकाबला करने में मदद कर सकता है

Amgen in \$27.8-bn deal for Horizon Therapeutics to expand rare disease reach. Amgen Inc will buy rare disease drugmaker Horizon Therapeutics Plc in a deal valued at \$27.8 billion, boosting the biotech firm's rare diseases portfolio and marking the biggest acquisition in the sector this year.

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कंपनी, होराइज़न के प्रत्येक शेयर के लिए \$116.50 का नकद भुगतान भी करेगी, जो स्टॉक के बंद होने पर लगभग 20% का प्रीमियम होगा।

एमजेन को, सौदे के माध्यम से कई अनुमोदित दवाइयों भी प्राप्त होती हैं, जो नए उपचारों से अपनी सर्वाधिक बिकने वाली, गठिया दवा एनब्रेल के लिए बढ़ती हुई प्रतिस्पर्धा से होने वाले प्रभाव का मुकाबला करने में मदद कर सकती हैं। कुछ अन्य दवाओं और एनब्रेल के अगले कुछ वर्षों में पेटेंट संरक्षण खोने की संभावना भी बानी हुई है।

इवान सीगरमैन जो बीएमओ कैपिटल मार्केट्स के विश्लेषक हैं, ने कहा भी है कि इस सौदे से एमजेन को अपने 2030 के बिक्री लक्ष्य को हासिल करने के करीब आने में एक बड़ी सहायता भी प्राप्त होगी।

प्रतिद्वंद्वियों, सनोफी एवं जॉनसन एंड जॉनसन के दौड़ से बाहर हो जाने के बाद एमजेन एकमात्र बोलीदाता के रूप में उभरा है।

होराइज़न के शेयर 14.4% बढ़कर \$111.37 प्रीमार्केट हो गए हैं। कंपनी ने नवंबर के अंत में कहा था कि संभावित अधिग्रहण प्रस्तावों के लिए एमजेन, सनोफी और जॉनसन एंड जॉनसन के साथ प्रारंभिक बातचीत में होने के बाद से उन्हें शुक्रवार के करीब 23.5% का फायदा हुआ है।

थायराइड नेत्र रोग उपचार टेपेज़ा, होराइज़न की सबसे अधिक बिकने वाली दवा है और 2021 में इसकी 1.66 बिलियन डॉलर की शुद्ध बिक्री भी हुई है, जबकि क्रिस्टेक्ससा, जिसका उपयोग गाउट के इलाज के लिए किया जाता है, जो अन्य दवाओं द्वारा नियंत्रित नहीं किया जाता है, 565.5 डॉलर मिलियन की बिक्री में लाया गया है।

पिछली चार तिमाहियों में पाया गया है कि एमजेन की एनब्रेल की बिक्री में गिरावट आई है, जो नवीनतम रिपोर्ट के आधार पर तिमाही में 14% गिरकर 1.1 बिलियन डॉलर हो गई है।

कंपनी के मुताबिक, प्रस्ताव पूरी तरह से डाइल्यूटेड आधार पर \$ 27.8 बिलियन पर होराइज़न को महत्व देता है, जिसमें निहित होने वाले साधारण शेयर भी शामिल हैं। रॉयटर्स की गणना के आधार पर, यह होराइज़न को 26.40 बिलियन डॉलर आंकता है।

सौदे के सिलसिले में एमजेन ने सिटी बैंक और बैंक ऑफ अमेरिका के साथ 28.5 बिलियन डॉलर के कर्ज का समझौता भी किया है।

प्रस्ताव ऋण सहित \$ 28.3 बिलियन पर होराइज़न को महत्व देता है।

नीचे दिए गए कथनों को पढ़ें और दिए गए विकल्पों में से कथन का सबसे उपयुक्त वर्गीकरण चुनें:

- Major factor for making the decisions
- निर्णय लेने के लिए प्रमुख कारक
- Minor factor for making the decisions
- निर्णय लेने के लिए मामूली (गौण) कारक
- Major assumption in making the decisions
- निर्णय लेने में प्रमुख धारणा
- Major objective in making the decisions
- निर्णय लेने में प्रमुख उद्देश्य

Major assumption in making the decisions

Answer of above question: निर्णय लेने में प्रमुख धारणा

Q143. Sales of Amgen's Enbrel have declined over the last four quarters

एमजेन की एनब्रेल की बिक्री में पिछली चार तिमाहियों में गिरावट आई है

Amgen in \$27.8-bn deal for Horizon Therapeutics to expand rare disease reach. Amgen Inc will buy rare disease drugmaker Horizon Therapeutics Plc in a deal valued at \$27.8 billion, boosting the biotech firm's rare diseases portfolio and marking the biggest acquisition in the sector this year.

The company will pay \$116.50 in cash for each Horizon share held, a premium of nearly 20% to the stock's last close.

Amgen gains several approved drugs through the deal, which could help counter the impact from rising competition for its top-selling arthritis drug, Enbrel, from newer treatments. Enbrel and some other drugs are expected to lose patent protection in the next few years.

The deal should help Amgen come close to achieving its 2030 sales goal, said BMO Capital Markets analyst Evan Seigerman.

Amgen emerged as the sole bidder after rivals Sanofi and Johnson & Johnson pulled out of the race.

Shares of Horizon jumped 14.4% to \$111.37 premarket. They have gained 23.5% through Friday close since the company said in late November it was in preliminary talks with Amgen, Sanofi and Johnson & Johnson for potential takeover offers.

Thyroid eye disease treatment Tepezza is Horizon's largest selling drug and generated net sales of \$1.66 billion in 2021, while Krystexxa, which is used to treat gout not controlled by other medicines, brought in sales of \$565.5 million.

Sales of Amgen's Enbrel have declined over the last four quarters, tumbling 14% in the latest reported quarter to \$1.1 billion.

The offer values Horizon at \$27.8 billion on a fully diluted basis, according to the company, which includes ordinary shares to be vested. Based on Reuters calculations, it values Horizon at \$26.40 billion.

Amgen has entered into a \$28.5 billion debt agreement with Citibank and Bank of America in connection to the deal.

The offer values Horizon at \$28.3 billion, including debt.

Read the statements given below and choose the most appropriate classification of the statement from the options given:

दुर्लभ बीमारी की पहुँच बढ़ाने के लिए होराइज़न थेरेप्यूटिक्स के लिए 27.8 अरब डॉलर के सौदे में एमजेन। एमजेन इंक. 27.8 बिलियन डॉलर मूल्य के सौदे में दुर्लभ रोग दवा निर्माता होराइज़न थेरेप्यूटिक्स पीएलसी को खरीदेगी, जिससे बायोटेक फर्म के दुर्लभ रोगों के पोर्टफोलियो को बढ़ावा मिलेगा और इस साल इस क्षेत्र में यह सबसे बड़ा अधिग्रहण होगा।

कंपनी, होराइज़न के प्रत्येक शेयर के लिए \$116.50 का नकद भुगतान भी करेगी, जो स्टॉक के बंद होने पर लगभग 20% का प्रीमियम होगा।

एमजेन को, सौदे के माध्यम से कई अनुमोदित दवाइयाँ भी प्राप्त होती हैं, जो नए उपचारों से अपनी सर्वाधिक बिकने वाली, गठिया दवा एनब्रेल के लिए बढ़ती हुई प्रतिस्पर्धा से होने वाले प्रभाव का मुकाबला करने में मदद कर सकती हैं। कुछ अन्य दवाओं और एनब्रेल के अगले कुछ वर्षों में पेटेंट संरक्षण खोने की संभावना भी बानी हुई है।

इवान सीगरमैन जो बीएमओ कैपिटल मार्केट्स के विश्लेषक हैं, ने कहा भी है कि इस सौदे से एमजेन को अपने 2030 के बिक्री लक्ष्य को हासिल करने के करीब आने में एक बड़ी सहायता भी प्राप्त होगी।

प्रतिद्वंद्वियों, सनोफी एवं जॉनसन एंड जॉनसन के दौड़ से बाहर हो जाने के बाद एमजेन एकमात्र बोलीदाता के रूप में उभरा है।

होराइज़न के शेयर 14.4% बढ़कर \$111.37 प्रीमार्केट हो गए हैं। कंपनी ने नवंबर के अंत में कहा था कि संभावित अधिग्रहण प्रस्तावों के लिए एमजेन, सनोफी और जॉनसन एंड जॉनसन के साथ प्रारंभिक बातचीत में होने के बाद से उन्हें शुक्रवार के करीब 23.5% का फायदा हुआ है।

थायराइड नेत्र रोग उपचार टेपेज़ा, होराइज़न की सबसे अधिक बिकने वाली दवा है और 2021 में इसकी 1.66 बिलियन डॉलर की शुद्ध बिक्री भी हुई है, जबकि क्रिस्टेक्ससा, जिसका उपयोग गाउट के इलाज के लिए किया जाता है, जो अन्य दवाओं द्वारा नियंत्रित नहीं किया जाता है, 565.5 डॉलर मिलियन की बिक्री में लाया गया है।

पिछली चार तिमाहियों में पाया गया है कि एमजेन की एनब्रेल की बिक्री में गिरावट आई है, जो नवीनतम रिपोर्ट के आधार पर तिमाही में 14% गिरकर 1.1 बिलियन डॉलर हो गई है।

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सौदे के सिलसिले में एमजेन ने सिटी बैंक और बैंक ऑफ अमेरिका के साथ 28.5 बिलियन डॉलर के ऋण का समझौता भी किया है।

प्रस्ताव ऋण सहित \$ 28.3 बिलियन पर होराइज़न को महत्व देता है।

नीचे दिए गए कथनों को पढ़ें और दिए गए विकल्पों में से कथन का सबसे उपयुक्त वर्गीकरण चुनें:

- Major factor for making the decisions
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- Major objective in making the decisions
- निर्णय लेने में प्रमुख उद्देश्य
-

Major factor for making the decisions

Answer of above question: निर्णय लेने के लिए प्रमुख कारक

Q144. The deal will boost Amgen's rare diseases portfolio of drugs.

इस सौदे से एमजेन के रेयर डिजीज़ पोर्टफोलियो ऑफ ड्रग्स को बढ़ावा मिलेगा

Amgen in \$27.8-bn deal for Horizon Therapeutics to expand rare disease reach. Amgen Inc will buy rare disease drugmaker Horizon Therapeutics Plc in a deal valued at \$27.8 billion, boosting the biotech firm's rare diseases portfolio and marking the biggest acquisition in the sector this year.

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कंपनी, होराइजन के प्रत्येक शेयर के लिए \$116.50 का नकद भुगतान भी करेगी, जो स्टॉक के बंद होने पर लगभग 20% का प्रीमियम होगा।

एमजेन को, सौदे के माध्यम से कई अनुमोदित दवाइयाँ भी प्राप्त होती हैं, जो नए उपचारों से अपनी सर्वाधिक बिकने वाली, गठिया दवा एनब्रेल के लिए बढ़ती हुई प्रतिस्पर्धा से होने वाले प्रभाव का मुकाबला करने में मदद कर सकती हैं। कुछ अन्य दवाओं और एनब्रेल के अगले कुछ वर्षों में पेटेंट संरक्षण खोने की संभावना भी बानी हुई है।

इवान सीगरमैन जो बीएमओ कैपिटल मार्केट्स के विश्लेषक हैं, ने कहा भी है कि इस सौदे से एमजेन को अपने 2030 के बिक्री लक्ष्य को हासिल करने के करीब आने में एक बड़ी सहायता भी प्राप्त होगी।

प्रतिद्वंद्वियों, सनोफी एवं जॉनसन एंड जॉनसन के दौड़ से बाहर हो जाने के बाद एमजेन एकमात्र बोलीदाता के रूप में उभरा है।

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थायराइड नेत्र रोग उपचार टेपेज़ा, होराइजन की सबसे अधिक बिकने वाली दवा है और 2021 में इसकी 1.66 बिलियन डॉलर की शुद्ध बिक्री भी हुई है, जबकि क्रिस्टेक्ससा, जिसका उपयोग गाउट के इलाज के लिए किया जाता है, जो अन्य दवाओं द्वारा नियंत्रित नहीं किया जाता है, 565.5 डॉलर मिलियन की बिक्री में लाया गया है।

पिछली चार तिमाहियों ये पाया गया है कि एमजेन की एनब्रेल की बिक्री में गिरावट आई है, जो नवीनतम रिपोर्ट के आधार पर तिमाही में 14% गिरकर 1.1 बिलियन डॉलर हो गई है।

कंपनी के मुताबिक, प्रस्ताव पूरी तरह से डाइल्यूटेड आधार पर \$ 27.8 बिलियन पर होराइजन को महत्व देता है, जिसमें निहित होने वाले साधारण शेयर भी शामिल हैं। रॉयटर्स की गणना के आधार पर, यह होराइजन को 26.40 बिलियन डॉलर आंकता है।

सौदे के सिलसिले में एमजेन ने सिटी बैंक और बैंक ऑफ अमेरिका के साथ 28.5 बिलियन डॉलर के कर्ज का समझौता भी किया है।

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Major factor for making the decisions

Answer of above question: निर्णय लेने के लिए प्रमुख कारक

Q145. What was the last closing price of Horizon's shares?

होराइजन के शेयरों का अंतिम समापन मूल्य क्या था?

Amgen in \$27.8-bn deal for Horizon Therapeutics to expand rare disease reach. Amgen Inc will buy rare disease drugmaker Horizon Therapeutics Plc in a deal valued at \$27.8 billion, boosting the biotech firm's rare diseases portfolio and marking the biggest acquisition in the sector this year.

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कंपनी, होराइजन के प्रत्येक शेयर के लिए \$116.50 का नकद भुगतान भी करेगी, जो स्टॉक के बंद होने पर लगभग 20% का प्रीमियम होगा।

एमजेन को, सौदे के माध्यम से कई अनुमोदित दवाइयाँ भी प्राप्त होती हैं, जो नए उपचारों से अपनी सर्वाधिक बिकने वाली, गठिया दवा एनब्रेल के लिए बढ़ती हुई प्रतिस्पर्धा से होने वाले प्रभाव का मुकाबला करने में मदद कर सकती हैं। कुछ अन्य दवाओं और एनब्रेल के अगले कुछ वर्षों में पेटेंट संरक्षण खोने की संभावना भी बानी हुई है।

इवान सीगरमैन जो बीएमओ कैपिटल मार्केट्स के विश्लेषक हैं, ने कहा भी है कि इस सौदे से एमजेन को अपने 2030 के बिक्री लक्ष्य को हासिल करने के करीब आने में एक बड़ी सहायता भी प्राप्त होगी।

प्रतिद्वंद्वियों, सनोफी एवं जॉनसन एंड जॉनसन के दौड़ से बाहर हो जाने के बाद एमजेन एकमात्र बोलीदाता के रूप में उभरा है।

होराइजन के शेयर 14.4% बढ़कर \$111.37 प्रीमार्केट हो गए हैं। कंपनी ने नवंबर के अंत में कहा था कि संभावित अधिग्रहण प्रस्तावों के लिए एमजेन, सनोफी और जॉनसन एंड जॉनसन के साथ प्रारंभिक बातचीत में होने के बाद से उन्हें शुक्रवार के करीब 23.5% का फायदा हुआ है।

थायराइड नेत्र रोग उपचार टेपेज़ा, होराइजन की सबसे अधिक बिकने वाली दवा है और 2021 में इसकी 1.66 बिलियन डॉलर की शुद्ध बिक्री भी हुई है, जबकि क्रिस्टेक्ससा, जिसका उपयोग गाउट के इलाज के लिए किया जाता है, जो अन्य दवाओं द्वारा नियंत्रित नहीं किया जाता है, 565.5 डॉलर मिलियन की बिक्री में लाया गया है।

पिछली चार तिमाहियों ये पाया गया है कि एमजेन की एनब्रेल की बिक्री में गिरावट आई है, जो नवीनतम रिपोर्ट के आधार पर तिमाही में 14% गिरकर 1.1 बिलियन डॉलर हो गई है।

कंपनी के मुताबिक, प्रस्ताव पूरी तरह से डाइल्यूटेड आधार पर \$ 27.8 बिलियन पर होराइजन को महत्व देता है, जिसमें निहित होने वाले साधारण शेयर भी शामिल हैं। रॉयटर्स की गणना के आधार पर, यह होराइजन को 26.40 बिलियन डॉलर आंकता है।

सौदे के सिलसिले में एमजेन ने सिटी बैंक और बैंक ऑफ अमेरिका के साथ 28.5 बिलियन डॉलर के कर्ज का समझौता भी किया है।

प्रस्ताव ऋण सहित \$ 28.3 बिलियन पर होराइजन को महत्व देता है।

नीचे दिए गए कथनों को पढ़ें और दिए गए विकल्पों में से कथन का सबसे उपयुक्त वर्गीकरण चुनें:

- Approximately USD 97 per share
- लगभग USD 97 प्रति शेयर
- Approximately USD 140 per share
- लगभग USD 140 प्रति शेयर
- Approximately USD 145 per share
- लगभग USD 145 प्रति शेयर
- Approximately USD 87 per share
- लगभग USD 87 प्रति शेयर

Approximately USD 97 per share

Answer of above question: लगभग USD 97 प्रति शेयर

Q146. What as per your reading is GITEX?

आपके अध्ययन के अनुसार GITEX क्या है?

Indian tech at global stage: Kerala-based start-ups grab deals worth Rs 130 cr in Dubai GITEX expo. Indian tech at global stage: Kerala-based start-ups grab deals worth Rs 130 cr in Dubai GITEX expo. Startups from different sectors, including edutech, cybersecurity, enterprise tech, agri tech, Internet of Things, media tech, health tech, fintech, insurance tech, and consumer tech took part in the GITEX Global 2022 in Dubai.

Kerala-based start-ups, which took part in the GITEX Global 2022 in Dubai, have managed to grab net deals and business commitments worth Rs 130 crore.

According to the Kerala Startup Mission (KSUM), startups from different sectors, including edutech, cybersecurity, enterprise tech, agri tech, Internet of Things, media tech, health tech, fintech, insurance tech, and consumer tech took part in the four-day seminar held at the Dubai World Trade Centre. The event ended on Friday.

Another 30 startups from different states of India took part in the GITEX, which was the world's largest startup event where more than 5,000 companies from across the globe had participated. Since 2018, KSUM has been promoting Kerala-based startups at GITEX as part of international exposure or market access programmes. "Start-ups from Kerala received a big response from the NRI community and investors at GITEX Expo. In the future, the KSUM will support the efforts of Kerala start-ups to set up their offices and establish a strong relationship with the UAE," said KSUM CEO Anoop Ambika.

KSUM is the nodal agency for entrepreneurship development and incubation activities in the state.

Over the past year, Indian companies have bagged significant businesses and forged joint ventures and marketing tie-ups through Gitex. The Electronics and Computer Software Export Promotion Council (ESC) in India has been facilitating the country's participation in the mega expo for years to take advantage of the booming IT market in the Gulf. For India, the UAE is the second top destination for its electronics goods with a share of 16 per cent.

India's total export of electronics hardware in 2021-22 is estimated to be around \$15.69 billion. It was \$11.03 billion in 2020-21 despite the pandemic slowdown.

In 2021-22, India's export of electronics goods to the Middle East stood at \$3.32 billion. In terms of value, the export of electronics to the UAE was around \$2.47 billion in the same time period. The export of software and related services to the Middle East reached \$3.3 billion in 2021-22

वैश्विक स्तर पर भारतीय तकनीक: दुबई GITEX एक्सपो में केरल स्थित स्टार्ट-अप्स ने 130 करोड़ रुपये के सौदे हड़पे एजुटेक, साइबर सिक्योरिटी, एंटरप्राइज टेक, एग्री टेक, इंटरनेट ऑफ थिंग्स, मीडिया टेक, हेल्थ टेक, फिनटेक, इश्योरेंस टेक और कंज्यूमर टेक सहित विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के स्टार्टअप ने दुबई में जीआईटीईएक्स ग्लोबल 2022 में हिस्सा लिया।

दुबई में GITEX ग्लोबल 2022 में भाग लेने वाले केरल स्थित स्टार्ट-अप्स ने 130 करोड़ रुपये के सौदे और व्यावसायिक प्रतिबद्धता हासिल करने में सफलता प्राप्त की है।

केरल स्टार्टअप मिशन (केएसयूएम) के अनुसार, एजुटेक, साइबर सिक्योरिटी, एंटरप्राइज टेक, एग्री टेक, इंटरनेट ऑफ थिंग्स, मीडिया टेक, हेल्थ टेक, फिनटेक, इश्योरेंस टेक और कंज्यूमर टेक सहित विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के स्टार्टअप ने चार दिवसीय सेमिनार जो दुबई वर्ल्ड ट्रेड सेंटर में आयोजित किया गया था, में भाग लिया। यह आयोजन शुकुवार को समाप्त हुआ।

GITEX में भारत के विभिन्न राज्यों के अन्य 30 स्टार्टअप्स ने हिस्सा लिया, जो दुनिया का सबसे बड़ा स्टार्टअप इवेंट था, जिसमें दुनिया भर की 5,000 से अधिक कंपनियों ने भी भाग लिया था।

2018 से ही, KSUM GITEX में अंतरराष्ट्रीय प्रदर्शन या बाज़ार पहुँच कार्यक्रमों के भाग के रूप में केरल स्थित स्टार्टअप्स को बढ़ावा दे रहा है। "केरल के स्टार्ट-अप्स को जीआईटीईएक्स एक्सपो में एनआरआई समुदाय और निवेशकों के द्वारा बड़ी प्रतिक्रिया मिली। भविष्य में, केएसयूएम अपने कार्यालय स्थापित करने और यूई के साथ एक मजबूत संबंध स्थापित करने के लिए केरल स्टार्ट-अप के प्रयासों का समर्थन करेगा," केएसयूएम के सीईओ अनूप अंबिका ने ये कहा।

KSUM राज्य में उद्यमिता विकास और ऊष्मायन (इन्क्यूबेशन) गतिविधियों के लिए एक नोडल एजेंसी है।

पिछले एक साल में, भारतीय कंपनियों ने GITEX के माध्यम से महत्वपूर्ण व्यवसायों और जाली संयुक्त उद्यम और मार्केटिंग टाई-अप को हासिल किया है। भारत में इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स और कंप्यूटर सॉफ्टवेयर एक्सपोर्ट प्रमोशन काउंसिल (ईएससी), खाड़ी में तेजी से बढ़ते आईटी बाज़ार का लाभ उठाने के लिए वर्षों से मेगा एक्सपो में देश की भागीदारी की सुविधा प्रदान कर रहा है। भारत के लिए, संयुक्त अरब अमीरात 16 प्रतिशत की हिस्सेदारी के साथ अपने इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स सामानों के लिए दूसरा शीर्ष स्थान है।

2021-22 में भारत का इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स हार्डवेयर का कुल निर्यात लगभग 15.69 बिलियन डॉलर होने का अनुमान है। महामारी मंदी के बावजूद भी 2020-21 में यह 11.03 बिलियन डॉलर था।

2021-22 में, मध्य पूर्व में भारत का इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स सामान का निर्यात 3.32 बिलियन डॉलर था। मूल्य के संदर्भ में, इसी अवधि में संयुक्त अरब अमीरात को इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स का निर्यात लगभग 2.47 बिलियन डॉलर था। मध्य पूर्व में सॉफ्टवेयर और संबंधित सेवाओं का निर्यात 2021-22 में 3.3 बिलियन डॉलर तक पहुँच गया।

A global phenomenon

- एक वैश्विक घटना
- An international exhibition in Dubai
- दुबई की एक अंतरराष्ट्रीय प्रदर्शनी
- An electronic exhibition in India
- भारत की एक इलेक्ट्रॉनिक प्रदर्शनी
- An electronic exhibition in Europe
- यूरोप की एक इलेक्ट्रॉनिक प्रदर्शनी

An international exhibition in Dubai

Answer of above question: दुबई की एक अंतरराष्ट्रीय प्रदर्शनी

Q147. India's growth in electronic hardware export from 2020 to 2022 is around

2020 से 2022 तक इलेक्ट्रॉनिक हार्डवेयर निर्यात में भारत की वृद्धि लगभग कितनी है

Indian tech at global stage: Kerala-based start-ups grab deals worth Rs 130 cr in Dubai GITEX expo. Indian tech at global stage: Kerala-based start-ups grab deals worth Rs 130 cr in Dubai GITEX expo. Startups from different sectors, including edutech, cybersecurity, enterprise tech, agri tech, Internet of Things, media tech, health tech, fintech, insurance tech, and consumer tech took part in the GITEX Global 2022 in Dubai.

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दुबई में GITEX ग्लोबल 2022 में भाग लेने वाले केरल स्थित स्टार्ट-अप्स ने 130 करोड़ रुपये के सौदे और व्यावसायिक प्रतिबद्धता हासिल करने में सफलता प्राप्त की है।

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GITEX में भारत के विभिन्न राज्यों के अन्य 30 स्टार्टअप्स ने हिस्सा लिया, जो दुनिया का सबसे बड़ा स्टार्टअप इवेंट था, जिसमें दुनिया भर की 5,000 से अधिक कंपनियों ने भी भाग लिया था।

2018 से ही, KSUM GITEX में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय प्रदर्शन या बाज़ार पहुँच कार्यक्रमों के भाग के रूप में केरल स्थित स्टार्टअप्स को बढ़ावा दे रहा है। "केरल के स्टार्ट-अप्स को जीआईटीईएक्स एक्सपो में एनआरआई समुदाय और निवेशकों के द्वारा बड़ी प्रतिक्रिया मिली। भविष्य में, केएसयूएम अपने कार्यालय स्थापित करने और यूएई के साथ एक मजबूत संबंध स्थापित करने के लिए केरल स्टार्ट-अप के प्रयासों का समर्थन करेगा," केएसयूएम के सीईओ अनूप अंबिका ने ये कहा।

KSUM राज्य में उद्यमिता विकास और ऊष्मायन (इन्क्यूबेशन) गतिविधियों के लिए एक नोडल एजेंसी है।

पिछले एक साल में, भारतीय कंपनियों ने GITEX के माध्यम से महत्वपूर्ण व्यवसायों और जाली संयुक्त उद्यम और मार्केटिंग टाई-अप को हासिल किया है। भारत में इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स और कंप्यूटर सॉफ्टवेयर एक्सपोर्ट प्रमोशन काउंसिल (ईएससी), खाड़ी में तेजी से बढ़ते आईटी बाजार का लाभ उठाने के लिए वर्षों से मेगा एक्सपो में देश की भागीदारी की सुविधा प्रदान कर रहा है। भारत के लिए, संयुक्त अरब अमीरात 16 प्रतिशत की हिस्सेदारी के साथ अपने इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स सामानों के लिए दूसरा शीर्ष स्थान है।

2021-22 में भारत का इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स हार्डवेयर का कुल निर्यात लगभग 15.69 बिलियन डॉलर होने का अनुमान है। महामारी मंदी के बावजूद भी 2020-21 में यह 11.03 बिलियन डॉलर था।

2021-22 में, मध्य पूर्व में भारत का इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स सामान का निर्यात 3.32 बिलियन डॉलर था। मूल्य के संदर्भ में, इसी अवधि में संयुक्त अरब अमीरात को इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स का निर्यात लगभग 2.47 बिलियन डॉलर था। मध्य पूर्व में सॉफ्टवेयर और संबंधित सेवाओं का निर्यात 2021-22 में 3.3 बिलियन डॉलर तक पहुंच गया।

- 42%
- 42%
- 52%
- 52%
- 29%
- 29%
- Cannot be calculated
- गणना नहीं की जा सकती

42%

Answer of above question: 42%

Q148. Startups participate in GITEX in the hope of

GITEX में स्टार्टअप अपनी भागीदारी इस उम्मीद में करते हैं

Indian tech at global stage: Kerala-based start-ups grab deals worth Rs 130 cr in Dubai GITEX expo. Indian tech at global stage: Kerala-based start-ups grab deals worth Rs 130 cr in Dubai GITEX expo. Startups from different sectors, including edutech, cybersecurity, enterprise tech, agri tech, Internet of Things, media tech, health tech, fintech, insurance tech, and consumer tech took part in the GITEX Global 2022 in Dubai.

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Another 30 startups from different states of India took part in the GITEX, which was the world's largest startup event where more than 5,000 companies from across the globe had participated. Since 2018, KSUM has been promoting Kerala-based startups at GITEX as part of international exposure or market access programmes. "Start-ups from Kerala received a big response from the NRI community and investors at GITEX Expo. In the future, the KSUM will support the efforts of Kerala start-ups to set up their offices and establish a strong relationship with the UAE," said KSUM CEO Anoop Ambika.

KSUM is the nodal agency for entrepreneurship development and incubation activities in the state.

Over the past year, Indian companies have bagged significant businesses and forged joint ventures and marketing tie-ups through Gitex. The Electronics and Computer Software Export Promotion Council (ESC) in India has been facilitating the country's participation in the mega expo for years to take advantage of the booming IT market in the Gulf. For India, the UAE is the second top destination for its electronics goods with a share of 16 per cent.

India's total export of electronics hardware in 2021-22 is estimated to be around \$15.69 billion. It was \$11.03 billion in 2020-21 despite the pandemic slowdown.

In 2021-22, India's export of electronics goods to the Middle East stood at \$3.32 billion. In terms of value, the export of electronics to the UAE was around \$2.47 billion in the same time period. The export of software and related services to the Middle East reached \$3.3 billion in 2021-22

वैश्विक स्तर पर भारतीय तकनीक: दुबई GITEX एक्सपो में केरल स्थित स्टार्ट-अप्स ने 130 करोड़ रुपये के सौदे हड़पे एजुटेक, साइबर सिक्योरिटी, एंटरप्राइज टेक, एग्री टेक, इंटरनेट ऑफ थिंग्स, मीडिया टेक, हेल्थ टेक, फिनटेक, इश्योरेंस टेक और कंज्यूमर टेक सहित विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के स्टार्टअप ने दुबई में जीआईटीईएक्स ग्लोबल 2022 में हिस्सा लिया।

दुबई में GITEX ग्लोबल 2022 में भाग लेने वाले केरल स्थित स्टार्ट-अप्स ने 130 करोड़ रुपये के सौदे और व्यावसायिक प्रतिबद्धता हासिल करने में सफलता प्राप्त की है।

केरल स्टार्टअप मिशन (केएसयूएम) के अनुसार, एजुटेक, साइबर सिक्योरिटी, एंटरप्राइज टेक, एग्री टेक, इंटरनेट ऑफ थिंग्स, मीडिया टेक, हेल्थ टेक, फिनटेक, इश्योरेंस टेक और कंज्यूमर टेक सहित विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के स्टार्टअप ने चार दिवसीय सेमीनार जो दुबई वर्ल्ड ट्रेड सेंटर में आयोजित किया गया था, में भाग लिया। यह आयोजन शुकवार को समाप्त हुआ।

GITEX में भारत के विभिन्न राज्यों के अन्य 30 स्टार्टअप्स ने हिस्सा लिया, जो दुनिया का सबसे बड़ा स्टार्टअप इवेंट था, जिसमें दुनिया भर की 5,000 से अधिक कंपनियों ने भी भाग लिया था।

2018 से ही, KSUM GITEX में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय प्रदर्शन या बाज़ार पहुँच कार्यक्रमों के भाग के रूप में केरल स्थित स्टार्टअप्स को बढ़ावा दे रहा है। "केरल के स्टार्ट-अप्स को जीआईटीईएक्स एक्सपो में एनआरआई समुदाय और निवेशकों के द्वारा बड़ी प्रतिक्रिया मिली। भविष्य में, केएसयूएम अपने कार्यालय स्थापित करने और यूएई के साथ एक मजबूत संबंध स्थापित करने के लिए केरल स्टार्ट-अप के प्रयासों का समर्थन करेगा," केएसयूएम के सीईओ अनूप अंबिका ने ये कहा।

KSUM राज्य में उद्यमिता विकास और ऊष्मायन (इन्क्यूबेशन) गतिविधियों के लिए एक नोडल एजेंसी है।

पिछले एक साल में, भारतीय कंपनियों ने GITEX के माध्यम से महत्वपूर्ण व्यवसायों और जाली संयुक्त उद्यम और मार्केटिंग टाई-अप को हासिल किया है। भारत में इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स और कंप्यूटर सॉफ्टवेयर एक्सपोर्ट प्रमोशन काउंसिल (ईएससी), खाड़ी में तेजी से बढ़ते आईटी बाजार का लाभ उठाने के लिए वर्षों से मेगा एक्सपो में देश की भागीदारी की सुविधा प्रदान कर रहा है। भारत के लिए, संयुक्त अरब अमीरात 16 प्रतिशत की हिस्सेदारी के साथ अपने इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स सामानों के लिए दूसरा शीर्ष स्थान है।

2021-22 में भारत का इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स हार्डवेयर का कुल निर्यात लगभग 15.69 बिलियन डॉलर होने का अनुमान है। महामारी मंदी के बावजूद भी 2020-21 में यह 11.03 बिलियन डॉलर था।

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- Attracting new investors
- नए निवेशकों को आकर्षित करना
- Forming JVs with other companies
- अन्य कंपनियों के साथ जेवी (जॉइंट वेंचर) बनाना
- For marketing partnerships
- विपणन की साझेदारी के लिए
- For all the given options
- दिए गए सभी विकल्पों के लिए

For all the given options

Answer of above question: दिए गए सभी विकल्पों के लिए

Q149. If the share of exports to UAE remains the same across years then what is the value of exports to UAE in 2020-21?

यदि संयुक्त अरब अमीरात को निर्यात का हिस्सा वर्षों में समान रहता है तो 2020-21 में संयुक्त अरब अमीरात को निर्यात का मूल्य क्या है?

Indian tech at global stage: Kerala-based start-ups grab deals worth Rs 130 cr in Dubai GITEX expo. Indian tech at global stage: Kerala-based start-ups grab deals worth Rs 130 cr in Dubai GITEX expo. Startups from different sectors, including edutech, cybersecurity, enterprise tech, agri tech, Internet of Things, media tech, health tech, fintech, insurance tech, and consumer tech took part in the GITEX Global

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वैश्विक स्तर पर भारतीय तकनीक: दुबई GITEX एक्सपो में केरल स्थित स्टार्ट-अप्स ने 130 करोड़ रुपये के सौदे हड़पे एजुटेक, साइबर सिक्योरिटी, एंटरप्राइज टेक, एग्री टेक, इंटरनेट ऑफ थिंग्स, मीडिया टेक, हेल्थ टेक, फिनटेक, इश्योरेंस टेक और कंज्यूमर टेक सहित विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के स्टार्टअप ने दुबई में जीआईटीईएक्स ग्लोबल 2022 में हिस्सा लिया।

दुबई में GITEX ग्लोबल 2022 में भाग लेने वाले केरल स्थित स्टार्ट-अप्स ने 130 करोड़ रुपये के सौदे और व्यावसायिक प्रतिबद्धता हासिल करने में सफलता प्राप्त की है।

केरल स्टार्टअप मिशन (केएसयूएम) के अनुसार, एजुटेक, साइबर सिक्योरिटी, एंटरप्राइज टेक, एग्री टेक, इंटरनेट ऑफ थिंग्स, मीडिया टेक, हेल्थ टेक, फिनटेक, इश्योरेंस टेक और कंज्यूमर टेक सहित विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के स्टार्टअप ने चार दिवसीय सेमीनार जो दुबई वर्ल्ड ट्रेड सेंटर में आयोजित किया गया था, में भाग लिया। यह आयोजन शुकवार को समाप्त हुआ।

GITEX में भारत के विभिन्न राज्यों के अन्य 30 स्टार्टअप्स ने हिस्सा लिया, जो दुनिया का सबसे बड़ा स्टार्टअप इवेंट था, जिसमें दुनिया भर की 5,000 से अधिक कंपनियों ने भी भाग लिया था।

2018 से ही, KSUM GITEX में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय प्रदर्शन या बाज़ार पहुँच कार्यक्रमों के भाग के रूप में केरल स्थित स्टार्टअप्स को बढ़ावा दे रहा है। "केरल के स्टार्ट-अप्स को जीआईटीईएक्स एक्सपो में एनआरआई समुदाय और निवेशकों के द्वारा बड़ी प्रतिक्रिया मिली। भविष्य में, केएसयूएम अपने कार्यालय स्थापित करने और यूएई के साथ एक मजबूत संबंध स्थापित करने के लिए केरल स्टार्ट-अप के प्रयासों का समर्थन करेगा," केएसयूएम के सीईओ अनूप अंबिका ने ये कहा।

KSUM राज्य में उद्यमिता विकास और ऊष्मायन (इन्क्यूबेशन) गतिविधियों के लिए एक नोडल एजेंसी है।

पिछले एक साल में, भारतीय कंपनियों ने GITEX के माध्यम से महत्वपूर्ण व्यवसायों और जाली संयुक्त उद्यम और मार्केटिंग टाई-अप को हासिल किया है। भारत में इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स और कंप्यूटर सॉफ्टवेयर एक्सपोर्ट प्रमोशन काउंसिल (ईएससी), खाड़ी में तेजी से बढ़ते आईटी बाज़ार का लाभ उठाने के लिए वर्षों से मेगा एक्सपो में देश की भागीदारी की सुविधा प्रदान कर रहा है। भारत के लिए, संयुक्त अरब अमीरात 16 प्रतिशत की हिस्सेदारी के साथ अपने इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स सामानों के लिए दूसरा शीर्ष स्थान है।

2021-22 में भारत का इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स हार्डवेयर का कुल निर्यात लगभग 15.69 बिलियन डॉलर होने का अनुमान है। महामारी मंदी के बावजूद भी 2020-21 में यह 11.03 बिलियन डॉलर था।

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Approx 1.7 billion

- लगभग 1.7 बिलियन
- Approx 2.7 billion
- लगभग 2.7 बिलियन
- Approx 3.7 billion
- लगभग 3.7 बिलियन
- Approx 0.7 billion
- लगभग 0.7 बिलियन

Approx 1.7 billion

Answer of above question: लगभग 1.7 बिलियन

Q150. The share of exports of electronics of India to the Middle East is not changing over the years.

Analyse the above statement and then choose which of the given statements is correct.

मध्य पूर्व में भारत के इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स के निर्यात का हिस्सा, वर्षों से नहीं बदल रहा है।

उपर लिखे हुआ कथन का विश्लेषण करें और फिर चुनें कि दिए गए कथनों में से कौन सा सही है।

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Since 2018, KSUM has been promoting Kerala-based startups at GITEX as part of international exposure or market access programmes. "Start-ups from Kerala received a big response from the NRI community and investors at GITEX Expo. In the future, the KSUM will support the efforts of Kerala start-ups to set up their offices and establish a strong relationship with the UAE," said KSUM CEO Anoop Ambika.

KSUM is the nodal agency for entrepreneurship development and incubation activities in the state.

Over the past year, Indian companies have bagged significant businesses and forged joint ventures and marketing tie-ups through Gitex. The Electronics and Computer Software Export Promotion Council (ESC) in India has been facilitating the country's participation in the mega expo for years to take advantage of the booming IT market in the Gulf. For India, the UAE is the second top destination for its electronics goods with a share of 16 per cent.

India's total export of electronics hardware in 2021-22 is estimated to be around \$15.69 billion. It was \$11.03 billion in 2020-21 despite the pandemic slowdown.

In 2021-22, India's export of electronics goods to the Middle East stood at \$3.32 billion. In terms of value, the export of electronics to the UAE was around \$2.47 billion in the same time period. The export of software and related services to the Middle East reached \$3.3 billion in 2021-22

वैश्विक स्तर पर भारतीय तकनीक: दुबई GITEX एक्सपो में केरल स्थित स्टार्ट-अप्स ने 130 करोड़ रुपये के सौदे हड़पे एजुटेक, साइबर सिक्योरिटी, एंटरप्राइज टेक, एग्री टेक, इंटरनेट ऑफ थिंग्स, मीडिया टेक, हेल्थ टेक, फिनटेक, इश्योरेंस टेक और कंज्यूमर टेक सहित विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के स्टार्टअप ने दुबई में जीआईटीईएक्स ग्लोबल 2022 में हिस्सा लिया।

दुबई में GITEX ग्लोबल 2022 में भाग लेने वाले केरल स्थित स्टार्ट-अप्स ने 130 करोड़ रुपये के सौदे और व्यावसायिक प्रतिबद्धता हासिल करने में सफलता प्राप्त की है।

केरल स्टार्टअप मिशन (केएसयूएम) के अनुसार, एडुटेक, साइबर सिक्योरिटी, एंटरप्राइज टेक, एग्री टेक, इंटरनेट ऑफ थिंग्स, मीडिया टेक, हेल्थ टेक, फिनटेक, इश्योरेंस टेक और कंज्यूमर टेक सहित विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के स्टार्टअप ने चार दिवसीय सेमीनार जो दुबई वर्ल्ड ट्रेड सेंटर में आयोजित किया गया था, में भाग लिया। यह आयोजन शुकवार को समाप्त हुआ।

GITEX में भारत के विभिन्न राज्यों के अन्य 30 स्टार्टअप्स ने हिस्सा लिया, जो दुनिया का सबसे बड़ा स्टार्टअप इवेंट था, जिसमें दुनिया भर की 5,000 से अधिक कंपनियों ने भी भाग लिया था।

2018 से ही, KSUM GITEX में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय प्रदर्शन या बाज़ार पहुँच कार्यक्रमों के भाग के रूप में केरल स्थित स्टार्टअप्स को बढ़ावा दे रहा है। "केरल के स्टार्ट-अप्स को जीआईटीईएक्स एक्सपो में एनआरआई समुदाय और निवेशकों के द्वारा बड़ी प्रतिक्रिया मिली। भविष्य में, केएसयूएम अपने कार्यालय स्थापित करने और यूएई के साथ एक मजबूत संबंध स्थापित करने के लिए केरल स्टार्ट-अप के प्रयासों का समर्थन करेगा," केएसयूएम के सीईओ अनूप अंबिका ने ये कहा।

KSUM राज्य में उद्यमिता विकास और ऊष्मायन (इन्क्यूबेशन) गतिविधियों के लिए एक नोडल एजेंसी है।

पिछले एक साल में, भारतीय कंपनियों ने GITEX के माध्यम से महत्वपूर्ण व्यवसायों और जाली संयुक्त उद्यम और मार्केटिंग टाई-अप को हासिल किया है। भारत में इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स और कंप्यूटर सॉफ्टवेयर एक्सपोर्ट प्रमोशन काउंसिल (ईएससी), खाड़ी में तेजी से बढ़ते आईटी बाज़ार का लाभ उठाने के लिए वर्षों से मेगा एक्सपो में देश की भागीदारी की सुविधा प्रदान कर रहा है। भारत के लिए, संयुक्त अरब अमीरात 16 प्रतिशत की हिस्सेदारी के साथ अपने इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स सामानों के लिए दूसरा शीर्ष स्थान है।

2021-22 में भारत का इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स हार्डवेयर का कुल निर्यात लगभग 15.69 बिलियन डॉलर होने का अनुमान है। महामारी मंदी के बावजूद भी 2020-21 में यह 11.03 बिलियन डॉलर था।

2021-22 में, मध्य पूर्व में भारत का इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स सामान का निर्यात 3.32 बिलियन डॉलर था। मूल्य के संदर्भ में, इसी अवधि में संयुक्त अरब अमीरात को इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स का निर्यात लगभग 2.47 बिलियन डॉलर था। मध्य पूर्व में सॉफ्टवेयर और संबंधित सेवाओं का निर्यात 2021-22 में 3.3 बिलियन डॉलर तक पहुंच गया।

The above statement is true

उपरोक्त कथन सत्य है

The above statement is false

उपरोक्त कथन असत्य है

The above cannot be ascertained from the given details

ऊपर दिए गए विवरण से पता नहीं लगाया जा सकता है

The share is not changing and also it is equal to approximately 16%

शेयर नहीं बदल रहा है और यह भी लगभग 16% के बराबर है

The above cannot be ascertained from the given details

Answer of above question: ऊपर दिए गए विवरण से पता नहीं लगाया जा सकता है

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FASHION TECHNOLOGY
LATERAL ENTRY ADMISSION
APTITUDE TEST NLEA (TAT) – 2023 (Questions)

MAX. MARKS 80
HOUR

ALLOTTED TIME: 1 & 1 / 2

Each question carries 1 mark

- 1) If garment has the chest girth of 38" waist girth of 30" and hip girth 40". The side seam and waist dart intakes would be
 - a. 8"
 - b. 10"
 - c. 4"
 - d. 5"

- 2) The number 42 in men's shirt size signifies its
 - a. Collar
 - b. Chest
 - c. Across shoulder
 - d. Length

- 3) 'Ramie' is a Fibre
 - a. Synthetic
 - b. Natural
 - c. Manmade
 - d. Is not a fiber at all

- 4) Which among them is not a basic weave
 - a. Plain Rib
 - b. Twill
 - c. Sateen
 - d. Huckaback

- 5) For elasticated skirt without opening at waist, the stretched waist measurement should be
 - a. Equal to the waist measurement of the wearer
 - b. 4" greater than the waist measurement
 - c. should be greater than hip measurement of the wearer
 - d. Double the waist measurement

- 6) Ligne in a button is
 - a. 1/40th of an inch
 - b. 1/40th of a centimeter
 - c. 1/25th of an inch

- 7) Grain line of a pattern represents the following direction of the fabric to be cut.

- a. Crosswise
 - b. Bias
 - c. Any direction
 - d. Lengthwise
- 8) Which of following ratings of colour fastness is best acceptable
- a. 4-5
 - b. 1-2
 - c. 3
 - d. None of the above
- 9) Software required to run the computer is called _____
- a. Application software
 - b. Programs
 - c. Compatible system
 - d. Operating system
- 10) If hip girth of 10 gore skirt is 40" and has equal panel width. What will be the width of each panel at hip
- a. 10"
 - b. 4"
 - c. 2"
 - d. None of the above
- 11) Which dye is used to dye denim fabric
- a. Indigo
 - b. Sulphur
 - c. Reactive
 - d. Acid
- 12) Which one among the following is a regenerated fiber
- a. cotton
 - b. silk
 - c. nylon
 - d. Rayon
- 13) Pashmina is a wool which is from
- a. goat
 - b. sheep
 - c. camel
 - d. rabbit
- 14) Hydroextractor removes _____ from dyed yarn
- A) Extra dye
 - B) Extra moisture
 - C) Both of above
- 15) A Pareto Chart is

- a. Histogram where number of occurrences are arranged in a descending order
- b. A flow chart of a process
- c. A graphical representation of time and motion
- d. None of the above

16)'Eco' or 'green' products are

- a. Green in color
- b. Having Minimum environmental impact
- c. having only raw material which is from nature
- d. all the above

17)care symbol  stands for

- a. drip flat
- b. drip dry
- c. line dry
- d. dry in shade

18)care symbol  stands for

- a. bleach
- b. drip dry
- c. dry clean
- d. machine wash

19)Property of material where by flaming combustion is prevented, terminated or inhibited with or without removal of ignition source is called

- a. Flame Retardance
- b. Flame Repellent
- c. Flame Resistance
- d. None of the Above

20)Fabric which prevents wetting regardless of amount of time it is exposed to water is called

- a. Water Resistant
- b. Water Proof
- c. Water Repellent
- d. None of the Above

21)Quality is related to

- a. Speed
- b. Exceeding Customer requirements
- c. Cost competitiveness
- d. All the above

22)Critical defects in a garment:

- a. Will prevent usability or performance

- b. May affect usability or may interfere with performances
- c. Will not affect usability
- d. None of the above

23) Purpose of Inspection is to

- a. Products have been made according to specification,
- b. Products meet standards,
- c. Products are acceptable
- d. All the above

24) Marker is

- a. Arrangement of pattern pieces of different garment styles
- b. Arrangement of pattern pieces of same garment style
- c. Arrangement of different types of fabrics
- d. None of the above

25) Needle damage, Feed damage, Skipped stitches are types of

- a. Spreading defects
- b. Stitching defects
- c. Packing defects
- d. Fabric defects

26) AQL stands for

- a. Accepting quality level
- b. Accept Quality level
- c. Acceptable quality level
- d. Average quality level

27) In this apparel production system, small teams work together to produce garments-

- a. Make through system
- b. Assembly line system
- c. Modular system
- d. Unit production system

28) In garment costing _____ % is generally the fabric cost

- a. 100%
- b. 10-20%
- c. 50-75%
- d. 5%

29) The picture represents

- a. Pizza Cutter
- b. Round Knife
- c. Band Knife
- d. Die cutting machine



- 30) _____ is another name for Pressure Sensitive tapes
- Zipper
 - Twill tape
 - Velcro
 - None of the above
- 31) Splicing is a process during
- Cutting
 - Stitching
 - Pressing
 - Packing
- 32) Testing ensures
- Testing ensures that a product meets the buyers' contractual requirements
 - Fitness for purpose or intended use
 - It ensures that the product meets the legal and regulatory criteria of the country of Import.
 - All the above
- 33) Contributors to seam strength are
- Fabric type and weight;
 - Thread type and size;
 - Stitch balance.
 - All the above
- 34) Durability tests of fabrics include
- Tear Strength
 - Bursting Strength
 - Abrasion
 - All the above
- 35) Lean Manufacturing is also known as
- Toyota Production System
 - Assembly line system
 - ISO 9000
 - All the above
- 36) The retailer known for the concept of 'freshly baked fashion' -
- H&M
 - GAP
 - Zara
 - Westside
- 37) In Cash & Carry, retailers sell directly to
- Other smaller stores
 - Final Customers

- c. Middlemen
- d. a&c

38) A buying agency is a

- a. Buyer
- b. Between the buyer and supplier
- c. A retailer
- d. A manufacturer

39) The correct sequence of samples is:

- a. Proto-Production-Shipment-Sales
- b. Production-Proto-Sales-Shipment
- c. Proto-Sales-Production-Shipment
- d. None of the above

40) Techniques of making a smaller size pattern in bigger or further smaller sizes is called

- a. Draping
- b. Grading
- c. Contouring
- d. None of the above

41) Across chest measurement is

- a. Measurement taken between two deepest points on arm hole (mid arm holes) in front
- b. Measurement taken between underarm points in front
- c. Measurement around the chest
- d. None of the above

42) Which among them is a bifurcated garment

- a. Gathered skirt
- b. Culottes
- c. Fish skirt
- d. Panel skirt

43) Which among them is not derivative of Pant

- a. Jeans
- b. Pedal pusher
- c. Bermuda
- d. Jumpsuit

44) Sizing of menswear is

- e. As per the body sizes
- a. As per the garment sizes
- b. As per age and weight
- c. None of the above

45) Sizing of womenswear is

- a. As per the body sizes
- b. As per the garment sizes
- c. As per age and weight
- d. None of the above

46) Sizing of kid's wear is

- a. As per the body sizes
- b. As per the garment sizes
- c. As per age weight and/or height
- d. None of the above

47) Which among them is not the element of design

- a. Proportion
- b. Silhouette
- c. Pattern
- d. Texture

48) Which among them is not the principle of design

- a. Proportion
- b. Silhouette
- c. Balance
- d. Rhythm

49) Which among them is not a band collar

- a. Rever
- b. Turtle neck
- c. Mandarin
- d. Portrait

50) Which among them is not knitwear styling

- a. Tuxedo
- b. Turtle Neck
- c. Cardigan
- d. Tee
- e. Rugby

51) Which among them belong to a coat family

- a. Chesterfield
- b. Trench
- c. Duffel
- d. All the above

52) Which among them belong to a Jacket family

- a. Anorak
- b. Blazer
- c. Parka
- d. All the above

53) Which of these is the technique of tie and dye

- a. Bandhej
- b. Bandhni
- c. Leheria
- d. All the above

54) Which of them is not from the Zari family

- a. Gota
- b. Zardosi
- c. Banarsi
- d. Ekdali

55) The art of painting a fabric using natural dyes and brush/ pen originated in Andhra Pradesh is called

- a. Kalamkari
- b. Bandini
- c. Zardosi
- d. Batick

56) Traditional Punjabi embroidery is called

- a. Phulkari
- b. Kantha
- c. Kasuti
- d. All the above

57) Traditional Bengal embroidery art is called

- a. Phulkari
- b. Kantha
- c. Kasuti
- d. All the above

58) 'Kashida' is an embroidery craft of

- a. Kashmir
- b. Bengal
- c. Punjab
- d. None of the above

59) Famous Embroidery from Uttar Pradesh is

- a. Chikankari
- b. Kantha
- c. Kasuti
- d. All the above

60) Which state is known for its appliqué work

- a. Gujarat
- b. Himachal Pradesh
- c. Kerala
- d. Punjab

61) Maximum number of threads we can use in lock stitch machine

- a. 4
- b. 5
- c. 7
- d. 3

62) identify the seam diagram



- a. superimposed seam
- b. lapped seam
- c. flat and fell
- d. none of the above

63) identify the seam diagram



- a. superimposed seam
- b. lapped seam
- c. flat and fell
- d. none of the above

64) identify the seam diagram



- a. superimposed seam
- b. lapped seam
- c. flat and fell
- d. none of the above

65) identify the seam diagram



- a. superimposed seam
- b. lapped seam
- c. flat and fell
- d. bound seam

66) Quality improvement could lead to

- a. Improved conformance
- b. Increased Productivity
- c. Lower production costs
- d. All the above

67) Fabric propensity to surface fuzzing tests

- a. Colorfastness to perspiration
- b. Abrasion
- c. Pilling
- d. None of the above

68) The test standards for fabric testing could be

- a. ASTM
- b. ISO
- c. AATCC

d. All the above

69) _____ is the process of executing a program with the intent of finding errors

- a. Debugging
- b. Creating
- c. Testing
- d. Developing

70) Mid line inspection in the apparel industry generally refers to

- a. When 50% of the product is stitched
- b. When 100% of the product is finished
- c. When first bulk fabric is in house
- d. All the above

71) MTM stands for

- a. Maximum time Measurement
- b. Methods time measurement
- c. Motion time measurement
- d. Minimum time measurement

72) Lower the stitching SAM of a garment

- a. Lower would be its stitching cost
- b. Higher will be its quality
- c. Lower will be the time to press the garment
- d. All the above

73) What does the following symbol in a sewing machine catalog mean?

- a. Differential feed
- b. Top and bottom differential feed
- c. None of above
- d. No feed



74) For the fashion industry, fleece is not obtained from which of the animals?

- a. Camel
- b. Mink
- c. Alpaca
- d. Vicuna

75) Felting is the process of conversion of fibres into fabrics is seen only in-

- a. Rayon
- b. Nylon
- c. Wool
- d. Silk

76) Which of these is not a physical means of finishing textiles?

- a. Mercerization
- b. Heat Setting
- c. Brushing
- d. Calendaring

- 77) Fluorescent brightening agents are used to -
- add bright colour to the textile
 - bleach the textile
 - add whiteness to the textile
 - Increase reflective property
- 78) Angora wool is obtained from the hair of which animal-
- Rabbit
 - Lamb
 - Mountain goats
 - Vicuna
- 79) The brand name for the spandex blended fabric manufactured by the company Du Pont is-
- Tencel
 - Modal
 - Elastin
 - Lycra
- 80) 'Devore' refers to a fabric where the design is created by-
- Flock printing
 - Tie & dye
 - Chemical burn out
 - Ikat

MDES-GAT2023:Master of Design

Q1. DIRECTIONS: In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

CONCEALED

- disclosed
- opened
- camouflaged
- released

Answer of above question: **camouflaged**

Q2. DIRECTIONS: In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

Wallow:

- fantasy
- suffer
- luxuriate
- comfort

Answer of above question: **comfort**

Q3. DIRECTIONS: In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

Obstreperous:

- silent
- controlled
- noisy
- transparent

Answer of above question: **noisy**

Q4. DIRECTIONS: In the following sentence, a word or phrase has been italicized. For each italicized part, four words/phrases are listed below each sentence. Choose the word nearest in meaning to the italicized part.

His speech was nothing but a string of *platitudes*.

- grand statements
- stereo-typed statements
- noble sentiments
- humorous anecdotes

Answer of above question: **stereo-typed statements**

Q5. Directions: In the proficiency test has four options. You have to find out the word exactly opposite in meaning to the given word.

Devilish:

- diabolical
- satanic
- problematic
- saintly

Answer of above question: **saintly**

Q6. Directions: Select the word or phrase which is closest to the opposite in meaning of the italicized word or phrase.

His *vindictive* nature often came up for comment among his friends.

- timid
- obedient
- forgiving

forgetful

Answer of above question: **forgiving**

Q7. The following question consists of a word printed in capital letters, followed by four words or phrases. Select the word or phrase that is most closely opposite in meaning to the capitalised word.

TURBID:

- muddy
- confused
- clear
- dense

Answer of above question: **clear**

Q8. Directions: You have to find out the word exactly opposite in meaning to the given word from the given options.

Derogatory:

- immediate
- praising
- opinionated
- roguish

Answer of above question: **praising**

Q9. DIRECTIONS: Choose the correct spelling of the given words.

- Pasanger
- Pessenger
- Pesanger
- Passenger

Answer of above question: **Passenger**

Q10. DIRECTIONS: Choose the correct spelling of the given words.

- Outrageous
- Outragous
- Outrageus
- Outragious

Answer of above question: **Outrageous**

Q11. Choose the incorrectly spelt word from the following set of words:

- demurrage
- cultivat
- demonstrate
- permanent

Answer of above question: **cultivat**

Q12. In the following question, four words are given, of which two words are nearly the same or opposite in meaning.

Find the two words that are similar or opposite in meaning and indicate the number of the correct letter combination provided in the options.

(A) Refuse (B) Discourage (C) Lurk (D) Hide

- A-C
- C-D
- B-D
- B-C

Answer of above question: **C-D**

Q13. In the following question, an idiomatic expression and its four possible meanings are given. Find out the correct meaning of the idiomatic expression and mark that meaning.

A pipe dream

- a day dream
- a hope or plan that will never come true
- an unending dream
- a nightmare

Answer of above question: **a hope or plan that will never come true**

Q14. Directions: In the following idiom/phrase is followed by four options. You have to find out the exact option from the given options.

The popularity of the yester years superstar is on the wane

- growing less
- at rock-bottom
- at its peak
- growing more

Answer of above question: **growing less**

Q15. In the following question, four alternatives are given for the idiom/phrase underlined in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/phrase

She didn't realize that the clever salesman was taking her for a ride.

- trying to trick her
- taking her in a car
- pulling her a long
- forcing her to go with him

Answer of above question: **trying to trick her**

Q16. "Directions: Every sentence is followed by four options. You have to find out the one-word substitution for given sentences.

A person who believes that pleasure is the chief good

- sensual
- stoic
- hedonist
- epicure

Answer of above question: **hedonist**

Q17. Directions: Every sentence is followed by four options. You have to find out the one-word substitution for given sentences.

Loss of memory.

- Ambrosia
- Amnesia
- Insomnia
- Forgetting

Answer of above question: **Amnesia**

Q18. In the following questions, out of the four alternatives choose the one that can be substituted for the given words/phrase:

The day of Last Judgment or end of the world.

- knocker
- doomsday
- adaptation
- Enthusiasm

Answer of above question: **doomsday**

Q19. Directions: Choose the best word(s) to complete each sentence.

In order to convey the wealth and power that horses symbolize, many cultures honor their past leaders with _____ statues.

A. veterinary B. bovine C. equine D. equestrian

- A
- B
- C
- D

Answer of above question: **D**

Q20. Directions: Choose the best word(s) to complete each sentence.

Pop art dispelled the notion that there was a separation between art and mass culture; as a result, many of the best works of the movement feature subjects once considered too _____ for high art.

- derivative
- plebeian
- haute
- uncouth

Answer of above question: **plebeian**

Q21. Directions: Choose the word that is most nearly opposite in meaning to the word in capital letters.

POROUS

- fragile
- waterproof
- consolidated
- dense

Answer of above question: **waterproof**

Q22. Directions: Choose the answer choice that best defines the word in capital letters.

ANCILLARY

- excellent or outstanding
- very old or of the past
- still growing or just born
- additional or subsidiary

Answer of above question: **additional or subsidiary**

Q23. Directions: Choose the answer choice that best defines the word in capital letters.

TREPIDATION

- fear or hesitation
- regret or sorrow
- ambivalence or uncertainty
- excitement or anticipation

Answer of above question: **fear or hesitation**

Q24. He wanted to steer the company toward a more horizontal form of management. He thought that empowered employees seemed motivated, creative and more effective. Unfortunately, he knew that these ideas would be hard to sell to the Old..... who favored a more hierarchical management style.

- Employee
- Guard
- News
- Form

Answer of above question: **Guard**

Q25. "His stellar reputation and his connection to the police department threw me off..... for a while but he is our killer. He had a good motive; his wife was threatening to divorce him for some impropriety he committed with his secretary and she was in possession of a two million dollar inheritance that he would inherit if she passed away.

- scent
- focus
- examination
- track

Answer of above question: **track**

Q26. Fill in the blank with the appropriate option

Do you have any idea what BASE jumping.....?

- signifies
- means
- says
- tells

Answer of above question: **means**

Q27. Fill in the blank with the appropriate option

Apparently it is an where the letters in the word are the first letters of a group of words.

- abbreviation
- addition
- anomaly
- acronym

Answer of above question: **acronym**

Q28. Fill in the blank with the appropriate option

In other words the letters..... building, antennae, span and earth, all of which you can jump from.

- stand up
- stand in
- stand for
- stand by

Answer of above question: **stand for**

Q29. Fill in the blank with the appropriate option

Felix Baumgartner recently base jumped out of a plane 9,000 metres Dover,a port on the south coast of England.

- up
- above
- higher
- at

Answer of above question: **above**

Q30. Fill in the blank with the appropriate option

He intended to across the channel with a parachute and land on the coast of France near Calais.

- fly
- flee
- flew
- flow

Answer of above question: **fly**

Q31. As used in paragraph 1, the word luminary most nearly means a person who is

Directions: Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

One of the most celebrated plays of the 1980s, David Mamet's *Glengarry Glen Ross* examines the world of the salesman, the same world explored thirty years before by no less a luminary than the great Arthur Miller. In fact, Mamet's play bears many similarities to Miller's revered *Death of a Salesman*. In Mamet's play, four salesmen are told they will lose their jobs if they do not make near-impossible sales in a 48-hour period; in Miller's play, Willy Loman, a traveling salesman, has been dismissed from his job and struggles to adjust his perceptions to the world around him. It's not impossible to see *Glengarry Glen Ross* as a sort-of prequel to Miller's play, as if the character who does lose his job at the end of the play is Willy Loman the day before the action in *Death of a Salesman* occurs. In any case, both plays show a fascination with the salesman archetype.

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- celebrated
- disrespectful
- creative
- no longer living

Answer of above question: **celebrated**

Q32. In paragraph 2, the author suggests that writers are interested in salesmen for each of the following reasons EXCEPT that

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- their flaws make for interesting characters
- they allow the writer to explore modern culture
- they represent an unknowable societal danger
- they are in many ways like the writers themselves

Answer of above question: **they represent an unknowable societal danger**

Q33. In paragraph 2, the author writes, "After all, even while Americans tend to distrust salesmen as dishonest shysters, hucksters, or charlatans (all of which are literary ways of saying that salesmen are frauds and liars); we also celebrate their accomplishments." Based on the use of the words in paragraph 2, which of the following is most likely an example of a shyster, huckster, or charlatan?

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- a student who accidentally sees another student's test answers
- a doctor who makes false claims about a medical treatment
- a lawyer who makes legal arguments before a court
- a writer who primarily creates fictional stories, books, or plays

Answer of above question: **a doctor who makes false claims about a medical treatment**

Q34. In paragraph 2, the author implies that *The Wizard of Oz*, *Death of a Salesman*, and *Glengarry Glen Ross* are all similar because each work
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- has similar plot points and themes
- contains a character who works as a salesman
- was written by a famous American playwright
- contains a character who is a fraud or who lies

Answer of above question: **contains a character who is a fraud or who lies**

Q35. The author's main point about what makes *Glengarry Glen Ross* work as a play is that

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- David Mamet makes unlikable characters seem human and real
- Arthur Miller explores the themes of American culture and is able to criticize it
- David Mamet was the first playwright to explore the world of salesmen
- Arthur Miller is able to turn the unlikable salesmen into tragic figures

Answer of above question: **David Mamet makes unlikable characters seem human and real**

Q36. Which of the following is true about the length of *Glengarry Glen Ross*?

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- It has one act, and the story takes place in one day.
- It has one act, and the story takes place over two days.
- It has two acts, and the story takes place in one day.
- It has two acts, and the story takes place over two days.

Answer of above question: **It has two acts, and the story takes place over two days.**

Q37. Using the passage as a guide, it can be inferred that

Directions: Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

Lida sat outside her great aunt's hotel watching the steam engines go by and listening to the clop-clop of horses as they pulled wagons down the cobbled road. She was taking a short break from her chores at the inn: mopping the ballroom, fixing cornbread for the guests, and tending the fire in the wood-burning stove. She enjoyed working there and was happy to help her illustrious aunt bolster her growing business and notoriety around the city.

Lida had always had an assiduous nature and applied herself to almost any task unremittingly. Today, however, she took this quick respite to daydream about the dance she would be attending that evening.

At 17, it would be her first. Her friends had all purchased brightly colored, ornate dresses to wear. Lida, as a reflection of her demure personality, had chosen a modest, yet elegant dress in a charcoal gray.

"Are you ready, Miss Lida?" Hattie asked as she burst through the parlor doors and into the kitchen. Mary and Florence were in step right behind her.

"Hattie, I done told you never to come in that way. You disturb the guests having cocktails in the parlor!"

"Oh, hush, Lida. You worry too much. Let's go."

"I need to put a few more logs in the stove so Auntie can boil water for the dishes," Lida said.

"Then we can go." Hattie gave a sigh, but did not bother to argue. She knew that when Lida had something to do, she didn't rest until it was done.

"Let's take the tracks," Hattie said when they finally headed out to the party. Daylight was turning into dusk.

"Naw, Hattie," Lida said. "You know that's too dangerous in the night."

"Look, Lida," Hattie said impatiently. "We're runnin' late 'cause of you. The tracks will take 15 minutes off our walk." Mary and Florence both mumbled in agreement. "We can take the carriage back."

Against her better judgment, Lida agreed to take the train tracks. After all, it was her first real dance ever. Why adulterate it with acrimony?

The girls clumsily navigated the moonlit tracks and talked excitedly about the dance: who would be there, who was the best-looking, who was the smartest, and if anyone had remembered money for a carriage ride home. Then Lida heard a whistle in the distance. It seemed to get louder as it persisted and then cut out in a shock of tender silence. "We've gotta get off the tracks. Train's coming," said Lida.

The girls scurried to the side but found the decline too precipitous. They made their way forward along the tracks and finally found a suitable place to descend. Lida tiptoed nimbly from the precipice. Finding herself safely below, she heard a sudden thud. She gasped and turned about.

"Help!" she heard a voice cry, "Help...down here!" Hattie had fallen in the ash pit, an 8 foot trench between the rails, about 20 feet long, where trains stopped to empty ashes from the engine's fire box when they pulled through town.

Hattie screamed and tried frantically to climb out, but the pit was too deep. Lida scrambled to the edge, grabbing for her hand, the train getting closer, the whistle growing evermore piercing.

Not wanting to appear scared herself, Lida's calm voice belied the panic-stricken beating of her heart.

"Just give me your hand, Hattie, and I'll pull ya right out." They fumbled for each other's hands in the dark. Lida lay down on the rails and hooked her feet under the track to give herself more leverage. She had Hattie in her fingertips. Then she lost her. Then she had her again. Lida pulled and she could feel the joints in Hattie's hands popping. In this instant, Hattie found better purchase—on what, no one could be sure—and her hands came into view. Wearing a mask of anguish, her teeth clenched and reflecting the pale moonlight, Lida pulled and pulled. Hattie's amorphous form appeared from below the surface like some stygian phantom. Mary and Florence's screams could be heard intermittently in the night, watching helplessly as the train lights grew brighter.

Hattie's torso slowly eclipsed the edge of the pit and there she lay, catching her breath. The girls hoisted her to her feet and together they hobbled away through the night like a collection of frenzied grave robbers, their treasure in tow. It was there that they stood, caked in ash, watching as the train screeched to a stop and dropped its load of glowing cinders.

- the passage is not set in modern times
- Lida lives in a hotel
- Lida and her family are poor
- Hattie and Lida are best friends

Answer of above question: **the passage is not set in modern times**

Q38. As used in the beginning of the passage, which is the best definition for **assiduous**?

Directions: Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

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Against her better judgment, Lida agreed to take the train tracks. After all, it was her first real dance ever. Why adulterate it with acrimony?

The girls clumsily navigated the moonlit tracks and talked excitedly about the dance: who would be there, who was the best-looking, who was the smartest, and if anyone had remembered money for a carriage ride home. Then Lida heard a whistle in the distance. It seemed to get louder as it persisted and then cut out in a shock of tender silence. "We've gotta get off the tracks. Train's coming," said Lida.

The girls scurried to the side but found the decline too precipitous. They made their way forward along the tracks and finally found a suitable place to descend. Lida tiptoed nimbly from the precipice. Finding herself safely below, she heard a sudden thud. She gasped and turned about.

"Help!" she heard a voice cry, "Help...down here!" Hattie had fallen in the ash pit, an 8 foot trench between the rails, about 20 feet long, where trains stopped to empty ashes from the engine's fire box when they pulled through town.

Hattie screamed and tried frantically to climb out, but the pit was too deep. Lida scrambled to the edge, grabbing for her hand, the train getting closer, the whistle growing evermore piercing.

Not wanting to appear scared herself, Lida's calm voice belied the panic-stricken beating of her heart.

"Just give me your hand, Hattie, and I'll pull ya right out." They fumbled for each other's hands in the dark. Lida lay down on the rails and hooked her feet under the track to give herself more leverage. She had Hattie in her fingertips. Then she lost her. Then she had her again. Lida pulled and she could feel the joints in Hattie's hands popping. In this instant, Hattie found better purchase—on what, no one could be sure—and her hands came into view. Wearing a mask of anguish, her teeth clenched and reflecting the pale moonlight, Lida pulled and pulled. Hattie's amorphous form appeared from below the surface like some stygian phantom. Mary and Florence's screams could be heard intermittently in the night, watching helplessly as the train lights grew brighter.

Hattie's torso slowly eclipsed the edge of the pit and there she lay, catching her breath. The girls hoisted her to her feet and together they hobbled away through the night like a collection of frenzied grave robbers, their treasure in tow. It was there that they stood, caked in ash, watching as the train screeched to a stop and dropped its load of glowing cinders.

- cautious
- efficient
- energetic
- diligent

Answer of above question: **diligent**

Q39. As used in the beginning of the passage, which is the best synonym for **respite**?

Directions: Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

Lida sat outside her great aunt's hotel watching the steam engines go by and listening to the clop-clop of horses as they pulled wagons down the cobbled road. She was taking a short break from her chores at the inn: mopping the ballroom, fixing cornbread for the guests, and tending the fire in the wood-burning stove. She enjoyed working there and was happy to help her illustrious aunt bolster her growing business and notoriety around the city.

Lida had always had an assiduous nature and applied herself to almost any task unremittingly. Today, however, she took this quick respite to daydream about the dance she would be attending that evening.

At 17, it would be her first. Her friends had all purchased brightly colored, ornate dresses to wear. Lida, as a reflection of her demure personality, had chosen a modest, yet elegant dress in a charcoal gray.

"Are you ready, Miss Lida?" Hattie asked as she burst through the parlor doors and into the kitchen. Mary and Florence were in step right behind her.

"Hattie, I done told you never to come in that way. You disturb the guests having cocktails in the parlor!"

"Oh, hush, Lida. You worry too much. Let's go."

"I need to put a few more logs in the stove so Auntie can boil water for the dishes," Lida said.

"Then we can go." Hattie gave a sigh, but did not bother to argue. She knew that when Lida had something to do, she didn't rest until it was done.

"Let's take the tracks," Hattie said when they finally headed out to the party. Daylight was turning into dusk.

"Naw, Hattie," Lida said. "You know that's too dangerous in the night."

"Look, Lida," Hattie said impatiently. "We're runnin' late 'cause of you. The tracks will take 15 minutes off our walk." Mary and Florence both mumbled in agreement. "We can take the carriage back."

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The girls clumsily navigated the moonlit tracks and talked excitedly about the dance: who would be there, who was the best-looking, who was the smartest, and if anyone had remembered money for a carriage ride home. Then Lida heard a whistle in the distance. It seemed to get louder as it persisted and then cut out in a shock of tender silence. "We've gotta get off the tracks. Train's coming," said Lida.

The girls scurried to the side but found the decline too precipitous. They made their way forward along the tracks and finally found a suitable place to descend. Lida tiptoed nimbly from the precipice. Finding herself safely below, she heard a sudden thud. She gasped and turned about.

"Help!" she heard a voice cry, "Help...down here!" Hattie had fallen in the ash pit, an 8 foot trench between the rails, about 20 feet long, where trains stopped to empty ashes from the engine's fire box when they pulled through town.

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"Just give me your hand, Hattie, and I'll pull ya right out." They fumbled for each other's hands in the dark. Lida lay down on the rails and hooked her feet under the track to give herself more leverage. She had Hattie in her fingertips. Then she lost her. Then she had her again. Lida pulled and she could feel the joints in Hattie's hands popping. In this instant, Hattie found better purchase—on what, no one could be sure—and her hands came into view. Wearing a mask of anguish, her teeth clenched and reflecting the pale moonlight, Lida pulled and pulled. Hattie's amorphous form appeared from below the surface like some stygian phantom. Mary and Florence's screams could be heard intermittently in the night, watching helplessly as the train lights grew brighter.

Hattie's torso slowly eclipsed the edge of the pit and there she lay, catching her breath. The girls hoisted her to her feet and together they hobbled away through the night like a collection of frenzied grave robbers, their treasure in tow. It was there that they stood, caked in ash, watching as the train screeched to a stop and dropped its load of glowing cinders.

- continuation
- stop
- rest
- shelter

Answer of above question: **rest**

Q40. How do Hattie and Lida differ?

Directions: Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

Lida sat outside her great aunt's hotel watching the steam engines go by and listening to the clop-clop of horses as they pulled wagons down the cobbled road. She was taking a short break from her chores at the inn: mopping the ballroom, fixing cornbread for the guests, and tending the fire in the wood-burning stove. She enjoyed working there and was happy to help her illustrious aunt bolster her growing business and notoriety around the city.

Lida had always had an assiduous nature and applied herself to almost any task unremittingly. Today, however, she took this quick respite to daydream about the dance she would be attending that evening.

At 17, it would be her first. Her friends had all purchased brightly colored, ornate dresses to wear. Lida, as a reflection of her demure personality, had chosen a modest, yet elegant dress in a charcoal gray.

"Are you ready, Miss Lida?" Hattie asked as she burst through the parlor doors and into the kitchen. Mary and Florence were in step right behind her.

"Hattie, I done told you never to come in that way. You disturb the guests having cocktails in the parlor!"

"Oh, hush, Lida. You worry too much. Let's go."

"I need to put a few more logs in the stove so Auntie can boil water for the dishes," Lida said.

"Then we can go." Hattie gave a sigh, but did not bother to argue. She knew that when Lida had something to do, she didn't rest until it was done.

"Let's take the tracks," Hattie said when they finally headed out to the party. Daylight was turning into dusk.

"Naw, Hattie," Lida said. "You know that's too dangerous in the night."

"Look, Lida," Hattie said impatiently. "We're runnin' late 'cause of you. The tracks will take 15 minutes off our walk." Mary and Florence both mumbled in agreement. "We can take the carriage back."

Against her better judgment, Lida agreed to take the train tracks. After all, it was her first real dance ever. Why adulterate it with acrimony?

The girls clumsily navigated the moonlit tracks and talked excitedly about the dance: who would be there, who was the best-looking, who was the smartest, and if anyone had remembered money for a carriage ride home. Then Lida heard a whistle in the distance. It seemed to get louder as it persisted and then cut out in a shock of tender silence. "We've gotta get off the tracks. Train's coming," said Lida.

The girls scurried to the side but found the decline too precipitous. They made their way forward along the tracks and finally found a suitable place to descend. Lida tiptoed nimbly from the precipice. Finding herself safely below, she heard a sudden thud. She gasped and turned about.

"Help!" she heard a voice cry, "Help...down here!" Hattie had fallen in the ash pit, an 8 foot trench between the rails, about 20 feet long, where trains stopped to empty ashes from the engine's fire box when they pulled through town.

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Not wanting to appear scared herself, Lida's calm voice belied the panic-stricken beating of her heart.

