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KMAT Kerala 2022 Question Paper with Solution

Kerala Management Entrance Test (KMAT)

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PROVISIONAL ANSWER KEY

Exam: KMAT - 2022
Date of Test: 28-08-2022

- Question1:-Identify the misspelled word
A:-OSTENTATIOUS
B:-NIGGARD
C:-CONNOISEUR
D:-ABNEGATION
Correct Answer:- Option-C
- Question2:-Identify the misspelled word
A:-COMMEMORATE
B:-GRUESOME
C:-UNCONSCIONABLE
D:-PERTINACIOUS
Correct Answer:- Option-D
- Question3:-Identify the misspelled word
A:-APPORTIONMENT
B:-AUTHENTIC
C:-TRADUICE
D:-JEREMOID
Correct Answer:- Option-C
- Question4:-Identify the misspelled word
A:-COTERIE
B:-SUPERCILIOUS
C:-MASTERPEICE
D:-OBSTREPEROUS
Correct Answer:- Option-C
- Question5:-Identify the misspelled word
A:-CONGREGATION
B:-BURLESQUE
C:-VENDETA
D:-DILETTANTE
Correct Answer:- Option-C
- Question6:-Out of the four given alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word ADDLE
A:-Confuse
B:-Contest
C:-Warn
D:-Praise
Correct Answer:- Option-A
- Question7:-Out of the four given alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word RAKISH
A:-Stylish
B:-Proud
C:-Lofty
D:-Soar
Correct Answer:- Option-A
- Question8:-Out of the four given alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word IMPERTURBABLE
A:-Reasonable
B:-Unflappable
C:-Stabbed
D:-Flexible
Correct Answer:- Option-B
- Question9:-Out of the four given alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word DEBONAIR
A:-Wonderful
B:-Glamorous
C:-Cheerful
D:-Marvellous
Correct Answer:- Option-C
- Question10:-Out of the four given alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word SPLENDID
A:-Beautiful
B:-Precise
C:-Cunning
D:-Unpleasant
Correct Answer:- Option-A
- Question11:-Out of the four given alternatives, choose the one which is OPPOSITE in meaning to the given word. GERMANE
A:-Fresh
B:-Repulsive
C:-Troublesome
D:-Irrelevant
Correct Answer:- Option-D
- Question12:-Out of the four given alternatives, choose the one which is OPPOSITE in meaning to the given word. MEEK
A:-Modest
B:-Submissive
C:-Tame
D:-Arrogant
Correct Answer:- Option-D
- Question13:-Out of the four given alternatives, choose the one which is OPPOSITE in meaning to the given word. MELANCHOLY
A:-Cheerful
B:-Glad
C:-Delight
D:-Sombre
Correct Answer:- Option-D
- Question14:-Out of the four given alternatives, choose the one which is OPPOSITE in meaning to the given word. DUD
A:-Flop
B:-Fizzle
C:-Bust
D:-Hit
Correct Answer:- Option-D
- Question15:-Out of the four given alternatives, choose the one which is OPPOSITE in meaning to the given word. TRANSIENT
A:-Permanent
B:-Ephemeral
C:-Fugacious
D:-Lasting
Correct Answer:- Option-A
- Question16:-Convert the sentence given in the question into INDIRECT SPEECH.
Raju said, 'Bravo! You have done well'.
A:-Raju applauded him, saying that he has done well
B:-Raju applauded him, saying that he have done well
C:-Raju applauded him, saying that he had done well
D:-Raju applauded him, saying that he would done well
Correct Answer:- Option-C
- Question17:-Convert the sentence given in the question into INDIRECT SPEECH.
Rahim said to Ramla, 'Go away'.
A:-Rahim ordered Ramla to get away

- B:-Rahim ordered Ramla to goes away
 C:-Rahim ordered Ramla to have gone away
 D:-Rahim ordered Ramla to go away
 Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question18:-Convert the sentence given in the question into INDIRECT SPEECH.

- 'Where do you live?', asked the Police constable.
 A:-The police constable enquired where I lived.
 B:-The police constable enquired where I had lived.
 C:-The police constable enquired where I have lived.
 D:-The police constable enquired where I had been lived.
 Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question19:-Convert the sentence given in the question into DIRECT SPEECH.

- Varun said he didn't believe me.
 A:-Varun said to me, 'I don't believe you'.
 B:-Varun said to me, 'I won't believe you'.
 C:-Varun said to me, 'I don't believed you'.
 D:-Varun said to me, 'I didn't believe you'.
 Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question20:-Convert the sentence given in the question into DIRECT SPEECH.

- He said Korean is easy to learn.
 A:-He said, 'Korean relatively easy to learn'.
 B:-He said, 'Korean is easy to learn'.
 C:-He said, 'Korean was easy to learn'.
 D:-He said, 'Korean will be easy to learn'.
 Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question21:-The following question has two blanks, each blank indicating something has been omitted. Choose the word for each blank which best fits the meaning of the sentence as a whole.

- State Governments should not'non-merit freebies' such as gifts and consumer durables.....their fiscal capabilities.
 A:-dole out, beyond
 B:-implement, be
 C:-approve, with
 D:-frame, without
 Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question22:-The following question has two blanks, each blank indicating something has been omitted. Choose the word for each blank which best fits the meaning of the sentence as a whole.

- The United States and European Union are.....from high inflation and the world's two biggest central banksinstituted tighter monetary policy and hiked policy rates.
 A:-Benefitting, are being
 B:-Developing, has
 C:-Suffering, have
 D:-Affected, has
 Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question23:-The following question has two blanks, each blank indicating something has been omitted. Choose the word for each blank which best fits the meaning of the sentence as a whole.

- Much of what India would be able to achieve the next 25 years will depend on how its economy
 A:-In, grew
 B:-In, perform
 C:-Over, performs
 D:-Over, grew
 Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question24:-The following question has two blanks, each blank indicating something has been omitted. Choose the word for each blank which best fits the meaning of the sentence as a whole.

- To achieve its full potential, India must not only be able to many obstacles that hold it back but also sail with the rest of the world in the benchmarks of democratic rights, equitable distribution of wealth and access to health and education.
 A:-Overcome, meeting
 B:-Clear, attain
 C:-Clear, meet
 D:-Clear, achieve
 Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question25:-Pick out the best filler which can complete the given sentence correctly.

- I'm late to the class,?
 A:-Am I?
 B:-Are I?
 C:-Aren't I?
 D:-Am not I?
 Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question26:-The following idiom is followed by some alternatives. Choose the one which best expresses its meaning.

- A BRAINWAVE**
 A:-Sudden Inspiration
 B:-Unexpected death
 C:-Serious medical condition
 D:-Sudden accident
 Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question27:-The following idiom is followed by some alternatives. Choose the one which best expresses its meaning.

- CALL A SPADE A SPADE**
 A:-Ask one to explain and justify one's behaviour
 B:-An array of difficulties
 C:-To speak frankly about something, even if it is unpleasant
 D:-To make the first criticism
 Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question28:-The following idiom is followed by some alternatives. Choose the one which best expresses its meaning.

- DRY RUN**
 A:-To commit a social error
 B:-To expose weak points
 C:-To conduct a rehearsal
 D:-To be dealt with severely
 Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question29:-The following idiom is followed by some alternatives. Choose the one which best expresses its meaning.

- EAGER BEAVER**
 A:-Goes to bed early
 B:-A shopaholic
 C:-A workaholic
 D:-A malingerer
 Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question30:-The following idiom is followed by some alternatives. Choose the one which best expresses its meaning.

- LAI D HIM OUT IN LAVENDER**
 A:-Praised him heavily

- B:-Motivated him thoroughly
- C:-Slapped on his face
- D:-Scolded him severely
- Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question31:-The following idiom is followed by some alternatives. Choose the one which best expresses its meaning.

VALE OF TEARS

- A:-Earth
- B:-Moon
- C:-Sun
- D:-Mars
- Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question32:-The following idiom is followed by some alternatives. Choose the one which best expresses its meaning.

TURN THE HOUSE UPSIDE DOWN

- A:-Be in a bad mood
- B:-Do something that is more difficult than you are able to deal with
- C:-Search everywhere
- D:-Work on a difficult or lengthy task
- Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question33:-Read the following passage and answer the question

Trends in resource mobilization by Corporates as reported by SEBI. Resource mobilised through equity issuances stood at ₹4,461 crore during March 2022 compared to ₹9,671 crore in February 2022. Overall, 10 IPOs listed during the month garnering ₹ 175 crore, comprising wholly of SMEs/startups. In March 2022, there were 6 rights issues which raised ₹ 879 crore compared to ₹ 113 crore in February 2022. Debt-fund raising through public issuances stood at ₹ 178 crore through one public issue of corporate bonds closed in March 2022 as compared to ₹ 695 crore in February 2022. Amount raised through preferential allotment and QIPs during March 2022 stood at ₹ 3,407 crore as compared to ₹ 2,727 crore in February 2022. Private placement of corporate debt reported on exchanges increased to ₹ 77,554 crore during March 2022, compared to ₹ 49,304 crore in February 2022.

What is the total fund mobilized by Corporates by both equity and debt sources for March, 2022?