"Just give me your hand, Hattie, and I'll pull ya right out." They fumbled for each other's hands in the dark. Lida lay down on the rails and hooked her feet under the track to give herself more leverage. She had Hattie in her fingertips. Then she lost her. Then she had her again. Lida pulled and she could feel the joints in Hattie's hands popping. In this instant, Hattie found better purchase—on what, no one could be sure—and her hands came into view. Wearing a mask of anguish, her teeth clenched and reflecting the pale moonlight, Lida pulled and pulled. Hattie's amorphous form appeared from below the surface like some stygian phantom. Mary and Florence's screams could be heard intermittently in the night, watching helplessly as the train lights grew brighter.

Hattie's torso slowly eclipsed the edge of the pit and there she lay, catching her breath. The girls hoisted her to her feet and together they hobbled away through the night like a collection of frenzied grave robbers, their treasure in tow. It was there that they stood, caked in ash, watching as the train screeched to a stop and dropped its load of glowing cinders.

- Hattie is good-natured; Lida is stoic.
- Hattie is trusting; Lida is circumspect.
- Hattie is carefree; Lida is responsible.
- Hattie is respectful; Lida is judgmental

Answer of above question: **Hattie is carefree; Lida is responsible.**

Q41. What type of characters are Mary and Florence?

Directions: Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

Lida sat outside her great aunt's hotel watching the steam engines go by and listening to the clop-clop of horses as they pulled wagons down the cobbled road. She was taking a short break from her chores at the inn: mopping the ballroom, fixing cornbread for the guests, and tending the fire in the wood-burning stove. She enjoyed working there and was happy to help her illustrious aunt bolster her growing business and notoriety around the city.

Lida had always had an assiduous nature and applied herself to almost any task unremittingly. Today, however, she took this quick respite to daydream about the dance she would be attending that evening.

At 17, it would be her first. Her friends had all purchased brightly colored, ornate dresses to wear. Lida, as a reflection of her demure personality, had chosen a modest, yet elegant dress in a charcoal gray.

"Are you ready, Miss Lida?" Hattie asked as she burst through the parlor doors and into the kitchen. Mary and Florence were in step right behind her.

"Hattie, I done told you never to come in that way. You disturb the guests having cocktails in the parlor!"

"Oh, hush, Lida. You worry too much. Let's go."

"I need to put a few more logs in the stove so Auntie can boil water for the dishes," Lida said.

"Then we can go." Hattie gave a sigh, but did not bother to argue. She knew that when Lida had something to do, she didn't rest until it was done.

"Let's take the tracks," Hattie said when they finally headed out to the party. Daylight was turning into dusk.

"Naw, Hattie," Lida said. "You know that's too dangerous in the night."

"Look, Lida," Hattie said impatiently. "We're runnin' late 'cause of you. The tracks will take 15 minutes off our walk." Mary and Florence both mumbled in agreement. "We can take the carriage back."

Against her better judgment, Lida agreed to take the train tracks. After all, it was her first real dance ever. Why adulterate it with acrimony?

The girls clumsily navigated the moonlit tracks and talked excitedly about the dance: who would be there, who was the best-looking, who was the smartest, and if anyone had remembered money for a carriage ride home. Then Lida heard a whistle in the distance. It seemed to get louder as it persisted and then cut out in a shock of tender silence. "We've gotta get off the tracks. Train's coming," said Lida.

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Hattie's torso slowly eclipsed the edge of the pit and there she lay, catching her breath. The girls hoisted her to her feet and together they hobbled away through the night like a collection of frenzied grave robbers, their treasure in tow. It was there that they stood, caked in ash, watching as the train screeched to a stop and dropped its load of glowing cinders.

- round, because they are well-developed
- foils, because they elicit each other's traits through contrast
- confidantes, because they are people who the main character confides in
- flat, because they do very little to advance plot

Answer of above question: **flat, because they do very little to advance plot**

Q42. As used in the beginning of the passage, which is the best antonym for demure?

Directions: Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

Lida sat outside her great aunt's hotel watching the steam engines go by and listening to the clop-clop of horses as they pulled wagons down the cobbled road. She was taking a short break from her chores at the inn: mopping the ballroom, fixing cornbread for the guests, and tending the fire in the wood-burning stove. She enjoyed working there and was happy to help her illustrious aunt bolster her growing business and notoriety around the city.

Lida had always had an assiduous nature and applied herself to almost any task unremittingly. Today, however, she took this quick respite to daydream about the dance she would be attending that evening.

At 17, it would be her first. Her friends had all purchased brightly colored, ornate dresses to wear. Lida, as a reflection of her demure personality, had chosen a modest, yet elegant dress in a charcoal gray.

"Are you ready, Miss Lida?" Hattie asked as she burst through the parlor doors and into the kitchen. Mary and Florence were in step right behind her.

"Hattie, I done told you never to come in that way. You disturb the guests having cocktails in the parlor!"

"Oh, hush, Lida. You worry too much. Let's go."

"I need to put a few more logs in the stove so Auntie can boil water for the dishes," Lida said.

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Hattie screamed and tried frantically to climb out, but the pit was too deep. Lida scrambled to the edge, grabbing for her hand, the train getting closer, the whistle growing evermore piercing.

Not wanting to appear scared herself, Lida's calm voice belied the panic-stricken beating of her heart.

"Just give me your hand, Hattie, and I'll pull ya right out." They fumbled for each other's hands in the dark. Lida lay down on the rails and hooked her feet under the track to give herself more leverage. She had Hattie in her fingertips. Then she lost her. Then she had her again. Lida pulled and she could feel the joints in Hattie's hands popping. In this instant, Hattie found better purchase—on what, no one could be sure—and her hands came into view. Wearing a mask of anguish, her teeth clenched and reflecting the pale moonlight, Lida pulled and pulled. Hattie's amorphous form appeared from below the surface like some stygian phantom. Mary and Florence's screams could be heard intermittently in the night, watching helplessly as the train lights grew brighter.

Hattie's torso slowly eclipsed the edge of the pit and there she lay, catching her breath. The girls hoisted her to her feet and together they hobbled away through the night like a collection of frenzied grave robbers, their treasure in tow. It was there that they stood, caked in ash, watching as the train screeched to a stop and dropped its load of glowing cinders.

- complicated
- calm
- patient
- outgoing

Answer of above question: **outgoing**

Q43. As used at the end of the passage, which is the best definition for **belied**?

Directions: Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

Lida sat outside her great aunt's hotel watching the steam engines go by and listening to the clop-clop of horses as they pulled wagons down the cobbled road. She was taking a short break from her chores at the inn: mopping the ballroom, fixing cornbread for the guests, and tending the fire in the wood-burning stove. She enjoyed working there and was happy to help her illustrious aunt bolster her growing business and notoriety around the city.

Lida had always had an assiduous nature and applied herself to almost any task unremittingly. Today, however, she took this quick respite to daydream about the dance she would be attending that evening.

At 17, it would be her first. Her friends had all purchased brightly colored, ornate dresses to wear. Lida, as a reflection of her demure personality, had chosen a modest, yet elegant dress in a charcoal gray.

"Are you ready, Miss Lida?" Hattie asked as she burst through the parlor doors and into the kitchen. Mary and Florence were in step right behind her.

"Hattie, I done told you never to come in that way. You disturb the guests having cocktails in the parlor!"

"Oh, hush, Lida. You worry too much. Let's go."

"I need to put a few more logs in the stove so Auntie can boil water for the dishes," Lida said.

"Then we can go." Hattie gave a sigh, but did not bother to argue. She knew that when Lida had something to do, she didn't rest until it was done.

"Let's take the tracks," Hattie said when they finally headed out to the party. Daylight was turning into dusk.

"Naw, Hattie," Lida said. "You know that's too dangerous in the night."

"Look, Lida," Hattie said impatiently. "We're runnin' late 'cause of you. The tracks will take 15 minutes off our walk." Mary and Florence both mumbled in agreement. "We can take the carriage back."

Against her better judgment, Lida agreed to take the train tracks. After all, it was her first real dance ever. Why adulterate it with acrimony?

The girls clumsily navigated the moonlit tracks and talked excitedly about the dance: who would be there, who was the best-looking, who was the smartest, and if anyone had remembered money for a carriage ride home. Then Lida heard a whistle in the distance. It seemed to get louder as it persisted and then cut out in a shock of tender silence. "We've gotta get off the tracks. Train's coming," said Lida.

The girls scurried to the side but found the decline too precipitous. They made their way forward along the tracks and finally found a suitable place to descend. Lida tiptoed nimbly from the precipice. Finding herself safely below, she heard a sudden thud. She gasped and turned about.

"Help!" she heard a voice cry, "Help...down here!" Hattie had fallen in the ash pit, an 8 foot trench between the rails, about 20 feet long, where trains stopped to empty ashes from the engine's fire box when they pulled through town.

Hattie screamed and tried frantically to climb out, but the pit was too deep. Lida scrambled to the edge, grabbing for her hand, the train getting closer, the whistle growing evermore piercing.

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"Just give me your hand, Hattie, and I'll pull ya right out." They fumbled for each other's hands in the dark. Lida lay down on the rails and hooked her feet under the track to give herself more leverage. She had Hattie in her fingertips. Then she lost her. Then she had her again. Lida pulled and she could feel the joints in Hattie's hands popping. In this instant, Hattie found better purchase—on what, no one could be sure—and her hands came into view. Wearing a mask of anguish, her teeth clenched and reflecting the pale moonlight, Lida pulled and pulled. Hattie's amorphous form appeared from below the surface like some stygian phantom. Mary and Florence's screams could be heard intermittently in the night, watching helplessly as the train lights grew brighter.

Hattie's torso slowly eclipsed the edge of the pit and there she lay, catching her breath. The girls hoisted her to her feet and together they hobbled away through the night like a collection of frenzied grave robbers, their treasure in tow. It was there that they stood, caked in ash, watching as the train screeched to a stop and dropped its load of glowing cinders.

- redirected
- misrepresented
- protected
- calmed

Answer of above question: **misrepresented**

Q44. The primary purpose of the passage is to

Directions: Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

English Ivy betrays its poor reputation as a nuisance by its unparalleled ability to provide shade. By seamlessly covering the exterior of a building, it works as a natural insulator, blocking the sun and decreasing air conditioning costs. This means big savings for both building tenants and homeowners alike. And it can happen quickly, too. Under the proper conditions, established English Ivy can grow to cover an area of roughly 500 square feet per year. Given that most homes have a roof measuring roughly 2000 square feet, ivy-friendly homeowners can rest assured that their roofs will be completely covered in about four years. When considering growth rates of newly planted ivy, just remember the old adage: First year, it sleeps. Second year, it creeps. Third year, it leaps! For English Ivy, this is especially true.

Now, detractors may take this opportunity to remind readers about how invasive English Ivy can be. For what ivy enthusiast hasn't been cautioned about its ability to burrow holes, fracture windows, and even deteriorate brick? But be warned. Oftentimes, this suggestion is taken to the comical extreme. Naysayers take a strange pleasure in spinning yarns about a particularly malevolent strand of ivy—one that slips in through the cracks on a hot summer night, silently strangling homeowners in their sleep. Admittedly, this can be a funny story to tell. But are we to believe such a tale? The intelligent gardener will quickly dismiss such rubbish for what it is.

- highlight the reasons why English Ivy's fast growth rate is beneficial

- argue that English Ivy is an essential plant for homeowners
- belittle detractors of English Ivy
- defend the reputation of English Ivy

Answer of above question: **defend the reputation of English Ivy**

Q45. As used in paragraph 1, which is the best definition for **betrays**?

Directions: Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

English Ivy betrays its poor reputation as a nuisance by its unparalleled ability to provide shade. By seamlessly covering the exterior of a building, it works as a natural insulator, blocking the sun and decreasing air conditioning costs. This means big savings for both building tenants and homeowners alike. And it can happen quickly, too. Under the proper conditions, established English Ivy can grow to cover an area of roughly 500 square feet per year. Given that most homes have a roof measuring roughly 2000 square feet, ivy-friendly homeowners can rest assured that their roofs will be completely covered in about four years. When considering growth rates of newly planted ivy, just remember the old adage: First year, it sleeps. Second year, it creeps. Third year, it leaps! For English Ivy, this is especially true.

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- gives away
- contradicts
- reveals
- supports

Answer of above question: **contradicts**

Q46. In paragraph 1, the author states, "Given that most homes have a roof measuring roughly 2000 square feet, ivy-friendly homeowners can rest assured that their roofs will be completely covered in about four years." Which of the following logical mistakes does the author make in drawing this conclusion?

- I. English Ivy will not cover the area of most roofs in 4 years if it only grows 500 square feet per year.
- II. Homes may not have the proper conditions necessary for English Ivy to grow at the specified rate.
- III. Newly planted ivy does not grow as fast as established ivy

Directions: Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

English Ivy betrays its poor reputation as a nuisance by its unparalleled ability to provide shade. By seamlessly covering the exterior of a building, it works as a natural insulator, blocking the sun and decreasing air conditioning costs. This means big savings for both building tenants and homeowners alike. And it can happen quickly, too. Under the proper conditions, established English Ivy can grow to cover an area of roughly 500 square feet per year. Given that most homes have a roof measuring roughly 2000 square feet, ivy-friendly homeowners can rest assured that their roofs will be completely covered in about four years. When considering growth rates of newly planted ivy, just remember the old adage: First year, it sleeps. Second year, it creeps. Third year, it leaps! For English Ivy, this is especially true.

Now, detractors may take this opportunity to remind readers about how invasive English Ivy can be. For what ivy enthusiast hasn't been cautioned about its ability to burrow holes, fracture windows, and even deteriorate brick? But be warned. Oftentimes, this suggestion is taken to the comical extreme. Naysayers take a strange pleasure in spinning yarns about a particularly malevolent strand of ivy—one that slips in through the cracks on a hot summer night, silently strangling homeowners in their sleep. Admittedly, this can be a funny story to tell. But are we to believe such a tale? The intelligent gardener will quickly dismiss such rubbish for what it is.

- I only
- II only
- I and II only
- II and II only

Answer of above question: **II only**

Q47. As used in paragraph 2, which is the best definition for deteriorate ?

Directions: Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

English Ivy betrays its poor reputation as a nuisance by its unparalleled ability to provide shade. By seamlessly covering the exterior of a building, it works as a natural insulator, blocking the sun and decreasing air conditioning costs. This means big savings for both building tenants and homeowners alike. And it can happen quickly, too. Under the proper conditions, established English Ivy can grow to cover an area of roughly 500 square feet per year. Given that most homes have a roof measuring roughly 2000 square feet, ivy-friendly homeowners can rest assured that their roofs will be completely covered in about four years. When considering growth rates of newly planted ivy, just remember the old adage: First year, it sleeps. Second year, it creeps. Third year, it leaps! For English Ivy, this is especially true.

Now, detractors may take this opportunity to remind readers about how invasive English Ivy can be. For what ivy enthusiast hasn't been cautioned about its ability to burrow holes, fracture windows, and even deteriorate brick? But be warned. Oftentimes, this suggestion is taken to the comical extreme. Naysayers take a strange pleasure in spinning yarns about a particularly malevolent strand of ivy—one that slips in through the cracks on a hot summer night, silently strangling homeowners in their sleep. Admittedly, this can be a funny story to tell. But are we to believe such a tale? The intelligent gardener will quickly dismiss such rubbish for what it is.

- wear away
- shield
- add to
- climb on

Answer of above question: **wear away**

Q48. As used in paragraph 2, which is the best antonym for malevolent?

Directions: Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

English Ivy betrays its poor reputation as a nuisance by its unparalleled ability to provide shade. By seamlessly covering the exterior of a building, it works as a natural insulator, blocking the sun and decreasing air conditioning costs. This means big savings for both building tenants and homeowners alike. And it can happen quickly, too. Under the proper conditions, established English Ivy can grow to cover an area of roughly 500 square feet per year. Given that most homes have a roof measuring roughly 2000 square feet, ivy-friendly homeowners can rest assured that their roofs will be completely covered in about four years. When considering growth rates of newly planted ivy, just remember the old adage: First year, it sleeps. Second year, it creeps. Third year, it leaps! For English Ivy, this is especially true.

Now, detractors may take this opportunity to remind readers about how invasive English Ivy can be. For what ivy enthusiast hasn't been cautioned about its ability to burrow holes, fracture windows, and even deteriorate brick? But be warned. Oftentimes, this suggestion is taken to the comical extreme. Naysayers take a strange pleasure in spinning yarns about a particularly malevolent strand of ivy—one that slips in through the cracks on a hot summer night, silently strangling homeowners in their sleep. Admittedly, this can be a funny story to tell. But are we to believe such a tale? The intelligent gardener will quickly dismiss such rubbish for what it is.

- wary
- sensitive
- virtuous
- injured

Answer of above question: **virtuous**

Q49. This passage would most likely be found

Directions: Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

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- in a scholarly journal about botany
- in a magazine article about gardening
- in a letter from one gardener to another
- on a website identifying different types of plants

Answer of above question: **in a magazine article about gardening**

Q50. The author's tone can best be described as

Directions: Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

English Ivy betrays its poor reputation as a nuisance by its unparalleled ability to provide shade. By seamlessly covering the exterior of a building, it works as a natural insulator, blocking the sun and decreasing air conditioning costs. This means big savings for both building tenants and homeowners alike. And it can happen quickly, too. Under the proper conditions, established English Ivy can grow to cover an area of roughly 500 square feet per year. Given that most homes have a roof measuring roughly 2000 square feet, ivy-friendly homeowners can rest assured that their roofs will be completely covered in about four years. When considering growth rates of newly planted ivy, just remember the old adage: First year, it sleeps. Second year, it creeps. Third year, it leaps! For English Ivy, this is especially true.

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- passionate
- defensive
- argumentative
- persuasive

Answer of above question: **defensive**

Q51. Based on its use in Passage, it can be inferred that "a lethal drug" is a drug that

Directions: Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

The House of Lords Select Committee on Medical Ethics of England defines euthanasia as "a deliberate intervention undertaken with the express intention of ending a life, to relieve intractable suffering." For years in the United States, doctors have been prohibited from assisting patients in taking their own lives, as it has been considered both immoral and illegal. The original version of the Hippocratic Oath (an oath taken by physicians and other healthcare providers swearing to practice medicine ethically) reads: "I will not give a lethal drug to anyone if I am asked, nor will I advise such a plan." In one famous case of euthanasia, a physician named Dr. Jack Kevorkian gained world attention by assisting in several suicides for dying patients. As a result, he was sentenced to over 60 years in prison for his efforts, despite the gratitude displayed on behalf of many patients and their families. Recent laws in Oregon and the United Kingdom have started a trend of legalization. But some, most notably the U.S. Attorney General's office, are determined to prevent the laws from gaining any traction.

- is highly addictive
- is banned in most countries
- has powerful healing effects
- results in death

Answer of above question: **results in death**

Q52. With respect to the practices of Dr. Jack Kevorkian, it can be understood that the author of Passage

- I. does not offer an opinion
- II. is strongly supportive
- III. highly disapproves

Directions: Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

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- I only

- I and II only
- II and III only
- I, II, and III

Answer of above question: **I only**

Q53. Based on information in Passage, it can be inferred that the United Kingdom is

Directions: Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

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- hostile towards euthanasia
- distrusting of euthanasia
- sympathetic towards euthanasia
- in complete support of euthanasia

Answer of above question: **sympathetic towards euthanasia**

Q54. The tone of the author of Passage can best be described as

Directions: Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

The House of Lords Select Committee on Medical Ethics of England defines euthanasia as "a deliberate intervention undertaken with the express intention of ending a life, to relieve intractable suffering." For years in the United States, doctors have been prohibited from assisting patients in taking their own lives, as it has been considered both immoral and illegal. The original version of the Hippocratic Oath (an oath taken by physicians and other healthcare providers swearing to practice medicine ethically) reads: "I will not give a lethal drug to anyone if I am asked, nor will I advise such a plan." In one famous case of euthanasia, a physician named Dr. Jack Kevorkian gained world attention by assisting in several suicides for dying patients. As a result, he was sentenced to over 60 years in prison for his efforts, despite the gratitude displayed on behalf of many patients and their families. Recent laws in Oregon and the United Kingdom have started a trend of legalization. But some, most notably the U.S. Attorney General's office, are determined to prevent the laws from gaining any traction.

- hostile
- opinionated
- impartial
- uninterested

Answer of above question: **impartial**

Q55. Which of the following best describes the organization of this passage?

Directions: Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

The Pony Express was the first rapid transit mail line to run across the continent, extending from the Missouri River to the Pacific Coast. It was a system in which messages were carried swiftly on horseback across the plains, deserts and over the mountains of the far West. Subsidized stage routes had, for some years, been in operation, but mostly on water. Before the Pony Express, the most common route for sending mail from the East to the Pacific Coast was by steamship. On the first leg of this route, a ship would travel from New York all the way down to Panama. Upon reaching Panama, the ship would be unloaded, its contents hurried across the isthmus, and then reloaded into another ship bound for San Francisco. These lines were slow and tedious; a letter required three to four weeks to reach its destination. The Pony Express, a marked achievement in human ingenuity and bravery, brought the Atlantic coast and the Pacific slope nearer to each other and laid the groundwork for future forms of mass communication.

The logistical evolution of the Pony Express chronicles how it provided an increasingly superior means of cross-country communication. This privately owned service usually employed eighty riders, half of whom were always riding either east or west. The average "run" (length of a single leg of the journey) was 75 miles as the crow flies. At the outset, it was planned to run each horse twenty-five miles, with an average of three horses to the rider, but riders soon discovered that a horse could rarely continue at maximum speed for so great a distance. Consequently, it became the practice to change mounts roughly every 10 or 12 miles with the exact distance being governed by the nature of the terrain. This overall shortening of each relay leg greatly facilitated the schedule, as a horse could be pushed to the

limit of its speed over the reduced distance. As for the station-keepers, one of their most important duties was to have a fresh horse saddled and bridled 30 minutes before the Express was due. Only two minutes' time was allowed for changing mounts. An average speed of 10 miles an hour, including stops, had to be maintained on the summer schedule. In the winter, the run was sustained at eight miles an hour; deep snows made the latter ride the more difficult of the two.

Although it had a brief existence—only 16 months—the Pony Express marked the highest development in overland travel prior to the coming of the Pacific Railroad, which it preceded by nine years. With the country heading towards civil war at that time, the quick delivery of news between these sections became imperative. It, in fact, proved the feasibility of a transcontinental road and demonstrated that such a line could be built and operated continuously year round—a feat that had previously been regarded as impossible. The Pony Express was eventually supplanted by the transcontinental telegraph. Yet, it was of great importance in binding the East and West together at a time when overland travel was slow and cumbersome.

The operation of the Pony Express was a supreme achievement of physical endurance on the part of man and his faithful companion, the horse. The history of this organization should be a lasting monument to the physical sacrifice of man and beast, in an effort to communicate across time and space. Its legacy serves as an enduring tribute to American organizing genius and courage.

- background, introduce topic, logistics, lasting impression, end result
- background, logistics, introduce topic, end result, lasting impression
- introduce topic, background, logistics, end result, lasting impression
- introduce topic, logistics, background, end result, lasting impression

Answer of above question: **introduce topic, background, logistics, end result, lasting impression**

Q56. According to the passage, the most significant improvement made by the Pony Express was the
Directions: Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

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- shortening of delivery time for communication between coasts
- proof that cross country road travel was possible year round
- improvement of safe travel from the East to the West coast
- creation of jobs for riders and station-keepers

Answer of above question: **shortening of delivery time for communication between coasts**

Q57. The author apparently believes the success of the Pony Express can be primarily attributed to
Directions: Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

The Pony Express was the first rapid transit mail line to run across the continent, extending from the Missouri River to the Pacific Coast. It was a system in which messages were carried swiftly on horseback across the plains, deserts and over the mountains of the far West. Subsidized stage routes had, for some years, been in operation, but mostly on water. Before the Pony Express, the most common route for sending mail from the East to the Pacific Coast was by steamship. On the first leg of this route, a ship would travel from New York all the way down to Panama. Upon reaching Panama, the ship would be unloaded, its contents hurried across the isthmus, and then reloaded into another ship bound for San Francisco. These lines were slow and tedious; a letter required three to four weeks to reach its destination. The Pony Express, a marked achievement in human ingenuity and bravery, brought the Atlantic coast and the Pacific slope nearer to each other and laid the groundwork for future forms of mass communication.

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- diplomacy and politics
- shortening the relay between checkpoints
- the physical endurance of man and horse
- riders changing mounts every 10 to 12 miles

Answer of above question: **the physical endurance of man and horse**

Q58. This passage would most likely appear in a magazine titled

Directions: Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

The Pony Express was the first rapid transit mail line to run across the continent, extending from the Missouri River to the Pacific Coast. It was a system in which messages were carried swiftly on horseback across the plains, deserts and over the mountains of the far West. Subsidized stage routes had, for some years, been in operation, but mostly on water. Before the Pony Express, the most common route for sending mail from the East to the Pacific Coast was by steamship. On the first leg of this route, a ship would travel from New York all the way down to Panama. Upon reaching Panama, the ship would be unloaded, its contents hurried across the isthmus, and then reloaded into another ship bound for San Francisco. These lines were slow and tedious; a letter required three to four weeks to reach its destination. The Pony Express, a marked achievement in human ingenuity and bravery, brought the Atlantic coast and the Pacific slope nearer to each other and laid the groundwork for future forms of mass communication.

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such a line could be built and operated continuously year round—a feat that had previously been regarded as impossible. The Pony Express was eventually supplanted by the transcontinental telegraph. Yet, it was of great importance in binding the East and West together at a time when overland travel was slow and cumbersome.

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- Frontier Life
- Western World Horse and Rider American Innovation
- Horse and Rider
- American Innovation

Answer of above question: **American Innovation**

Q59. Based on information in paragraph 2, it can be inferred that Pony Express riders were expected to

- I. complete an average run of twenty-five miles
- II. maintain an average speed of 10 miles an hour during the summer schedule
- III. have a fresh horse saddled and bridled 30 minutes before an Express was due

Directions: Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

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- I only II only I and II II and III
- II only
- I and II only
- II and III only

Answer of above question: **II only**

Q60. As used in paragraph 2, which is the best definition for **governed**?

Directions: Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

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- controlled
- achieved
- complicated
- created

Answer of above question: **controlled**

Q61. If $\log x + \log y = \log (x-y)$ then what is the value of y ?

यदि $\log x + \log y = \log (x-y)$ तो y का मान क्या है?

- $x/x-1$
- $x+1/x$
- $x/x+1$
- $x-1/x$

Answer of above question: **$x/x+1$**

Q62. The cost of Raw material of a product increases by 30%, the manufacturing cost increases by 20% and the selling price of the product increases by 60%. The Raw material and the manufacturing cost, originally, formed 40% and 60% of the total cost, respectively. If the original profit % was one-fourth the original manufacturing cost, then what is the approximation new profit percentage?

किसी उत्पाद के कच्चे माल की लागत में 30% की वृद्धि होती है, निर्माण लागत में 20% की वृद्धि होती है और उत्पाद के विक्रय मूल्य में 60% की वृद्धि होती है। कच्चे माल और निर्माण लागत, मूल रूप से कुल लागत का क्रमशः 40% और 60% थी। यदि मूल लाभ % मूल निर्माण लागत का एक चौथाई था, तो नया लाभ प्रतिशत लगभग कितना है?

- 48.39%
- 50%
- 49.5 %
- 48%

Answer of above question: **48.39%**

Q63. A dealer purchased a TVS bike for ₹ 7660. He allows a discount of 12% on its marked price and still gains 10%. What is the marked price of the bike?

एक डीलर ने 7660 रुपये में एक टीवीएस बाइक खरीदी। वह इसके अंकित मूल्य पर 12% की छूट देता है और फिर भी 10% का लाभ प्राप्त करता है। बाइक का अंकित मूल्य क्या है?

- ₹ 9,575
- 9575 रूपये
- ₹ 9,557
- 9557 रूपये
- ₹ 9,775
- 9775 रूपये
- ₹ 9,555
- 9555 रूपये

₹ 9,575

Answer of above question: 9575 रूपये

Q64. There is 60% increase in an amount in 6 years at simple interest. What will be the compound interestf ₹ 12,000 after 3 years at the same rate?

साधारण ब्याज पर 6 वर्षों में एक राशि में 60% की वृद्धि होती है। उसी दर पर 3 वर्ष बाद ₹ 12,000 का चक्रवृद्धि ब्याज क्या होगा?

- ₹ 3,972
- 3972 रूपये
- ₹ 3,792
- 3792 रूपये
- ₹ 3,927
- 3927 रूपये
- ₹ 3,297
- 3297 रूपये

₹ 3,972

Answer of above question: 3972 रूपये

Q65. Rashi is 30% more efficient than Rahul. How much time will they, working together, take to complete a job which Rashi alone could have done in 23 days?

राशि राहुल से 30% अधिक कुशल है। वे एक साथ कार्य करते हुए उस कार्य को पूरा करने में कितना समय लेंगे, जिसे राशि अकेले 23 दिनों में कर सकती थी?

- 8 days
- 8 दिन
- 11 days
- 11 दिन
- 12 days
- 12 दिन
- 13 days
- 13 दिन

13 days

Answer of above question: 13 दिन

Q66. Abhi, Binu and Chinu invested money in the ratio 2:3:5 and the total time of their investments is 2:3:1. What is the ratio of their profits?

अभि, बिनू और चीनू ने 2:3:5 के अनुपात में धन का निवेश किया और उनके निवेश का कुल समय 2:3:1 है। उनके लाभ का अनुपात क्या है?

- 2:6:11
- 2:5:7
- 3:6:14
- 4:9:5

Answer of above question: **4:9:5**

Q67. A Cat goes after a Mouse who has a 500 m start. The cat runs 1 km in 6 min and the mouse 1 km in 9 min. How far did the mouse go before he was caught?

एक बिल्ली एक चूहे के पीछे जाती है जिसकी शुरुआत 500 मीटर की है। बिल्ली 6 मिनट में 1 किमी और चूहा 9 मिनट में 1 किमी दौड़ता है। पकड़े जाने से पहले चूहा कितनी दूर तक गया था?

- 1 km
- 1 किमी
- 2 km
- 2 किमी
- 1.5 km
- 1.5 किमी
- 1.25 km
- 1.25 किमी

1 km

Answer of above question: **1 किमी**

Q68. Three numbers whose sum is 15 are in AP. If 8, 6 and 4 be added to them, respectively, then these are in GP. What are the three numbers?

तीन संख्याएँ जिनका कुल योग 15 है, अंकगणितीय प्रगति (अरिथमेटिक प्रोग्रेशन) में हैं यदि उनमें क्रमशः 8, 6 और 4 जोड़ दिए जाएँ, तो वे GP में हैं। ये तीन नंबर क्या हैं?

- 3, 5, 7
- 0, 5, 10
- 2, 5, 8
- 1, 5, 9

Answer of above question: **3, 5, 7**

Q69. Riya and Sakshi play a game where each is asked to select a number from 1 to 5. If the two numbers match, both of them win a prize. What is the probability that they will not win a prize in a single trial?

रिया और साक्षी एक खेल खेलती हैं जहाँ प्रत्येक को 1 से 5 तक की संख्या चुनने के लिए कहा जाता है। यदि दोनों संख्याएँ मेल खाती हैं, तो दोनों को पुरस्कार मिलता है। इसकी क्या सम्भावना है कि वे एक ही ट्रायल में पुरस्कार नहीं जीतेगे?

- 1/25
- 24/25
- 2/25
- 23/25

Answer of above question: **24/25**

Q70. Direction: In a party there were 60 people who took coca-cola and 40 people who took Pepsi. If there were 80 people who attended the party then answer the following questions.

What is the maximum possible number of people who took at least one drink?

डायरेक्शन: एक पार्टी में 60 लोग थे जिन्होंने कोका-कोला लिया और 40 लोगों ने पेप्सी ली। यदि पार्टी में 80 लोग शामिल हुए तो निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें।

अधिकतम संभावित लोगों की संख्या कितनी है, जिन्होंने कम से कम एक ड्रिंक लिया ?

- 10
- 60
- 80
- 70

Answer of above question: **80**

Q71. Direction: In a party there were 60 people who took coca-cola and 40 people who took Pepsi. If there were 80 people who attended the party then answer the following questions.

What is the minimum possible number of people who took none of these two drinks?

डायरेक्शन: एक पार्टी में 60 लोग थे जिन्होंने कोका-कोला लिया और 40 लोगों ने पेप्सी ली। यदि पार्टी में 80 लोग शामिल हुए तो निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें।

उन लोगों की न्यूनतम संभव संख्या क्या है जिन्होंने इन दोनों में से कोई भी ड्रिंक नहीं लिया?

- 10
- 20
- 30
- 0

Answer of above question: 0

Q72. If $a = \sqrt{3}/2$, then the value of $\sqrt{1+a} + \sqrt{1-a}$ is?

यदि $a = \sqrt{3}/2$, तो $\sqrt{1+a} + \sqrt{1-a}$ का मान है?

- $\sqrt{3}$
 $\sqrt{3}/2$
 $2+\sqrt{3}$
 $2-\sqrt{3}$

Answer of above question: $\sqrt{3}$

Q73. $1/10$ of a rod is coloured orange, $1/20$ red, $1/30$ blue, $1/40$ black, $1/50$ yellow, $1/60$ green and the rest is white. If the length of the white portion of the rod is 12.08 cm, then the length of the rod is

एक छड़ का $1/10$ भाग नारंगी, $1/20$ लाल, $1/30$ नीला, $1/40$ काला, $1/50$ पीला, $1/60$ हरा और शेष सफेद है। यदि छड़ के सफेद भाग की लंबाई 12.08 सेमी है, तो छड़ की लंबाई कितनी है

- 16 cm
 16 से.मी
18 cm
 18 से.मी
20 cm
 20 से.मी
30 cm
 30 से.मी

16 cm

Answer of above question: 16 से.मी

Q74. If the sum of two numbers be multiplied by each number separately, the products so obtained are 247 and 114. The sum of the numbers is

यदि दो संख्याओं के योग को प्रत्येक संख्या से अलग-अलग गुणा किया जाए, तो प्राप्त उत्पाद 247 और 114 हैं। संख्याओं का योग कितना है

- 19
 20
 21
 23

Answer of above question: 19

Q75. Russo prepares solutions of alcohol in water according to Laboratory's needs. This morning Ronald has prepared 27 litres of a 12% alcohol solution and kept it ready in a 27-litre delivery container to be shipped to the laboratory. Just before delivery, he finds out that the laboratory had asked for 27 litres of 21% alcohol solution. To prepare what the laboratory wants, Ronald replaces a portion of 12% solution by 39% solution. How many litres of 12% solution are replaced?

रूसो, लैबोरेटरीज की ज़रूरत के हिसाब से पानी में अल्कोहल का घोल तैयार करता है। आज सुबह रोनाल्ड ने 12% अल्कोहल के घोल का 27 लीटर तैयार किया है और इसे प्रयोगशाला में भेजने के लिए 27 लीटर डिलीवरी कंटेनर में तैयार रखा है। प्रसव से ठीक पहले, उसे पता चलता है कि प्रयोगशाला ने 27 लीटर 21% अल्कोहल समाधान मांगा था। प्रयोगशाला की ज़रूरत के हिसाब से, इसे तैयार करने के लिए, रोनाल्ड 12% घोल के एक हिस्से को 39% घोल से बदल देता है। अब कितने लीटर 12% घोल को बदला जाता है?

- 5
 10
 9
 12

Answer of above question: 9

Q76. In what ratio must a grocer mix sugar at ₹ 60/kg and ₹ 65/kg, so that by selling the mixture at ₹ 68.20/kg, he may gain 10%?

एक पंसारी को ₹ 60/किग्रा और ₹ 65/किग्रा चीनी को किस अनुपात में मिलानी चाहिए, ताकि मिश्रण को ₹ 68.20/किग्रा पर बेचने पर उसे 10% का लाभ हो?

- 3 : 2
 3 : 4

- 3 : 5
 4 : 5

Answer of above question: **3 : 2**

Q77. If $f(x)$ is a function satisfying $f(x) \cdot f(1/x) = f(x) + f(1/x)$ and $f(4) = 65$, what will be the value of $f(6)$?

यदि $f(x)$ एक फलन है जो $f(x)$ को संतुष्ट करता है। $f(1/x) = f(x) + f(1/x)$ और $f(4) = 65$, तो $f(6)$ का मान क्या होगा?

- 37
 217
 64
 None of these
 इनमें से कोई नहीं

Answer of above question: **217**

Q78. If a , b and c are three real numbers, then which of the following is NOT true?

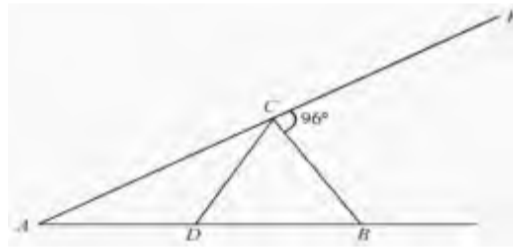
यदि a , b और c तीन वास्तविक संख्याएँ हैं, तो निम्न में से कौन सा सत्य नहीं है?

- $|a+b| \leq |a|+|b|$
 $|a-b| \leq |a|+|b|$
 $|a-b| \leq |a|-|b|$
 $|a-c| \leq |a-b|+|b-c|$

Answer of above question: **$|a-b| \leq |a|-|b|$**

Q79. In the figure (not drawn to scale) given below, if $AD = CD = BC$, and $\angle BCE = 96^\circ$, how much is $\angle DBC$?

नीचे दी गई आकृति (पैमाने पर नहीं खींची गई) में, यदि $AD = CD = BC$, और $\angle BCE = 96^\circ$ है, तो $\angle DBC$ कितना है?



- 32°
 65°
 64°
 can not be determined
 निर्धारित नहीं किया जा सकता

Answer of above question: **64°**

Q80. Find the length of the wire of radius 0.25 cm which can completely cover the surface of a cylinder whose height is 1.2 m and base radius 14 cm.

0.25 सेमी त्रिज्या वाले तार की लंबाई ज्ञात कीजिए जो 1.2 मीटर ऊँचाई और 14 सेमी आधार त्रिज्या वाले एक बेलन की सतह को पूरी तरह से ढक सकता है।

- 211.20 m
 211.2 मी
 210.20 m
 210.2 मी
 222.22 m
 222.22 मी
 201.5 m
 201.5 मी

211.20 m

Answer of above question: **211.2 मी**

Q81. Fire : Extinguish :: Thirst : ?

आग : बुझाना :: प्यास : ?

Directions: In the following questions, there is a certain relation between two given words on one side of :: and one word is given on the other side of :: while another word is to be found from the given alternatives, having the same relation with this word as the given pair of words beat Choose the best alternative.

निर्देश: निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों में, :: के एक ओर दिए गए दो शब्दों के बीच एक निश्चित संबंध है और एक शब्द :: के दूसरी ओर दिया गया है, जबकि दिए गए विकल्पों में से समान संबंध वाले एक अन्य शब्द को ढूंढना है। इस शब्द के साथ दिए गए शब्दों के जोड़े में सबसे अच्छा विकल्प चुनें

- Quench
 बुझाना
Sate
 पूरा करना
None of these Options.
 इनमें से कोई विकल्प नहीं।
Drink
 पीना

Drink

Answer of above question: पीना

Q82. Seldom : Rarely ::

Directions: In the following questions, there is a certain relation between two given words on one side of :: and one word is given on the other side of :: while another word is to be found from the given alternatives, having the same relation with this word as the given pair of words beat Choose the best alternative.

निर्देश: निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों में, :: के एक तरफ दिए गए दो शब्दों के बीच एक निश्चित संबंध है और एक शब्द :: के दूसरी तरफ दिया गया है, जबकि एक अन्य शब्द दिए गए विकल्पों में से समान संबंध के साथ पाया जाना है। इस शब्द के साथ दिए गए शब्दों के जोड़े में सबसे अच्छा विकल्प चुनें।

- Frequent : Infrequently
 Often : Usually
 Collectively : Selectively
 Tantamount : Equivalent

Answer of above question: **Often : Usually**

Q83. If '>' denotes '+', '<' denotes '-', '+' denotes '÷', '-' denotes '=', '=' denotes 'less than' and 'x' denotes 'greater than', find which of the following statement is correct.

यदि '>' दर्शाता है '+', '<' दर्शाता है '-', '+' दर्शाता है '÷', '-' दर्शाता है '=', '=' का अर्थ 'से कम' और 'x' का अर्थ 'से बड़ा' है, तो ज्ञात कीजिए निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा कथन सही है।

- $3+2>4=9+3<2$
 $3>2>4=18+3<1$
 $3>2<4 \times 8+4<2$
 $3+2<4 \times 9+3<3$

Answer of above question: **$3>2<4 \times 8+4<2$**

Q84. Directions: In each of the following questions, a number series is given with one term missing. Choose the correct alternative that will continue the same pattern and fill in the blank or ? spaces.

निर्देश: निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक प्रश्न में, एक संख्या अनुक्रम दिया गया है जिसमें एक पद लुप्त है। सही विकल्प का चयन करें जो उसी पैटर्न को जारी रखेगा और रिक्त स्थान को भरेगा या ? वाले रिक्त स्थान को

8, __, 18, 27, __

- 12 and 36
 9 and 44
 9 and $37\frac{1}{2}$
 12 and $40\frac{1}{2}$

Answer of above question: 12 and $40\frac{1}{2}$

Q85. Directions: In each of the following letter series, some of the letters are missing which are given in that order as one of the alternatives below it. Choose the correct alternative.

निर्देश: निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अक्षर श्रृंखला में, कुछ अक्षर गायब हैं जो उसी क्रम में, उसके नीचे दिए गए विकल्पों में से एक के रूप में दिए गए हैं। सही विकल्प का चयन करें।

b – a – bab – ab – a

- a b a b
- b a b a
- b a bb
- a bb a

Answer of above question: **a b a b**

Q86. Find the missing number?

लुप्त संख्या का पता लगाइये



- 13
- 14
- 20
- 21

Answer of above question: **14**

Q87. Directions : In this type of questions, certain pairs, groups of numbers are given out of which all except one are similar in some manner while one is different. Choose the odd number pair group in each of the following questions :

इस प्रकार के प्रश्नों में कुछ जोड़े और संख्याओं के समूह दिए जाते हैं। इनमें से एक को छोड़कर सभी किसी न किसी रूप में समान होते हैं जबकि एक भिन्न होता है। निम्नलिखित में से प्रत्येक में विषम संख्या की जोड़ी वाले समूह का चयन करें

- 8 – 27
- 125 – 216
- 343 - 512
- 1009 – 1331

Answer of above question: **1009 – 1331**

Q88. Directions : In this type of questions, certain pairs, groups of numbers are given out of which all except one are similar in some manner while one is different. Choose the odd number pair group in each of the following questions :

निर्देश: इस प्रकार के प्रश्नों में कुछ जोड़े, संख्याओं के समूह दिए गए हैं जिनमें से एक को छोड़कर सभी किसी न किसी रूप में समान हैं जबकि एक अलग है। निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक प्रश्न में विषम संख्या वाले जोड़े के समूह का चयन करें:

- Swing
- Googly
- Yorker
- Bouncer

Answer of above question: **Googly**

Q89. **MATRIX-I** **MATRIX-II**

	0	1	2	3		4	5	6	7
0	A	D	G	H		4	R	U	B
1	P	S	V	Z		5	N	W	J
2	C	F	I	M		6	T	K	S
3	T	L	E	Q		7	I	H	A

A word is represented by only one set of numbers as given in any one of the alternatives. The sets of numbers given in the alternatives are represented by two classes of alphabets as in two matrices, given below. The columns and rows of Matrix I are numbered 0 to 3 and that of Matrix II are numbered from 4 to 7. A letter from these matrices can be represented first by its row and next by its column e.g., 'A' can be represented by 00, 76 and 'S' can be represented by 11, 66. Identify the set for the word PUSH.

एक शब्द केवल एक संख्या समूह द्वारा दर्शाया गया है जैसा कि विकल्पों में से किसी एक में दिया गया है। विकल्पों में दिए गए संख्याओं के सेट को अक्षरों के दो वर्गों द्वारा दर्शाया गया है, जैसा कि नीचे दो आव्यूहों में दिया गया है। मैट्रिक्स I के कॉलम और पंक्तियों की संख्या 0 से 3 तक है और मैट्रिक्स II की 4 से 7 तक की संख्या है। इन मैट्रिक्स के एक अक्षर को पहले उसकी पंक्ति और उसके बाद उसके कॉलम द्वारा दर्शाया जा सकता है, उदाहरण के लिए, 'A' द्वारा दर्शाया जा सकता है 00, 76 और 'S' को 11, 66 द्वारा दर्शाया जा सकता है। PUSH शब्द के लिए सेट की पहचान करें।

- 10, 66, 45, 03
- 30, 11, 54, 10
- 10, 45, 66, 75
- 01, 54, 66, 57

Answer of above question: **10, 45, 66, 75**

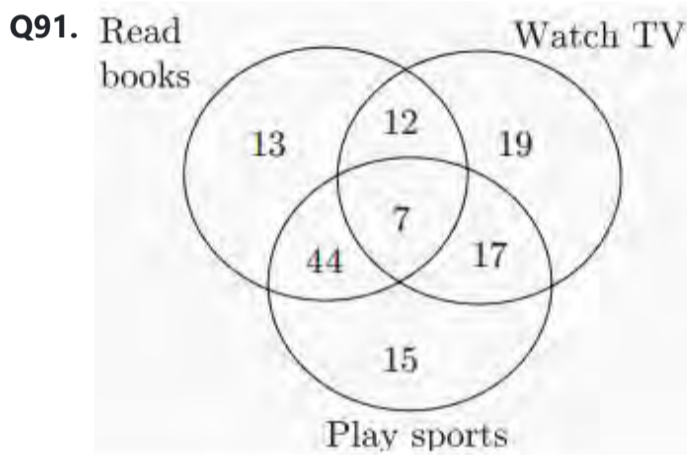
Q90. If EAT is 26, ZEAL is 44 and AROMA is 48, then how is 'MANAGER' written in the same language ?

यदि EAT, 26 है, ZEAL, 44 है और AROMA, 48 है, तो उसी भाषा में 'MANAGER' को किस प्रकार लिखा जाएगा?

- 89
- None of these options
- इनमें से कोई विकल्प नहीं
- 79
- 39

None of these options

Answer of above question: **इनमें से कोई विकल्प नहीं**



From the data given, the number of students who like to read books or play sports is _____.

दिए गए आंकड़ों के आधार पर बताएं कि कितने छात्रों को किताबें पढ़ना या खेल खेलना पसंद है

The Venn diagram shows the preference of the student population for leisure activities

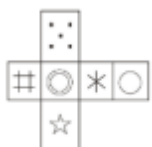
दिया गया वेन आरेख अवकाश या फुरसत की गतिविधियों के लिए छात्र जनसंख्या की वरीयता को दर्शाता है

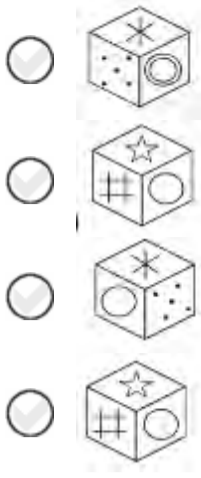
- 44
- 51
- 79
- 108

Answer of above question: **108**

Q92. Which of the following cube in the answer figure cannot be made based on the unfolded cube in the question figure?

उत्तर आकृति में निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा घन, प्रश्न आकृति में खुले हुए घन के आधार पर नहीं बनाया जा सकता है?





Answer of above question:



Q93. Monu and Neetu start from the same location. Monu travels 10 km East and then 10 km North-East. Neetu travels 5 km South and then 4 km South-East. What is the shortest distance (in km) between Monu and Neetu at the end of their travel?

मोनू और नीतू एक ही स्थान से चलना शुरू करते हैं। मोनू पूर्व कि ओर 10 किलोमीटर यात्रा तय करता है और फिर 10 किमी उत्तर-पूर्व कि ओर चलता है। नीतू 5 किमी दक्षिण कि ओर यात्रा करती है और फिर 4 किमी दक्षिण-पूर्व कि ओर चलती है। यात्रा के अंत तक, मोनू और नीतू के द्वारा तय कि गयी न्यूनतम दूरी (कि.मी. में) ज्ञात करें।

- 18.60
- 22.50
- 20.61
- 25.00

Answer of above question: **20.61**

Q94. There are five girls-A,B,C,D and E sitting in a row facing North. C is sitting exactly in middle of the row, E is sitting to the immediate right and immediate left of D and C respectively. B is not sitting at the extreme end. who is sitting third to the left of A ?

पाँच लड़कियाँ- A, B, C, D और E एक पंक्ति में उत्तर की ओर मुख करके बैठी हुई हैं। स, पंक्ति के ठीक मध्य(बीच) में बैठा है, E क्रमशः D और C के ठीक दाएं और ठीक बाएं की ओर बैठा हुआ है। B अंतिम छोर पर नहीं बैठा है। A के बाएं से तीसरे स्थान पर कौन बैठा है?

- D
- E
- B
- C

Answer of above question: **E**

Q95. In a row of 21 girls, when Geeta was shifted by four places towards the right, she became 12th from the left end. What was her earlier position from the right end of the row?

21 लड़कियों की एक पंक्ति में, जब गीता को चार स्थान दाईं ओर स्थानांतरित किया गया, तो वह बाएं छोर से 12वीं हो गई। पंक्ति के दायें छोर से उसका पहले का स्थान क्या था?

- 9th
- 10th
- 11th
- 14th

Answer of above question: **14th**

Q96. Assertion (A): The temperature of a metal wire rises when an electric current is passed through it.

Reason (R): Collision of metal atoms with each other releases heat energy.

अभिकथन (A) : किसी धातु के तार में विद्युत धारा प्रवाहित करने पर उसका तापमान बढ़ जाता है।

कारण (R) : धातु के परमाणुओं के आपस में टकराने से ऊष्मा ऊर्जा निकलती है।

In question, two statements will be given: Assertion (A) and Reason (R). You have to go through these statements and check whether the statement given as (A) and the statement given as (R) are as stated in the following manner and you have to answer according to options

प्रश्न में, दो कथन दिए जाएंगे: अभिकथन (A) और कारण (R)। आपको इन कथनों को पढ़ना है और जाँचना है कि क्या (A) के रूप में दिए गए कथन और (R) के रूप में दिए गए कथन निम्नलिखित तरीके से बताए गए हैं और आपको विकल्पों के अनुसार उत्तर देना है।

- Both (A) and (R) are individually true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- दोनों (A) और (R) व्यक्तिगत रूप से सत्य हैं और (R) (A) की सही व्याख्या है।
- Both (A) and (R) are individually true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- दोनों (A) और (R) व्यक्तिगत रूप से सत्य हैं, लेकिन (R) (A) की सही व्याख्या नहीं है
- (A) is true but (R) is false
- (A) सच है लेकिन (R) झूठा है।
- (A) is false but (R) is true.
- (A) झूठा है लेकिन (R) सच है।

Both (A) and (R) are individually true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)

Answer of above question: दोनों (A) और (R) व्यक्तिगत रूप से सत्य हैं, लेकिन (R) (A) की सही व्याख्या नहीं है

Q97. Statement

Should higher education be completely stopped for sometime?

Arguments

I. No, it will hamper the country's future progress.

II. Yes, it will reduce the educated unemployment.

कथन

क्या उच्च शिक्षा को कुछ समय के लिए पूरी तरह बंद कर देना चाहिए?

बहस

I. नहीं, यह देश की भविष्य की प्रगति में बाधा उत्पन्न करेगा।

II हाँ, यह शिक्षित बेरोजगारी को कम करेगा।

Directions:- In the question given below consists of a statement, followed by two arguments numbered I and II. You have to decide which of the arguments is a 'strong' argument and which is a 'weak' argument.

निर्देश:- नीचे दिए गए प्रश्न में एक कथन दिया गया है, जिसके बाद दो तर्क I और II दिए गए हैं। आपको तय करना है कि कौन सा तर्क 'मजबूत' तर्क है और कौन सा 'कमजोर' तर्क है।

- if only argument I is strong.
- यदि केवल तर्क I प्रबल है।
- if only argument II is strong.
- यदि केवल तर्क II मजबूत है।
- if either I or II is strong.
- यदि या तो I या II मजबूत है।
- if neither I nor II is strong.
- यदि न तो I और न ही II मजबूत है।

if only argument I is strong.

Answer of above question: यदि केवल तर्क I प्रबल है।

Q98. Sushant said "This girl is the wife of the grandson of my mother. How is Sushant to the girl?"

सुशांत ने कहा "यह लड़की मेरी मां के पोते की पत्नी है। सुशांत रिश्ते में, लड़की का क्या लगेगा ?

- Father
- पिता
- Grandfather
- दादा
- Husband
- पति
- Father-in-law
- ससुर

Father-in-law

Answer of above question: ससुर

Q99. If $75 \$ 26 = 4$, $69 \$ 53 = 7$ then what is the value of $83 \$ 46 = ?$

यदि 75 \$ 26 = 4, 69\$ 53 = 7 तो 83\$ 46 = का मान क्या होगा?

- 62
 56
 0
 1

Answer of above question: **1**

Q100. A map shows the elevations of Shimla, Manali, Dehradun, Kufri, and Kullu. Dehradun is at a lower elevation than Manali. Kufri is at a lower elevation than Manali. Kufri is at a higher elevation than Kullu. Shimla is at a higher elevation than Manali.

Which of the following statements can be inferred from the paragraph above?

एक नक्शा शिमला, मनाली, देहरादून, कुफरी और कुल्लू की ऊंचाई दिखाता है। देहरादून मनाली से कम ऊंचाई पर है। कुफरी मनाली से कम ऊंचाई पर है। कुफरी कुल्लू से अधिक ऊंचाई पर है। शिमला मनाली से अधिक ऊंचाई पर है। ऊपर के पैराग्राफ से, निम्नलिखित में से किस कथन का अनुमान लगाया जा सकता है

Kufri is at a higher elevation than Dehradun.

- कुफरी देहरादून से अधिक ऊंचाई पर है।

Dehradun is at a lower elevation than Shimla.

- देहरादून शिमला से कम ऊंचाई पर है।

Dehradun is at a higher elevation than Kullu.

- देहरादून कुल्लू से अधिक ऊंचाई पर है।

Kullu is at a lower elevation than Manali.

- कुल्लू मनाली से कम ऊंचाई पर है।

Kullu is at a lower elevation than Manali.

Answer of above question: कुल्लू मनाली से कम ऊंचाई पर है।

Q101. There are three boxes. One contains apples, another contains oranges and the last one contains both apples and oranges. All three are known to be incorrectly labeled. If you are permitted to open just one box and then pull out and inspect only one fruit, which box would you open to determine the contents of all three boxes?

तीन डिब्बे हैं। एक में सेब हैं, दूसरे में संतरे हैं और आखिरी में सेब और संतरे दोनों हैं। तीनों को गलत तरीके से लेबल किए जाने के लिए जाना जाता है। यदि आपको केवल एक डिब्बा खोलने की अनुमति दी जाती है और फिर केवल एक फल को बाहर निकाल कर निरीक्षण किया जाता है, तो आप तीनों बक्सों की सामग्री का निर्धारण करने के लिए कौन सा डिब्बा खोलेंगे?

The box labelled "apples"

- बॉक्स जिसमें "सेब" का लेबल है

None of these options

- इनमें से कोई विकल्प नहीं

The box labelled "oranges"

- "संतरे" के लेबल वाला बॉक्स

Cannot be determined

- निर्धारित नहीं किया जा सकता

None of these options

Answer of above question: इनमें से कोई विकल्प नहीं

Q102. Statements:

All bamboos are pencils.

No pencil is monkey.

Conclusion:

I. No bamboos is monkey.

II. Some pens are monkey.

III. All monkeys are bamboo.

IV. Some monkeys are bamboos.

कथन:
सभी बाँस पेंसिल हैं।
कोई पेंसिल बंदर नहीं है।

निष्कर्ष:
I. कोई बाँस बंदर नहीं है।
II कुछ कलम बंदर हैं।
III सभी बंदर बाँस हैं।
IV कुछ बंदर बाँस हैं।

Direction: Two Statements are given following by four conclusions, I, II, III and IV. You have to consider that Statements to be true, even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. You are to decide which of the given conclusions can definitely be drawn from the given Statements. Indicate your answer.

निर्देश: चार निष्कर्ष I, II, III और IV द्वारा निम्नलिखित दो कथन दिए गए हैं। आपको उस कथन को सत्य मानते हुए, उसपर विचार करना होगा, भले ही वे सामान्य से अलग प्रतीत होते हों, ज्ञात तथ्यों से।

ये आपको तय करना है कि दिए गए कथनों में से कौन से दिए गए निष्कर्ष निकाले जा सकते हैं। अपने उत्तर इंगित करें

- Either conclusion II or III follows
 या तो निष्कर्ष II या III अनुसरण करता है
- Either conclusion II or IV follows
 या तो निष्कर्ष II या IV अनुसरण करता है
- Only conclusion I follows
 केवल निष्कर्ष I अनुसरण करता है
- All conclusion follows
 सभी निष्कर्ष अनुसरण करते हैं

Only conclusion I follows

Answer of above question: केवल निष्कर्ष I अनुसरण करता है

Q103. It was Saturday on 12 December, 1342. What was the day of week on 24 August 1342?

12 दिसम्बर, 1342 को शनिवार का दिन था। 24 अगस्त 1342 को सप्ताह का कौनसा दिन था ?

- Tuesday
 मंगलवार
- Monday
 सोमवार
- Sunday
 रविवार
- Friday
 शुक्रवार

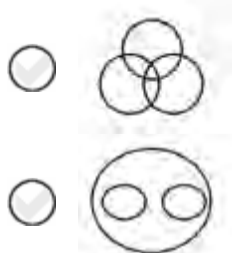
Monday

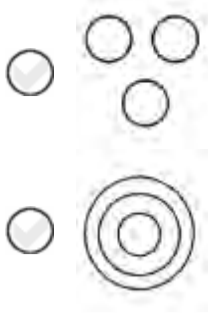
Answer of above question: सोमवार

Q104. Directions: In the question, three words are related in some way. The relationship among the words in the question can best be represented by one of the five diagrams (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) given below. Mark your answer accordingly

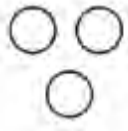
निर्देश: प्रश्न में तीन शब्द किसी प्रकार से संबंधित हैं। प्रश्न में शब्दों के बीच संबंध को नीचे दिए गए पांच चित्रों (a), (b), (c), (d) और (e) में से एक द्वारा सबसे अच्छा दर्शाया जा सकता है। उसी हिसाब से अपना उत्तर अंकित करें

Professor, Birds, Mice





Answer of above question:



Q105. Find the missing number?

लुप्त संख्या का पता लगाइये

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

- 94
 76
 73
 16

Answer of above question: **94**

Q106. Through which one of the following, the king exercised his control over villages in the Vijaynagara Empire?

निम्नलिखित में से किसके द्वारा, राजा ने विजयनगर साम्राज्य में गाँवों पर अपना नियंत्रण स्थापित किया?

Dannayaka

- दन्नायक
 Sumanta
 सुमंत
 Nayaka
 नायक
 Mahanayakacharya
 महानायकाचार्य

Nayaka

Answer of above question: नायक

Q107. "Assertion (A): Black soils are suitable for cotton cultivation.

Reason (R): They are rich in humus.

Select the correct answer from the given options."

कथन (ए): काली मिट्टी कपास की खेती के लिए उपयुक्त होती है।

कारण (R): वे ह्यूमस से भरपूर होते हैं।

दिए गए विकल्पों में से सही उत्तर चुनिए।

Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

- (ए) और (आर) दोनों सत्य हैं और (आर) (ए) की सही व्याख्या है
 Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
 (ए) और (आर) दोनों सत्य हैं, लेकिन (आर) (ए) की सही व्याख्या नहीं है
 (A) is true, but (R) is false
 (ए) सच है, लेकिन (आर) गलत है
 (A) is false, but (R) is true
 (ए) गलत है, लेकिन (आर) सच है

(A) is true, but (R) is false

Answer of above question: (ए) सच है, लेकिन (आर) गलत है

Q108. Which of the following is the chief characteristic of 'mixed farming'?

निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सी 'मिश्रित कृषि' की प्रमुख विशेषता है?

- Cultivation of both cash crops and food crops
- नकदी फसलों और खाद्य फसलों दोनों की खेती
- Cultivation of two or more crops in the same field
- एक ही खेत में दो या दो से अधिक फसलों की खेती
- Rearing of animals and cultivation of crops together
- पशुओं का पालन और फसलों की खेती एक साथ
- None of these
- इनमें से कोई भी नहीं

Rearing of animals and cultivation of crops together

Answer of above question: पशुओं का पालन और फसलों की खेती एक साथ

Q109. "Consider the following actions which the government can take

1. Devaluing the domestic currency.
2. Reduction in the export subsidy.
3. Adopting suitable policies which attract greater FDI and more funds from FIIS.

Which of the above action/actions can help in reducing the current accounts deficit?"

निम्नलिखित कार्रवाइयों पर विचार करें जो सरकार ले सकती है

1. घरेलू मुद्रा का अवमूल्यन।
2. निर्यात सब्सिडी में कमी।
3. उपयुक्त नीतियों को अपनाना जो अधिक एफडीआई और एफआईआईएस से अधिक धन आकर्षित करती हैं।

उपरोक्त में से कौन सी कार्रवाई/कार्रवाई चालू खाते के घाटे को कम करने में मदद कर सकती है?

- 1 and 2
- 1 और 2
- 2 and 3
- 2 और 3
- Only 3
- केवल 3
- 1 and 3
- 1 और 3

1 and 3

Answer of above question: 1 और 3

Q110. What is Rio+20 Conference, often mentioned in the news?

अक्सर खबरों में रहने वाला रियो+20 सम्मेलन क्या है?

It is the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development

- यह सतत विकास पर संयुक्त राष्ट्र सम्मेलन है
- It is a Ministerial Meeting of the World Trade Organization
- यह विश्व व्यापार संगठन की मंत्रिस्तरीय बैठक है
- It is a Conference of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
- यह जलवायु परिवर्तन पर अंतर सरकारी पैनल का सम्मेलन है
- It is a Conference of the Member Countries of the Convention on Biological Diversity
- यह जैविक विविधता पर कन्वेंशन के सदस्य देशों का सम्मेलन है

It is the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development

Answer of above question: यह सतत विकास पर संयुक्त राष्ट्र सम्मेलन है

Q111. "Concerning the food chains in ecosystem, which of the following kinds of an organism is/are known as decomposer organism/organisms?"

1. Virus
2. Fungi
3. Bacteria

Select the correct answer using the code given below."

पारिस्थितिक तंत्र में खाद्य श्रृंखलाओं के संबंध में, निम्नलिखित में से किस प्रकार के जीव को डीकंपोजर जीव/जीव के रूप में जाना जाता है?

1. वायरस
2. कवक
3. बैक्टीरिया

नीचे दिए गए कूट का प्रयोग कर सही उत्तर चुनिए।

- 2 and 3
- 2 और 3
- 1 and 2
- 1 और 2
- 1, 2 and 3
- 1, 2 और 3
- 2, 3 and 4
- 2, 3 और 4

2 and 3

Answer of above question: 2 और 3

Q112. Azolla is often used as a biofertilizer because it is associated with
एजोला का उपयोग अक्सर जैव उर्वरक के रूप में किया जाता है क्योंकि यह किससे जुड़ा होता है

- Blue-green algae
- नीले हरे शैवाल
- Red algae
- लाल शैवाल
- Fungus
- फंगस
- Moss
- काई

Blue-green algae

Answer of above question: नीले हरे शैवाल

Q113. Brass gets discoloured in air due to constant exposure in presence of:
निम्नलिखित की उपस्थिति में लगातार संपर्क में आने से पीतल हवा में फीका पड़ जाता है:

- Hydrogen phosphide
- हाइड्रोजन फास्फाइड
- Hydrogen sulphide
- हाइड्रोजन सल्फाइड
- Hydrogenated wafers
- हाइड्रोजनीकृत वेफर्स
- Aluminium sulphide
- एल्यूमीनियम सल्फाइड

Hydrogen sulphide

Answer of above question: हाइड्रोजन सल्फाइड

Q114. Smog is a combination of
स्मॉग का संयोजन है

- Air and water vapours
- वायु और जल वाष्प
- Water and smoke
- पानी और धुआं
- Fire and water
- आग और पानी
- smoke and fog
- धुआँ और कोहरा

smoke and fog

Answer of above question: धुआँ और कोहरा

Q115. In the context of the Preamble of Indian Constitution which of the following sequence is correct?

प्रस्तावना के संदर्भ में भारतीय संविधान में से कौन सा निम्नलिखित क्रम सही है?

- Republic, People's, Democratic, Secular, Socialist, Universal, Sovereign
- रिपब्लिक, पीपल्स, डेमोक्रेटिक, सेक्युलर, सोशलिस्ट, यूनिवर्सल, सॉवरेन
- Sovereign, Socialist, Democratic, People's, Secular, Republic
- संप्रभु, समाजवादी, लोकतांत्रिक, जनता, धर्मनिरपेक्ष, गणतंत्र

- Sovereign, Socialist, People's, Democratic, Secular, Socialist, Republic
- संप्रभु, समाजवादी, जनता, लोकतांत्रिक, धर्मनिरपेक्ष, समाजवादी, गणराज्य
- Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic, Republic
- संप्रभु, समाजवादी, धर्मनिरपेक्ष, लोकतांत्रिक, गणराज्य

Sovereign, Socialist, Democratic, People's, Secular, Republic

Answer of above question: संप्रभु, समाजवादी, लोकतांत्रिक, जनता, धर्मनिरपेक्ष, गणतंत्र

Q116. Which of the following periodicals is not correctly matched with its editor?

निम्नलिखित में से कौन सी पत्रिका अपने संपादक के साथ सही ढंग से मेल नहीं खाती है?

Bande Mataram:Aurobindo Ghosh

- बंदे मातरम: अरबिंदो घोष
- New India:Bipin Chandra Pal
- न्यू इंडिया: बिपिन चंद्र पाल
- Yugantar:Bhupendranath Dutta
- युगांतर: भूपेन्द्रनाथ दत्ता
- Sandhya:Barindra Ghosh
- संध्या: बरिंद्र घोष

Sandhya:Barindra Ghosh

Answer of above question: संध्या: बरिंद्र घोष

Q117. The Bharat Drone Mahotsav-2022 was held on two consecutive days. When was it held?

भारत ड्रोन महोत्सव-2022 लगातार दो दिन आयोजित किया गया। यह कब आयोजित किया गया था?

27 May & 28 May 2022

- 27 मई और 28 मई 2022
- 18 Aug & 19 Aug 2022
- 18 अगस्त और 19 अगस्त 2022
- 15 Dec & 16 Dec 2022
- 15 दिसंबर और 16 दिसंबर 2022
- 1 June & 2 June 2022
- 1 जून और 2 जून 2022

27 May & 28 May 2022

Answer of above question: 27 मई और 28 मई 2022

Q118. Which day is observed as World Youth Skills Day?

विश्व युवा कौशल दिवस किस दिन मनाया जाता है?

1st February

- 1 फरवरी
- 4th August
- 4 अगस्त
- 20th March
- 20 मार्च
- none of these options
- इनमें से कोई भी विकल्प नहीं

none of these options

Answer of above question: इनमें से कोई भी विकल्प नहीं

Q119. The 'Pitch Black 2022' air combat exercise will be held in which country?

'पिच ब्लैक 2022' हवाई युद्धाभ्यास किस देश में आयोजित किया जाएगा?

Japan

- जापान
- Canada
- कनाडा
- Turkey
- तुर्की
- Australia
- ऑस्ट्रेलिया

Turkey

Answer of above question: तुर्की

Q120. What is the "Kavach" system introduced by Indian Railways?

भारतीय रेलवे द्वारा शुरू की गई "कवच" प्रणाली क्या है?

none of these options

इनमें से कोई भी विकल्प नहीं

Train fire protection system

ट्रेनों को आग से बचाने वाली प्रणाली

Train speeding system

ट्रेनों की गति बढ़ाने वाली प्रणाली

Insurance scheme given to train passengers

ट्रेन यात्रियों को दी जाने वाली बीमा योजना

none of these options

Answer of above question: इनमें से कोई भी विकल्प नहीं



**MD
1400**

Duration : 3 hours

Total Marks : 100

Fill in the following details using ball point pen

Roll No.

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

NOTE : Confirm that the 1st and 2nd digits of your Roll No. are

8	3
---	---

 If not, bring it to the notice of the invigilator.

NAME OF CANDIDATE : _____

INSTRUCTIONS :

- 1. Attempt all questions.
- 2. Do not use water colour or poster colour.

Signature of Candidate : _____

INVIGILATOR'S CERTIFICATE :

I have carefully examined the identity of this candidate and also all the entries made above. I certify that these are correct.

SEAL OF
TEST CENTRE

SIGNATURE : _____

FOR OFFICE USE

FOR EVALUATION USE ONLY

FOR OFFICE USE

Marks Secured in Figures :

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In Words : _____

Signature of Evaluator : _____



MD-1400

4/

1

ok approved
[Signature]



FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

Handwritten signature
Handwritten mark



CAT - PG

Question No. 1

(Marks 30)

Draw/Sketch and /or render any one of the following: **(Attempt any one)**

With the pandemic locking our work environment within our homes and limiting our physical space to a home, we were faced with sharing every part of this space not only with other members but also reallocate the space to serve various purposes whether it was a school, work, exercise space apart from being a home where we need to eat, rest and recover and also connect with the nature. This situation has led to redefining the home-spaces to create co-existential spaces.

Using the concept of multi-functionality to derive meaning in everyday products, chose any one of the following to create a product that can be multi-task:

- Workout Bench
- Boat

OR

Last six months have added to our vocabulary. Using any two of the words given below, create a tagline for any one of the following brands:

- Vistara Airlines
- Savlon (ITC)

Create a one-page magazine advertisement using the tagline.

(Words to be used: *Unmute, WFH, Air-bubble, Mask, Safe, Quarantini, Sanitize, Coronaction, Immunity, Maskne & Distancing*)

निम्नलिखित में से किसी एक को बनाएं/स्केच करें और/या प्रस्तुत करें: (कोई एक)

महामारी ने हमारे कार्य करने के वातावरण को, हमें अपने घरों में बंद कर, हमें वहीं तक सीमित करके रख दिया. हमें इस जगह के हर हिस्से को न केवल अन्य सदस्यों के साथ साझा (शेयर करना) करना पड़ा, बल्कि विभिन्न उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति के लिए जगह को फिर से आवंटित करना पड़ा, चाहे वह स्कूल हो, काम हो, एक घर होने के अलावा व्यायाम की जगह जहां हमें खाने, आराम करने और ठीक होने और प्रकृति से जुड़ने की जरूरत है। इस स्थिति ने सह-अस्तित्व वाले स्थान बनाने के लिए होम-स्पेस को फिर से परिभाषित किया है। रोजमर्रा के उत्पादों में अर्थ निकालने के लिए बहु-कार्यक्षमता की अवधारणा का उपयोग करते हुए, बहु-कार्य वाला उत्पाद बनाने के लिए निम्न में से किसी एक को चुनें:

- कसरत करने वाली बेंच
- नाव

या

OK approved



पिछले छह महीनों ने हमारी शब्दावली में बढ़त की है. नीचे दिए गए किन्हीं दो शब्दों का प्रयोग करते हुए निम्नलिखित में से किसी एक ब्रांड के लिए टैगलाइन बनाइए:

- विस्तारा एयरलाइंस
- सेवलॉन (आईटीसी)

टैगलाइन का उपयोग करके एक-पृष्ठ पत्रिका विज्ञापन बनाएँ।

(उपयोग किए जाने वाले शब्द: अनम्यूट, डब्ल्यूएफएच, एयर-बबल, मास्क, सेफ, क्वारंटीनी, सैनिटाइज, कोरोनेशन, इम्युनिटी, मास्कने और डिस्टेंसिंग)

Blank space for writing the advertisement.

OK approved
R



Question No. 2

(Marks 30)

Draw five existing currency symbols and redesign all five and describe the reason for changes made by you in them. (You may use pencil colours)

पांच मौजूदा मुद्रा प्रतीकों को बनाएं और सभी पांचों को फिर से डिज़ाइन करें और उनमें आपके द्वारा किए गए परिवर्तनों का कारण बताएं। (आप पेंसिल रंगों का उपयोग कर सकते हैं)

Ok approved
[Signature]



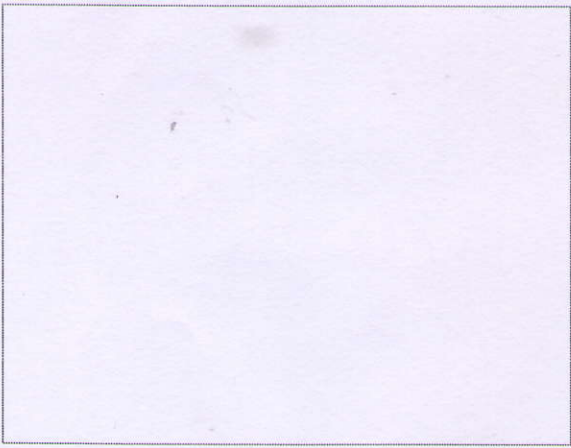
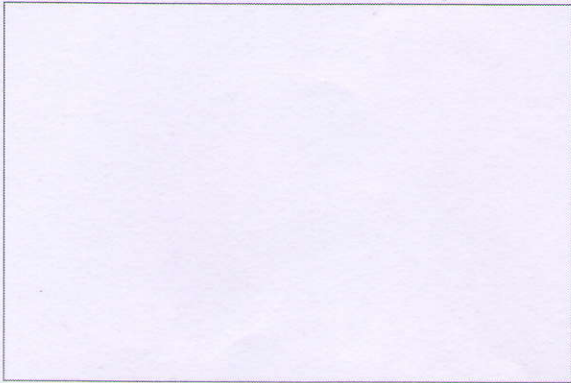
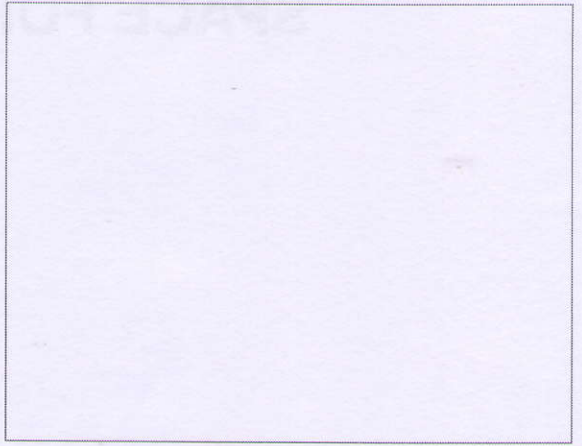
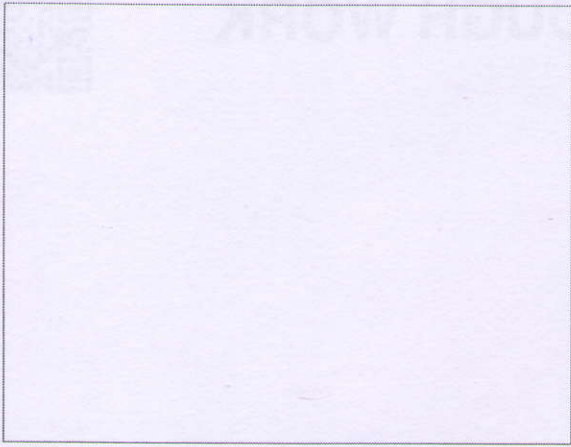
Question No. 3

(Marks 40)

In a time travel to city of Banaras, a tourist from 2023, travelling back in time, left a cell phone (along with the charger) in the year 1950 that has many pictures, games, apps, downloaded documents/movies etc. This cell phone is spotted by a group of friends gathered around a ghat. They are all amused, as they start exploring the new device which is far ahead of the times since they are unable to relate to it. In a series of frames below, depict a story in a comic strip, how they explore this alien object. Dialogue boxes may be used to show exchange of conversations between the friends.

बनारस शहर की एक समय यात्रा में, 2023 से एक पर्यटक, समय में वापस यात्रा करते हुए, वर्ष 1950 में एक सेल फोन (चार्जर के साथ) छोड़ गया, जिसमें कई चित्र, गेम, ऐप, डाउनलोड किए गए दस्तावेज़ / फिल्में आदि हैं। यह सेल फोन एक घाट के आसपास एकत्रित हुए दोस्तों के एक समूह द्वारा देखा गया। वे सभी चकित हुए, क्योंकि वे नए उपकरण की खोज करना शुरू करते हैं जो कि समय से बहुत आगे है क्योंकि वे इससे संबंधित होने में असमर्थ हैं। नीचे दिए गए फ्रेमों की एक श्रृंखला में, एक कॉमिक स्ट्रिप में एक कहानी को चित्रित करें, कि कैसे वे इस विदेशी वस्तु का पता लगाते हैं। दोस्तों के बीच बातचीत के आदान-प्रदान को दिखाने के लिए डायलॉग बॉक्स का इस्तेमाल किया जा सकता है।

Ok approved



OK approved
S

OK approved

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK



/

Ok approved
✓

Ok approved
✓

MFM-GAT2023:Master of Fashion Management

Q1. DIRECTIONS: In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

INUNDATED

- suffocate
- overflow
- busy
- issue

Answer of above question: **busy**

Q2. DIRECTIONS: In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

Ulterior:

- revealed
- implied
- extreme
- decisive

Answer of above question: **implied**

Q3. DIRECTIONS: In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

Sumptuous:

- lavish
- imaginary
- over-eater
- miser

Answer of above question: **lavish**

Q4. Directions: Select the word or phrase which is closest to the opposite in meaning of the italicized word or phrase.

His friends liked everything about him except his *frugality*.

- punctuality
- shabbiness
- extravagance
- short temper

Answer of above question: **extravagance**

Q5. The following question consists of a word printed in capital letters, followed by four words or phrases. Select the word or phrase that is most closely opposite in meaning to the capitalised word.

MUTTER:

- please oneself
- resolve conflict
- speak distinctly
- digress randomly

Answer of above question: **speak distinctly**

Q6. Directions: Every word has four options. You have to find out the word exactly opposite in meaning to the given word.

Predicament:

- Trouble
- Hardship
- Condition
- Solution

Answer of above question: **Solution**

Q7. DIRECTIONS: Choose the correct spelling of the given words.

- indespensable
- indispenseble
- indespensible
- indispensable

Answer of above question: **indispensable**

Q8. DIRECTIONS: In the following sentence, four options have been marked bold. Choose the word which has been spelt incorrectly.

GISs allow **geographically** oriented information about disease distribution and **occurance** to be **visually** and **analytically** linked to images of the environment.

- geographically
- occurrence
- visually
- analytically

Answer of above question: **occurance**

Q9. Directions: In the MCQ has four options. You have to find out the correct option.

By doing these errands, he is merely trying to curry favour with his boss.

- gain favour
- earn goodwill
- gain influence
- expect promotion

Answer of above question: **gain favour**

Q10. Directions: In the following idiom/phrase is followed by four options. You have to find out the exact option from the given options.

To take the wind out of another's sails

- to defeat the motives of another
- to manoeuvre to mislead another on the high seas
- to anticipate another and to gain advantage over him
- to cause harm to another

Answer of above question: **to anticipate another and to gain advantage over him**

Q11. In the following question, four alternatives are given for the idiom/phrase underlined in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/phrase

The new law on "Right to Food Safety" will come into force next month.

- The new law on "Right to Food Safety" will be forced upon the people.
- The new law on "Right to Food Safety" will be associated from next month onwards.
- The new law on "Right to Food Safety" will be implemented next month.
- The new law on "Right to Food Safety" will be withdrawn next month.

Answer of above question: **The new law on "Right to Food Safety" will be implemented next month.**

Q12. Directions: The given sentence is followed by four options. You have to find out the one-word substitution for given sentences.

One who tends to patronize, rebuff or ignore people regarded as social inferiors and imitate, admire people regarded as social superiors

- Snob
- Fob
- Dandy
- Freak

Answer of above question: **Snob**

Q13. In the following question, out of the four alternatives choose the one that can be substituted for the given words/phrase:

Disease prevalent in a particular locality.

- unctagious
- limited
- endemic
- alien

Answer of above question: **endemic**

Q14. DIRECTIONS: The question contains a set of five sentences, four of which make a coherent paragraph. Find the odd sentence out and key in your answer.

- (a) The governor gave his assent and the bill became law on March 17.
- (b) The High court considered the petition favourably in the first hearing.
- (c) They petitioned the governor and high court to repeal the act but neither was in a mood to oblige.
- (d) The Indian Medical Association (IMA) and local doctor's associations were bitterly opposed to the new law.
- (e) The High court dismissed the petition on August 21.

- DCAE
- DCAB
- AEDC
- DCBE

Answer of above question: **DCAE**

Q15. Directions: Choose the best word(s) to complete each sentence.

Just as the start of football season _____ the end of summer for sports fans, baseball season's opening day signals the start of spring.

- adumbrates
- promulgates
- divines
- heralds

Answer of above question: **heralds**

Q16. Directions: Choose the best word(s) to complete each sentence.

After wandering the desert for nearly three days without sight of water, the commander was overwhelmed with joy to _____ an oasis in the distance.

A. desiccate B. despoil C. devise D. descry

- A
- B
- C
- D

Answer of above question: **D**

Q17. Directions: Choose the word that is most nearly opposite in meaning to the word in capital letters.

ENAMOR

- entice
- enlighten
- loathe
- subdue

Answer of above question: **loathe**

Q18. Directions: Choose the answer choice that best defines the word in capital letters.

CAPITULATE

- to own to surrender to decrease to overturn
- to surrender
- to decrease
- to overturn

Answer of above question: **to surrender**

Q19. Many people in America believe that college is more about proving one can..... than getting an education that actually prepares you for a career.

- dodge the bullet
- mimic a clown
- reinvent the wheel
- jump through hoops

Answer of above question: **jump through hoops**

Q20. "Did the board make a decision yet? No, the..... is still out on that issue but I will let you know when a decision has been made," Linda said to Derek.

- majority
- jury
- light
- command

Answer of above question: **jury**

Q21. Fill in the blank with the appropriate option

Dear Sir, I am writing this letter to describe the..... I've been having with one of your products.

- incidents
- instances
- problems
- examples

Answer of above question: **problems**

Q22. Fill in the blank with the appropriate option

I am referring to your lawnmower in the catalogue as 'Supercut'.

- described
- deferred
- considered
- mentioned

Answer of above question: **described**

Q23. Fill in the blank with the appropriate option

To begin with I would like to take over the name itself.

- outcome
- issue
- trouble
- pains

Answer of above question: **issue**

Q24. Fill in the blank with the appropriate option

'Super' to my mind suggests which it does not possess.

- outstanding
- wonderful
- excellent
- excellence

Answer of above question: **excellence**

Q25. Fill in the blank with the appropriate option

'Cut' I should have thought was an essentialof any lawnmower.

- require
- requirement
- requires
- requiring

Answer of above question: **requirement**

Q26. Directions: Choose the word that is most nearly opposite in meaning to the word in capital letters.

WANA.

- pale
- drab
- anemic
- glowing

Answer of above question: **glowing**

Q27. Directions: Choose the best word(s) to complete each sentence.

I didn't mean to _____ at the waitress, but I had to voice a complaint: my soup was so _____ as to be practically inedible.

A. diverge ... grotesque B. extol ... gauche C. cavil ... dissolute D. grouse ... abominable E. grovel ... superb

- A
- C

- D
- E

Answer of above question: **D**

Q28. Directions: Choose the best word(s) to complete each sentence.

Ralph Waldo Emerson expressed his grief in a _____ for his dead son; similarly, Charles Mingus mourned Lester Young in his elegiac composition "Goodbye Pork Pie Hat."

- hymn
- threnody
- liit
- paeen

Answer of above question: **threnody**

Q29. Choose the incorrectly spelt word from the following set of words:

- edible
- nutrient
- leniente
- domination

Answer of above question: **leniente**

Q30. DIRECTIONS: Choose the correct spelling of the given words.

- Unconquerable
- Unconquerabel
- Unconquereble
- Unconquarable

Answer of above question: **Unconquerable**

Q31. Which of the following would be the best subtitle for this passage?

Directions: Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

Many of the serious health concerns in modern America can be linked to poor diet. People who regularly consume foods high in sodium, sugar, and saturated fats not only increase their chances of obesity, but also increase their risks of developing heart disease, hypertension, diabetes, and several types of cancer. Although some people who regularly consume unhealthy foods do so knowingly, there is also a significant portion of the population that remains undereducated about proper nutrition. What is more, individuals who live in food deserts—areas in low-income neighbourhoods that lack easy access to healthy, affordable food—may not even have the opportunity to obtain nutritious food. Although there have been some recent government efforts to reduce the number of food deserts, more community-based efforts should be encouraged and supported.

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Furthermore, fast-food restaurants are disproportionately concentrated in low-income areas; recent estimates suggest that those living in the poorest areas of a city experience 2.5 times more exposure to fast-food restaurants than the wealthiest inhabitants of the city. Because individuals who live in food deserts tend to get their meals from fast food restaurants or convenience stores, they often suffer from a variety of health issues. Research has found that individuals who live in low-income neighbourhoods are much more likely to develop problems with obesity, diabetes, and hypertension than those who live in more affluent neighbourhoods.

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While this federal program is a commendable effort to improve low-income residents' access to healthy food, local initiatives often have a stronger and more immediate impact. Community gardens, independent food stores, co-ops, and farmers' markets are all examples of local initiatives that can substitute for or supplement the opening of a major chain supermarket. Despite the time, dedication, and funds required for community members to initiate such programs, these efforts can be incredibly beneficial, not only in providing people with access to healthier foods but also in instilling a sense of community in the residents of these neighbourhoods.

- Supermarkets' Contributions to Obesity in America
- The Dangers of Fast Food
- The Problem and the Solutions
- Food Deserts and Rural America

Answer of above question: **The Problem and the Solutions**

Q32. Based on information in the passage, it can be inferred that if supermarkets opened locations in more low-income areas,

Directions: Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

Many of the serious health concerns in modern America can be linked to poor diet. People who regularly consume foods high in sodium, sugar, and saturated fats not only increase their chances of obesity, but also increase their risks of developing heart disease, hypertension, diabetes, and several types of cancer. Although some people who regularly consume unhealthy foods do so knowingly, there is also a significant portion of the population that remains undereducated about proper nutrition. What is more, individuals who live in food deserts—areas in low-income neighbourhoods that lack easy access to healthy, affordable food—may not even have the opportunity to obtain nutritious food. Although there have been some recent government efforts to reduce the number of food deserts, more community-based efforts should be encouraged and supported.

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in the residents of these neighbourhoods.

- members of low-income households would not be likely to go there because they are not concerned with eating healthy foods
- the supermarkets would be unable to compete with the fast food chains located in low-income areas
- the convenience stores in the area would likely be put out of business because of increased competition with grocery stores
- the health of low-income residents would be more likely to improve, as residents would have easier access to healthy food

Answer of above question: **the health of low-income residents would be more likely to improve, as residents would have easier access to healthy food**

Q33. Which of the following pieces of evidence, if true and added to the passage, would support the author's argument in paragraph 3?

Directions: Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

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- A study completed in 2010 shows that the farther a low-income housing development is from a
- supermarket, the more likely residents of that development are to have a higher body mass index, which is linked to being overweight or obese.
 - On average, energy-dense "junk foods" cost \$1.76 per 1000 calories, while low-energy, but nutrient-dense foods like fresh produce cost \$18.16 per 1000 calories.
 - Access to healthy foods has become especially difficult for those living in the largely black and Latino neighbourhoods of cities like Los Angeles, Memphis, Chicago, and Detroit. Some experts estimate that near
 - Research shows that Americans who live in Appalachia and the South are the least likely to be physically active in their leisure time. In many counties in that region, more than 29% of adults report getting no ph

A study completed in 2010 shows that the farther a low-income housing development is from a

Answer of above question: **supermarket, the more likely residents of that development are to have a higher body mass index, which is linked to being overweight or obese.**

Q34. As used in paragraph 3, which is the best synonym for **affluent**?

Directions: Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

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- healthy
- updated
- corrupt
- wealthy

Answer of above question: **wealthy**

Q35. Based on information in the passage, it can be inferred that the author considers major supermarkets to be

- I. profit-driven in decisions regarding locations of stores
- II. unwilling to build new stores in low-income neighbourhoods despite incentives offered by the Healthy Food Financing program
- III. guiltier than fast food restaurants of contributing to the obesity epidemic

Directions: Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

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- I only
- II only
- I and II only
- II and III only

Answer of above question: **I only**

Q36. As used in the final paragraph, which is the best synonym for commendable

Directions: Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

Many of the serious health concerns in modern America can be linked to poor diet. People who regularly consume foods high in sodium, sugar, and saturated fats not only increase their chances of obesity, but also increase their risks of developing heart disease, hypertension, diabetes, and several types of cancer. Although some people who regularly consume unhealthy foods do so knowingly, there is also a significant portion of the population that remains undereducated about proper nutrition. What is more, individuals who live in food deserts—areas in low-income neighbourhoods that lack easy access to healthy, affordable food—may not even have the opportunity to obtain nutritious food. Although there have been some recent government efforts to reduce the number of food deserts, more community-based efforts should be encouraged and supported.

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- useless
- praiseworthy
- essential
- superficial

Answer of above question: **praiseworthy**

Q37. As used in paragraph 1, the word ubiquitous most nearly means

Directions: Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

In today's world of 24-hour trial coverage and media saturation, every week there seems to be a new "trial of the century." Between cable news shows that analyze major cases, true crime bestsellers, and even entire channels dedicated to some cases, trials are ubiquitous. Yet justice was not always awarded only to those who could afford the most telegenic attorney, nor was every move made by a prosecutor analyzed by another telegenic attorney who had moved out of the world of a high-powered trial attorney and into the realm of the almighty television talking head. On the contrary, it is an all-too-recent phenomenon.

Certainly, there have always been trials that have captured the public's eye—Leopold & Loeb's murder trial, the so-called Scopes Monkey Trial, even the Patty Hearst trial—but most legal experts agree that the real culprit for the cottage industry of "trial-tainment" is the OJ Simpson trial. In 1994, former NFL star Simpson was accused of murdering his ex-wife and her friend. The story was guaranteed to find an audience, as it contained all the issues Americans most salivate over: murder, celebrity, wealth, race, sex, and power. Still, no one could have predicted just how much attention the trial would garner. In the end, the trial was not just a major story: It was the story. All of the major networks led with news of the trial almost every night for the entire nine months the trial lasted, and it similarly dominated the printed press. And while attention naturally faded from Simpson after he was found not guilty more than a year after the murder, the legacy of the trial lives on. Television networks found that the public had developed a taste for the formerly mundane world of law and realized that a certain segment of the populace could believe any trial was important and entertaining. Thus came the elevation of even routine trials into sensational media events, a trend that has only continued to grow.

This is unfortunate. Not every trial has the cultural cache of the Simpson case. Not every trial should be deemed "the trial of the century." Not every trial should be treated as entertainment. Trials are about ensuring justice, not providing trivial diversions for Americans.

- aggressive
- entertaining
- chronic
- everywhere

Answer of above question: **everywhere**

Q38. The author is primarily concerned with

Directions: Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

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- tracing the evolution of a current situation
- mocking the current state of affairs in criminal justice
- refuting a current argument about criminal trials
- questioning the attitudes of members of the media

Answer of above question: **tracing the evolution of a current situation**

Q39. As used in paragraph 1, the word **telegenic** most nearly means

Directions: Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

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- appealing on camera
- hesitant in a trial
- arrogant on television
- attractive in print

Answer of above question: **appealing on camera**

Q40. In the penultimate line of paragraph 1 ("Yet justice...talking-head"), the author's tone is

Directions: Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

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- reverent
- remorseful
- furious
- sarcastic

Answer of above question: **sarcastic**

Q41. In paragraph 2, the trial of Patty Hearst is mentioned as an example of

Directions: Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

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- a past "trial of the century"
- a past trial that received a lot of attention
- "trial-tainment" or a trial done for entertainment purposes
- a relatively recent phenomenon that received its own cable channel

Answer of above question: **a past trial that received a lot of attention**

Q42. According to the author, approximately how long did Simpson's trial last?

Directions: Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

In today's world of 24-hour trial coverage and media saturation, every week there seems to be a new "trial of the century." Between cable news shows that analyze major cases, true crime bestsellers, and even entire channels dedicated to some cases, trials are ubiquitous. Yet justice was not always awarded only to those who could afford the most telegenic attorney, nor was every move made by a prosecutor analyzed by another telegenic attorney who had moved out of the world of a high-powered trial attorney and into the realm of the almighty television talking head. On the contrary, it is an all-too-recent phenomenon.

Certainly, there have always been trials that have captured the public's eye—Leopold & Loeb's murder trial, the so-called Scopes Monkey Trial, even the Patty Hearst trial—but most legal experts agree that the real culprit for the cottage industry of "trial-tainment" is the OJ Simpson trial. In 1994, former NFL star Simpson was accused of murdering his ex-wife and her friend. The story was guaranteed to find an audience, as it contained all the issues Americans most salivate over: murder, celebrity, wealth, race, sex, and power. Still, no one could have predicted just how much attention the trial would garner. In the end, the trial was not just a major story: It was the story. All of the major networks led with news of the trial almost every night for the entire nine months the trial lasted, and it similarly dominated the printed press. And while attention naturally faded from Simpson after he was found not guilty more than a year after the murder, the legacy of the trial lives on. Television networks found that the public had developed a taste for the formerly mundane world of law and realized that a certain segment of the populace could believe any trial was important and entertaining. Thus came the elevation of even routine trials into sensational media events, a trend that has only continued to grow.

This is unfortunate. Not every trial has the cultural cache of the Simpson case. Not every trial should be deemed "the trial of the century." Not every trial should be treated as entertainment. Trials are about ensuring justice, not providing trivial diversions for Americans.

- 6 months
- 8 months
- 9 months
- 11 months

Answer of above question: **9 months**

Q43. Which of the following statements best summarizes the author's main argument?

Directions: Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

In today's world of 24-hour trial coverage and media saturation, every week there seems to be a new "trial of the century." Between cable news shows that analyze major cases, true crime bestsellers, and even entire channels dedicated to some cases, trials are ubiquitous. Yet justice was not always awarded only to those who could afford the most telegenic attorney, nor was every move made by a prosecutor analyzed by another telegenic attorney who had moved out of the world of a high-powered trial attorney and into the realm of the almighty television talking head. On the contrary, it is an all-too-recent phenomenon.

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This is unfortunate. Not every trial has the cultural cache of the Simpson case. Not every trial should be deemed "the trial of the century." Not every trial should be treated as entertainment. Trials are about ensuring justice, not providing trivial diversions for Americans.

- The Simpson trial paved the way for a new form of television programming.
- There can be no undoing the damages caused by the Simpson trial, so we should accept trial-tainment for the future.
- There have always been sensationalistic trials, and they are foundational for American justice.
- The Simpson trial negatively and permanently changed the way Americans monitor trials.

Answer of above question: **The Simpson trial negatively and permanently changed the way Americans monitor trials.**

Q44. Which of the following would be the most appropriate subtitle for this passage?

Directions: Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

In today's world of 24-hour trial coverage and media saturation, every week there seems to be a new "trial of the century." Between cable news shows that analyze major cases, true crime bestsellers, and even entire channels dedicated to some cases, trials are ubiquitous. Yet justice was not always awarded only to those who could afford the most telegenic attorney, nor was every move made by a prosecutor analyzed by another telegenic attorney who had moved out of the world of a high-powered trial attorney and into the realm of the almighty television talking head. On the contrary, it is an all-too-recent phenomenon.

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This is unfortunate. Not every trial has the cultural cache of the Simpson case. Not every trial should be deemed "the trial of the century." Not every trial should be treated as entertainment. Trials are about ensuring justice, not providing trivial diversions for Americans.

- From Leopold & Loeb to OJ: American Justice Undone
- Trials of the Century: A History
- Trial-Tainment and the Glorious Future of Justice
- The OJ Simpson Trial and the Birth of "Trial-Tainment"

Answer of above question: **The OJ Simpson Trial and the Birth of "Trial-Tainment"**

Q45. According to Passage 1, the Alien and Sedition Acts

- I. limited the freedoms of the press during the Adams administration
 - II. made it a punishable offense to criticize members of the government in print
 - III. caused the Supreme Court to establish the clear and present danger doctrine
- Directions: Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

Passage 1

Freedom of the press is guaranteed in the First Amendment of the Bill of Rights. However, while the Bill of Rights was being written, many argued against the need for such an amendment, since it was just assumed that the press always would have complete freedom. In *The Federalist Papers*: No. 84, Alexander Hamilton, speaking for all Federalists, asked rhetorically, "Why, for instance, should it be said that the liberty of the press shall not be restrained, when no power is given by which restrictions may be imposed?" Thus, since the federal government has no mechanism for limiting the powers of the press, why does the press have to be given the express right to remain free?

Well, put simply, because all governments—even ours—will eventually try to prevent the press from reporting on their flaws. The US government curtailed the rights to publish anti-American statements during World War I, for example. The Supreme Court agreed this was okay, so long as the published statements caused "clear and present danger" to American lives or wellbeing. President Richard Nixon later tried to block *The New York Times* from publishing the Pentagon Papers by claiming it would cause harm to Americans overseas. Even in Hamilton's own lifetime, the freedom of the press was threatened by John

Adams' Alien and Sedition Acts, which made it punishable to criticize Congress or the president in print.

The Founding Fathers knew (and eventually agreed) that a free press would be necessary for a republic to flourish. A free press reports the news as it is, not as the state wants it to be read. Propaganda in itself is not harmful, but propaganda devoid of unbiased reporting is more than noxious. Without the freedom of the press, the government would never be accountable for its actions. And without a completely free press, there can be no other freedom in a democracy.

Passage 2

One of the explicit pillars of the press is that it should remain objective. Indeed, the Society of Professional Journalists' Code of Ethics states that responsible "journalists should distinguish between advocacy and news reporting" and "support the open exchange of views, even views they find repugnant." However, in recent decades, many have pointed out extreme biases in the media. Talk radio hosts, for instance, have long argued that the print media skews liberal, while social media outlets have more recently complained about the conservative leanings of cable news outlets. What the clamoring naysayers seem to not understand is that complete objectivity in journalism, as in life, cannot exist.

A reporter has a job of finding out facts and reporting them. But even the facts themselves can often have more than one meaning. I'm not trying to argue that there is no truth or anything overly metaphysical—rather, I mean to say that facts as they are written can become something that is not exactly black and white. Instead, all facts are really shaped by how the person reporting them or reading them sees them. For instance, a poll that shows that 50% of the people are likely to vote for Candidate A in the next election also shows that 50% of people are not likely to vote for him or her. How the reporter phrases it depends on how we view it. In the first way, it is seen as a positive for Candidate A, but in the second way, it looks like terrible news. In a certain light, even asking the poll question about Candidate A would show a bias toward his or her candidacy. Of course, not asking the poll question would suggest the reporter is prejudiced against Candidate A. Sometimes, a reporter just can't win!

All a journalist can hope to do is report the truth as he or she sees it. But how he or she sees it will necessarily be biased. After all, even reporters are shaped by their surroundings and their backgrounds. None of us is capable of being completely impartial, so why should we get so riled up when the press seems (to our visions of the truth) to be guilty of being tendentious?

- I only
- II only
- I and II only
- II and III only

Answer of above question: **I and II only**

Q46. Each of the following choices provides a group of words used in either passage. Which group provides the best description of the word propaganda, as it is used in paragraph 3 of Passage 1?

Directions: Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

Passage 1

Freedom of the press is guaranteed in the First Amendment of the Bill of Rights. However, while the Bill of Rights was being written, many argued against the need for such an amendment, since it was just assumed that the press always would have complete freedom. In The Federalist Papers: No. 84, Alexander Hamilton, speaking for all Federalists, asked rhetorically, "Why, for instance, should it be said that the liberty of the press shall not be restrained, when no power is given by which restrictions may be imposed?" Thus, since the federal government has no mechanism for limiting the powers of the press, why does the press have to be given the express right to remain free?

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All a journalist can hope to do is report the truth as he or she sees it. But how he or she sees it will necessarily be biased. After all, even reporters are shaped by their surroundings and their backgrounds. None of us is capable of being completely impartial, so why should we get so riled up when the press seems (to our visions of the truth) to be guilty of being tendentious?

- objective, open, unbiased
- express, clear, explicit
- tendentious, biased, prejudiced
- accountable, responsible, guilty

Answer of above question: **tendentious, biased, prejudiced**

Q47. As used in paragraph 3 of Passage 1, the word **noxious** most nearly means

Directions: Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

Passage 1

Freedom of the press is guaranteed in the First Amendment of the Bill of Rights. However, while the Bill of Rights was being written, many argued against the need for such an amendment, since it was just assumed that the press always would have complete freedom. In The Federalist Papers: No. 84, Alexander Hamilton, speaking for all Federalists, asked rhetorically, "Why, for instance, should it be said that the liberty of the press shall not be restrained, when no power is given by which restrictions may be imposed?" Thus, since the federal government has no mechanism for limiting the powers of the press, why does the press have to be given the express right to remain free?

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Passage 2

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- arrogant
- fictional
- rude
- harmful

Answer of above question: **harmful**

Q48. Passage 2 is most concerned with

Directions: Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

Passage 1

Freedom of the press is guaranteed in the First Amendment of the Bill of Rights. However, while the Bill of Rights was being written, many argued against the need for such an amendment, since it was just assumed that the press always would have complete freedom. In *The Federalist Papers*: No. 84, Alexander Hamilton, speaking for all Federalists, asked rhetorically, "Why, for instance, should it be said that the liberty of the press shall not be restrained, when no power is given by which restrictions may be imposed?" Thus, since the federal government has no mechanism for limiting the powers of the press, why does the press have to be given the express right to remain free?

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Passage 2

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- refuting the belief that bias exists in the media
- challenging the idea that the media could be less biased
- dismissing claims that complete objectivity can exist in the world
- exploring the reasons a free press is needed in society

Answer of above question: **challenging the idea that the media could be less biased**

Q49. The author of Passage 1 would most likely respond to the author of Passage 2's claims that "complete objectivity in journalism, as in life, cannot exist" by stating that

Directions: Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

Passage 1

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- the author has not considered that a free press is by definition not biased toward the state
- journalists have a responsibility to objectivity, and biased journalists should not be employed
- the Founding Fathers feared that the press would always be biased toward the government
- even a biased but free press is better than a state-sponsored press

Answer of above question: **even a biased but free press is better than a state-sponsored press**

Q50. Unlike the author of Passage 1, the author of Passage 2 relies on what type of evidence to make his or her point

Directions: Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

Passage 1

Freedom of the press is guaranteed in the First Amendment of the Bill of Rights. However, while the Bill of Rights was being written, many argued against the need for such an amendment, since it was just assumed that the press always would have complete freedom. In The Federalist Papers: No. 84, Alexander Hamilton, speaking for all Federalists, asked rhetorically, "Why, for instance, should it be said that the liberty of the press shall not be restrained, when no power is given by which restrictions may be imposed?" Thus, since the federal government has no mechanism for limiting the powers of the press, why does the press have to be given the express right to remain free?

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Passage 2

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- hypothetical situation
- historical facts
- rhetorical questions
- personal anecdotes

Answer of above question: **hypothetical situation**

Q51. What is the percentage of students studying stream 3 in the institute 7 with respect to the total number of students studying in the institute 7?
संस्थान 7 में पढ़ने वाले छात्रों की कुल संख्या के संबंध में संस्थान 7 में स्ट्रीम 3 में पढ़ने वाले छात्रों का प्रतिशत कितना है?

Directions (1-5): Refer to the following table. Read the table and answer the questions.
दिशा-निर्देश (1-5): निम्नलिखित तालिका का संदर्भ लें। तालिका को पढ़ें और प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें।

Number of students studying in different faculties in seven Institutions

Faculty					
Institution	Stream-1	Stream-2	Stream-3	Stream-4	Stream-5
1	125	187	216	98	74
2	96	152	198	157	147
3	144	235	110	164	127
4	165	138	245	66	36
5	215	196	287	86	66
6	184	212	195	112	97
7	255	206	182	138	89

- 17.2
- 12.7
- 21.33
- 21.66

Answer of above question: **21.33**

Q52. Out of the total students of the institute 4, approximately what percentage of students study stream 5?
संस्थान के कुल छात्रों में से 4, स्ट्रीम 5 में पढ़ने वाले छात्रों का लगभग कितना प्रतिशत है?

Directions (1-5): Refer to the following table. Read the table and answer the questions.
दिशा-निर्देश (1-5): निम्नलिखित तालिका का संदर्भ लें। तालिका को पढ़ें और प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें।

Number of students studying in different faculties in seven Institutions

Faculty					
Institution	Stream-1	Stream-2	Stream-3	Stream-4	Stream-5
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3	144	235	110	164	127
4	165	138	245	66	36
5	215	196	287	86	66
6	184	212	195	112	97
7	255	206	182	138	89

- 9
- none of these options
- इनमें से कोई भी विकल्प नहीं
- 12
- 10

none of these options

Answer of above question: इनमें से कोई भी विकल्प नहीं

Q53. The total number of students studying stream 1 in institutes 1, 2 and 3 together is what per cent of the total number of students studying stream 2 in institutes 4, 5, 6 and 7 together?
संस्थान 1, 2 और 3 में स्ट्रीम 1 में पढ़ने वाले छात्रों की कुल संख्या, संस्थान 4, 5, 6 और 7 में मिलाकर स्ट्रीम 2 में पढ़ने वाले छात्रों की कुल संख्या का कितना प्रतिशत है?

Directions (1-5): Refer to the following table. Read the table and answer the questions.
दिशा-निर्देश (1-5): निम्नलिखित तालिका का संदर्भ लें। तालिका को पढ़ें और प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें।

Number of students studying in different faculties in seven Institutions

Faculty					
Institution	Stream-1	Stream-2	Stream-3	Stream-4	Stream-5
1	125	187	216	98	74
2	96	152	198	157	147
3	144	235	110	164	127
4	165	138	245	66	36
5	215	196	287	86	66
6	184	212	195	112	97
7	255	206	182	138	89

- 47.99%
- 50%
- 48.5%
- 49%

Answer of above question: **48.5%**

Q54. The square root of $\frac{\left(\frac{3\frac{1}{4}}{4}\right)^4 - \left(\frac{4\frac{1}{3}}{3}\right)^4}{\left(\frac{3\frac{1}{4}}{4}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{4\frac{1}{3}}{3}\right)^2}$ is

$\frac{\left(\frac{3\frac{1}{4}}{4}\right)^4 - \left(\frac{4\frac{1}{3}}{3}\right)^4}{\left(\frac{3\frac{1}{4}}{4}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{4\frac{1}{3}}{3}\right)^2}$ का वर्गमूल कितना है

- $7\frac{1}{12}$
 $5\frac{5}{12}$
 $1\frac{1}{12}$
 $1\frac{7}{12}$

Answer of above question: $5\frac{5}{12}$

Q55. $\frac{9}{20} - \left[\frac{1}{5} + \left\{ \frac{1}{4} + \left(\frac{5}{6} - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} \right) \right\} \right]$ is equal to

$\frac{9}{20} - \left[\frac{1}{5} + \left\{ \frac{1}{4} + \left(\frac{5}{6} - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} \right) \right\} \right]$ किसके बराबर है

- 0
 1
 $\frac{9}{20}$
 $\frac{9}{10}$

Answer of above question: 0

Q56. A vender borrows ₹2550 which is to be paid back with compound interest at the rate of 4% per annum by the end of 2 years in two equal yearly instalments. How much will each instalment be?

एक विक्रेता 2550 रूपये उधार लेता है जिसे चक्रवृद्धि ब्याज के साथ 2 साल के अंत तक 4% प्रति वर्ष की दर से, दो समान वार्षिक किश्तों में वापस चुकाना होता है। प्रत्येक किश्त कितनी होगी?

- ₹ 1,352
 1352 रूपये
 ₹1377
 1377 रूपये
 ₹ 1,275
 1275 रूपये
 ₹ 1,283
 1283 रूपये

₹ 1,352

Answer of above question: 1352 रूपये

Q57. If Shyam deposited the same amount of ₹ x in a bank at the beginning of successive 3 years and the bank pays a simple interest of 5% per annum, then the amount at his credit at the end of 3rd year will be

यदि श्याम ने लगातार 3 वर्षों की शुरुआत में, एक बैंक में, x रूपये की समान राशि जमा की और बैंक 5% प्रति वर्ष की दर से साधारण ब्याज का भुगतान करता है, तो तीसरे वर्ष के अंत में उसके खाते में कितनी राशि होगी

- ₹ $\frac{86Lx}{400}$
 ₹ $\frac{126Lx}{400}$
 ₹ $\frac{2Lx}{20}$
 ₹ $\frac{2648Lx}{8000}$

Answer of above question: ₹ $\frac{2648Lx}{8000}$

Q58. What is the compound interest earned at the end of 3 years?

I. Simple interest earned on that amount at the same rate and for the same period is ₹4500.

II. The rate of interest is 10% p.a.

III. Compound interest for 3 years is more than the simple interest for that period by ₹465.

3 वर्ष के अंत में अर्जित चक्रवृद्धि ब्याज क्या है?

I. उस राशि पर उसी दर पर और उसी अवधि के लिए अर्जित साधारण ब्याज 4500 रूपये है।

II. ब्याज दर 10% प्रति वर्ष

III. 3 वर्ष का चक्रवृद्धि ब्याज उस अवधि के साधारण ब्याज से 465 रूपये अधिक है।

- I and II only
 केवल I और II
 II and III only
 II और III
 Either II or III only
 या तो II या III
 Any two of the three
 तीन में से कोई दो

Either II or III only

Answer of above question: या तो II या III

Q59. Given that $-1 \leq v \leq 1$, $-2 \leq u \leq -0.5$ and $-2 \leq z \leq -0.5$ and $w = vz/u$, then which of the following is necessarily true?

यह देखते हुए कि $-1 \leq v \leq 1$, $-2 \leq u \leq -0.5$ और $-2 \leq z \leq -0.5$ और $w = vz/u$, तो निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा अनिवार्य रूप से सत्य है?

- $-0.5 \leq w \leq 2$
 $-4 \leq w \leq 4$
 $-4 \leq w \leq 2$
 $-2 \leq w \leq -0.5$

Answer of above question: $-4 \leq w \leq 4$

Q60. In an exercise room some discs of denominations 2 kg and 5 kg are kept for weightlifting. If the total number of discs is 21 and the weight of all the discs of 5 kg is equal to the weight of all the discs of 2 kg, find the weight of all the discs together.

एक व्यायाम कक्ष में भारोत्तोलन के लिए मूल्यवर्ग 2 किग्रा और 5 किग्रा की कुछ डिस्क रखी जाती हैं। यदि डिस्क की कुल संख्या 21 है और 5 किग्रा की सभी डिस्क का वजन 2 किलो की सभी डिस्क के वजन के बराबर है तो सभी डिस्क का एक साथ वजन ज्ञात करें।

- 80 kg
- 80 किलोग्राम
- 90 kg
- 90 किलोग्राम
- 56 kg
- 56 किलोग्राम
- None of these options
- इनमें से कोई विकल्प नहीं
-

None of these options

इनमें से कोई विकल्प नहीं

Answer of above question:

Q61. Statement : Some serious blunders were detected in the accounts section of a factory.

Courses of action :

- I. An efficient team of auditors should be appointed to check the accounts.
- II. A show cause notice should be issued to all the employees involved in the irregularity.

कथन: एक कारखाने के लेखा अनुभाग में कुछ गंभीर त्रुटियों का पता चला।

कार्यवाही: I. खातों की जांच के लिए एक कुशल टीम नियुक्त की जानी चाहिए जिसमें लेखा परीक्षक हों।

II. सभी कर्मचारियों को अनियमितता में शामिल पाए जाने पर कारण बताओ नोटिस जारी किया जाना चाहिए।

Directions: In the following question a statement is followed by two courses of action numbered I and II. A course of action is a step or decision to be taken for improvement, follow-up, or further action in regard to the problem policy, etc. on the basis of the information given in the statement. You have to assume everything in the statement to be true, then decide which of the two given courses of actions logically follows for pursuing.

निर्देश: दिए गए प्रश्न में एक कथन के बाद I और II क्रमांक की दो कार्यवाहियाँ दी गई हैं। कार्यवाही, बयान में दी गई जानकारी के आधार पर समस्या नीति आदि के संबंध में सुधार, अनुवर्ती कार्यवाही या आगे की कार्यवाही के लिए उठाया जाने वाला कदम या निर्णय है। कथन में कही गई सभी बातों को सत्य मानते हुए फिर तय करना है कि दिए गए दो कार्यों में से कौन सा अनुसरण करने के लिए तार्किक रूप से अनुसरण करता है।

- if only I follows
- अगर केवल I अनुसरण करता है;
- if only II follows
- यदि केवल II अनुसरण करता है;
- if either I or II follows
- यदि या तो I या II अनुसरण करता है;
- if neither I nor II follows
- यदि न तो I और न ही II अनुसरण करता है

if only I follows

Answer of above question: अगर केवल I अनुसरण करता है;

Q62. Directions: In the following question, a statement is given followed by two conclusions I and II.

Statement: The news media deserves an applaud for showing booth capturing.

Conclusions : I. news media always aims at showing things in their true perspective.

II. People involved in booth capturing have been recognized and are being tried by law.

निर्देश: निम्नलिखित प्रश्न में, एक कथन के बाद दो निष्कर्ष I और II दिए गए हैं।

कथन: न्यूज़ मीडिया, बूथ कैप्चरिंग दिखाने के लिए प्रशंसा का पात्र है।

निष्कर्ष: I. न्यूज़ मीडिया हमेशा चीजों को उनके सही परिप्रेक्ष्य में दिखाने का लक्ष्य रखता है।

II. बूथ कैप्चरिंग में शामिल लोगों की पहचान कर ली गई है और उन पर कानूनी कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

- if both the conclusions can be drawn from the statement
- यदि कथन से दोनों निष्कर्ष निकाले जा सकते हैं;
- if only I can be drawn
- यदि केवल I निकाला जा सकता है
- if only II can be drawn
- यदि केवल II निकाला जा सकता है
- if neither I nor II can be drawn
- न तो I और न ही II को निकाला जा सकता है

if only I can be drawn

Answer of above question: यदि केवल I निकाला जा सकता है

Q63. DIRECTIONS:

- A + B means 'A is father of B'
- A - B means 'A is wife of B'
- A × B means 'A is brother of B'
- A ÷ B means 'A is daughter of B'
- P × R, Q, which of the following is true ?

निर्देश:

A + B का अर्थ है 'A, B का पिता है'

A - B का अर्थ है 'A, B की पत्नी है'

A × B का अर्थ है 'A, B का भाई है'

A ÷ B का अर्थ है 'A, B की पुत्री है'

P × R, Q, निम्न में से कौन सा सत्य है?

- P is uncle of Q
- P, Q का अंकल है
- P is father of Q
- P, Q का पिता है
- P, Q का पिता है
- P, Q का भाई है
- P is brother of Q
- P, Q का भाई है

- P is son of Q
 P, Q का बेटा है

P is son of Q

Answer of above question: P, Q का बेटा है

Q64. The weights of 4 boxes are 70, 100, 20 and 40 kilograms. Which of the following cannot be the total weight, in kilograms, of any combination of these boxes and in a combination a box can be used only once.

4 बक्सों का भार 70, 100, 20 और 40 किलोग्राम है। निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा इन बक्सों के किसी भी संयोजन का किलोग्राम में कुल वजन नहीं हो सकता है और एक संयोजन में एक बक्सा केवल एक बार इस्तेमाल किया जा सकता है।

- 230
 190
 160
 None of these options
 इनमें से कोई भी विकल्प नहीं

None of these options

Answer of above question: इनमें से कोई भी विकल्प नहीं

Q65. If a mirror is placed on the line MN, then which of the answer figures is the right image of the given question figure?

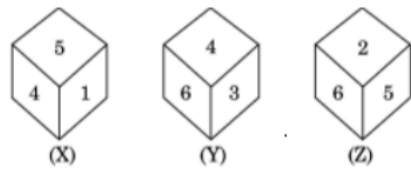
यदि MN रेखा पर एक दर्पण रखा जाए, तो दी गई उत्तर आकृतियों में से कौन सी प्रश्न आकृति की सही छवि है?



-
-
-
-

Answer of above question:

Q66.



Which of the hidden numbers adjacent to 6 in die X are common to the hidden numbers adjacent to 5 in die Z?

पासे X में 6 के समीप छिपी हुई संख्याओं में से कौनसा पासा Z में 5 के निकट छिपी संख्याओं के उभयनिष्ठ (दोनों में सम्मिलित) है?

- 1 and 4
 1 और 4
 2
 6
 None of these options
 इनमें से कोई भी विकल्प नहीं

None of these options

Answer of above question: इनमें से कोई भी विकल्प नहीं

Q67. Statement: Some boys are hardworking. No intelligent are boys.

Conclusion: I. Some Smart working are not intelligent.

II. All Smart working are intelligent.

III. Some intelligent are not Smart working.

कथन: कुछ लड़के मेहनती हैं। कोई बुद्धिमान लड़के नहीं हैं।

निष्कर्ष: I. कुछ स्मार्ट वर्किंग बुद्धिमान नहीं हैं।

II. सभी स्मार्ट वर्किंग बुद्धिमान हैं।

III. कुछ बुद्धिमान स्मार्ट वर्किंग नहीं हैं।

In the following question below are given some statements followed by some conclusions. Taking the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts, read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusion logically follows the given statements.

नीचे दिए गए प्रश्न में कुछ कथनों के बाद कुछ निष्कर्ष दिए गए हैं। दिए गए कथनों को सत्य मानते हुए, भले ही वे सर्वज्ञात तथ्यों से भिन्न प्रतीत होते हों, सभी निष्कर्षों को पढ़ें और फिर निर्णय लें कि दिए गए निष्कर्षों में से कौन सा दिए गए कथनों का तार्किक रूप से अनुसरण करता है।

- No conclusion follows
 कोई निष्कर्ष नहीं निकलता
 Only Conclusion (I) follows
 केवल निष्कर्ष (I) अनुसरण करता है।
 Only conclusion (II) and (III) follows.
 केवल निष्कर्ष (II) और (III) अनुसरण करते हैं।
 All conclusion follows.
 सभी निष्कर्ष अनुसरण करते हैं।

No conclusion follows

Answer of above question: कोई निष्कर्ष नहीं निकलता

Q68. Among four books, Geeta is twice as heavy as Panchtantra. Bible's weight is half of Panchtantra's weight. Kuran is 60 grams more heavy as compared to Panchtantra but 60 grams less heavy as compared Geeta. which book is heaviest?

चार पुस्तकों में गीता पंचतंत्र से दो गुना भारी है। बाइबिल का वजन, पंचतंत्र के वजन का आधा है। कुरान पंचतंत्र की तुलना में 60 ग्राम अधिक भारी है लेकिन गीता की तुलना में 60 ग्राम कम भारी है। कौन सी किताब सबसे ज्यादा भारी है?

- Geeta
- गीता
- Panchtantra
- पंचतंत्र
- Bible
- बाइबिल
- Kuran
- कुरान

Geeta

Answer of above question: गीता

Q69. Mohan and Ramesh are ranked seventh and eleventh respectively from the top in a class of 41 students. What will be their respective ranks from the bottom in the class

कुल 41 छात्रों की एक कक्षा में मोहन और रमेश ऊपर से क्रमशः सातवें और ग्यारहवें स्थान पर हैं। कक्षा में नीचे से उनकी क्रमशः रैंक क्या होगी

- 30th and 34th
- 30वां और 34वां
- 34th and 30th
- 34वां और 30वां
- 35th and 31st
- 35वां और 31वां
- 36th and 32nd
- 36वां और 32वां

35th and 31st

Answer of above question: 35वां और 31वां

Q70. Seela and Heera started walking from a point A. Seela walks 6 km towards North and then takes a right turn and walks 3 km. She then takes a right turn towards South and walks for 6 km. She again takes a left turn and walks 3 km, and reaches a point B. Heera walks for 3 km towards West and takes a left turn and walks for 6 km; she takes a left turn and walks 9 km, and she reaches at a point C. How far is the point B from point C?

सीला और हीरा एक बिंदु A से चलना शुरू करते हैं। सीला उत्तर की ओर 6 किमी चलती है और फिर दायें मुड़ती है और 3 किमी चलती है। फिर वह दक्षिण की ओर दायें मुड़ती है और 6 किमी चलती है। वह फिर से बाएं मुड़ती है और 3 किमी चलती है, और बिंदु B पर पहुंचती है। हीरा पश्चिम की ओर 3 किमी चलती है और बाएं मुड़ती है और 6 किमी चलती है; वह बाएं मुड़ती है और 9 किमी चलती है, और वह बिंदु C पर पहुंचती है। बिंदु C से बिंदु B कितनी दूर है?

- 3 km
- 3 कि.मी.
- 4 km
- 4 कि.मी.
- 9 km
- 9 कि.मी.
- None of these options
- इनमें से कोई भी विकल्प नहीं

None of these options

Answer of above question: इनमें से कोई भी विकल्प नहीं

Q71. Direction : In this question, relationship between different elements is shown in the statements.

The statements are followed by two conclusions.

Statements: $S \leq T < U \geq W$; $T \leq R$, $G > U$

Conclusions: I. $S < G$
II. $W \leq R$

निर्देश : इस प्रश्न में, कथन में विभिन्न तत्वों के बीच, संबंध दर्शाया गया है। कथनों के बाद दो निष्कर्ष दिए गए हैं।

कथन: $S \leq T < U \geq W$; $T \leq R$, $G > U$

निष्कर्ष: I. $S < G$
II. $W \leq R$

- If only conclusion I is true
- यदि केवल निष्कर्ष I सत्य है
- If only conclusion II is true
- यदि केवल निष्कर्ष II सत्य है
- If either conclusion I or II is true
- यदि या तो निष्कर्ष I या II सत्य है
- If both conclusion I and II are true
- यदि निष्कर्ष I और II दोनों सत्य हैं

If both conclusion I and II are true

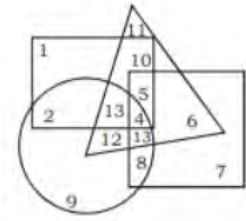
Answer of above question: यदि निष्कर्ष I और II दोनों सत्य हैं

Q72. In the following diagram, Politician represents circle, corrupt represents triangle, writer represents square and married represents rectangle.

The area representing unmarried Politician who are not corrupt but are writers is

निम्नदर्शित आरेख में, राजनीतिज्ञ, वृत्त को दर्शाता है। भ्रष्ट, त्रिकोण को दर्शाता है। लेखक, वर्ग को दर्शाता है और विवाहित, आयत को दर्शाता है।

विवाहित राजनेता को दर्शाने वाला क्षेत्र जो भ्रष्ट नहीं है लेकिन लेखक है, वो है



- 8
 9
 2
 4

Answer of above question: **8**

Q73. A word is represented by only one set of numbers as given in any one of the alternatives. The sets of numbers given in the alternatives are represented by two classes of alphabets as shown in the given two matrices. The columns and rows of Matrix I are numbered from 0 to 4 and that of Matrix-II are numbered from 5 to 9. A letter from these matrices can be represented first by its row and next by its column, for example 'C' can be represented by 10, 34 etc and 'D' can be represented by 85, 98 etc. Similarly, you have to identify the set for the word '**STEAL**'

एक शब्द केवल एक संख्या समूह द्वारा दर्शाया गया है जैसा कि विकल्पों में से किसी एक में दिया गया है। विकल्पों में दिए गए संख्याओं के समुच्चय को अक्षरों के दो वर्गों द्वारा दर्शाया गया है जैसा कि दिए गए दो आव्यूहों में दिखाया गया है। मैट्रिक्स I के कॉलम और पंक्ति की संख्या 0 से 4 तक है और मैट्रिक्स-II की संख्या 5 से 9 तक है। इन मैट्रिक्स के एक अक्षर को पहले उसकी पंक्ति और उसके बाद उसके कॉलम द्वारा दर्शाया जा सकता है, उदाहरण के लिए 'C' 10, 34 आदि द्वारा दर्शाया जा सकता है और 'D' को 85, 98 आदि द्वारा दर्शाया जा सकता है। इसी प्रकार, आपको 'STEAL' शब्द के लिए सेट की पहचान करनी होगी

Matrix-I					Matrix-II						
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
0	T	S	C	K	E	5	P	D	A	I	L
1	C	K	E	T	S	6	L	I	D	A	P
2	K	E	S	C	T	7	I	A	L	P	D
3	S	T	K	E	C	8	D	P	I	L	A
4	E	C	T	S	K	9	A	L	P	D	I

- 01, 13, 04, 76, 66
 14, 31, 40, 95, 59
 22, 42, 21, 69, 97
 43, 24, 33, 57, 58

Answer of above question: **14, 31, 40, 95, 59**

Q74. SIMPLE is coded as **PSTXOM**.

DIRECT is coded as **LSQMRC**.

In a certain code, RABBIT is RBDEMY, then HBRISYSY is the code for :

SIMPLE को **PSTXOM** के रूप में कोड किया गया है।

DIRECT को **LSQMRC** के रूप में कोड किया गया है।

एक निश्चित कोड में, **RABBIT** यदि **RBDEMY** है, तो **HBRISYSY** का कोड क्या है?

- HAPPENS
 HATTERS
 HAPPINESS
 HAMBUGS

Answer of above question: **HAPPENS**

Q75. Find out the odd number pair.

विषम संख्या की जोड़ी ज्ञात कीजिए।

- 34 – 43
 57 – 75
 12 – 21
 15 – 14

Answer of above question: **15 – 14**

Q76. The given equations follow the same rule. Find the missing number according to it.

दिए गए समीकरण समान नियम का पालन करते हैं। इसके अनुसार लुप्त संख्या ज्ञात कीजिए।

2	9	11	7
8	5	13	-3
7	?	10	(-4)
6	4	10	?

- 3 and 2
 (-3)and 2
 3 and(-2)
 (-3)and(-2)

Answer of above question: **3 and(-2)**

Q77. What should come in place of the question mark (?) in the following number series?

निम्नलिखित संख्या श्रंखला में प्रश्नवाचक चिन्ह (?) के स्थान पर क्या आना चाहिए?

19, 25, ?, 71, 113, ?

- 42 and 169
 42 और 169
 42 and 153
 42 और 153

- 42 and 186
 42 और 186
 42 and 196
 42 और 196

42 and 169

Answer of above question: 42 और 169

Q78. Which of the following interchange of signs would make the given equation correct?
 निम्नलिखित में से कौन से चिन्हों की अदला-बदली किये जाने पर दिया गया समीकरण सही बनेगा.

$$(64 \div 8) + 9 \times 8 = 64$$

- + and -
 + और -
 ÷ and ×
 + और ×
 + and ÷
 + और ÷
 - and ×
 - और ×

+ and ÷

Answer of above question: + और ÷

Q79. From the given alternatives select the word which, can be formed using the letters of the given word.

दिए गए विकल्पों में से वह शब्द चुनिए जो दिए गए शब्द के अक्षरों का प्रयोग करके बनाया जा सकता है।

ULTRANATIONALISM

- ULTRAMONTANE
 ULTRAMORDEN
 ULTRAIST
 ULULATE

Answer of above question: **ULTRAIST**

Q80. DIRECTIONS: In the following addition each of the letters denote a different integer. Each letter stands for the same integer throughout where C = 9.

निर्देश: निम्नलिखित में से प्रत्येक में अक्षर एक अलग पूर्णांक को दर्शाते हैं। प्रत्येक अक्षर, वही पूर्णांक को दर्शाता है जहाँ C = 9 है।

Given

$$\begin{array}{r} A \ B \ C \ D \\ + \ S \ R \ O \ P \\ \hline C \ C \ C \ C \end{array}$$

If A is a prime number, what is the possible value of A if A < 3?

यदि A एक अभाज्य संख्या है, तो A का संभावित मान क्या है? यदि A < 3 है।

यदि A एक अभाज्य संख्या है, तो A का संभावित मान क्या है? यदि A < 3 है।

- 0
 1
 2
 Cannot be determined
 निर्धारित नहीं किया जा सकता

Answer of above question: **2**

Q81. In the following question, different letters stands various symbols as indicated below:

- R: '+'
 S: '-'
 T: 'x'
 U: '÷'
 V: '='
 W: '>'
 X: '<'

Out of the four alternatives given in these questions, only one is correct according to the above letter symbols, Identify the correct one.

निम्नलिखित प्रश्न में, अलग-अलग अक्षरों के विभिन्न प्रतीक ह, जसा कि नाच दर्शाया गया है:

- R: '+'
 S: '-'
 T: 'x'
 U: '÷'
 V: '='
 W: '>'
 X: '<'

इन प्रश्नों में दिए गए चार विकल्पों में से उपरोक्त वर्ण चिन्हों के अनुसार केवल एक ही सही है, सही को पहचानिए।

- 16 T 2 R 4 U 6 X 8
 16 R 2 S 4 V 6 R 8
 16 T 2 U 4 V 6 R 8
 16 U 2 R 4 S 6 W 8

Answer of above question: **16 R 2 S 4 V 6 R 8**

Q82. Which number fits the empty circle?

कौन सा नंबर खाली सर्कल में फिट बैठता है?

9	1	5
4	8	3
2		7

- 5
 6
 9

Answer of above question: **6**

Q83. In the following question, there is a certain relationship between two given letters on one side :: one letter is given on another side of : while another letter is to be found from the given alternatives.

निम्नलिखित प्रश्न में दिए गए दो अक्षरों के बीच एक निश्चित संबंध है :: दूसरी ओर एक अक्षर दिया गया है, जबकि : दूसरा अक्षर दिए गए विकल्पों में से खोजना है।

QDXM : SFYN :: UIOZ : ?

- WKPA
 QNLA
 LPWA
 PAQM

Answer of above question: **WKPA**

Q84. If '-' stands for addition, '+' for multiplication, '÷' for subtraction and '×' for division, which one of the following equations is correct?

यदि '-' योग के लिए, '+' गुणन के लिए, '÷' घटाने के लिए और '×' विभाजन के लिए है, तो निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा समीकरण सही है?

- $5 + 2 - 12 \div 6 \times 2 = 13$
 $5 + 2 - 12 \times 6 \div 2 = 10$
 $5 \div 2 + 12 \times 6 - 2 = 4$
 $5 - 2 + 12 \times 6 \div = 27$

Answer of above question: **$5 + 2 - 12 \times 6 \div 2 = 10$**

Q85. Direction : In this question, relationship between different elements is shown in the statements.

The statements are followed by two conclusions.

Statements: $C \geq D = E \leq F$; $Y < D \geq W$

Conclusions: I. $C \geq Y$
 II. $F \geq Y$

निर्देश : इस प्रश्न में, कथन में विभिन्न तत्वों के बीच, संबंध दर्शाया गया है।

कथनों के बाद दो निष्कर्ष दिए गए हैं।

कथन: $C \geq D = E \leq F$; $Y < D \geq W$

निष्कर्ष: I. $C \geq Y$ II. $F \geq Y$

- If only conclusion I is true
 यदि केवल निष्कर्ष I सत्य है
 If only conclusion II is true
 यदि केवल निष्कर्ष II सत्य है
 If either conclusion I or II is true
 यदि या तो निष्कर्ष I या II सत्य है
 If neither conclusion I nor II is true
 यदि निष्कर्ष I और II दोनों सत्य हैं

If neither conclusion I nor II is true

Answer of above question: यदि निष्कर्ष I और II दोनों सत्य हैं

Q86. "With which ports, the naval trade of the Cholas was conducted?"

- Mahabalipuram
- Masulipattanam
- Kaveripattanam
- Korakai

चोलों का नौसैनिक व्यापार किन बंदरगाहों से होता था ?

- महाबलीपुरम
 - मसूलीपट्टनम
 - कावेरीपट्टनम
 - कोराकाई
- Only 1 and 2
 केवल 1 और 2
 Only 2 and 3
 केवल 2 और 3
 Only 1, 2 and 3
 केवल 1, 2 और 3
 Only 1, 3 and 4
 केवल 1, 3 और 4

Only 1 and 2

Answer of above question: केवल 1 और 2

Q87. Which statement is not correct of the pre-British Urban industries?

पूर्व-ब्रिटिश नगरीय उद्योगों के लिए कौन-सा कथन सही नहीं है?

They met the needs of aristocratic and wealthy strata of society. Indian as well as foreign and the requirements of the state and other public institutions

- वे समाज के कुलीन और धनी वर्ग की जरूरतों को पूरा करते थे। भारतीय और साथ ही विदेशी और राज्य और अन्य सार्वजनिक संस्थानों की आवश्यकताएं
 They also produced articles of daily use for the common people
 वे आम लोगों के लिए दैनिक उपयोग की वस्तुएं भी बनाते थे
 The urban industries functioned to meet the specific needs of the select social strata and institutions
 शहरी उद्योगों ने चुनिंदा सामाजिक तबके और संस्थानों की विशिष्ट जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए कार्य किया
 The most striking feature of the urban industries was the extremely limited character, of their market
 नगरीय उद्योगों की सबसे उल्लेखनीय विशेषता उनके बाजार का अत्यंत सीमित स्वरूप था

They also produced articles of daily use for the common people

Answer of above question: वे आम लोगों के लिए दैनिक उपयोग की वस्तुएं भी बनाते थे

Q88. Assertion (A): The Monsoonal rainfall decreases as one goes toward the West and North-West in the Ganga plain.

Reason (R): The moisture bearing Monsoonal winds go higher as one moves up in the Ganga plain. In the context of the above two statements which one of the following is correct?

कथन (ए): गंगा के मैदान में पश्चिम और उत्तर-पश्चिम की ओर जाने पर मानसून की वर्षा कम हो जाती है।

कारण (R) : गंगा के मैदान में नमी धारण करने वाली मानसूनी पवनें ऊपर की ओर बढ़ती हैं। उपरोक्त दो बयानों के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा सही है?

Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

- (ए) और (आर) दोनों सत्य हैं और (आर) (ए) की सही व्याख्या है
Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- (ए) और (आर) दोनों सत्य हैं, लेकिन (आर) (ए) की सही व्याख्या नहीं है
(A) is true, but (R) is false
- (ए) सच है, लेकिन (आर) गलत है
(A) is false, but (R) is true
- (ए) गलत है, लेकिन (आर) सच है

Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

Answer of above question: (ए) और (आर) दोनों सत्य हैं और (आर) (ए) की सही व्याख्या है

Q89. With reference to 'Changpa' community of India, consider the following statements.

1. They live mainly in the state of Uttarakhand.
2. They rear the Pashmina goats that yield fine wool.
3. They are kept in the category of Scheduled Tribes.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

भारत के 'चांगपा' समुदाय के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार करें।

1. ये मुख्य रूप से उत्तराखंड राज्य में रहते हैं।
2. वे पश्मीना बकरियों को पालते हैं जिनसे बढ़िया ऊन प्राप्त होती है।
3. इन्हें अनुसूचित जनजाति की श्रेणी में रखा जाता है।

ऊपर दिए गए कथनों में से कौन सा/से सही है/हैं?

- 1, 2 and 3
- 1, 2 और 3
- Only 1
- केवल 1
- Only 2 and 3
- केवल 2 और 3
- Only 3
- केवल 3

Only 2 and 3

Answer of above question: केवल 2 और 3

Q90. With reference to soil conservation, consider the following practices.

1. Crop rotation
2. Sand fences
3. Terracing
4. Windbreaks

Which of the above are considered appropriate methods for soil conservation in India?

मृदा संरक्षण के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित प्रथाओं पर विचार करें।

1. फसल चक्र
2. रेत की बाड़
3. टेरेसिंग
4. विडब्रेक्स

उपर्युक्त में से किसे भारत में मृदा संरक्षण के लिए उपयुक्त तरीके माना जाता है?

- 1, 2 and 3
- 1, 2 और 3
- 1, 3 and 4
- 1, 3 और 4
- 2 and 4
- 2 और 4
- 1, 2, 3 and 4
- 1, 2, 3 और 4

1, 3 and 4

Answer of above question: 1, 3 और 4

Q91. In the context of ecosystem productivity, marine upwelling zones are important as they increase marine productivity by bringing the

1. Decomposer micro-organisms to the surface.
2. Nutrients to the surface.
3. Bottom-dwelling organisms to the surface.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र उत्पादकता के संदर्भ में, समुद्री अपवेलिंग क्षेत्र महत्वपूर्ण हैं क्योंकि वे समुद्री उत्पादकता को बढ़ाते हैं

1. सतह पर अपघटक सूक्ष्म जीव।
2. सतह पर पोषक तत्व।
3. नीचे रहने वाले जीव सतह पर।

ऊपर दिए गए कथनों में से कौन सा/से सही है/हैं?

- 1 and 2
- 1 और 2
- Only 2
- केवल 2
- 2 and 3
- 2 और 3
- Only 3
- केवल 3

Only 2

Answer of above question: केवल 2

Q92. "While India's Human population is growing at an astounding pace, the bird population is shrinking fastly mainly because"

1. There has been an abnormal increase in the number of hunters.
2. Bio-pesticides and organic manure are being used on a large scale.
3. There has been a large-scale reduction in the habitats of the birds.
4. There has been a large-scale use of pesticides, chemical fertilizers and mosquito repellents.

Select your answer correctly using the code given below.

Code

जबकि भारत की मानव आबादी एक आश्रयजनक गति से बढ़ रही है, पक्षियों की आबादी तेजी से कम हो रही है क्योंकि मुख्य रूप से

1. शिकारियों की संख्या में असामान्य वृद्धि हुई है।
2. जैव कीटनाशकों एवं जैविक खाद का प्रयोग बड़े पैमाने पर हो रहा है।
3. पक्षियों के आवास में बड़े पैमाने पर कमी आई है।
4. कीटनाशकों, रासायनिक उर्वरकों और मच्छर भगाने वाली दवाओं का बड़े पैमाने पर इस्तेमाल हुआ है।

नीचे दिए गए कूट का प्रयोग कर अपने उत्तर का सही चयन कीजिए।

कोड

- 1 and 2 are correct
 1 और 2 सही हैं
2 and 3 are correct
 2 और 3 सही हैं
3 and 4 are correct
 3 और 4 सही हैं
1 and 4 are correct
 1 और 4 सही हैं

3 and 4 are correct

Answer of above question: 3 और 4 सही हैं

Q93. Which one of the following is located in the Bastar region?

निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा एक बस्तर क्षेत्र में स्थित है?

- Bandhavgarh National Park
 बांधवगढ़ राष्ट्रीय उद्यान
Dandeli Sanctuary
 दांडेली अभयारण्य
Rajaji National Park
 राजाजी राष्ट्रीय उद्यान
Indravati National Park
 इंद्रावती राष्ट्रीय उद्यान

Indravati National Park

Answer of above question: इंद्रावती राष्ट्रीय उद्यान

Q94. "The paintings of Rabindra Nath Tagore have classified as"

"रवीन्द्र नाथ टैगोर के चित्रों को किस रूप में वर्गीकृत किया गया है?"

- Realistic
 वास्तविक
Socialistic
 समाजवादी
Revivalistic
 पुनर्स्थानवादी
Impressionistic
 इम्प्रेशनिस्टिक

Revivalistic

Answer of above question: पुनर्स्थानवादी

Q95. "'Nari Shakti Puraskar' is given to women for

1. Their excellence in athletics
2. Their outstanding performance in games
3. Their courage and enterprise for the betterment of women
4. Their contribution to the nation and the people

Select your answer from the codes given below"

नारी शक्ति पुरस्कार' महिलाओं को किसके लिए दिया जाता है

1. एथलेटिक्स में उनकी उत्कृष्टता
2. खेलों में उनका उत्कृष्ट प्रदर्शन
3. महिलाओं की बेहतरी के लिए उनका साहस और उद्यम
4. राष्ट्र और लोगों के लिए उनका योगदान

नीचे दिए गए कूट से अपना उत्तर चुनिए

- 1 and 2
 1 और 2
2 and 3
 2 और 3
3 and 4
 3 और 4
1 and 4
 1 और 4

3 and 4

Answer of above question: 3 और 4

Q96. Indian Institute of Naturopathy and Yogic Science' is located at

इंडियन इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ नेचुरोपैथी एंड योगिक साइंस' स्थित है

- Pune
 पुणे
Lucknow
 लखनऊ
Bangalore
 बेंगलूर
Hyderabad
 हैदराबाद

Bangalore

Answer of above question: बेंगलूर

Q97. "Consider the following statements related to secularism in India:

1. It entails strict separation of religion from politics.

2. It bans parties with religious affiliations from contesting elections.
3. It grants religious liberty to all communities.
4. It accepts community personal laws.

Which of the statements given above are correct?"

भारत में धर्मनिरपेक्षता से संबंधित निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार करें:

1. इसमें धर्म को राजनीति से सख्ती से अलग करने की आवश्यकता है।
2. यह धार्मिक संबद्धता वाले दलों के चुनाव लड़ने पर प्रतिबंध लगाता है।
3. यह सभी समुदायों को धार्मिक स्वतंत्रता प्रदान करता है।
4. यह सामुदायिक व्यक्तिगत कानूनों को स्वीकार करता है।

ऊपर दिए गए कथनों में से कौन से सही हैं?

- 3 and 4
- 3 और 4
- 1 and 2
- 1 और 2
- 1, 3 and 4
- 1 3 और 4
- 1, 2, 3 and 4
- 1 2 3 और 4

1, 3 and 4

Answer of above question: 1 3 और 4

Q98. "Recently government of India launched an online patent filling services which use digital signature for e-filing. Consider the following statements in this regard:

1. Online patent Filing services require class III digital signature for e-filing
2. Digital signature can be used as a legal proof to identify the sender.
3. Digital signature is one of the secure and authentic way by which a document can be submitted electronically.

Which of the statements given above are correct?"

हाल ही में भारत सरकार ने एक ऑनलाइन पेटेंट भरने वाली सेवा शुरू की है जो ई-फाइलिंग के लिए डिजिटल हस्ताक्षर का उपयोग करती है। इस संबंध में निम्नलिखित

कथनों पर विचार करें:

1. ऑनलाइन पेटेंट फाइलिंग सेवाओं के लिए ई-फाइलिंग के लिए श्रेणी III डिजिटल हस्ताक्षर की आवश्यकता होती है
2. प्रेषक की पहचान करने के लिए डिजिटल हस्ताक्षर का उपयोग कानूनी प्रमाण के रूप में किया जा सकता है।
3. डिजिटल हस्ताक्षर एक सुरक्षित और प्रामाणिक तरीका है जिसके द्वारा एक दस्तावेज इलेक्ट्रॉनिक रूप से प्रस्तुत किया जा सकता है।

ऊपर दिए गए कथनों में से कौन से सही हैं?

- 1 and 2
- 1 और 2
- only 2 and 3
- केवल 2 और 3
- only 1 and 3
- केवल 1 और 3
- only 1, 2 and 3
- केवल 1, 2 और 3

1 and 2

Answer of above question: 1 और 2

Q99. ____ is required to boot a computer.

कंप्यूटर को बूट करने के लिए ____ की आवश्यकता होती है।

- Loader
- लोडर
- Operating system
- ऑपरेटिंग सिस्टम
- Assembler
- असेंबलर
- Compiler
- संकलक

Operating system

Answer of above question: ऑपरेटिंग सिस्टम

Q100. Wi MAX is related to which one of the following?

वाई मैक्स निम्नलिखित में से किससे संबंधित है?

- Biotechnology
- जैव प्रौद्योगिकी
- Space technology
- अंतरिक्ष प्रौद्योगिकी
- Missile technology
- मिसाइल प्रौद्योगिकी
- Communication technology
- संचार प्रौद्योगिकी

Communication technology

Answer of above question: संचार प्रौद्योगिकी

Q101. "The web portal DACNET is related to"

वेब पोर्टल DACNET संबंधित है

- e-Agriculture
- इ एग्रीकल्चर
- e-Commerce
- इ कॉमर्स
- e-Business
- इ बिजनेस
- e-Logistics
- इ लॉजिस्टिक्स

e-Agriculture

Answer of above question: इ एग्रीकल्चर

Q102. "The study of mountains is known as"

पहाड़ों के अध्ययन के रूप में जाना जाता है

- Oncology
 ऑन्कोलॉजी
 Lithology
 लियोलॉजी
 Orology
 ऑरोलॉजी
 Ornithology
 पक्षीविज्ञान

Orology

Answer of above question: ऑरोलॉजी

Q103. "Consider the following statements:

1. Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) has successfully tested an advanced electronic warfare (EW) suite from Tejas-PV1.
2. EW suite consists of Radar Warner and Jammer.
3. It will replace existing EW systems, which are fitted on various combat aircraft as they consist of basic equipment – Radar Warner Receiver.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?"

निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार करें:

1. रक्षा अनुसंधान और विकास संगठन (DRDO) ने तेजस-PV1 से एक उन्नत इलेक्ट्रॉनिक युद्ध (EW) सूट का सफल परीक्षण किया है।
2. EW सुइट में रडार वार्नर और जैमर शामिल हैं।
3. यह मौजूदा ईडब्ल्यू सिस्टम की जगह लेगा, जो विभिन्न लड़ाकू विमानों पर लगाए गए हैं क्योंकि इनमें बुनियादी उपकरण - रडार वार्नर रिसीवर शामिल हैं।

ऊपर दिए गए कथनों में से कौन सा/से सही है/हैं?

- 1 and 2 only
- 1 और 2 केवल
- 1 and 3 only
- 1 और 3 केवल
- 2 and 3 only
- 2 और 3 केवल
- All of these
- उपरोक्त सभी

All of these

Answer of above question: उपरोक्त सभी

Q104. Mobile phone is an example of which type of communication channel?

मोबाइल फोन किस प्रकार के संचार माध्यम का उदाहरण है ?

- Simplex
- सिम्प्लेक्स
- Half duplex
- हाफ डुप्लेक्स
- Full duplex
- फुल डुप्लेक्स
- None of these
- इनमें से कोई नहीं

Full duplex

Answer of above question: फुल डुप्लेक्स

Q105. "The unauthorised real-time interception of a private communication such as a phone call, instant message known as"

निजी संचार जैसे कि एक फोन कॉल, तत्काल संदेश के अनधिकृत रीयल-टाइम अवरोधन के रूप में जाना जाता है

- replay
- रीप्ले
- eavesdropping
- ईव्सड्रॉपिंग
- payloads
- पेलोड्स
- patches
- पैचेस

eavesdropping

Answer of above question: ईव्सड्रॉपिंग

Q106. A goat-headed elf statue brought to Britain in January 2022 is made of what material?

जनवरी 2022 में ब्रिटेन में लाई गई बकरी के सिर वाली योगिनी की मूर्ति किस सामग्री से बनी है?

- marble
- संगमरमर
- sandstone
- बलुआ पत्थर
- wax
- मोम
- bronze
- कांस्य

sandstone

Answer of above question: बलुआ पत्थर

Q107. "Which among the following has won the Gold award in the 47th International Convention on Quality Control Circle (ICQCC-2022)?"

निम्नलिखित में से किसने क्वालिटी कंट्रोल सर्कल (ICQCC-2022) पर 47वें अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन में स्वर्ण पुरस्कार जीता है?

- Reliance Power
- रिलायंस पावर
- TATA Power
- टाटा पावर
- NTPC
- एनटीपीसी
- JSW Energy
- जेएसडब्ल्यू ऊर्जा

NTPC

Answer of above question: एनटीपीसी

Q108. What company acquired the government-owned Indian airline company "Air India"?

किस कंपनी ने सरकारी स्वामित्व वाली भारतीय एयरलाइन कंपनी "एयर इंडिया" का अधिग्रहण किया?

- Talace PVT LTD
- टैलेस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड
Indigo Airline PVT LTD
- इंडिगो एयरलाइन प्राइवेट लिमिटेड
Vistara PVT LTD
- विस्तारा प्राइवेट लिमिटेड
Alliance Air LTD
- एलायंस एयर लिमिटेड

Talace PVT LTD

Answer of above question: टैलेस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड

Q109. "With reference to 'Special Leave Petition (SLP),' consider the following statements:

1. It is the special power given to the the Supreme Court and High Courts to hear appeals against the orders of any judicial or quasi-judicial authority.
2. An Advocate on Record (AOR) is necessary to file a Special Leave Petition in the Supreme Court of India."

विशेष अनुमति याचिका (SLP) के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. यह सर्वोच्च न्यायालय और उच्च न्यायालयों को किसी न्यायिक या अर्ध-न्यायिक प्राधिकरण के आदेशों के खिलाफ अपील सुनने के लिए दी गई विशेष शक्ति है।
2. भारत के सर्वोच्च न्यायालय में विशेष अनुमति याचिका दायर करने के लिए एडवोकेट ऑन रिकॉर्ड (एओआर) आवश्यक है।

- 1 only
- केवल 1
- 2 only
- केवल 2
- Both 1 and 2
- 1 और 2 दोनों
- Neither 1 nor 2
- न तो 1 और न ही 2

2 only

Answer of above question: केवल 2

Q110. Who is the author of the book titled "Midnight in Chernobyl: The Untold Story of the World's Greatest Nuclear Disaster", which won William E. Colby Award?

मिडनाइट इन चेरनोबिल: द अनटोल्ड स्टोरी ऑफ द वर्ल्ड्स ग्रेटेस्ट न्यूक्लियर डिजास्टर" नामक पुस्तक के लेखक कौन हैं, जिसने विलियम ई. कोलबी पुरस्कार जीता है?

- Sarah M. Broom
- साराह एम. ब्रूम
- Adam Higginbotham
- एडम हिगिनबोथम
- Ravish Kumar
- रवीश कुमार
- Marlon James
- मार्लोन जेम्स

Adam Higginbotham

Answer of above question: एडम हिगिनबोथम

Q111. What are the reasons for lower prices of HRC & CRC in Q3?

Q3 में HRC और CRC की कीमतों में कमी के क्या कारण हैं?

Some Indian steel mills have reportedly cut prices for auto-grade offerings by ₹4,000-5,000 per tonne for October-December contracts, in view of higher available stocks and weakening commodity cycle. Automakers have already announced price hikes from January onwards.

Mills and original equipment makers (OEMs) had agreed to switch over to quarterly contracts since April this year in view of higher commodity price volatility. Previously, auto contracts were reviewed and negotiated once every six months.

According to data collated by Steelmint, Indian mills have agreed to a reduction of ₹4,900/tonne in hot rolled coils (HRCs) and ₹4,200/tonne in cold rolled coils (CRCs) prices in Q3 FY23 auto contracts. Auto segment accounts for 9-10 per cent of India's steel consumption.

As per trade sources, price hikes in Q1 FY23 – when quarterly contracts came into force – were in the range of ₹4,000-6,000 per tonne across CRC and HRCs. However, in Q2, when the metal cycle was weakening, mills went in for cuts of approximately ₹10,000 per tonne (across both HRC and CRCs).

Indian mills are looking at liquidating stock and also cater to customers like automobile makers, focusing on the long term. A slowdown in export markets and global recessionary pressures have made mills look into the domestic markets.

India's finished steel production dropped by 5 percent in November to 9.5 million tonnes (mt) as against October, when it was 9.9 mt. Variation in stock went up to 149,000 tonnes, up 40 per cent m-o-m, a report by the Steel Ministry shows. Variation in stock is the difference between opening and closing stock indicative of the fact that mills are unable to liquidate offerings quickly because of slowing demand.

The Steelmint report said imports — from Japan and Vietnam — are cheaper than domestic HRC prices. It also adds that there was a fall in key raw material prices — iron ore and coking coal — in Q3 that has been factored in by the mills, thereby leading to subdued demand of HRC and CRC prices.