- A:-82193
- B:-80190
- C:-80192
- D:-80193
- Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question34:-Read the following passage and answer the question

Indian Railways (IR) measures the punctuality of trains at the terminating stations. In other countries, it is measured at the originating point, intermediate station, and at terminating stations. In addition, for measuring punctuality, IR provides an allowance of 15 minutes delay with reference to the scheduled time. Other countries have much stricter thresholds as given follows. Japan in seconds, Netherland 3 minutes, Russia and Germany in 5 minutes, Great Britain in 10 minutes. Even with a low benchmark and higher threshold, the punctuality of Mail/Express trains over IR declined from 79 per cent (2012-13) to 69.23 per cent (2018-19) that too at the terminating stations only. As per the ICMS report, the poorest punctuality among the zones were in NCR during 2012-13 and 2018-19. In 2015-16, out of 5.86 lakh trains, 1.27 lakh Express trains reached the destination station with delay. During 2018-19, number of delayed trains increased by 43 per cent. Out of 6.22 lakh trains, 1.82 lakh trains did not meet the punctuality yardstick of 15 minutes. Three zonal railways – NCR, ECR and NR – contributed 69 and 67 per cent in total delay of IR during 2015-16 and 2018-19. Review of the Complaint Management System by Audit revealed that there was a sharp increase in the number of complaint cases on punctuality in IR. During the period 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 the number of complaints that were lodged in the system for late running of trains was 9112, 20,025 and 35,793 respectively. The complaints increased to 40,077 (an increase of 340 per cent over the year 2015-16) in 2018-19. Audit analysed the data for Mail/Express trains for 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 from ICMS report number 201 and noticed that on an average 13,15,456 trains are reported through ICMS per annum. Of these, only 29.64 per cent of trains (3,89,877 trains) reached on time (RT) and 20.17 per cent of trains (2,65,391 trains) arrived before time (BT). Remaining 50.19 per cent of trains (6,60,188 trains) are delayed. Before time cases indicates poor timetabling by provision of extra running time. Ministry of Railways stated (November 2021) that IR measures punctuality on terminating basis. However, monitoring of running is done on continuous and real-time basis. To put the punctuality performance in perspective it is to be noted that between 2012-2013 and 2018-2019, the train services have increased in numbers by 20 per cent. Audit is of the view that Punctuality measured on terminating basis does not conform to global best practices. Audit noticed that by computerized timetabling, grouping of trains, conflict resolution and integrated maintenance, punctuality of trains can be improved.

From the above analysis it is known that some trains reach the destination before the scheduled time. What is the reason?

- A:-Fuel efficiency
- B:-Sub-optimal time allotment
- C:-Reduced turnaround time
- D:-Due to the inherent nature of unique system of assessment by Indian Railways
- Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question35:-Read the following passage and answer the question

The object of study in game theory is the game, which is a formal model of an interactive situation. It typically involves several players; a game with only one player is usually called a decision problem. The formal definition lays out the players, their preferences, their information, the strategic actions available to them, and how these influence the outcome. Games can be described formally at various levels of detail. A coalitional (or cooperative) game is a high-level description, specifying only what payoffs each potential group, or coalition, can obtain by the cooperation of its members. What is not made explicit is the process by which the coalition forms. As an example, the players may be several parties in parliament. Each party has a different strength, based upon the number of seats occupied by party members. The game describes which coalitions of parties can form a majority, but does not delineate, for example, the negotiation process through which an agreement to vote en bloc is achieved. Cooperative game theory investigates such coalitional games with respect to the relative amounts of power held by various players, or how a successful coalition should divide its proceeds. This is most naturally applied to situations arising in political science or international relations, where concepts like power are most important. For example, Nash proposed a solution for the division of gains from agreement in a bargaining problem which depends solely on the relative strengths of the two parties' bargaining position. The amount of power a side has is determined by the usually inefficient outcome that results when negotiations break down. Nash's model fits within the cooperative framework in that it does not delineate a specific timeline of offers and counteroffers, but rather focuses solely on the outcome of the bargaining process. In contrast, noncooperative game theory is concerned with the analysis of strategic choices. The paradigm of noncooperative game theory is that the details of the ordering and timing of players' choices are crucial to determining the outcome of a game. In contrast to Nash's cooperative model, a noncooperative model of bargaining would posit a specific process in which it is prespecified who gets to make an offer at a given time. The term "noncooperative" means this branch of game theory explicitly models the process of players making choices out of their own interest. Cooperation can, and often does, arise in noncooperative models of games, when players find it in their own best interests.

Nash's model

- A:-Is concerned with the analysis of strategic choices
- B:-Delineates specific timeline of offers and counteroffers
- C:-Focuses on the outcome of the bargaining process
- D:-Is one of the type of the non-cooperative game model
- Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question36:-Read the following passage and answer the question

The capability approach is a broad normative framework for the evaluation of individual well-being and social arrangements, the design of policies and proposals about social change in society. The capability approach is used in a wide range of fields, most prominently in development thinking, welfare economics, social policy and political philosophy. It can be used to evaluate a wide variety of aspects of people's well-being, such as individual well-being, inequality and poverty. It can also be used as an alternative evaluative tool for social cost-benefit analysis, or to design and evaluate policies, ranging from welfare state design in affluent societies, to development policies by governments and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) in developing countries. In academia, it is being discussed in quite abstract and philosophical terms, but also used for applied and empirical studies. In development policy circles, it has provided the foundations of the human development paradigm. The core characteristic of the capability approach is its focus on what people are effectively able to do and to be, that is, on their capabilities. This contrasts with philosophical approaches that concentrate on people's happiness or desire-fulfilment, or on theoretical and practical approaches that concentrate on income, expenditures, consumption or basic needs fulfilment. A focus on people's capabilities in the choice of development policies makes a profound theoretical difference, and leads to quite different policies compared to neo-liberalism and utilitarian policy prescriptions. Some aspects of the capability approach can be traced back to, among others, Aristotle, Adam Smith, John Stuart Mill and Karl Marx, but the approach in its present form has been pioneered by the economist and philosopher Amartya Sen, and more recently also been significantly developed by the philosopher Martha. Sen argued that in social evaluations and policy design, the focus should be on what people are able to do and be, on the quality of their life, and on removing obstacles in their lives so that they have more freedom to live the kind of life which, upon reflection, they find valuable: "The capability approach to a person's advantage is concerned with evaluating it in terms of his or her actual ability to achieve various valuable functionings as a part of living. The corresponding approach to social advantage—for aggregative appraisal as well as for the choice of institutions and policy—takes the set of individual capabilities as constituting an indispensable and central part of the relevant informational base of such evaluation".

The main theme of the above passage is.....

- A:-Limitations of capability approach
- B:-Capability approach as a main tool for assessing development outcome
- C:-Various application areas of capability approach and authors worked in that area
- D:-The main advantages of capability approach

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question37:-Read the following passage and answer the question

The outline of our theory can be expressed as follows. When employment increases, aggregate real income is increased. The psychology of the community is such that when aggregate real income is increased aggregate consumption is increased, but not by so much as income. Hence employers would make a loss if the whole of the increased employment were to be devoted to satisfying the increased demand for immediate consumption. Thus, to justify any given amount of employment there must be an amount of current investment sufficient to absorb the excess of total output over what the community chooses to consume when employment is at the given level. For unless there is this amount of investment, the receipts of the entrepreneurs will be less than is required to induce them to offer the given amount of employment. It follows, therefore, that, given what we shall call the community's propensity to consume, the equilibrium level of employment, i.e. the level at which there is no inducement to employers as a whole either to expand or to contract employment, will depend on the amount of current investment. The amount of current investment will depend, in turn, on what we shall call the inducement to invest; and the inducement to invest will be found to depend on the relation between the schedule of the marginal efficiency of capital and the complex of rates of interest on loans of various maturities and risks. Thus, given the propensity to consume and the rate of new investment, there will be only one level of employment consistent with equilibrium; since any other level will lead to inequality between the aggregate supply price of output as a whole and its aggregate demand price. This level cannot be greater than full employment, i.e. the real wage cannot be less than the marginal disutility of labour. But there is no reason in general for expecting it to be equal to full employment. The effective demand associated with full employment is a special case, only realised when the propensity to consume and the inducement to invest stand in a particular relationship to one another. This particular relationship, which corresponds to the assumptions of the classical theory, is in a sense an optimum relationship. But it can only exist when, by accident or design, current investment provides an amount of demand just equal to the excess of the aggregate supply price of the output resulting from full employment over what the community will choose to spend on consumption when it is fully employed.

The equilibrium level of employment is the function of

- A:-Current investment
- B:-Future investment
- C:-Household investment
- D:-Business investment

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question38:-Read the following passage and answer the question.

India's official statistical machinery is gearing up to relaunch the All-India Household Consumer Expenditure Survey, traditionally undertaken quinquennially, from July 2022. If it fruitifies, the result may be known towards the latter half of 2024, provided the Government permits the release. The last such Survey (2017-18), did not get such a sanction — its results reportedly indicated the first fall in monthly per-capita spending by households since 1972-73, with rural households facing a sharper decline compared to 2011-12. The Statistics Ministry had flagged 'discrepancies', 'data quality issues' and 'divergences' between estimated consumption levels and the actual output of goods and services. While it had sought to scuttle suggestions that unflattering data were being obfuscated, a better course of action would have been to release the data with caveats. It could have argued, for instance, that the numbers, at best, reflect the short-term impact of the 'bold structural reforms' carried out in the year preceding the Survey, to 'formalise' the economy — demonetisation and the GST. A fresh survey could then have been commissioned later for a clearer picture. This is what the UPA had done in 2011-12 to measure employment and consumer spending levels afresh, after the 2009-10 Surveys were affected by the global financial crisis and a severe drought that hit rural incomes. The Government had promised to examine the 'feasibility' of a fresh Consumer Spending Survey, over 2020-21 and 2021-22, after 'incorporating all data quality refinements' mooted by a panel. One hopes the exact 'refinements' are spelt out upfront in the upcoming Survey. Of equal import is providing data comparable with past numbers, while factoring in changes in consumption patterns; and it may still not be too late to release the previous Survey's findings to help assess longer term trends. The absence of official data on such a critical aspect of the economy — used to estimate poverty levels, rebase GDP, and to make private investment decisions — for over a decade, is damaging to India. Being a free-market and transparent democracy distinguished India from the likes of China where official data are read with a pinch of salt. The Government's actions, including the delayed release of critical jobs data, have dulled that perception. If anything, such Surveys need to be conducted more frequently for more effective policy actions informed by ground realities, no matter how unpleasant they may be. Now, imperfect proxies are deployed to gauge the economy, surmises made about the extinction of extreme poverty, and outlays are tom-tommed without evidence on outcomes. The NSO must be empowered to collect and disseminate more data points, without fear of insinuations about its abilities, or a looming axe on its regular Surveys.