अक्टूबर-दिसंबर अनुबंधों के लिए कुछ भारतीय स्टील मिलों ने कथित तौर पर ऑटो-ग्रेड पेशकशों की कीमतों में ₹4,000-5,000 प्रति टन की कटौती की है, उच्च उपलब्ध स्टॉक और कमजोर कर्माडिटी चक्र को देखते हुए, वाहन निर्माता पहले ही जनवरी से कीमतों में बढ़ोतरी की घोषणा कर चुके हैं। उच्च वस्तु मूल्य अस्थिरता को देखते हुए, मिलों और मूल उपकरण निर्माताओं (ओईएम) ने इस साल अप्रैल से त्रैमासिक अनुबंधों पर स्विच करने पर सहमति व्यक्त की थी। पहले, ऑटो अनुबंधों की समीक्षा के साथ साथ हर छह महीने में एक बार बातचीत की जाती थी।

स्टीलमिंट के द्वारा एकत्रित किए गए आंकड़ों के अनुसार, भारतीय मिलों ने Q3 FY23 ऑटो अनुबंधों में हॉट रोल्ड कॉइल्स (HRCs) में ₹4,900/टन और कोल्ड रोल्ड कॉइल्स (CRCs) की कीमतों में ₹4,200/टन की कमी करने पर सहमति व्यक्त की है। ऑटो का सेगमेंट भारत में कि जाने वाली इस्पात खपत का 9-10 प्रतिशत हिस्सा है।

व्यापार स्रोतों के अनुसार, Q1 FY23 में मूल्य वृद्धि - जब तिमाही अनुबंध लागू हुए - सीआरसी और एचआरसी में प्रति टन 4,000-6,000 रूपये की सीमा में थे। हालांकि, दूसरी तिमाही में, जब धातु चक्र (मेटल साइकिल) कमजोर हो रहा था, मिलों ने लगभग ₹10,000 प्रति टन (एचआरसी और सीआरसी दोनों में) की कटौती भी की।

भारतीय मिलें स्टॉक खत्म करने कि ओर विचार कर रही हैं और दीर्घावधि (लम्बे समय के लिए) पर ध्यान केंद्रित करते हुए ऑटोमोबाइल निर्माताओं जैसे ग्राहकों की जरूरतों को भी पूरा कर रही हैं। निर्यात बाजारों (एक्सपोर्ट मार्केट) में मंदी और वैश्विक मंदी के दबाव ने मिलों को घरेलू बाजारों की ओर देखने के लिए मजबूर कर दिया है।

भारत का तैयार इस्पात उत्पादन नवंबर में 5 प्रतिशत से घटकर 9.5 मिलियन टन (mt) हो गया, जबकि यह अक्टूबर में 9.9 मिलियन टन था। इस्पात मंत्रालय की एक रिपोर्ट से पता चला है कि स्टॉक में उतार-चढ़ाव 149,000 टन तक बढ़ गया, जो कि 40 प्रतिशत एम-ओ-एम है। स्टॉक में भिन्नता, ओपनिंग और क्लोजिंग स्टॉक के बीच का अंतर है जो इस तथ्य की ओर संकेत दे रहा है कि मिलें धीमी मांग के कारण प्रस्ताव को जल्दी से समाप्त करने में असमर्थ हैं।

स्टीलमिंट की रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि जापान और वियतनाम से आयात घरेलू एचआरसी कीमतों से सस्ता है। इसमें यह भी कहा गया है कि तीसरी तिमाही में प्रमुख कच्चे माल - लौह अयस्क और कोकिंग कोल - की कीमतों में गिरावट आई थी, जिसे मिलों ने ध्यान में रखा था, जिससे एचआरसी और सीआरसी कीमतों की मांग में कमी आई

- Lower raw material prices
- कच्चे माल की कम कीमतें
- Lower demand from export markets
- निर्यात बाजारों से कम मांग
- Greater desire to sell to domestic automakers
- घरेलू वाहन निर्माताओं को बेचने की बड़ी इच्छा
- All of the given options
- दिए गए सभी विकल्प

All of the given options

Answer of above question: दिए गए सभी विकल्प

Q112. Why did the market shift to quarterly contracts from six-month ones?

छह महीने के अनुबंधों से तिमाही अनुबंधों में बाज़ार क्यों बदल गया?

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अक्टूबर-दिसंबर अनुबंधों के लिए कुछ भारतीय स्टील मिलों ने कथित तौर पर ऑटो-ग्रेड पेशकशों की कीमतों में ₹4,000-5,000 प्रति टन की कटौती की है। उच्च उपलब्ध स्टॉक और कमजोर क्मोडिटी चक्र को देखते हुए, वाहन निर्माता पहले ही जनवरी से कीमतों में बढ़ोतरी की घोषणा कर चुके हैं। उच्च वस्तु मूल्य अस्थिरता को देखते हुए, मिलों और मूल उपकरण निर्माताओं (ओईएम) ने इस साल अप्रैल से त्रैमासिक अनुबंधों पर स्विच करने पर सहमति व्यक्त की थी। पहले, ऑटो अनुबंधों की समीक्षा के साथ साथ हर छह महीने में एक बार बातचीत की जाती थी।

स्टीलमिंट के द्वारा एकत्रित किए गए आंकड़ों के अनुसार, भारतीय मिलों ने Q3 FY23 ऑटो अनुबंधों में हॉट रोल्ड कॉइल्स (HRCs) में ₹4,900/टन और कोल्ड रोल्ड कॉइल्स (CRCs) की कीमतों में ₹4,200/टन की कमी करने पर सहमति व्यक्त की है। ऑटो का सेगमेंट भारत में कि जाने वाली इस्पात खपत का 9-10 प्रतिशत हिस्सा है।

व्यापार स्रोतों के अनुसार, Q1 FY23 में मूल्य वृद्धि - जब तिमाही अनुबंध लागू हुए - सीआरसी और एचआरसी में प्रति टन 4,000-6,000 रूपये की सीमा में थे। हालांकि, दूसरी तिमाही में, जब धातु चक्र (मेटल साइकिल) कमजोर हो रहा था, मिलों ने लगभग ₹10,000 प्रति टन (एचआरसी और सीआरसी दोनों में) की कटौती भी की।

भारतीय मिलें स्टॉक खत्म करने कि ओर विचार कर रही हैं और दीर्घावधि (लम्बे समय के लिए) पर ध्यान केंद्रित करते हुए ऑटोमोबाइल निर्माताओं जैसे ग्राहकों की जरूरतों को भी पूरा कर रही हैं। निर्यात बाजारों (एक्सपोर्ट मार्केट) में मंदी और वैश्विक मंदी के दबाव ने मिलों को घरेलू बाजारों की ओर देखने के लिए मजबूर कर दिया है।

भारत का तैयार इस्पात उत्पादन नवंबर में 5 प्रतिशत से घटकर 9.5 मिलियन टन (mt) हो गया, जबकि यह अक्टूबर में 9.9 मिलियन टन था। इस्पात मंत्रालय की एक रिपोर्ट से पता चला है कि स्टॉक में उतार-चढ़ाव 149,000 टन तक बढ़ गया, जो कि 40 प्रतिशत एम-ओ-एम है। स्टॉक में भिन्नता, ओपनिंग और क्लोजिंग स्टॉक के बीच का अंतर है जो इस तथ्य की ओर संकेत दे रहा है कि मिलें धीमी मांग के कारण प्रस्ताव को जल्दी से समाप्त करने में असमर्थ हैं।

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Raw material prices were fluctuating too fast

- कच्चे माल की कीमतों में बेहद तेजी से उतार-चढ़ाव हो रहा था
Automakers wanted to get better deals
- वाहन निर्माता बेहतर सौदे पाना चाहते थे
Due to poor export demand
- कमजोर निर्यात मांग के कारण
None of these options
- इनमें से कोई भी विकल्प नहीं

Raw material prices were fluctuating too fast

Answer of above question: कच्चे माल की कीमतों में बेहद तेजी से उतार-चढ़ाव हो रहा था

Q113. Automakers consumed around of steel in November

ऑटोनिर्माताओं ने नवंबर में लगभग स्टील की खपत की

Some Indian steel mills have reportedly cut prices for auto-grade offerings by ₹4,000-5,000 per tonne for October-December contracts, in view of higher available stocks and weakening commodity cycle. Automakers have already announced price hikes from January onwards.

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- 1 million tonnes
- 1 मिलियन टन
- 2 million tonnes
- 2 मिलियन टन
- 0.5 million tonnes
- 0.5 मिलियन टन
- Cannot be ascertained
- निश्चित नहीं किया जा सकता

1 million tonnes

Answer of above question: 1 मिलियन टन

Q114. What is the comparison in rates per tonne for HRC / CRC from Q1 to Q3?

पहली तिमाही से तीसरी तिमाही तक एचआरसी/सीआरसी के लिए दरों की तुलना, प्रति टन में क्या है?

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Q3 rates are higher than Q1 rates

Q3 की दरें Q1 की दरों से अधिक हैं

Q3 rates are at par with Q1 rates

Q3 की दरें Q1 की दरों के बराबर हैं

Q3 rates are lower than Q1 rates

Q3 की दरें Q1 की दरों से कम हैं

None of these options

इनमें से कोई भी विकल्प नहीं

Q3 rates are lower than Q1 rates

Answer of above question: Q3 की दरें Q1 की दरों से कम हैं

Q115. Why are steel makers focusing on domestic automakers?

इस्पात निर्माता, घरेलू वाहन निर्माताओं पर ध्यान क्यों दे रहे हैं?

Some Indian steel mills have reportedly cut prices for auto-grade offerings by ₹4,000-5,000 per tonne for October-December contracts, in view of higher available stocks and weakening commodity cycle. Automakers have already announced price hikes from January onwards.

Mills and original equipment makers (OEMs) had agreed to switch over to quarterly contracts since April this year in view of higher commodity price volatility. Previously, auto contracts were reviewed and negotiated once every six months.

According to data collated by Steelmint, Indian mills have agreed to a reduction of ₹4,900/tonne in hot rolled coils (HRCs) and ₹4,200/tonne in cold rolled coils (CRCs) prices in Q3 FY23 auto contracts. Auto segment accounts for 9-10 per cent of India's steel consumption.

As per trade sources, price hikes in Q1 FY23 – when quarterly contracts came into force – were in the range of ₹4,000-6,000 per tonne across CRC and HRCs. However, in Q2, when the metal cycle was weakening, mills went in for cuts of approximately ₹10,000 per tonne (across both HRC and CRCs).

Indian mills are looking at liquidating stock and also cater to customers like automobile makers, focusing on the long term. A slowdown in export markets and global recessionary pressures have made mills look into the domestic markets.

India's finished steel production dropped by 5 percent in November to 9.5 million tonnes (mt) as against October, when it was 9.9 mt. Variation in stock went up to 149,000 tonnes, up 40 per cent m-o-m, a report by the Steel Ministry shows. Variation in stock is the difference between opening and closing stock indicative of the fact that mills are unable to liquidate offerings quickly because of slowing demand. The Steelmint report said imports — from Japan and Vietnam — are cheaper than domestic HRC prices. It also adds that there was a fall in key raw material prices — iron ore and coking coal — in Q3 that has been factored in by the mills, thereby leading to subdued demand of HRC and CRC prices.

अक्टूबर-दिसंबर अनुबंधों के लिए कुछ भारतीय स्टील मिलों ने कथित तौर पर ऑटो-ग्रेड पेशकशों की कीमतों में ₹4,000-5,000 प्रति टन की कटौती की है, उच्च उपलब्ध स्टॉक और कमजोर क्वांटिटी चक्र को देखते हुए, वाहन निर्माता पहले ही जनवरी से कीमतों में बढ़ोतरी की घोषणा कर चुके हैं। उच्च वस्तु मूल्य अस्थिरता को देखते हुए, मिलों और मूल उपकरण निर्माताओं (ओईएम) ने इस साल अप्रैल से त्रैमासिक अनुबंधों पर स्विच करने पर सहमति व्यक्त की थी। पहले, ऑटो अनुबंधों की समीक्षा के साथ साथ हर छह महीने में एक बार बातचीत की जाती थी।

स्टीलमिंट के द्वारा एकत्रित किए गए आंकड़ों के अनुसार, भारतीय मिलों ने Q3 FY23 ऑटो अनुबंधों में हॉट रोल्ड कॉइल्स (HRCs) में ₹4,900/टन और कोल्ड रोल्ड कॉइल्स (CRCs) की कीमतों में ₹4,200/टन की कमी करने पर सहमति व्यक्त की है। ऑटो का सेगमेंट भारत में कि जाने वाली इस्पात खपत का 9-10 प्रतिशत हिस्सा है।

व्यापार स्रोतों के अनुसार, Q1 FY23 में मूल्य वृद्धि - जब तिमाही अनुबंध लागू हुए - सीआरसी और एचआरसी में प्रति टन 4,000-6,000 रूपये की सीमा में थे। हालांकि, दूसरी तिमाही में, जब धातु चक्र (मेटल साइकिल) कमजोर हो रहा था, मिलों ने लगभग ₹10,000 प्रति टन (एचआरसी और सीआरसी दोनों में) की कटौती भी की।

भारतीय मिलें स्टॉक खत्म करने कि ओर विचार कर रही हैं और दीर्घावधि (लम्बे समय के लिए) पर ध्यान केंद्रित करते हुए ऑटोमोबाइल निर्माताओं जैसे ग्राहकों की जरूरतों को भी पूरा कर रही हैं। निर्यात बाजारों (एक्सपोर्ट मार्केट) में मंदी और वैश्विक मंदी के दबाव ने मिलों को घरेलू बाजारों की ओर देखने के लिए मजबूर कर दिया है।

भारत का तैयार इस्पात उत्पादन नवंबर में 5 प्रतिशत से घटकर 9.5 मिलियन टन (mt) हो गया, जबकि यह अक्टूबर में 9.9 मिलियन टन था। इस्पात मंत्रालय की एक रिपोर्ट से पता चला है कि स्टॉक में उतार-चढ़ाव 149,000 टन तक बढ़ गया, जो कि 40 प्रतिशत एम-ओ-एम है। स्टॉक में भिन्नता, ओपनिंग और क्लोजिंग स्टॉक के बीच का अंतर है जो इस तथ्य की ओर संकेत दे रहे हैं कि मिलें धीमी मांग के कारण प्रस्ताव को जल्दी से समाप्त करने में असमर्थ हैं।

स्टीलमिंट की रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि जापान और वियतनाम से आयात घरेलू एचआरसी कीमतों से सस्ता है। इसमें यह भी कहा गया है कि तीसरी तिमाही में प्रमुख कच्चे माल - लौह अयस्क और कोकिंग कोल - की कीमतों में गिरावट आई थी, जिसे मिलों ने ध्यान में रखा था, जिससे एचआरसी और सीआरसी कीमतों की मांग में कमी आई

Lack in demand from exports

निर्यात के कारण मांग में कमी

Lower rates of steel from Japan

जापान से स्टील की कम दरें

Lower rates of steel from Vietnam

वियतनाम से स्टील की कम दरें

All of the options given

दिए गए सभी विकल्प

All of the options given

Answer of above question: दिए गए सभी विकल्प

Q116. Why is BoJ reluctant to change its loose monetary policy?

बैंक ऑफ़ जापान अपनी ढीली ढाली मौद्रिक नीति को बदलने के लिए क्यों इच्छुक नहीं है?

Japan's central bank left its ultra-easy monetary policy unchanged on Wednesday, a move that sent the yen plunging, despite heavy speculation it could again tweak a key lever.

The announcement after a two-day meeting saw the yen lose about 1.5 percent against the dollar, with the greenback buying 130.51 yen in the minutes after the decision, from around 128.45 earlier in the day.

The Bank of Japan shocked the market last month by adjusting one of its policy tools, widening the band in which it allows rates for 10-year Japan government bonds to move.

It said the move would "improve market functioning", and the surprise decision saw the Japanese currency gain ground against the dollar after months of weakening over the growing gap between Japanese and US central bank policy.

For months, the bank has bucked the trend set by global peers and stood its ground on its loose monetary policy, convinced that inflation has not yet taken hold in Japan in a sustained fashion

Prices have risen consistently since the beginning of the year, and while they have not neared levels seen in other developed economies, they are at figures not seen in Japan since the 1980s.

BoJ Governor Haruhiko Kuroda, whose term ends this spring, has insisted though that the rises are largely temporary and linked to exceptional factors such as the war in Ukraine.

He has warned that the country is still far from achieving the bank's long standing goal of sustained two-percent inflation, seen as key to stimulating a stagnant economy. Ahead of the decision, analysts said even if the bank stood its ground now, it would remain under pressure to move soon.

जापान के केंद्रीय बैंक ने बुधवार को अपनी अत्यंत आसान मौद्रिक नीति को बिना कोई परिवर्तन किये छोड़ दिया, ये एक ऐसा कदम था जिसने येन को गिरा दिया, भारी अटकलों के बावजूद यह फिर से एक महत्वपूर्ण लीवर को मोड़ सकता है।

दो दिवसीय मीटिंग और निर्णय के बाद मिनटों में ग्रीनबैंक ने पिछले दिन के 128.45 की अपेक्षा 130.51 येन की खरीद के साथ यह देखने में आया कि डॉलर की अपेक्षा येन में लगभग 1.5 प्रतिशत की गिरावट आई है।

बैंक ऑफ जापान ने पिछले महीने अपने एक नीति उपकरण (पॉलिसी टूल) को समायोजित करके, उस बैंड को चौड़ीकरण करते हुए बाजार को आश्चर्यचकित कर दिया, जिसमें वह 10-वर्षीय जापान सरकार के बांडों को स्थानांतरित करने की अनुमति देता है।

उन्होंने कहा कि इस कदम से "बाजार के कामकाज में सुधार होगा", और जापानी और अमेरिकी केंद्रीय बैंक की नीति के बीच बढ़ते हुए अंतर के कमजोर होने के महीनों के बाद, डॉलर के मुकाबले जापानी मुद्रा में बढ़ोतरी भी देखी गई।

महीनों के लिए, बैंक ने वैश्विक साधियों द्वारा निर्धारित प्रवृत्ति को कम कर दिया और अपनी ढीली मौद्रिक नीति पर अपना पक्ष रखा, वे इस बात से आश्चर्य थे कि जापान में मुद्रास्फीति अभी तक स्थिर नहीं हुई है।

कीमतों में लगातार वृद्धि, वर्ष की शुरुआत के बाद से हो गयी है, जबकि ये अन्य विकसित अर्थव्यवस्थाओं में देखे गए स्तरों के आस पास भी नहीं हैं। ये आंकड़े, 1980 के दशक के बाद से ही जापान में नहीं देखे गए हैं।

बैंक ऑफ जापान के गवर्नर हारुहिको कुरोदा, जिनका कार्यकाल इस वसंत में समाप्त हो रहा है, ने यह जोर देकर कहा है कि वृद्धि काफी हद तक अस्थायी है और यूक्रेन में हुए युद्ध जैसे असाधारण कारणों से जुड़ी हुई है।

उन्होंने चेतावनी देते हुए यह भी कहा है कि देश अभी भी, स्थिर दो प्रतिशत मुद्रास्फीति के बैंक के दीर्घकालिक लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने से दूर है, जिसे स्थिर अर्थव्यवस्था को उत्तेजित करने की चाबी के रूप में देखा जाता है।

फैसले से पहले विश्लेषकों ने यह कहा है कि भले ही बैंक अभी अपनी जमीन पर खड़ा हो, लेकिन जल्द ही आगे बढ़ने का दबाव बना रहेगा।

It believes this will help it achieve 2% inflation

उनका यह मानना है कि इससे उसे 2% मुद्रास्फीति हासिल करने में मदद मिलेगी

It believes it will help the yen to become stronger

उनका यह मानना है कि इससे येन के मजबूत होने में सहायता प्राप्त होगी

It believes it will help the war in Ukraine

उनका यह मानना है कि इससे यूक्रेन में, युद्ध में मदद मिलेगी

It believes it will help control inflation

उनका यह मानना है कि इससे महंगाई को नियंत्रित करने में मदद मिलेगी

It believes this will help it achieve 2% inflation

Answer of above question: उनका यह मानना है कि इससे उसे 2% मुद्रास्फीति हासिल करने में मदद मिलेगी

Q117. What as per BoJ is the main reason for the rise in prices in the immediate past?

बैंक ऑफ जापान के अनुसार, अतीत में कीमतों में वृद्धि का मुख्य कारण क्या है?

Japan's central bank left its ultra-easy monetary policy unchanged on Wednesday, a move that sent the yen plunging, despite heavy speculation it could again tweak a key lever.

The announcement after a two-day meeting saw the yen lose about 1.5 percent against the dollar, with the greenback buying 130.51 yen in the minutes after the decision, from around 128.45 earlier in the day.

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जापान के केंद्रीय बैंक ने बुधवार को अपनी अत्यंत आसान मौद्रिक नीति को बिना कोई परिवर्तन किये छोड़ दिया, ये एक ऐसा कदम था जिसने येन को गिरा दिया, भारी अटकलों के बावजूद यह फिर से एक महत्वपूर्ण लीवर को मोड़ सकता है।

दो दिवसीय मीटिंग और निर्णय के बाद मिनटों में ग्रीनबैंक ने पिछले दिन के 128.45 की अपेक्षा 130.51 येन की खरीद के साथ यह देखने में आया कि डॉलर की अपेक्षा येन में लगभग 1.5 प्रतिशत की गिरावट आई है।

बैंक ऑफ जापान ने पिछले महीने अपने एक नीति उपकरण (पॉलिसी टूल) को समायोजित करके, उस बैंड को चौड़ीकरण करते हुए बाजार को आश्चर्यचकित कर दिया, जिसमें वह 10-वर्षीय जापान सरकार के बांडों को स्थानांतरित करने की अनुमति देता है।

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महीनों के लिए, बैंक ने वैश्विक साधियों द्वारा निर्धारित प्रवृत्ति को कम कर दिया और अपनी ढीली मौद्रिक नीति पर अपना पक्ष रखा, वे इस बात से आश्चर्य थे कि जापान में मुद्रास्फीति अभी तक स्थिर नहीं हुई है।

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बैंक ऑफ जापान के गवर्नर हारुहिको कुरोदा, जिनका कार्यकाल इस वसंत में समाप्त हो रहा है, ने यह जोर देकर कहा है कि वृद्धि काफी हद तक अस्थायी है और यूक्रेन में हुए युद्ध जैसे असाधारण कारणों से जुड़ी हुई है।

उन्होंने चेतावनी देते हुए यह भी कहा है कि देश अभी भी, स्थिर दो प्रतिशत मुद्रास्फीति के बैंक के दीर्घकालिक लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने से दूर है, जिसे स्थिर अर्थव्यवस्था को उत्तेजित करने की चाबी के रूप में देखा जाता है।

फैसले से पहले विश्लेषकों ने यह कहा है कि भले ही बैंक अभी अपनी जमीन पर खड़ा हो, लेकिन जल्द ही आगे बढ़ने का दबाव बना रहेगा।

Prices have not risen in the immediate past

तत्काल अतीत में कीमतें नहीं बढ़ी हैं

War in Ukraine

यूक्रेन में युद्ध

Result of the inflationary trend world wide

संपूर्ण विश्व में मुद्रास्फीति की प्रवृत्ति का परिणाम

None of these options

इनमें से कोई भी विकल्प नहीं

War in Ukraine

Answer of above question: यूक्रेन में युद्ध

Q118. What has made BoJ stand out from its global peers?

बैंक ऑफ जापान ने अपने वैश्विक साधियों से क्या अलग किया है?

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He has warned that the country is still far from achieving the bank's long standing goal of sustained two-percent inflation, seen as key to stimulating a stagnant economy.

Ahead of the decision, analysts said even if the bank stood its ground now, it would remain under pressure to move soon.

जापान के केंद्रीय बैंक ने बुधवार को अपनी अत्यंत आसान मौद्रिक नीति को बिना कोई परिवर्तन किये छोड़ दिया, ये एक ऐसा कदम था जिसने येन को गिरा दिया, भारी अटकलों के बावजूद यह फिर से एक महत्वपूर्ण लीवर को मोड़ सकता है।

दो दिवसीय मीटिंग और निर्णय के बाद मिनटों में ग्रीनबैक ने पिछले दिन के 128.45 की अपेक्षा 130.51 येन की खरीद के साथ यह देखने में आया कि डॉलर की अपेक्षा येन में लगभग 1.5 प्रतिशत की गिरावट आई है।

बैंक ऑफ जापान ने पिछले महीने अपने एक नीति उपकरण (पालिसी टूल) को समायोजित करके, उस बैंड को चौड़ीकरण करते हुए बाजार को आश्चर्यचकित कर दिया, जिसमें वह 10-वर्षीय जापान सरकार के बॉण्डों को स्थानांतरित करने की अनुमति देता है।

उन्होंने कहा कि इस कदम से "बाजार के कामकाज में सुधार होगा", और जापानी और अमेरिकी केंद्रीय बैंक की नीति के बीच बढ़ते हुए अंतर के कमजोर होने के महीनों के बाद, डॉलर के मुकाबले जापानी मुद्रा में बढ़ोतरी भी देखी गई।

महीनों के लिए, बैंक ने वैश्विक साथियों द्वारा निर्धारित प्रवृत्ति को कम कर दिया और अपनी ढीली मौद्रिक नीति पर अपना पक्ष रखा, वे इस बात से आश्चर्य थे कि जापान में मुद्रास्फीति अभी तक स्थिर नहीं हुई है।

कीमतों में लगातार वृद्धि, वर्ष की शुरुआत के बाद से हो गयी है, जबकि ये अन्य विकसित अर्थव्यवस्थाओं में देखे गए स्तरों के आस पास भी नहीं हैं। ये आंकड़े, 1980 के दशक के बाद से ही जापान में नहीं देखे गए हैं।

बैंक ऑफ जापान के गवर्नर हारुहिको कुरोदा, जिनका कार्यकाल इस वसंत में समाप्त हो रहा है, ने यह जोर देकर कहा है कि वृद्धि काफी हद तक अस्थायी है और यूक्रेन में हुए युद्ध जैसे असाधारण कारकों से जुड़ी हुई है।

उन्होंने चेतावनी देते हुए यह भी कहा है कि देश अभी भी, स्थिर दो प्रतिशत मुद्रास्फीति के बैंक के दीर्घकालिक लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने से दूर है, जिसे स्थिर अर्थव्यवस्था को उत्तेजित करने की चाबी के रूप में देखा जाता है।

फैसले से पहले विश्लेषकों ने यह कहा है कि भले ही बैंक अभी अपनी जमीन पर खड़ा हो, लेकिन जल्द ही आगे बढ़ने का दबाव बना रहेगा।

It's continued support for a loose monetary policy

यह ढीली ढाली मौद्रिक नीति के प्रति निरंतर समर्थन है

It's peers' continued support for a loose monetary policy

यह एक ढीली ढाली मौद्रिक नीति के लिए साथियों का निरंतर समर्थन है

It's decision to favour a stronger Yen

यह एक मजबूत येन का पक्ष लेने का निर्णय है

All of these options

यह सभी विकल्प

It's continued support for a loose monetary policy

Answer of above question: यह ढीली ढाली मौद्रिक नीति के प्रति निरंतर समर्थन है

Q119. Analysts believe there is pressure on BoJ to act. Why?

विश्लेषकों का यह मानना है कि बैंक ऑफ जापान पर कार्रवाई करने का दबाव है. क्यों?

Japan's central bank left its ultra-easy monetary policy unchanged on Wednesday, a move that sent the yen plunging, despite heavy speculation it could again tweak a key lever.

The announcement after a two-day meeting saw the yen lose about 1.5 percent against the dollar, with the greenback buying 130.51 yen in the minutes after the decision, from around 128.45 earlier in the day.

The Bank of Japan shocked the market last month by adjusting one of its policy tools, widening the band in which it allows rates for 10-year Japan government bonds to move.

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जापान के केंद्रीय बैंक ने बुधवार को अपनी अत्यंत आसान मौद्रिक नीति को बिना कोई परिवर्तन किये छोड़ दिया, ये एक ऐसा कदम था जिसने येन को गिरा दिया, भारी अटकलों के बावजूद यह फिर से एक महत्वपूर्ण लीवर को मोड़ सकता है।

दो दिवसीय मीटिंग और निर्णय के बाद मिनटों में ग्रीनबैक ने पिछले दिन के 128.45 की अपेक्षा 130.51 येन की खरीद के साथ यह देखने में आया कि डॉलर की अपेक्षा येन में लगभग 1.5 प्रतिशत की गिरावट आई है।

बैंक ऑफ जापान ने पिछले महीने अपने एक नीति उपकरण (पालिसी टूल) को समायोजित करके, उस बैंड को चौड़ीकरण करते हुए बाजार को आश्चर्यचकित कर दिया, जिसमें वह 10-वर्षीय जापान सरकार के बॉण्डों को स्थानांतरित करने की अनुमति देता है।

उन्होंने कहा कि इस कदम से "बाजार के कामकाज में सुधार होगा", और जापानी और अमेरिकी केंद्रीय बैंक की नीति के बीच बढ़ते हुए अंतर के कमजोर होने के महीनों के बाद, डॉलर के मुकाबले जापानी मुद्रा में बढ़ोतरी भी देखी गई।

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कीमतों में लगातार वृद्धि, वर्ष की शुरुआत के बाद से हो गयी है, जबकि ये अन्य विकसित अर्थव्यवस्थाओं में देखे गए स्तरों के आस पास भी नहीं हैं। ये आंकड़े, 1980 के दशक के बाद से ही जापान में नहीं देखे गए हैं।

बैंक ऑफ जापान के गवर्नर हारुहिको कुरोदा, जिनका कार्यकाल इस वसंत में समाप्त हो रहा है, ने यह जोर देकर कहा है कि वृद्धि काफी हद तक अस्थायी है और यूक्रेन में हुए युद्ध जैसे असाधारण कारकों से जुड़ी हुई है।

उन्होंने चेतावनी देते हुए यह भी कहा है कि देश अभी भी, स्थिर दो प्रतिशत मुद्रास्फीति के बैंक के दीर्घकालिक लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने से दूर है, जिसे स्थिर अर्थव्यवस्था को उत्तेजित करने की चाबी के रूप में देखा जाता है।

फैसले से पहले विश्लेषकों ने यह कहा है कि भले ही बैंक अभी अपनी जमीन पर खड़ा हो, लेकिन जल्द ही आगे बढ़ने का दबाव बना रहेगा।

Because prices continue to rise

क्योंकि कीमतें लगातार बढ़ रही हैं

Because the Governor's term is ending

क्योंकि राज्यपाल का कार्यकाल समाप्त हो रहा है

Because of the Ukraine war

यूक्रेन युद्ध के कारण

None of these options

इनमें से कोई भी विकल्प नहीं

Because prices continue to rise

Answer of above question: क्योंकि कीमतें लगातार बढ़ रही हैं

Q120. Japan's economy is stagnating

जापान की अर्थव्यवस्था गतिहीन पड़ी हुई है

Japan's central bank left its ultra-easy monetary policy unchanged on Wednesday, a move that sent the yen plunging, despite heavy speculation it could again tweak a key lever.

The announcement after a two-day meeting saw the yen lose about 1.5 percent against the dollar, with the greenback buying 130.51 yen in the minutes after the decision, from around 128.45 earlier in the day.

The Bank of Japan shocked the market last month by adjusting one of its policy tools, widening the band in which it allows rates for 10-year Japan government bonds to move.

It said the move would "improve market functioning", and the surprise decision saw the Japanese currency gain ground against the dollar after months of weakening over the growing gap between Japanese and US central bank policy.

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He has warned that the country is still far from achieving the bank's long standing goal of sustained two-percent inflation, seen as key to stimulating a stagnant economy.

Ahead of the decision, analysts said even if the bank stood its ground now, it would remain under pressure to move soon.

जापान के केंद्रीय बैंक ने बुधवार को अपनी अत्यंत आसान मौद्रिक नीति को बिना कोई परिवर्तन किये छोड़ दिया, ये एक ऐसा कदम था जिसने येन को गिरा दिया, भारी अटकलों के बावजूद यह फिर से एक महत्वपूर्ण लीवर को मोड़ सकता है।

दो दिवसीय मीटिंग और निर्णय के बाद मिनटों में ग्रीनबैक ने पिछले दिन के 128.45 की अपेक्षा 130.51 येन की खरीद के साथ यह देखने में आया कि डॉलर की अपेक्षा येन में लगभग 1.5 प्रतिशत की गिरावट आई है।

बैंक ऑफ जापान ने पिछले महीने अपने एक नीति उपकरण (पॉलिसी टूल) को समायोजित करके, उस बैंड को चौड़ीकरण करते हुए बाजार को आश्चर्यचकित कर दिया, जिसमें वह 10-वर्षीय जापान सरकार के बॉण्डों को स्थानांतरित करने की अनुमति देता है।

उन्होंने कहा कि इस कदम से "बाजार के कामकाज में सुधार होगा", और जापानी और अमेरिकी केंद्रीय बैंक की नीति के बीच बढ़ते हुए अंतर के कमजोर होने के महीनों के बाद, डॉलर के मुकाबले जापानी मुद्रा में बढ़ोतरी भी देखी गई।

महीनों के लिए, बैंक ने वैश्विक साधियों द्वारा निर्धारित प्रवृत्ति को कम कर दिया और अपनी डीली मौद्रिक नीति पर अपना पक्ष रखा, वे इस बात से आश्वस्त थे कि जापान में मुद्रास्फीति अभी तक स्थिर नहीं हुई है।

कीमतों में लगातार वृद्धि, वर्ष की शुरुआत के बाद से हो गयी है, जबकि ये अन्य विकसित अर्थव्यवस्थाओं में देखे गए स्तरों के आस पास भी नहीं हैं। ये आंकड़े, 1980 के दशक के बाद से ही जापान में नहीं देखे गए हैं।

बैंक ऑफ जापान के गवर्नर हारुहिको कुरोदा, जिनका कार्यकाल इस वसंत में समाप्त हो रहा है, ने यह जोर देकर कहा है कि वृद्धि काफी हद तक अस्थायी है और यूक्रेन में हुए युद्ध जैसे असाधारण कारकों से जुड़ी हुई है।

उन्होंने चेतावनी देते हुए यह भी कहा है कि देश अभी भी, स्थिर दो प्रतिशत मुद्रास्फीति के बैंक के दीर्घकालिक लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने से दूर है, जिसे स्थिर अर्थव्यवस्था को उत्तेजित करने की चाबी के रूप में देखा जाता है।

फैसले से पहले विश्लेषकों ने यह कहा है कि भले ही बैंक अभी अपनी जमीन पर खड़ा हो, लेकिन जल्द ही आगे बढ़ने का दबाव बना रहेगा।

The above statement is false

- उपरोक्त कथन असत्य है
- The above statement is a major factor favouring 2% inflation target
- उपरोक्त कथन 2% मुद्रास्फीति लक्ष्य के पक्ष में एक प्रमुख कारक है
- The above statement is a key assumption of BoJ
- उपरोक्त कथन बैंक ऑफ जापान की एक प्रमुख धारणा है
- The above statement is a minor factor in decisions of BoJ
- उपरोक्त कथन बैंक ऑफ जापान के निर्णयों में एक मामूली कारक है

The above statement is a major factor favouring 2% inflation target

Answer of above question: उपरोक्त कथन 2% मुद्रास्फीति लक्ष्य के पक्ष में एक प्रमुख कारक है

Q121. What were the sales of TEV between the months of January to September in 2021?

टीईवी की बिक्री, 2021 में जनवरी से सितंबर माह के बीच कितनी रही?

Mercedes-Benz India has said it is witnessing an accelerated growth in sales of its top-end cars priced above Rs 1 crore, having sold 68 per cent more such vehicles in the first nine months of 2022. According to the company's Vice President - Sales and Marketing - Santosh Iyer, the company, which sold 11,469 units in the January-September period this year surpassing what it sold in the whole of 2021, has seen 30 percent of its sales coming from its top-end vehicles.

Mercedes-Benz India had sold a total of 11,242 units in 2021. "If I look at it internally, we are seeing 68 per cent growth in our TEV segment, which is our top-end luxury segment, compared to the overall growth of 28 per cent. Today, 30 percent of our sales are in top-end vehicles, cars above Rs 1 crore price. So, that shows again the maturity of the Indian luxury car market," Iyer told PTI.

Earlier, the luxury car market was more driven by entry level cars but today the mix is changing and the maturity is much higher, said Iyer, who has been designated to take over as Managing Director & CEO of Mercedes-Benz India with effect from January 1, 2023.

While the Rs 1 crore-plus cars account for 30 per cent of total sales, Iyer said, "the demand will be around more than 40 per cent" as the company has an overall 7,000 units of pending orders in total across its product range.

The newly launched TEVs the electric sedan EQS has already received over 300 confirmed bookings.

Asked if the share of the top-end vehicles in its total sales can grow further this year, he said "The availability of some of these top-end vehicles is also a challenge in terms of supply, but clearly the strategy in India and globally is to increase our top-end vehicle share.

"On the overall sales growth of the company for 2022, Iyer said Mercedes-Benz India is maintaining its forecast of a double-digit growth while also targeting to do better than its record of 15,538 units sold in 2018.

मर्सिडीज-बेंज इंडिया ने ये कहा है कि वे 2022 के पहले नौ महीनों में 1 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक कीमत वाली अपनी टॉप-एंड कारों की बिक्री में तेजी देख रहे हैं और इन कारों की सेल 68 प्रतिशत अधिक है। संतोष अय्यर, कम्पनी के वाईस प्रेजिडेंट (सेल्स और मार्केटिंग) के अनुसार, कंपनी ने साल के जनवरी से सितंबर की अवधि में 11,469 यूनिट्स की बिक्री की है जो की पूरे 2021 की बिक्री को भी पार कर गयी, और इसकी बिक्री का 30 प्रतिशत इसके टॉप-एंड वाहनों से ही प्राप्त हो रहा है। मर्सिडीज-बेंज इंडिया ने 2021 में कुल 11,242 यूनिट्स की बिक्री की थी।

"अगर मैं इसे आंतरिक रूप से देखता हूँ, तो हम अपने टीईवी सेगमेंट में 68 फीसदी की बढ़ोतरी देख रहे हैं, जो कि 28 फीसदी की समग्र वृद्धि (ओवरऑल ग्रोथ) की तुलना में हमारा टॉप-एंड लक्जरी सेगमेंट है। आज, हमारी बिक्री का 30 फीसदी टॉप-एंड में ही है और जिनकी कीमतें एक करोड़ रुपये से अधिक है। तो, यह फिर से एक बार भारतीय लक्जरी कार बाजार की परिपक्वता को दर्शाता है।" ऐसा अय्यर ने पी.टी.आई को बताया।

पहले लक्जरी कार बाजार, प्रवेश स्तर की कारों से अधिक संचालित था, लेकिन आज मिश्रण बदल रहा है और परिपक्वता बहुत अधिक है। ऐसा अय्यर ने कहा जिन्होंने 1 जनवरी 2023 से मर्सिडीस के मेनेजिंग डायरेक्टर एवं सी.ई.ओ. के रूप में पदभार ग्रहण किया है।

अय्यर ने कहा, 1 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक की कारों, कुल बिक्री का 30 प्रतिशत हिस्सा है, और "मांग लगभग 40 प्रतिशत से अधिक होगी" क्योंकि कंपनी के उत्पाद रेंज में कुल 7,000 यूनिट लॉन्च ऑर्डर (पेंडिंग ऑर्डर) हैं।

नई लॉन्च की गई TEVs इलेक्ट्रिक सेडन EQS को पहले ही 300 से अधिक कन्फर्म बुकिंग मिल चुकी हैं

यह पूछे जाने पर कि क्या इस साल इसकी कुल बिक्री में टॉप-एंड वाहनों की हिस्सेदारी और अधिक बढ़ सकती है, उन्होंने कहा, "इन टॉप-एंड वाहनों में से कुछ की उपलब्धता भी आपूर्ति के मामले में एक चुनौती है, लेकिन स्पष्ट रूप से भारत और वैश्विक स्तर पर रणनीति ये रहेगी कि "हमें हमारा टॉप-एंड व्हीकल शेयर बढ़ाना है।"

2022 के लिए कंपनी की कुल बिक्री वृद्धि पर, अय्यर ने कहा कि मर्सिडीज-बेंज इंडिया, 2018 में बेची गई 15,538 इकाइयों के अपने रिकॉर्ड से बेहतर प्रदर्शन करने का लक्ष्य रखते हुए दो अंकों की वृद्धि (डबल डिजिट ग्रोथ) के अपने पूर्वानुमान को बनाए रख रही है।

- Around 2050 units
- लगभग 2050 इकाइयां
- Around 2800 units
- लगभग 2800 इकाइयां
- Around 3100 units
- करीब 3100 यूनिट
- Cannot be calculated
- गणना नहीं की जा सकती

Around 2050 units

Answer of above question: लगभग 2050 इकाइयां

Q122. What was the likely demand for TEV vehicles in January to September of 2022?

2022 के जनवरी से सितंबर में TEV वाहनों की संभावित मांग क्या थी?

Mercedes-Benz India has said it is witnessing an accelerated growth in sales of its top-end cars priced above Rs 1 crore, having sold 68 per cent more such vehicles in the first nine months of 2022.

According to the company's Vice President - Sales and Marketing - Santosh Iyer, the company, which sold 11,469 units in the January-September period this year surpassing what it sold in the whole of 2021, has seen 30 percent of its sales coming from its top-end vehicles.

Mercedes-Benz India had sold a total of 11,242 units in 2021. "If I look at it internally, we are seeing 68 per cent growth in our TEV segment, which is our top-end luxury segment, compared to the overall growth of 28 per cent. Today, 30 percent of our sales are in top-end vehicles, cars above Rs 1 crore price. So, that shows again the maturity of the Indian luxury car market," Iyer told PTI.

Earlier, the luxury car market was more driven by entry level cars but today the mix is changing and the maturity is much higher, said Iyer, who has been designated to take over as Managing Director & CEO of Mercedes-Benz India with effect from January 1, 2023.

While the Rs 1 crore-plus cars account for 30 per cent of total sales, Iyer said, "the demand will be around more than 40 per cent" as the company has an overall 7,000 units of pending orders in total across its product range.

The newly launched TEVs the electric sedan EQS has already received over 300 confirmed bookings.

Asked if the share of the top-end vehicles in its total sales can grow further this year, he said "The availability of some of these top-end vehicles is also a challenge in terms of supply, but clearly the strategy in India and globally is to increase our top-end vehicle share. "

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मर्सिडीज-बेंज इंडिया ने ये कहा है कि वे 2022 के पहले नौ महीनों में 1 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक कीमत वाली अपनी टॉप-एंड कारों की बिक्री में तेजी देख रहे हैं और इन कारों की सेल 68 प्रतिशत अधिक है. संतोष अय्यर, कम्पनी के वाईस प्रेजिडेंट (सेल्स और मार्केटिंग) के अनुसार, कंपनी ने साल के जनवरी से सितम्बर की अवधि में 11,469 यूनिट्स की बिक्री की है जो की पूरे 2021 की बिक्री को भी पार कर गयी, और इसकी बिक्री का 30 प्रतिशत इसके टॉप-एंड वाहनों से ही प्राप्त हो रहा है।मर्सिडीज-बेंज इंडिया ने 2021 में कुल 11,242 यूनिट्स की बिक्री की थी।

"अगर मैं इसे आंतरिक रूप से देखता हूँ, तो हम अपने टीईवी सेगमेंट में 68 फीसदी की बढ़ोतरी देख रहे हैं, जो कि 28 फीसदी की समग्र वृद्धि (ओवरऑल ग्रोथ) की तुलना में हमारा टॉप-एंड लक्जरी सेगमेंट है। आज, हमारी बिक्री का 30 फीसदी टॉप-में ही है और जिनकी कीमतें एक करोड़ रुपये से अधिक है. तो, यह फिर से एक बार भारतीय लक्जरी कार बाजार की परिपक्वता को दर्शाता है।' ऐसा अय्यर ने पी.टी.आई को बताया .

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- Less than 3500 units
- 3500 यूनिट से कम
- More than 4600 units
- 4600 से अधिक इकाइयां (यूनिट्स)
- Less than 3000 units
- 3000 यूनिट से कम
- More than 5000 units
- 5000 से अधिक इकाइयां(यूनिट्स)

More than 4600 units

Answer of above question: 4600 से अधिक इकाइयां (यूनिट्स)

Q123. What is the key challenge in growing sales of TEV in India?

भारत में टीईवी की बढ़ती बिक्री में प्रमुख चुनौती क्या है?

Mercedes-Benz India has said it is witnessing an accelerated growth in sales of its top-end cars priced above Rs 1 crore, having sold 68 per cent more such vehicles in the first nine months of 2022. According to the company's Vice President - Sales and Marketing - Santosh Iyer, the company, which sold 11,469 units in the January-September period this year surpassing what it sold in the whole of 2021, has seen 30 percent of its sales coming from its top-end vehicles.

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- Lack of demand
- मांग का अभाव
- Lack of maturity of the buyers in India
- भारत में खरीदारों की परिपक्वता का अभाव
- Lack of proper supplies
- उचित आपूर्ति का अभाव
- Lack of focus on India
- भारत पर फोकस की कमी

Lack of proper supplies

Answer of above question: उचित आपूर्ति का अभाव

Q124. What will be the sales in value terms of Mercedes in January to September 2022? Choose the most likely answer.

जनवरी से सितंबर 2022 में मर्सिडीज़ की मूल्य के हिसाब से बिक्री कितनी होगी? सबसे संभावित उत्तर चुनें।

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मर्सिडीज-बेंज इंडिया ने ये कहा है कि वे 2022 के पहले नौ महीनों में 1 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक कीमत वाली अपनी टॉप-एंड कारों की बिक्री में तेजी देख रहे हैं और इन कारों की सेल 68 प्रतिशत अधिक है. संतोष अय्यर, कम्पनी के वाईस प्रेजिडेंट (सेल्स और मार्केटिंग) के अनुसार, कंपनी ने साल के जनवरी से सितम्बर की अवधि में 11,469 यूनिट्स की बिक्री की है जो की पूरे 2021 की बिक्री को भी पार कर गयी, और इसकी बिक्री का 30 प्रतिशत इसके टॉप-एंड वाहनों से ही प्राप्त हो रहा है।मर्सिडीज-बेंज इंडिया ने 2021 में कुल 11,242 यूनिट्स की बिक्री की थी।

"अगर मैं इसे आंतरिक रूप से देखता हूँ, तो हम अपने टीईवी सेगमेंट में 68 फीसदी की बढ़ोतरी देख रहे हैं, जो कि 28 फीसदी की समग्र वृद्धि (ओवरऑल ग्रोथ) की तुलना में हमारा टॉप-एंड लक्जरी सेगमेंट है। आज, हमारी बिक्री का 30 फीसदी टॉप-में ही है और जिनकी कीमतें एक करोड़ रुपये से अधिक है. तो, यह फिर से एक बार भारतीय लक्जरी कार बाजार की परिपक्वता को दर्शाता है।" ऐसा अय्यर ने पी.टी.आई को बताया .

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नई लॉन्च की गई TEVs इलेक्ट्रिक सेडान EQS को पहले ही 300 से अधिक कन्फर्म बुकिंग मिल चुकी हैं

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- Less than 3500 Crores
- 3500 करोड़ से कम
- More than 4000 Crores
- 4000 करोड़ से अधिक
- Less than 3000 Crores
- 3000 करोड़ से कम
- Less than 2500 Crores
- 2500 करोड़ से कम

More than 4000 Crores

Answer of above question: 4000 करोड़ से अधिक

Q125. What is the main reason for the changing mix in sales?

बिक्री में बदलते मिश्रण का मुख्य कारण क्या है?

Mercedes-Benz India has said it is witnessing an accelerated growth in sales of its top-end cars priced above Rs 1 crore, having sold 68 per cent more such vehicles in the first nine months of 2022. According to the company's Vice President - Sales and Marketing - Santosh Iyer, the company, which sold 11,469 units in the January-September period this year surpassing what it sold in the whole of 2021, has seen 30 percent of its sales coming from its top-end vehicles.

Mercedes-Benz India had sold a total of 11,242 units in 2021. "If I look at it internally, we are seeing 68 per cent growth in our TEV segment, which is our top-end luxury segment, compared to the overall growth of 28 per cent. Today, 30 percent of our sales are in top-end vehicles, cars above Rs 1 crore price. So, that shows again the maturity of the Indian luxury car market," Iyer told PTI.

Earlier, the luxury car market was more driven by entry level cars but today the mix is changing and the maturity is much higher, said Iyer, who has been designated to take over as Managing Director & CEO of Mercedes-Benz India with effect from January 1, 2023.

While the Rs 1 crore-plus cars account for 30 per cent of total sales, Iyer said, "the demand will be around more than 40 per cent" as the company has an overall 7,000 units of pending orders in total across its product range.

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- Increased focus of the company on TEV
- कंपनी का टीईवी पर ध्यान बढ़ा है
- Increased maturity of buyers in India
- भारत में खरीदारों की बढ़ी हुई परिपक्वता
- Poor supplies
- खराब आपूर्ति
- Improved supplies
- बेहतर आपूर्ति

Increased maturity of buyers in India

Answer of above question: भारत में खरीदारों की बढ़ी हुई परिपक्वता

Q126. What is the main reason behind the crisis in the textile sector?

टेक्स्टाइल सेक्टर में संकट का मुख्य कारण क्या है?

India's \$200 billion textile and apparel industry is facing a crisis as consumers in the United States, Europe and other big markets have cut spending on clothing following a surge in inflation after the war in Ukraine, industry officials said.

While the overall economy is relatively strong and is outperforming major economies, the textile sector is a notable exception and orders suggest the downturn will continue well into 2023, raising the risk of layoffs in an industry that employs more than 45 million people.

Exports, which constitute about 22% of the industry, have fallen for five months in a row - declining over 15% year-on-year in November 2022 to \$3.1 billion. Domestic sales are sluggish despite strong growth in the overall economy because of high costs and cheap imported garments, manufacturers say.

In India, the manufacturing sector, contributing 16% of GDP, has been hit by rising raw material costs and weak demand, despite bright growth elsewhere. Manufacturing showed no signs of growth in the first half of the current April-March fiscal year while the overall economy, helped by agriculture and services, expanded 6.3%.

Sahid Khan, a garments manufacturer in Ahmedabad, Gujarat, said despite a fall in cotton prices by about 40% from record highs hit in 2022, profit margins were down due to lower sales in the domestic market. "Interest rates on bank loans have gone up along with labour costs, but my sales are down," he said adding that domestic cotton prices remained high compared to global prices. "The government needs to scrap the 11% import duty on cotton so local textile mills can have a level playing field," Ganatra said. "This will allow mills to have options to import cotton from overseas which is nearly 10% cheaper than local supplies."

Shares of leading textile companies like Arvind Ltd, Vardhman Textiles, Trident and Nahar Spinning Mills have plunged between 20% and 40% this year, while the benchmark Nifty is up over 7%.

Many textile manufacturers, who have frozen hiring of workers, have warned of job cuts if the government fails to provide relief soon in the form of subsidies, reduced import duty, export incentives.

उद्योग के अधिकारियों ने कहा कि भारत का 200 अरब डॉलर का कपड़े और परिधान उद्योग संकट का सामना कर रहा है क्योंकि संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका, यूरोप और अन्य बड़े बाजारों में उपभोक्ताओं ने यूक्रेन में युद्ध के बाद, मुद्रास्फीति में उछाल के बाद कपड़ों पर किये जाने वाले खर्च में कटौती की है।

जबकि समग्र अर्थव्यवस्था अपेक्षाकृत ज्यादा मजबूत है और प्रमुख अर्थव्यवस्थाओं से बेहतर प्रदर्शन भी कर रही है, कपड़ा क्षेत्र एक उल्लेखनीय अपवाद है और ऑर्डरों को देखते हुए ये लग रहा है कि मंदी 2023 तक अच्छी तरह से जारी रहेगी, जिससे 45 मिलियन से अधिक लोगों को रोजगार देने वाले उद्योग में छंटनी का जोखिम बढ़ जाएगा।

उद्योग का लगभग 22% निर्यात है, जो लगातार पाँच महीनों से गिरा हुआ है - नवंबर 2022 में साल-दर-साल 15% से अधिक गिरकर 3.1 बिलियन डॉलर हो गया। निर्याताओं का कहना है कि उच्च लागत और सस्ते आयातित कपड़ों की वजह से समग्र अर्थव्यवस्था में मजबूत वृद्धि के बावजूद घरेलू बिक्री सुस्त है।

भारत में, सकल घरेलू उत्पाद (जी.डी.पी.) का 16% योगदान देने वाला निर्माण क्षेत्र, कच्चे माल की बढ़ती लागत और कमजोर मांग से प्रभावित हुआ है, बाहर इसका उज्ज्वल विकास हुआ है। अप्रैल-मार्च वित्तीय वर्ष की पहली छमाही में, निर्माण ने, विकास के कोई संकेत नहीं दिखाए, जबकि कृषि और सेवाओं द्वारा मदद की गई समग्र अर्थव्यवस्था में 6.3% का विस्तार हुआ।

साहिद खान, गुजरात के अहमदाबाद में एक कपड़ा निर्माता ने कहा है कि 2022 में रिकॉर्ड ऊँचाई से कपास की कीमतों में लगभग 40% की गिरावट के बावजूद, घरेलू बाजार में बिक्री कम होने के कारण लाभ मार्जिन कम था। उन्होंने कहा, "बैंक ऋण पर ब्याज दरें, श्रम लागत के साथ बढ़ी हैं, लेकिन मेरी बिक्री कम है।" उन्होंने कहा कि वैश्विक कीमतों की तुलना में घरेलू कपास की कीमतें अधिक बनी हुई हैं। गानात्रा ने ये कहा है कि, "सरकार को कपास पर 11 फीसदी आयात शुल्क खत्म करने की जरूरत है, ताकि स्थानीय कपड़ा मिलों को बराबरी का मौका मिल सके।" "इससे मिलों को विदेशों से कपास आयात करने का विकल्प मिलेगा जो स्थानीय आपूर्ति की तुलना में लगभग 10% सस्ता है।"

अरविंद लिमिटेड, वर्धमान टेक्सटाइल्स, ट्राइडेंट और नाहर स्पनिंग मिल्स जैसी प्रमुख कपड़ा कंपनियों के शेयर इस साल 20% से 40% के बीच गिर गए हैं, जबकि बेंचमार्क निफ्टी 7% से अधिक है।

कई कपड़ा निर्माताओं, जिन्होंने श्रमिकों की भर्ती पर रोक लगा दी है, ने चेतावनी दी है कि अगर सरकार जल्द ही सब्सिडी, आयात शुल्क में कमी, निर्यात प्रोत्साहन के रूप में राहत देने में असफल रहती है, तो नौकरी में कटौती की जाएगी।

Rise in raw material costs

कच्चे माल की लागत में वृद्धि

Rise in Interest rates

ब्याज के दरों में वृद्धि

Lack of demand

मांग का अभाव

Lack of investments in technology

प्रौद्योगिकी में निवेश की कमी

Lack of demand

Answer of above question: मांग का अभाव

Q127. The industry is demanding a cut in import duties on cotton. Why?

उद्योग, कपास पर आयात शुल्क में कटौती की मांग कर रहा है. ऐसा क्यों?

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उद्योग के अधिकारियों ने कहा कि भारत का 200 अरब डॉलर का कपड़े और परिधान उद्योग संकट का सामना कर रहा है क्योंकि संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका, यूरोप और अन्य बड़े बाजारों में उपभोक्ताओं ने यूक्रेन में युद्ध के बाद, मुद्रास्फीति में उछाल के बाद कपड़ों पर किये जाने वाले खर्च में कटौती की है।

जबकि समग्र अर्थव्यवस्था अपेक्षाकृत ज्यादा मजबूत है और प्रमुख अर्थव्यवस्थाओं से बेहतर प्रदर्शन भी कर रही है, कपड़ा क्षेत्र एक उल्लेखनीय अपवाद है और ऑर्डरों को देखते हुए ये लग रहा है कि मंदी 2023 तक अच्छी तरह से जारी रहेगी, जिससे 45 मिलियन से अधिक लोगों को रोजगार देने वाले उद्योग में छंटनी का जोखिम बढ़ जाएगा।

उद्योग का लगभग 22% निर्यात है, जो लगातार पाँच महीनों से गिरा हुआ है - नवंबर 2022 में साल-दर-साल 15% से अधिक गिरकर 3.1 बिलियन डॉलर हो गया। निर्याताओं का कहना है कि उच्च लागत और सस्ते आयातित कपड़ों की वजह से समग्र अर्थव्यवस्था में मजबूत वृद्धि के बावजूद घरेलू बिक्री सुस्त है।

भारत में, सकल घरेलू उत्पाद (जी.डी.पी.) का 16% योगदान देने वाला निर्माण क्षेत्र, कच्चे माल की बढ़ती लागत और कमजोर मांग से प्रभावित हुआ है, बाहर इसका उज्ज्वल विकास हुआ है। अप्रैल-मार्च वित्तीय वर्ष की पहली छमाही में, निर्माण ने, विकास के कोई संकेत नहीं दिखाए, जबकि कृषि और सेवाओं द्वारा मदद की गई समग्र अर्थव्यवस्था में 6.3% का विस्तार हुआ।

साहिद खान, गुजरात के अहमदाबाद में एक कपड़ा निर्माता ने कहा है कि 2022 में रिकॉर्ड ऊँचाई से कपास की कीमतों में लगभग 40% की गिरावट के बावजूद, घरेलू बाजार में बिक्री कम होने के कारण लाभ मार्जिन कम था। उन्होंने कहा, "बैंक ऋण पर ब्याज दरें, श्रम लागत के साथ बढ़ी हैं, लेकिन मेरी बिक्री कम है।" उन्होंने कहा कि वैश्विक कीमतों की तुलना में घरेलू कपास की कीमतें अधिक बनी हुई हैं। गानात्रा ने ये कहा है कि, "सरकार को कपास पर 11 फीसदी आयात शुल्क खत्म करने की जरूरत है, ताकि स्थानीय कपड़ा मिलों को बराबरी का मौका मिल सके।" "इससे मिलों को विदेशों से कपास आयात करने का विकल्प मिलेगा जो स्थानीय आपूर्ति की तुलना में लगभग 10% सस्ता है।"

अरविंद लिमिटेड, वर्धमान टेक्सटाइल्स, ट्राइडेंट और नाहर स्पनिंग मिल्स जैसी प्रमुख कपड़ा कंपनियों के शेयर इस साल 20% से 40% के बीच गिर गए हैं, जबकि बेंचमार्क निफ्टी 7% से अधिक है।

कई कपड़ा निर्माताओं, जिन्होंने श्रमिकों की भर्ती पर रोक लगा दी है, ने चेतावनी दी है कि अगर सरकार जल्द ही सब्सिडी, आयात शुल्क में कमी, निर्यात प्रोत्साहन के रूप में राहत देने में असफल रहती है, तो नौकरी में कटौती की जाएगी।

Cotton prices have gone up in India

भारत में कपास की कीमतें बढ़ चुकी हैं

Cotton is cheaper outside India and can then help reduce costs

कपास भारत के बाहर सस्ता है और तब लागत कम करने में मदद मिल सकती है

- Margins have improved in the textile sector
- टेक्सटाइल सेक्टर के मार्जिन में सुधार हुआ है
- Industry is seeing lack in demand
- उद्योग मांग में कमी देख रहा है

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Answer of above question: कपास भारत के बाहर सस्ता है और तब लागत कम करने में मदद मिल सकती है

Q128. The GDP growth is mainly due to

सकल घरेलू उत्पाद की वृद्धि मुख्य रूप से के कारण होती है।

India's \$200 billion textile and apparel industry is facing a crisis as consumers in the United States, Europe and other big markets have cut spending on clothing following a surge in inflation after the war in Ukraine, industry officials said.

While the overall economy is relatively strong and is outperforming major economies, the textile sector is a notable exception and orders suggest the downturn will continue well into 2023, raising the risk of layoffs in an industry that employs more than 45 million people.

Exports, which constitute about 22% of the industry, have fallen for five months in a row - declining over 15% year-on-year in November 2022 to \$3.1 billion. Domestic sales are sluggish despite strong growth in the overall economy because of high costs and cheap imported garments, manufacturers say.

In India, the manufacturing sector, contributing 16% of GDP, has been hit by rising raw material costs and weak demand, despite bright growth elsewhere. Manufacturing showed no signs of growth in the first half of the current April-March fiscal year while the overall economy, helped by agriculture and services, expanded 6.3%.

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जबकि समग्र अर्थव्यवस्था अपेक्षाकृत ज़्यादा मजबूत है और प्रमुख अर्थव्यवस्थाओं से बेहतर प्रदर्शन भी कर रही है, कपड़ा क्षेत्र एक उल्लेखनीय अपवाद है और ऑर्डरों को देखते हुए ये लग रहा है कि मंदी 2023 तक अच्छी तरह से जारी रहेगी, जिससे 45 मिलियन से अधिक लोगों को रोजगार देने वाले उद्योग में छंटनी का जोखिम बढ़ जाएगा।

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The performance of the manufacturing sector

- निर्माण सेक्टर का प्रदर्शन
- The growth in the services and agriculture sector
- सेवा और कृषि क्षेत्र में वृद्धि
- The poor growth in agriculture
- कृषि में खराब विकास
- None of the options given
- कोई भी विकल्प नहीं दिया गया है

The growth in the services and agriculture sector

Answer of above question: सेवा और कृषि क्षेत्र में वृद्धि

Q129. What support can the Government provide?

सरकार कैसी मदद प्रदान कर सकती है ?

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साहिद खान, गुजरात के अहमदाबाद में एक कपड़ा निर्माता ने कहा है कि 2022 में रिकॉर्ड उंचाई से कपास की कीमतों में लगभग 40% की गिरावट के बावजूद, घरेलू बाजार में बिक्री कम होने के कारण लाभ मार्जिन कम था। उन्होंने कहा, "बैंक ऋण पर ब्याज दरें, श्रम लागत के साथ बढ़ी हैं, लेकिन मेरी बिक्री कम है।" उन्होंने कहा कि वैश्विक कीमतों की तुलना में घरेलू कपास की कीमतें अधिक बनी हुई हैं। गनात्रा ने ये कहा है कि, "सरकार को कपास पर 11 फीसदी आयात शुल्क खत्म करने की जरूरत है, ताकि स्थानीय कपड़ा मिलों को बराबरी का मौका मिल सके।" "इससे मिलों को विदेशों से कपास आयात करने का विकल्प मिलेगा जो स्थानीय आपूर्ति की तुलना में लगभग 10% सस्ता है।"

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कई कपड़ा निर्माताओं, जिन्होंने श्रमिकों की भर्ती पर रोक लगा दी है, ने चेतावनी दी है कि अगर सरकार जल्द ही सब्सिडी, आयात शुल्क में कमी, निर्यात प्रोत्साहन के रूप में राहत देने में असफल रहती है, तो नौकरी में कटौती की जाएगी।

Reduction in import duties on raw material

- कच्चे माल पर आयात शुल्क में कमी
Subsidies to the textile sector
- कपड़ा क्षेत्र को सब्सिडी
Incentives on exports
- निर्यात पर प्रोत्साहन
All of the options given
- दिए गए सभी विकल्प

All of the options given

Answer of above question: दिए गए सभी विकल्प

Q130. What was the value of textile exports in Nov 2021?

नवंबर 2021 में कपड़ा निर्यात का मूल्य क्या था?

India's \$200 billion textile and apparel industry is facing a crisis as consumers in the United States, Europe and other big markets have cut spending on clothing following a surge in inflation after the war in Ukraine, industry officials said.

While the overall economy is relatively strong and is outperforming major economies, the textile sector is a notable exception and orders suggest the downturn will continue well into 2023, raising the risk of layoffs in an industry that employs more than 45 million people.

Exports, which constitute about 22% of the industry, have fallen for five months in a row - declining over 15% year-on-year in November 2022 to \$3.1 billion. Domestic sales are sluggish despite strong growth in the overall economy because of high costs and cheap imported garments, manufacturers say.

In India, the manufacturing sector, contributing 16% of GDP, has been hit by rising raw material costs and weak demand, despite bright growth elsewhere. Manufacturing showed no signs of growth in the first half of the current April-March fiscal year while the overall economy, helped by agriculture and services, expanded 6.3%.

Sahid Khan, a garments manufacturer in Ahmedabad, Gujarat, said despite a fall in cotton prices by about 40% from record highs hit in 2022, profit margins were down due to lower sales in the domestic market. "Interest rates on bank loans have gone up along with labour costs, but my sales are down," he said adding that domestic cotton prices remained high compared to global prices. "The government needs to scrap the 11% import duty on cotton so local textile mills can have a level playing field," Ganatra said. "This will allow mills to have options to import cotton from overseas which is nearly 10% cheaper than local supplies."

Shares of leading textile companies like Arvind Ltd, Vardhman Tex tiles, Trident and Nahar Spinning Mills have plunged between 20% and 40% this year, while the benchmark Nifty is up over 7%.

Many textile manufacturers, who have frozen hiring of workers, have warned of job cuts if the government fails to provide relief soon in the form of subsidies, reduced import duty, export incentives.

उद्योग के अधिकारियों ने कहा कि भारत का 200 अरब डॉलर का कपड़े और परिधान उद्योग संकट का सामना कर रहा है क्योंकि संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका, यूरोप और अन्य बड़े बाजारों में उपभोक्ताओं ने यूक्रेन में युद्ध के बाद, मुद्रास्फीति में उछाल के बाद कपड़ों पर किये जाने वाले खर्च में कटौती की है।

जबकि समग्र अर्थव्यवस्था अपेक्षाकृत ज्यादा मजबूत है और प्रमुख अर्थव्यवस्थाओं से बेहतर प्रदर्शन भी कर रही है, कपड़ा क्षेत्र एक उल्लेखनीय अपवाद है और ऑर्डरों को देखते हुए ये लग रहा है कि मंदी 2023 तक अच्छी तरह से जारी रहेगी, जिससे 45 मिलियन से अधिक लोगों को रोजगार देने वाले उद्योग में छंटनी का जोखिम बढ़ जाएगा।

उद्योग का लगभग 22% निर्यात है, जो लगातार पाँच महीनों से गिरा हुआ है - नवंबर 2022 में साल-दर-साल 15% से अधिक गिरकर 3.1 बिलियन डॉलर हो गया। निर्याताओं का कहना है कि उच्च लागत और सस्ते आयातित कपड़ों की वजह से समग्र अर्थव्यवस्था में मजबूत वृद्धि के बावजूद घरेलू बिक्री सुस्त है।

भारत में, सकल घरेलू उत्पाद (जी.डी.पी.) का 16% योगदान देने वाला निर्माण क्षेत्र, कच्चे माल की बढ़ती लागत और कमजोर मांग से प्रभावित हुआ है, बाहर इसका उज्ज्वल विकास हुआ है। अप्रैल-मार्च वित्तीय वर्ष की पहली छमाही में, निर्माण ने, विकास के कोई संकेत नहीं दिखाए, जबकि कृषि और सेवाओं द्वारा मदद की गई समग्र अर्थव्यवस्था में 6.3% का विस्तार हुआ।

साहिद खान, गुजरात के अहमदाबाद में एक कपड़ा निर्माता ने कहा है कि 2022 में रिकॉर्ड उंचाई से कपास की कीमतों में लगभग 40% की गिरावट के बावजूद, घरेलू बाजार में बिक्री कम होने के कारण लाभ मार्जिन कम था। उन्होंने कहा, "बैंक ऋण पर ब्याज दरें, श्रम लागत के साथ बढ़ी हैं, लेकिन मेरी बिक्री कम है।" उन्होंने कहा कि वैश्विक कीमतों की तुलना में घरेलू कपास की कीमतें अधिक बनी हुई हैं। गनात्रा ने ये कहा है कि, "सरकार को कपास पर 11 फीसदी आयात शुल्क खत्म करने की जरूरत है, ताकि स्थानीय कपड़ा मिलों को बराबरी का मौका मिल सके।" "इससे मिलों को विदेशों से कपास आयात करने का विकल्प मिलेगा जो स्थानीय आपूर्ति की तुलना में लगभग 10% सस्ता है।"

अरविंद लिमिटेड, वर्धमान टेक्सटाइल्स, ट्राइडेंट और नाहर स्पिनिंग मिल्स जैसी प्रमुख कपड़ा कंपनियों के शेयर इस साल 20% से 40% के बीच गिर गए हैं, जबकि बेंचमार्क निफ्टी 7% से अधिक है।

कई कपड़ा निर्माताओं, जिन्होंने श्रमिकों की भर्ती पर रोक लगा दी है, ने चेतावनी दी है कि अगर सरकार जल्द ही सब्सिडी, आयात शुल्क में कमी, निर्यात प्रोत्साहन के रूप में राहत देने में असफल रहती है, तो नौकरी में कटौती की जाएगी।

Approx. USD 3.57 Billion

- लगभग यूएसडी 3.57 बिलियन
Approx. USD 3.65 Billion
- लगभग यूएसडी 3.65 बिलियन
Cannot be calculated
- गणना नहीं की जा सकती
Approx. USD 4.12 Billion
- लगभग यूएसडी 4.12 बिलियन

Approx. USD 3.65 Billion

Answer of above question: लगभग यूएसडी 3.65 बिलियन

Q131. The merger is likely to see resistance from which entity?

विलय को प्रतिरोध किस इकाई से देखने की संभावना है?

United Technologies, Raytheon merger will create a US\$121b firm. The deal will form a conglomerate spanning commercial aviation and defence procurement.

United Technologies and Raytheon have some common customers, but their business overlap is limited, an argument the companies plan to make once US antitrust regulators start scrutinising the merger.

However, the two major commercial aircraft makers, Boeing Co and Airbus SE, as well as the Pentagon, have been known to use their significant purchasing power to seek concessions from their suppliers and may not welcome a potential lessening in competition among them.

When United Technologies rebuffed an acquisition offer from Honeywell International Inc in 2016, its chief executive Greg Hayes justified the decision partly by predicting that Boeing and Airbus would never

accept having a supplier that would "build the plane from tip to tail".

United Technologies has said it is on track to separate its Carrier air conditioning and Otis elevator businesses, leaving the company focused on its aerospace business through its US\$23 billion acquisition of Rockwell Collins, which was completed in November 2018, and the Pratt & Whitney engines business.

The merger is expected to result in more than US\$1 billion in cost synergies by the end of the fourth year, the companies said.

United Technologies shareholders will own about 57 per cent of the combined business, called Raytheon Technologies Corporation, which will be led by Mr Hayes. Raytheon shareholders will own the remaining stake, and Raytheon CEO Tom Kennedy will be named executive chairman.

The deal has been structured so that no shareholder of either company will receive a premium. The new company will also assume about US\$26 billion in net debt, they added.

Raytheon, maker of the Tomahawk and the Patriot missile systems, and other US military contractors are expected to benefit from strong global demand for fighter jets and munitions as well as higher US defence spending in fiscal 2020.

However, Pentagon spending is projected to slow down after an initial boost under Mr Trump. A deal with United Technologies would allow Raytheon to expand into commercial aviation.

यूनाइटेड टेक्नोलॉजीज, रेथियॉन विलय से US\$121b की फर्म बनेगी। यह सौदा वाणिज्यिक विमानन और रक्षा खरीद में फैले एक समूह का निर्माण करेगा।

यूनाइटेड टेक्नोलॉजीज और रेथियॉन के कुछ ग्राहक, एक ही हैं, लेकिन उनका व्यवसाय ओवरलैप सीमित है, एक बहस ये भी है कि अमेरिकी एंटीट्रस्ट नियामकों के शुरू होने के बाद कंपनियां बनाने की योजना बना रही हैं

विलय की जांच हालांकि, दो प्रमुख कमर्शियल विमान निर्माता, बोइंग कंपनी और एयरबस एसई, साथ ही साथ पेंटागन को रियायतें प्राप्त करने के लिए अपनी महत्वपूर्ण क्रय शक्ति का उपयोग करने के लिए जाने जाते हैं और उनके आपूर्तिकर्ता(सप्लायर) और उनके बीच प्रतिस्पर्धा में संभावित कमी का स्वागत नहीं कर सकते हैं।

जब यूनाइटेड टेक्नोलॉजीज ने हनीवेल इंटरनेशनल इंक के द्वारा दिए गए अधिग्रहण प्रस्ताव को २०१६ में खारिज कर दिया था, इसके मुख्य कार्यकारी ग्रेग हेस अपने इस निर्णय को आंशिक रूप से ये कहकर जायज़ ठहराया कि बोइंग और एयरबस कभी भी ऐसे आपूर्तिकर्ता को स्वीकार नहीं करेगा जो सर से पर तक पूरे विमान का निर्माण करे।

रॉकवेल कॉलिन्स एवं ग्रैट और वाइटीनी इंजिन बिज़नेस के 23 अरब यू.एस. डॉलर के अधिग्रहण, जो 2018 में पूर्ण हुआ, के बाद कंपनी अपना ध्यान एरोस्पेस व्यवसाय की ओर केंद्रित कर रही है वह अपने कैरियर एयर कंडीशनिंग और ओटिस के एलीवेटर व्यवसाय के अलगाव कि राह पर हैं, ऐसा यूनाइटेड टेक्नोलॉजीज कंपनियों ने कहा कि विलय के परिणामस्वरूप चौधे वर्ष के अंत तक लागत सहक्रियाओं में US\$1 बिलियन से अधिक होने की उम्मीद है।

श्री हेस के नेतृत्व में, रेथियॉन टेक्नोलॉजीज कॉर्पोरेशन कहलाए जाने वाले यूनाइटेड टेक्नोलॉजीज के शेयरधारकों के पास संयुक्त व्यापार का लगभग 57 प्रतिशत हिस्सा होगा। रेथियॉन के शेयरधारकों के पास बची हुई हिस्सेदारी होगी, और रेथियॉन के सीईओ टॉम कैनेडी को कार्यकारी अध्यक्ष नामित किया जाएगा।

सौदा इस प्रकार से तैयार किया गया है कि किसी भी कंपनी के शेयरधारक को प्रीमियम प्राप्त नहीं होगा। उन्होंने कहा कि नई कंपनी नेट डेब्ट में करीब 26 अरब अमेरिकी डॉलर का अनुमान लगाएगी।

रेथियॉन, टॉमहॉक और पैट्रियट मिसाइल सिस्टम के निर्माता, और अन्य अमेरिकी सैन्य ठेकेदारों को फ़ाइटर जेट और युद्ध सामग्री की मजबूत वैश्विक मांग के साथ-साथ वित्त वर्ष 2020 में उच्च अमेरिकी रक्षा खर्च से लाभ होने की उम्मीद है।

हालांकि, श्री ट्रम्प के द्वारा प्रारंभिक बढ़ावा देने के बाद पेंटागन के खर्च के धीमे होने का अनुमान है। यूनाइटेड टेक्नोलॉजीज के साथ एक सौदा, रेथियॉन को व्यावसायिक विमानन में विस्तार करने की अनुमति देगा।

- Anti-trust Regulators
- एंटी-ट्रस्ट रेगुलेटर
- Large Buyers of United Technologies
- यूनाइटेड टेक्नोलॉजीज के बड़े खरीदार
- Both Large Buyers & Regulators
- बड़े खरीदार और नियामक दोनों से
- Shareholders of United Technologies
- यूनाइटेड टेक्नोलॉजीज के शेयरधारक

Both Large Buyers & Regulators

Answer of above question: बड़े खरीदार और नियामक दोनों से

Q132. The merger will be most beneficial for

मर्ज सबसे ज्यादा फायदेमंद होगा.....

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यूनाइटेड टेक्नोलॉजीज और रेथियॉन के कुछ ग्राहक, एक ही हैं, लेकिन उनका व्यवसाय ओवरलैप सीमित है, एक बहस ये भी है कि अमेरिकी एंटीट्रस्ट नियामकों के शुरू होने के बाद कंपनियां बनाने की योजना बना रही हैं

विलय की जांच हालांकि, दो प्रमुख कमर्शियल विमान निर्माता, बोइंग कंपनी और एयरबस एसई, साथ ही साथ पेंटागन को रियायतें प्राप्त करने के लिए अपनी महत्वपूर्ण क्रय शक्ति का उपयोग करने के लिए जाने जाते हैं और उनके आपूर्तिकर्ता(सप्लायर) और उनके बीच प्रतिस्पर्धा में संभावित कमी का स्वागत नहीं कर सकते हैं।

जब यूनाइटेड टेक्नोलॉजीज ने हनीवेल इंटरनेशनल इंक के द्वारा दिए गए अधिग्रहण प्रस्ताव को २०१६ में खारिज कर दिया था, इसके मुख्य कार्यकारी ग्रेग हेस अपने इस निर्णय को आंशिक रूप से ये कहकर जायज़ ठहराया कि बोइंग और एयरबस कभी भी ऐसे आपूर्तिकर्ता को स्वीकार नहीं करेगा जो सर से पर तक पूरे विमान का निर्माण करे।

रॉकवेल कॉलिन्स एवं ग्रैट और वाइटीनी इंजिन बिज़नेस के 23 अरब यू.एस. डॉलर के अधिग्रहण, जो 2018 में पूर्ण हुआ, के बाद कंपनी अपना ध्यान एरोस्पेस व्यवसाय की ओर केंद्रित कर रही है वह अपने कैरियर एयर कंडीशनिंग और ओटिस के एलीवेटर व्यवसाय के अलगाव कि राह पर हैं, ऐसा यूनाइटेड टेक्नोलॉजीज कंपनियों ने कहा कि विलय के परिणामस्वरूप चौधे वर्ष के अंत तक लागत सहक्रियाओं में US\$1 बिलियन से अधिक होने की उम्मीद है।

श्री हेस के नेतृत्व में, रेथियॉन टेक्नोलॉजीज कॉर्पोरेशन कहलाए जाने वाले यूनाइटेड टेक्नोलॉजीज के शेयरधारकों के पास संयुक्त व्यापार का लगभग 57 प्रतिशत हिस्सा होगा। रेथियॉन के शेयरधारकों के पास बची हुई हिस्सेदारी होगी, और रेथियॉन के सीईओ टॉम कैनेडी को कार्यकारी अध्यक्ष नामित किया जाएगा।

सौदा इस प्रकार से तैयार किया गया है कि किसी भी कंपनी के शेयरधारक को प्रीमियम प्राप्त नहीं होगा। उन्होंने कहा कि नई कंपनी नेट डेब्ट में करीब 26 अरब अमेरिकी डॉलर का अनुमान लगाएगी।

रेथियॉन, टॉमहॉक और पैट्रियट मिसाइल सिस्टम के निर्माता, और अन्य अमेरिकी सैन्य ठेकेदारों को फ़ाइटर जेट और युद्ध सामग्री की मजबूत वैश्विक मांग के साथ-साथ वित्त वर्ष 2020 में उच्च अमेरिकी रक्षा खर्च से लाभ होने की उम्मीद है।

हालांकि, श्री ट्रम्प के द्वारा प्रारंभिक बढ़ावा देने के बाद पेंटागन के खर्च के धीमे होने का अनुमान है। यूनाइटेड टेक्नोलॉजीज के साथ एक सौदा, रेथियॉन को व्यावसायिक विमानन में विस्तार करने की अनुमति देगा।

The deal has been structured so that no shareholder of either company will receive a premium. The new company will also assume about US\$26 billion in net debt, they added.

Raytheon, maker of the Tomahawk and the Patriot missile systems, and other US military contractors are expected to benefit from strong global demand for fighter jets and munitions as well as higher US defence spending in fiscal 2020.

However, Pentagon spending is projected to slow down after an initial boost under Mr Trump. A deal with United Technologies would allow Raytheon to expand into commercial aviation.

- United Technologies
- यूनाइटेड टेक्नोलॉजी
- Pentagon
- पेंटागन
- Raytheon
- रेथियॉन
- Cannot be accurately ascertained
- सटीक रूप से बताया नहीं जा सकता

Cannot be accurately ascertained

Answer of above question: सटीक रूप से बताया नहीं जा सकता

Q133. The merger is expected to result in more than US\$1 billion in cost synergies

Read the statement given above and choose the most appropriate classification of the statement from the options given:

लागत तालमेल में, विलय के परिणामस्वरूप 1 बिलियन अमेरिकी डॉलर से अधिक होने की उम्मीद है
ऊपर दिए गए कथन को पढ़ें और दिए गए विकल्पों में से कथन का सबसे उपयुक्त वर्गीकरण चुनें:

United Technologies, Raytheon merger will create a US\$121b firm. The deal will form a conglomerate spanning commercial aviation and defence procurement.

United Technologies and Raytheon have some common customers, but their business overlap is limited, an argument the companies plan to make once US antitrust regulators start scrutinising the merger.

However, the two major commercial aircraft makers, Boeing Co and Airbus SE, as well as the Pentagon, have been known to use their significant purchasing power to seek concessions from their suppliers and may not welcome a potential lessening in competition among them.

When United Technologies rebuffed an acquisition offer from Honeywell International Inc in 2016, its chief executive Greg Hayes justified the decision partly by predicting that Boeing and Airbus would never accept having a supplier that would "build the plane from tip to tail".

United Technologies has said it is on track to separate its Carrier air conditioning and Otis elevator businesses, leaving the company focused on its aerospace business through its US\$23 billion acquisition of Rockwell Collins, which was completed in November 2018, and the Pratt & Whitney engines business.

The merger is expected to result in more than US\$1 billion in cost synergies by the end of the fourth year, the companies said.

United Technologies shareholders will own about 57 per cent of the combined business, called Raytheon Technologies Corporation, which will be led by Mr Hayes. Raytheon shareholders will own the remaining stake, and Raytheon CEO Tom Kennedy will be named executive chairman.

The deal has been structured so that no shareholder of either company will receive a premium. The new company will also assume about US\$26 billion in net debt, they added.

Raytheon, maker of the Tomahawk and the Patriot missile systems, and other US military contractors are expected to benefit from strong global demand for fighter jets and munitions as well as higher US defence spending in fiscal 2020.

However, Pentagon spending is projected to slow down after an initial boost under Mr Trump. A deal with United Technologies would allow Raytheon to expand into commercial aviation.

यूनाइटेड टेक्नोलॉजीज, रेथियॉन विलय से US\$121b की फर्म बनेगी। यह सौदा वाणिज्यिक विमानन और रक्षा खरीद में फैले एक समूह का निर्माण करेगा।

यूनाइटेड टेक्नोलॉजीज और रेथियॉन के कुछ ग्राहक, एक ही हैं, लेकिन उनका व्यवसाय ओवरलैप सीमित है, एक बहस ये भी है कि अमेरिकी एंटीट्रस्ट नियामकों के शुरू होने के बाद कंपनियों बनाने की योजना बना रही है।

विलय की जांच हालांकि, दो प्रमुख कमर्शियल विमान निर्माता, बोइंग कंपनी और एयरबस एसई, साथ ही साथ पेंटागन को रियायतें प्राप्त करने के लिए अपनी महत्वपूर्ण क्रय शक्ति का उपयोग करने के लिए जाने जाते हैं और उनके आपूर्तिकर्ता(सप्लायर) और उनके बीच प्रतिस्पर्धा में संभावित कमी का स्वागत नहीं कर सकते हैं।

जब यूनाइटेड टेक्नोलॉजीज ने हनीवेल इंटरनेशनल इंक के द्वारा दिए गए अधिग्रहण प्रस्ताव को २०१६ में खारिज कर दिया था, इसके मुख्य कार्यकारी ग्रेग हेस अपने इस निर्णय को आंशिक रूप से ये कहकर जायज़ ठहराया कि बोइंग और एयरबस कभी भी ऐसे आपूर्तिकर्ता को स्वीकार नहीं करेगा जो सर से पर तक पूरे विमान का निर्माण करे।

रॉकवेल कॉलिन्स एवं प्रैट और वाइटी ईंजिन बिज़नेस के 23 अरब यू.एस. डॉलर के अधिग्रहण, जो 2018 में पूर्ण हुआ, के बाद कंपनी अपना ध्यान एरोस्पेस व्यवसाय की ओर केंद्रित कर रही है वह अपने केरियर एयर कंडीशनिंग और ओटिस के एलिवेटर व्यवसाय के अलगाव कि राह पर हैं, ऐसा यूनाइटेड टेक्नोलॉजीज कंपनियों ने कहा कि विलय के परिणामस्वरूप चौथे वर्ष के अंत तक लागत सहक्रियाओं में US\$1 बिलियन से अधिक होने की उम्मीद है।

श्री हेस के नेतृत्व में, रेथियॉन टेक्नोलॉजीज कॉर्पोरेशन कहलाए जाने वाले यूनाइटेड टेक्नोलॉजीज के शेयरधारकों के पास संयुक्त व्यापार का लगभग 57 प्रतिशत हिस्सा होगा। रेथियॉन के शेयरधारकों के पास बची हुई हिस्सेदारी होगी, और रेथियॉन के सीईओ टॉम कैनेडी को कार्यकारी अध्यक्ष नामित किया जाएगा।

सौदा इस प्रकार से तैयार किया गया है कि किसी भी कंपनी के शेयरधारक को प्रीमियम प्राप्त नहीं होगा। उन्होंने कहा कि नई कंपनी नेट डेब्ट में करीब 26 अरब अमेरिकी डॉलर का अनुमान लगाएगी।

रेथियॉन, टॉमहॉक और पैट्रियट मिसाइल सिस्टम के निर्माता, और अन्य अमेरिकी सैन्य ठेकेदारों को फ़ाइटर जेट और युद्ध सामग्री की मजबूत वैश्विक मांग के साथ-साथ वित्त वर्ष 2020 में उच्च अमेरिकी रक्षा खर्च से लाभ होने की उम्मीद है।

हालांकि, श्री ट्रम्प के द्वारा प्रारंभिक बढ़ावा देने के बाद पेंटागन के खर्च के धीमे होने का अनुमान है। यूनाइटेड टेक्नोलॉजीज के साथ एक सौदा, रेथियॉन को व्यावसायिक विमानन में विस्तार करने की अनुमति देगा।

- Major factor for making the merger decisions
- विलय के निर्णय लेने के लिए प्रमुख कारक
- Minor factor for making the merger decisions
- विलय के निर्णय लेने के लिए मामूली कारक
- Major assumption in making the merger decisions
- विलय के निर्णय लेने में प्रमुख धारणा
- Major objective in making the merger decisions
- विलय के निर्णय लेने में प्रमुख उद्देश्य

Minor factor for making the merger decisions

Answer of above question: विलय के निर्णय लेने के लिए मामूली कारक

Q134. US military contractors are expected to benefit from strong global demand as well as higher US defence spending

Read the statement given above and choose the most appropriate classification of the statement from the options given:

उम्मीद है कि अमेरिकी सैन्य ठेकेदारों को मजबूत वैश्विक मांग के साथ-साथ उच्च अमेरिकी रक्षा खर्च से लाभ होगा

ऊपर दिए गए कथन को पढ़ें और दिए गए विकल्पों में से कथन का सबसे उपयुक्त वर्गीकरण चुनें:

United Technologies, Raytheon merger will create a US\$121b firm. The deal will form a conglomerate spanning commercial aviation and defence procurement.

United Technologies and Raytheon have some common customers, but their business overlap is limited, an argument the companies plan to make once US antitrust regulators start scrutinising the merger.

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Raytheon, maker of the Tomahawk and the Patriot missile systems, and other US military contractors are expected to benefit from strong global demand for fighter jets and munitions as well as higher US defence spending in fiscal 2020.

However, Pentagon spending is projected to slow down after an initial boost under Mr Trump. A deal with United Technologies would allow Raytheon to expand into commercial aviation.

यूनाइटेड टेक्नोलॉजीज, रेथियॉन विलय से US\$121b की फर्म बनेगी। यह सौदा वाणिज्यिक विमानन और रक्षा खरीद में फैले एक समूह का निर्माण करेगा।

यूनाइटेड टेक्नोलॉजीज और रेथियॉन के कुछ ग्राहक, एक ही हैं, लेकिन उनका व्यवसाय ओवरलैप सीमित है, एक बहस ये भी है कि अमेरिकी एंटीट्रस्ट नियामकों के शुरू होने के बाद कंपनियां बनाने की योजना बना रही हैं

विलय की जांच हालांकि, दो प्रमुख कमर्शियल विमान निर्माता, बोइंग कंपनी और एयरबस एसई, साथ ही साथ पेंटागन को रियायतें प्राप्त करने के लिए अपनी महत्वपूर्ण क्रय शक्ति का उपयोग करने के लिए जाने जाते हैं और उनके आपूर्तिकर्ता(सप्लायर) और उनके बीच प्रतिस्पर्धा में संभावित कमी का स्वागत नहीं कर सकते हैं।

जब यूनाइटेड टेक्नोलॉजीज ने हनीवेल इंटरनेशनल इंक के द्वारा दिए गए अधिग्रहण प्रस्ताव को २०१६ में खारिज कर दिया था, इसके मुख्य कार्यकारी ग्रेग हेस अपने इस निर्णय को आंशिक रूप से ये कहकर जायज़ ठहराया कि बोईंग और एयरबस कभी भी ऐसे आपूर्तिकर्ता को स्वीकार नहीं करेगा जो सर से पर तक पूरे विमान का निर्माण करे।

रॉकवेल कॉलिन्स एवं ग्रैट और वाइटी ईंजिन बिज़नेस के 23 अरब यू.एस. डॉलर के अधिग्रहण, जो 2018 में पूर्ण हुआ, के बाद कंपनी अपना ध्यान एरोस्पेस व्यवसाय की ओर केंद्रित कर रही है वह अपने कैरियर एयर कंडीशनिंग और ओटिस के एलीवेटर व्यवसाय के अलगाव कि राह पर हैं, ऐसा यूनाइटेड टेक्नोलॉजीज कंपनियों ने कहा कि विलय के परिणामस्वरूप चौथे वर्ष के अंत तक लागत सहक्रियाओं में US\$1 बिलियन से अधिक होने की उम्मीद है।

श्री हेस के नेतृत्व में, रेथियॉन टेक्नोलॉजीज कॉर्पोरेशन कहलाए जाने वाले यूनाइटेड टेक्नोलॉजीज के शेयरधारकों के पास संयुक्त व्यापार का लगभग 57 प्रतिशत हिस्सा होगा। रेथियॉन के शेयरधारकों के पास बची हुई हिस्सेदारी होगी, और रेथियॉन के सीईओ टॉम केनेडी को कार्यकारी अध्यक्ष नामित किया जाएगा।

सौदा इस प्रकार से तैयार किया गया है कि किसी भी कंपनी के शेयरधारक को प्रीमियम प्राप्त नहीं होगा। उन्होंने कहा कि नई कंपनी नेट डेब्ट में करीब 26 अरब अमेरिकी डॉलर का अनुमान लगाएगी।

रेथियॉन, टॉमहॉक और पैट्रियट मिसाइल सिस्टम के निर्माता, और अन्य अमेरिकी सैन्य ठेकेदारों को फ्राइटर जेट और युद्ध सामग्री की मजबूत वैश्विक मांग के साथ-साथ वित्त वर्ष 2020 में उच्च अमेरिकी रक्षा खर्च से लाभ होने की उम्मीद है।

हालांकि, श्री ट्रम्प के द्वारा प्रारंभिक बढ़ावा देने के बाद पेंटागन के खर्च के धीमे होने का अनुमान है। यूनाइटेड टेक्नोलॉजीज के साथ एक सौदा, रेथियॉन को व्यावसायिक विमानन में विस्तार करने की अनुमति देगा।

Major factor for making the merger decisions

विलय के निर्णय लेने के लिए प्रमुख कारक

Minor factor for making the merger decisions

विलय के निर्णय लेने के लिए मामूली कारक

Major assumption in making the merger decisions

विलय के निर्णय लेने में प्रमुख धारणा

Major objective in making the merger decisions

विलय के निर्णय लेने में प्रमुख उद्देश्य

Minor factor for making the merger decisions

Answer of above question: विलय के निर्णय लेने के लिए मामूली कारक

Q135. The deal will form a large conglomerate spanning commercial aviation and defence procurement.

Read the statement given above and choose the most appropriate classification of the statement from the options given:

यह सौदा वाणिज्यिक विमानन और रक्षा खरीद में फैले एक बड़े समूह का निर्माण करेगा।

ऊपर दिए गए कथन को पढ़ें और दिए गए विकल्पों में से कथन का सबसे उपयुक्त वर्गीकरण चुनें:

United Technologies, Raytheon merger will create a US\$121b firm. The deal will form a conglomerate spanning commercial aviation and defence procurement.

United Technologies and Raytheon have some common customers, but their business overlap is limited, an argument the companies plan to make once US antitrust regulators start scrutinising the merger.

However, the two major commercial aircraft makers, Boeing Co and Airbus SE, as well as the Pentagon, have been known to use their significant purchasing power to seek concessions from their suppliers and may not welcome a potential lessening in competition among them.

When United Technologies rebuffed an acquisition offer from Honeywell International Inc in 2016, its chief executive Greg Hayes justified the decision partly by predicting that Boeing and Airbus would never accept having a supplier that would "build the plane from tip to tail".

United Technologies has said it is on track to separate its Carrier air conditioning and Otis elevator businesses, leaving the company focused on its aerospace business through its US\$23 billion acquisition of Rockwell Collins, which was completed in November 2018, and the Pratt & Whitney engines business.

The merger is expected to result in more than US\$1 billion in cost synergies by the end of the fourth year, the companies said.

United Technologies shareholders will own about 57 per cent of the combined business, called Raytheon Technologies Corporation, which will be led by Mr Hayes. Raytheon shareholders will own the remaining stake, and Raytheon CEO Tom Kennedy will be named executive chairman.

The deal has been structured so that no shareholder of either company will receive a premium. The new company will also assume about US\$26 billion in net debt, they added.

Raytheon, maker of the Tomahawk and the Patriot missile systems, and other US military contractors are expected to benefit from strong global demand for fighter jets and munitions as well as higher US defence spending in fiscal 2020.

However, Pentagon spending is projected to slow down after an initial boost under Mr Trump. A deal with United Technologies would allow Raytheon to expand into commercial aviation.

यूनाइटेड टेक्नोलॉजीज, रेथियॉन विलय से US\$121b की फर्म बनेगी। यह सौदा वाणिज्यिक विमानन और रक्षा खरीद में फैले एक समूह का निर्माण करेगा।

यूनाइटेड टेक्नोलॉजीज और रेथियॉन के कुछ ग्राहक, एक ही हैं, लेकिन उनका व्यवसाय ओवरलैप सीमित है, एक बहस ये भी है कि अमेरिकी एंटीट्रस्ट नियामकों के शुरू होने के बाद कंपनियां बनाने की योजना बना रही हैं

विलय की जांच हालांकि, दो प्रमुख कमर्शियल विमान निर्माता, बोइंग कंपनी और एयरबस एसई, साथ ही साथ पेंटागन को रियायतें प्राप्त करने के लिए अपनी महत्वपूर्ण क्रय शक्ति का उपयोग करने के लिए जाने जाते हैं और उनके आपूर्तिकर्ता(सप्लायर) और उनके बीच प्रतिस्पर्धा में संभावित कमी का स्वागत नहीं कर सकते हैं।

जब यूनाइटेड टेक्नोलॉजीज ने हनीवेल इंटरनेशनल इंक के द्वारा दिए गए अधिग्रहण प्रस्ताव को २०१६ में खारिज कर दिया था, इसके मुख्य कार्यकारी प्रेग हेस अपने इस निर्णय को आंशिक रूप से ये कहकर जायज़ ठहराया कि बोइंग और एयरबस कभी भी ऐसे आपूर्तिकर्ता को स्वीकार नहीं करेगा जो सर से पर तक पूरे विमान का निर्माण करे.

रॉकवेल कॉलिन्स एवं ग्रैट और वाइटी ईजिन बिज़नेस के 23 अरब यू एस डॉलर के अधिग्रहण, जो 2018 में पूर्ण हुआ, के बाद कंपनी अपना ध्यान ऐरोस्पेस व्यवसाय की ओर केंद्रित कर रही है वह अपने कैरियर एयर कंडीशनिंग और ओटिस के एलीवेटर व्यवसाय के अलगाव कि राह पर हैं, ऐसा यूनाइटेड टेक्नोलॉजीज कंपनियों ने कहा कि विलय के परिणामस्वरूप चौथे वर्ष के अंत तक लागत सहक्रियाओं में US\$1 बिलियन से अधिक होने की उम्मीद है।

श्री हेस के नेतृत्व में, रेथियॉन टेक्नोलॉजीज कॉर्पोरेशन कहलाए जाने वाले यूनाइटेड टेक्नोलॉजीज के शेयरधारकों के पास संयुक्त व्यापार का लगभग 57 प्रतिशत हिस्सा होगा। रेथियॉन के शेयरधारकों के पास बची हुई हिस्सेदारी होगी, और रेथियॉन के सीईओ टॉम कैनेडी को कार्यकारी अध्यक्ष नामित किया जाएगा।

सौदा इस प्रकार से तैयार किया गया है कि किसी भी कंपनी के शेयरधारक को प्रीमियम प्राप्त नहीं होगा। उन्होंने कहा कि नई कंपनी नेट डेब्ट में करीब 26 अरब अमेरिकी डॉलर का अनुमान लगाएगी।

रेथियॉन, टॉमहॉक और पैट्रियट मिसाइल सिस्टम के निर्माता, और अन्य अमेरिकी सैन्य ठेकेदारों को फ्राइटर जेट और युद्ध सामग्री की मजबूत वैश्विक मांग के साथ-साथ वित्त वर्ष 2020 में उच्च अमेरिकी रक्षा खर्च से लाभ होने की उम्मीद है।

हालांकि, श्री ट्रम्प के द्वारा प्रारंभिक बढ़ावा देने के बाद पेंटागन के खर्च के धीमे होने का अनुमान है। यूनाइटेड टेक्नोलॉजीज के साथ एक सौदा, रेथियॉन को व्यावसायिक विमानन में विस्तार करने की अनुमति देगा।

Major factor for making the merger decisions

- विलय के निर्णय लेने के लिए प्रमुख कारक
- Minor factor for making the merger decisions
- विलय के निर्णय लेने के लिए मामूली कारक
- Major assumption in making the merger decisions
- विलय के निर्णय लेने में प्रमुख धारणा
- Major objective in making the merger decisions
- विलय के निर्णय लेने में प्रमुख उद्देश्य

Major objective in making the merger decisions

Answer of above question: विलय के निर्णय लेने में प्रमुख उद्देश्य

Q136. Why did Celgene's decide to sell its psoriasis drug Otezla?

सेल्जिन ने अपनी सोरायसिस दवा औटेज़ला को बेचने का निर्णय क्यों लिया?

Bristol-Myers Squibb Co. has completed its \$95 billion acquisition of Celgene Corp., a deal announced at the beginning of the year. It is one of the largest in pharmaceutical history.

The deal cleared its final regulatory hurdle Nov. 15 with the U.S. Federal Trade Commission's approval, which was contingent upon the divestiture of Celgene's psoriasis drug Otezla to address antitrust concerns.

Amgen Inc. has agreed to buy Otezla for \$13.4 billion, which the FTC said was the largest divestiture required for a merger.

In June, shares of Bristol-Myers declined due to a delay in the merger because of the FTC review over Otezla, pushing the expected closing from the third quarter to the fourth.

The originally announced value of the deal was \$74 billion, and the transaction value reached \$95 billion including equity, according to S&P Global Market Intelligence data.

Celgene is now a wholly owned subsidiary of Bristol-Myers. Celgene shareholders received an equivalent number of Bristol-Myers shares, as well as \$50 in cash for each share plus \$9 for any future milestones.

Celgene also transferred the listing of its rights related to its cancer drug Abraxane from the Nasdaq Global Market to the New York Stock Exchange, where they will trade under the symbol CELGRT on Dec.

Before the deal's completion, investors and analysts pointed to structural weaknesses at both companies which the merger may help address with potential new R&D. Bristol-Myers has competition to its cancer drug Opdivo to worry about and generic copycats of its cardiovascular drug Eliquis on the horizon in the next decade. Celgene's blood cancer treatment Revlimid is also expected to see generic competition in 2022.

But executives at both drugmakers pointed out that the merger brings together nine products with more than \$1 billion in annual sales.

Bristol-Myers and Celgene reported strong earnings in the third quarter, with Bristol-Myers' EPS rising 7% year over year and Celgene's earnings up 33%.

ब्रिस्टल-मायर्स स्क्विब कंपनी ने साल की शुरुआत में ही घोषित सौदे सेल्जिन कॉर्प के 95 अरब डॉलर का अधिग्रहण पूरा कर लिया है। यह फार्मास्युटिकल कंपनियों के इतिहास में सबसे बड़ी कंपनियों में से एक है।

15 नवंबर को, इस सौदे ने अमेरिकी संघीय व्यापार आयोग की मंजूरी के साथ अपनी अंतिम नियामक बाधा (फाइनल रेगुलेटरी हर्डल) को भी मंजूरी दे दी, जो एंटीट्रस्ट चिंताओं को दूर करने के लिए सेल्जिन की सोरायसिस दवा औटेज़ला के विभाजन पर आकस्मिक थी।

एमजेन इंक. ने औटेज़ला को \$13.4 बिलियन में खरीदने पर सहमति जताई है, जिसे FTC ने विलय के लिए आवश्यक सबसे बड़ा विनिवेश बताया।

जून में, औटेज़ला पर FTC की समीक्षा के कारण विलय में देरी के कारण ब्रिस्टल-मायर्स के शेयरों में गिरावट आई, जिससे तीसरी तिमाही से चौथी तिमाही की उम्मीद बंद हो गई।

एस एंड पी ग्लोबल मार्केट इंटेलिजेंस डेटा के अनुसार, सौदे का मूल रूप से घोषित मूल्य \$ 74 बिलियन था, और लेनदेन का मूल्य इक्विटी सहित \$ 95 बिलियन तक पहुंच गया।

सेल्जिन, अब ब्रिस्टल-मायर्स की पूर्ण स्वामित्व वाली सहायक कंपनी है। सेल्जिन के शेयरधारकों को ब्रिस्टल-मायर्स शेयरों की एक समान संख्या के साथ-साथ प्रत्येक शेयर के लिए \$ 50 नकद और अतिरिक्त 9 डॉलर, भविष्य में किसी भी बड़े मील के पथर रुपी पड़ाव के लिए भी प्राप्त हुए।

सेल्जिन ने अपने कैसर की दवा एब्रैक्सेन से संबंधित अपने अधिकारों की लिस्टिंग को नैस्टैक ग्लोबल मार्केट से न्यूयॉर्क स्टॉक एक्सचेंज में स्थानांतरित कर दिया, जहां वे 1 दिसंबर को CELGRT के चिन्ह के तहत व्यापार करेंगे।

निवेशकों और विश्लेषकों ने, सौदा पूरा होने से पहले, दोनों कंपनियों में संरचनात्मक कमजोरियों की ओर इशारा किया, जो विलय संभावित नए आर एंड डी के साथ सम्बोधित करने में मदद कर सकता है। ब्रिस्टल-मायर्स की अपनी कैसर की दवा ऑपडिवो और इनकी हृदय संबंधी दवा एलिकिस के जेनेरिक कॉपीकैट प्रतिस्पर्धा में है और यह चिंतनीय है. सेल्जिन के ब्लाड कैसर के इलाज रेवलीमिड में भी 2022 में जेनेरिक प्रतिस्पर्धा देखने की उम्मीद है।

लेकिन दोनों दवा निर्माताओं के अधिकारियों ने बताया कि विलय वार्षिक बिक्री में \$1 बिलियन से अधिक के नौ उत्पादों को एक साथ लाता है।

तीसरी तिमाही में, ब्रिस्टल-मायर्स और सेल्जिन ने मजबूत आय दर्ज की, ब्रिस्टल-मायर्स की ईपीएस में साल दर साल 7% की वृद्धि हुई और सेल्जिन की कमाई में 33% की वृद्धि हुई।

- The drug was not profitable to sell
- दवा बेचना फायदेमंद नहीं था
- The drug had too many competitors
- दवा बेचना फायदेमंद नहीं था
- Bristol Myers made it a pre-condition for the buyout
- ब्रिस्टल मायर्स ने इसे खरीदने के लिए एक पूर्व शर्त बना दिया था
- None of the given options
- दिए गए विकल्पों में से कोई नहीं

None of the given options

Answer of above question: दिए गए विकल्पों में से कोई नहीं

Q137. What professional relation does Amgen Inc. have with Celgene?

एमजेन इंक् का सेल्जिन के साथ क्या व्यावसायिक संबंध है?

Bristol-Myers Squibb Co. has completed its \$95 billion acquisition of Celgene Corp., a deal announced at the beginning of the year. It is one of the largest in pharmaceutical history.

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ब्रिस्टल-मायर्स स्क्विब कंपनी ने साल की शुरुआत में ही घोषित सौदे सेल्जिन कॉर्प के 95 अरब डॉलर का अधिग्रहण पूरा कर लिया है। यह फार्मास्युटिकल कंपनियों के इतिहास में सबसे बड़ी कंपनियों में से एक है।

15 नवंबर को, इस सौदे ने अमेरिकी संघीय व्यापार आयोग की मंजूरी के साथ अपनी अंतिम नियामक बाधा (फाइनल रेगुलेटरी हर्डल) को भी मंजूरी दे दी, जो एंटीट्रस्ट चिंताओं को दूर करने के लिए सेल्जिन की सोरायसिस दवा ओटेज़ला के विभाजन पर आकस्मिक थी।

एमजेन इंक्. ने ओटेज़ला को \$13.4 बिलियन में खरीदने पर सहमति जताई है, जिसे FTC ने विलय के लिए आवश्यक सबसे बड़ा विनिवेश बताया।

जून में, ओटेज़ला पर FTC की समीक्षा के कारण विलय में देरी के कारण ब्रिस्टल-मायर्स के शेयरों में गिरावट आई, जिससे तीसरी तिमाही से चौथी तिमाही की उम्मीद बंद हो गई।

एस एंड पी ग्लोबल मार्केट इंटेलिजेंस डेटा के अनुसार, सौदे का मूल रूप से घोषित मूल्य \$ 74 बिलियन था, और लेनदेन का मूल्य इक्विटी सहित \$ 95 बिलियन तक पहुंच गया।

सेल्जिन, अब ब्रिस्टल-मायर्स की पूर्ण स्वामित्व वाली सहायक कंपनी है। सेल्जिन के शेयरधारकों को ब्रिस्टल-मायर्स शेयरों की एक समान संख्या के साथ-साथ प्रत्येक शेयर के लिए \$ 50 नकद और अतिरिक्त 9 डॉलर, भविष्य में किसी भी बड़े मील के पथर रूपी पड़ाव के लिए भी प्राप्त हुए।

सेल्जिन ने अपने कैंसर की दवा एब्रैक्सेन से संबंधित अपने अधिकारों की लिस्टिंग को नैस्टैक ग्लोबल मार्केट से न्यूयॉर्क स्टॉक एक्सचेंज में स्थानांतरित कर दिया, जहां वे 1 दिसंबर को CELGRT के चिह्न के तहत व्यापार करेंगे।

निवेशकों और विश्लेषकों ने, सौदा पूरा होने से पहले, दोनों कंपनियों में संरचनात्मक कमजोरियों की ओर इशारा किया, जो विलय संभावित नए आर एंड डी के साथ सम्बोधित करने में मदद कर सकता है। ब्रिस्टल-मायर्स की अपनी कैंसर की दवा ऑपडिवो और इनकी हृदय संबंधी दवा एलिकिस के जेनेरिक कॉपीकैट प्रतिस्पर्धा में है और यह चिंतनीय है, सेल्जिन के ब्लड कैंसर के इलाज रेवलीमिड में भी 2022 में जेनेरिक प्रतिस्पर्धा देखने की उम्मीद है।

लेकिन दोनों दवा निर्माताओं के अधिकारियों ने बताया कि विलय वार्षिक बिक्री में \$1 बिलियन से अधिक के नौ उत्पादों को एक साथ लाता है।

तीसरी तिमाही में, ब्रिस्टल-मायर्स और सेल्जिन ने मजबूत आय दर्ज की, ब्रिस्टल-मायर्स की ईपीएस में साल दर साल 7% की वृद्धि हुई और सेल्जिन की कमाई में 33% की वृद्धि हुई।

It is a competitor

यह एक प्रतियोगी है

It is an arm of the Government regulator

यह सरकारी नियामक की एक शाखा है

It is a supplier

यह एक आपूर्तिकर्ता है

None of the given options

दिए गए विकल्पों में से कोई नहीं

It is a competitor

Answer of above question: यह एक प्रतियोगी है

Q138. The merger brings together nine products with more than \$1 billion in annual sales.

Read the statement given above and choose the most appropriate classification of the statement from the options given:

विलय, नौ उत्पादों को एक साथ लाता है जिनकी वार्षिक बिक्री \$1 बिलियन से अधिक है।

ऊपर दिए गए कथन को पढ़ें और दिए गए विकल्पों में से कथन का सबसे उपयुक्त वर्गीकरण चुनें:

Bristol-Myers Squibb Co. has completed its \$95 billion acquisition of Celgene Corp., a deal announced at the beginning of the year. It is one of the largest in pharmaceutical history.

The deal cleared its final regulatory hurdle Nov. 15 with the U.S. Federal Trade Commission's approval, which was contingent upon the divestiture of Celgene's psoriasis drug Otezla to address antitrust concerns.

Amgen Inc. has agreed to buy Otezla for \$13.4 billion, which the FTC said was the largest divestiture required for a merger.

In June, shares of Bristol-Myers declined due to a delay in the merger because of the FTC review over Otezla, pushing the expected closing from the third quarter to the fourth.

The originally announced value of the deal was \$74 billion, and the transaction value reached \$95 billion including equity, according to S&P Global Market Intelligence data.

Celgene is now a wholly owned subsidiary of Bristol-Myers. Celgene shareholders received an equivalent number of Bristol-Myers shares, as well as \$50 in cash for each share plus \$9 for any future milestones.

Celgene also transferred the listing of its rights related to its cancer drug Abraxane from the Nasdaq Global Market to the New York Stock Exchange, where they will trade under the symbol CELGRT on Dec.

Before the deal's completion, investors and analysts pointed to structural weaknesses at both companies which the merger may help address with potential new R&D. Bristol-Myers has competition to its cancer drug Opdivo to worry about and generic copycats of its cardiovascular drug Eliquis on the horizon in the next decade. Celgene's blood cancer treatment Revlimid is also expected to see generic competition in 2022.

But executives at both drugmakers pointed out that the merger brings together nine products with more than \$1 billion in annual sales.

Bristol-Myers and Celgene reported strong earnings in the third quarter, with Bristol-Myers' EPS rising 7% year over year and Celgene's earnings up 33%.

ब्रिस्टल-मायर्स स्क्विब कंपनी ने साल की शुरुआत में ही घोषित सौदे सेल्जीन कॉर्प के 95 अरब डॉलर का अधिग्रहण पूरा कर लिया है। यह फार्मास्युटिकल कंपनियों के इतिहास में सबसे बड़ी कंपनियों में से एक है।

15 नवंबर को, इस सौदे ने अमेरिकी संघीय व्यापार आयोग की मंजूरी के साथ अपनी अंतिम नियामक बाधा (फाइनल रेगुलेटरी हर्डल) को भी मंजूरी दे दी, जो एंटीट्रस्ट चिंताओं को दूर करने के लिए सेल्जीन की सोरायसिस दवा ओटेज़ला के विभाजन पर आकस्मिक थी।

एमजेन इंक. ने ओटेज़ला को \$13.4 बिलियन में खरीदने पर सहमति जताई है, जिसे FTC ने विलय के लिए आवश्यक सबसे बड़ा विनिवेश बताया।

जून में, ओटेज़ला पर FTC की समीक्षा के कारण विलय में देरी के कारण ब्रिस्टल-मायर्स के शेयरों में गिरावट आई, जिससे तीसरी तिमाही से चौथी तिमाही की उम्मीद बंद हो गई।

एस एंड पी ग्लोबल मार्केट इंटेलिजेंस डेटा के अनुसार, सौदे का मूल रूप से घोषित मूल्य \$ 74 बिलियन था, और लेनदेन का मूल्य इक्विटी सहित \$ 95 बिलियन तक पहुंच गया।

सेल्जिन, अब ब्रिस्टल-मायर्स की पूर्ण स्वामित्व वाली सहायक कंपनी है। सेल्जिन के शेयरधारकों को ब्रिस्टल-मायर्स शेयरों की एक समान संख्या के साथ-साथ प्रत्येक शेयर के लिए \$ 50 नकद और अतिरिक्त 9 डॉलर, भविष्य में किसी भी बड़े मील के पथर रुपी पड़ाव के लिए भी प्राप्त हुए।

सेल्जिन ने अपने कैंसर की दवा एड्रेक्सन से संबंधित अपने अधिकारों की लिस्टिंग को नैस्टैक ग्लोबल मार्केट से न्यूयॉर्क स्टॉक एक्सचेंज में स्थानांतरित कर दिया, जहां वे 1 दिसंबर को CELGRT के चिन्ह के तहत व्यापार करेंगे।

निवेशकों और विश्लेषकों ने, सौदा पूरा होने से पहले, दोनों कंपनियों में संरचनात्मक कमजोरियों की ओर इशारा किया, जो विलय संभावित नए आर एंड डी के साथ सम्बोधित करने में मदद कर सकता है। ब्रिस्टल-मायर्स की अपनी कैंसर की दवा ऑपडिवो और इनकी हृदय संबंधी दवा एलिकिस के जेनेरिक कॉपीकैट प्रतिस्पर्धा में है और यह चिंतनीय है, सेल्जिन के ब्लड कैंसर के इलाज रेवलीमिड में भी 2022 में जेनेरिक प्रतिस्पर्धा देखने की उम्मीद है।

लेकिन दोनों दवा निर्माताओं के अधिकारियों ने बताया कि विलय वार्षिक बिक्री में \$1 बिलियन से अधिक के नौ उत्पादों को एक साथ लाता है।

तीसरी तिमाही में, ब्रिस्टल-मायर्स और सेल्जीन ने मजबूत आय दर्ज की, ब्रिस्टल-मायर्स की ईपीएस में साल दर साल 7% की वृद्धि हुई और सेल्जीन की कमाई में 33% की वृद्धि हुई।

- Major factor for making the merger decisions
विलय के निर्णय लेने के लिए प्रमुख कारक
- Minor factor for making the merger decisions
विलय के निर्णय लेने के लिए मामूली (गौण) कारक
- Major assumption in making the merger decisions
विलय के निर्णय लेने में प्रमुख धारणा
- Major objective in making the merger decisions
विलय के निर्णय लेने में प्रमुख उद्देश्य

Major assumption in making the merger decisions

Answer of above question: विलय के निर्णय लेने में प्रमुख धारणा

Q139. Some of the drugs are facing tough competition in the market from generic drugs

Read the statement given above and choose the most appropriate classification of the statement from the options given:

कुछ दवाएं, बाजार में जेनेरिक दवाओं से प्रतिस्पर्धा का सामना कर रहे थे

ऊपर दिए गए कथन को पढ़ें और दिए गए प्रश्नों में से कथन का सबसे उपयुक्त वर्गीकरण चुनें:

Bristol-Myers Squibb Co. has completed its \$95 billion acquisition of Celgene Corp., a deal announced at the beginning of the year. It is one of the largest in pharmaceutical history.

The deal cleared its final regulatory hurdle Nov. 15 with the U.S. Federal Trade Commission's approval, which was contingent upon the divestiture of Celgene's psoriasis drug Otezla to address antitrust concerns.

Amgen Inc. has agreed to buy Otezla for \$13.4 billion, which the FTC said was the largest divestiture required for a merger.

In June, shares of Bristol-Myers declined due to a delay in the merger because of the FTC review over Otezla, pushing the expected closing from the third quarter to the fourth.

The originally announced value of the deal was \$74 billion, and the transaction value reached \$95 billion including equity, according to S&P Global Market Intelligence data.

Celgene is now a wholly owned subsidiary of Bristol-Myers. Celgene shareholders received an equivalent number of Bristol-Myers shares, as well as \$50 in cash for each share plus \$9 for any future milestones.

Celgene also transferred the listing of its rights related to its cancer drug Abraxane from the Nasdaq Global Market to the New York Stock Exchange, where they will trade under the symbol CELGRT on Dec.

Before the deal's completion, investors and analysts pointed to structural weaknesses at both companies which the merger may help address with potential new R&D. Bristol-Myers has competition to its cancer drug Opdivo to worry about and generic copycats of its cardiovascular drug Eliquis on the horizon in the next decade. Celgene's blood cancer treatment Revlimid is also expected to see generic competition in 2022.

But executives at both drugmakers pointed out that the merger brings together nine products with more than \$1 billion in annual sales.

Bristol-Myers and Celgene reported strong earnings in the third quarter, with Bristol-Myers' EPS rising 7% year over year and Celgene's earnings up 33%.

ब्रिस्टल-मायर्स स्क्विब कंपनी ने साल की शुरुआत में ही घोषित सौदे सेल्जीन कॉर्प के 95 अरब डॉलर का अधिग्रहण पूरा कर लिया है। यह फार्मास्युटिकल कंपनियों के इतिहास में सबसे बड़ी कंपनियों में से एक है।

15 नवंबर को, इस सौदे ने अमेरिकी संघीय व्यापार आयोग की मंजूरी के साथ अपनी अंतिम नियामक बाधा (फाइनल रेगुलेटरी हर्डल) को भी मंजूरी दे दी, जो एंटीट्रस्ट चिंताओं को दूर करने के लिए सेल्जीन की सोरायसिस दवा ओटेज़ला के विभाजन पर आकस्मिक थी।

एमजेन इंक. ने ओटेज़ला को \$13.4 बिलियन में खरीदने पर सहमति जताई है, जिसे FTC ने विलय के लिए आवश्यक सबसे बड़ा विनिवेश बताया।

जून में, ओटेज़ला पर FTC की समीक्षा के कारण विलय में देरी के कारण ब्रिस्टल-मायर्स के शेयरों में गिरावट आई, जिससे तीसरी तिमाही से चौथी तिमाही की उम्मीद बंद हो गई।

एस एंड पी ग्लोबल मार्केट इंटेलिजेंस डेटा के अनुसार, सौदे का मूल रूप से घोषित मूल्य \$ 74 बिलियन था, और लेनदेन का मूल्य इक्विटी सहित \$ 95 बिलियन तक पहुंच गया।

सेल्जिन, अब ब्रिस्टल-मायर्स की पूर्ण स्वामित्व वाली सहायक कंपनी है। सेल्जिन के शेयरधारकों को ब्रिस्टल-मायर्स शेयरों की एक समान संख्या के साथ-साथ प्रत्येक शेयर के लिए \$ 50 नकद और अतिरिक्त 9 डॉलर, भविष्य में किसी भी बड़े मील के पथर रुपी पड़ाव के लिए भी प्राप्त हुए।

सेल्जिन ने अपने कैंसर की दवा एड्रेक्सन से संबंधित अपने अधिकारों की लिस्टिंग को नैस्टैक ग्लोबल मार्केट से न्यूयॉर्क स्टॉक एक्सचेंज में स्थानांतरित कर दिया, जहां वे 1 दिसंबर को CELGRT के चिन्ह के तहत व्यापार करेंगे।

निवेशकों और विश्लेषकों ने, सौदा पूरा होने से पहले, दोनों कंपनियों में संरचनात्मक कमजोरियों की ओर इशारा किया, जो विलय संभावित नए आर एंड डी के साथ सम्बोधित करने में मदद कर सकता है। ब्रिस्टल-मायर्स की अपनी कैंसर की दवा ऑपडिवो और इनकी हृदय संबंधी दवा एलिकिस के जेनेरिक कॉपीकैट प्रतिस्पर्धा में है और यह चिंतनीय है, सेल्जिन के ब्लड कैंसर के इलाज रेवलीमिड में भी 2022 में जेनेरिक प्रतिस्पर्धा देखने की उम्मीद है।

लेकिन दोनों दवा निर्माताओं के अधिकारियों ने बताया कि विलय वार्षिक बिक्री में \$1 बिलियन से अधिक के नौ उत्पादों को एक साथ लाता है।

तीसरी तिमाही में, ब्रिस्टल-मायर्स और सेल्जीन ने मजबूत आय दर्ज की, ब्रिस्टल-मायर्स की ईपीएस में साल दर साल 7% की वृद्धि हुई और सेल्जीन की कमाई में 33% की वृद्धि हुई।

- Major factor for making the merger decisions
विलय के निर्णय लेने के लिए प्रमुख कारक
- Minor factor for making the merger decisions
विलय के निर्णय लेने के लिए मामूली कारक
- Major assumption in making the merger decisions
विलय के निर्णय में प्रमुख धारणा
- Major objective in making the merger decisions
विलय के निर्णय लेने का उद्देश्य प्रमुख है

Major assumption in making the merger decisions

Answer of above question: विलय के निर्णय में प्रमुख धारणा

Q140. U.S. Federal Trade Commission will provide an approval to the merger

Read the statement given above and choose the most appropriate classification of the statement from the options given:

अमेरिकी संघीय व्यापार आयोग विलय को मंजूरी प्रदान करेगा

ऊपर दिए गए कथन को पढ़ें और दिए गए विकल्पों में से कथन का सबसे उपयुक्त वर्गीकरण चुनें:

Bristol-Myers Squibb Co. has completed its \$95 billion acquisition of Celgene Corp., a deal announced at the beginning of the year. It is one of the largest in pharmaceutical history.

The deal cleared its final regulatory hurdle Nov. 15 with the U.S. Federal Trade Commission's approval, which was contingent upon the divestiture of Celgene's psoriasis drug Otezla to address antitrust concerns. Amgen Inc. has agreed to buy Otezla for \$13.4 billion, which the FTC said was the largest divestiture required for a merger.

In June, shares of Bristol-Myers declined due to a delay in the merger because of the FTC review over Otezla, pushing the expected closing from the third quarter to the fourth.

The originally announced value of the deal was \$74 billion, and the transaction value reached \$95 billion including equity, according to S&P Global Market Intelligence data.

Celgene is now a wholly owned subsidiary of Bristol-Myers. Celgene shareholders received an equivalent number of Bristol-Myers shares, as well as \$50 in cash for each share plus \$9 for any future milestones.

Celgene also transferred the listing of its rights related to its cancer drug Abraxane from the Nasdaq Global Market to the New York Stock Exchange, where they will trade under the symbol CELGRT on Dec.

Before the deal's completion, investors and analysts pointed to structural weaknesses at both companies which the merger may help address with potential new R&D. Bristol-Myers has competition to its cancer drug Opdivo to worry about and generic copycats of its cardiovascular drug Eliquis on the horizon in the next decade. Celgene's blood cancer treatment Revlimid is also expected to see generic competition in 2022.

But executives at both drugmakers pointed out that the merger brings together nine products with more than \$1 billion in annual sales.

Bristol-Myers and Celgene reported strong earnings in the third quarter, with Bristol-Myers' EPS rising 7% year over year and Celgene's earnings up 33%.

ब्रिस्टल-मायर्स स्क्विब कंपनी ने साल की शुरुआत में ही घोषित सौदे सेल्जिन कॉर्प के 95 अरब डॉलर का अधिग्रहण पूरा कर लिया है। यह फार्मास्युटिकल कंपनियों के इतिहास में सबसे बड़ी कंपनियों में से एक है।

15 नवंबर को, इस सौदे ने अमेरिकी संघीय व्यापार आयोग की मंजूरी के साथ अपनी अंतिम नियामक बाधा (फाइनल रेगुलेटरी हर्डल) को भी मंजूरी दे दी, जो एंटीट्रस्ट चिंताओं को दूर करने के लिए सेल्जिन की सोरायसिस दवा ओटेज़ला के विभाजन पर आकस्मिक थी।

एमजेन इंक. ने ओटेज़ला को \$13.4 बिलियन में खरीदने पर सहमति जताई है, जिसे FTC ने विलय के लिए आवश्यक सबसे बड़ा विनिवेश बताया।

जून में, ओटेज़ला पर FTC की समीक्षा के कारण विलय में देरी के कारण ब्रिस्टल-मायर्स के शेयरों में गिरावट आई, जिससे तीसरी तिमाही से चौथी तिमाही की उम्मीद बंद हो गई।

एस एंड पी ग्लोबल मार्केट इंटेलिजेंस डेटा के अनुसार, सौदे का मूल रूप से घोषित मूल्य \$ 74 बिलियन था, और लेनदेन का मूल्य इक्विटी सहित \$ 95 बिलियन तक पहुंच गया।

सेल्जिन, अब ब्रिस्टल-मायर्स की पूर्ण स्वामित्व वाली सहायक कंपनी है। सेल्जिन के शेयरधारकों को ब्रिस्टल-मायर्स शेयरों की एक समान संख्या के साथ-साथ प्रत्येक शेयर के लिए \$ 50 नकद और अतिरिक्त 9 डॉलर, भविष्य में किसी भी बड़े मील के पत्थर रूपी पड़ाव के लिए भी प्राप्त हुए।

सेल्जिन ने अपने कैंसर की दवा एब्रैक्सेन से संबंधित अपने अधिकारों की लिस्टिंग को नैस्डैक ग्लोबल मार्केट से न्यूयॉर्क स्टॉक एक्सचेंज में स्थानांतरित कर दिया, जहां वे 1 दिसंबर को CELGRT के चिन्ह के तहत व्यापार करेंगे।

निवेशकों और विश्लेषकों ने, सौदा पूरा होने से पहले, दोनों कंपनियों में संरचनात्मक कमजोरियों की ओर इशारा किया, जो विलय संभावित नए आर एंड डी के साथ सम्बोधित करने में मदद कर सकता है। ब्रिस्टल-मायर्स की अपनी कैंसर की दवा ऑपडिवो और इनकी हृदय संबंधी दवा एलिकिस के जेनेरिक कॉपीकैट प्रतिस्पर्धा में है और यह चिंतनीय है। सेल्जिन के ब्लड कैंसर के इलाज रेवलीमिड में भी 2022 में जेनेरिक प्रतिस्पर्धा देखने की उम्मीद है।

लेकिन दोनों दवा निर्माताओं के अधिकारियों ने बताया कि विलय वार्षिक बिक्री में \$1 बिलियन से अधिक के नौ उत्पादों को एक साथ लाता है।

तीसरी तिमाही में, ब्रिस्टल-मायर्स और सेल्जिन ने मजबूत आय दर्ज की, ब्रिस्टल-मायर्स की ईपीएस में साल दर साल 7% की वृद्धि हुई और सेल्जिन की कमाई में 33% की वृद्धि हुई।

- Major factor for making the merger decisions
- विलय के निर्णय लेने के लिए प्रमुख कारक
- Minor factor for making the merger decisions
- विलय के निर्णय लेने के लिए मामूली कारक
- Major assumption in making the merger decisions
- विलय के निर्णय लेने में प्रमुख धारणा
- Major objective in making the merger decisions
- विलय के निर्णय लेने में प्रमुख उद्देश्य

Major assumption in making the merger decisions

Answer of above question: विलय के निर्णय लेने में प्रमुख धारणा

Q141. The share buyback will help arrest the decline in share prices of Bajaj Consumer

Read the statement given above and choose the most appropriate classification of the statement from the options given:

शेयर बायबैक, बजाज कंज्यूमर के शेयर की कीमतों में गिरावट को रोकने में मदद करेगा

ऊपर दिए गए कथन को पढ़ें और दिए गए विकल्पों में से कथन का सबसे उपयुक्त वर्गीकरण चुनें:

Shares of Bajaj Consumer Care gained 5 per cent and hit an intra-day high of Rs 184.65 on the BSE on Tuesday after the personal care products' company announced that its board will meet on Friday, December 9, to consider share buyback proposal.

Trading volumes on the counter jumped over three-fold with a combined 3.6 million shares changing hands on the NSE and BSE till 12:46 PM. In comparison, the S&P BSE Sensex was down 0.60 percent at 62,472.

"The board of directors of the company will consider a proposal for buyback of fully paid-up equity shares of the company at its meeting to be held on Friday, December 9, 2022," Bajaj Consumer said in an exchange filing.

The primary objective of the share buyback programme is to arrest the fall in stock's value by reducing the supply, which will eventually push up the share price through a better price to earnings (P/E) multiple.

The stock of Bajaj Consumer Care has outperformed the market in the recent past. In the past one week, it has rallied 10 per cent, as against a 0.34 per cent decline in the S&P BSE Sensex. Meanwhile, in the past one and six months, it has gained 15 per cent and 30 per cent, respectively. In comparison, the benchmark index was up 2.5 per cent and 12 per cent, respectively, during the same period.

However, over the past one year, Bajaj Consumer Care has underperformed with a decline of 0.25 per cent as against 10 per cent rally in the Sensex.

In the first half (April to September) of the current financial year 2022-23 (H1FY23), Bajaj Consumer posted a 31.9 per cent year-on-year (YoY) fall in its profit after tax at Rs 31.70 crore on single digit growth in sales. The company's revenue grew 7.7 per cent YoY to Rs 230 crore. Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortisation (Ebitda) margins contracted substantially to 13.9 per cent from 23.2 percent in H1FY22.

Bajaj Consumer said that the hair oil market saw muted volumes in Q2FY23 over the same period last year. "The slow-down in consumption experienced due to inflationary headwinds. The decline in demand is far sharper in Rural as compared to Urban," the company said. in its earnings presentation.

जब पर्सनल केयर प्रोडक्ट्स कंपनी ने घोषणा की कि शेयर बायबैक प्रस्ताव पर विचार करने के लिए उसका बोर्ड शुक्रवार 9 दिसंबर को बैठक करेगा, मंगलवार को बीएसई पर 184.65 रुपये के इंटा-डे हाई पर पहुंचने के साथ साथ बजाज कंज्यूमर केयर के शेयरों में 5 फीसदी की बढ़त हुई.

एनएसई और बीएसई पर दोपहर 12:46 बजे तक संयुक्त 3.6 मिलियन शेयरों के साथ काउंटर पर ट्रेडिंग वॉल्यूम तीन गुना से अधिक हो गया। इसकी तुलना में, एसएंडपी बीएसई सेंसेक्स 0.60 प्रतिशत नीचे 62,472 पर था।

बजाज कंज्यूमर ने एक एक्सचेंज फाइलिंग में कहा कि, "कंपनी का निदेशक मंडल शुक्रवार, 9 दिसंबर, 2022 को होने वाली बैठक में कंपनी के पूरी तरह से भुगतान किए गए इक्विटी शेयरों के बायबैक के प्रस्ताव पर विचार करेगा।"

शेयर बायबैक कार्यक्रम का प्राथमिक उद्देश्य आपूर्ति को कम करके स्टॉक के मूल्य में गिरावट को रोकना है, जो अंततः कमाई के बेहतर मूल्य (पी/ई) मल्टीपल के माध्यम से शेयर की कीमत को बढ़ा देगा।

बजाज कंज्यूमर केयर के शेयर ने हाल के दिनों में बाजार से बेहतर प्रदर्शन किया है। पिछले एक हफ्ते में, एसएंडपी बीएसई सेंसेक्स में 0.34 फीसदी की गिरावट के मुकाबले इसमें 10 फीसदी की तेजी आई है। इस बीच, पिछले एक और छह महीनों में इसमें क्रमशः 15 प्रतिशत और 30 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है। इसकी तुलना में इसी अवधि के दौरान बेंचमार्क इंडेक्स क्रमशः 2.5 फीसदी और 12 फीसदी ऊपर था।

हालांकि, पिछले एक साल में बजाज कंज्यूमर केयर ने सेंसेक्स में 10 फीसदी की तेजी के मुकाबले 0.25 फीसदी की गिरावट के साथ खराब प्रदर्शन किया है।

बिक्री में, वर्तमान वित्त वर्ष (करेंट फायनेंशियल ईयर) 2022-23 (H1FY23) की पहली छमाही (अप्रैल से सितंबर) में, बजाज कंज्यूमर ने साल-दर-साल (YoY) 31.9 प्रतिशत की गिरावट के साथ सिंगल डिजिट ग्रोथ पर 31.70 करोड़ रुपये का टैक्स देने के बाद लाभ दर्ज किया। कंपनी का रेवेन्यू साल दर साल 7.7 फीसदी से बढ़कर 230 करोड़ रुपये हो गया है। कमाई के पहले ब्याज, कर, मूल्यहास और परिशोधन (एबिता) मार्जिन से पहले की कमाई वित्त वर्ष 22 की पहली छमाही में 23.2 प्रतिशत से घटकर 13.9 प्रतिशत हो गई है।

बजाज कंज्यूमर ने कहा कि इसकी कमाई प्रस्तुति में केश तेल बाजार में वित्त वर्ष 2023 की दूसरी तिमाही में पिछले साल की समान अवधि के मुकाबले धीमी बिक्री देखी गई। कंपनी ने कहा, 'मुद्रास्फीति की विपरीत परिस्थितियों के कारण खपत में कमी आई है। शहरी की तुलना में ग्रामीण इलाकों में मांग में कमी ज्यादा तेज है।'

Major factor for making the merger decisions



विलय के निर्णय लेने के लिए प्रमुख कारक

Minor factor for making the merger decisions



विलय के निर्णय लेने के लिए मामूली कारक

Major assumption in making the merger decisions



विलय के निर्णय लेने में प्रमुख धारणा

Major objective in making the merger decisions



विलय के निर्णय लेने में प्रमुख उद्देश्य

Major objective in making the merger decisions

Answer of above question: विलय के निर्णय लेने में प्रमुख उद्देश्य

Q142. What was the closing price of Bajaj Consumer Care shares on Tuesday the 6th of December?

मंगलवार 6 दिसंबर को बजाज कंज्यूमर केयर के शेयर का क्लोजिंग प्राइस क्या था?

Shares of Bajaj Consumer Care gained 5 per cent and hit an intra-day high of Rs 184.65 on the BSE on Tuesday after the personal care products' company announced that its board will meet on Friday, December 9, to consider share buyback proposal.

Trading volumes on the counter jumped over three-fold with a combined 3.6 million shares changing hands on the NSE and BSE till 12:46 PM. In comparison, the S&P BSE Sensex was down 0.60 percent at 62,472.

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जब पर्सनल केयर प्रोडक्ट्स कंपनी ने घोषणा की कि शेयर बायबैक प्रस्ताव पर विचार करने के लिए उसका बोर्ड शुक्रवार 9 दिसंबर को बैठक करेगा, मंगलवार को बीएसई पर 184.65 रुपये के इंटा-डे हाई पर पहुंचने के साथ साथ बजाज कंज्यूमर केयर के शेयरों में 5 फीसदी की बढ़त हुई.

एनएसई और बीएसई पर दोपहर 12:46 बजे तक संयुक्त 3.6 मिलियन शेयरों के साथ काउंटर पर ट्रेडिंग वॉल्यूम तीन गुना से अधिक हो गया। इसकी तुलना में, एसएंडपी बीएसई सेंसेक्स 0.60 प्रतिशत नीचे 62,472 पर था।

बजाज कंज्यूमर ने एक एक्सचेंज फाइलिंग में कहा कि, "कंपनी का निदेशक मंडल शुक्रवार, 9 दिसंबर, 2022 को होने वाली बैठक में कंपनी के पूरी तरह से भुगतान किए गए इक्विटी शेयरों के बायबैक के प्रस्ताव पर विचार करेगा।"

शेयर बायबैक कार्यक्रम का प्राथमिक उद्देश्य आपूर्ति को कम करके स्टॉक के मूल्य में गिरावट को रोकना है, जो अंततः कमाई के बेहतर मूल्य (पी/ई) मल्टीपल के माध्यम से शेयर की कीमत को बढ़ा देगा।

बजाज कंज्यूमर केयर के शेयर ने हाल के दिनों में बाजार से बेहतर प्रदर्शन किया है। पिछले एक हफ्ते में, एसएंडपी बीएसई सेंसेक्स में 0.34 फीसदी की गिरावट के मुकाबले इसमें 10 फीसदी की तेजी आई है। इस बीच, पिछले एक और छह महीनों में इसमें क्रमशः 15 प्रतिशत और 30 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है। इसकी तुलना में इसी अवधि के दौरान बेंचमार्क इंडेक्स क्रमशः 2.5 फीसदी और 12 फीसदी ऊपर था।

हालांकि, पिछले एक साल में बजाज कंज्यूमर केयर ने सेंसेक्स में 10 फीसदी की तेजी के मुकाबले 0.25 फीसदी की गिरावट के साथ खराब प्रदर्शन किया है।

बिक्री में, वर्तमान वित्त वर्ष (करेंट फायनेंशियल ईयर) 2022-23 (H1FY23) की पहली छमाही (अप्रैल से सितंबर) में, बजाज कंज्यूमर ने साल-दर-साल (YoY) 31.9 प्रतिशत की गिरावट के साथ सिंगल डिजिट ग्रोथ पर 31.70 करोड़ रुपये का टैक्स देने के बाद लाभ दर्ज किया। कंपनी का रेवेन्यू साल दर साल 7.7 फीसदी से बढ़कर 230 करोड़ रुपये हो गया है। कमाई के पहले ब्याज, कर, मूल्यहास और परिशोधन (एबिता) मार्जिन से पहले की कमाई वित्त वर्ष 22 की पहली छमाही में 23.2 प्रतिशत से घटकर 13.9 प्रतिशत हो गई है।

बजाज कंज्यूमर ने कहा कि इसकी कमाई प्रस्तुति में केश तेल बाजार में वित्त वर्ष 2023 की दूसरी तिमाही में पिछले साल की समान अवधि के मुकाबले धीमी बिक्री देखी गई। कंपनी ने कहा, 'मुद्रास्फीति की विपरीत परिस्थितियों के कारण खपत में कमी आई है। शहरी की तुलना में ग्रामीण इलाकों में मांग में कमी ज्यादा तेज है।'

Rs 184.65



184.65 रुपये

Rs 193.89



193.89 रुपये

Rs 175.86



175.86 रुपये

Cannot be ascertained



निश्चित नहीं किया जा सकता

Cannot be ascertained

Answer of above question: निश्चित नहीं किया जा सकता

Q143. The market is undervaluing the company.

Read the statement given above and choose the most appropriate classification of the statement from the options given:

बाजार कंपनी का मूल्यांकन कम कर रहा है।

ऊपर दिए गए कथन को पढ़ें और दिए गए विकल्पों में से कथन का सबसे उपयुक्त वर्गीकरण चुनें:

Shares of Bajaj Consumer Care gained 5 per cent and hit an intra-day high of Rs 184.65 on the BSE on Tuesday after the personal care products' company announced that its board will meet on Friday, December 9, to consider share buyback proposal.

Trading volumes on the counter jumped over three-fold with a combined 3.6 million shares changing hands on the NSE and BSE till 12:46 PM. In comparison, the S&P BSE Sensex was down 0.60 percent at 62,472.

"The board of directors of the company will consider a proposal for buyback of fully paid-up equity shares of the company at its meeting to be held on Friday, December 9, 2022," Bajaj Consumer said in an exchange filing.

The primary objective of the share buyback programme is to arrest the fall in stock's value by reducing the supply, which will eventually push up the share price through a better price to earnings (P/E) multiple.

The stock of Bajaj Consumer Care has outperformed the market in the recent past. In the past one week, it has rallied 10 per cent, as against a 0.34 per cent decline in the S&P BSE Sensex. Meanwhile, in the past one and six months, it has gained 15 per cent and 30 per cent, respectively. In comparison, the benchmark index was up 2.5 per cent and 12 per cent, respectively, during the same period.

However, over the past one year, Bajaj Consumer Care has underperformed with a decline of 0.25 per cent as against 10 per cent rally in the Sensex.

In the first half (April to September) of the current financial year 2022-23 (H1FY23), Bajaj Consumer posted a 31.9 per cent year-on-year (YoY) fall in its profit after tax at Rs 31.70 crore on single digit growth in sales. The company's revenue grew 7.7 per cent YoY to Rs 230 crore. Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortisation (Ebitda) margins contracted substantially to 13.9 per cent from 23.2 percent in H1FY22.

Bajaj Consumer said that the hair oil market saw muted volumes in Q2FY23 over the same period last year. "The slow-down in consumption experienced due to inflationary headwinds. The decline in demand is far sharper in Rural as compared to Urban," the company said. in its earnings presentation.

जब पर्सनल केयर प्रोडक्ट्स कंपनी ने घोषणा की कि शेयर बायबैक प्रस्ताव पर विचार करने के लिए उसका बोर्ड शुक्रवार 9 दिसंबर को बैठक करेगा, मंगलवार को बीएसई पर 184.65 रुपये के इंट्रा-डे हाई पर पहुंचने के साथ साथ बजाज कंज्यूमर केयर के शेयरों में 5 फीसदी की बढ़त हुई.

एनएसई और बीएसई पर दोपहर 12:46 बजे तक संयुक्त 3.6 मिलियन शेयरों के साथ काउंटर पर ट्रेडिंग वॉल्यूम तीन गुना से अधिक हो गया। इसकी तुलना में, एस&प बीएसई सेंसेक्स 0.60 प्रतिशत नीचे 62,472 पर था।

बजाज कंज्यूमर ने एक एक्सचेंज फाइलिंग में कहा कि, "कंपनी का निदेशक मंडल शुक्रवार, 9 दिसंबर, 2022 को होने वाली बैठक में कंपनी के पूरी तरह से भुगतान किए गए इक्विटी शेयरों के बायबैक के प्रस्ताव पर विचार करेगा।"

शेयर बायबैक कार्यक्रम का प्राथमिक उद्देश्य आपूर्ति को कम करके स्टॉक के मूल्य में गिरावट को रोकना है, जो अंततः कमाई के बेहतर मूल्य (पीई) मल्टीपल के माध्यम से शेयर की कीमत को बढ़ा देगा।

बजाज कंज्यूमर केयर के शेयर ने हाल के दिनों में बाजार से बेहतर प्रदर्शन किया है। पिछले एक हफ्ते में, एस&प बीएसई सेंसेक्स में 0.34 फीसदी की गिरावट के मुकाबले इसमें 10 फीसदी की तेजी आई है। इस बीच, पिछले एक और छह महीनों में इसमें क्रमशः 15 प्रतिशत और 30 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है। इसकी तुलना में इसी अवधि के दौरान बेंचमार्क इंडेक्स क्रमशः 2.5 फीसदी और 12 फीसदी ऊपर था।

हालांकि, पिछले एक साल में बजाज कंज्यूमर केयर ने सेंसेक्स में 10 फीसदी की तेजी के मुकाबले 0.25 फीसदी की गिरावट के साथ खराब प्रदर्शन किया है।

बिक्री में, वर्तमान वित्त वर्ष (करेंट फायनेंशियल ईयर) 2022-23 (H1FY23) की पहली छमाही (अप्रैल से सितंबर) में, बजाज कंज्यूमर ने साल-दर-साल (YoY) 31.9 प्रतिशत की गिरावट के साथ सिंगल डिजिट ग्रोथ पर 31.70 करोड़ रुपये का टैक्स देने के बाद लाभ दर्ज किया। कंपनी का रेवेन्यू साल दर साल 7.7 फीसदी से बढ़कर 230 करोड़ रुपये हो गया है। कमाई के पहले ब्याज, कर, मूल्यहास और परिशोधन (एबिटा) मार्जिन से पहले की कमाई वित्त वर्ष 22 की पहली छमाही में 23.2 प्रतिशत से घटकर 13.9 प्रतिशत हो गई है।

बजाज कंज्यूमर ने कहा कि इसकी कमाई प्रस्तुति में केश तेल बाजार में वित्त वर्ष 2023 की दूसरी तिमाही में पिछले साल की समान अवधि के मुकाबले धीमी बिक्री देखी गई। कंपनी ने कहा, "मुद्रास्फीति की विपरीत परिस्थितियों के कारण खपत में कमी आई है। शहरी की तुलना में ग्रामीण इलाकों में मांग में कमी ज्यादा तेज है।"

Major factor for making the merger decisions

विलय के निर्णय लेने के लिए प्रमुख कारक

Minor factor for making the merger decisions

विलय के निर्णय लेने के लिए मामूली कारक

Major assumption in making the merger decisions

विलय के निर्णय लेने में प्रमुख धारणा

Major objective in making the merger decisions

विलय के निर्णय लेने में प्रमुख उद्देश्य

Major factor for making the merger decisions

Answer of above question: विलय के निर्णय लेने के लिए प्रमुख कारक

Q144. The company is likely to show better future performance than perceived by the market

Read the statement given above and choose the most appropriate classification of the statement from the options given:

कंपनी के भविष्य में बाजार की तुलना में बेहतर प्रदर्शन दिखाने की संभावना है

ऊपर दिए गए कथन को पढ़ें और दिए गए विकल्पों में से कथन का सबसे उपयुक्त वर्गीकरण चुनें:

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However, over the past one year, Bajaj Consumer Care has underperformed with a decline of 0.25 per cent as against 10 per cent rally in the Sensex.

In the first half (April to September) of the current financial year 2022-23 (H1FY23), Bajaj Consumer posted a 31.9 per cent year-on-year (YoY) fall in its profit after tax at Rs 31.70 crore on single digit growth in sales. The company's revenue grew 7.7 per cent YoY to Rs 230 crore. Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortisation (Ebitda) margins contracted substantially to 13.9 per cent from 23.2 percent in H1FY22.

Bajaj Consumer said that the hair oil market saw muted volumes in Q2FY23 over the same period last year. "The slow-down in consumption experienced due to inflationary headwinds. The decline in demand is far sharper in Rural as compared to Urban," the company said. in its earnings presentation.

जब पर्सनल केयर प्रोडक्ट्स कंपनी ने घोषणा की कि शेयर बायबैक प्रस्ताव पर विचार करने के लिए उसका बोर्ड शुकवार 9 दिसंबर को बैठक करेगा, मंगलवार को बीएसई पर 184.65 रुपये के इंट्रा-डे हाई पर पहुंचने के साथ साथ बजाज कंज्यूमर केयर के शेयरों में 5 फीसदी की बढ़त हुई।

एनएसई और बीएसई पर दोपहर 12:46 बजे तक संयुक्त 3.6 मिलियन शेयरों के साथ काउंटर पर ट्रेडिंग वॉल्यूम तीन गुना से अधिक हो गया। इसकी तुलना में, एसएंडपी बीएसई सेंसेक्स 0.60 प्रतिशत नीचे 62,472 पर था।

बजाज कंज्यूमर ने एक एक्सचेंज फाइलिंग में कहा कि, "कंपनी का निदेशक मंडल शुकवार, 9 दिसंबर, 2022 को होने वाली बैठक में कंपनी के पूरी तरह से भुगतान किए गए इक्विटी शेयरों के बायबैक के प्रस्ताव पर विचार करेगा।"

शेयर बायबैक कार्यक्रम का प्राथमिक उद्देश्य आपूर्ति को कम करके स्टॉक के मूल्य में गिरावट को रोकना है, जो अंततः कमाई के बेहतर मूल्य (पीई) मल्टीपल के माध्यम से शेयर की कीमत को बढ़ा देगा।

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बिक्री में, वर्तमान वित्त वर्ष (करेंट फायनेशियल ईयर) 2022-23 (H1FY23) की पहली छमाही (अप्रैल से सितंबर) में, बजाज कंज्यूमर ने साल-दर-साल (YoY) 31.9 प्रतिशत की गिरावट के साथ सिंगल डिजिट ग्रोथ पर 31.70 करोड़ रुपये का टैक्स देने के बाद लाभ दर्ज किया। कंपनी का रेवेन्यू साल दर साल 7.7 फीसदी से बढ़कर 230 करोड़ रुपये हो गया है। कमाई के पहले ब्याज, कर, मूल्यहास और परिशोधन (एबिता) मार्जिन से पहले की कमाई वित्त वर्ष 22 की पहली छमाही में 23.2 प्रतिशत से घटकर 13.9 प्रतिशत हो गई है।

बजाज कंज्यूमर ने कहा कि इसकी कमाई प्रस्तुति में केश तेल बाजार में वित्त वर्ष 2023 की दूसरी तिमाही में पिछले साल की समान अवधि के मुकाबले धीमी बिक्री देखी गई। कंपनी ने कहा, 'मुद्रास्फीति की विपरीत परिस्थितियों के कारण खपत में कमी आई है। शहरी की तुलना में ग्रामीण इलाकों में मांग में कमी ज्यादा तेज है।'

Major factor for making the merger decisions

- विलय के निर्णय लेने के लिए प्रमुख कारक
- Minor factor for making the merger decisions
- विलय के निर्णय लेने के लिए मामूली कारक
- Major assumption in making the merger decisions
- विलय के निर्णय लेने में प्रमुख धारणा
- Major objective in making the merger decisions
- विलय के निर्णय लेने में प्रमुख उद्देश्य

Major assumption in making the merger decisions

Answer of above question: विलय के निर्णय लेने में प्रमुख धारणा

Q145. The poor performance of the company in the hair oil segment is due to

केश तेल सेगमेंट में कंपनी का खराब प्रदर्शन के कारण है।

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In the first half (April to September) of the current financial year 2022-23 (H1FY23), Bajaj Consumer posted a 31.9 per cent year-on-year (YoY) fall in its profit after tax at Rs 31.70 crore on single digit growth in sales. The company's revenue grew 7.7 per cent YoY to Rs 230 crore. Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortisation (Ebitda) margins contracted substantially to 13.9 per cent from 23.2 percent in H1FY22.

Bajaj Consumer said that the hair oil market saw muted volumes in Q2FY23 over the same period last year. "The slow-down in consumption experienced due to inflationary headwinds. The decline in demand is far sharper in Rural as compared to Urban," the company said. in its earnings presentation.

जब पर्सनल केयर प्रोडक्ट्स कंपनी ने घोषणा की कि शेयर बायबैक प्रस्ताव पर विचार करने के लिए उसका बोर्ड शुकवार 9 दिसंबर को बैठक करेगा, मंगलवार को बीएसई पर 184.65 रुपये के इंट्रा-डे हाई पर पहुंचने के साथ साथ बजाज कंज्यूमर केयर के शेयरों में 5 फीसदी की बढ़त हुई।

एनएसई और बीएसई पर दोपहर 12:46 बजे तक संयुक्त 3.6 मिलियन शेयरों के साथ काउंटर पर ट्रेडिंग वॉल्यूम तीन गुना से अधिक हो गया। इसकी तुलना में, एसएंडपी बीएसई सेंसेक्स 0.60 प्रतिशत नीचे 62,472 पर था।

बजाज कंज्यूमर ने एक एक्सचेंज फाइलिंग में कहा कि, "कंपनी का निदेशक मंडल शुकवार, 9 दिसंबर, 2022 को होने वाली बैठक में कंपनी के पूरी तरह से भुगतान किए गए इक्विटी शेयरों के बायबैक के प्रस्ताव पर विचार करेगा।"

शेयर बायबैक कार्यक्रम का प्राथमिक उद्देश्य आपूर्ति को कम करके स्टॉक के मूल्य में गिरावट को रोकना है, जो अंततः कमाई के बेहतर मूल्य (पीई) मल्टीपल के माध्यम से शेयर की कीमत को बढ़ा देगा।

बजाज कंज्यूमर केयर के शेयर ने हाल के दिनों में बाजार से बेहतर प्रदर्शन किया है। पिछले एक हफ्ते में, एसएंडपी बीएसई सेंसेक्स में 0.34 फीसदी की गिरावट के मुकाबले इसमें 10 फीसदी की तेजी आई है। इस बीच, पिछले एक और छह महीनों में इसमें क्रमशः 15 प्रतिशत और 30 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है। इसकी तुलना में इसी अवधि के दौरान बेंचमार्क इंडेक्स क्रमशः 2.5 फीसदी और 12 फीसदी ऊपर था।

हालांकि, पिछले एक साल में बजाज कंज्यूमर केयर ने सेंसेक्स में 10 फीसदी की तेजी के मुकाबले 0.25 फीसदी की गिरावट के साथ खराब प्रदर्शन किया है।

बिक्री में, वर्तमान वित्त वर्ष (करेंट फायनेशियल ईयर) 2022-23 (H1FY23) की पहली छमाही (अप्रैल से सितंबर) में, बजाज कंज्यूमर ने साल-दर-साल (YoY) 31.9 प्रतिशत की गिरावट के साथ सिंगल डिजिट ग्रोथ पर 31.70 करोड़ रुपये का टैक्स देने के बाद लाभ दर्ज किया। कंपनी का रेवेन्यू साल दर साल 7.7 फीसदी से बढ़कर 230 करोड़ रुपये हो गया है। कमाई के पहले ब्याज, कर, मूल्यहास और परिशोधन (एबिता) मार्जिन से पहले की कमाई वित्त वर्ष 22 की पहली छमाही में 23.2 प्रतिशत से घटकर 13.9 प्रतिशत हो गई है।

बजाज कंज्यूमर ने कहा कि इसकी कमाई प्रस्तुति में केश तेल बाजार में वित्त वर्ष 2023 की दूसरी तिमाही में पिछले साल की समान अवधि के मुकाबले धीमी बिक्री देखी गई। कंपनी ने कहा, 'मुद्रास्फीति की विपरीत परिस्थितियों के कारण खपत में कमी आई है। शहरी की तुलना में ग्रामीण इलाकों में मांग में कमी ज्यादा तेज है।'

- Poor demand in the Rural segment
- ग्रामीण खंड में खराब मांग
- Poor demand in the Urban segment
- शहरी क्षेत्र में खराब मांग
- Poor demand in both Rural and Urban segments
- ग्रामीण और शहरी दोनों क्षेत्रों में खराब मांग
- None of these options
- इनमें से कोई भी विकल्प नहीं

Poor demand in both Rural and Urban segments

Answer of above question: ग्रामीण और शहरी दोनों क्षेत्रों में खराब मांग

Q146. What do you think is India's main reason for buying more crude from Russia?

आपको क्या लगता है कि रूस से अधिक कच्चा तेल खरीदने का भारत का मुख्य कारण क्या है?

India's purchases of Russian crude oil have shot up to 1.7 million barrels per day (bpd) in January which is a steep rise from 1.2 million bpd in December 2022- which was even then record-level buying.

From the beginning of Ukraine war nearly a year ago, India, while calling for dialogue, has ignored Western appeals not to purchase Russian oil, saying it needs Russian crude to ensure energy security for its 1.4 billion population.

The US has traditionally been a big buyer of a Russian refined product called virgin gas oil (VGO). Now, since it can't buy VGO directly from Russia, it's purchasing it from Indian refineries.

The US is buying 200,000 bpd of finished products, mainly VGO from Reliance. "The biggest destination country of Indian products is surprisingly the United States. And the biggest exporters into the United States are Reliance and Nayara," says Katona.