What is the central theme of the above passage?

- A:-Government should ensure that data collected in the survey reflect the ground realities
- B:-Democratic society need to administer transparently
- C:-Government should conduct a resurvey if the previous survey results are not found to be in line with government's expectation
- D:-Government to ensure that relevant agency collects data and release it to public on time transparently.

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question39:-Read the following passage and answer the question.

After wheat, there is pressure building up for banning exports of raw cotton. The Narendra Modi government must resist any such demand emanating from domestic textile mills and the garment industry. There are at least three reasons why this is so. To start with, the output of one industry is often the input of another. In this case, cotton is spun by mills into yarn, which is further woven or knitted into fabric used for making garments. During the year ended March 31, 2022, India exported \$2.8 billion worth of raw cotton, \$5.5 billion of cotton yarn, \$8.2 billion of cotton fabrics and made-ups, and \$9 billion of cotton ready-made garments. Will spinning mills seeking a ban on cotton shipments agree to the same in respect of yarn? When exports are happening at every stage of the value chain, how can there be pick and choose on which one to disallow or promote? Secondly, while it is true that cotton prices have risen by around 50 per cent since the start of 2022, this cannot be blamed just on exports — which are actually expected to halve in the current marketing season (October-September) compared to 2020-21. Domestic prices increasing to international parity levels should, by itself, slow down exports in the natural course. The Modi government did the right thing last month by scrapping the import duty on cotton. It should, in fact, remove the 10 per cent duty on yarn imports as well. The correct approach to tackling inflation, whether in wheat, cotton or yarn, is by allowing duty-free imports without putting fetters on exports. The third reason has to do with timing. Sowing of cotton has already started in Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan. Plantings in Gujarat, Maharashtra, Telangana and other states will also take off with the arrival of the southwest monsoon rains. High prices would definitely incentivise farmers to expand acreage this time; banning exports will send the opposite signals to the ultimate detriment of the textile industry. The real problem in cotton that needs addressing is yields. The introduction of Bt cotton in the early 2000s led to India's production going up about 2.5 times to 398 lakh bales by 2013-14. Since then, it has been on a falling trajectory, with the latest output estimate for 2021-22 at below 325 lakh bales. The plants incorporating Bt genes have over time developed susceptibility to pink bollworm and whitely insect pests, reducing yields and also farmer enthusiasm for growing cotton. The Modi government's succumbing to uninformed lobby pressures against genetic engineering technologies has not helped matters. A clearheaded approach is required for this crop, which is a source of not just fibre (lint), but also food (cotton-seed oil) and feed (oil-cake).

The main suggestion in the above passage is.....

- A:-Due to increasing prices of cotton, India's export competitiveness will increase in the international market
- B:-The real problem in cotton cultivation is area under cultivation not the yield
- C:-There should be a temporary moratorium on cotton export
- D:-Union Government need not ban cotton export

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question40:-Read the following passage and answer the question.

On Monday, the Indian rupee fell to an all-time low of 77.6 against the dollar during intraday. While it has pulled back marginally since then, the rupee has, of late, been exhibiting signs of weakness. However, the Indian currency is not an outlier. Currencies of most other emerging economies have also exhibited weakness against the dollar. In fact, of late, the Turkish lira, Malaysian ringgit and Thai bhat have declined more sharply than the rupee according to analysts at Bank of Baroda. Notwithstanding these day-to-day fluctuations, the outlook for the Indian rupee continues to be weighed down by tighter global monetary policy, a strengthening of the US dollar and risk aversion, and higher current account deficits. With the US Federal Reserve hiking rates by 50 basis points, there has been a sell-off in global markets as investors have rushed to the dollar. In India, foreign portfolio investors have pulled out around \$5.8 billion since the beginning of this financial year as per data from Kotak, exerting downward pressure on the currency. The DXY index — which measures the US dollar against six major currencies, namely the euro, pound, Canadian dollar, yen, Swedish kroner and Swiss franc — has been rising. This strengthening of the dollar is unlikely to be reversed in the near term. As the US Fed embarks on an aggressive tightening of rates — some analysts are factoring in a terminal rate of more than 3 per cent — asset classes across the world will witness further adjustments. There is also the pressure owing to the rising trade deficit — in April the deficit stood at \$20 billion, up from \$18.7 billion in March. In fact, according to analysts, the current account deficit is likely to be at its highest level since the crisis of 2013. During this period, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has been intervening to soften the currency's slide — the fall in its foreign exchange reserves suggests that is the case. However, considering that the rupee is overvalued, the central bank should allow the currency to slide, allowing it to find its own level, intervening only to smoothen excess volatility. Currency depreciation will act as an automatic stabiliser. It will help ease current account pressures by curbing imports, but more importantly, it will help boost exports — a critical driver of the country's economy at the current juncture.

Currencies globally in depreciation mode due to.....

- A:-Trade deficits
- B:-Stagflation
- C:-Fiscal deficit
- D:-Quantitative tightening by Federal Reserve

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question41:-Read the following passage and answer the question.

A lot of avoidable excitement, or anxiety, depending on which side of the political fence one sits, has been caused by the ruling of the Supreme Court in the case of the Union of India vs Mohit Minerals Pvt Ltd. delivered on Thursday. While sitting in judgement on the limited question of whether IGST can be levied on ocean freight paid by a foreign seller to a foreign shipping line on reverse charge basis, the SC bench comprising Justices D. Y. Chandrachud, Surya Kant and Vikram Nath dwelt at length on the constitutional framework of GST law, and concepts such as co-operative federalism, un-co-operative federalism and fiscal federalism and came to the conclusion that recommendations of the GST Council are not binding on the Centre or the States. It is not evident if the scholarly exposition was warranted while deciding the limited question pertaining to the case but the fact is that the Court has only spelt out what is clearly evident from reading Articles 246A and 279A of the Constitution. . In simple terms, Parliament and State Legislatures have simultaneous powers to legislate under the GST. The Centre has, for obvious r

as not interpreting anything new and has underlined that individual States have always complied with decisions made in the GST Council even when such decisions went against their interests. The last thing the Centre wants is for some States to legislate their own tax laws that run counter to the GST. That would begin the process of collapse of the GST which, warts and all, has aided in formalisation of the economy, improving collections and in helping tax-payers avoid the cascading effects of multiple indirect levies. While it may be tempting for some States to break out and legislate on their own, they should realise that in the long run such an act will work against their own interests, besides causing avoidable chaos for tax-payers. The benefits of a common national market for goods and services and profiting from the systemic efficiencies that this confers will be lost as check-posts re-emerge at State borders. Investors would migrate out of such States due to complexities in doing business. Though only five years have lapsed since its introduction, it may be time already for reform of the GST. What we need is statesmanship at the GST Council even if the Court has said that the Council is a place as much for political contestation as for co-operative federalism. Taking this literally will spell trouble for the Union; there are other forums for political contestation. The Council should transcend political rivalries of the day. The point is that States should have the right to dissent in the Council and their voice should not be drowned in the pursuit of unanimity in decision-making. The Centre can set an example by accommodating the demands of the States in the Council even if it means some sacrifice on its part. After all, the onus is on it to run the Council harmoniously. If the GST has made the tax-payer's life better — and it certainly has — then the responsibility is on the Centre and the States to make it work. That's also in their best interests.

What is the main message of the above passage?

- A:-Democratic functioning of the GST council is imperative to gain the advantages of one nation one tax system
- B:-States may legislate their own tax laws in place of GST
- C:-Union Government should impose stricter controls over states to comply with GST laws
- D:-GST Council may approach Supreme Court for further clarifications

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question42:-Read the following passage and answer the question.

The Securities Exchange Board of India's (SEBI's) move, under its new Chairperson Madhabi Puri Buch, to undertake a thorough review of securities market regulations should be welcomed as it is a necessary initiative to keep up with the times. The review can perhaps focus on three aspects. One, as India's financial market evolves with rising retail participation, market regulations need to keep up with new products and asset classes that are springing up. While comprehensive frameworks are in place to govern traditional investment vehicles such as stocks, bonds and mutual funds currently, newer options such as curated stock portfolios and digital gold which are quite popular with retail investors, are in the grey zone. Two, existing laws on insider trading, front-running and other market crimes rely mainly on call logs, preservation of transcripts and sharing of information on official databases to prevent leakage of unpublished price sensitive information (UPSI). But the widespread use of social media platforms such as WhatsApp, Twitter and YouTube apart from apps that encrypt and instantly purge messages, are helping rogue players bypass such checks, with the result that mass dissemination of false information about dodgy companies has become rampant. SEBI's regulations must be rewritten to plug this gap. Three, regulations that haven't been updated in a while can stand in the way of innovation and deter the launch of new products or services that better serve the interests of investors. The proposed review must do away with redundant regulations wherever warranted, to facilitate market development. Updating laws apart, if financial market regulators such as SEBI are to keep up with new-age fraudsters, they need to be armed with the skillsets and regulatory powers to keep up close surveillance of communications through the digital media, call for information and carry out decryption to decipher such data. Recently, for instance, the Securities Appellate Tribunal (SAT) refused to uphold a SEBI ruling against market players for insider trading, after they were discovered to be sharing unpublished company results on WhatsApp groups, on the grounds that these messages couldn't be traced back to company insiders. SEBI is therefore quite right to seek powers from the Government under the Information Technology Act, 2000 and the Information Technology (Procedure and Safeguard for Monitoring and Collecting Traffic Data or Information) Rules, to be allowed to access digital communication channels and carry out interception and decryption of such information. The Centre should waste no time in arming SEBI with such powers, with adequate safeguards to protect personal data privacy. To keep up with scammers, the regulator will also have to build internal capacity and skillsets in efficiently mining surveillance data, connecting the dots and building a convincing evidence trail. The Kotak Committee on Corporate Governance had noted that SEBI was severely under-staffed, overseeing 5,000-odd listed companies with just 800-odd staff while the US SEC had over 4,500 employees to oversee an equal number of companies. Apart from adding numerically to its workforce, SEBI must look at lateral hiring of data science and tech talent at competitive pay scales, to buttress its regulatory capacity to keep up with the times.

Which one of the following statements is correct as per above passage?

- A:-There is no human capital paucity in SEBI to regulate companies effectively
- B:-SEBI should stay away from accessing digital communication channels
- C:-Social media platforms are not generally misused to misguide the investors
- D:-There are no clear-cut regulations to regulate digital gold

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question43:-Read the following passage and answer the question.

India is back to the situation in October 2021 — of abysmal coal stocks in over half of the 173 thermal plants, even as a long summer lies ahead. There are just eight days of coal stocks in thermal power stations in 12 States, even as domestic demand, according to industry observers, touched a near-four decade high in the first two weeks of April. Temperatures this March and April are at decadal highs, giving rise to a coal demand-supply gap of at least 10 per cent. Outages have already begun in many States, even as coal supplies to non-power sectors have been cut. Power utilities account for about 70 per cent of coal demand, while iron and steel accounts for another 15 per cent. A cutback of coal to industry could hurt steel, cement and aluminium production, with serious repercussions for the economy. Coal supplies must be increased without further delay by addressing bottlenecks. Coal India Ltd (CIL) has been a laggard in increasing output from its mines in the last several years. During 2015, the Centre had ambitious plans of doubling CIL's output to a billion tonnes by 2019-20. Seven years hence, in FY22 CIL's output has inched its way up to just 626 million tonnes — that's a compounded annual growth of a piffling 3.44 per cent (compared to the target of about 15 per cent between FY16-FY20). Clearly, there are issues for the Centre to sort out here. Coal output has clearly not kept pace with the rising energy demand in the country. The supply shortfall has been made worse by the non-availability of railway rakes to supply coal from the pitheads to the 150-odd plants situated a good distance away. Indeed, coal output in the summer months can be improved if there are rakes to transport the coal away from the pithead (where mounds of it would be a fire hazard at high temperatures) to the power stations. It is a mystery as to why the increased capex outlays in the Railways have not translated into improvements in this crucial area. Extra rakes on coal transport routes should be deployed without delay. There is also a more endemic problem that is holding up coal supplies to power plants: the unpaid dues by Gencos to Coal India, which in turn is because Discoms have not paid the Gencos. A sum of ₹1.23-lakh crore is payable by Discoms to the Gencos. Meanwhile, resource-strapped Gencos are operating at a PLF of about 60 per cent. While a clean-up of the affairs of Discoms cannot be achieved overnight, a financial intervention that improves the cash flows of Gencos can alleviate the crisis. Meanwhile, there is a need to look at climate change as a factor impacting coal demand. According to a September 2021 Crisis report, coal consumption by power plants in the month of April exceeded the monthly average of 51 million tonnes in FY19, FY20 and FY 22 (FY21 being an aberration owing to the recession), and this is likely to be repeated this month as well, if rising demand is to be met. A late monsoon retreat curtails output in coal mines, creating shortages in September-October when the heat is still on, while the onset of an early summer reduces the winter window (characterised by weak demand) to ramp up output, reducing inventories. An output increase in the summer months is the best way out.

The major reason for coal shortages is

- A:-Absence of rail rakes to supply coal
- B:-Reduction of coal output
- C:-Resource crunch in Gencos
- D:-Weak monsoon

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question44:-Read the following passage and answer the question.

The stock market has demonstrated gravity-defying qualities lately. Despite worries about rate hikes, Fed taper and the inflationary impact of the Russia-Ukraine war, Indian indices rule just 3.5 per cent below lifetime highs. The Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman is right in crediting retail investors for the market's shock-absorbing capacity. As Foreign Portfolio Investors (FPIs) have pulled out nearly \$19 billion from stocks in the last six months, domestic investors have cushioned the fall by pumping in \$20 billion. Selling by FPIs even of a fraction of this amount used to precipitate market meltdowns until a few years ago. In the four years from FY19 to FY22, retail investors have been taking multiple routes to raise their equity allocations. Demat accounts have more than doubled to nudge the 9 crore mark. Inflows into equity mutual funds have risen from ₹1.1 lakh crore to ₹1.6 lakh crore, with SIP flows up by 34 per cent. Equity mandates granted to NPS and EPF have allowed these pension funds to invest over ₹1.5 lakh crore annually in stocks. Apart from these conventional vehicles, individuals have been investing through newer options such as exchange traded funds and curated portfolios. It is heartening to see the equity cult in India taking off despite the withdrawal of policy sops such as zero tax on equity gains. While the retail investor's newfound propensity for equities is good for the economy and markets, there are some discomfiting aspects to it as well. One, it is clear that a large number of first-time investors are preferring direct stock bets over the institutional route. Despite the surge in SIPs, domestic mutual funds today own just 7.4 per cent of the outstanding stock on the NSE, compared to the direct retail holding of 7.3 per cent. Retail investors favour riskier small and mid-cap stocks while institutions prefer large-caps. Two, derivatives turnover on the bourses has trebled in the last couple of years with retail investors making up a third of the volumes. This suggests that many prefer short-term punting on prices to long-term business ownership. Three, with the market's vertical climb from February 2016 punctuated by just one big correction in March 2020 (from which it swiftly recovered) investors who've joined the equity party recently have no experience of a bear market. Equity product pitches rely mainly on past performance, so new investors who have come in post-2019 at Nifty valuations of 25-50 times, may have unrealistic return expectations. This is the fall side to what Sitharaman said about domestic investors stepping in to buy when FPIs head for the exit. Given that the days of global easy-money policies powering asset prices are ending, first-time equity investors need to be made aware of the risks they're taking on, especially in the DIY route. Market regulator SEBI and financial product firms must use their investor education coffers to ensure that new investors understand equity risks. Else, we could have an encore of the 2000 and 2008 experiences when many investors, after being singled by the market correction, left the asset class for good.

The retail investors are.....

- A:-Preferring to buy large caps due to low risk and better profile of the company
- B:-Preferring debt products than equity
- C:-Preferring institutional route for investment
- D:-Preferring short term punting on prices to long term ownership

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question45:-Read the following passage and answer the question.

The sharp surge in gold imports this fiscal once again turns the spotlight on the need to find alternative avenues to meet the insatiable demand of Indians for the yellow metal. With consumers on a buying spree after the second wave of the pandemic, gold imports between April and November 2021 was at a nine-year high of \$33.23 billion — around 50 per cent higher than in the corresponding period in 2019-20. The last time gold imports crossed \$30 billion in the first eight months of the fiscal year was in 2012-13. The Reserve Bank of India was then forced to take drastic measures to curb imports including hiking import duty sharply and laying down that 20 per cent of gold imported should be exported as jewellery. The RBI's actions were prompted by current account deficit expanding to 4.8 per cent of GDP and the rupee depreciating sharply. The surging gold imports this year could also turn problematic as the trade deficit has expanded since September, hitting a multi-decade low in November 2021. The rupee is also under pressure due to the rising trade deficit as well as continued foreign portfolio outflows.

India. A recent report by the World Gold Council pointed out that gold imports by India have been consistently high since 2012, averaging 760 tonnes per year. This is because the domestic supply is limited, with imports meeting almost 86 per cent of domestic demand. It is clear that the Centre needs to find long-term sustainable solutions to increase the domestic supply. The obvious way to do so is to bring some of the 25,000 tonnes of gold held by households and temples into circulation. The Centre needs to consider another gold monetisation scheme (GMS) that offers higher returns compared with the previous schemes and is better tuned to the feeling and emotions of consumers. A scheme that promises that another equivalent piece of jewellery will be returned to the customer at the end of the deposit period could find more takers since the biggest drawback of the ongoing GMS is that the customer loses the jewellery and gets a gold coin or bar at the end of the scheme. Building greater awareness towards non-physical forms of gold such as sovereign gold bonds and gold exchange traded funds will also help reduce investment-led demand for physical gold to some extent. It may also be a good idea to set up bullion banks that focus on gold loans to retail and rural customers. The prime function of these banks will be to mobilise the surplus gold with citizens through gold monetisation schemes. They can also buy and sell gold in the bullion exchanges being set up in India and in the offshore business centre in GIFT City, thus imparting liquidity to these exchanges.

RBI has to intervene to reduce the gold imports in the backdrop of

- A:-Limit in the domestic gold supply
- B:-Capital flight
- C:-Rupee appreciation
- D:-Narrowing trade deficit

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question46:-Read the following passage and answer the question.

The dire warnings of climate change experts are coming true. Flooding caused by torrential rainfall in the past two weeks has claimed close to 500 lives and left thousands homeless in South Africa's KwaZulu-Natal province. Tens of thousands of people in Durban are, reportedly, without water and there are concerns of an infectious disease outbreak. Authorities fear the toll could climb much higher. Intense rainfall in spring and early summer is part of South Africa's weather pattern. In April-May, a low-pressure system, stemming from the westerly trough systems of cold air, develops south of the country and often results in inclement weather. In 2019, flash floods claimed 85 lives in Durban. But the intensity of the downpour this year was unprecedented. Some parts of Kwa Zulu-Natal experienced a year's rainfall in less than 36 hours. The weather vagary is straight out of classical climate change literature: Warmer seas push large amounts of moisture into the atmosphere leading to intense spells of rainfall. But that's one part of the story. The deluge's catastrophic turn has much to do with a failing that's common to several parts of the world, including India: Durban's drainage system that has, at best, seen cosmetic improvements in more than a century, was ill-equipped to handle the relentless downpour. As in climate disasters in most parts of the world, the poor in South Africa have borne the brunt. Durban is a city of migrants, and large numbers live in shacks, locally called "informal settlements". These houses — an Apartheid-era legacy of the poor living in low-lying areas — were the first to be swept away by the flash floods. Experts have sounded the red alert for more extreme weather events in South Africa in the coming years. As in other parts of the world, the way forward lies in improving the accuracy of warning systems, and building the resilience of people, especially the poor. This should be the focus of adaptation strategies.