Reliance and Nayara are the two biggest buyers of Russian crude but the big public sector giants like IndianOil Corporation (IOC), Bharat Petroleum (BP) and Hindustan Petroleum (HP) have also got into the game in a big way. "Everyone's buying. It has become a national sport," says Katona, an Oil Industry analyst.

Says Katona: "If India's getting a \$10 discount, the refiners could be making \$10 million per tanker by selling refined products." The ships are landing at all the major ports including Sikka (for Jamnagar), Paradeep for IOC, Kochi for BP. A few tankers have also docked or are heading to Mumbai, Mangalore, Mundra, Chennai and Visakhapatnam.

India's now the world's second biggest buyer of Russian oil after China – but we are the largest buyer of ship-based consignments. China gets a large amount by pipeline.

Because of sanctions Europe has almost entirely stopped buying Russian crude.

भारत द्वारा रूसी कच्चे तेल की खरीद जनवरी में 1.7 मिलियन बैरल प्रति दिन (बीपीडी) तक पहुंच गई है, जो दिसंबर 2022 में 1.2 मिलियन बीपीडी से काफी अधिक है- जो तब भी रिकॉर्ड स्तर की खरीदारी थी।

भारत ने बातचीत का आह्वान करते हुए, लगभग एक साल पहले यूक्रेन युद्ध की शुरुआत से ही, रूसी तेल नहीं खरीदने की पश्चिमी अपीलों को यह कहते हुए नज़रअंदाज़ कर दिया कि उसे अपनी 1.4 बिलियन आबादी के लिए ऊर्जा सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए रूसी कच्चे तेल की आवश्यकता है।

अमेरिका परंपरागत रूप से वर्जिन गैस ऑयल (वीजीओ) नामक रूसी रिफाईंड उत्पाद का बड़ा खरीदार रहा है। अब, चूंकि यह वीजीओ को सीधे रूस से नहीं खरीद सकता है, यह इसे भारतीय रिफाइनरियों से खरीद रहा है।

अमेरिका 200,000 बीपीडी तैयार उत्पाद खरीद रहा है, मुख्य रूप से रिलायंस से वीजीओ। "भारतीय उत्पादों का सबसे बड़ा गंतव्य देश आश्चर्यजनक रूप से संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका है और संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका में सबसे बड़े निर्यातक रिलायंस और नायरा हैं," ऐसा कटोना कहते हैं।

रिलायंस और नायरा रूसी कच्चे तेल के दो सबसे बड़े खरीदार हैं लेकिन इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन (IOC), भारत पेट्रोलियम (BP) और हिंदुस्तान पेट्रोलियम (HP) जैसे बड़े सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के दिग्गज भी बड़े पैमाने पर इस खेल में शामिल हो गए हैं। "हर कोई खरीद रहा है। यह एक राष्ट्रीय खेल बन गया है," तेल उद्योग के विश्लेषक काटोना कहते हैं।

काटोना कहते हैं: "अगर भारत को 10 डॉलर की छूट मिल रही है, तो रिफाइनर रिफाईंड उत्पादों को बेचकर प्रति टैंकर 10 मिलियन डॉलर कमा सकते हैं।" जहाज सिक्का (जामनगर के लिए), आईओसी के लिए पारादीप, बीपी के लिए कोच्चि सहित सभी प्रमुख बंदरगाहों पर उतर रहे हैं। कुछ टैंकर भी डॉक किए गए हैं या मुंबई, मैंगलोर, मुंद्रा, चेन्नई और विशाखापत्तनम की ओर जा रहे हैं।

भारत अब चीन के बाद रूसी तेल का दुनिया का दूसरा सबसे बड़ा खरीदार है - लेकिन हम जहाज-आधारित खेपों के सबसे बड़े खरीदार हैं। चीन को पाइपलाइन से बड़ी रकम मिलती है।

प्रतिबंधों के कारण यूरोप ने रूस से कच्चा तेल खरीदना लगभग पूरी तरह बंद कर दिया है।

- To meet its energy requirements
- इसकी ऊर्जा आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए
- To meet its requirements at lower price
- कम कीमत पर अपनी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए
- To export it to USA for profits
- मुनाफे के लिए इसे यूएसए को निर्यात करना
- To not bow down to Western sanctions
- पश्चिमी प्रतिबंधों के आगे नहीं झुकना

To meet its energy requirements

Answer of above question: इसकी ऊर्जा आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए

Q147. What do you think is the most likely reason why the ships carrying oil are landing at all the various ports?

आपको क्या लगता है कि सभी विभिन्न बंदरगाहों पर तेल ले जाने वाले जहाजों के उतरने का सबसे संभावित कारण क्या है?

India's purchases of Russian crude oil have shot up to 1.7 million barrels per day (bpd) in January which is a steep rise from 1.2 million bpd in December 2022– which was even then record-level buying. From the beginning of Ukraine war nearly a year ago, India, while calling for dialogue, has ignored Western appeals not to purchase Russian oil, saying it needs Russian crude to ensure energy security for its 1.4 billion population.

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प्रतिबंधों के कारण यूरोप ने रूस से कच्चा तेल खरीदना लगभग पूरी तरह बंद कर दिया है।

- To be closest to the refinery buying
- रिफाइनरी खरीदने के सबसे करीब होना
- To avoid congestion at one port
- एक बंदरगाह पर भीड़भाड़ से बचने के लिए
- A single port cannot handle all of the load
- एक अकेला पोर्ट सारे लोड को हैंडल नहीं कर सकता है

To avoid Western sanctions

पश्चिमी प्रतिबंधों से बचने के लिए

To be closest to the refinery buying

Answer of above question: रिफाइनरी खरीदने के सबसे करीब होना

Q148. If a tanker ship carries 2 million barrel of crude oil and the discounts are USD 10 a barrel. What is the profit per barrel of refined product export to Reliance?

यदि एक टैंकर जहाज में 2 मिलियन बैरल कच्चा तेल है और छूट 10 अमरीकी डालर प्रति बैरल है। रिलायंस को रिफाईंड उत्पाद निर्यात का प्रति बैरल कितना लाभ है?

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भारत ने बातचीत का आह्वान करते हुए, लगभग एक साल पहले यूक्रेन युद्ध की शुरुआत से ही, रूसी तेल नहीं खरीदने की पश्चिमी अपीलों को यह कहते हुए नज़रअंदाज़ कर दिया कि उसे अपनी 1.4 बिलियन आबादी के लिए ऊर्जा सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए रूसी कच्चे तेल की आवश्यकता है।

अमेरिका परंपरागत रूप से वर्जिन गैस ऑयल (वीजीओ) नामक रूसी रिफाईंड उत्पाद का बड़ा खरीदार रहा है। अब, चूंकि यह वीजीओ को सीधे रूस से नहीं खरीद सकता है, यह इसे भारतीय रिफाइनरियों से खरीद रहा है।

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प्रतिबंधों के कारण यूरोप ने रूस से कच्चा तेल खरीदना लगभग पूरी तरह बंद कर दिया है।

USD 10

अमरीकी डालर 10

USD 5

अमरीकी डालर 5

USD 20

यूएसडी 20

USD 15

अमरीकी डालर 15

USD 5

Answer of above question: अमरीकी डालर 5

Q149. How much more crude oil did India purchase from Russia in January as compared to December?

भारत ने दिसंबर की तुलना में जनवरी में रूस से कितना अधिक कच्चा तेल खरीदा?

India's purchases of Russian crude oil have shot up to 1.7 million barrels per day (bpd) in January which is a steep rise from 1.2 million bpd in December 2022– which was even then record-level buying.

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प्रतिबंधों के कारण यूरोप ने रूस से कच्चा तेल खरीदना लगभग पूरी तरह बंद कर दिया है।

- More than 15 million barrels
- 15 मिलियन बैरल से अधिक
- More than 16 million barrels
- 16 मिलियन बैरल से अधिक
- More than 45% more
- 45% से भी ज्यादा
- More than 43% more
- 43% से अधिक

More than 15 million barrels

Answer of above question: 15 मिलियन बैरल से अधिक

Q150. Why does USA not buy crude oil from Russia?

अमरीका रूस से कच्चा तेल क्यों नहीं खरीदता?

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भारत अब चीन के बाद रूसी तेल का दुनिया का दूसरा सबसे बड़ा खरीदार है - लेकिन हम जहाज-आधारित खेपों के सबसे बड़े खरीदार हैं। चीन को पाइपलाइन से बड़ी रकम मिलती है।

प्रतिबंधों के कारण यूरोप ने रूस से कच्चा तेल खरीदना लगभग पूरी तरह बंद कर दिया है।

- Russia will not sell directly to USA
- रूस सीधे अमरीका को नहीं बेचेगा
- USA is part of the Western group's appeal to the world to stop buying Russian oil
- संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका रूसी तेल खरीदना बंद करने के लिए दुनिया से पश्चिमी समूह की अपील का हिस्सा है
- USA will not get the discount that India gets
- भारत को जो छूट मिलती है, वह अमेरिका को नहीं मिलेगी
- USA does not approve the quality of Russian oil
- यूएसए रूसी तेल की गुणवत्ता को मंजूरी नहीं देता है

USA is part of the Western group's appeal to the world to stop buying Russian oil

Answer of above question: संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका रूसी तेल खरीदना बंद करने के लिए दुनिया से पश्चिमी समूह की अपील का हिस्सा है

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Q1. DIRECTIONS: In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

Eradicate:

- Magnify
- Approve
- Condense
- Uproot

Answer of above question: **Uproot**

Q2. DIRECTIONS: In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

Collection:

- Anthology
- Inheritance
- Legacy
- Currency

Answer of above question: **Anthology**

Q3. DIRECTIONS: In the following sentence, a word or phrase has been italicized. For each italicized part, four words/phrases are listed below each sentence. Choose the word nearest in meaning to the italicized part.

We should abstain from *casting aspersions* on the character of our colleagues.

- passing critical remarks
- paying left-handed compliments
- cracking silly jokes
- passing slanderous remarks

Answer of above question: **passing slanderous remarks**

Q4. Directions: Every word in all the proficiency tests has four options. You have to find out the word exactly opposite in meaning to the given word.

Bemoan:

- lament
- deplore
- mourn
- applaud

Answer of above question: **applaud**

Q5. Directions: Select the word or phrase which is closest to the opposite in meaning of the italicized word or phrase.

After meeting the holy man, his nagging mood of *diffidence* suddenly changed.

- confusion
- self assurance
- contentment
- consternation

Answer of above question: **self assurance**

Q6. The following question consists of a word printed in capital letters, followed by four words or phrases. Select the word or phrase that is most closely opposite in meaning to the capitalised word.

EFFULGENCE:

- murky
- harshness
- mercenary
- quiet

Answer of above question: **murky**

Q7. DIRECTIONS: Choose the correct spelling of the given words.

- Bouquete
- Bouquet
- Boquet
- Bouquette

Answer of above question: **Bouquet**

Q8. DIRECTIONS: Choose the correct spelling of the given words.

- Innumerable
- Innumerabel

- Innumereble
 Innumerable

Answer of above question: **Innumerable**

Q9. Choose the incorrectly spelt word from the following set of words:

- buried
 hurried
 carried
 absolutly

Answer of above question: **absolutly**

Q10. An idiomatic expression and its four possible meanings are given in the following question. Find out the correct meaning of the idiomatic expression and mark that meaning.

Hear it on the grapevine

- to hear rumours
 to hear from the market
 to listen from behind the doors
 to listen from horse's mouth

Answer of above question: **to hear rumours**

Q11. Directions: In the following idiom/phrase is followed by four options. You have to find out the exact option from the given options.

To turn over a new leaf

- to change the old habits and adopt new ones
 to cover up one's faults by wearing new marks
 to change completely one's course of action
 to shift attention to new problems after having studied the old ones thoroughly

Answer of above question: **to change completely one's course of action**

Q12. In the following question, four alternatives are given for the idiom/phrase underlined in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/phrase

A critic's work is to read between the lines.

- to comprehend the meaning
 to appreciate the inner beauty
 to understand the inner meaning
 to read carefully

Answer of above question: **to understand the inner meaning**

Q13. Directions: Every sentence is followed by four options. You have to find out the one-word substitution for given sentences.

Rainfall at irregular intervals or occasionally.

- irregular
 sporadic
 accidental
 temporary

Answer of above question: **sporadic**

Q14. In the following questions, out of the four alternatives choose the one that can be substituted for the given words/phrase:

A person very hard to please.

- obstinate
 unconquerable
 fastidious
 invincible

Answer of above question: **fastidious**

Q15. DIRECTIONS: The question contains a set of five sentences, four of which make a coherent paragraph. Find the odd sentence out and key in your answer.

- (A) In 1902, the Maharaja of Kapurthala gave his civil engineer, photographs of the Versailles palace and asked him to replicate it, right down to the gargoyles.
(B) But many of them, as the available light photographs show, had execrable taste.
(C) But many of them were done very tastefully.
(D) Yeshwantrao Holkar of Indore brought in Bauhaus aesthetics and even works of modern artists like Brancusi and Duchamp.
(E) Some of the maharajas, like the one at Kapurthala, had exquisite taste

- EACB
 EADC
 EADB
 EABC

Answer of above question: **EADB**

Q16. Directions: Choose the best word(s) to complete each sentence.

A bottle of generic Tramadol is just as effective as a name-brand one; they are completely _____.

A. synonymous B. replaceable C. fungible D. antithetical

- B
- C
- D
- A

Answer of above question: **C**

Q17. Directions: Choose the best word(s) to complete each sentence.

Mr. Ernst is clearly magnanimous, as his _____ enabled the university to build a new library; what is more, he also donated money to start a scholarship fund for minority students.

- bequeathal
- equitableness
- pension
- largess

Answer of above question: **largess**

Q18. Directions: Choose the best word(s) to complete each sentence.

The couple was upset by the construction of the new skyscraper across the street, as the building would _____ their once scenic view.

A. ameliorate B. occlude C. obviate D. disencumber

- B
- C
- D
- A

Answer of above question: **B**

Q19. Directions: Choose the word that is most nearly opposite in meaning to the word in capital letters.

AMASS

- disperse
- meld
- muster
- compile

Answer of above question: **disperse**

Q20. Directions: Choose the word that is most nearly opposite in meaning to the word in capital letters.

FESTIVE

- dreary
- serene
- hearty
- gruesome

Answer of above question: **dreary**

Q21. Directions: Choose the answer choice that best defines the word in capital letters.

PULCHRITUDINOUS

- throbbing
- weeping
- cowardly
- gorgeous

Answer of above question: **gorgeous**

Q22. Directions: Choose the answer choice that best defines the word in capital letters

CLEAVE

- to seclude in a convent
- to free from dirt or stains
- to cut or split
- to pass out or faint

Answer of above question: **to cut or split**

Q23. After work, he read multiple financial magazines to keep..... of current issues so that he could provide more value on the job.

- keen
- away

- imaging
- abreast

Answer of above question: **abreast**

Q24. He took a second job to pay his bills. He wasn't earning enough at the first job to keep his creditors at.....

- work
- home
- bay
- friends

Answer of above question: **bay**

Q25. He knew that he should keep in..... with his family but he didn't even seem to have time for himself after work most days.

- visual sight
- warm bond
- thick as thieves
- touch

Answer of above question: **touch**

Q26. A hand pump is very easy to work and it **can be fitted** in every house.

- No improvement
- can be fits
- could be fitting
- can be fitting

Answer of above question: **No improvement**

Q27. Fill in the blank with the appropriate option

I always like to get to an appointment in..... time.

- good
- best
- fine
- clear

Answer of above question: **good**

Q28. Fill in the blank with the appropriate option

It's..... time she learnt to look after herself.

- of
- in
- about
- through

Answer of above question: **about**

Q29. Fill in the blank with the appropriate option

We're not living here for good but just for the time.....

- seeing
- trying
- going
- being

Answer of above question: **being**

Q30. Fill in the blank with the appropriate option

Time, it's difficult to believe that we've been here all day.

- flows
- flies
- flees
- files

Answer of above question: **flies**

Q31. Based on how the term "magnum opus" is described in paragraph 1, which of the following is the best example of a magnum opus?

Directions: Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

On April 17, 1397, Geoffrey Chaucer presented his newest work, The Canterbury Tales, to the court of King Richard II. The work was not Chaucer's first but certainly his best, making it his magnum opus, or masterwork. Though over six centuries old, the work continues to be read today. However, most schools are not teaching the work correctly. They treat it less as a literary work and more as a historical text, a work that demonstrates how the English language has evolved and also how people lived in the late Middle Ages. The Canterbury Tales, though, is the first truly great work of art created in English and deserves to be read alongside Shakespeare's plays not only as a part of history but as evidence of the human spirit.

The work is, as the title implies, not a novel or play but a collection of stories. It concerns a group of pilgrims—people traveling to a sacred site for religious persons—who meet on their way to Canterbury, the site of the murder of Saint Thomas Becket. The pilgrims decide to pass the time by telling stories, the “tales” of the title. Each story has a universal moral as well as an individual perception. That is, each story is told in the way that its teller sees it, meaning the knight tells his story as a knight would see it while the nuns tell their tales through the eyes of religious people.

And this is why the work really deserves to be read for its art and not merely its context in history. In writing stories from unique perspectives, Chaucer basically invented the idea of narration. Prior to Chaucer, works, even fictional ones, were written as though they only shared absolute truths and facts. A work like *Beowulf*, for instance, tells a story that is to be believed and read in the same way every time. Chaucer’s work, though, suggests that each person can see things differently. This means that a story is just that: a story, not a fact. Through Chaucer, literature became fiction. The result is that the reader gets the same pleasure from reading the stories that the pilgrims get from sharing them with each other. They allow us to pass the time, to make life a little less dull, and to convey ways of thinking that are not our own—even while sharing universal truths.

- an artist’s most important painting
- a salesman’s biggest sale of the year
- an enormous encyclopedia
- an important historical document

Answer of above question: **an artist’s most important painting**

Q32. It can be inferred from the passage that the author feels *The Canterbury Tales* has incorrectly been taught as

Directions: Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

On April 17, 1397, Geoffrey Chaucer presented his newest work, *The Canterbury Tales*, to the court of King Richard II. The work was not Chaucer’s first but certainly his best, making it his magnum opus, or masterwork. Though over six centuries old, the work continues to be read today. However, most schools are not teaching the work correctly. They treat it less as a literary work and more as a historical text, a work that demonstrates how the English language has evolved and also how people lived in the late Middle Ages. *The Canterbury Tales*, though, is the first truly great work of art created in English and deserves to be read alongside Shakespeare’s plays not only as a part of history but as evidence of the human spirit.

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- an important piece of art only
- an important work of religion only
- an important work of fiction only
- an important historical text only

Answer of above question: **an important historical text only**

Q33. According to the passage, why do the characters in *The Canterbury Tales* travel to Canterbury?

Directions: Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

On April 17, 1397, Geoffrey Chaucer presented his newest work, *The Canterbury Tales*, to the court of King Richard II. The work was not Chaucer’s first but certainly his best, making it his magnum opus, or masterwork. Though over six centuries old, the work continues to be read today. However, most schools are not teaching the work correctly. They treat it less as a literary work and more as a historical text, a work that demonstrates how the English language has evolved and also how people lived in the late Middle Ages. *The Canterbury Tales*, though, is the first truly great work of art created in English and deserves to be read alongside Shakespeare’s plays not only as a part of history but as evidence of the human spirit.

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- It is where all pilgrims traveled.
- It is where an important saint was killed.
- It is where Chaucer lived.
- It is where an important religious festival is taking place

Answer of above question: **It is where an important saint was killed.**

Q34. According to the author, *The Canterbury Tales* is such an important work of literature because it showed characters who

Directions: Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

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- were not completely religious
- had different perceptions
- had completely different background
- were able to demonstrate morals

Answer of above question: **had different perceptions**

Q35. The main purpose of paragraph 3 is to

Directions: Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

On April 17, 1397, Geoffrey Chaucer presented his newest work, *The Canterbury Tales*, to the court of King Richard II. The work was not Chaucer’s first but certainly his best, making it his magnum opus, or masterwork. Though over six centuries old, the work continues to be read today. However, most schools are not teaching the work correctly. They treat it less as a literary work and more as a historical text, a work that demonstrates how the English language has evolved and also how people lived in the late Middle Ages. *The Canterbury Tales*, though, is the first truly great work of art created in English and deserves to be read alongside Shakespeare’s plays not only as a part of history but as evidence of the human spirit.

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- demonstrate the author’s familiarity with the subject
- introduce a new line of thinking on the subject
- provide background information on the subject
- convey the author’s main argument

Answer of above question: **convey the author’s main argument**

Q36. Which of the following pieces of information, if true, would call into question the author’s argument?

Directions: Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

On April 17, 1397, Geoffrey Chaucer presented his newest work, *The Canterbury Tales*, to the court of King Richard II. The work was not Chaucer’s first but certainly his best, making it his magnum opus, or masterwork. Though over six centuries old, the work continues to be read today. However, most schools are not teaching the work correctly. They treat it less as a literary work and more as a historical text, a work that demonstrates how the English language has evolved and also how people lived in the late Middle Ages. *The Canterbury Tales*, though, is the first truly great work of art created in English and deserves to be read alongside Shakespeare’s plays not only as a part of history but as evidence of the human spirit.

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- Chaucer’s work explored themes of faith, religion, class, and honor in Medieval England.
- Chaucer’s *The Canterbury Tales* is one of the first works to be written in the English vernacular, rather than Latin.
- Chaucer did not actually invent the novel, as Miguel de Cervantes did so with the publishing of *Don Quixote* two centuries later.
- Chaucer actually stole the form of *The Canterbury Tales* from an earlier work by Boccaccio called *The Decameron*.

Answer of above question: **Chaucer actually stole the form of *The Canterbury Tales* from an earlier work by Boccaccio called *The Decameron*.**

Q37. The main purpose this passage is to

Directions: Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

Most people know that an avalanche is a large mass of snow that detaches from a mountainside and rushes down the slope, often at a very high speed. However, not everyone realizes that there are many different kinds of avalanches, with various causes and effects. Avalanches are categorized based on whether the snow is wet or dry, and whether or not it is compacted. The four most common types are: dry snow, wet snow, wet slab, and dry slab. The least dangerous type is a dry snow avalanche, which is made up of powdery snow. A dry snow avalanche most often occurs on steeper slopes during a snowstorm when the temperatures are below freezing. Despite the fact that they can reach speeds of up to 225 miles per hour, these avalanches tend to be small, and their snow is loose, not compacted, so they are less dangerous. Yet even a dry snow avalanche can cause harm under the right conditions.

A wet snow avalanche differs from a dry snow avalanche in that it consists of loose, partially melted snow and water. Wet snow avalanches generally occur during the springtime when temperatures are consistently above freezing and there is an abundance of both sunshine and rainfall. The warmer temperatures and the sun melt the outer layers of snow. The increased springtime rainfall saturates the snow with water, weakening the cohesive layers beneath the surface. The combination of these factors results in unstable conditions. Wet snow avalanches are the least common type of avalanche, and they are much slower than dry snow avalanches, typically traveling at speeds of only 10-20 miles per hour.

Like a wet snow avalanche, a wet slab avalanche most often occurs during the spring, due to melting snow and increased rainfall. The additional moisture weakens the bonds between the water molecules of the snow. Daytime melting and nighttime refreezing of the ice and snow create ideal conditions for a wet slab avalanche. This type of avalanche is the slowest, generally travelling at a speed of no more than 10 miles per hour. But because the snow is compacted, not loose, a wet slab avalanche is still quite dangerous even at this slow speed.

The last type, a dry slab avalanche, is the most dangerous of all. It occurs when substantial snowfall accumulates over a layer of existing snow in a very short period of time. The stress caused by the weight of the newly fallen snow can make the compacted layer underneath break away. This creates a dry slab avalanche, which travels at speeds of 60-80 miles per hour. Dry slab avalanches account for roughly 90% of all avalanche-related casualties annually.

Millions of avalanches happen around the world each year, the vast majority of which occur naturally. However, nearly all of the avalanches that result in fatalities are triggered by either the victim or someone in the victim's party. Each year, approximately 150 people become casualties of an avalanche. Sadly, most of these avalanche accidents are preventable. The first step in preventing avalanche related fatalities is to be better informed about the various types of avalanches and the conditions under which they occur..

- communicate the dangers of avalanches
- show how preventable an avalanche can be
- describe the four basic types of avalanches
- define what an avalanche is

Answer of above question: **describe the four basic types of avalanches**

Q38. In paragraph 2 the author writes, "Yet even a dry snow avalanche can cause harm under the right conditions." The purpose of this statement is to

Directions: Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

Most people know that an avalanche is a large mass of snow that detaches from a mountainside and rushes down the slope, often at a very high speed. However, not everyone realizes that there are many different kinds of avalanches, with various causes and effects. Avalanches are categorized based on whether the snow is wet or dry, and whether or not it is compacted. The four most common types are: dry snow, wet snow, wet slab, and dry slab. The least dangerous type is a dry snow avalanche, which is made up of powdery snow. A dry snow avalanche most often occurs on steeper slopes during a snowstorm when the temperatures are below freezing. Despite the fact that they can reach speeds of up to 225 miles per hour, these avalanches tend to be small, and their snow is loose, not compacted, so they are less dangerous. Yet even a dry snow avalanche can cause harm under the right conditions.

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- contradict a previous idea
- support a later point
- qualify an earlier statement
- introduce a larger idea

Answer of above question: **qualify an earlier statement**

Q39. As used in paragraph 3, which is the best synonym for saturates?

Directions: Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

Most people know that an avalanche is a large mass of snow that detaches from a mountainside and rushes down the slope, often at a very high speed. However, not everyone realizes that there are many different kinds of avalanches, with various causes and effects. Avalanches are categorized based on whether the snow is wet or dry, and whether or not it is compacted. The four most common types are: dry snow, wet snow, wet slab, and dry slab. The least dangerous type is a dry snow avalanche, which is made up of powdery snow. A dry snow avalanche most often occurs on steeper slopes during a snowstorm when the temperatures are below freezing. Despite the fact that they can reach speeds of up to 225 miles per hour, these avalanches tend to be small, and their snow is loose, not compacted, so they are less dangerous. Yet even a dry snow avalanche can cause harm under the right conditions.

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- soaks
- damages
- covers
- dehydrates

Answer of above question: **soaks**

Q40. According to the passage, the main causes of wet snow and wet slab avalanches are

Directions: Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

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- melting snow and increased rainfall
- decreased rainfall and warmer temperatures
- warmer temperatures and longer days
- shorter nights and melting snow

Answer of above question: **melting snow and increased rainfall**

Q41. As used in paragraph 4, which is the best antonym for ideal

Directions: Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

Most people know that an avalanche is a large mass of snow that detaches from a mountainside and rushes down the slope, often at a very high speed. However, not everyone realizes that there are many different kinds of avalanches, with various causes and effects. Avalanches are categorized based on whether the snow is wet or dry, and whether or not it is compacted. The four most common types are: dry snow, wet snow, wet slab, and dry slab. The least dangerous type is a dry snow avalanche, which is made up of powdery snow. A dry snow avalanche most often occurs on steeper slopes during a snowstorm when the temperatures are below freezing. Despite the fact that they can reach speeds of up to 225 miles per hour, these avalanches tend to be small, and their snow is loose, not compacted, so they are less dangerous. Yet even a dry snow avalanche can cause harm under the right conditions.

A wet snow avalanche differs from a dry snow avalanche in that it consists of loose, partially melted snow and water. Wet snow avalanches generally occur during the springtime when temperatures are consistently above freezing and there is an abundance of both sunshine and rainfall. The warmer temperatures and the sun melt the outer layers of snow. The increased springtime rainfall saturates the snow with water, weakening the cohesive layers beneath the surface. The combination of these factors results in unstable conditions. Wet snow avalanches are the least common type of avalanche, and they are much slower than dry snow avalanches, typically traveling at speeds of only 10-20 miles per hour.

Like a wet snow avalanche, a wet slab avalanche most often occurs during the spring, due to melting snow and increased rainfall. The additional moisture weakens the bonds between the water molecules of the snow. Daytime melting and nighttime refreezing of the ice and snow create ideal conditions for a wet slab avalanche. This type of avalanche is the slowest, generally travelling at a speed of no more than 10 miles per hour. But because the snow is compacted, not loose, a wet slab avalanche is still quite dangerous even at this slow speed.

The last type, a dry slab avalanche, is the most dangerous of all. It occurs when substantial snowfall accumulates over a layer of existing snow in a very short period of time. The stress caused by the weight of the newly fallen snow can make the compacted layer underneath break away. This creates a dry slab avalanche, which travels at speeds of 60-80 miles per hour. Dry slab avalanches account for roughly 90% of all avalanche-related casualties annually.

Millions of avalanches happen around the world each year, the vast majority of which occur naturally. However, nearly all of the avalanches that result in fatalities are triggered by either the victim or someone in the victim's party. Each year, approximately 150 people become casualties of an avalanche. Sadly, most of these avalanche accidents are preventable. The first step in preventing avalanche related fatalities is to be better informed about the various types of avalanches and the conditions under which they occur..

- predictable
- flawed
- unstable
- suitable

Answer of above question: **flawed**

Q42. Based on information in the passage, it can be inferred that which of the following statements is true?

Directions: Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

Most people know that an avalanche is a large mass of snow that detaches from a mountainside and rushes down the slope, often at a very high speed. However, not everyone realizes that there are many different kinds of avalanches, with various causes and effects. Avalanches are categorized based on whether the snow is wet or dry, and whether or not it is compacted. The four most common types are: dry snow, wet snow, wet slab, and dry slab. The least dangerous type is a dry snow avalanche, which is made up of powdery snow. A dry snow avalanche most often occurs on steeper slopes during a snowstorm when the temperatures are below freezing. Despite the fact that they can reach speeds of up to 225 miles per hour, these avalanches tend to be small, and their snow is loose, not compacted, so they are less dangerous. Yet even a dry snow avalanche can cause harm under the right conditions.

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Millions of avalanches happen around the world each year, the vast majority of which occur naturally. However, nearly all of the avalanches that result in fatalities are triggered by either the victim or someone in the victim's party. Each year, approximately 150 people become casualties of an avalanche. Sadly, most of these avalanche accidents are preventable. The first step in preventing avalanche related fatalities is to be better informed about the various types of avalanches and the conditions under which they occur..

- Because it can travel at very high speeds, the dry snow avalanche is the most dangerous type.
- All avalanches, whether they are traveling at 10 miles per hour or 225 miles per hour, can be very dangerous.
- The speed at which an avalanche travels shares a direct correlation with the degree of danger it poses.
- Most casualties occur from wet slab avalanches.

Answer of above question: **All avalanches, whether they are traveling at 10 miles per hour or 225 miles per hour, can be very dangerous.**

Q43. Based on information in the passage, it can be inferred that wet slab avalanches and dry slab avalanches are the only two types that

Directions: Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

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- consist of compacted snow
- travel at higher speeds
- occur at unexpected times of the year
- result from below freezing temperatures

Answer of above question: **consist of compacted snow**

Q44. According to the passage, the avalanche capable of reaching the highest speed is the

Directions: Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

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- dry snow avalanche
- wet snow avalanche
- wet slab avalanche
- dry slab avalanche

Answer of above question: **dry snow avalanche**

Q45. The main purpose of the final paragraph is to

Directions: Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

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- state the precise number of avalanche related causalities that happen each year
- describe how avalanches typically are triggered
- illustrate how tragic it can be to lose a friend in an avalanche-related incident
- suggest a way in which readers can help prevent avalanche related accidents

Answer of above question: **suggest a way in which readers can help prevent avalanche related accidents**

Q46. If $a+b+c=0$, then the value of $\frac{a^2+b^2+c^2}{(a-b)^2+(b-c)^2+(c-a)^2}$

यदि $a+b+c=0$, तो $\frac{a^2+b^2+c^2}{(a-b)^2+(b-c)^2+(c-a)^2}$ का मान कितना होगा ?

- 1
- 3
- 0
- 1/3

Answer of above question: **1/3**

Q47. The LCM of two numbers is 12 times their HCF. The sum of HCF and LCM is 403. If one number is 93, then find the other.

दो संख्याओं का लघुत्तम समापवर्तक उनके महत्तम समापवर्तक का 12 गुना है। महत्तम समापवर्तक और लघुत्तम समापवर्तक का योग 403 है। यदि एक संख्या 93 है, तो दूसरी संख्या ज्ञात कीजिए।

- 134
- 130
- 128
- None of these options
- इनमें से कोई विकल्प नहीं

None of these options

Answer of above question: इनमें से कोई विकल्प नहीं

Q48. A textile manufacturing firm employs 50 looms. It makes fabrics for a branded company. The aggregate sales value of the output of the 50 looms is ₹ 500000 and the monthly manufacturing expense is ₹ 150000. Assume that each loom contributes equally to the sales and manufacturing expenses. Monthly establishment charges are ₹75000. If one loom breaks down and remains idle for one month, what is the decrease in profit?

एक कपड़ा निर्माण कंपनी 50 करघों में काम करती है। यह एक ब्रांडेड कंपनी के लिए कपड़े बनाती है। 50 करघों के उत्पादन का कुल बिक्री मूल्य 500000 रूपये है और मासिक निर्माण व्यय 150000 रूपये है। मान लें कि प्रत्येक करघा बिक्री और निर्माण व्यय में समान रूप से योगदान देता है। मासिक स्थापना शुल्क 75000 रूपये है। यदि एक करघा टूट जाता है और एक महीने तक बेकार रहता है, तो लाभ में कितनी कमी आएगी ?

- ₹ 7,000
- 7000 रूपये
- ₹ 6,500
- 6500 रूपये
- ₹ 8,000
- 8000 रूपये
- ₹ 7,500
- 7500 रूपये

₹ 7,000

Answer of above question: 7000 रूपये

Q49. sum of money placed at compound interest doubles itself in 3 years. In how many years will it amount to 16 times itself?

चक्रवृद्धि ब्याज पर रखी गई राशि 3 वर्ष में स्वयं की दोगुनी हो जाती है। कितने वर्षों में यह स्वयं की 16 गुनी हो जाएगी?

- 8 years
- 8 वर्ष
- None of these options
- इनमें से कोई भी विकल्प नहीं
- 24 years
- 24 वर्ष
- 32 years
- 32 वर्ष

None of these options

Answer of above question: इनमें से कोई भी विकल्प नहीं

Q50. Directions: This question is followed by multiple statements. You have to study the question and all the statements given to decide whether any information provided in the statement(s) is redundant and can be dispensed with while answering the given question.

How many workers are required for completing the harvesting work in 10 days?

I. 20% of the harvesting work can be completed by 8 workers in 8 days.

II. 20 workers can complete the harvesting work in 16 days.

III. One-eighth of the harvesting work can be completed by 8 workers in 5 days.

दिशा-निर्देश: इस प्रश्न के बाद कई कथन दिए गए हैं। आपको यह निर्णय लेने के लिए दिए गए प्रश्न और दिए गए सभी कथनों का अध्ययन करना है कि क्या कथन(नों) में दी गई कोई भी जानकारी निरर्थक है और दिए गए प्रश्न का उत्तर देते समय इसे हटाया जा सकता है।

कटाई का काम 10 दिनों में पूरा करने के लिए कितने मजदूरों की आवश्यकता होगी?

I. 20% कटाई का काम 8 श्रमिकों द्वारा 8 दिनों में पूरा किया जा सकता है।

II. 20 मजदूर कटाई का काम 16 दिनों में पूरा कर सकते हैं।

III. कटाई के काम का आठवां हिस्सा 8 श्रमिकों द्वारा 5 दिनों में पूरा किया जा सकता है।

- I only
- I केवल
- II and III only
- केवल II और III
- I and III only
- केवल I और III
- I or II or III
- I या II या III

I or II or III

Answer of above question: I या II या III

Q51. A man walking at a certain speed increases its speed to 2/3 times and reaches its destination 45 min earlier. How long will it take to reach the destination with the original speed?

एक व्यक्ति एक निश्चित गति से चल रहा है, जो अपनी गति को 2/3 गुना बढ़ा देने पर 45 मिनट पहले अपने गंतव्य स्थान पर पहुंच जाता है। वास्तविक गति से गंतव्य तक पहुंचने में उस व्यक्ति को कितना समय लगेगा?

- 120 min
- 120 मिनट
- 90 min
- 90 मिनट
- 60 min
- 60 मिनट
- 75 min
- 75 मिनट

90 min

Answer of above question: 90 मिनट

Q52. The ratio of marks obtained by Ritesh and Rakesh is 6:5. If the combined average of their percentage is 68.75 and their sum of the marks is 275, find the total marks for which exam was conducted.

रितेश और राकेश द्वारा प्राप्त अंकों का अनुपात 6:5 है। यदि उनके प्रतिशत का संयुक्त औसत 68.75 है और उनके अंकों का योग 275 है, तो कुल अंक ज्ञात कीजिए जिसके लिए परीक्षा आयोजित की गई थी।

- 150
 200
 400
 600

Answer of above question: **200**

Q53. In how many ways can 5 beads of different colors form a necklace?

अलग-अलग रंग के 5 मनके (बीड्स) कितने प्रकार से एक हार बना सकते हैं?

- 10
 12
 11
 6

Answer of above question: **12**

Q54. If the ratio of the sum of the first eight terms of a GP to the sum of the first four terms of the same GP is 9, what is the common ratio of that GP?

यदि किसी GP के प्रथम आठ पदों के योग का समान GP के प्रथम चार पदों के योग से अनुपात 9 है, तो उस GP का सामान्य अनुपात क्या है?

- 1
 2
 3
 4

Answer of above question: **3**

Q55. A machine gun can fire four shots at a time. If the probabilities of the first, second, third and the last shot hitting the target are 0.7, 0.6, 0.5 and 0.4, what is the probability that four shots aimed at the target will bring the target destroy?

एक मशीन गन एक बार में चार शॉट फायर कर सकती है। यदि पहली, दूसरी, तीसरी और अंतिम गोली के लक्ष्य से टकराने की संभावना 0.7, 0.6, 0.5 और 0.4 है, तो इसकी क्या संभावना है कि लक्ष्य पर लक्षित चार शॉट लक्ष्य को नष्ट कर देंगे?

- 0.084
 0.916
 0.036
 0.964

Answer of above question: **0.964**

Q56. Direction: Say we have three quantities A, B and C. Total value of A is 80, B is 64, C is 100, $A \cap B = 4$, $A \cap C = 5$, $B \cap C = 7$ and $A \cap B \cap C = 2$. Use the given data to answer the following questions.

What is the values of only A?

मान लें कि हमारे पास तीन मात्राएं ए, बी और सी हैं। ए का कुल मूल्य 80 है, बी 64 है, सी 100 है, $A \cap B = 4$, $A \cap C = 5$, $B \cap C = 7$ और $A \cap B \cap C = 2$. निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने के लिए दिए गए डेटा का उपयोग करें। केवल A का मान क्या है?

- 69
 29
 96
 27

Answer of above question: **69**

Q57. Direction: Say we have three quantities A, B and C. Total value of A is 80, B is 64, C is 100, $A \cap B = 4$, $A \cap C = 5$, $B \cap C = 7$ and $A \cap B \cap C = 2$. Use the given data to answer the following questions.

मान लें कि हमारे पास तीन मात्राएं ए, बी और सी हैं। ए का कुल मूल्य 80 है, बी 64 है, सी 100 है, $A \cap B = 4$, $A \cap C = 5$, $B \cap C = 7$ और $A \cap B \cap C = 2$. निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने के लिए दिए गए डेटा का उपयोग करें।

What is the value of only B?

केवल B का मान क्या है?

- 51
 15
 19
 17

Answer of above question: **51**

Q58. What is the value of $\sqrt{16} \times \sqrt[3]{8x} = 8$?

$\sqrt{16} \times \sqrt[3]{8x} = 8$ का क्या मूल्य है

- 2
 4
 6
 8

Answer of above question: **8**

Q59. In an A.P. if the sum of 4th & 12th terms is '8' then sum of first 15 terms is _____

एक अंकगणितीय प्रगति में यदि चौथे और 12वें पदों का योग '8' है तो पहले 15 पदों का योग _____ है

- 60
 120
 110
 150

Answer of above question: **60**

Q60. A carpenter who fails to complete a site in a certain specified time is compelled to forfeit Rs 200 for the first day of extra time required and thereafter forfeited amount is increased by Rs 25 for every day. If he loses 9,450, for how many days did he over-run the contract time?

एक बढ़ई जो एक निश्चित दिए गए समय में एक साइट को पूरा करने में विफल रहता है, उसे आवश्यक अतिरिक्त समय के पहले दिन के लिए 200 रुपये ज़ब्त करने के लिए मजबूर किया जाता है और उसके बाद हर दिन के लिए 25 रुपये की वृद्धि की जाती है। यदि उसे 9,450 का नुकसान होता है, तो उसने कितने दिनों के लिए अनुबंध समय को पार किया?

- 19 days
 19 दिन
 21 days
 21 दिन
 23 days
 23 दिन
 25 days
 25 दिन

21 days

Answer of above question: 21 दिन

Q61. 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?

एक तीन अंकों की संख्या A के अंकों को एक और तीन अंकों की संख्या B बनाने के लिए उल्टे क्रम में लिखा जाता है। यदि $B > A$ और $B-A$ 7 से पूरी तरह से विभाज्य है, तो निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा अनिवार्य रूप से सत्य है?

- $100 < A < 299$
 None of these options
 इनमें से कोई विकल्प नहीं
 $112 < A < 311$
 $118 < A < 317$

None of these options

Answer of above question: इनमें से कोई विकल्प नहीं

Q62. There are two solutions of hydrochloric acid (acid + water) with concentrations of 50 % and 80% respectively. They are mixed in a certain ratio to get a 62% hydrochloric acid solution. This solution is mixed with liters of water to get back 50% solution. How much of the 80% solution has been used in the entire process?(In milliliters)

क्रमशः 50% और 80% की सांद्रता वाले हाइड्रोक्लोरिक एसिड (एसिड + पानी) के समाधान हैं। 62% हाइड्रोक्लोरिक एसिड सॉल्यूशन प्राप्त करने के लिए उन्हें एक निश्चित अनुपात में मिलाया जाता है। 50% घोल वापस पाने के लिए इस घोल को लीटर पानी में मिलाया जाता है। पूरी प्रक्रिया में 80% घोल का कितना उपयोग किया गया है? (मिलीलीटर में)

- 15×10^3 ml
 12×10^3 ml
 10×10^3 ml
 None of these options
 इनमें से कोई भी विकल्प नहीं

Answer of above question: **10×10^3 ml**

Q63. If $a + \frac{1}{b} = 1$ and $b + \frac{1}{c} = 1$ then $c + \frac{1}{a}$ equal to

यदि $a + \frac{1}{b} = 1$ and $b + \frac{1}{c} = 1$ then $c + \frac{1}{a}$ किसके बराबर है

- 1
 3
 $\frac{1}{2}$
 0

Answer of above question: **1**

Q64. Find the value of $f(f(-2))$, if $f(x) = \frac{x}{x+1}$

$f(f(-2))$, if $f(x) = \frac{x}{x+1}$ का मूल्य ज्ञात करें, यदि

- $\frac{3}{2}$
 $\frac{2}{3}$
 $\frac{4}{3}$
 0

Answer of above question: **$\frac{2}{3}$**

Q65. In a ΔABC , $AB = AC$ and BA is produced to D such that $AC = AD$. Then the $\angle BCD$ is

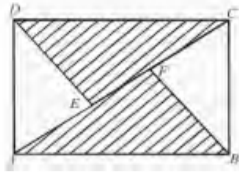
एक ΔABC में, $AB = AC$ और BA को D तक इस प्रकार बढ़ाया गया है कि $AC = AD$ है। तो $\angle BCD$ कितना है

- 100°
 60°
 80°
 90°

Answer of above question: **90°**

Q66. ABCD are corners of a rectangular field of dimensions 6 m x 8 m. DE and BF are the perpendiculars drawn on the diagonal of the rectangle. The shaded field shows a paddy crop and the unshaded one shows an empty field. So What is the ratio of the paddy field to that of the empty region?

ABCD 6 मीटर x 8 मीटर आयाम वाले एक आयताकार खेत के कोने हैं। DE और BF आयत के विकर्ण पर खींचे गए लंब हैं। छायांकित खेत धान की फसल दिखाता है और बिना छायांकित खेत खाली खेत दिखाता है। तो अनुपात क्या है धान के खेत से खाली क्षेत्र का?



- 7:3
- 16:9
- 4:3√2
- Data insufficient
- डाटा पर्याप्त नहीं है

Answer of above question: **16:9**

Q67. Find the third vertex of the triangle whose two vertices are (-3, 1) and (0,-2) and the centroid is the origin.

उस त्रिभुज का तीसरा शीर्ष ज्ञात कीजिए जिसके दो शीर्ष (-3, 1) और (0,-2) हैं और केन्द्रक मूल बिंदु है।

- (2,3)
- (-4/3, 14/3)
- none of these options
- इनमें से कोई विकल्प नहीं
- (6, 4)

none of these options

Answer of above question: इनमें से कोई विकल्प नहीं

Q68. The angle of elevation of the top of a electric pole at point on the ground is 30°. If on walking 20 metres toward the electric pole, the angle of elevation become 60°, then the height of the electric pole is

जमीन पर एक बिंदु पर एक बिजली के खंभे के शीर्ष का उन्नयन कोण 30° है। यदि बिजली के खंभे की ओर 20 मीटर चलने पर उन्नयन कोण 60° हो जाता है, तो बिजली के खंभे की ऊंचाई कितनी है

- 10 meter
- 10 मीटर
- 10/√3 meter
- 10/√3 मीटर
- 10√3 meter
- 10√3 मीटर
- None of these options
- इनमें से कोई विकल्प नहीं

10√3 meter

Answer of above question: 10√3 मीटर

Q69. Marks obtained by Meena in Chemistry is what percent of the total marks obtained by all the students in Chemistry?

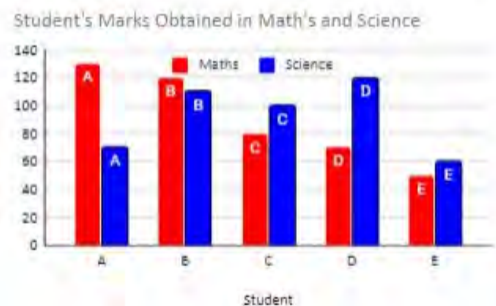
मीना द्वारा रसायन विज्ञान में प्राप्त अंक सभी छात्रों द्वारा रसायन विज्ञान में प्राप्त कुल अंकों का कितना प्रतिशत है?

Directions: Study the following bar graph carefully to answer the questions.

Five students namely Sarthak, Asif, Rishu, Meena and Jini are termed as A, B, C, D and E. Marks obtained by them in Physics and Chemistry :-

दिशा-निर्देश : प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने के लिए निम्नलिखित बार ग्राफ का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन करें।

सार्थक, आसिफ, रिशु, मीना और जिनी नामक पांच छात्रों को A, B, C, D और E कहा जाता है। उनके द्वारा भौतिकी और रसायन विज्ञान में प्राप्त अंक :-



- 26%
- 35%
- 28.5%
- 32%

Answer of above question: **26%**

Q70. If the marks obtained by Jini in Physics were increased by 14% of the original marks, what would be his new approximate percentage in Physics if the maximum marks in Physics were 140?

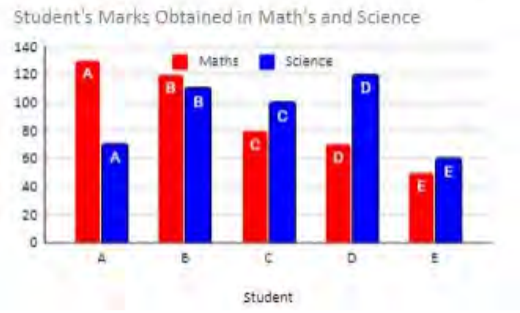
यदि जिनी द्वारा भौतिक विज्ञान में प्राप्त अंकों में मूल अंकों के 14% की वृद्धि की जाती है, तो भौतिकी में उसका नया अनुमानित प्रतिशत क्या होगा यदि भौतिकी में अधिकतम अंक 140 कितने थे?

Directions : Study the following bar graph carefully to answer the questions.

Five students namely Sarthak, Asif, Rishu, Meena and Jini are termed as A, B, C, D and E .Marks obtained by them in Physics and Chemistry :-

दिशा-निर्देश : प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने के लिए निम्नलिखित बार ग्राफ का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन करें।

सार्थक, आसिफ, रिशु, मीना और जिनी नामक पांच छात्रों को A,B, C, D और E कहा जाता है। उनके द्वारा भौतिकी और रसायन विज्ञान में प्राप्त अंक :-



- 32
- 38
- 48
- 41

Answer of above question: **41**

Q71. Fill in the blank space in order to make the sentence correct as per the given information. Total marks obtained by Jini in both the subjects together is more than the marks obtained by

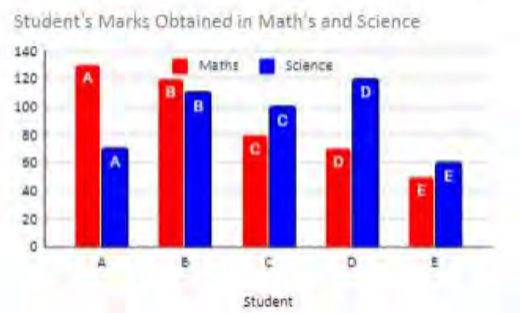
दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार वाक्य को शुद्ध करने के लिए रिक्त स्थान की पूर्ति कीजिए। जिनी द्वारा दोनों विषयों में प्राप्त कुल अंक, किसके द्वारा प्राप्त अंकों से अधिक है

Directions : Study the following bar graph carefully to answer the questions.

Five students namely Sarthak, Asif, Rishu, Meena and Jini are termed as A, B, C, D and E .Marks obtained by them in Physics and Chemistry :-

दिशा-निर्देश : प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने के लिए निम्नलिखित बार ग्राफ का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन करें।

सार्थक, आसिफ, रिशु, मीना और जिनी नामक पांच छात्रों को A,B, C, D और E कहा जाता है। उनके द्वारा भौतिकी और रसायन विज्ञान में प्राप्त अंक :-



- Asif in Chemistry
- रसायन विज्ञान में आसिफ
- Rishu in Physics
- भौतिकी में रिशु
- Meena in Chemistry
- रसायन विज्ञान में मीना
- Sarthak in Physics
- भौतिकी में सार्थक

Rishu in Physics

Answer of above question: **भौतिकी में रिशु**

Q72. What is the respective ratio between the total marks obtained by Sarthak in Physics and Chemistry together to the total marks obtained by Jini in Physics and Chemistry together?

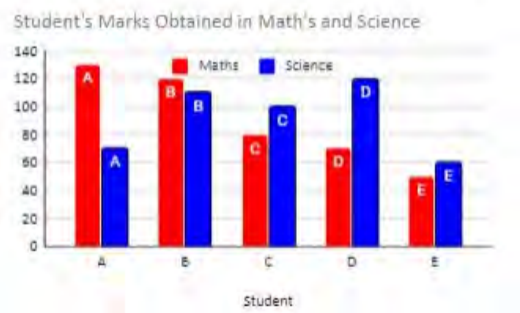
भौतिक विज्ञान और रसायन विज्ञान में सार्थक द्वारा प्राप्त कुल अंकों का जीनी द्वारा भौतिकी और रसायन विज्ञान में प्राप्त कुल अंकों के बीच संबंधित अनुपात क्या है?

Directions : Study the following bar graph carefully to answer the questions.

Five students namely Sarthak, Asif, Rishu, Meena and Jini are termed as A, B, C, D and E .Marks obtained by them in Physics and Chemistry :-

दिशा-निर्देश : प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने के लिए निम्नलिखित बार ग्राफ का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन करें।

सार्थक, आसिफ, रिशु, मीना और जिनी नामक पांच छात्रों को A,B, C, D और E कहा जाता है। उनके द्वारा भौतिकी और रसायन विज्ञान में प्राप्त अंक :-



- 3:2
- 20:10
- 5:3
- 10:20

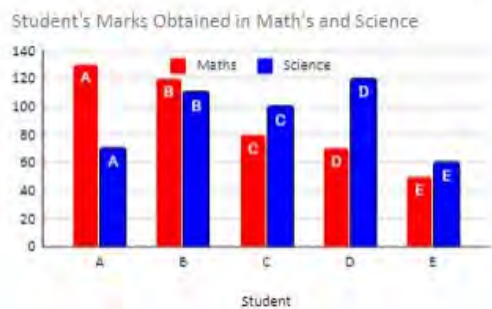
Answer of above question: **20:10**

Q73. What is the respective ratio between the total marks obtained by Asif and Meena together in Chemistry to the total marks obtained by Sarthak and Rishu together in Physics? आसिफ और मीना द्वारा रसायन विज्ञान में प्राप्त कुल अंकों का सार्थक और रिशु द्वारा भौतिकी में प्राप्त कुल अंकों से क्रमशः अनुपात कितना है?

Directions : Study the following bar graph carefully to answer the questions.

Five students namely Sarthak, Asif, Rishu, Meena and Jini are termed as A, B, C, D and E .Marks obtained by them in Physics and Chemistry :-

दिशा-निर्देश : प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने के लिए निम्नलिखित बार ग्राफ का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन करें।
सार्थक, आसिफ, रिशु, मीना और जिनी नामक पांच छात्रों को A, B, C, D और E कहा जाता है। उनके द्वारा भौतिकी और रसायन विज्ञान में प्राप्त अंक :-



- 23:21
- 23:25
- 19:17
- 17:19

Answer of above question: **23:21**

Q74. DIRECTIONS: the question below consists of a question and two statements numbered (I) and (II) given below it. You have to decide whether the data provided in the statements are sufficient to answer the question. Read both statements and give the answer.

A man holding 7 cards in his hand. Four are 'nines' and three are 'fives'. How many cards does he lay on the table?

- (I) He lays a card on the table if the number on the card is divisible by 3.
- (II) He lays a card on the table if and only if the number n is divisible by 3.

निर्देश: नीचे दिए गए प्रश्न में एक प्रश्न और उसके नीचे दो कथन (I) और (II) दिए गए हैं। आपको यह तय करना है कि कथनों में दिया गया डेटा प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए पर्याप्त है या नहीं। दोनों कथनों को पढ़ें और उत्तर दें।

एक आदमी के हाथ में 7 कार्ड हैं। चार 'नौ' हैं और तीन 'पांच' हैं। वह टेबल पर कितने कार्ड रखता है?

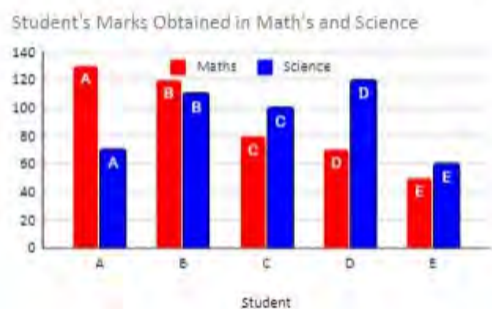
- (I) वह मेज पर एक कार्ड रखता है यदि कार्ड पर संख्या 3 से विभाज्य है।
- (II) वह मेज पर एक कार्ड रखता है यदि और केवल यदि संख्या n, 3 से विभाज्य है।

Directions : Study the following bar graph carefully to answer the questions.

Five students namely Sarthak, Asif, Rishu, Meena and Jini are termed as A, B, C, D and E. Marks obtained by them in Physics and Chemistry :-

दिशा-निर्देश : प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने के लिए निम्नलिखित बार ग्राफ का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन करें।

सार्थक, आसिफ, रिशु, मीना और जिनी नामक पांच छात्रों को A, B, C, D और E कहा जाता है। उनके द्वारा भौतिकी और रसायन विज्ञान में प्राप्त अंक :-



- Statement (I) ALONE is sufficient, but statement (II) alone is not sufficient.
- कथन (I) अकेला पर्याप्त है, लेकिन कथन (II) अकेला पर्याप्त नहीं है।
- Statement (II) ALONE is sufficient, but statement (I) alone is not sufficient
- कथन (II) अकेले पर्याप्त है, लेकिन अकेले कथन (I) पर्याप्त नहीं है
- BOTH statements TOGETHER are sufficient, but NEITHER statement alone is sufficient.
- दोनों कथन एक साथ पर्याप्त हैं, लेकिन अकेले कोई भी कथन पर्याप्त नहीं है।
- EACH statement ALONE is sufficient
- प्रत्येक कथन अकेला ही पर्याप्त है

EACH statement ALONE is sufficient

Answer of above question: प्रत्येक कथन अकेला ही पर्याप्त है

Q75. If a, b are the two roots of a quadratic equation such that $a + b = 24$ and $a - b = 8$, then the quadratic equation having a and b as its roots is

यदि a, b द्विघात समीकरण की दो जड़ें हैं जैसे कि $a + b = 24$ और $a - b = 8$ तो a और b की जड़ों के रूप में द्विघात समीकरण है

- $x^2 + 4x + 8 = 0$
- $x^2 - 4x + 8 = 0$
- $x^2 - 24x + 128 = 0$
- $2x^2 + 8x + 9 = 0$

Answer of above question: **$x^2 - 24x + 128 = 0$**

Q76. Neetu went to movies nine days ago. She goes to the movies only on Thursday. What day of the week is today?

नीतू नौ दिन पहले सिनेमा देखने गई थी। वह गुरुवार को ही फिल्मों में जाती है। आज सप्ताह का कौन सा दिन है?

- Saturday
- शनिवार
- Thursday
- गुरुवार
- Sunday
- रविवार
- Tuesday
- मंगलवार

Saturday

Answer of above question: शनिवार

Q77. Directions:- In the question given below consists of a statement, followed by two arguments numbered I and II. You have to decide which of the arguments is a 'strong' argument and which is a 'weak' argument. Give answer

Statement: Should there be a cap on maximum number of contestants for parliamentary elections in any constituency?

Arguments: I. Yes, This will make the parliamentary elections more meaningful as the voters can make a considered judgement for casting their vote.

II. No, In a democracy any person fulfilling the eligibility criteria can contest parliamentary elections and there should be no restrictions.

निर्देश- नीचे दिए गए प्रश्न में एक कथन दिया हुआ है, जिसके समक्ष दो तर्क I और II दिए गए हैं। आपको ये तय करना है कि कौन सा तर्क 'मजबूत' तर्क है और कौन सा 'कमजोर' तर्क है। जवाब दीजिये

कथन: क्या किसी भी निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में, संसदीय चुनावों के लिए उम्मीदवारों की अधिकतम संख्या की कोई सीमा होनी चाहिए?

तर्क: I. हाँ, ये संसदीय चुनावों को और अधिक सार्थक बना देगा क्योंकि इससे मतदाता अपना वोट डालने के लिए एक सुविचारित ले सकते हैं।

II नहीं, लोकतंत्र में पात्रता का मानदंड पूरा करने वाला कोई भी व्यक्ति संसदीय चुनाव लड़ सकता है और कोई प्रतिबंध नहीं होना चाहिए।

if only argument I is strong.

अगर केवल तर्क I मजबूत है।

if only argument II is strong.

अगर केवल तर्क II मजबूत है।

if either I or II is strong.

यदि या तो I या II मजबूत है।

if both argument I and II are strong.

यदि तर्क I और II दोनों मजबूत हैं।

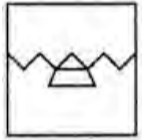
if both argument I and II are strong.

यदि तर्क I और II दोनों मजबूत हैं।

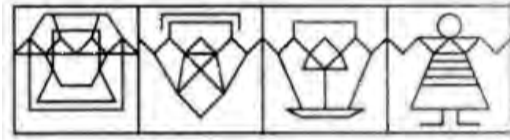
Answer of above question:

Q78. In the following question, you are given a figure (X) followed by four alternative figures (1), (2), (3) and (4) such that fig (X) is embedded in one of them. Trace out the alternative figure which contains fig (X) as its part.

निर्देश : निम्नलिखित प्रश्न में, आपको एक आकृति (X) दी गई है जिसके बाद चार वैकल्पिक आकृतियाँ (1), (2), (3) और (4) दिए गए हैं, कुछ इस तरह कि चित्र (X) इनमें से एक में अंतर्निहित किया गया है, उस वैकल्पिक आकृति का पता लगाइए जिसमें आकृति (X) उसके एक भाग के रूप में हो



(X)



1

2

3

4

- 1
 2
 3
 4

Answer of above question: **4**

Q79. Directions: In the question below are given certain statements followed by some conclusions. Choose the conclusion which follows from the given statements.

Statements: 1. A forest has as many sandal trees as it has Ashoka trees.

2. Three-fourths of the trees are old one and half of the trees are at the flowering stage.

Conclusions: (a) All Ashoka trees are at the flowering stage.

(b) All sandal trees are at the flowering stage.

(c) At least one-half of the Ashoka trees are old.

(d) One-half of the sandal trees are at the flowering stage.

(e) None of these.

निर्देश: नीचे दिए गए प्रश्न में कुछ कथनों के बाद कुछ निष्कर्ष दिए गए हैं। उस निष्कर्ष को चुनें जो दिए गए कथनों से निकलता है।

कथन: 1. एक जंगल में उतने ही चंदन के पेड़ हैं जितने अशोक के पेड़ हैं।

2. तीन चौथाई पेड़ पुराने हैं और आधे पेड़ फूलने की अवस्था में हैं।

निष्कर्ष: (a) सभी अशोक के पेड़ फूलने की अवस्था में हैं।

(b) सभी चंदन के पेड़ फूलने की अवस्था में होते हैं।

(c) कम से कम आधे अशोक के पेड़ पुराने हैं।

(d) आधे चंदन के पेड़ फूलने की अवस्था में हैं।

(e) इनमें से कोई नहीं।

- a
 b
 d
 e

Answer of above question: **e**

Q80. Who among the following person participated in Basketball?

निम्नलिखित में से किस व्यक्ति ने बास्केटबॉल में भाग लिया?

Directions: Read the following information carefully and answer the questions.

There are seven persons – Mona, Pinky, John, Rashi, Shanu, Tinu and Umang – who participated in a sports competition which started on 25th March and ended on 31st March.

They participate in different kind of sports viz. Football, Cricket, Hockey, Skating, Rugby, Basketball and Badminton, but not necessarily in same order. They like different

colours, viz Green, Red, White, Grey, Blue, Black and Pink, but not necessarily in same order. Umang, who likes Black colour, participated on the fourth day of competition but

participated neither in Football nor in Cricket. Two performances were held between the performance of Umang and Tinu, neither of whom participated on 1st day of week.

There was one performance between performance of Rashi and John. But John did not participate either on 1st or on 3rd day of the competition. John likes Red colour and

participated in Football. The one, who participated in Hockey performed on the last day of 4competition, likes White colour. Pinky did not participate on day either immediately

before or immediately after performance of Rashi, who does not like either Blue or Green or Grey colour. Shanu participated in sports which are immediately after the performance of John and he likes Green colour. Mona does not like Blue colour and participated in Skating. Rashi did not participate either in Badminton or in Basketball. One who participated in Rugby was scheduled immediately after performance of player who participated in Football.

निर्देश: निम्नलिखित जानकारी को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें और प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें।

सात व्यक्ति हैं - मोना, पिंकी, जॉन, राशि, शानू, टीनु और उमंग - जिन्होंने एक खेल प्रतियोगिता में भाग लिया जो 25 मार्च को शुरू हुई और 31 मार्च को समाप्त हुई। वे विभिन्न प्रकार के खेलों में भाग लेते हैं जैसे फुटबॉल, क्रिकेट, हॉकी, स्केटिंग, रग्बी, बास्केटबॉल और बैडमिंटन, लेकिन जरूरी नहीं इसी क्रम में हो। उन्हें अलग-अलग रंग पसंद हैं, जैसे हरा, लाल, सफेद, ग्रे, नीला, काला और गुलाबी, लेकिन जरूरी नहीं कि इसी क्रम में हों। उमंग, जिसे काला रंग पसंद है, ने प्रतियोगिता के चौथे दिन भाग लिया लेकिन न तो फुटबॉल और न ही क्रिकेट में भाग लिया। उमंग और टीनु के प्रदर्शन के बीच दो प्रदर्शन आयोजित किए गए, जिनमें से किसी ने भी सप्ताह के पहले दिन भाग नहीं लिया। राशि और जॉन के प्रदर्शन के बीच एक प्रदर्शन था। लेकिन जॉन ने प्रतियोगिता के पहले या तीसरे दिन भी भाग नहीं लिया। जॉन को लाल रंग पसंद है और वह फुटबॉल में भाग लेता है। जिस व्यक्ति ने 4 प्रतियोगिता के अंतिम दिन हॉकी में भाग लिया, उसे सफेद रंग पसंद है। पिंकी ने राशि के प्रदर्शन के तुरंत पहले या तुरंत बाद वाले दिन में भाग नहीं लिया, जिसे नीला या हरा या ग्रे रंग पसंद नहीं है। शानू ने उन खेलों में भाग लिया जो जॉन के प्रदर्शन के तुरंत बाद हैं और उसे हरा रंग पसंद है। मोना को नीला रंग पसंद नहीं है और उसने स्केटिंग में भाग लिया। राशि ने न तो बैडमिंटन में और न ही बास्केटबॉल में भाग लिया। रग्बी में भाग लेने वाले खिलाड़ी को फुटबॉल में भाग लेने वाले खिलाड़ी के प्रदर्शन के तुरंत बाद निर्धारित किया गया था।

- Umang
 उमंग
Rashi
 राशि
Pinky
 पिंकी
Either Pinky or Umang
 या तो पिंकी या उमंग

Either Pinky or Umang

Answer of above question: या तो पिंकी या उमंग

Q81. Which of the following combinations is definitely false regarding their schedule?

निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा संयोजन निश्चित रूप से उनके अनुसूची के विषय में गलत है?

Directions:- Read the following information carefully and answer the questions.

There are seven persons – Mona, Pinky, John, Rashi, Shanu, Tinu and Umang – who participated in a sports competition which started on 25th March and ended on 31st March. They participate in different kind of sports viz. Football, Cricket, Hockey, Skating, Rugby, Basketball and Badminton, but not necessarily in same order. They like different colours, viz Green, Red, White, Grey, Blue, Black and Pink, but not necessarily in same order. Umang, who likes Black colour, participated on the fourth day of competition but participated neither in Football nor in Cricket. Two performances were held between the performance of Umang and Tinu, neither of whom participated on 1st day of week. There was one performance between performance of Rashi and John. But John did not participate either on 1st or on 3rd day of the competition. John likes Red colour and participated in Football. The one, who participated in Hockey performed on the last day of 4competition, likes White colour. Pinky did not participate on day either immediately before or immediately after performance of Rashi, who does not like either Blue or Green or Grey colour. Shanu participated in sports which are immediately after the performance of John and he likes Green colour. Mona does not like Blue colour and participated in Skating. Rashi did not participate either in Badminton or in Basketball. One who participated in Rugby was scheduled immediately after performance of player who participated in Football.

निर्देश: निम्नलिखित जानकारी को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें और प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें।

सात व्यक्ति हैं - मोना, पिंकी, जॉन, राशि, शानू, टीनु और उमंग - जिन्होंने एक खेल प्रतियोगिता में भाग लिया जो 25 मार्च को शुरू हुई और 31 मार्च को समाप्त हुई। वे विभिन्न प्रकार के खेलों में भाग लेते हैं जैसे फुटबॉल, क्रिकेट, हॉकी, स्केटिंग, रग्बी, बास्केटबॉल और बैडमिंटन, लेकिन जरूरी नहीं इसी क्रम में हो। उन्हें अलग-अलग रंग पसंद हैं, जैसे हरा, लाल, सफेद, ग्रे, नीला, काला और गुलाबी, लेकिन जरूरी नहीं कि इसी क्रम में हों। उमंग, जिसे काला रंग पसंद है, ने प्रतियोगिता के चौथे दिन भाग लिया लेकिन न तो फुटबॉल और न ही क्रिकेट में भाग लिया। उमंग और टीनु के प्रदर्शन के बीच दो प्रदर्शन आयोजित किए गए, जिनमें से किसी ने भी सप्ताह के पहले दिन भाग नहीं लिया। राशि और जॉन के प्रदर्शन के बीच एक प्रदर्शन था। लेकिन जॉन ने प्रतियोगिता के पहले या तीसरे दिन भी भाग नहीं लिया। जॉन को लाल रंग पसंद है और वह फुटबॉल में भाग लेता है। जिस व्यक्ति ने 4 प्रतियोगिता के अंतिम दिन हॉकी में भाग लिया, उसे सफेद रंग पसंद है। पिंकी ने राशि के प्रदर्शन के तुरंत पहले या तुरंत बाद वाले दिन में भाग नहीं लिया, जिसे नीला या हरा या ग्रे रंग पसंद नहीं है। शानू ने उन खेलों में भाग लिया जो जॉन के प्रदर्शन के तुरंत बाद हैं और उसे हरा रंग पसंद है। मोना को नीला रंग पसंद नहीं है और उसने स्केटिंग में भाग लिया। राशि ने न तो बैडमिंटन में और न ही बास्केटबॉल में भाग लिया। रग्बी में भाग लेने वाले खिलाड़ी को फुटबॉल में भाग लेने वाले खिलाड़ी के प्रदर्शन के तुरंत बाद निर्धारित किया गया था।

- Umang-Black-Hockey
 उमंग-ब्लैक-हॉकी
Rashi -Pink-Cricket
 राशि - गुलाबी - क्रिकेट
Mona -Grey-Skating
 मोना -ग्रे-स्केटिंग
John-Red-Football
 जॉन-रेड-फुटबॉल

Umang-Black-Hockey

Answer of above question: उमंग-ब्लैक-हॉकी

Q82. Which of the following combinations is true?

निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा संयोजन सत्य है?

Directions: Read the following information carefully and answer the questions.

There are seven persons – Mona, Pinky, John, Rashi, Shanu, Tinu and Umang – who participated in a sports competition which started on 25th March and ended on 31st March. They participate in different kind of sports viz. Football, Cricket, Hockey, Skating, Rugby, Basketball and Badminton, but not necessarily in same order. They like different colours, viz Green, Red, White, Grey, Blue, Black and Pink, but not necessarily in same order. Umang, who likes Black colour, participated on the fourth day of competition but participated neither in Football nor in Cricket. Two performances were held between the performance of Umang and Tinu, neither of whom participated on 1st day of week. There was one performance between performance of Rashi and John. But John did not participate either on 1st or on 3rd day of the competition. John likes Red colour and participated in Football. The one, who participated in Hockey performed on the last day of 4competition, likes White colour. Pinky did not participate on day either immediately before or immediately after performance of Rashi, who does not like either Blue or Green or Grey colour. Shanu participated in sports which are immediately after the performance of John and he likes Green colour. Mona does not like Blue colour and participated in Skating. Rashi did not participate either in Badminton or in Basketball. One who participated in Rugby was scheduled immediately after performance of player who participated in Football.

निर्देश: निम्नलिखित जानकारी को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें और प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें।

सात व्यक्ति हैं - मोना, पिंकी, जॉन, राशि, शानू, टीनु और उमंग - जिन्होंने एक खेल प्रतियोगिता में भाग लिया जो 25 मार्च को शुरू हुई और 31 मार्च को समाप्त हुई। वे विभिन्न प्रकार के खेलों में भाग लेते हैं जैसे फुटबॉल, क्रिकेट, हॉकी, स्केटिंग, रग्बी, बास्केटबॉल और बैडमिंटन, लेकिन जरूरी नहीं इसी क्रम में हो। उन्हें अलग-अलग रंग पसंद हैं, जैसे हरा, लाल, सफेद, ग्रे, नीला, काला और गुलाबी, लेकिन जरूरी नहीं कि इसी क्रम में हों। उमंग, जिसे काला रंग पसंद है, ने प्रतियोगिता के चौथे दिन भाग लिया लेकिन न तो फुटबॉल और न ही क्रिकेट में भाग लिया। उमंग और टीनु के प्रदर्शन के बीच दो प्रदर्शन आयोजित किए गए, जिनमें से किसी ने भी सप्ताह के पहले दिन भाग नहीं लिया। राशि और जॉन के प्रदर्शन के बीच एक प्रदर्शन था। लेकिन जॉन ने प्रतियोगिता के पहले या तीसरे दिन भी भाग नहीं लिया। जॉन को लाल रंग पसंद है और वह फुटबॉल में भाग लेता है। जिस व्यक्ति ने 4 प्रतियोगिता के अंतिम दिन हॉकी में भाग लिया, उसे सफेद रंग पसंद है। पिंकी ने राशि के प्रदर्शन के तुरंत पहले या तुरंत बाद वाले दिन में भाग नहीं लिया, जिसे नीला या हरा या ग्रे रंग पसंद नहीं है। शानू ने उन खेलों में भाग लिया जो जॉन के प्रदर्शन के तुरंत बाद हैं और उसे हरा रंग पसंद है। मोना को नीला रंग पसंद नहीं है और उसने स्केटिंग में भाग लिया। राशि ने न तो बैडमिंटन में और न ही बास्केटबॉल में भाग लिया। रग्बी में भाग लेने वाले खिलाड़ी को फुटबॉल में भाग लेने वाले खिलाड़ी के प्रदर्शन के तुरंत बाद निर्धारित किया गया था।

Mona's performance was held on the fifth day of the week.

- सप्ताह के पांचवें दिन मोना का प्रदर्शन आयोजित किया गया था।
Shaun likes Black color.
- शानू को काला रंग पसंद है।
Rashi participated in Football.
- राशि ने फुटबॉल में भाग लिया।
None of these
- इनमें से कोई नहीं

None of these

Answer of above question: इनमें से कोई नहीं

Q83. Who among the following participated on the fifth day of the competition?

निम्नलिखित में से किसने प्रतियोगिता के पांचवें दिन भाग लिया?

Directions:- Read the following information carefully and answer the questions.

There are seven persons – Mona, Pinky, John, Rashi, Shanu, Tinu and Umang – who participated in a sports competition which started on 25th March and ended on 31st March. They participate in different kind of sports viz. Football, Cricket, Hockey, Skating, Rugby, Basketball and Badminton, but not necessarily in same order. They like different colours, viz Green, Red, White, Grey, Blue, Black and Pink, but not necessarily in same order. Umang, who likes Black colour, participated on the fourth day of competition but participated neither in Football nor in Cricket. Two performances were held between the performance of Umang and Tinu, neither of whom participated on 1st day of week. There was one performance between performance of Rashi and John. But John did not participate either on 1st or on 3rd day of the competition. John likes Red colour and participated in Football. The one, who participated in Hockey performed on the last day of 4competition, likes White colour. Pinky did not participate on day either immediately before or immediately after performance of Rashi, who does not like either Blue or Green or Grey colour. Shanu participated in sports which are immediately after the performance of John and he likes Green colour. Mona does not like Blue colour and participated in Skating. Rashi did not participate either in Badminton or in Basketball. One who participated in Rugby was scheduled immediately after performance of player who participated in Football.

निर्देश: निम्नलिखित जानकारी को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें और प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें।

सात व्यक्ति हैं - मोना, पिंकी, जॉन, राशि, शानू, टीनु और उमंग - जिन्होंने एक खेल प्रतियोगिता में भाग लिया जो 25 मार्च को शुरू हुई और 31 मार्च को समाप्त हुई। वे विभिन्न प्रकार के खेलों में भाग लेते हैं जैसे फुटबॉल, क्रिकेट, हॉकी, स्केटिंग, रग्बी, बास्केटबॉल और बैडमिंटन, लेकिन जरूरी नहीं इसी क्रम में हो। उन्हें अलग-अलग रंग पसंद हैं, जैसे हरा, लाल, सफेद, ग्रे, नीला, काला और गुलाबी, लेकिन जरूरी नहीं कि इसी क्रम में हों। उमंग, जिसे काला रंग पसंद है, ने प्रतियोगिता के चौथे दिन भाग लिया लेकिन न तो फुटबॉल और न ही क्रिकेट में भाग लिया। उमंग और टीनु के प्रदर्शन के बीच दो प्रदर्शन आयोजित किए गए, जिनमें से किसी ने भी सप्ताह के पहले दिन भाग नहीं लिया। राशि और जॉन के प्रदर्शन के बीच एक प्रदर्शन था। लेकिन जॉन ने प्रतियोगिता के पहले या तीसरे दिन भी भाग नहीं लिया। जॉन को लाल रंग पसंद है और वह फुटबॉल में भाग लेता है। जिस व्यक्ति ने 4 प्रतियोगिता के अंतिम दिन हॉकी में भाग लिया, उसे सफेद रंग पसंद है। पिंकी ने राशि के प्रदर्शन के तुरंत पहले या तुरंत बाद वाले दिन में भाग नहीं लिया, जिसे नीला या हरा या ग्रे रंग पसंद नहीं है। शानू ने उन खेलों में भाग लिया जो जॉन के प्रदर्शन के तुरंत बाद हैं और उसे हरा रंग पसंद है। मोना को नीला रंग पसंद नहीं है और उसने स्केटिंग में भाग लिया। राशि ने न तो बैडमिंटन में और न ही बास्केटबॉल में भाग लिया। रग्बी में भाग लेने वाले खिलाड़ी को फुटबॉल में भाग लेने वाले खिलाड़ी के प्रदर्शन के तुरंत बाद निर्धारित किया गया था।

Shanu

- शानू
Tinu
- टीनु
John
- जॉन
Mona
- मोना

John

Answer of above question: जॉन

Q84. If 'Umang' is related to 'Red', 'Shanu' is related to 'White', then which following is 'Rashi' related to?