According to the passage, climate disasters affect

- A:-Lower middle class the most
- B:-Poor people the most
- C:-All the people in variably
- D:-Those live in formal settlements

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question47:-Read the following passage and answer the question.

It is unfortunate that the proposal by the Chief Justice of India (CJI) for a national judicial infrastructure corporation with corresponding bodies at the State level, did not find favour with many Chief Ministers at the recent joint conference of Chief Justices and Chief Ministers. A special purpose vehicle, vested with statutory powers to plan and implement infrastructure projects for the judiciary, would have been immensely helpful in augmenting facilities for the judiciary, given the inadequacies in court complexes across the country. However, it is a matter of relief that there was agreement on the idea of State-level bodies for the same purpose, with representation to the Chief Ministers so that they are fully involved in the implementation. The CJI, N.V. Ramana, who had mooted the proposal some months ago, sought to dispel the impression that a national body would usurp the powers of the executive, and underscored that it could have adequate representation of the Union/States. He had flagged the gulf between the available infrastructure and the justice needs of the people. If his proposal had been accepted, the available funding as a centrally sponsored scheme, with the Centre and States sharing the burden on a 60:40 ratio, could have been gone to the national authority, which would allocate the funds through high courts based on need. It is likely that Chief Ministers did not favour the idea as they wanted a greater say in the matter. Given the experience of allocated funds for judicial infrastructure going unspent in many States, it remains to be seen how far the proposed State-level bodies would be successful in identifying needs and speeding up implementation. It will naturally require greater coordination between States and the respective High Courts. Union Law Minister Kiren Rijju has promised assistance from the Centre to the States for creating the required infrastructure, especially for the lower judiciary. While it is a welcome sign that the focus is on infrastructure, unmitigated pendency, chronic shortage of judges and the burgeoning docket size remain major challenges. CJI Ramana flagged some aspects of the Government's contribution to the burden of the judiciary — the failure or unwillingness to implement court orders, leaving crucial questions to be decided by the courts and the absence of forethought and broad-based consultation before passing legislation. While this may be unpalatable to the executive, it is quite true that litigation spawned by government action or inaction constitutes a huge part of the courts' case burden. The conversation between the judiciary and the executive at the level of Chief Justices and Chief Ministers may help bring about an atmosphere of cooperation so that judicial appointments, infrastructure upgradation and downsizing pendency are seen as common concerns.

As per the passage, what is the major reason contributed from the Government for increasing burden of the Judiciary?

- A:-Contempt of court orders
- B:-Inadequate appointment of judges
- C:-Lack of political will to establish a national body to implement infra projects for judiciary
- D:-Increasing number of cases

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question48:-Read the following passage and answer the question.

The scars of the tough battle that the RBI waged last fiscal — to keep bond yields under check and to control system liquidity while managing the government's expanded borrowing programme — are evident in the Reserve Bank of India's Annual Report 2021-22. The key takeaway from the Report is that in a situation of elevated yields and persistent inflation, the value of domestic and foreign securities being held by the central bank could take a hit in FY23 as well, impacting transfers to the Centre and straining the fisc. The central bank's surplus which could be transferred to the Centre fell 69 per cent over 2020-21 to ₹30,307.45 crore, mainly due to the losses suffered on its holding of rupee and foreign securities. The holding of rupee securities increased due to open market operations and G-SAP auctions conducted to support government borrowing and absorb excess liquidity. The need to maintain exchange rate stability despite large foreign portfolio inflows, resulted in an increase in its dollar-denominated securities as well. With bond yields spiking sharply in the US as well as in India, the central bank has incurred mark-to-market losses on these holdings in FY22, which reduced its contingency fund balance. While the outstanding balance in the rupee securities revaluation account could absorb the loss suffered on domestic securities, almost 90 per cent of the ₹94,249 crore loss on foreign security holding had to be transferred to the contingency fund. This warranted transfer of ₹1,14,567 crore to this reserve to maintain the minimum risk buffer at the mandated 5.5 per cent. Besides the losses on its investments, the outgo due to its LAF operations too doubled in 2021-22 to ₹35,501 crore as banks parked their large surplus funds with the RBI. Outgo from these operations are likely to be high this fiscal too with the RBI shifting to the SDF rate, which is higher than the reverse repo rate. The SDF rate will also move higher with RBI's policy rate hikes, increasing the central bank expense. With bond yields expected to be buoyant and prices under pressure this fiscal due to raging inflation and monetary tightening by central banks, the RBI surplus could be lower in FY23. The problem is that the economic capital of RBI, which includes contingency fund, asset development fund and revaluation accounts now make up just 20.6 per cent of the assets, which is the minimum requirement. If the central bank's holding of rupee and foreign securities continue to suffer revaluation losses, there could be a decline in transfers to the Centre in the future too. The lower surplus transfer by RBI to the Centre for FY23 will affect the fiscal math, for which the Centre should create the budgetary space. But in these extraordinarily challenging times, the Centre and the RBI are right in giving precedence to price stability to protect future growth and stave off stagflation. The Report also points to "frailties" in the NBFC space, "in their balance sheets and (the need to) ensure robust asset-liability management". It has said that "several measures" are on the anvil this fiscal. While extending digital payments in India and abroad, the RBI has indicated a "graded" approach to introducing CBDC. Overall, the RBI's job is cut out: curtailing inflation and maintaining financial and external account stability.

RBI's dollar dominated securities has increased due to its

- A:-Open Market Operations
- B:-shifting to SDF rate
- C:-steps taken to maintain exchange rate stability
- D:-LAF operations

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question49:-Read the following passage and answer the question.

Aristotle conceives of ethical theory as a field distinct from the theoretical sciences. Its methodology must match its subject matter—good action—and must respect the fact that in this field many generalizations hold only for the most part. We study ethics in order to improve our lives, and therefore its principal concern is the nature of human well-being. Aristotle follows Socrates and Plato in taking the virtues to be central to a well-lived life. Like Plato, he regards the ethical virtues (justice, courage, temperance and so on) as complex rational, emotional and social skills. But he rejects Plato's idea that to be completely virtuous one must acquire, through a training in the sciences, mathematics, and philosophy, an understanding of what goodness is. What we need, in order to live well, is a proper appreciation of the way in which such goods as friendship, pleasure, virtue, honor and wealth fit together as a whole. In order to apply that general understanding to particular cases, we must acquire, through proper upbringing and habits, the ability to see, on each occasion, which course of action is best supported by reasons. Therefore practical wisdom, as he conceives it, cannot be acquired solely by learning general rules. We must also acquire, through practice, those deliberative, emotional, and social skills that enable us to put our general understanding of well-being into practice in ways that are suitable to each occasion.

According to Aristotle,.....

- A:-One must acquire an understanding of what goodness is through training in philosophy to become completely virtuous

- B:-Practical wisdom sometimes learned through general rules
 C:-Ethical theory is unique and distinct
 D:-Ethical virtues are irrational and n_nsocial
 Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question50:-Read the following passage and answer the questions

The State of Inequality in India Report was released by Dr Bibek Debroy, Chairman, Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister (EAC-PM). The report has been written by the Institute for Competitiveness and presents a holistic analysis of the depth and nature of inequality in India. The report compiles information on inequities across sectors of health, education, household characteristics and the labour market. As the report presents, inequities in these sectors make the population more vulnerable and triggers a descent into multidimensional poverty. Dr Bibek Debroy has stated, "inequality is an emotive issue. It is also an empirical issue, since definition and measurement are both contingent on the metric used and data available, including its timeline". He further adds, "to reduce poverty and enhance employment, since May 2014, Union Government has introduced a variety of measures interpreting inclusion as the provision of basic necessities, measures that have enabled India to withstand the shock of the Covid-19 Pandemic better". The report is a stock-taking of both inclusion and exclusion and contributes to the policy debates. The report moves beyond the wealth estimates that depict only a partial picture to highlight estimates of income distribution over the periods of 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20. With a first-time focus on income distribution to understand the capital flow, the report emphasises that wealth concentration as a measure of inequality does not reveal the changes in the purchasing capacity of households. Extrapolation of the income data from PLFS 2019-20 has shown that a monthly salary of Rs 25,000 is already amongst the top 10% of total incomes earned, pointing towards some levels of income disparity. The share of the top 1% accounts for 6-7% of the total incomes earned, while the top 10% accounts for one-third of all incomes earned. In 2019-20, among different employment categories, the highest percentage was of self-employed workers (45.78%), followed by regular salaried workers (33.5%) and casual workers (20.71%). The share of self-employed workers also happens to be the highest in the lowest income categories. The country's unemployment rate is 4.8% (2019-20), and the worker population ratio is 46.8%. In the area of health infrastructure, there has been a considerable improvement in increasing the infrastructural capacity with a targeted focus on rural areas. From 1,72,608 total health centres in India in 2005, total health centres in 2020 stand at 1,85,505. States and Union Territories like Rajasthan, Gujrat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Chandigarh have significantly increased health centres (comprising of Sub-Centres, Primary Health Centres, and Community Health Centres) between 2005 and 2020. The results of NFHS-4 (2015-16) and NFHS-5 (2019-21) have shown that 58.6% of women received antenatal check-ups in the first trimester in 2015-16, which increased to 70% by 2019-21. 78% of women received postnatal care from a doctor or auxiliary nurse within two days of delivery, and 79.1% of children received postnatal care within two days of delivery. However, nutritional deprivation in terms of overweight, underweight, and prevalence of anaemia (especially in children, adolescent girls and pregnant women) remains areas of huge concern requiring urgent attention, as the report states. Additionally, low health coverage, leading to high out-of-pocket expenditure, directly affects poverty incidences. According to the report, education and household conditions have improved enormously due to targeted efforts through several social protection schemes, especially in the area of water availability and sanitation that have increased the standard of living. It is emphasised that education and cognitive development from the foundational years is a long-term corrective measure for inequality. By 2019-20, 95% of schools have functional toilet facilities on the school premises (95.9% functional boy's toilets and 96.9% functional girl's toilets). 80.16% of schools have functional electricity connections with States and Union Territories like Goa, Tamil Nadu, Chandigarh, Delhi, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu, Lakshadweep and Puducherry have achieved universal (100%) coverage of functional electricity connections. The Gross Enrolment Ratio has also increased between 2018-19 and 2019-20 at the primary, upper primary, secondary and higher secondary. In terms of improvement in household conditions, emphasis on providing access to sanitation and safe drinking water has meant leading a dignified life for most households. According to NFHS-5 (2019-21), 97% of households have electricity access, 70% have improved access to sanitation, and 96% have access to safe drinking water.

Which one of the following is NOT correct as per the above passage?

- A:-Education and cognitive development from the foundational years is a long-term corrective measure for inequality
 B:-The results of NFHS-4 (2015-16) and NFHS-5 (2019-21) have shown that 58.6% of women received antenatal check-ups in the first trimester in 2015-16, which increased to 70% by 2019-21
 C:-In 2019-20, among different employment categories, the highest percentage was of self-employed workers (45.78%), followed by casual workers (33.5%) and regular salaried workers (20.71%).
 D:-Wealth concentration as a measure of inequality does not reveal the changes in the purchasing capacity of households
 Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question51:-The present worth of a sum due sometime hence is Rs 144 and the banker's gain is 25. What is the true discount?

- A:-20
 B:-60
 C:-80
 D:-40

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question52:-What is the probability of getting at most two heads when three unbiased coins are tossed?

- A:- $\frac{7}{8}$
 B:- $\frac{5}{8}$
 C:- $\frac{3}{8}$
 D:- $\frac{1}{8}$

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question53:-Amala and Asha appeared for a job interview. Let A be the event that Amala selected and B is the event that Asha selected. The probability of A is $\frac{2}{5}$ and that B is $\frac{3}{7}$. What is the probability that both of them are selected?

- A:- $\frac{6}{35}$
 B:- $\frac{3}{35}$
 C:- $\frac{6}{37}$
 D:- $\frac{4}{37}$

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question54:-Aleena speaks truth in $\frac{2}{5}$ cases and Amit lies in $\frac{3}{7}$ cases. What is the percentage of cases in which both Aleena and Amit contradict each other in stating facts?

- A:-61.6%
 B:-60.6%
 C:-50.4%
 D:-51.4%

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question55:- Which one of the following statements is NOT correct.

- A:-All natural numbers are whole numbers.
 B:-The smallest prime number is 2
 C:-The least odd composite number is 9
 D:-All whole numbers are natural numbers.

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question56:-The cost of Grade 1 tea is 420 rupees per kilogram and Grade 2 tea is 300 rupees per kilogram. If both Grade 1 and 2 are mixed in the ratio of 2:3, then calculate price per kg of the mixed tea?

- A:-371
 B:-370
 C:-372
 D:-369

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question57:-If 50% of a number is equal to one fifth of another number, what is the ratio of first number to the second number?

- A:-2:5
 B:-5:2
 C:-1:5
 D:-5:1

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question58:-If $2x^2 + 2 < 20$, which of the following cannot be the value of x ?

- A:-0
 B:-1
 C:-2
 D:-3

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question59:-For $i = \sqrt{-1}$, the sum of $(-3+4i) + (-4-3i)$ is equal to

- A:- $1-i$
 B:- $1+i$
 C:- $7+i$
 D:- $7-i$

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question60:-A doctor attends five patients in 45 minutes. How many hours he has to work if he has to attend 50 patients?

- A:-6 hours
 B:-6.5 hours
 C:-7 hours
 D:-7.5 hours

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question61:-Mr X works in a call center. Each week, he receives number of calls. The unattended calls are queued in the call center monitoring system. The number of calls that he has to attend at the end of each day can be estimated with the equation $T = 58 - 100t$, where T is total number of calls left to attend and t is the number of work days in the week. What does the number 58 indicates here?

- A:-Mr X will call back all the queued numbers in 58 days
- B:-Mr X starts each week with 58 calls to call back
- C:-Mr X attends 58 calls per hour
- D:-Mr X attends 58 calls per day

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question62:-If $\frac{x}{y} = 2$, what is the value of $\frac{8y}{x} = ?$

- A:-2
- B:-4
- C:-6
- D:-Cannot be determined

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question63:-The cube root of 0.000729 is.....

- A:-0.9
- B:-0.09
- C:-0.009
- D:-0.0009

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question64:- $(\sqrt{5} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}})^2$ is equal to.....

- A:-3.0
- B:-3.1
- C:-3.2
- D:-3.3

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question65:-The length, breath, and height of a brick are 40 cm, 10 cm, and 9 cm respectively. What is the surface area of the brick?

- A:-1600 sqcm
- B:-1650 sqcm
- C:-1700 sqcm
- D:-1750 sqcm

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question66:-A boat of length 6 meters and breadth 4 meters is floating on a lake. The boat sinks by 0.2 cm when a man gets into it. Calculate the mass of the man.

- A:-45 Kg
- B:-49 Kg
- C:-47 Kg
- D:-48 Kg

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question67:-Assume one kg of paint costs 60 rupees. If one kg paint covers 15 squarefeet, how much will it cost to paint outside of a cube having 10 feet each side?

- A:-2300
- B:-2350
- C:-2400
- D:-2450

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question68:-A copper sphere of radius 5 cm is beaten and drawn into a wire of diameter 0.5 cm. Calculate the length of the wire.

- A:-26.06 m
- B:-26.60 m
- C:-26.63 m
- D:-26.66 m

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question69:-Surface area of a sphere is 616 sqcm. Calculate the volume.

- A:-1477.33 cm^2
- B:-1437.33 cm^2
- C:-1473.33 cm^2
- D:-1437.03 cm^2

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question70:-Arrange the following fractions in the descending order

$$p = \frac{4}{5}, q = \frac{5}{7}, r = \frac{4}{3}, s = \frac{3}{8}, t = \frac{4}{7}$$

- A:- $r > s > p > q > t$
- B:- $t > s > q > p > r$
- C:- $r > t > s > p > q$
- D:- $q > t > r > s > p$

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question71:-Which one of the following is not a prime number?

- A:-911
- B:-997
- C:-920
- D:-977

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question72:-The age of a cricket team members has been listed below. Find the median age of the team.

27, 32,25,26,31,37,22,29,24,25,36

- A:-27
- B:-25
- C:-24
- D:-37

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question73:- Mr X and Mr Y are removing cartons from a truck. X removes one fourth of the number of cartons from the truck, and Y removes one fifth of the number of cartons left in the truck. How many cartons were originally in the truck?

- A:-200
- B:-150
- C:-100
- D:-125

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question74:-The hands of clock overlap about everyminutes

- A:-55
- B:-60
- C:-65
- D:-67

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question75:- $4^{2x} = \frac{1}{64}$ then $x = ?$

- A:- $\frac{3}{2}$
- B:- $\frac{5}{2}$
- C:- $\frac{7}{2}$
- D:- $\frac{9}{2}$

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question76:- $\frac{1}{1+y(b-a)+y(c-a)} + \frac{1}{1+y(a-b)+y(c-b)} + \frac{1}{1+y(b-c)+y(a-c)}$

- A:-0
- B:-1
- C:-1
- D:-Infinity

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question77:- Find the missing number in the series. 0, 6, 24, 60, 120,....., 336

- A:-210
- B:-220

C:-240

D:-260

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question78:- Find the missing number in the series. 1, 6, 15, 28,, 66, 91

A:-40

B:-42

C:-45

D:-50

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question79:- Find the odd number in the following series.

757,761,769,773,783,787,797

A:-757

B:-773

C:-783

D:-797

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question80:-How many different possible committees of four people can be chosen from a group of ten people?

A:-200

B:-205

C:-208

D:-210

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question81:-Out of the three thousand people living in a gated community, three hundred people have taken sim card from Company X and 1200 have taken sim card from Company Y. If 100 have taken sim cards from both X and Y, how many have not taken any of the two?

A:-1500

B:-1600

C:-1800

D:-1750

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question82:-A mobile tower technician stands five hundred meters away from the base of the tower. He stares the top of the tower at an angle of elevation of 45°. Calculate the height of the tower.

A:-100

B:-500

C:-250

D:-100

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question83:-Two daily wage labourers A and B are paid a total of 3000 per day. If A is paid 132 % of the sum paid to B, how much is B paid per day?

A:-1290.875

B:-1293.103

C:-1292.103

D:-1291.103

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question84:-With the annual average percent increase of 6.05 %, the population of a city becomes 2510823. What was the population of the city one decade back?

A:-1568765

B:-1576548

C:-1598766

D:-1564376

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question85:- $\frac{(144+369)^2 - (144-369)^2}{144 \times 369}$

A:-2

B:-4

C:-6

D:-8

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question86:-The last day of a century cannot be

A:-MONDAY

B:-WEDNESDAY

C:-FRIDAY

D:-SATURDAY

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question87:-The calendar of the year 2020 can be used again in the year

A:-2046

B:-2048

C:-2050

D:-2040

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question88:-Rajani's mother's age is twice that of Rajani. Rajani's mother's husband age is 10 years more than her mother's age. Rajani's age along with her father and mother's age put together is 160 years. What's her father's age?

A:-65

B:-70

C:-75

D:-80

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question89:-How much force (in pounds) required to move one ton container from stationary to one $\frac{773}{52}$?

A:-220.70

B:-222.80

C:-224.80

D:-225.80

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question90:-A retailer buys a commodity at a discount of 25 % from a wholesaler. The printed price of MRP is 2500. Assume the transaction is intra-state and the rate of GST is 5 %. What is the price of the commodity inclusive of GST at which the retailer bought from the wholesaler?