यदि 'उमंग' का संबंध 'लाल' से है, 'शानू' का संबंध 'श्वेत' से है, तो निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सी 'राशि' संबंधित है को?

Directions: Read the following information carefully and answer the questions.

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- Blue
 नीला
 Black
 काला
 Grey
 ग्रे
 Pink
 गुलाबी

Black

Answer of above question: काला

Q85. Introducing a man, Sarita said, "His wife is the only daughter of my father." How is that man related to the Sarita?

एक आदमी का परिचय देते हुए एक सरिता ने कहा, "उसकी पत्नी मेरे पिता की इकलौती बेटी है।" वह आदमी सरिता से किस प्रकार संबंधित है?

- Brother
 भाई
 Father-in-law
 ससुर
 Maternal uncle
 मामा
 Husband
 पति

Husband

Answer of above question: पति

Q86. Directions: In each of the following letter series, some of the letters are missing which are given in that order as one of the alternatives below it. Choose the correct alternative.

निर्देश: निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अक्षर श्रृंखला में, कुछ अक्षर लुप्त हैं जो उसी क्रम में उसके नीचे दिए गए विकल्पों में से एक के रूप में दिए गए हैं। सही विकल्प का चयन करें।

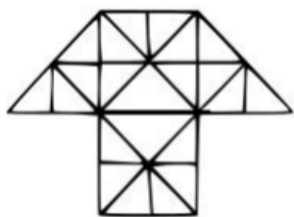
mn_pnop_op_npm_o

- ommo
 ommn
 nomm
 mnop

Answer of above question: **ommn**

Q87. How many triangles are there in the given figure ?

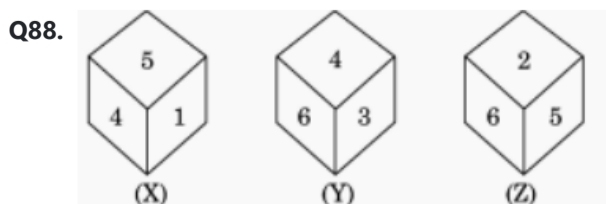
दी गई आकृति में कितने त्रिभुज हैं?



- 40
 38
 can not be counted
 गिनती नहीं की जा सकती।
 None of these options.
 इनमें से कोई भी विकल्प नहीं।

None of these options.

Answer of above question: इनमें से कोई भी विकल्प नहीं।



Which numbers are hidden behind the numbers 6 and 5 in the die Z?

Z नामक पासे में संख्या 6 और 5 के पीछे कौन सी संख्या छिपी हुई है?

- 1 and 4
 1 और 4
 1 and 3
 1 और 3
 4 and 3
 4 और 3
 1 and 2
 1 और 2

1 and 3

Answer of above question: 1 और 3

Q89. Identify the single letter, which when removed from the following words to form a new words.

उस एक अक्षर को पहचानिए, जिसे निम्नलिखित शब्दों में से निकालने पर एक नया शब्द बनता है।

MINK, LAMP, TEAM, WARM

- R
 A
 L
 M

Answer of above question: **M**

Q90. Statement: All needles are clocks.

Some clocks are rings.

Some rings are wheels.

Some wheels are buses.

Conclusions: I. Some buses are rings.

II. Some wheels are clocks.

III. Some wheels are needles.

IV. Some buses are clocks.

कथन: सभी सुइयों, घड़ियाँ हैं।

कुछ घड़ियाँ, अंगूठियाँ हैं।

कुछ अंगूठियाँ चक्के हैं।

कुछ पहिए बसें हैं।

निष्कर्ष: I. कुछ बसें अंगूठियाँ हैं।

II कुछ पहिए, घड़ियाँ हैं।

III कुछ पहिए, सुई हैं।

IV कुछ बसें, घड़ियाँ हैं।

In the following question below are given some statements followed by some conclusions. Taking the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts, read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusion logically follows the given statements.

नीचे दिए गए प्रश्न में कुछ कथनों के बाद कुछ निष्कर्ष दिए गए हैं। दिए गए कथनों को सत्य मानते हुए, भले ही वे सर्वज्ञात तथ्यों से भिन्न प्रतीत होते हों, सभी निष्कर्षों को पढ़ें और फिर निर्णय लें कि दिए गए निष्कर्षों में से कौन सा दिए गए कथनों का तार्किक रूप से अनुसरण करता है।

- None follows
 कोई अनुसरण नहीं करता
 Only I follows
 केवल मैं अनुसरण करता हूँ
 Only II follows
 केवल II अनुसरण करता है
 Only III follows
 केवल III अनुसरण करता है

None follows

Answer of above question: कोई अनुसरण नहीं करता

Q91. Ashish is 300 days older than Vansh and Pradeep is 50 weeks older than Aasish. If Pradeep was born on Tuesday, on which day was Vansh born?

आशीष, वंश से 300 दिन बड़ा है और प्रदीप, आशीष से 50 सप्ताह बड़ा है। यदि प्रदीप का जन्म मंगलवार को हुआ था, तो वंश का जन्म किस दिन हुआ था?

- Monday
 सोमवार
 Thursday
 गुरुवार
 Tuesday
 मंगलवार
 Friday
 शुक्रवार

Monday

Answer of above question: सोमवार

Q92. Four friends W X Y and Z are sitting in a coffee shop. W and X are sitting face to face. Z is not sitting face to face. Z is not sitting next of W but can see the facial expression of W clearly. X is talking to Y who is sitting opposite to him who are sitting together?

चार दोस्त W X Y और Z एक कॉफी कि दूकान में बैठे हैं। W और X आमने-सामने बैठे हैं। Z आमने-सामने नहीं बैठा है। Z, W के बगल में नहीं बैठा है, लेकिन W के चेहरे के भाव स्पष्ट रूप से देख सकता है। X, Y से बात कर रहा है जो उसके विपरीत बैठा है। कौन कौन एक साथ बैठे हैं ?

- W and Y
 W और Y
W and Z
 W और Z
Z and Y
 Z और Y
W and X
 W और एक्स

W and Y

Answer of above question: W और Y

Q93. Statements: N @ D, D * K, K \$ A

Conclusions: I. K @ N II. A © D III. N \$ A

कथन: N @ D, D * K, K \$ A

निष्कर्ष: I. K @ N II. A © D III. N \$ A

Direction: In the following information question, the symbols \$, %, @, © and are used with the following meaning as illustrated below:

'P % Q' means 'P is neither greater than nor smallest than Q'.

'P \$ Q' means 'P is neither smallest than nor equal to Q'.

'P © Q' means 'P is neither greater than nor equal to Q'.

'P * Q' means 'P is not greater than Q'.

'P @ Q' means 'P is not smallest than Q'.

Now in the following questions assuming the given statements to be true, find which of the three conclusions I, II and III given below them is are definitely true and give your answer accordingly.

निर्देश: निम्नलिखित सूचना प्रश्न में, चिन्ह \$, %, @, © और का उपयोग निम्नलिखित अर्थों में किया गया है जैसा कि नीचे दिखाया गया है:

'P % Q' का अर्थ है 'P न तो Q से बड़ा है और न ही उससे छोटा है'।

'P \$ Q' का अर्थ है 'P, Q से न तो सबसे छोटा है और न ही उसके बराबर है'।

'P © Q' का अर्थ है 'P, Q से न तो बड़ा है और न ही बराबर है'।

'P * Q' का अर्थ है 'P, Q से बड़ा नहीं है'।

'P @ Q' का अर्थ है 'P, Q से छोटा नहीं है'।

अब निम्नलिखित प्रश्न में ऐसा मानते हुए कि दिया गया कथन सत्य है, ज्ञात करें, तीनों में से कौन सा निष्कर्ष उनके नीचे दिए गए निष्कर्ष I, II और III निश्चित रूप से सत्य हैं और तदनुसार अपना उत्तर दें

- None is true
कोई भी सत्य नहीं है
 Only I is true
 केवल I ही सत्य है
 Only II is true
 केवल II ही सत्य है
 Only III is true
 केवल III ही सत्य है

None is true

कोई भी सत्य नहीं है

Answer of above question:

Q94. Amit starts walking towards North. After walking 15 metres, he turns towards South and walks 20 metres. Then he turns towards North and walks 10 metres. Then, again, he walks 5 metres towards North. How far is he from her starting point and in which direction?

अमित उत्तर की ओर चलना शुरू करता है। 15 मीटर चलने के बाद वह दक्षिण की ओर मुड़ जाता है और 20 मीटर चलता है। फिर वह उत्तर की ओर मुड़ता है और 10 मीटर चलता है। फिर, वह फिर से 5 मीटर उत्तर की ओर चलता है। वह अपने शुरुआती बिंदु से कितनी दूर और किस दिशा में है?

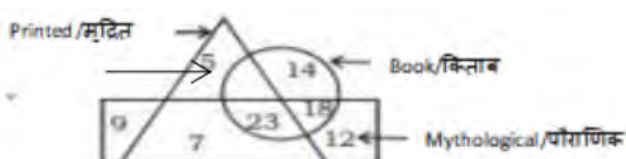
- 10 metres, West
 10 मीटर, पश्चिम
5 metres, East
 5 मीटर, पूर्व
5 metres, North
 5 मीटर, उत्तर
10 metres, North
 10 मीटर, उत्तर

10 metres, North

Answer of above question: 10 मीटर, उत्तर

Q95. In the given figure, how many books are Mythological?

दी गई आकृति में, कितनी पुस्तकें पौराणिक हैं?



- 23
 18
 53
 41

Answer of above question: **41**

Q96. If MEKLF is coded as 91782 and LLLJK as 88867, then how can IGHED be coded ?
 यदि MEKLF को 91782 और LLLJK को 88867 के रूप में कोड किया जाता है, तो IGHED को कैसे कोड किया जाएगा?

- 97854
 64521
 53410
 75632

Answer of above question: **53410**

Q97.

	0	1	2	3	4
O	E	J	N	K	Y
1	K	Y	E	J	N
2	J	N	K	Y	E
3	Y	E	J	N	K
4	N	K	Y	E	J

Matrix I

	5	6	7	8	9
5	T	A	D	G	O
6	G	O	T	A	D
7	A	D	G	O	T
8	O	T	A	D	G
9	D	G	O	T	A

Matrix II

Which set of numbers will represent the word "GATE"?

संख्याओं का कौन-सा समूह "GATE" शब्द को प्रदर्शित करेगा?

Given below are two matrices containing two classes of letters.
 The rows and columns of matrix I are numbered from 0 to 4 and that of Matrix II from 5 to 9. A letter from these matrices can be represented first by its row number and next by its column number.

नीचे दो आव्यूह दिए गए हैं जिनमें अक्षरों के दो वर्ग हैं।
 मैट्रिक्स I की पंक्तियों और स्तंभों को 0 से 4 तक क्रमांकित किया गया है और वह आव्यूह II का 5 से 9 तक। इन आव्यूहों में से एक ऐसा अक्षर हो सकता है जिसे पहले इसकी पंक्ति संख्या और बाद में इसके स्तंभ संख्या द्वारा दर्शाया जाएगा।

- 01, 14, 56, 59
 89, 75, 86, 31
 79, 10, 20, 30
 57, 68, 79, 98

Answer of above question: **89, 75, 86, 31**

Q98. If 'book' is called 'watch', 'watch' is called 'bag', 'bag' is called 'dictionary' and 'dictionary' is called 'window', which is used to carry the books ?

यदि 'किताब' को 'घड़ी', 'घड़ी' को 'थैला', 'थैला' को 'शब्दकोश' और 'शब्दकोश' को 'खिड़की' कहा जाता है, तो पुस्तकों को ले जाने के लिए किसका प्रयोग किया जाता है?

- Dictionary
 शब्दकोश
 Bag
 थैला
 Book
 किताब
 Watch
 घड़ी

Dictionary

Answer of above question: शब्दकोश

Q99. The given equations follow the same rule. Find the missing number according to it.

दिए गए समीकरण समान नियम का पालन करते हैं। इसके अनुसार लुप्त संख्या ज्ञात कीजिए।

169	64	81	30
625	?	49	50
1296	576	100	70

- 324
 289
 441
 361

Answer of above question: **324**

Q100. Select the related number from the given alternatives.

दिए गए विकल्पों में से संबंधित संख्या का चयन करें।

2.25 : 13/4 : 3.75 : ?

- 17/4
- 19/4
- 15/4
- 11/4

Answer of above question: **19/4**

Q101. Indus Valley civilization is known:

1. For its town planning
2. For Mohenjodaro and Harappa
3. For their agricultural work
4. For its industrialization

सिंधु घाटी सभ्यता जात है:

1. इसकी टाउन प्लानिंग के लिए
2. मोहनजोदड़ो और हड़प्पा के लिए
3. उनके कृषि कार्य के लिए
4. इसके औद्योगिकरण के लिए

- 1 and 2
- 1 और 2
- 1, 2 and 3
- 1 2 और 3
- 2, 3 and 4
- 2 3 और 4
- All of these
- उपरोक्त सभी

All of these

Answer of above question: उपरोक्त सभी

Q102. Why were the Sufis cut off from the society?

सूफियों को समाज से क्यों निकाला गया

The common people hated them.

- आम लोग उनसे नफरत करते थे।
- They preferred solitude for meditation.
- वे साधना के लिए एकांत को तरजीह देते थे।
- Because of their mystic principles, they feared Muslim attacks.
- अपने रहस्यवादी सिद्धांतों के कारण उन्हें मुस्लिम हमलों का डर था।
- Sufis are escapists.
- सूफी पलायनवादी होते हैं।

They preferred solitude for meditation.

Answer of above question: वे साधना के लिए एकांत को तरजीह देते थे।

Q103. Which of the following tribes of India practice polyandry? Select the answer from the code given

1. Gonds
2. Nagas
3. Jaunsaris
4. Todas"

निम्नलिखित में से भारत के किस जनजाति में बहुपति प्रथा प्रचलित है?
दिए गए कूट से उत्तर चुने

1. गोंड
 2. नागा
 3. जौनसारी
 4. टोडा
- 1 and 2
 - 1 और 2
 - 2 and 3
 - 2 और 3
 - 3 and 4
 - 3 और 4
 - 1 and 4
 - 1 और 4

3 and 4

Answer of above question: 3 और 4

Q104. National Renewal Fund (NRF) was introduced for the purpose of:

राष्ट्रीय नवीनीकरण कोष (NRF) उद्देश्य के लिए स्थापित किया गया थाका:

Rural reconstruction

- ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण
- Providing pension for retiring employees.
- सेवानिवृत्त होने वाले कर्मचारियों को पेंशन उपलब्ध कराना
- Social security
- सामाजिक सुरक्षा

- Restructuring and modernisation of industries.
 उद्योगों का पुनर्गठन और आधुनिकीकरण

Social security

Answer of above question: सामाजिक सुरक्षा

Q105. Redistribution of income in a country can be brought about through
किसी देश में आय का पुनर्वितरण किसके द्वारा किया जा सकता है?

- Progressive taxation combined with progressive expenditure
प्रगतिशील कराधान प्रगतिशील व्यय के साथ संयुक्त
- Progressive taxation combined with regressive expenditure
प्रतिगामी व्यय के साथ संयुक्त प्रगतिशील कराधान
- Regressive taxation combined with regressive expenditure
प्रतिगामी कराधान प्रतिगामी व्यय के साथ संयुक्त
- Regressive taxation combined with progressive expenditure
प्रगतिशील व्यय के साथ संयुक्त प्रतिगामी कराधान

Progressive taxation combined with progressive expenditure

Answer of above question: प्रगतिशील कराधान प्रगतिशील व्यय के साथ संयुक्त

Q106. Consider the following statements:

- 21 Asian countries, including India, have signed an agreement to become the founding members of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB).
 - AIIB is an international financial institution that was proposed by India.
 - The Headquarters of the AIIB will be at Beijing,
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार करें:

- भारत सहित 21 एशियाई देशों ने एशियन इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर इन्वेस्टमेंट बैंक (AIIB) के संस्थापक सदस्य बनने के लिए एक समझौते पर हस्ताक्षर किए हैं।
- एआईआईबी एक अंतरराष्ट्रीय वित्तीय संस्थान है जिसे भारत द्वारा प्रस्तावित किया गया था।
- एआईआईबी का मुख्यालय बीजिंग में होगा।

ऊपर दिए गए कथनों में से कौन सा/से सही है/हैं?

- 1 and 2 only
1 और 2 केवल
- 1 and 3 only
1 और 3 केवल
- 2 and 3 only
2 और 3 केवल
- All of these
उपरोक्त सभी

1 and 3 only

Answer of above question: 1 और 3 केवल

Q107. Which river is known as Singi Khamban?

किस नदी को सिंगी खंबन के नाम से जाना जाता है

- Brahmaputra
ब्रह्मपुत्र
- Indus
सिंधु
- Yamuna
यमुना
- Ganga
गंगा

Brahmaputra

Answer of above question: ब्रह्मपुत्र

Q108. Choose the following statements:

- Textile is a fabric that is woven from fibres. It takes raw material like cotton or wool and the process called spinning turns it into yarn that is later used to create the fabric.
- After that, textile industry expanded in Mumbai because of its warm, moist climate, facility of a port for importing machinery and exporting the output and above all the availability of cheap labour.

निम्नलिखित कथनों को चुनें:

- कपड़ा ऐसा है जो रेशों से बुना जाता है। इसमें कच्चा माल जैसे कपास या ऊन लिया जाता है और कताई नामक प्रक्रिया इसे सूत में बदल देती है जिसका उपयोग बाद में कपड़ा बनाने के लिए किया जाता है।
- उसके बाद मुंबई में गर्म, नम जलवायु, मशीनरी के आयात और निर्यात के लिए एक बंदरगाह की सुविधा और सबसे बढ़कर सस्ते श्रम की उपलब्धता के कारण कपड़ा उद्योग का विस्तार हुआ।

- Only 1 correct
केवल 1 सही
- Both are correct
दोनों सही हैं
- Only 2 correct
केवल 2 सही
- Both are wrong
दोनों गलत हैं

Both are correct

Answer of above question: दोनों सही हैं

Q109. Which of the following is not related to an application software?

निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा एक एप्लीकेशन सॉफ्टवेयर से संबंधित नहीं है?

- Word processor
 वर्ड प्रोसेसर
 DBMS
Operating system
 ऑपरेटिंग सिस्टम
Railway reservation system
 रेलवे आरक्षण प्रणाली

Operating system

Answer of above question: ऑपरेटिंग सिस्टम

Q110. Which of the following view is the best view to use when setting transition effects for all slides in a presentation?

प्रेजेंटेशन में सभी स्लाइड्स के लिए ट्रांजिशन इफेक्ट सेट करते समय निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा व्यू सबसे अच्छा है?

- Slide sorter view
 स्लाइड सॉर्टर दृश्य
Notes page view
 नोट्स पृष्ठ दृश्य
Slide view
 स्लाइड दृश्य
Outline view
 आउटलाइन व्यू

Slide sorter view

Answer of above question: स्लाइड सॉर्टर दृश्य

Q111. During dehydration what is the substance that is usually lost by the body?

निर्जलीकरण के दौरान वह कौन सा पदार्थ है जो आमतौर पर शरीर द्वारा खो दिया जाता है?

- Sugar
 चीनी
Sodium chloride
 सोडियम क्लोराइड
Calcium phosphate
 कैल्शियम फॉस्फेट
Potassium chloride
 पोटेशियम क्लोराइड

Sodium chloride

Answer of above question: सोडियम क्लोराइड

Q112. Check these statements.

1. Brass is an alloy of Copper and Zinc.
2. Magnetite is the main ore of Aluminium.
3. Mercurius Solubilis are that substance which mainly involves mercury.
4. Potassium Nitrate (KNO₃) is a chemical used in photography.

Which of the above are true?

Code:

इन बयानों की जाँच करें।

1. पीतल, तौंबे और ज़िंक की मिश्रधातु है।
2. मैग्नेटाइट एल्युमिनियम का प्रमुख अयस्क है।
3. मर्क्यूरियस सोलुबिलिस वह पदार्थ है जिसमें मुख्य रूप से पारा होता है।
4. पोटेशियम नाइट्रेट (KNO₃) फोटोग्राफी में प्रयुक्त होने वाला एक रसायन है।

उपर्युक्त में से कौन से सत्य हैं?

कोड:

- 1 and 2
 1 और 2
1 and 3
 1 और 3
2 and 3
 2 और 3
1, 3 and 4
 1, 3 और 4

1 and 3

Answer of above question: 1 और 3

Q113. A person is sitting in a car which is at rest. The reaction from the road at each of the four wheels of the car is R. When the car runs on a straight level road, how will the reaction at either of the front wheels vary?

एक व्यक्ति एक कार में बैठा है जो आराम पर है। कार के चारों पहियों में से प्रत्येक पर सड़क से प्रतिक्रिया R है। जब कार सीधे समतल सड़क पर चलती है, तो आगे के

पहियों में से किसी एक पर प्रतिक्रिया कैसी होगी अलग होना?

- It will be greater than R
 यह R से अधिक होगा
It will be less than R
 R से कम होगा

- It will be equal to R
 यह R के बराबर होगा
 It shall depend on the material of the road
 यह सड़क की सामग्री पर निर्भर करेगा

It will be less than R

Answer of above question: R से कम होगा

Q114. Which of the following statements are correct about paintings of upper paleolithic period?

1. Red colour was used for dancers
2. They used green colour for Hunters

Which of these statements are correct?

नवपाषाण युग के चित्रों के बारे में निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा कथन सही है?

1. नर्तकियों के लिए लाल रंग का प्रयोग किया जाता था
2. ये शिकारियों के लिए हरे रंग का प्रयोग करते थे

इनमें से कौन सा कथन सही है?

- 1 only
 केवल 1
 2 only
 केवल 2
 Both of them
 दोनों
 Neither of them
 इनमें से कोई नहीं

Neither of them

Answer of above question: इनमें से कोई नहीं

Q115. What are the basic functions of Public Accounts Committee (PAC)?

लोक लेखा समिति (पीएसी) के बुनियादी कार्य क्या हैं?

to examine the statement of accounts showing the income and expenditure of state corporations, trading and manufacturing schemes and projects.

- राज्य निगमों, व्यापार और निर्माण योजनाओं और परियोजनाओं की आय और व्यय को दर्शाने वाले खातों के विवरण की जांच करना।
 to examine the accounts of stores and stocks.
 स्टोर और स्टॉक के खातों की जांच करने के लिए।
 to examine the statement of accounts of autonomous bodies
 स्वायत्त निकायों के खातों के विवरण की जांच करने के लिए
 All of these
 उपरोक्त सभी

to examine the statement of accounts showing the income and expenditure of state corporations, trading and manufacturing schemes and projects.

Answer of above question: राज्य निगमों, व्यापार और निर्माण योजनाओं और परियोजनाओं की आय और व्यय को दर्शाने वाले खातों के विवरण की जांच करना।

Q116. Habitat loss and fragmentation, over-exploitation, alien species invasion and co-extinctionre causes for

आवास हानि और विखंडन, अति-शोषण, विदेशी प्रजातियों के आक्रमण और सह-विलुप्त होने के कारण

- Population exploitation
 जनसंख्या का शोषण
 Pollution
 प्रदूषण
 Biodiversity loss
 जैव विविधता हानि
 Migration
 प्रवास

Biodiversity loss

Answer of above question: जैव विविधता हानि

Q117. Which of the following are the functions of Wetlands?

- 1) Water purification
- 2) Control rate of runoff in urban areas
- 3) Source of livelihood to local people

Select the correct option from the codes given below:

निम्नलिखित में से कौन से वेटलैंड्स के कार्य हैं?

- 1) जल शोधन
- 2) शहरी क्षेत्रों में अपवाह की नियंत्रण दर
- 3) स्थानीय लोगों की आजीविका का स्रोत

नीचे दिए गए कूट से सही विकल्प का चयन करें

- Only 1 & 2
 केवल 1 और 2
 Only 2 & 3
 केवल 2 और 3
 Only 1 & 3
 केवल 1 और 3
 1, 2 & 3
 1, 2 और 3

1, 2 & 3

Answer of above question: 1, 2 और 3

Q118. Which is the nodal agency for the Chips to Start-up (C2S) Programme?

चिप्स टू स्टार्ट-अप (C2S) कार्यक्रम के लिए नोडल एजेंसी कौन सी है?

- DRDO
 डीआरडीओ
C-DAC
 सी-डैक
BEL
 बेल
C-MET
 सी-एमईटी

C-DAC

Answer of above question: सी-डैक

Q119. In which city was the award for the best public transport system given by the Urban Affairs Ministry?

शहरी मामलों के मंत्रालय द्वारा सर्वश्रेष्ठ सार्वजनिक परिवहन प्रणाली का पुरस्कार किस शहर को दिया गया?

- Mumbai
 मुंबई
Surat
 सूरत
Gandhinagar
 गांधी नगर
Lucknow
 लखनऊ

Surat

Answer of above question: सूरत

Q120. Dyeing of acrylic is carried out by using

एक्रेलिक की रंगाई किसके प्रयोग से की जाती है

- Vat dye
 वैट डाई
Cationic dye
 धनायनित डाई
Acid dye
 एसिड डाई
Disperse dye
 डिस्पेर्सड डाई

Cationic dye

Answer of above question: धनायनित डाई

Q121. Which of the following fibres has excellent crease resistant?

निम्नलिखित में से किस फाइबर में उत्कृष्ट क्रीज प्रतिरोधी है?

- Cotton
 कपास
Polyster
 पॉलिएस्टर
Nylon
 नायलॉन
Viscose
 विस्कोस

Polyster

Answer of above question: पॉलिएस्टर

Q122. Which one of the engine has longest crank shaft?

किस इंजन में सबसे लंबा क्रैंक शाफ्ट है?

- In-line engine
 इन-लाइन इंजन
Radial engine
 रेडियल इंजन
Opposed engine
 विरोधी इंजन
V-type engine
 वी-टाइप इंजन

In-line engine

Answer of above question: इन-लाइन इंजन

Q123. The steel used for making rail tracks is

रेल की पटरियाँ बनाने के लिए इस्तेमाल किया जाने वाला स्टील है

- tungsten steel
 टंगस्टन स्टील

- manganese steel
- मैंगनीज स्टील
- vanadium steel
- वैनेडियम स्टील
- nickel steel
- निकल स्टील

manganese steel

Answer of above question: मैंगनीज स्टील

Q124. Which of the following is called a deep foundation?

निम्नलिखित में से किसे गहरी नींव कहा जाता है?

- Raft foundation
- बेड़ा नींव
- Combined footing
- संयुक्त आधार
- Well foundation
- अच्छी नींव
- Trapezoidal footing
- ट्रेपेजॉइडल फुटिंग

Well foundation

Answer of above question: अच्छी नींव

Q125. Bronze is welded by

कांस्य द्वारा वेल्डेड किया जाता है

- Neutral flame
- तटस्थ ज्वाला
- Carburizing flame
- कार्बराइजिंग फ्लेम
- Oxidizing flame
- ऑक्सीकरण लौ
- All of these
- इनमें से सभी

Oxidizing flame

Answer of above question: ऑक्सीकरण लौ

Q126. There is a change in the way Byju recognises revenue due to the mandate issued by its audit firm Deloitte Haskins and Sells

Read the statements given below in context of the delay in repayment decision taken by Byju's and choose the most appropriate classification of the statement from the options given:

बायजू की ऑडिट फर्म डेलॉइट हस्किल्स एंड सेल्स द्वारा जारी शासनादेश के कारण राजस्व की पहचान करने के तरीके में बदलाव आया है।

बायजू द्वारा लिए गए पुनर्भुगतान निर्णय में देरी के संदर्भ में नीचे दिए गए बयानों को पढ़ें और दिए गए विकल्पों में से बयान का सबसे उपयुक्त वर्गीकरण चुनें:

Byju's decides to delay pending dues to Blackstone in \$1 bn Aakash acquisition. Edtech decacorn Byju's has decided to delay the final tranche of Rs 1,983 crore to private equity firm Blackstone for the acquisition of Aakash Educational Services.

The company was supposed to clear the pending amount of the big-ticket acquisition to Aakash's investor - Blackstone by June 2022, which is now deferred to September 23, 2022.

Byju's, owned and operated by Think & Learn Pvt Ltd, announced its much delayed financial results for the financial year 2020-21 on September 14. The company's consolidated losses widened nearly 20 times to Rs 4,588.75 crore for the financial year ended March 2021 from Rs 231.69 crore in FY20. Revenue from operations marginally grew from Rs 2,280.26 crore in FY21 from Rs 2,189 crore in the previous year. Its overall revenue declined a little over 3 per cent to Rs 2,428.39 crore in FY21 from Rs 2,511.77 in the previous fiscal.

The company's overall expenses stood at Rs 7,027.47 crore in FY21, up from Rs 2,873.34 crore in FY20. Notably, a majority of its spending last year is attributed to 'business promotion expenses' which is at Rs 2,251 crore, up from Rs 900 crore in the previous fiscal.

The company attributed the subdued growth to a change in the way it recognises revenue, as mandated by its audit firm Deloitte Haskins and Sells. In the past, it recognised revenues of streaming services fully at the beginning of multi-year subscriptions which are now being booked over the period of consumption. Also, the loans availed by its customers can't be recognised until the instalments are collected. This meant that the company could not book Rs 1,156 crore of revenue coming from deferred payment terms in FY21.

"There was significant business growth in FY21 over FY20, but since this is the first year where new revenue recognition started because of a Covid-related business model change, almost 40 per cent of the revenue was deferred to subsequent years. The rationalised growth between FY21 and FY20 is a result of the changes made in the way BYJU'S recognises its revenue, as advised by its auditors," the company said at the time of announcing the results.

As per the statement from the company, the Bengaluru-based firm clocked nearly Rs 10,000 crore in gross revenues in FY22, Rs 4,530 crore of which came during the April-July period. The company also said Aakash and higher education platform Great Learning have since doubled their revenues.

Read the statements given below in context of the delay in repayment decision taken by Byju's and choose the most appropriate classification of the statement from the options given:

बायजू ने \$1 बिलियन आकाश अधिग्रहण में ब्लैकस्टोन के लंबित बकाये में देरी करने का फैसला किया एडटेक डेकोर्न बायजू ने आकाश एजुकेशनल सर्विसेज के अधिग्रहण के लिए निजी इक्विटी फर्म ब्लैकस्टोन को 1,983 करोड़ रुपये की अंतिम किश्त देने में देरी करने का फैसला किया है।

कंपनी को आकाश के निवेशक - ब्लैकस्टोन को बड़े टिकट अधिग्रहण की लंबित राशि जून 2022 तक चुकानी थी, जिसे अब 23 सितंबर, 2022 तक के लिए टाल दिया गया है।

बायजू जो थिंक एंड लर्न प्राइवेट लिमिटेड के द्वारा संचालित और उन्ही के स्वामित्व के अंतर्गत आती है, ने 14 सितंबर को वित्तीय वर्ष 2020-21 के लिए अपने बहुत ही विलंबित वित्तीय परिणामों की घोषणा की। मार्च 2021 को समाप्त वित्तीय वर्ष के लिए कंपनी का समेकित घाटा FY20 के 231.69 करोड़ से लगभग 20 गुना बढ़कर 4,588.75 करोड़ रुपये हो गया है। पिछले वर्ष के 2,189 करोड़ रुपये से वित्त वर्ष 21 में परिचालन से राजस्व मामूली रूप से 2,280.26 करोड़ रुपये बढ़ा है। वित्त वर्ष 2011 में इसका कुल राजस्व 3 प्रतिशत से थोड़ा कम होकर 2,428.39 करोड़ रुपये हो गया, जो पिछले वित्त वर्ष में 2,511.77 रुपये था।

FY21 में कंपनी का कुल खर्च 7,027.47 करोड़ रुपये रहा, जो FY20 में 2,873.34 करोड़ रुपये था। विशेष रूप से, पिछले साल इसके अधिकांश खर्च का श्रेय 'बिजनेस प्रमोशन खर्च' को दिया गया, जो कि पिछले वित्त वर्ष में 900 करोड़ रुपये से बढ़कर 2,251 करोड़ रुपये हो गया।

कंपनी ने अपनी ऑडिट फर्म डेलॉइट हार्किन्स एंड सेल्स द्वारा अनिवार्य रूप से राजस्व को पहचानने के तरीके में बदलाव करने के लिए मंद वृद्धि को जिम्मेदार ठहराया। अतीत में, इसने स्ट्रीमिंग सेवाओं के राजस्व को बहु-वर्षीय सब्सक्रिप्शन की शुरुआत में पूरी तरह से मान्यता दी थी जो अब खपत की अवधि में बुक की जा रही है। साथ ही, इसके ग्राहकों द्वारा लिए गए ऋणों को तब तक मान्यता नहीं दी जा सकती जब तक किस्टी एकत्र नहीं की जाती। इसका मतलब यह था कि कंपनी वित्त वर्ष 2011 में आस्थगित भुगतान शर्तों से आने वाले 1,156 करोड़ रुपये के राजस्व को बुक नहीं कर सकती थी।

“वित्त वर्ष 2012 में वित्त वर्ष 21 में महत्वपूर्ण व्यावसायिक वृद्धि हुई थी, लेकिन चूंकि यह पहला वर्ष है जहां कोविड से संबंधित व्यवसाय मॉडल में बदलाव के कारण नई राजस्व की पहचान शुरू हुई, राजस्व का लगभग 40 प्रतिशत बाद के वर्षों के लिए स्थगित कर दिया गया था। FY21 और FY20 के बीच युक्तिसंगत विकास BYJU'S द्वारा अपने राजस्व को पहचानने के तरीके में किए गए परिवर्तनों का परिणाम है, जैसा कि इसके लेखा परीक्षकों द्वारा सलाह दी गई है, “कंपनी ने परिणामों की घोषणा के समय कहा।

कंपनी के बयान के अनुसार, बेंगलुरु स्थित फर्म ने FY22 में सकल राजस्व में लगभग 10,000 करोड़ रुपये कमाए, जिसमें से 4,530 करोड़ रुपये अप्रैल-जुलाई की अवधि के दौरान आए। कंपनी ने यह भी कहा कि आकाश और उच्च शिक्षा प्लेटफॉर्म ग्रेट लर्निंग ने तब से अपना राजस्व दोगुना कर लिया है।

बायजू द्वारा लिए गए पुनर्भुगतान के निर्णय में देरी के संदर्भ में नीचे दिए गए बयानों को पढ़ें और दिए गए विकल्पों में से बयान का सबसे उपयुक्त वर्गीकरण चुनें:

- Major factor for making the decisions
- निर्णय लेने के लिए प्रमुख कारक
- Minor factor for making the decisions
- निर्णय लेने के लिए मामूली (गौण) कारक
- Not relevant in making the decisions
- निर्णय लेने में प्रासंगिक नहीं है
- Major objective in making the decisions
- निर्णय लेने में प्रमुख उद्देश्य

Not relevant in making the decisions

Answer of above question: निर्णय लेने में प्रासंगिक नहीं है

Q127. The company's consolidated losses widened nearly 20 times

Read the statements given below in context of the delay in repayment decision taken by Byju's and choose the most appropriate classification of the statement from the options given:

कंपनी का समेकित घाटा लगभग 20 गुना बढ़ गया

बायजू द्वारा लिए गए पुनर्भुगतान निर्णय में देरी के संदर्भ में नीचे दिए गए बयानों को पढ़ें और दिए गए विकल्पों में से बयान का सबसे उपयुक्त वर्गीकरण चुनें:

Byju's decides to delay pending dues to Blackstone in \$1 bn Aakash acquisition. Edtech decacorn Byju's has decided to delay the final tranche of Rs 1,983 crore to private equity firm Blackstone for the acquisition of Aakash Educational Services.

The company was supposed to clear the pending amount of the big-ticket acquisition to Aakash's investor - Blackstone by June 2022, which is now deferred to September 23, 2022.

Byju's, owned and operated by Think & Learn Pvt Ltd, announced its much delayed financial results for the financial year 2020-21 on September 14. The company's consolidated losses widened nearly 20 times to Rs 4,588.75 crore for the financial year ended March 2021 from Rs 231.69 crore in FY20. Revenue from operations marginally grew from Rs 2,280.26 crore in FY21 from Rs 2,189 crore in the previous year. Its overall revenue declined a little over 3 per cent to Rs 2,428.39 crore in FY21 from Rs 2,511.77 in the previous fiscal.

The company's overall expenses stood at Rs 7,027.47 crore in FY21, up from Rs 2,873.34 crore in FY20. Notably, a majority of its spending last year is attributed to 'business promotion expenses' which is at Rs 2,251 crore, up from Rs 900 crore in the previous fiscal.

The company attributed the subdued growth to a change in the way it recognises revenue, as mandated by its audit firm Deloitte Haskins and Sells. In the past, it recognised revenues of streaming services fully at the beginning of multi-year subscriptions which are now being booked over the period of consumption. Also, the loans availed by its customers can't be recognised until the instalments are collected. This meant that the company could not book Rs 1,156 crore of revenue coming from deferred payment terms in FY21.

"There was significant business growth in FY21 over FY20, but since this is the first year where new revenue recognition started because of a Covid-related business model change, almost 40 per cent of the revenue was deferred to subsequent years. The rationalised growth between FY21 and FY20 is a result of the changes made in the way BYJU'S recognises its revenue, as advised by its auditors," the company said at the time of announcing the results.

As per the statement from the company, the Bengaluru-based firm clocked nearly Rs 10,000 crore in gross revenues in FY22, Rs 4,530 crore of which came during the April-July period. The company also said Aakash and higher education platform Great Learning have since doubled their revenues.

Read the statements given below in context of the delay in repayment decision taken by Byju's and choose the most appropriate classification of the statement from the options given:

बायजू ने \$1 बिलियन आकाश अधिग्रहण में ब्लैकस्टोन के लंबित बकाये में देरी करने का फैसला किया एडटेक डेकोर्न बायजू ने आकाश एजुकेशनल सर्विसेज के अधिग्रहण के लिए निजी इक्विटी फर्म ब्लैकस्टोन को 1,983 करोड़ रुपये की अंतिम किश्त देने में देरी करने का फैसला किया है।

कंपनी को आकाश के निवेशक - ब्लैकस्टोन को बड़े टिकट अधिग्रहण की लंबित राशि जून 2022 तक चुकानी थी, जिसे अब 23 सितंबर, 2022 तक के लिए टाल दिया गया है।

बायजू जो थिंक एंड लर्न प्राइवेट लिमिटेड के द्वारा संचालित और उन्ही के स्वामित्व के अंतर्गत आती है, ने 14 सितंबर को वित्तीय वर्ष 2020-21 के लिए अपने बहुत ही विलंबित वित्तीय परिणामों की घोषणा की। मार्च 2021 को समाप्त वित्तीय वर्ष के लिए कंपनी का समेकित घाटा FY20 के 231.69 करोड़ से लगभग 20 गुना बढ़कर 4,588.75 करोड़ रुपये हो गया है। पिछले वर्ष के 2,189 करोड़ रुपये से वित्त वर्ष 21 में परिचालन से राजस्व मामूली रूप से 2,280.26 करोड़ रुपये बढ़ा है। वित्त वर्ष 2011 में इसका कुल राजस्व 3 प्रतिशत से थोड़ा कम होकर 2,428.39 करोड़ रुपये हो गया, जो पिछले वित्त वर्ष में 2,511.77 रुपये था।

FY21 में कंपनी का कुल खर्च 7,027.47 करोड़ रुपये रहा, जो FY20 में 2,873.34 करोड़ रुपये था। विशेष रूप से, पिछले साल इसके अधिकांश खर्च का श्रेय 'बिजनेस प्रमोशन खर्च' को दिया गया, जो कि पिछले वित्त वर्ष में 900 करोड़ रुपये से बढ़कर 2,251 करोड़ रुपये हो गया।

कंपनी ने अपनी ऑडिट फर्म डेलॉयट हास्किन्स एंड सेल्स द्वारा अनिवार्य रूप से राजस्व को पहचानने के तरीके में बदलाव करने के लिए मंद वृद्धि को जिम्मेदार ठहराया। अतीत में, इसने स्ट्रीमिंग सेवाओं के राजस्व को बहु-वर्षीय सब्सक्रिप्शन की शुरुआत में पूरी तरह से मान्यता दी थी जो अब खपत की अवधि में बुक की जा रही है। साथ ही, इसके ग्राहकों द्वारा लिए गए ऋणों को तब तक मान्यता नहीं दी जा सकती जब तक किस्तें एकत्र नहीं की जातीं। इसका मतलब यह था कि कंपनी वित्त वर्ष 2011 में आस्थगित भुगतान शर्तों से आने वाले 1,156 करोड़ रुपये के राजस्व को बुक नहीं कर सकती थी।

“वित्त वर्ष 2012 में वित्त वर्ष 21 में महत्वपूर्ण व्यावसायिक वृद्धि हुई थी, लेकिन चूंकि यह पहला वर्ष है जहां कोविड से संबंधित व्यवसाय मॉडल में बदलाव के कारण नई राजस्व की पहचान शुरू हुई, राजस्व का लगभग 40 प्रतिशत बाद के वर्षों के लिए स्थगित कर दिया गया था। FY21 और FY20 के बीच युक्तिसंगत विकास BYJU'S द्वारा अपने राजस्व को पहचानने के तरीके में किए गए परिवर्तनों का परिणाम है, जैसा कि इसके लेखा परीक्षकों द्वारा सलाह दी गई है, “कंपनी ने परिणामों की घोषणा के समय कहा।

कंपनी के बयान के अनुसार, बेंगलुरु स्थित फर्म ने FY22 में सकल राजस्व में लगभग 10,000 करोड़ रुपये कमाए, जिसमें से 4,530 करोड़ रुपये अप्रैल-जुलाई की अवधि के दौरान आए। कंपनी ने यह भी कहा कि आकाश और उच्च शिक्षा प्लेटफॉर्म ग्रेट लर्निंग ने तब से अपना राजस्व दोगुना कर लिया है।

बायजू द्वारा लिए गए पुनर्भुगतान के निर्णय में देरी के संदर्भ में नीचे दिए गए बयानों को पढ़ें और दिए गए विकल्पों में से बयान का सबसे उपयुक्त वर्गीकरण चुनें:

- Major factor for making the decisions
- निर्णय लेने के लिए प्रमुख कारक
- Minor factor for making the decisions
- निर्णय लेने के लिए मामूली कारक
- Not relevant in making the decisions
- निर्णय लेने में प्रासंगिक नहीं है
- Major objective in making the decisions
- निर्णय लेने में प्रमुख उद्देश्य

Major factor for making the decisions

Answer of above question: निर्णय लेने के लिए प्रमुख कारक

Q128. What as per you is the issue in the way Byju wanted to recognise revenues?

आपके अनुसार बायजू जिस तरह से राजस्व की पहचान करना चाहता था, उसमें क्या समस्या है?

Byju's decides to delay pending dues to Blackstone in \$1 bn Aakash acquisition. Edtech decacorn Byju's has decided to delay the final tranche of Rs 1,983 crore to private equity firm Blackstone for the acquisition of Aakash Educational Services.

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“There was significant business growth in FY21 over FY20, but since this is the first year where new revenue recognition started because of a Covid-related business model change, almost 40 per cent of the revenue was deferred to subsequent years. The rationalised growth between FY21 and FY20 is a result of the changes made in the way BYJU'S recognises its revenue, as advised by its auditors,” the company said at the time of announcing the results.

As per the statement from the company, the Bengaluru-based firm clocked nearly Rs 10,000 crore in gross revenues in FY22, Rs 4,530 crore of which came during the April-July period. The company also said Aakash and higher education platform Great Learning have since doubled their revenues.

Read the statements given below in context of the delay in repayment decision taken by Byju's and choose the most appropriate classification of the statement from the options given:

बायजू ने \$1 बिलियन आकाश अधिग्रहण में ब्लैकस्टोन के लंबित बकायों में देरी करने का फैसला किया एडटेक डेकोर्न बायजू ने आकाश एजुकेशनल सर्विसेज के अधिग्रहण के लिए निजी इक्विटी फर्म ब्लैकस्टोन को 1,983 करोड़ रुपये की अंतिम किश्त देने में देरी करने का फैसला किया है।

कंपनी को आकाश के निवेशक - ब्लैकस्टोन को बड़े टिकट अधिग्रहण की लंबित राशि जून 2022 तक चुकानी थी, जिसे अब 23 सितंबर, 2022 तक के लिए टाल दिया गया है।

बायजू जो थिंक एंड लर्न प्राइवेट लिमिटेड के द्वारा संचालित और उन्हीं के स्वामित्व के अंतर्गत आती है, ने 14 सितंबर को वित्तीय वर्ष 2020-21 के लिए अपने बहुत ही विलंबित वित्तीय परिणामों की घोषणा की। मार्च 2021 को समाप्त वित्तीय वर्ष के लिए कंपनी का समेकित घाटा FY20 के 231.69 करोड़ से लगभग 20 गुना बढ़कर 4,588.75 करोड़ रुपये हो गया है। पिछले वर्ष के 2,189 करोड़ रुपये से वित्त वर्ष 21 में परिचालन से राजस्व मामूली रूप से 2,280.26 करोड़ रुपये बढ़ा है। वित्त वर्ष 2011 में इसका कुल राजस्व 3 प्रतिशत से थोड़ा कम होकर 2,428.39 करोड़ रुपये हो गया, जो पिछले वित्त वर्ष में 2,511.77 रुपये था।

FY21 में कंपनी का कुल खर्च 7,027.47 करोड़ रुपये रहा, जो FY20 में 2,873.34 करोड़ रुपये था। विशेष रूप से, पिछले साल इसके अधिकांश खर्च का श्रेय 'बिजनेस प्रमोशन खर्च' को दिया गया, जो कि पिछले वित्त वर्ष में 900 करोड़ रुपये से बढ़कर 2,251 करोड़ रुपये हो गया।

कंपनी ने अपनी ऑडिट फर्म डेलॉइट हार्किन्स एंड सेल्स द्वारा अनिवार्य रूप से राजस्व को पहचानने के तरीके में बदलाव करने के लिए मंद वृद्धि को जिम्मेदार ठहराया। अतीत में, इसने स्ट्रीमिंग सेवाओं के राजस्व को बहु-वर्षीय सब्सक्रिप्शन की शुरुआत में पूरी तरह से मान्यता दी थी जो अब खपत की अवधि में बुक की जा रही है। साथ ही, इसके ग्राहकों द्वारा लिए गए ऋणों को तब तक मान्यता नहीं दी जा सकती जब तक किस्टी एकत्र नहीं की जाती। इसका मतलब यह था कि कंपनी वित्त वर्ष 2011 में आस्थगित भुगतान शर्तों से आने वाले 1,156 करोड़ रुपये के राजस्व को बुक नहीं कर सकती थी।

वित्त वर्ष 2012 में वित्त वर्ष 21 में महत्वपूर्ण व्यावसायिक वृद्धि हुई थी, लेकिन चूंकि यह पहला वर्ष है जहां कोविड से संबंधित व्यवसाय मॉडल में बदलाव के कारण नई राजस्व की पहचान शुरू हुई, राजस्व का लगभग 40 प्रतिशत बाद के वर्षों के लिए स्थगित कर दिया गया था। FY21 और FY20 के बीच युक्तिसंगत विकास BYJU'S द्वारा अपने राजस्व को पहचानने के तरीके में किए गए परिवर्तनों का परिणाम है, जैसा कि इसके लेखा परीक्षकों द्वारा सलाह दी गई है, "कंपनी ने परिणामों की घोषणा के समय कहा।

कंपनी के बयान के अनुसार, बेंगलुरु स्थित फर्म ने FY22 में सकल राजस्व में लगभग 10,000 करोड़ रुपये कमाए, जिसमें से 4,530 करोड़ रुपये अप्रैल-जुलाई की अवधि के दौरान आए। कंपनी ने यह भी कहा कि आकाश और उच्च शिक्षा प्लेटफॉर्म ग्रेट लर्निंग ने तब से अपना राजस्व दोगुना कर लिया है।

बायजू द्वारा लिए गए पुनर्भुगतान के निर्णय में देरी के संदर्भ में नीचे दिए गए बयानों को पढ़ें और दिए गए विकल्पों में से बयान का सबसे उपयुक्त वर्गीकरण चुनें:

- The auditors found it too complicated
- लेखा परीक्षकों ने इसे बहुत जटिल पाया
- They did not explain it to all stakeholders
- उन्होंने इसे सभी हितधारकों को नहीं समझाया
- Their revenue recognition process ignores the fact that customers may drop out from the purchased plan mid term
- उनकी राजस्व मान्यता प्रक्रिया इस तथ्य की उपेक्षा करती है कि ग्राहक खरीदे गए प्लान को बीच में छोड़ सकते हैं
- All the given options are correct
- दिए गए सभी विकल्प सही हैं

Their revenue recognition process ignores the fact that customers may drop out from the purchased plan mid term

Answer of above question: उनकी राजस्व मान्यता प्रक्रिया इस तथ्य की उपेक्षा करती है कि ग्राहक खरीदे गए प्लान को बीच में छोड़ सकते हैं

Q129. Business promotions is what percentage of the overall expenses for Byju in FY 21

बिजनेस प्रमोशन वित्त वर्ष 21 में बायजू के कुल खर्च का कितना प्रतिशत है

Byju's decides to delay pending dues to Blackstone in \$1 bn Aakash acquisition. Edtech decacorn Byju's has decided to delay the final tranche of Rs 1,983 crore to private equity firm Blackstone for the acquisition of Aakash Educational Services.

The company was supposed to clear the pending amount of the big-ticket acquisition to Aakash's investor - Blackstone by June 2022, which is now deferred to September 23, 2022.

Byju's, owned and operated by Think & Learn Pvt Ltd, announced its much delayed financial results for the financial year 2020-21 on September 14. The company's consolidated losses widened nearly 20 times to Rs 4,588.75 crore for the financial year ended March 2021 from Rs 231.69 crore in FY20. Revenue from operations marginally grew from Rs 2,280.26 crore in FY21 from Rs 2,189 crore in the previous year. Its overall revenue declined a little over 3 per cent to Rs 2,428.39 crore in FY21 from Rs 2,511.77 in the previous fiscal.

The company's overall expenses stood at Rs 7,027.47 crore in FY21, up from Rs 2,873.34 crore in FY20. Notably, a majority of its spending last year is attributed to 'business promotion expenses' which is at Rs 2,251 crore, up from Rs 900 crore in the previous fiscal.

The company attributed the subdued growth to a change in the way it recognises revenue, as mandated by its audit firm Deloitte Haskins and Sells. In the past, it recognised revenues of streaming services fully at the beginning of multi-year subscriptions which are now being booked over the period of consumption. Also, the loans availed by its customers can't be recognised until the instalments are collected. This meant that the company could not book Rs 1,156 crore of revenue coming from deferred payment terms in FY21.

"There was significant business growth in FY21 over FY20, but since this is the first year where new revenue recognition started because of a Covid-related business model change, almost 40 per cent of the revenue was deferred to subsequent years. The rationalised growth between FY21 and FY20 is a result of the changes made in the way BYJU'S recognises its revenue, as advised by its auditors," the company said at the time of announcing the results.

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Read the statements given below in context of the delay in repayment decision taken by Byju's and choose the most appropriate classification of the statement from the options given:

बायजू ने \$1 बिलियन आकाश अधिग्रहण में ब्लैकस्टोन के लंबित बकायों में देरी करने का फैसला किया एडटेक डेकोर्न बायजू ने आकाश एजुकेशनल सर्विसेज के अधिग्रहण के लिए निजी इक्विटी फर्म ब्लैकस्टोन को 1,983 करोड़ रुपये की अंतिम किश्त देने में देरी करने का फैसला किया है।

कंपनी को आकाश के निवेशक - ब्लैकस्टोन को बड़े टिकट अधिग्रहण की लंबित राशि जून 2022 तक चुकानी थी, जिसे अब 23 सितंबर, 2022 तक के लिए टाल दिया गया है।

बायजू जो थिंक एंड लर्न प्राइवेट लिमिटेड के द्वारा संचालित और उन्हीं के स्वामित्व के अंतर्गत आती है, ने 14 सितंबर को वित्तीय वर्ष 2020-21 के लिए अपने बहुत ही विलंबित वित्तीय परिणामों की घोषणा की। मार्च 2021 को समाप्त वित्तीय वर्ष के लिए कंपनी का समेकित घाटा FY20 के 231.69 करोड़ से लगभग 20 गुना बढ़कर 4,588.75 करोड़ रुपये हो गया है। पिछले वर्ष के 2,189 करोड़ रुपये से वित्त वर्ष 21 में परिचालन से राजस्व मामूली रूप से 2,280.26 करोड़ रुपये बढ़ा है। वित्त वर्ष 2011 में इसका कुल राजस्व 3 प्रतिशत से थोड़ा कम होकर 2,428.39 करोड़ रुपये हो गया, जो पिछले वित्त वर्ष में 2,511.77 रुपये था।

FY21 में कंपनी का कुल खर्च 7,027.47 करोड़ रुपये रहा, जो FY20 में 2,873.34 करोड़ रुपये था। विशेष रूप से, पिछले साल इसके अधिकांश खर्च का श्रेय 'बिजनेस प्रमोशन खर्च' को दिया गया, जो कि पिछले वित्त वर्ष में 900 करोड़ रुपये से बढ़कर 2,251 करोड़ रुपये हो गया।

कंपनी ने अपनी ऑडिट फर्म डेलॉइट हार्किन्स एंड सेल्स द्वारा अनिवार्य रूप से राजस्व को पहचानने के तरीके में बदलाव करने के लिए मंद वृद्धि को जिम्मेदार ठहराया। अतीत में, इसने स्ट्रीमिंग सेवाओं के राजस्व को बहु-वर्षीय सब्सक्रिप्शन की शुरुआत में पूरी तरह से मान्यता दी थी जो अब खपत की अवधि में बुक की जा रही है। साथ ही, इसके ग्राहकों द्वारा लिए गए ऋणों को तब तक मान्यता नहीं दी जा सकती जब तक किस्टी एकत्र नहीं की जाती। इसका मतलब यह था कि कंपनी वित्त वर्ष 2011 में आस्थगित भुगतान शर्तों से आने वाले 1,156 करोड़ रुपये के राजस्व को बुक नहीं कर सकती थी।

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कंपनी के बयान के अनुसार, बेंगलुरु स्थित फर्म ने FY22 में सकल राजस्व में लगभग 10,000 करोड़ रुपये कमाए, जिसमें से 4,530 करोड़ रुपये अप्रैल-जुलाई की अवधि के दौरान आए। कंपनी ने यह भी कहा कि आकाश और उच्च शिक्षा प्लेटफॉर्म ग्रेट लर्निंग ने तब से अपना राजस्व दोगुना कर लिया है।

बायजू द्वारा लिए गए पुनर्भुगतान के निर्णय में देरी के संदर्भ में नीचे दिए गए बयानों को पढ़ें और दिए गए विकल्पों में से बयान का सबसे उपयुक्त वर्गीकरण चुनें:

- 22%
- 32%
- 25%
- 28%

Answer of above question: **32%**

Q130. What do you think is wrong with Byju's results/business model?

आपको क्या लगता है कि बायजू के नतीजों/बिजनेस मॉडल में क्या गलत है?

Byju's decides to delay pending dues to Blackstone in \$1 bn Aakash acquisition. Edtech decacorn Byju's has decided to delay the final tranche of Rs 1,983 crore to private equity firm Blackstone for the acquisition of Aakash Educational Services.

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बायजू ने \$1 बिलियन आकाश अधिग्रहण में ब्लैकस्टोन के लंबित बकाये में देरी करने का फैसला किया एडटेक डेकोर्न बायजू ने आकाश एजुकेशनल सर्विसेज के अधिग्रहण के लिए निजी इक्विटी फर्म ब्लैकस्टोन को 1,983 करोड़ रुपये की अंतिम किश्त देने में देरी करने का फैसला किया है।

कंपनी को आकाश के निवेशक - ब्लैकस्टोन को बड़े टिकट अधिग्रहण की लंबित राशि जून 2022 तक चुकानी थी, जिसे अब 23 सितंबर, 2022 तक के लिए टाल दिया गया है।

बायजू जो थिंक एंड लर्न प्राइवेट लिमिटेड के द्वारा संचालित और उन्ही के स्वामित्व के अंतर्गत आती है, ने 14 सितंबर को वित्तीय वर्ष 2020-21 के लिए अपने बहुत ही विलंबित वित्तीय परिणामों की घोषणा की। मार्च 2021 को समाप्त वित्तीय वर्ष के लिए कंपनी का समेकित घाटा FY20 के 231.69 करोड़ से लगभग 20 गुना बढ़कर 4,588.75 करोड़ रुपये हो गया है। पिछले वर्ष के 2,189 करोड़ रुपये से वित्त वर्ष 21 में परिचालन से राजस्व मामूली रूप से 2,280.26 करोड़ रुपये बढ़ा है। वित्त वर्ष 2011 में इसका कुल राजस्व 3 प्रतिशत से थोड़ा कम होकर 2,428.39 करोड़ रुपये हो गया, जो पिछले वित्त वर्ष में 2,511.77 रुपये था।

FY21 में कंपनी का कुल खर्च 7,027.47 करोड़ रुपये रहा, जो FY20 में 2,873.34 करोड़ रुपये था। विशेष रूप से, पिछले साल इसके अधिकांश खर्च का श्रेय 'बिजनेस प्रमोशन खर्च' को दिया गया, जो कि पिछले वित्त वर्ष में 900 करोड़ रुपये से बढ़कर 2,251 करोड़ रुपये हो गया।

कंपनी ने अपनी ऑडिट फर्म डेलॉइट हास्किन्स एंड सेल्स द्वारा अनिवार्य रूप से राजस्व को पहचानने के तरीके में बदलाव करने के लिए मंद वृद्धि को जिम्मेदार ठहराया। अतीत में, इसने स्ट्रीमिंग सेवाओं के राजस्व को बहु-वर्षीय सब्सक्रिप्शन की शुरुआत में पूरी तरह से मान्यता दी थी जो अब खपत की अवधि में बुक की जा रही है। साथ ही, इसके ग्राहकों द्वारा लिए गए ऋणों को तब तक मान्यता नहीं दी जा सकती जब तक किस्तें एकत्र नहीं की जातीं। इसका मतलब यह था कि कंपनी वित्त वर्ष 2011 में आस्थगित भुगतान शर्तों से आने वाले 1,156 करोड़ रुपये के राजस्व को बुक नहीं कर सकती थी।

"वित्त वर्ष 2012 में वित्त वर्ष 21 में महत्वपूर्ण व्यावसायिक वृद्धि हुई थी, लेकिन चूंकि यह पहला वर्ष है जहां कोविड से संबंधित व्यवसाय मॉडल में बदलाव के कारण नई राजस्व की पहचान शुरू हुई, राजस्व का लगभग 40 प्रतिशत बाद के वर्षों के लिए स्थगित कर दिया गया था। FY21 और FY20 के बीच युक्तिसंगत विकास BYJU'S द्वारा अपने राजस्व को पहचानने के तरीके में किए गए परिवर्तनों का परिणाम है, जैसा कि इसके लेखा परीक्षकों द्वारा सलाह दी गई है, "कंपनी ने परिणामों की घोषणा के समय कहा।

कंपनी के बयान के अनुसार, बेंगलुरु स्थित फर्म ने FY22 में सकल राजस्व में लगभग 10,000 करोड़ रुपये कमाए, जिसमें से 4,530 करोड़ रुपये अप्रैल-जुलाई की अवधि के दौरान आए। कंपनी ने यह भी कहा कि आकाश और उच्च शिक्षा प्लेटफॉर्म ग्रेट लर्निंग ने तब से अपना राजस्व दोगुना कर लिया है।

बायजू द्वारा लिए गए पुनर्भुगतान के निर्णय में देरी के संदर्भ में नीचे दिए गए बयानों को पढ़ें और दिए गए विकल्पों में से बयान का सबसे उपयुक्त वर्गीकरण चुनें:

It is struggling to grow

- यह बढ़ने के लिए संघर्ष कर रहा है
It is struggling to control expenses
- खर्चों पर नियंत्रण करने में परेशानी हो रही है
It is struggling to generate profits
- यह मुनाफा कमाने के लिए संघर्ष कर रहा है
All of the given options
- दिए गए सभी विकल्प

All of the given options

Answer of above question: दिए गए सभी विकल्प

Q131. If Microsoft is investing USD 10 billion then what percentage of ownership they are assuming?

यदि Microsoft 10 बिलियन अमरीकी डालर का निवेश कर रहा है तो वे कितने प्रतिशत स्वामित्व मान रहे हैं?

OpenAI decides to monetise ChatGPT: ChatGPT, widely considered as the revolution AI sector had been direly looking for, has been a free service so far, and has taken the internet by storm.

In an announcement on the company's official Discord server, OpenAI shared that it was actively looking into ways to monetize ChatGPT as one of the methods to ensure its "long-term viability." At this moment, the chatbot is burning a hole in its pocket, but this could change with the upcoming, ChatGPT Professional.

It will be interesting to see how it performs, given that the New York City Department of Education has already banned access to ChatGPT, while the International Conference on Machine Learning (ICML) banned authors from ChatGPT to write their scientific papers.

In a tweet in December, OpenAI CEO Sam Altman described the computer costs as "eye-watering," and added that their plan to monetize the chatbot is top priority now.

In the waitlist, OpenAI reveals some of the benefits of using ChatGPT Professional. These include faster responses from the chatbot, at least twice the regular daily limit of messages, and no blackout periods at all.

This also comes amidst reports of Microsoft looking to invest around \$10 billion in OpenAI – thus valuing the company at \$29 billion – and integrating it for a "smarter" Bing. OpenAI is already under pressure to turn a profit – ChatGPT's operating expenses amount to a few cents per chat in total compute costs, which makes it impractical to keep the chatbot completely free. According to a previous Reuters report last year, the company expects \$200 million in revenue this year [FY 21-22] and \$1 billion by 2024.

OpenAI ने ChatGPT का मुद्रिकरण करने का निर्णय लिया AI क्षेत्र को जिस ChatGPT की सख्त तलाश थी, जिसे व्यापक रूप से क्रांति के रूप में भी माना जाता है और जो अब तक एक मुफ्त सेवा रही है, ने अपने होने से इंटरनेट की दुनिया में तूफान ला दिया है।

OpenAI ने, कंपनी के आधिकारिक डिस्कॉर्ड सर्वर पर एक घोषणा करते वक़्त, यह साझा किया कि वह अपनी "दीर्घकालिक व्यवहार्यता" सुनिश्चित करने के तरीकों में से एक के रूप में ChatGPT को मुद्रिकृत करने के तरीकों पर सक्रिय रूप से विचार कर रहा था। इस समय, चैटबॉट अपने पैसों में आग लगाने को व्याकुल था, लेकिन यह आगामी ChatGPT प्रोफेशनल के साथ बदल सकता है। यह देखना दिलचस्प होगा कि यह कैसा प्रदर्शन करता है, यह देखते हुए कि न्यूयॉर्क शहर के शिक्षा विभाग ने पहले ही chatGPT का इस्तेमाल करने पर प्रतिबंध लगा दिया है, जबकि इंटरनेशनल कॉन्फ्रेंस ऑन मशीन लर्निंग (आईसीएमएल) ने chatGPT के लेखकों को उनके साइंटिफिक पेपर्स लिखने पर प्रतिबंध लगा दिया है।

दिसंबर में एक ट्वीट में, OPEN AI के सीईओ, सैम अल्टमैन ने कंप्यूटर की लागत को "आंखों में पानी लाने वाला" बताया और कहा कि चैटबॉट को मुद्रिकृत करने की उनकी योजना अब सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता है।

प्रतीक्षा सूची में, OpenAI ने ChatGPT प्रोफेशनल का उपयोग करने के कुछ लाभों का खुलासा किया है। इनमें चैटबॉट से तेजी से प्रतिक्रिया, संदेशों की नियमित दैनिक सीमा से कम से कम दोगुनी और कोई ब्लैकआउट अवधि बिल्कुल भी शामिल नहीं है।

यह Microsoft की OpenAI में लगभग 10 बिलियन डॉलर का निवेश करने की रिपोर्ट के बीच आता है - इस प्रकार कंपनी का मूल्य 29 बिलियन डॉलर है - और इसे "होशियार" बिंग के लिए एकीकृत करता है। OpenAI पहले से ही लाभ कमाने के लिए दबाव में है - ChatGPT का परिचालन व्यय(ऑपरेटिंग खर्चा) कुल गणना लागत में कुछ सेंट प्रति चैट है, जो चैटबॉट को पूरी तरह से मुक्त रखने के लिए अव्यावहारिक बनाता है। पिछले साल रॉयटर्स की पिछली रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, कंपनी को इस साल [FY 21-22] राजस्व में \$200 मिलियन और 2024 तक \$1 बिलियन की उम्मीद है।

Cannot be calculated

- गणना नहीं की जा सकती
- Around 34% or more
- लगभग 34% या अधिक
- Less than 20%
- 20% से कम
- Less than 15%
- 15% से कम

Around 34% or more

Answer of above question: लगभग 34% या अधिक

Q132. The chatbot is burning a hole in OpenAI's pocket

Read the statement given above and choose the most appropriate classification of the statement from the options given:

चैटबॉट, ओपन AI के पैसों में आग लगा रहा है।

ऊपर दिए गए कथन को पढ़ें और दिए गए विकल्पों में से कथन का सबसे उपयुक्त वर्गीकरण चुनें:

OpenAI decides to monetise ChatGPT: ChatGPT, widely considered as the revolution AI sector had been direly looking for, has been a free service so far, and has taken the internet by storm.

In an announcement on the company's official Discord server, OpenAI shared that it was actively looking into ways to monetize ChatGPT as one of the methods to ensure its "long-term viability." At this moment, the chatbot is burning a hole in its pocket, but this could change with the upcoming, ChatGPT Professional.

It will be interesting to see how it performs, given that the New York City Department of Education has already banned access to ChatGPT, while the International Conference on Machine Learning (ICML) banned authors from ChatGPT to write their scientific papers.

In a tweet in December, OpenAI CEO Sam Altman described the computer costs as "eye-watering," and added that their plan to monetize the chatbot is top priority now.

In the waitlist, OpenAI reveals some of the benefits of using ChatGPT Professional. These include faster responses from the chatbot, at least twice the regular daily limit of messages, and no blackout periods at all.

This also comes amidst reports of Microsoft looking to invest around \$10 billion in OpenAI – thus valuing the company at \$29 billion – and integrating it for a "smarter" Bing. OpenAI is already under pressure to turn a profit – ChatGPT's operating expenses amount to a few cents per chat in total compute costs, which makes it impractical to keep the chatbot completely free. According to a previous Reuters report last year, the company expects \$200 million in revenue this year [FY 21-22] and \$1 billion by 2024.

OpenAI ने ChatGPT का मुद्रिकरण करने का निर्णय लिया AI क्षेत्र को जिस ChatGPT की सख्त तलाश थी, जिसे व्यापक रूप से क्रांति के रूप में भी माना जाता है और जो अब तक एक मुफ्त सेवा रही है, ने अपने होने से इंटरनेट की दुनिया में तूफान ला दिया है।

OpenAI ने, कंपनी के आधिकारिक डिस्कॉर्ड सर्वर पर एक घोषणा करते वक़्त, यह साझा किया कि वह अपनी "दीर्घकालिक व्यवहार्यता" सुनिश्चित करने के तरीकों में से एक के रूप में ChatGPT को मुद्रिकृत करने के तरीकों पर सक्रिय रूप से विचार कर रहा था। इस समय, चैटबॉट अपने पैसों में आग लगाने को व्याकुल था, लेकिन यह आगामी ChatGPT प्रोफेशनल के साथ बदल सकता है। यह देखना दिलचस्प होगा कि यह कैसा प्रदर्शन करता है, यह देखते हुए कि न्यूयॉर्क शहर के शिक्षा विभाग ने पहले ही chatGPT का इस्तेमाल करने पर प्रतिबंध लगा दिया है, जबकि इंटरनेशनल कॉन्फ्रेंस ऑन मशीन लर्निंग (आईसीएमएल) ने chatGPT के लेखकों को उनके साइंटिफिक पेपर्स लिखने पर प्रतिबंध लगा दिया है।

दिसंबर में एक ट्वीट में, OPEN AI के सीईओ, सैम अल्टमैन ने कंप्यूटर की लागत को "आंखों में पानी लाने वाला" बताया और कहा कि चैटबॉट को मुद्रिकृत करने की उनकी योजना अब सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता है।

प्रतीक्षा सूची में, OpenAI ने ChatGPT प्रोफेशनल का उपयोग करने के कुछ लाभों का खुलासा किया है। इनमें चैटबॉट से तेजी से प्रतिक्रिया, संदेशों की नियमित दैनिक सीमा से कम से कम दोगुनी और कोई ब्लैकआउट अवधि बिल्कुल भी शामिल नहीं है।

यह Microsoft की OpenAI में लगभग 10 बिलियन डॉलर का निवेश करने की रिपोर्ट के बीच आता है - इस प्रकार कंपनी का मूल्य 29 बिलियन डॉलर है - और इसे "होशियार" बिंग के लिए एकीकृत करता है। OpenAI पहले से ही लाभ कमाने के लिए दबाव में है - ChatGPT का परिचालन व्यय(ऑपरेटिंग खर्चा) कुल गणना लागत में कुछ सेंट प्रति चैट है, जो चैटबॉट को पूरी तरह से मुक्त रखने के लिए अव्यावहारिक बनाता है। पिछले साल रॉयटर्स की पिछली रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, कंपनी को इस साल [FY 21-22] राजस्व में \$200 मिलियन और 2024 तक \$1 बिलियन की उम्मीद है।

- Major factor for making the decisions
- निर्णय लेने के लिए प्रमुख कारक
- Minor factor for making the decisions
- निर्णय लेने के लिए मामूली (गौण)कारक
- Major assumption in making the decisions
- निर्णय लेने में प्रमुख धारणा
- Major objective in making the decisions
- निर्णय लेने में प्रमुख उद्देश्य

Major factor for making the decisions

Answer of above question: निर्णय लेने के लिए प्रमुख कारक

Q133. New York City Department of Education has banned access to ChatGPT

Read the statement given above and choose the most appropriate classification of the statement from the options given:

न्यूयॉर्क शहर के शिक्षा विभाग ने chat GPT के इस्तेमाल पर प्रतिबंध लगा दिया है

ऊपर दिए गए कथन को पढ़ें और दिए गए विकल्पों में से कथन का सबसे उपयुक्त वर्गीकरण चुनें:

OpenAI decides to monetise ChatGPT: ChatGPT, widely considered as the revolution AI sector had been direly looking for, has been a free service so far, and has taken the internet by storm.

In an announcement on the company's official Discord server, OpenAI shared that it was actively looking into ways to monetize ChatGPT as one of the methods to ensure its "long-term viability." At this moment, the chatbot is burning a hole in its pocket, but this could change with the upcoming, ChatGPT Professional.

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OpenAI ने ChatGPT का मुद्रिकरण करने का निर्णय लिया AI क्षेत्र को जिस ChatGPT की सख्त तलाश थी, जिसे व्यापक रूप से क्रांति के रूप में भी माना जाता है और जो अब तक एक मुफ्त सेवा रही है, ने अपने होने से इंटरनेट की दुनिया में तूफान ला दिया है.

OpenAI ने, कंपनी के आधिकारिक डिस्कॉर्ड सर्वर पर एक घोषणा करते वक़्त, यह साझा किया कि वह अपनी "दीर्घकालिक व्यवहार्यता" सुनिश्चित करने के तरीकों में से एक के रूप में ChatGPT को मुद्रिकृत करने के तरीकों पर सक्रिय रूप से विचार कर रहा था। इस समय, चैटबॉट अपने पैसों में आग लगाने को व्याकुल था, लेकिन यह आगामी ChatGPT प्रोफेशनल के साथ बदल सकता है।

यह देखना दिलचस्प होगा कि यह कैसा प्रदर्शन करता है, यह देखते हुए कि न्यूयॉर्क शहर के शिक्षा विभाग ने पहले ही chatGPT का इस्तेमाल करने पर प्रतिबंध लगा दिया है, जबकि इंटरनेशनल कॉन्फ्रेंस ऑन मशीन लर्निंग (आईसीएमएल) ने chatGPT के लेखकों को उनके साइंटिफिक पेपर्स लिखने पर प्रतिबंध लगा दिया है।

दिसंबर में एक ट्वीट में, OPEN AI के सीईओ, सैम अल्टमैन ने कंप्यूटर की लागत को "आंखों में पानी लाने वाला" बताया और कहा कि चैटबॉट को मुद्रिकृत करने की उनकी योजना अब सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता है.

प्रतीक्षा सूची में, OpenAI ने ChatGPT प्रोफेशनल का उपयोग करने के कुछ लाभों का खुलासा किया है। इनमें चैटबॉट से तेजी से प्रतिक्रिया, संदेशों की नियमित दैनिक सीमा से कम से कम दोगुनी और कोई ब्लैकआउट अवधि बिल्कुल भी शामिल नहीं है।

यह Microsoft की OpenAI में लगभग 10 बिलियन डॉलर का निवेश करने की रिपोर्ट के बीच आता है - इस प्रकार कंपनी का मूल्य 29 बिलियन डॉलर है - और इसे "होशियार" बिंग के लिए एकीकृत करता है। OpenAI पहले से ही लाभ कमाने के लिए दबाव में है - ChatGPT का परिचालन व्यय (ऑपरेटिंग खर्चा) कुल गणना लागत में कुछ सेंट प्रति चैट है, जो चैटबॉट को पूरी तरह से मुक्त रखने के लिए अव्यावहारिक बनाता है। पिछले साल रॉयटर्स की पिछली रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, कंपनी को इस साल [FY 21-22] राजस्व में \$200 मिलियन और 2024 तक \$1 बिलियन की उम्मीद है।

Major factor for making the decisions

निर्णय लेने के लिए प्रमुख कारक



Minor factor for making the decisions



निर्णय लेने के लिए मामूली (गौण)कारक

Minor risk factor in making the decisions



निर्णय लेने में मामूली जोखिम कारक

Major objective in making the decisions



निर्णय लेने में प्रमुख उद्देश्य

Minor risk factor in making the decisions

Answer of above question: निर्णय लेने में मामूली जोखिम कारक

Q134. What as per your reading is a Discord server?

आपके हिसाब से डिस्कॉर्ड सर्वर क्या है?

OpenAI decides to monetise ChatGPT: ChatGPT, widely considered as the revolution AI sector had been direly looking for, has been a free service so far, and has taken the internet by storm.

In an announcement on the company's official Discord server, OpenAI shared that it was actively looking into ways to monetize ChatGPT as one of the methods to ensure its "long-term viability." At this moment, the chatbot is burning a hole in its pocket, but this could change with the upcoming, ChatGPT Professional.

It will be interesting to see how it performs, given that the New York City Department of Education has already banned access to ChatGPT, while the International Conference on Machine Learning (ICML) banned authors from ChatGPT to write their scientific papers.