A:-1960.07

B:-1965.87

C:-1968.75

D:-1967.57

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question91:-The radius of a circle is so increased that its circumference increased by 10 percent. Find the percentage increase in its area.

A:-20

B:-21

C:-22

D:-23

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question92:-Four goats are tied on the four corners of a square field of length 28 m so that each goat can just touch the other two goats. They were able to graze in the area accessible to them for 10 days. For how many days is the ungrazed area sufficient for them?

A:-2.7

B:-2.9

C:-2.2

D:-2.5

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question93:-What will be the area of a semi-circle whose perimeter is 12 cm?

A:-8.2sqcm

B:-8.4sqcm

C:-8.5sqcm

D:-8.9sqcm

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question94:-Three spheres of radii 1 cm, 2 cm, 3 cm are melted to form a new sphere. Find the radius of the new sphere

- A:- $\sqrt[3]{36}$
 B:- $\sqrt[3]{35}$
 C:- $\sqrt[3]{34}$
 D:- $\sqrt[3]{33}$

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question95:-If $2^x = \sqrt[3]{64}$, then $x^2 + x + 1 = ?$

- A:-6
 B:-7
 C:-8
 D:-5

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question96:- In the equation, $220032 \sqrt{x} = 1528$, then the value of $x+2x = ?$

- A:-62205
 B:-62207
 C:-62204
 D:-62208

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question97:-If $a = -100$, $b = 200$, $c = -100$, then what is the value of $a^3 + b^3 + c^3 = ?$

- A:-6000000
 B:-1
 C:-8000000
 D:-0

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question98:-By walking at three fourth of his usual speed, a man reaches his home 10 mins later than his usual time. Find the usual time taken by him to reach his home

- A:-25 min
 B:-30 min
 C:-45 min
 D:-60 min

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question99:- How many times are the hands of a clock at right angle in a day?

- A:-22
 B:-33
 C:-44
 D:-21

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question100:-A habitual offender spotted by a police constable from a distance of 100 meters. When the police constable starts the chase, the criminal also starts running. If the speed of the criminal is 10 km/hr and that of the police constable is 12 km/hr, how far the criminal will have to run before he is overtaken by the police constable?

- A:-400 m
 B:-475 m
 C:-500 m
 D:-505 m

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question101:-If X means $-$, and $-$ means $+$ then what is the value of $100 \times 50 - 50 \times 100 = ?$

- A:-150
 B:-100
 C:-300
 D:-None of these

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question102:-Ramesh went 10 km west from his house, then turned left and walked 15 km. he then turned East and walked 20 km and finally turned left covered 15 km. how far was he from his house?

- A:-15 Km
 B:-20 Km
 C:-10 Km
 D:-None of these

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question103:-A family has a man, his wife, their five sons and their wives. The family of every son also has 2 sons and 2 daughters. Find out the total number of female members in the whole family.

- A:-15
 B:-14
 C:-17
 D:-None of these

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question104:-Pointing to an old man, Raja said, 'His son is my son's uncle'. How is the old man related to Raja?

- A:-Uncle
 B:-Grandfather
 C:-Father in Law
 D:-Father

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question105:-If John says, 'Hasan's mother is the only daughter of my mother'. How is John related to Hasan?

- A:-Father
 B:-Grand Father
 C:-Can't be determined
 D:-None of these

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question106:-In the following question, there is a statement followed by two assumptions numbered I and II. Consider the statement and decide which of the given assumptions is implicit.

Statement: Indian agriculture is heavily depended upon the monsoon.

Assumption I: If monsoon fails, the area under various crops will come down.

Assumption II: Government must take steps to invest in irrigation infrastructure to increase food production.

Give answer

- A:-Only assumption I is implicit
 B:-Only assumption II is implicit
 C:-Neither assumption I nor assumption II is implicit
 D:-Both assumption I and assumption II are implicit

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question107:-In the following question, there is a statement followed by two assumptions numbered I and II. Consider the statement and decide which of the given assumptions is implicit.

Statement: Most of the air accidents occurred are due to pilot error.

Assumption I: Some pilots don't follow Standard Operating Procedure sometimes.

Assumption II: Frequent training is necessary to sensitise and upgrade piloting skills.

Give answer

- A:-Only assumption I is implicit
 B:-Only assumption II is implicit
 C:-Neither assumption I nor assumption II is implicit
 D:-Both assumption I and assumption II are implicit

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question108:-In the following question, there is a statement followed by two assumptions numbered I and II. Consider the statement and decide which of the given assumptions is implicit.

Statement: Government permitted private self-financing colleges to increase the fees after careful examination of their educational expenses and allowing a meagre

margin.

Assumption I: Private self-financing colleges are going to take windfall profit.

Assumption II: Strict regulations shall be in place to monitor if the colleges are taking extra fee from the students.

Give answer

- A:-Only assumption I is implicit
 - B:-Only assumption II is implicit
 - C:-Neither assumption I nor assumption II is implicit
 - D:-Both assumption I and assumption II are implicit
- Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question109:-In the following question, there is a statement followed by two assumptions numbered I and II. Consider the statement and decide which of the given assumptions is implicit.

Statement: I could not reach office on time because of VVIP visit to the city.

Assumption I: Traffic diversions are common during VVIP visits.

Assumption II: Police should be very careful about VVIP security.

Give answer

- A:-Only assumption I is implicit
 - B:-Only assumption II is implicit
 - C:-Neither assumption I nor assumption II is implicit
 - D:-Both assumption I and assumption II are implicit
- Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question110:-In the following question, there is a statement followed by two assumptions numbered I and II. Consider the statement and decide which of the given assumptions is implicit.

Statement: Illegal sand mining in the riverine areas severely affects the water retaining capacity of the soil.

Assumption I: Illegal sand mining lead to ecological disaster.

Assumption II: Construction industry flourishes only because of illegal mining.

Give answer

- A:-Only assumption I is implicit
 - B:-Only assumption II is implicit
 - C:-Neither assumption I nor assumption II is implicit
 - D:-Both assumption I and assumption II are implicit
- Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question111:-In the following question, there is a statement followed by two assumptions numbered I and II. Consider the statement and decide which of the given assumptions is implicit.

Statement: You know that your shirt is an excellent fit when people ask about your tailor who stitched the shirt.

Assumption I: People do not ask about your tailor if your shirt is not good.

Assumption II: People would like to know about the colour of good shirt.

Give answer

- A:-Only assumption I is implicit
 - B:-Only assumption II is implicit
 - C:-Neither assumption I nor assumption II is implicit
 - D:-Both assumption I and assumption II are implicit
- Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question112:-In the following question, there is a statement followed by two assumptions numbered I and II. Consider the statement and decide which of the given assumptions is implicit.

Statement: The state electricity board has decided to increase the electricity tariff by 10 percent with immediate effect.

Assumption I: The per unit consumption for industrial use may not change even after the tariff hike.

Assumption II: There is an increase in the unit cost of production of electricity.

Give answer

- A:-Only assumption I is implicit
 - B:-Only assumption II is implicit
 - C:-Neither assumption I nor assumption II is implicit
 - D:-Both assumption I and assumption II are implicit
- Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question113:-In the following question, there is a statement followed by two assumptions numbered I and II. Consider the statement and decide which of the given assumptions is implicit.

Statement: Because of the large number of potholes in the road, reaching office in time has become difficult.

Assumption I: Reaching office in time may not be always necessary.

Assumption II: There is no other convenient road to the office.

Give answer

- A:-Only assumption I is implicit
 - B:-Only assumption II is implicit
 - C:-Neither assumption I nor assumption II is implicit
 - D:-Both assumption I and assumption II are implicit
- Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question114:-In the following question, there is a statement followed by two assumptions numbered I and II. Consider the statement and decide which of the given assumptions is implicit.

Statement: A traffic warning read ' No parking. Rs 1000 penalty for violators'.

Assumption I: Some people park the vehicle in that area.

Assumption II: People know that they will have to pay the penalty if they violate the rule.

Give answer

- A:-Only assumption I is implicit
 - B:-Only assumption II is implicit
 - C:-Neither assumption I nor assumption II is implicit
 - D:-Both assumption I and assumption II are implicit
- Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question115:-In the following question, there is a statement followed by two assumptions numbered I and II. Consider the statement and decide which of the given assumptions is implicit.

Statement: If he is intelligent, he will pass the test.

Assumption I: To pass, he must be intelligent.

Assumption II: He will pass the test.

Give answer

- A:-Only assumption I is implicit

- B:-Only assum
- C:-Neither ass
- D:-Both assum

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question116:-In the following question, four words have been given out of which three are alike in some manner, while the fourth one is different.

Choose out the odd one

- A:-Thailand
- B:-New Zealand
- C:-Greenland
- D:-Seychelles

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question117:-In the following question, four words have been given out of which three are alike in some manner, while the fourth one is different. Choose out the odd one.

- A:-Moscow
- B:-New Delhi
- C:-Shanghai
- D:-Colombo

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question118:-Choose the word which is least like the other words in the group.

- A:-Parrot
- B:-Horn bills
- C:-Seagulls
- D:-Sea cow

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question119:-Judge is related to Judgment in the same way doctor is related to

- A:-Stethoscope
- B:-Disease
- C:-Hospital
- D:-Diagnosis

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question120:-In the following question there is a certain relationship between two given numbers one on one side of :: and one number is given on another side of :: while another number is to be found from the given alternatives, having the same relationship with this number as the number of the given pair bear.

Choose the best alternative. 5:100 ::10:?

- A:-950
- B:-930
- C:-910
- D:-900

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question121:-Wimbledon trophy : Tennis :: Thomas cup :

- A:-Cricket
- B:-Badminton
- C:-Hockey
- D:-Chess

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question122:-Find the term which does not fit into the series.

1DW, 6FA, 11HF, 16 JI

- A:-1DW
- B:-6FA
- C:-11HF
- D:-16 JI

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question123:-INTRANSIEGENCE, NTRANSIEGENC, TRANSIEGEN,.....