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OpenAI ने, कंपनी के आधिकारिक डिस्कॉर्ड सर्वर पर एक घोषणा करते वक़्त, यह साझा किया कि वह अपनी "दीर्घकालिक व्यवहार्यता" सुनिश्चित करने के तरीकों में से एक के रूप में ChatGPT को मुद्रिकृत करने के तरीकों पर सक्रिय रूप से विचार कर रहा था। इस समय, चैटबॉट अपने पैसों में आग लगाने को व्याकुल था, लेकिन यह आगामी ChatGPT प्रोफेशनल के साथ बदल सकता है।

यह देखना दिलचस्प होगा कि यह कैसा प्रदर्शन करता है, यह देखते हुए कि न्यूयॉर्क शहर के शिक्षा विभाग ने पहले ही ChatGPT का इस्तेमाल करने पर प्रतिबंध लगा दिया है, जबकि इंटरनेशनल कॉन्फ्रेंस ऑन मशीन लर्निंग (आईसीएमएल) ने ChatGPT के लेखकों को उनके साइंटिफिक पेपर्स लिखने पर प्रतिबंध लगा दिया है।

दिसंबर में एक ट्वीट में, OPEN AI के सीईओ, सैम अल्टमैन ने कंप्यूटर की लागत को "आंखों में पानी लाने वाला" बताया और कहा कि चैटबॉट को मुद्रिकृत करने की उनकी योजना अब सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता है।

प्रतीक्षा सूची में, OpenAI ने ChatGPT प्रोफेशनल का उपयोग करने के कुछ लाभों का खुलासा किया है। इनमें चैटबॉट से तेजी से प्रतिक्रिया, संदेशों की नियमित दैनिक सीमा से कम से कम दोगुनी और कोई ब्लैकआउट अवधि बिल्कुल भी शामिल नहीं है।

यह Microsoft की OpenAI में लगभग 10 बिलियन डॉलर का निवेश करने की रिपोर्ट के बीच आता है - इस प्रकार कंपनी का मूल्य 29 बिलियन डॉलर है - और इसे "होशियार" बिंग के लिए एकीकृत करता है। OpenAI पहले से ही लाभ कमाने के लिए दबाव में है - ChatGPT का परिचालन व्यय(ऑपरेटिंग खर्चा) कुल गणना लागत में कुछ सेंट प्रति चैट है, जो चैटबॉट को पूरी तरह से मुक्त रखने के लिए अव्यावहारिक बनाता है। पिछले साल रॉयटर्स की पिछली रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, कंपनी को इस साल [FY 21-22] राजस्व में \$200 मिलियन और 2024 तक \$1 बिलियन की उम्मीद है।

- A server to record any grievances
- किसी भी शिकायत को दर्ज करने के लिए एक सर्वर
- A chatting application
- एक चैटिंग एप्लिकेशन
- A person waiting for orders
- एक व्यक्ति आदेशों की प्रतीक्षा कर रहा है
- A register to record grievances
- शिकायतों को दर्ज करने के लिए एक रजिस्टर

A chatting application

Answer of above question: एक चैटिंग एप्लिकेशन

Q135. What kind of annual growth rate is OpenAI assuming for ChatGPT?

Chat GPT के लिए OpenAI किस प्रकार की वार्षिक वृद्धि दर मान रहा है?

OpenAI decides to monetise ChatGPT: ChatGPT, widely considered as the revolution AI sector had been direly looking for, has been a free service so far, and has taken the internet by storm.

In an announcement on the company's official Discord server, OpenAI shared that it was actively looking into ways to monetize ChatGPT as one of the methods to ensure its "long-term viability." At this moment, the chatbot is burning a hole in its pocket, but this could change with the upcoming, ChatGPT Professional.

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OpenAI ने, कंपनी के आधिकारिक डिस्कॉर्ड सर्वर पर एक घोषणा करते वक़्त, यह साझा किया कि वह अपनी "दीर्घकालिक व्यवहार्यता" सुनिश्चित करने के तरीकों में से एक के रूप में ChatGPT को मुद्रिकृत करने के तरीकों पर सक्रिय रूप से विचार कर रहा था। इस समय, चैटबॉट अपने पैसों में आग लगाने को व्याकुल था, लेकिन यह आगामी ChatGPT प्रोफेशनल के साथ बदल सकता है।

यह देखना दिलचस्प होगा कि यह कैसा प्रदर्शन करता है, यह देखते हुए कि न्यूयॉर्क शहर के शिक्षा विभाग ने पहले ही ChatGPT का इस्तेमाल करने पर प्रतिबंध लगा दिया है, जबकि इंटरनेशनल कॉन्फ्रेंस ऑन मशीन लर्निंग (आईसीएमएल) ने ChatGPT के लेखकों को उनके साइंटिफिक पेपर्स लिखने पर प्रतिबंध लगा दिया है।

दिसंबर में एक ट्वीट में, OPEN AI के सीईओ, सैम अल्टमैन ने कंप्यूटर की लागत को "आंखों में पानी लाने वाला" बताया और कहा कि चैटबॉट को मुद्रिकृत करने की उनकी योजना अब सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता है।

प्रतीक्षा सूची में, OpenAI ने ChatGPT प्रोफेशनल का उपयोग करने के कुछ लाभों का खुलासा किया है। इनमें चैटबॉट से तेजी से प्रतिक्रिया, संदेशों की नियमित दैनिक सीमा से कम से कम दोगुनी और कोई ब्लैकआउट अवधि बिल्कुल भी शामिल नहीं है।

यह Microsoft की OpenAI में लगभग 10 बिलियन डॉलर का निवेश करने की रिपोर्ट के बीच आता है - इस प्रकार कंपनी का मूल्य 29 बिलियन डॉलर है - और इसे "होशियार" बिंग के लिए एकीकृत करता है। OpenAI पहले से ही लाभ कमाने के लिए दबाव में है - ChatGPT का परिचालन व्यय(ऑपरेटिंग खर्चा) कुल गणना लागत में कुछ सेंट प्रति चैट है, जो चैटबॉट को पूरी तरह से मुक्त रखने के लिए अव्यावहारिक बनाता है। पिछले साल रॉयटर्स की पिछली रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, कंपनी को इस साल [FY 21-22] राजस्व में \$200 मिलियन और 2024 तक \$1 बिलियन की उम्मीद है।

- Around 400%
- लगभग 400%
- Around 200%
- लगभग 200%
- Around 300%
- लगभग 300%
- Cannot be calculated
- गणना नहीं की जा सकती

Around 200%

Answer of above question: लगभग 200%

Q136. Edgile has experienced cybersecurity and risk management professionals

Read the statement given above and choose the most appropriate classification of the statement from the options given:

एडगिल ने साइबर सुरक्षा और जोखिम प्रबंधन पेशेवरों का अनुभव किया है

ऊपर दिए गए कथन को पढ़ें और दिए गए विकल्पों में से कथन का सबसे उपयुक्त वर्गीकरण चुनें:

Wipro to acquire cybersecurity provider Edgile for \$230 million. Wipro on Monday said it will acquire Austin, Texas-headquartered Edgile for USD 230 million, a move that will strengthen the IT major's play in the cybersecurity services space.

Edgile's experienced cybersecurity and risk management professionals will allow Wipro to further enhance its cybersecurity and risk consulting capabilities for the benefit of its customers, a regulatory filing said.

In addition, the company's 'strategy-first' approach and 'Quick Start' solutions will allow the combined entity to deliver enhanced value in strategic cybersecurity services, it added.

Founded in 2001, Edgile is an information security consulting firm providing professional services, primarily focused on delivering cybersecurity and risk management consulting services to corporations. It is privately held and has an onsite workforce of 182 employees. Its revenue for the year ended December 31, 2020, stood at USD 44.1 million.

"Adding Edgile's strategic consulting capabilities and launching Wipro CyberTransform are significant milestones on our journey to becoming the trusted partner to security leaders and boardroom stakeholders. I see the team blending very well with Wipro's CyberSecurists to deliver transformational cybersecurity on a global scale," Wipro Senior Vice President and Global Head Cybersecurity & Risk Services Tony Buffomante said.

Together, Wipro and Edgile will develop Wipro CyberTransform, an integrated suite that will help enterprises enhance boardroom governance of cybersecurity risk, invest in robust cyber strategies, and reap the value of practical security in action, the filing said.

"Our collective full spectrum of cybersecurity risk consulting and security management capabilities will help our global customers to continue to securely embrace their digital transformation journey and sustain their on-going risk management priorities," Edgile Chief Executive Officer Don Elledge said.

Earlier this year, Wipro strengthened its cybersecurity business by acquiring Ampion, a provider of cybersecurity services in Australia, and the cybersecurity practice at Capco, a consultancy in the BFSI sector in Europe and the US. Additionally, through its Wipro Ventures arm, the company continues to invest in cybersecurity startups.

विप्रो \$230 मिलियन में साइबर सुरक्षा प्रदाता एजाइल का अधिग्रहण करेगी
विप्रो ने सोमवार को कहा कि वह 230 मिलियन अमरीकी डालर में ऑस्टिन, टेक्सास-मुख्यालय एडगिल का अधिग्रहण करेगी, एक ऐसा कदम जो साइबर सुरक्षा सेवाओं के क्षेत्र में आईटी प्रमुख के खेल को मजबूत करेगा।

नियामक(रेगुलेटरी) फाइलिंग में कहा गया है कि एडगिल के अनुभवी साइबर सुरक्षा और जोखिम प्रबंधन, पेशेवर विप्रो को अपने ग्राहकों के लाभ के लिए अपनी साइबर सुरक्षा और जोखिम परामर्श क्षमताओं को और बढ़ाने की अनुमति देंगे।
इसके अलावा, कंपनी की 'रणनीति-प्रथम' दृष्टिकोण और 'क्विक स्टार्ट' समाधान संयुक्त इकाई को रणनीतिक साइबर सुरक्षा सेवाओं में उन्नत मूल्य प्रदान करने की अनुमति भी देगा।

2001 में स्थापित, एडगिल एक सूचना सुरक्षा परामर्श फर्म है जो व्यावसायिक सेवाएँ प्रदान करती है, मुख्य रूप से निगमों को साइबर सुरक्षा और जोखिम प्रबंधन परामर्श सेवाएँ प्रदान करने पर केंद्रित है। यह निजी तौर पर आयोजित किया जाता है और इसमें 182 कर्मचारियों का ऑनसाइट कार्यबल है। 31 दिसंबर, 2020 को समाप्त वर्ष के लिए इसका राजस्व 44.1 मिलियन अमरीकी डॉलर था।

विप्रो सीनियर वाइस प्रेसिडेंट और ग्लोबल हेड साइबर सिक्योरिटी एंड रिस्क सर्विसेज टोनी बफोमंटे ने कहा कि "एडगिल की रणनीतिक परामर्श क्षमताओं को जोड़ना और विप्रो साइबर ट्रांसफॉर्म को लॉन्च करना सुरक्षा नेताओं और बोर्डरूम हितधारकों के लिए विश्वसनीय भागीदार बनने की हमारी यात्रा पर महत्वपूर्ण मील के पत्थर हैं। मुझे लगता है कि वैश्विक स्तर पर परिवर्तनकारी साइबर सुरक्षा प्रदान करने के लिए टीम विप्रो के साइबर सेक्यूरिस्ट्स के साथ बहुत अच्छी तरह से मिल रही है।"

फाइलिंग में कहा गया है कि विप्रो और एजाइल मिलकर विप्रो साइबरट्रांसफॉर्म विकसित करेंगे, जो एक एकीकृत सूट है जो उद्यमों को साइबर सुरक्षा जोखिम के बोर्डरूम गवर्नेंस को बढ़ाने, मजबूत साइबर रणनीतियों में निवेश करने और व्यावहारिक सुरक्षा के मूल्य को काटने में मदद करेगा।

"साइबर सुरक्षा जोखिम परामर्श और सुरक्षा प्रबंधन क्षमताओं का हमारा सामूहिक पूर्ण स्पेक्ट्रम हमारे वैश्विक ग्राहकों को उनकी डिजिटल परिवर्तन यात्रा को सुरक्षित रूप से जारी रखने और उनकी जोखिम प्रबंधन प्राथमिकताओं को बनाए रखने में मदद करेगा।" ऐसा एडगिल के मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी डॉन एल्लेज ने कहा।

इस साल की शुरुआत में, विप्रो ने ऑस्ट्रेलिया में साइबर सुरक्षा सेवाओं के प्रदाता एम्पियन और कैपको में साइबर सुरक्षा अभ्यास, यूरोप और अमेरिका में बीएफएसआई क्षेत्र में एक परामर्श कंपनी का अधिग्रहण करके अपने साइबर सुरक्षा व्यवसाय को मजबूत किया। इसके अतिरिक्त, अपनी विप्रो वेंचर्स शाखा के माध्यम से, कंपनी साइबर सुरक्षा, स्टार्टअप में निवेश करना जारी रखती है।

- Major factor for making the decisions
- निर्णय लेने के लिए प्रमुख कारक
- Minor factor for making the decisions
- निर्णय लेने के लिए मामूली कारक
- Minor risk factor in making the decisions
- निर्णय लेने में मामूली जोखिम कारक
- Major objective in making the decisions
- निर्णय लेने में प्रमुख उद्देश्य

Major factor for making the decisions

Answer of above question: निर्णय लेने के लिए प्रमुख कारक

Q137. The move will strengthen the IT major's play in the cybersecurity services space.

Read the statement given above and choose the most appropriate classification of the statement from the options given:

इस कदम से साइबर सुरक्षा सेवाओं के क्षेत्र में आईटी प्रमुख की भूमिका मजबूत होगी।

ऊपर दिए गए कथन को पढ़ें और दिए गए विकल्पों में से कथन का सबसे उपयुक्त वर्गीकरण चुनें:

Wipro to acquire cybersecurity provider Edgile for \$230 million. Wipro on Monday said it will acquire Austin, Texas-headquartered Edgile for USD 230 million, a move that will strengthen the IT major's play in the cybersecurity services space.

Edgile's experienced cybersecurity and risk management professionals will allow Wipro to further enhance its cybersecurity and risk consulting capabilities for the benefit of its customers, a regulatory filing said.

In addition, the company's 'strategy-first' approach and 'Quick Start' solutions will allow the combined entity to deliver enhanced value in strategic cybersecurity services, it added.

Founded in 2001, Edgile is an information security consulting firm providing professional services, primarily focused on delivering cybersecurity and risk management consulting services to corporations. It is privately held and has an onsite workforce of 182 employees. Its revenue for the year ended December 31, 2020, stood at USD 44.1 million.

"Adding Edgile's strategic consulting capabilities and launching Wipro CyberTransform are significant milestones on our journey to becoming the trusted partner to security leaders and boardroom stakeholders. I see the team blending very well with Wipro's CyberSecurists to deliver transformational cybersecurity on a global scale," Wipro Senior Vice President and Global Head Cybersecurity & Risk Services Tony Buffomante said.

Together, Wipro and Edgile will develop Wipro CyberTransform, an integrated suite that will help enterprises enhance boardroom governance of cybersecurity risk, invest in robust cyber strategies, and reap the value of practical security in action, the filing said.

"Our collective full spectrum of cybersecurity risk consulting and security management capabilities will help our global customers to continue to securely embrace their digital transformation journey and sustain their on-going risk management priorities," Edgile Chief Executive Officer Don Elledge said.

Earlier this year, Wipro strengthened its cybersecurity business by acquiring Ampion, a provider of cybersecurity services in Australia, and the cybersecurity practice at Capco, a consultancy in the BFSI sector in Europe and the US. Additionally, through its Wipro Ventures arm, the company continues to invest in cybersecurity startups.

विप्रो \$230 मिलियन में साइबर सुरक्षा प्रदाता एजाइल का अधिग्रहण करेगी
विप्रो ने सोमवार को कहा कि वह 230 मिलियन अमरीकी डालर में ऑस्टिन, टेक्सास-मुख्यालय एडगिल का अधिग्रहण करेगी, एक ऐसा कदम जो साइबर सुरक्षा सेवाओं के क्षेत्र में आईटी प्रमुख के खेल को मजबूत करेगा।

नियामक(रेगुलेटरी) फाइलिंग में कहा गया है कि एडगिल के अनुभवी साइबर सुरक्षा और जोखिम प्रबंधन, पेशेवर विप्रो को अपने ग्राहकों के लाभ के लिए अपनी साइबर सुरक्षा और जोखिम परामर्श क्षमताओं को और बढ़ाने की अनुमति देंगे।
इसके अलावा, कंपनी की 'रणनीति-प्रथम' दृष्टिकोण और 'क्विक स्टार्ट' समाधान संयुक्त इकाई को रणनीतिक साइबर सुरक्षा सेवाओं में उन्नत मूल्य प्रदान करने की अनुमति भी देगा।

2001 में स्थापित, एडगिल एक सूचना सुरक्षा परामर्श फर्म है जो व्यावसायिक सेवाएँ प्रदान करती है, मुख्य रूप से निगमों को साइबर सुरक्षा और जोखिम प्रबंधन परामर्श सेवाएँ प्रदान करने पर केंद्रित है। यह निजी तौर पर आयोजित किया जाता है और इसमें 182 कर्मचारियों का ऑनसाइट कार्यबल है। 31 दिसंबर, 2020 को समाप्त वर्ष के लिए इसका राजस्व 44.1 मिलियन अमरीकी डॉलर था।

विप्रो सीनियर वाइस प्रेसिडेंट और ग्लोबल हेड साइबर सिक्योरिटी एंड रिस्क सर्विसेज टोनी बफोमॉन्टे ने कहा कि "एडगिल की रणनीतिक परामर्श क्षमताओं को जोड़ना और विप्रो साइबर ट्रांसफॉर्म को लॉन्च करना सुरक्षा नेताओं और बोर्डरूम हितधारकों के लिए विश्वसनीय भागीदार बनने की हमारी यात्रा पर महत्वपूर्ण मील के पत्थर हैं। मुझे लगता है कि वैश्विक स्तर पर परिवर्तनकारी साइबर सुरक्षा प्रदान करने के लिए टीम विप्रो के साइबर सेक्यूरिस्ट्स के साथ बहुत अच्छी तरह से मिल रही है,"

फाइलिंग में कहा गया है कि विप्रो और एजाइल मिलकर विप्रो साइबर ट्रांसफॉर्म विकसित करेंगे, जो एक एकीकृत सूट है जो उद्यमों को साइबर सुरक्षा जोखिम के बोर्डरूम गवर्नेंस को बढ़ाने, मजबूत साइबर रणनीतियों में निवेश करने और व्यावहारिक सुरक्षा के मूल्य को काटने में मदद करेगा।

"साइबर सुरक्षा जोखिम परामर्श और सुरक्षा प्रबंधन क्षमताओं का हमारा सामूहिक पूर्ण स्पेक्ट्रम हमारे वैश्विक ग्राहकों को उनकी डिजिटल परिवर्तन यात्रा को सुरक्षित रूप से जारी रखने और उनकी जोखिम प्रबंधन प्राथमिकताओं को बनाए रखने में मदद करेगा।" ऐसा एडगिल के मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी डॉन एल्लेज ने कहा।

इस साल की शुरुआत में, विप्रो ने ऑस्ट्रेलिया में साइबर सुरक्षा सेवाओं के प्रदाता एम्पियन और कैपको में साइबर सुरक्षा अभ्यास, यूरोप और अमेरिका में बीएफएसआई क्षेत्र में एक परामर्श कंपनी का अधिग्रहण करके अपने साइबर सुरक्षा व्यवसाय को मजबूत किया। इसके अतिरिक्त, अपनी विप्रो वेंचर्स शाखा के माध्यम से, कंपनी साइबर सुरक्षा स्टार्टअप में निवेश करना जारी रखती है।

- Major factor for making the decisions
- निर्णय लेने के लिए प्रमुख कारक
- Minor factor for making the decisions
- निर्णय लेने के लिए मामूली कारक
- Major assumption in making the decisions
- निर्णय लेने में प्रमुख धारणा
- Major objective in making the decisions
- निर्णय लेने में प्रमुख उद्देश्य

Major objective in making the decisions

Answer of above question: निर्णय लेने में प्रमुख उद्देश्य

Q138. Together, Wipro and Edgile will be able to develop Wipro CyberTransform

Read the statement given above and choose the most appropriate classification of the statement from the options given:

विप्रो और एडगिल मिलकर विप्रो साइबर ट्रांसफॉर्म को विकसित करने में सक्षम होंगे
ऊपर दिए गए कथन को पढ़ें और दिए गए विकल्पों में से कथन का सबसे उपयुक्त वर्गीकरण चुनें:

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"Our collective full spectrum of cybersecurity risk consulting and security management capabilities will help our global customers to continue to securely embrace their digital transformation journey and sustain their on-going risk management priorities," Edgile Chief Executive Officer Don Elledge said.

Earlier this year, Wipro strengthened its cybersecurity business by acquiring Ampion, a provider of cybersecurity services in Australia, and the cybersecurity practice at Capco, a consultancy in the BFSI sector in Europe and the US. Additionally, through its Wipro Ventures arm, the company continues to invest in cybersecurity startups.

विप्रो \$230 मिलियन में साइबर सुरक्षा प्रदाता एजाइल का अधिग्रहण करेगी
विप्रो ने सोमवार को कहा कि वह 230 मिलियन अमरीकी डालर में ऑस्टिन, टेक्सास-मुख्यालय एडगिल का अधिग्रहण करेगी, एक ऐसा कदम जो साइबर सुरक्षा सेवाओं के क्षेत्र में आईटी प्रमुख के खेल को मजबूत करेगा।

नियामक(रेगुलेटरी) फाइलिंग में कहा गया है कि एडगिल के अनुभवी साइबर सुरक्षा और जोखिम प्रबंधन, पेशेवर विप्रो को अपने ग्राहकों के लाभ के लिए अपनी साइबर सुरक्षा और जोखिम परामर्श क्षमताओं को और बढ़ाने की अनुमति देंगे।
इसके अलावा, कंपनी की 'रणनीति-प्रथम' दृष्टिकोण और 'क्विक स्टार्ट' समाधान संयुक्त इकाई को रणनीतिक साइबर सुरक्षा सेवाओं में उन्नत मूल्य प्रदान करने की अनुमति भी देगा।

2001 में स्थापित, एडगिल एक सूचना सुरक्षा परामर्श फर्म है जो व्यावसायिक सेवाएँ प्रदान करती है, मुख्य रूप से निगमों को साइबर सुरक्षा और जोखिम प्रबंधन परामर्श सेवाएँ प्रदान करने पर केंद्रित है। यह निजी तौर पर आयोजित किया जाता है और इसमें 182 कर्मचारियों का ऑनसाइट कार्यबल है। 31 दिसंबर, 2020 को समाप्त वर्ष के लिए इसका राजस्व 44.1 मिलियन अमरीकी डॉलर था।

विप्रो सीनियर वाइस प्रेसिडेंट और ग्लोबल हेड साइबर सिक्योरिटी एंड रिस्क सर्विसेज टोनी बफोमॉन्टे ने कहा कि "एडगिल की रणनीतिक परामर्श क्षमताओं को जोड़ना और विप्रो साइबर ट्रांसफॉर्म को लॉन्च करना सुरक्षा नेताओं और बोर्डरूम हितधारकों के लिए विश्वसनीय भागीदार बनने की हमारी यात्रा पर महत्वपूर्ण मील के पत्थर हैं। मुझे लगता है कि वैश्विक स्तर पर परिवर्तनकारी साइबर सुरक्षा प्रदान करने के लिए टीम विप्रो के साइबर सेक्यूरिस्ट्स के साथ बहुत अच्छी तरह से मिल रही है,"

फाइलिंग में कहा गया है कि विप्रो और एजाइल मिलकर विप्रो साइबरट्रांसफॉर्म विकसित करेंगे, जो एक एकीकृत सूट है जो उद्यमों को साइबर सुरक्षा जोखिम के बोर्डरूम गवर्नेंस को बढ़ाने, मजबूत साइबर रणनीतियों में निवेश करने और व्यावहारिक सुरक्षा के मूल्य को काटने में मदद करेगा।

"साइबर सुरक्षा जोखिम परामर्श और सुरक्षा प्रबंधन क्षमताओं का हमारा सामूहिक पूर्ण स्पेक्ट्रम हमारे वैश्विक ग्राहकों को उनकी डिजिटल परिवर्तन यात्रा को सुरक्षित रूप से जारी रखने और उनकी जोखिम प्रबंधन प्राथमिकताओं को बनाए रखने में मदद करेगा।" ऐसा एडगिल के मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी डॉन एल्लेज ने कहा।

इस साल की शुरुआत में, विप्रो ने ऑस्ट्रेलिया में साइबर सुरक्षा सेवाओं के प्रदाता एम्पियन और कैपको में साइबर सुरक्षा अभ्यास, यूरोप और अमेरिका में बीएफएसआई क्षेत्र में एक परामर्श कंपनी का अधिग्रहण करके अपने साइबर सुरक्षा व्यवसाय को मजबूत किया। इसके अतिरिक्त, अपनी विप्रो वेंचर्स शाखा के माध्यम से, कंपनी साइबर सुरक्षा, स्टार्टअप में निवेश करना जारी रखती है।

- Major factor for making the decisions
- निर्णय लेने के लिए प्रमुख कारक
- Minor factor for making the decisions
- निर्णय लेने के लिए मामूली कारक
- Major assumption in making the decisions
- निर्णय लेने में प्रमुख धारणा
- Major objective in making the decisions
- निर्णय लेने में प्रमुख उद्देश्य

Major assumption in making the decisions

Answer of above question: निर्णय लेने में प्रमुख धारणा

Q139. The company favours a 'strategy-first' and 'Quick Start' based approach to the market

Read the statement given above and choose the most appropriate classification of the statement from the options given:

कंपनी बाजार के लिए 'रणनीति-प्रथम' और 'क्विक स्टार्ट' आधारित दृष्टिकोण की पक्षधर है

ऊपर दिए गए कथन को पढ़ें और दिए गए विकल्पों में से कथन का सबसे उपयुक्त वर्गीकरण चुनें:

Wipro to acquire cybersecurity provider Edgile for \$230 million. Wipro on Monday said it will acquire Austin, Texas-headquartered Edgile for USD 230 million, a move that will strengthen the IT major's play in the cybersecurity services space.

Edgile's experienced cybersecurity and risk management professionals will allow Wipro to further enhance its cybersecurity and risk consulting capabilities for the benefit of its customers, a regulatory filing said.

In addition, the company's 'strategy-first' approach and 'Quick Start' solutions will allow the combined entity to deliver enhanced value in strategic cybersecurity services, it added.

Founded in 2001, Edgile is an information security consulting firm providing professional services, primarily focused on delivering cybersecurity and risk management consulting services to corporations. It is privately held and has an onsite workforce of 182 employees. Its revenue for the year ended December 31, 2020, stood at USD 44.1 million.

"Adding Edgile's strategic consulting capabilities and launching Wipro CyberTransform are significant milestones on our journey to becoming the trusted partner to security leaders and boardroom stakeholders. I see the team blending very well with Wipro's CyberSecurists to deliver transformational cybersecurity on a global scale," Wipro Senior Vice President and Global Head Cybersecurity & Risk Services Tony Buffomante said.

Together, Wipro and Edgile will develop Wipro CyberTransform, an integrated suite that will help enterprises enhance boardroom governance of cybersecurity risk, invest in robust cyber strategies, and reap the value of practical security in action, the filing said.

"Our collective full spectrum of cybersecurity risk consulting and security management capabilities will help our global customers to continue to securely embrace their digital transformation journey and sustain their on-going risk management priorities," Edgile Chief Executive Officer Don Elledge said.

Earlier this year, Wipro strengthened its cybersecurity business by acquiring Ampion, a provider of cybersecurity services in Australia, and the cybersecurity practice at Capco, a consultancy in the BFSI sector in Europe and the US. Additionally, through its Wipro Ventures arm, the company continues to invest in cybersecurity startups

विप्रो \$230 मिलियन में साइबर सुरक्षा प्रदाता एजाइल का अधिग्रहण करेगी
विप्रो ने सोमवार को कहा कि वह 230 मिलियन अमरीकी डालर में ऑस्टिन, टेक्सास-मुख्यालय एडगिल का अधिग्रहण करेगी, एक ऐसा कदम जो साइबर सुरक्षा सेवाओं के क्षेत्र में आईटी प्रमुख के खेल को मजबूत करेगा।

नियामक(रेगुलेटरी) फाइलिंग में कहा गया है कि एडगिल के अनुभवी साइबर सुरक्षा और जोखिम प्रबंधन, पेशेवर विप्रो को अपने ग्राहकों के लाभ के लिए अपनी साइबर सुरक्षा और जोखिम परामर्श क्षमताओं को और बढ़ाने की अनुमति देंगे।
इसके अलावा, कंपनी की 'रणनीति-प्रथम' दृष्टिकोण और 'क्विक स्टार्ट' समाधान संयुक्त इकाई को रणनीतिक साइबर सुरक्षा सेवाओं में उन्नत मूल्य प्रदान करने की अनुमति भी देगा।

2001 में स्थापित, एडगिल एक सूचना सुरक्षा परामर्श फर्म है जो व्यावसायिक सेवाएँ प्रदान करती है, मुख्य रूप से निगमों को साइबर सुरक्षा और जोखिम प्रबंधन परामर्श सेवाएँ प्रदान करने पर केंद्रित है। यह निजी तौर पर आयोजित किया जाता है और इसमें 182 कर्मचारियों का ऑनसाइट कार्यबल है। 31 दिसंबर, 2020 को समाप्त वर्ष के लिए इसका राजस्व 44.1 मिलियन अमरीकी डॉलर था।

विप्रो सीनियर वाइस प्रेसिडेंट और ग्लोबल हेड साइबर सिक्योरिटी एंड रिस्क सर्विसेज टोनी बफोमॉन्टे ने कहा कि "एडगिल की रणनीतिक परामर्श क्षमताओं को जोड़ना और विप्रो साइबर ट्रांसफॉर्म को लॉन्च करना सुरक्षा नेताओं और बोर्डरूम हितधारकों के लिए विश्वसनीय भागीदार बनने की हमारी यात्रा पर महत्वपूर्ण मील के पत्थर हैं। मुझे लगता है कि वैश्विक स्तर पर परिवर्तनकारी साइबर सुरक्षा प्रदान करने के लिए टीम विप्रो के साइबर सेक्यूरिस्ट्स के साथ बहुत अच्छी तरह से मिल रही है,"

फाइलिंग में कहा गया है कि विप्रो और एजाइल मिलकर विप्रो साइबरट्रांसफॉर्म विकसित करेंगे, जो एक एकीकृत सूट है जो उद्यमों को साइबर सुरक्षा जोखिम के बोर्डरूम गवर्नेंस को बढ़ाने, मजबूत साइबर रणनीतियों में निवेश करने और व्यावहारिक सुरक्षा के मूल्य को काटने में मदद करेगा।

"साइबर सुरक्षा जोखिम परामर्श और सुरक्षा प्रबंधन क्षमताओं का हमारा सामूहिक पूर्ण स्पेक्ट्रम हमारे वैश्विक ग्राहकों को उनकी डिजिटल परिवर्तन यात्रा को सुरक्षित रूप से जारी रखने और उनकी जोखिम प्रबंधन प्राथमिकताओं को बनाए रखने में मदद करेगा।" ऐसा एडगिल के मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी डॉन एल्लेज ने कहा।

इस साल की शुरुआत में, विप्रो ने ऑस्ट्रेलिया में साइबर सुरक्षा सेवाओं के प्रदाता एम्पियन और कैपको में साइबर सुरक्षा अभ्यास, यूरोप और अमेरिका में बीएफएसआई क्षेत्र में एक परामर्श कंपनी का अधिग्रहण करके अपने साइबर सुरक्षा व्यवसाय को मजबूत किया। इसके अतिरिक्त, अपनी विप्रो वेंचर्स शाखा के माध्यम से, कंपनी साइबर सुरक्षा, स्टार्टअप में निवेश करना जारी रखती है।

- Major factor for making the decisions
- निर्णय लेने के लिए प्रमुख कारक
 - Minor factor for making the decisions
 - निर्णय लेने के लिए मामूली कारक
 - Major assumption in making the decisions
 - निर्णय लेने में प्रमुख धारणा
 - Major objective in making the decisions
 - निर्णय लेने में प्रमुख उद्देश्य

Major factor for making the decisions

Answer of above question: निर्णय लेने के लिए प्रमुख कारक

Q140. Wipro has valued Edgile basis a multiple of its existing revenues. What is this multiple?

विप्रो ने एजाइल के आधार पर अपने मौजूदा राजस्व का गुणक मूल्य निर्धारित किया है। यह मल्टीपल कितना है?

Wipro to acquire cybersecurity provider Edgile for \$230 million. Wipro on Monday said it will acquire Austin, Texas-headquartered Edgile for USD 230 million, a move that will strengthen the IT major's play in the cybersecurity services space.

Edgile's experienced cybersecurity and risk management professionals will allow Wipro to further enhance its cybersecurity and risk consulting capabilities for the benefit of its customers, a regulatory filing said.

In addition, the company's 'strategy-first' approach and 'Quick Start' solutions will allow the combined entity to deliver enhanced value in strategic cybersecurity services, it added.

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Together, Wipro and Edgile will develop Wipro CyberTransform, an integrated suite that will help enterprises enhance boardroom governance of cybersecurity risk, invest in robust cyber strategies, and reap the value of practical security in action, the filing said.

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Earlier this year, Wipro strengthened its cybersecurity business by acquiring Ampion, a provider of cybersecurity services in Australia, and the cybersecurity practice at Capco, a consultancy in the BFSI sector in Europe and the US. Additionally, through its Wipro Ventures arm, the company continues to invest in cybersecurity startups

विप्रो \$230 मिलियन में साइबर सुरक्षा प्रदाता एजाइल का अधिग्रहण करेगी
विप्रो ने सोमवार को कहा कि वह 230 मिलियन अमरीकी डालर में ऑस्टिन, टेक्सास-मुख्यालय एडगिल का अधिग्रहण करेगी, एक ऐसा कदम जो साइबर सुरक्षा सेवाओं के क्षेत्र में आईटी प्रमुख के खेल को मजबूत करेगा।

नियामक(रेगुलेटरी) फाइलिंग में कहा गया है कि एडगिल के अनुभवी साइबर सुरक्षा और जोखिम प्रबंधन, पेशेवर विप्रो को अपने ग्राहकों के लाभ के लिए अपनी साइबर सुरक्षा और जोखिम परामर्श क्षमताओं को और बढ़ाने की अनुमति देंगे।
इसके अलावा, कंपनी की 'रणनीति-प्रथम' दृष्टिकोण और 'क्विक स्टार्ट' समाधान संयुक्त इकाई को रणनीतिक साइबर सुरक्षा सेवाओं में उन्नत मूल्य प्रदान करने की अनुमति भी देगा।

2001 में स्थापित, एडगिल एक सूचना सुरक्षा परामर्श फर्म है जो व्यावसायिक सेवाएँ प्रदान करती है, मुख्य रूप से निगमों को साइबर सुरक्षा और जोखिम प्रबंधन परामर्श सेवाएँ प्रदान करने पर केंद्रित है। यह निजी तौर पर आयोजित किया जाता है और इसमें 182 कर्मचारियों का ऑनसाइट कार्यबल है। 31 दिसंबर, 2020 को समाप्त वर्ष के लिए इसका राजस्व 44.1 मिलियन अमरीकी डॉलर था।

विप्रो सीनियर वाइस प्रेसिडेंट और ग्लोबल हेड साइबर सिक्योरिटी एंड रिस्क सर्विसेज टोनी बफोमॉन्टे ने कहा कि "एडगिल की रणनीतिक परामर्श क्षमताओं को जोड़ना और विप्रो साइबर ट्रांसफॉर्म को लॉन्च करना सुरक्षा नेताओं और बोर्डरूम हितधारकों के लिए विश्वसनीय भागीदार बनने की हमारी यात्रा पर महत्वपूर्ण मील के पत्थर हैं। मुझे लगता है कि वैश्विक स्तर पर परिवर्तनकारी साइबर सुरक्षा प्रदान करने के लिए टीम विप्रो के साइबर सेक्यूरिस्ट्स के साथ बहुत अच्छी तरह से मिल रही है,"

फाइलिंग में कहा गया है कि विप्रो और एजाइल मिलकर विप्रो साइबरट्रांसफॉर्म विकसित करेंगे, जो एक एकीकृत सूट है जो उद्यमों को साइबर सुरक्षा जोखिम के बोर्डरूम गवर्नेंस को बढ़ाने, मजबूत साइबर रणनीतियों में निवेश करने और व्यावहारिक सुरक्षा के मूल्य को काटने में मदद करेगा।

"साइबर सुरक्षा जोखिम परामर्श और सुरक्षा प्रबंधन क्षमताओं का हमारा सामूहिक पूर्ण स्पेक्ट्रम हमारे वैश्विक ग्राहकों को उनकी डिजिटल परिवर्तन यात्रा को सुरक्षित रूप से जारी रखने और उनकी जोखिम प्रबंधन प्राथमिकताओं को बनाए रखने में मदद करेगा।" ऐसा एडगिल के मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी डॉन एल्लेज ने कहा।

इस साल की शुरुआत में, विप्रो ने ऑस्ट्रेलिया में साइबर सुरक्षा सेवाओं के प्रदाता एम्पियन और कैपको में साइबर सुरक्षा अभ्यास, यूरोप और अमेरिका में बीएफएसआई क्षेत्र में एक परामर्श कंपनी का अधिग्रहण करके अपने साइबर सुरक्षा व्यवसाय को मजबूत किया। इसके अतिरिक्त, अपनी विप्रो वेंचर्स शाखा के माध्यम से, कंपनी साइबर सुरक्षा, स्टार्टअप में निवेश करना जारी रखती है।

- Less than 4X
- 4X से कम

- More than 5X
- 5X से अधिक
- Less than 3X
- 3X से कम
- More than 6X
- 6X से अधिक

More than 5X

Answer of above question: 5X से अधिक

Q141. Why is the company suggesting it might take as long as 12 months for the deal to complete?

कंपनी यह क्यों कह रही है कि सौदे को पूरा होने में 12 महीने तक का समय लग सकता है?

Coca-Cola's bottling arm to revive plans to sell its business: Report HCCB will sell Coca-Cola's 16 factory units and it might take 12 months to conclude the deal

The bottling arm of Coca-Cola, Hindustan Coca-Cola Beverages (HCCB), is reportedly reviving plans to sell its business. This comes as the valuation of the company is up again in the post-pandemic recovery. The operations could be split among several bottlers or go to a single company, according to The Economic Times. The company began the process to sell the unit in 2019.

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In 2021-22, the company reported a net profit of Rs 375.4 crore. The total income was up 30.6 per cent to Rs 9,147 crore. In FY22, the company had invested Rs 680 crore on manufacturing, additional capacity expansion on visi-coolers, distribution and logistics.

कोका-कोला की बॉटलिंग शाखा अपने कारोबार को बेचने की योजना को पुनर्जीवित करेगी: रिपोर्ट एचसीसीबी कोका-कोला की 16 फैक्ट्रियों कि इकाइयों को बेचेगी और इस सौदे को पूरा करने में 12 महीने लग सकते हैं।

हिंदुस्तान कोका-कोला बेवरेजेज (एचसीसीबी), कोका-कोला की बॉटलिंग शाखा, कथित तौर पर अपने कारोबार को बेचने की योजना को पुनर्जीवित कर रही है। ऐसा इसलिए हुआ क्योंकि महामारी के बाद की रिकवरी में कंपनी का मूल्यांकन फिर से बढ़ गया है। द इकोनॉमिक टाइम्स के अनुसार, संचालन को कई बॉटलर्स में बांटा जा सकता है या यह एक ही कंपनी में भी जा सकता है।

कंपनी ने 2019 में इकाइयों को बेचने की प्रक्रिया शुरू की थी।

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एचसीसीबी अपनी 16 इकाइयां बेचेगी और सौदे को पूरा करने में 12 महीने लग सकते हैं। थम्स अप, स्प्राइट, कोक और मिनट मेड जैसे ब्रांडों के साथ कोका-कोला भारतीय शीतल पेय बाजार में सबसे बड़ा खिलाड़ी है।

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एक अन्य अधिकारी ने ईटी को यह बताया कि "रोड्रिगेज दो दशक से भी अधिक समय से विभिन्न बाजारों में, कंपनी से जुड़े हुए हैं।

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The units are loss making

- इकाइयां घाटे में चल रही हैं
- There are a lot of prospective buyers for these kind of deals
- इस तरह के सौदों के लिए बहुत सारे संभावित खरीददार हैं।
- This is not a priority area for the company
- यह कंपनी के लिए प्राथमिकता वाला क्षेत्र नहीं है
- It is a large deal with limited buyers
- सीमित खरीददारों के साथ यह एक बहुत बड़ा सौदा है।

It is a large deal with limited buyers

Answer of above question: सीमित खरीददारों के साथ यह एक बहुत बड़ा सौदा है।

Q142. Why do you think the CEO himself has been given this responsibility for divestment?

आपको क्यों लगता है कि विनिवेश की जिम्मेदारी खुद सीईओ को ही क्यों दी गई है?

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This is one of the most important goals for the company

- यह कंपनी के लिए सबसे महत्वपूर्ण लक्ष्यों में से एक है
There is no person suitable to handle this kind of responsibility
- इस तरह की जिम्मेदारी संभालने के लिए कोई उपयुक्त व्यक्ति नहीं है
The CEO has rich experience in this kind of work
- सीईओ के पास इस तरह के काम का समृद्ध अनुभव है
The CEO has recently been appointed and has free bandwidth
- सीईओ को हाल ही में नियुक्त किया गया है और उनके पास मुफ्त बैंडविड्थ है

This is one of the most important goals for the company

Answer of above question: यह कंपनी के लिए सबसे महत्वपूर्ण लक्ष्यों में से एक है

Q143. The units being divested are making profits. Why do you think Coca Cola is then wanting to sell them?

इकाइयां, जिनमें विनिवेश किया जा रहा है, मुनाफा कमा रही हैं। आपको क्यों लगता है कि कोका कोला उन्हें बेचना क्यों चाहता है?

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- Coca Cola believes the bottling units are not its core competency
- कोका कोला का ऐसा मानना है कि बॉटलिंग इकाइयां इसकी मुख्य क्षमता नहीं हैं
- Coca Cola is not able to manage so many units
- कोका कोला इतनी सारी इकाइयों का प्रबंधन नहीं कर पा रही है
- Coca Cola is not having funds to invest further in these units
- कोका कोला के पास इन इकाइयों में और निवेश करने के लिए धन नहीं है
- Coca Cola does not need bottling units any more
- कोका कोला को अब बॉटलिंग यूनिट की आवश्यकता नहीं है

Coca Cola believes the bottling units are not its core competency

Answer of above question: कोका कोला का ऐसा मानना है कि बॉटलिंग इकाइयां इसकी मुख्य क्षमता नहीं हैं

Q144. Why do you think the valuation of these units went down during Covid?

आपको क्या लगता है कि कोविड के दौरान इन इकाइयों का मूल्यांकन इतना क्यों गिर गया?

Coca-Cola's bottling arm to revive plans to sell its business: Report HCCB will sell Coca-Cola's 16 factory units and it might take 12 months to conclude the deal
The bottling arm of Coca-Cola, Hindustan Coca-Cola Beverages (HCCB), is reportedly reviving plans to sell its business. This comes as the valuation of the company is up again in the post-pandemic recovery. The operations could be split among several bottlers or go to a single company, according to The Economic Times.
The company began the process to sell the unit in 2019.

"Coca-Cola had begun the divestment process in end-2019, by selling off its bottling units in the north, which accounted for 10 per cent of its bottling operations. But plans to sell the remaining business were halted as Covid struck. Now, the process is being revived," an official aware of the development told ET.

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The task has been given to Juan Pablo Rodriguez, who was appointed the chief executive officer (CEO) of the company in 2022.

"Rodriguez, who has been associated with the company for over two decades across various markets, has been mandated to divest the bottling business by Coca-Cola headquarters," another official told ET.

"Potential buyers would include industrial houses, including some of Coca-Cola's independent global bottling associates. Coca-Cola's existing Indian franchisee bottling partners may not have the bandwidth to buy out the national bottling operations," the official added.

In 2021-22, the company reported a net profit of Rs 375.4 crore. The total income was up 30.6 per cent to Rs 9,147 crore. In FY22, the company had invested Rs 680 crore on manufacturing, additional capacity expansion on visi-coolers, distribution and logistics.

कोका-कोला की बॉटलिंग शाखा अपने कारोबार को बेचने की योजना को पुनर्जीवित करेगी: रिपोर्ट एचसीसीबी कोका-कोला की 16 फैक्ट्रियों कि इकाइयों को बेचेगी और इस सौदे को पूरा करने में 12 महीने लग सकते हैं.

हिंदुस्तान कोका-कोला बेवरेजेज (एचसीसीबी), कोका-कोला की बॉटलिंग शाखा, कथित तौर पर अपने कारोबार को बेचने की योजना को पुनर्जीवित कर रही है। ऐसा इसलिए हुआ क्योंकि महामारी के बाद की रिकवरी में कंपनी का मूल्यांकन फिर से बढ़ गया है। द इकोनॉमिक टाइम्स के अनुसार, संचालन को कई बॉटलर्स में बांटा जा सकता है या यह एक ही कंपनी में भी जा सकता है।

कंपनी ने 2019 में इकाइयों को बेचने की प्रक्रिया शुरू की थी।

"कोका-कोला ने उत्तर में अपनी बॉटलिंग इकाइयों को बेचकर 2019 के अंत में विनिवेश प्रक्रिया शुरू कर दी थी, जो इसके बॉटलिंग परिचालन का 10 प्रतिशत ही था। लेकिन कोविड महामारी के प्रकोप के कारण बचे हुए व्यवसाय को बेचने की योजना को रोक दिया गया था। अब, प्रक्रिया को पुनर्जीवित किया जा रहा है," विकास के बारे में एक अधिकारी ने ईटी को बताया।

एचसीसीबी अपनी 16 इकाइयां बेचेगी और सौदे को पूरा करने में 12 महीने लग सकते हैं। थम्स अप, स्प्राइट, कोक और मिनट मेड जैसे ब्रांडों के साथ कोका-कोला भारतीय शीतल पेय बाजार में सबसे बड़ा खिलाड़ी है।

2022 में जुआन पाब्लो रोड्रिगेज को कंपनी का मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी (सीईओ) नियुक्त किया गया था। यह काम उन्ही को दिया गया है.

एक अन्य अधिकारी ने ईटी को यह बताया कि "रोड्रिगेज दो दशक से भी अधिक समय से विभिन्न बाजारों में, कंपनी से जुड़े हुए हैं।

अधिकारी ने यह भी कहा, "संभावित खरीदारों में औद्योगिक घराने शामिल होंगे, जिनमें कोका-कोला के कुछ स्वतंत्र वैश्विक बॉटलिंग सहयोगी शामिल हैं। कोका-कोला के मौजूदा भारतीय फ्रेंचाइजी बॉटलिंग भागीदारों के पास राष्ट्रीय बॉटलिंग परिचालन को खरीदने के लिए बैंडविड्थ नहीं हो सकता है।"

2021-22 में, कंपनी ने 375.4 करोड़ रुपये का शुद्ध लाभ दर्ज किया है। कुल आय 30.6 प्रतिशत से बढ़कर 9,147 करोड़ रुपये तक रही। FY22 में, कंपनी ने 680 करोड़ रुपये का निवेश निर्माण पर वीसी-कूलर पर अतिरिक्त क्षमता विस्तार पर एवं वितरण और रसद पर किया था।

- People were too busy with their personal struggles
- लोग अपने व्यक्तिगत संघर्षों में बहुत व्यस्त थे
- People looked at these businesses with a pessimistic view of the future
- लोग इन व्यवसायों को भविष्य के निराशावादी दृष्टिकोण के साथ देखते थे
- The plants were damaged during Covid
- कोविड के दौरान पौधों को बहुत नुकसान पहुंचा था
- Coca Cola did not want to sell these units at that time
- कोका कोला उस वक्त इन इकाइयों को बेचना नहीं चाहती थी

People looked at these businesses with a pessimistic view of the future

Answer of above question: लोग इन व्यवसायों को भविष्य के निराशावादी दृष्टिकोण के साथ देखते थे

Q145. What was the likely income in these units last year?

पिछले वर्ष इन इकाइयों में संभावित आय कितनी हुई थी?

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Around 287 Crore

- लगभग 287 करोड़
- Around 250 Crore
- लगभग 250 करोड़
- The units were loss making
- इकाइयां घाटे में चल रही थीं
- Cannot be ascertained
- निश्चित नहीं किया जा सकता

Cannot be ascertained

Answer of above question: निश्चित नहीं किया जा सकता

Q146. Why is Apple expanding production in India?

एप्पल भारत में उत्पादन क्यों बढ़ा रहा है?

If reports that Apple Inc plans to triple its iPhone production in India come true, it is likely to help the country become a supply hub for the American company. There are some 190 Apple suppliers globally, but only 12 have manufacturing facilities in India now.

Apple's strategy is to focus on India and a clutch of other countries as it diversifies its supply chain out of China. The American technology giant has reportedly instructed three of its biggest vendors, Foxconn, Pegatron, and Wistron, to increase production capacity in India. A report by JP Morgan said recently that Apple, to diversify production, is considering making 25 per cent of its handsets in India by 2025.

"This (Apple's strategy) may encourage a lot of suppliers in the ecosystem to come to India in segments like panel fabrication and semiconductors. Looking into the fact that these factories are going to create indirect jobs too in the country, this expansion may create at least half a million jobs," said Barnik Maitra, managing partner at international consultancy Arthur D Little, India.

Out of Apple's 12 suppliers in India, six are in Tamil Nadu. There are three in Karnataka and one each in Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh.

Industry experts said that Apple's expansion plans may help companies looking to get captive users for their chips and components. Anil Agarwal-led Vedanta Group plans two separate ventures that may see investments worth \$15 billion in chip and display manufacturing space in India. Component suppliers are expected to raise their presence in India. Tata Electronics' is all set to add another 8,000 jobs at its facility in Tamil Nadu's Hosur.

Foxconn announced recently that it will invest \$500 million in its India unit to expand production. Following this, there were reports that it may add over 50,000 jobs at its Sriperumbudur unit in Tamil Nadu. However sources indicate that the immediate plan is to increase the number of employees from around 15,000 to 18,000. In September, Taiwan's Pegatron became the third Apple vendor (after Foxconn and Wistron) to set up a manufacturing unit in India by inaugurating a facility at Mahindra World City in Chennai by investing around Rs 1,100 crore in the unit, potentially generating around 14,000 jobs.

यदि इस प्रकार की कोई रिपोर्ट प्राप्त होती है कि एप्पल इंक भारत में अपने आई फोन के उत्पादन को तीन गुना करने की योजना बना रहा है, तो इससे देश को अमेरिकी कंपनी के लिए आपूर्ति केंद्र बनने में मदद मिलने की संभावना है। वैश्विक स्तर पर लगभग 190 एप्पल आपूर्तिकर्ता (सप्लायर) हैं, लेकिन भारत में अब केवल 12 जगहों पर ही विनिर्माण की सुविधाएं हैं।

एप्पल की रणनीति यह है कि वह भारत और अन्य देशों पर ध्यान केंद्रित करे क्योंकि यह चीन से बाहर अपनी आपूर्ति की श्रृंखला में विविधता लाता है एक अमेरिकी प्रौद्योगिकी दिग्गज ने कथित तौर पर भारत में उत्पादन क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिए अपने तीन सबसे बड़े विक्रेताओं, फॉक्सकॉन, पेगाट्रॉन और विस्ट्रॉन को निर्देश दिया है। जेपी मॉर्गन की एक रिपोर्ट में हाल ही में कहा गया था कि एप्पल, उत्पादन में विविधता लाने के लिए, 2025 तक भारत में अपने 25 प्रतिशत हैंडसेट बनाने पर विचार कर रही है।

बार्निक मैत्रा, अंतरराष्ट्रीय सलाहकार आर्थर डी लिटिल, भारत में प्रबंध भागीदार ने ये कहा है कि "यह (एप्पल की रणनीति) पैनेल निर्माण और अर्धचालक (सेमीकंडक्टर) जैसे क्षेत्रों में भारत आने के लिए पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र (इकोसिस्टम) में बहुत सारे आपूर्तिकर्ताओं को प्रोत्साहित कर सकती है। इस तथ्य को देखते हुए कि ये कारखाने देश में अप्रत्यक्ष रोजगार भी सृजित करने जा रहे हैं, इस विस्तार से कम से कम आधा मिलियन रोजगार भी उत्पन्न हो सकते हैं।

भारत में एप्पल के कुल 12 आपूर्तिकर्ता हैं, इनमें से छह तमिलनाडु में हैं और उसमें से कर्नाटक में तीन, आंध्र प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र और उत्तर प्रदेश में एक-एक हैं।

उद्योग विशेषज्ञों ने कहा है कि एप्पल की विस्तार योजनाओं से कंपनियों को अपने चिप्स और घटकों (कंपोनेंट्स) के लिए कैप्टिव उपयोगकर्ता प्राप्त करने में मदद मिल सकती है। वेदांत समूह का नेतृत्व करने वाले अनिल अग्रवाल ने दो अलग-अलग उपक्रमों की योजना बनाई है जो भारत में चिप और डिस्प्ले मैनुफैक्चरिंग स्पेस में 15 बिलियन डॉलर के निवेश को देख सकते हैं। घटक आपूर्तिकर्ताओं (कम्पोनेंट सप्लायर्स) से भारत में अपनी उपस्थिति बढ़ाने की उम्मीद है। टाटा इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स तमिलनाडु के होसुर स्थित अपने संयंत्र में और 8,000 नौकरियां जोड़ने के लिए तैयार है।

फॉक्सकॉन ने हाल ही में यह घोषणा की कि वह उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए अपनी भारतीय इकाई में 500 मिलियन डॉलर का निवेश करेगी। इसके बाद, ऐसी खबरें भी आई थीं कि यह तमिलनाडु में अपनी श्रीपेरंबुदूर इकाई में 50,000 से अधिक नौकरियां जोड़ सकता है। हालांकि सूत्र के अनुसार, तत्काल योजना कर्मचारियों की संख्या को लगभग 15,000 से बढ़ाकर 18,000 करने की है। सितंबर में, ताइवान का पेगाट्रॉन चेन्नई में, महिंद्रा वर्ल्ड सिटी में, लगभग 1,100 करोड़ रुपये का निवेश करके भारत में एक निर्माण इकाई स्थापित करने वाला तीसरा एप्पल विक्रेता (फॉक्सकॉन और विस्ट्रॉन के बाद) बन गया है, जो संभावित रूप से लगभग 14,000 नौकरियां उत्पन्न कर रहा था।

- It wishes to diversify out of China
- यह चीन से बाहर विविधता लाना चाहता है
- It is getting subsidies from the Indian government
- इसे भारत सरकार से सब्सिडी मिल रही है

- It's suppliers are wishing to expand in India
- इसके आपूर्तिकर्ता(सप्लायर) भारत में विस्तार(व्यवसाय का फैलाव बढ़ाना) करना चाहते हैं
- None of these options
- इनमें से कोई भी विकल्प नहीं

It wishes to diversify out of China

Answer of above question: यह चीन से बाहर विविधता लाना चाहता है

Q147. What is the expected number of direct and indirect jobs which will be created due to the increased Apple production?

एप्पल के उत्पादन में वृद्धि के फलस्वरूप, प्रत्यक्ष और अप्रत्यक्ष नौकरियों की अपेक्षित संख्या कितनी होगी?

If reports that Apple Inc plans to triple its iPhone production in India come true, it is likely to help the country become a supply hub for the American company. There are some 190 Apple suppliers globally, but only 12 have manufacturing facilities in India now.

Apple's strategy is to focus on India and a clutch of other countries as it diversifies its supply chain out of China. The American technology giant has reportedly instructed three of its biggest vendors, Foxconn, Pegatron, and Wistron, to increase production capacity in India. A report by JP Morgan said recently that Apple, to diversify production, is considering making 25 per cent of its handsets in India by 2025.

"This (Apple's strategy) may encourage a lot of suppliers in the ecosystem to come to India in segments like panel fabrication and semiconductors. Looking into the fact that these factories are going to create indirect jobs too in the country, this expansion may create at least half a million jobs," said Barnik Maitra, managing partner at international consultancy Arthur D Little, India.

Out of Apple's 12 suppliers in India, six are in Tamil Nadu. There are three in Karnataka and one each in Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh.

Industry experts said that Apple's expansion plans may help companies looking to get captive users for their chips and components. Anil Agarwal-led Vedanta Group plans two separate ventures that may see investments worth \$15 billion in chip and display manufacturing space in India. Component suppliers are expected to raise their presence in India. Tata Electronics' is all set to add another 8,000 jobs at its facility in Tamil Nadu's Hosur.

Foxconn announced recently that it will invest \$500 million in its India unit to expand production. Following this, there were reports that it may add over 50,000 jobs at its Sriperumbudur unit in Tamil Nadu. However sources indicate that the immediate plan is to increase the number of employees from around 15,000 to 18,000. In September, Taiwan's Pegatron became the third Apple vendor (after Foxconn and Wistron) to set up a manufacturing unit in India by inaugurating a facility at Mahindra World City in Chennai by investing around Rs 1,100 crore in the unit, potentially generating around 14,000 jobs.

यदि इस प्रकार की कोई रिपोर्ट प्राप्त होती है कि एप्पल इंक भारत में अपने आई फोन के उत्पादन को तीन गुना करने की योजना बना रहा है, तो इससे देश को अमेरिकी कंपनी के लिए आपूर्ति केंद्र बनने में मदद मिलने की संभावना है। वैश्विक स्तर पर लगभग 190 एप्पल आपूर्तिकर्ता (सप्लायर) हैं, लेकिन भारत में अब केवल 12 जगहों पर ही विनिर्माण की सुविधाएं हैं।

एप्पल की रणनीति यह है कि वह भारत और अन्य देशों पर ध्यान केंद्रित करे क्योंकि यह चीन से बाहर अपनी आपूर्ति की श्रृंखला में विविधता लाता है एक अमेरिकी प्रौद्योगिकी दिग्गज ने कथित तौर पर भारत में उत्पादन क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिए अपने तीन सबसे बड़े विक्रेताओं, फॉक्सकॉन, पेगाट्रॉन और विस्ट्रॉन को निर्देश दिया है। जेपी मॉर्गन की एक रिपोर्ट में हाल ही में कहा गया था कि एप्पल, उत्पादन में विविधता लाने के लिए, 2025 तक भारत में अपने 25 प्रतिशत हैंडसेट बनाने पर विचार कर रही है।

बार्निक मैत्रा, अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सलाहकार आर्थर डी लिटिल, भारत में प्रबंध भागीदार ने ये कहा है कि "यह (एप्पल की रणनीति) पैनाल निर्माण और अर्धचालक (सेमीकंडक्टर्स) जैसे क्षेत्रों में भारत आने के लिए पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र (इकोसिस्टम) में बहुत सारे आपूर्तिकर्ताओं को प्रोत्साहित कर सकती है। इस तथ्य को देखते हुए कि ये कारखाने देश में अप्रत्यक्ष रोजगार भी सृजित करने जा रहे हैं, इस विस्तार से कम से कम आधा मिलियन रोजगार भी उत्पन्न हो सकते हैं।

भारत में एप्पल के कुल 12 आपूर्तिकर्ता हैं, इनमें से छह तमिलनाडु में हैं और उसमें से कर्नाटक में तीन, आंध्र प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र और उत्तर प्रदेश में एक-एक हैं।

उद्योग विशेषज्ञों ने कहा है कि एप्पल की विस्तार योजनाओं से कंपनियों को अपने चिप्स और घटकों (कंपोनेंट्स) के लिए कैप्टिव उपयोगकर्ता प्राप्त करने में मदद मिल सकती है। वेदांत समूह का नेतृत्व करने वाले अनिल अग्रवाल ने दो अलग-अलग उपक्रमों की योजना बनाई है जो भारत में चिप और डिस्प्ले मैन्युफैक्चरिंग स्पेस में 15 बिलियन डॉलर के निवेश को देख सकते हैं। घटक आपूर्तिकर्ताओं (कंपोनेंट सप्लायर्स) से भारत में अपनी उपस्थिति बढ़ाने की उम्मीद है। टाटा इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स तमिलनाडु के होसुर स्थित अपने संयंत्र में और 8,000 नौकरियां जोड़ने के लिए तैयार है।

फॉक्सकॉन ने हाल ही में यह घोषणा की कि वह उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए अपनी भारतीय इकाई में 500 मिलियन डॉलर का निवेश करेगी। इसके बाद, ऐसी खबरें भी आई थीं कि यह तमिलनाडु में अपनी श्रीपेरंबुदूर इकाई में 50,000 से अधिक नौकरियां जोड़ सकता है। हालांकि सूत्र के अनुसार, तत्काल योजना कर्मचारियों की संख्या को लगभग 15,000 से बढ़ाकर 18,000 करने की है। सितंबर में, ताइवान का पेगाट्रॉन चेन्नई में, महिंद्रा वर्ल्ड सिटी में, लगभग 1,100 करोड़ रुपये का निवेश करके भारत में एक निर्माण इकाई स्थापित करने वाला तीसरा एप्पल विक्रेता (फॉक्सकॉन और विस्ट्रॉन के बाद) बन गया है, जो संभावित रूप से लगभग 14,000 नौकरियां उत्पन्न कर रहा था।

- Around 50000 jobs
- लगभग 50000 नौकरियां
- Around 65000 jobs
- लगभग 65000 नौकरियां
- Around 68000 jobs
- लगभग 68000 नौकरियां
- Around 500000 jobs
- लगभग 500000 नौकरियां

Around 500000 jobs

Answer of above question: लगभग 500000 नौकरियां

Q148. Chip and Display manufacturing will get encouragement from Apple's new strategy because

चिप और डिस्प्ले के उत्पादन को एप्पल की नई रणनीति से प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा क्योंकि.....

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यदि इस प्रकार की कोई रिपोर्ट प्राप्त होती है कि एप्पल इंक भारत में अपने आई फोन के उत्पादन को तीन गुना करने की योजना बना रहा है, तो इससे देश को अमेरिकी कंपनी के लिए आपूर्ति केंद्र बनने में मदद मिलने की संभावना है। वैश्विक स्तर पर लगभग 190 एप्पल आपूर्तिकर्ता (सप्लायर) हैं, लेकिन भारत में अब केवल 12 जगहों पर ही विनिर्माण की सुविधाएं हैं।

एप्पल की रणनीति यह है कि वह भारत और अन्य देशों पर ध्यान केंद्रित करे क्योंकि यह चीन से बाहर अपनी आपूर्ति की श्रृंखला में विविधता लाता है एक अमेरिकी प्रौद्योगिकी दिग्गज ने कथित तौर पर भारत में उत्पादन क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिए अपने तीन सबसे बड़े विक्रेताओं, फॉक्सकॉन, पेगाट्रॉन और विस्ट्रॉन को निर्देश दिया है। जेपी मॉर्गन की एक रिपोर्ट में हाल ही में कहा गया था कि एप्पल, उत्पादन में विविधता लाने के लिए, 2025 तक भारत में अपने 25 प्रतिशत हैंडसेट बनाने पर विचार कर रही है।

बार्निक मैत्रा, अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सलाहकार आर्थर डी लिटिल, भारत में प्रबंध भागीदार ने ये कहा है कि 'यह (एप्पल की रणनीति) पैनल निर्माण और अर्धचालक (सेमीकंडक्टर) जैसे क्षेत्रों में भारत आने के लिए पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र (इकोसिस्टम) में बहुत सारे आपूर्तिकर्ताओं को प्रोत्साहित कर सकती है। इस तथ्य को देखते हुए कि ये कारखाने देश में अप्रत्यक्ष रोजगार भी सृजित करने जा रहे हैं, इस विस्तार से कम से कम आधा मिलियन रोजगार भी उत्पन्न हो सकते हैं।

भारत में एप्पल के कुल 12 आपूर्तिकर्ता हैं, इनमें से छह तमिलनाडु में हैं और उसमें से कर्नाटक में तीन, आंध्र प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र और उत्तर प्रदेश में एक-एक हैं।

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फॉक्सकॉन ने हाल ही में यह घोषणा की कि वह उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए अपनी भारतीय इकाई में 500 मिलियन डॉलर का निवेश करेगी। इसके बाद, ऐसी खबरें भी आई थीं कि यह तमिलनाडु में अपनी श्रीपेरंबुदूर इकाई में 50,000 से अधिक नौकरियां जोड़ सकता है। हालांकि सूत्र के अनुसार, तत्काल योजना कर्मचारियों की संख्या को लगभग 15,000 से बढ़ाकर 18,000 करने की है। सितंबर में, ताइवान का पेगाट्रॉन चेन्नई में, महिंद्रा वर्ल्ड सिटी में, लगभग 1,100 करोड़ रुपये का निवेश करके भारत में एक निर्माण इकाई स्थापित करने वाला तीसरा एप्पल विक्रेता (फॉक्सकॉन और विस्ट्रॉन के बाद) बन गया है, जो संभावित रूप से लगभग 14,000 नौकरियां उत्पन्न कर रहा था।

These units work with mostly dedicated captive users

- ये इकाइयां (यूनिट) ज्यादातर समर्पित कैप्टिव उपयोगकर्ताओं के साथ काम करती हैं
These units are getting various subsidies
- इन इकाइयों को भिन्न भिन्न प्रकार की सब्सिडी मिल रही है
There is investment in such units by various groups
- विभिन्न समूहों द्वारा ऐसी इकाइयों (यूनिट) में निवेश किया जाता है
Apple intends to invest in such units
- एप्पल ऐसी इकाइयों (यूनिट) में निवेश करने का इरादा रखता है

These units work with mostly dedicated captive users

Answer of above question: ये इकाइयां (यूनिट) ज्यादातर समर्पित कैप्टिव उपयोगकर्ताओं के साथ काम करती हैं

Q149. Based only on the details given in the case study can you ascertain the maximum Apple phones will be made out of which state

केस स्टडी में दिए गए विवरण के आधार पर आप पता लगा सकते हैं कि ज़्यादा से ज़्यादा एप्पल फोन किस राज्य से बनाए जाएंगे

If reports that Apple Inc plans to triple its iPhone production in India come true, it is likely to help the country become a supply hub for the American company. There are some 190 Apple suppliers globally, but only 12 have manufacturing facilities in India now.

Apple's strategy is to focus on India and a clutch of other countries as it diversifies its supply chain out of China. The American technology giant has reportedly instructed three of its biggest vendors, Foxconn, Pegatron, and Wistron, to increase production capacity in India. A report by JP Morgan said recently that Apple, to diversify production, is considering making 25 per cent of its handsets in India by 2025.

"This (Apple's strategy) may encourage a lot of suppliers in the ecosystem to come to India in segments like panel fabrication and semiconductors. Looking into the fact that these factories are going to create indirect jobs too in the country, this expansion may create at least half a million jobs," said Barnik Maitra, managing partner at international consultancy Arthur D Little, India.

Out of Apple's 12 suppliers in India, six are in Tamil Nadu. There are three in Karnataka and one each in Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh.

Industry experts said that Apple's expansion plans may help companies looking to get captive users for their chips and components. Anil Agarwal-led Vedanta Group plans two separate ventures that may see investments worth \$15 billion in chip and display manufacturing space in India. Component suppliers are expected to raise their presence in India. Tata Electronics' is all set to add another 8,000 jobs at its facility in Tamil Nadu's Hosur.

Foxconn announced recently that it will invest \$500 million in its India unit to expand production. Following this, there were reports that it may add over 50,000 jobs at its Sriperumbudur unit in Tamil Nadu. However sources indicate that the immediate plan is to increase the number of employees from around 15,000 to 18,000. In September, Taiwan's Pegatron became the third Apple vendor (after Foxconn and Wistron) to set up a manufacturing unit in India by inaugurating a facility at Mahindra World City in Chennai by investing around Rs 1,100 crore in the unit, potentially generating around 14,000 jobs.

यदि इस प्रकार की कोई रिपोर्ट प्राप्त होती है कि एप्पल इंक भारत में अपने आई फोन के उत्पादन को तीन गुना करने की योजना बना रहा है, तो इससे देश को अमेरिकी कंपनी के लिए आपूर्ति केंद्र बनने में मदद मिलने की संभावना है। वैश्विक स्तर पर लगभग 190 एप्पल आपूर्तिकर्ता (सप्लायर) हैं, लेकिन भारत में अब केवल 12 जगहों पर ही विनिर्माण की सुविधाएं हैं।

एप्पल की रणनीति यह है कि वह भारत और अन्य देशों पर ध्यान केंद्रित करे क्योंकि यह चीन से बाहर अपनी आपूर्ति की श्रृंखला में विविधता लाता है एक अमेरिकी प्रौद्योगिकी दिग्गज ने कथित तौर पर भारत में उत्पादन क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिए अपने तीन सबसे बड़े विक्रेताओं, फॉक्सकॉन, पेगाट्रॉन और विस्ट्रॉन को निर्देश दिया है। जेपी मॉर्गन की एक रिपोर्ट में हाल ही में कहा गया था कि एप्पल, उत्पादन में विविधता लाने के लिए, 2025 तक भारत में अपने 25 प्रतिशत हैंडसेट बनाने पर विचार कर रही है।

बार्निक मैत्रा, अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सलाहकार आर्थर डी लिटिल, भारत में प्रबंध भागीदार ने ये कहा है कि 'यह (एप्पल की रणनीति) पैनल निर्माण और अर्धचालक (सेमीकंडक्टर) जैसे क्षेत्रों में भारत आने के लिए पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र (इकोसिस्टम) में बहुत सारे आपूर्तिकर्ताओं को प्रोत्साहित कर सकती है। इस तथ्य को देखते हुए कि ये कारखाने देश में अप्रत्यक्ष रोजगार भी सृजित करने जा रहे हैं, इस विस्तार से कम से कम आधा मिलियन रोजगार भी उत्पन्न हो सकते हैं।

भारत में एप्पल के कुल 12 आपूर्तिकर्ता हैं, इनमें से छह तमिलनाडु में हैं और उसमें से कर्नाटक में तीन, आंध्र प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र और उत्तर प्रदेश में एक-एक हैं।

उद्योग विशेषज्ञों ने कहा है कि एप्पल की विस्तार योजनाओं से कंपनियों को अपने चिप्स और घटकों (कंपोनेंट्स) के लिए कैप्टिव उपयोगकर्ता प्राप्त करने में मदद मिल सकती है। वेदांत समूह का नेतृत्व करने वाले अनिल अग्रवाल ने दो अलग-अलग उपक्रमों की योजना बनाई है जो भारत में चिप और डिस्प्ले मैन्युफैक्चरिंग स्पेस में 15 बिलियन डॉलर के निवेश को देख सकते हैं। घटक आपूर्तिकर्ताओं (कम्पोनेंट सप्लायर्स) से भारत में अपनी उपस्थिति बढ़ाने की उम्मीद है। टाटा इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स तमिलनाडु के होसुर स्थित अपने संयंत्र में और 8,000 नौकरियां जोड़ने के लिए तैयार है।

फॉक्सकॉन ने हाल ही में यह घोषणा की कि वह उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए अपनी भारतीय इकाई में 500 मिलियन डॉलर का निवेश करेगी। इसके बाद, ऐसी खबरें भी आई थीं कि यह तमिलनाडु में अपनी श्रीपेरंबुदूर इकाई में 50,000 से अधिक नौकरियां जोड़ सकता है। हालांकि सूत्र के अनुसार, तत्काल योजना कर्मचारियों की संख्या को लगभग 15,000 से बढ़ाकर 18,000 करने की है। सितंबर में, ताइवान का पेगाट्रॉन चेन्नई में, महिंद्रा वर्ल्ड सिटी में, लगभग 1,100 करोड़ रुपये का निवेश करके भारत में एक निर्माण इकाई स्थापित करने वाला तीसरा एप्पल विक्रेता (फॉक्सकॉन और विस्ट्रॉन के बाद) बन गया है, जो संभावित रूप से लगभग 14,000 नौकरियां उत्पन्न कर रहा था।

Tamil Nadu

- तमिलनाडु
- Karnataka
- कर्नाटक
- Maharashtra
- महाराष्ट्र
- Cannot be ascertained
- निश्चित नहीं किया जा सकता

Cannot be ascertained

Answer of above question: निश्चित नहीं किया जा सकता

Q150. What percentage of Apple's overall manufacturing units are located in Tamilnadu now?

एप्पल की कुल निर्माण इकाइयों (यूनिट्स) का कितना प्रतिशत तमिलनाडु में स्थित है?

If reports that Apple Inc plans to triple its iPhone production in India come true, it is likely to help the country become a supply hub for the American company. There are some 190 Apple suppliers globally, but only 12 have manufacturing facilities in India now.

Apple's strategy is to focus on India and a clutch of other countries as it diversifies its supply chain out of China. The American technology giant has reportedly instructed three of its biggest vendors, Foxconn, Pegatron, and Wistron, to increase production capacity in India. A report by JP Morgan said recently that Apple, to diversify production, is considering making 25 per cent of its handsets in India by 2025.

"This (Apple's strategy) may encourage a lot of suppliers in the ecosystem to come to India in segments like panel fabrication and semiconductors. Looking into the fact that these factories are going to create indirect jobs too in the country, this expansion may create at least half a million jobs," said Barnik Maitra, managing partner at international consultancy Arthur D Little, India.

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यदि इस प्रकार की कोई रिपोर्ट प्राप्त होती है कि एप्पल इंक भारत में अपने आई फोन के उत्पादन को तीन गुना करने की योजना बना रहा है, तो इससे देश को अमेरिकी कंपनी के लिए आपूर्ति केंद्र बनने में मदद मिलने की संभावना है। वैश्विक स्तर पर लगभग 190 एप्पल आपूर्तिकर्ता (सप्लायर) हैं, लेकिन भारत में अब केवल 12 जगहों पर ही विनिर्माण की सुविधाएं हैं।

एप्पल की रणनीति यह है कि वह भारत और अन्य देशों पर ध्यान केंद्रित करे क्योंकि यह चीन से बाहर अपनी आपूर्ति की श्रृंखला में विविधता लाता है एक अमेरिकी प्रौद्योगिकी दिग्गज ने कथित तौर पर भारत में उत्पादन क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिए अपने तीन सबसे बड़े विक्रेताओं, फॉक्सकॉन, पेगाट्रॉन और विस्ट्रॉन को निर्देश दिया है। जेपी मॉर्गन की एक रिपोर्ट में हाल ही में कहा गया था कि एप्पल, उत्पादन में विविधता लाने के लिए, 2025 तक भारत में अपने 25 प्रतिशत हैंडसेट बनाने पर विचार कर रही है।

बार्निक मैत्रा, अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सलाहकार आर्थर डी लिटिल, भारत में प्रबंध भागीदार ने ये कहा है कि "यह (एप्पल की रणनीति) पैनल निर्माण और अर्धचालक (सेमीकंडक्टर्स) जैसे क्षेत्रों में भारत आने के लिए पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र (इकोसिस्टम) में बहुत सारे आपूर्तिकर्ताओं को प्रोत्साहित कर सकती है। इस तथ्य को देखते हुए कि ये कारखाने देश में अप्रत्यक्ष रोजगार भी सृजित करने जा रहे हैं, इस विस्तार से कम से कम आधा मिलियन रोजगार भी उत्पन्न हो सकते हैं।

भारत में एप्पल के कुल 12 आपूर्तिकर्ता हैं, इनमें से छह तमिलनाडु में हैं और उसमें से कर्नाटक में तीन, आंध्र प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र और उत्तर प्रदेश में एक-एक हैं।

उद्योग विशेषज्ञों ने कहा है कि एप्पल की विस्तार योजनाओं से कंपनियों को अपने चिप्स और घटकों (कंपोनेंट्स) के लिए कैप्टिव उपयोगकर्ता प्राप्त करने में मदद मिल सकती है। वेदांत समूह का नेतृत्व करने वाले अनिल अग्रवाल ने दो अलग-अलग उपक्रमों की योजना बनाई है जो भारत में चिप और डिस्प्ले मैनुफैक्चरिंग स्पेस में 15 बिलियन डॉलर के निवेश को देख सकते हैं। घटक आपूर्तिकर्ताओं (कम्पोनेंट सप्लायर्स) से भारत में अपनी उपस्थिति बढ़ाने की उम्मीद है। टाटा इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स तमिलनाडु के होसुर स्थित अपने संयंत्र में और 8,000 नौकरियां जोड़ने के लिए तैयार है।

फॉक्सकॉन ने हाल ही में यह घोषणा की कि वह उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए अपनी भारतीय इकाई में 500 मिलियन डॉलर का निवेश करेगी। इसके बाद, ऐसी खबरें भी आई थीं कि यह तमिलनाडु में अपनी श्रीपेरंबुदूर इकाई में 50,000 से अधिक नौकरियां जोड़ सकता है। हालांकि सूत्र के अनुसार, तत्काल योजना कर्मचारियों की संख्या को लगभग 15,000 से बढ़ाकर 18,000 करने की है। सितंबर में, ताइवान का पेगाट्रॉन चेन्नई में, महिंद्रा वर्ल्ड सिटी में, लगभग 1,100 करोड़ रुपये का निवेश करके भारत में एक निर्माण इकाई स्थापित करने वाला तीसरा एप्पल विक्रेता (फॉक्सकॉन और विस्ट्रॉन के बाद) बन गया है, जो संभावित रूप से लगभग 14,000 नौकरियां उत्पन्न कर रहा था।

Around 3%

लगभग 3%

Around 4%

लगभग 4%

Around 6%

लगभग 6%

Around 50%

लगभग 50%

Around 3%

Answer of above question: लगभग 3%