- A:-TRANSIEGE
- B:-RANSIEGEN
- C:-RANSIEGE
- D:-None of these

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question124:-ETHNOCENTRISM, THNOCENTRISM, THNOCENTRIS,....., HNOCENTRI

- A:-HNOCENTRIS
- B:-THNOCENTRI
- C:-NOCENTRIS
- D:-None of these

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question125:- Complete the series. X, D, I, N, S,.....

- A:-X
- B:-W
- C:-Z
- D:-A

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question126:-In the following question, there is a statement given followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. Read the conclusion and then decide which of the given conclusions follows from the statement.

Statement: Quotations are invited from competent service providers experiences in conducting computer based examinations.

Conclusion I. Quotations are invited only from experienced service providers.

Conclusion II. It is not very difficult to find competent service providers in conducting computer based tests.

Give answer

- A:-Only conclusion I follows
- B:-Only conclusion II follows
- C:-Neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows
- D:-Both conclusion I and II follow

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question127:-In the following question, there is a statement given followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. Read the conclusion and then decide which of the given conclusions follows from the statement.

Statement: Going to gym is good for overall health condition.

Conclusion I. All the healthy people are going to Gym at least 3 times a week.

Conclusion II. Playing some sort of sport does not guarantee good health.

Give answer

- A:-Only conclusion I follows
- B:-Only conclusion II follows
- C:-Neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows
- D:-Both conclusion I and II follow

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question128:-In the following question, there is a statement given followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. Read the conclusion and then decide which of the given conclusions follows from the statement.

Statement: Domestic demand for gold has been increasing faster than domestic production.

Conclusion I. Gold must be imported.

Conclusion II. Domestic demand should be reduced.

Give answer

- A:-Only conclusion I follows
 - B:-Only conclusion II follows
 - C:-Neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows
 - D:-Either conclusion I or II follows
- Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question129:-In the following question, there is a statement given followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. Read the conclusion and then decide which of the given conclusions follows from the statement

Statement: Only good players are invited for the tournament. No one without good fitness is a good player.

Conclusion I. All the invited players for the tournament are having good fitness.

Conclusion II. Those players who don't have good fitness are not invited for the tournament.

Give answer

- A:-Only conclusion I follows
 - B:-Only conclusion II follows
 - C:-Neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows
 - D:-Both conclusion I and II follow
- Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question130:-In the following question, there is a statement given followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. Read the conclusion and then decide which of the given conclusions follows from the statement.

Statement: Money and muscle power decides political success.

Conclusion I. The poor person can never become a people representative.

Conclusion II. All the affluent families are associated with one or another political party for their survival.

Give answer

- A:-Only conclusion I follows
 - B:-Only conclusion II follows
 - C:-Neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows
 - D:-Both conclusion I and II follow
- Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question131:-In the following question, there is a statement given followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. Read the conclusion and then decide which of the given conclusions follows from the statement.

Statement: Cooking oil prices are skyrocketing.

Conclusion I. People started watching more videos on You Tube to learn how to cook without oil.

Conclusion II. Cooking Oil becomes a rich man's delight

Give answer

- A:-Only conclusion I follows
 - B:-Only conclusion II follows
 - C:-Neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows
 - D:-Both conclusion I and II follow
- Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question132:-In the following question, there is a statement given followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. Read the conclusion and then decide which of the given conclusions follows from the statement.

Statement: Quality has a price tag. The country is allocating lots of funds to Health.

Conclusion I. Quality of health care would improve in the country soon.

Conclusion II. Increasing health expenditure can alone enhance quality health care.

Give answer

- A:-Only conclusion I follows
 - B:-Only conclusion II follows
 - C:-Neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows
 - D:-Both conclusion I and II follow
- Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question133:-In the following question, there is a statement given followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. Read the conclusion and then decide which of the given conclusions follows from the statement.

Statement: Mutual fund investment returns are subject to market risk. Read the scheme related documents carefully before start investing.

Conclusion I. Mutual funds should not be found in one's investment portfolio.

Conclusion II. Reading scheme related documents helps one to take a informed decision.

Give answer

- A:-Only conclusion I follows
 - B:-Only conclusion II follows
 - C:-Neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows
 - D:-Both conclusion I and II follow
- Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question134:-In the following question, there is a statement given followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. Read the conclusion and then decide which of the given conclusions follows from the statement.

Statement: Nowadays, becoming a Youtuber is seen as a lucrative self-employment for the 2k kids.

Conclusion I. Nowadays, all the people who are having smart phones are watching youtube videos.

Conclusion II. Other employment opportunities are dwindling.

Give answer

- A:-Only conclusion I follows
 - B:-Only conclusion II follows
 - C:-Neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows
 - D:-Both conclusion I and II follow
- Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question135:-In the following question, there is a statement given followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. Read the conclusion and then decide which of the given conclusions follows from the statement.

Statement: Social media is a very powerful communication channel. Most of the riots and protests are coordinated through social media.

Conclusion I. Social media should be completely banned.

Conclusion II. Social media is used only to incite violence.

Give answers

- A:-Only conclusion I follows
- B:-Only conclusion II follows
- C:-Neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows
- D:-Both conclusion I and II follow

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question136:- In the following question, two statements numbered I and II are given. There may be cause and effect relationship between two statements. These two statements may be the effect of same cause or independent causes. These statements may be independent causes without having any relationship. Read both the statements and mark your answer accordingly.

Statement I: Municipal Corporation has closed the restaurant.

Statement II: The restaurant had served stale food.

- A:-Statement I is the cause and statement II is its effect
- B:-Statement II is the cause and statement I is its effect
- C:-Both statement I and statement II are independent causes
- D:-Both statement I and II are effect of independent causes

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question137:-In the following question, two statements numbered I and II are given. There may be cause and effect relationship between two statements. These two statements may be the effect of same cause or independent causes. These statements may be independent causes without having any relationship. Read both the statements and mark your answer accordingly.

Statement I: Raja could win the race.

Statement II: Every day he had the training without fail.

- A:-Statement I is the cause and statement II is its effect
- B:-Statement II is the cause and statement I is its effect
- C:-Both statement I and statement II are independent causes
- D:-Both statement I and II are effect of independent causes

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question138:-In the following question, two statements numbered I and II are given. There may be cause and effect relationship between two statements. These two statements may be the effect of same cause or independent causes. These statements may be independent causes without having any relationship. Read both the statements and mark your answer accordingly.

Statement I: He never gave up in trying for this examination.

Statement II: Finally he came up with flying colours.

- A:-Statement I is the cause and statement II is its effect
- B:-Statement II is the cause and statement I is its effect
- C:-Both statement I and statement II are independent causes
- D:-Both statement I and II are effect of independent causes

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question139:-In the following question, two statements numbered I and II are given. There may be cause and effect relationship between two statements. These two statements may be the effect of same cause or independent causes. These statements may be independent causes without having any relationship. Read both the statements and mark your answer accordingly.

Statement I: Pilot crash landed the aircraft

Statement II: A construction worker suffered neck injury

- A:-Statement I is the cause and statement II is its effect
- B:-Statement II is the cause and statement I is its effect
- C:-Both statement I and statement II are independent causes
- D:-Both statement I and II are effect of independent causes

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question140:-In the following question, two statements numbered I and II are given. There may be cause and effect relationship between two statements. These two statements may be the effect of same cause or independent causes. These statements may be independent causes without having any relationship. Read both the statements and mark your answer accordingly.

Statement I: The building got under fire.

Statement II: Many short circuits noticed earlier.

- A:-Statement I is the cause and statement II is its effect
- B:-Statement II is the cause and statement I is its effect
- C:-Both statement I and statement II are independent causes
- D:-Both statement I and II are effect of independent causes

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question141:-.....is a distributive information technology architecture in which client data is processed at the periphery of the network, as close to the originating source as possible.

- A:-Edge computing
- B:-Cloud computing
- C:-Fog computing
- D:-Terminal Computing

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question142:-Which of the following statement about 5G technology is INCORRECT?

- A:-5G is based on orthogonal frequency division multiplexing method
- B:-5G is designed to deliver peak data rates upto 20 Gbps
- C:-5G uses 5G NR interfaces
- D:-5G has very high latency

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question143:-.....is a system of interrelated computing devices, objects, digital machines, animals or people that have unique identifies and this technology can transfer data over a network without human to human or human to computer interactions.

- A:-EoT
- B:-IoT
- C:-LoT
- D:-VoT

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question144:-What is the technology behind the Intelligent Apps like Google Assistant, Siri and Alexa?

- A:-Neo Language Processing
- B:-Neural Language Processing
- C:-Natural Language Processing
- D:-Neural Networks

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question145:-It is type of cyber attack in which the hacker floods a network with huge traffic.

- A:-Cyber flooding
- B:-Denial of Service
- C:-Man in the middle
- D:-Emotet

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question146:-.....is a scheme is an illegal investment scam based on a hierarchical set up of network marketing. It is a fraudulent system of making money based on recruiting on ever-increasing number of investors.

- A:-Pyramid scheme
- B:-Chitfund fraud
- C:-Day time robbery
- D:-Circular Investment fraud

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question147:-.....is a cyberattack intended to redirect a website's traffic to another fake site by installing a malicious program in the computer.

- A:-Fharming
- B:-Pharming
- C:-Rerouting
- D:-Cyber transit

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question148:- Which of the following statements is INCORRECT about mRNA vaccine technology?

- A:-mRNA means messenger RNA

B:-mRNA vaccines don't contain live viruses

C:- mRNA vaccines use genetically engineered molecules that stimulate cells to make a harmless piece of protein that belong to specific virus

D:-mRNA enters cell nucleus to deliver the instructions

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question149:-Asilomar principles are the guidelines for the research and development of.....

A:-Stem cell applications

B:-Block chain applications

C:-Nanotechnology applications

D:-Artificial Intelligence

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question150:-Telephone density or tele density is the number of telephone connections for everyindividuals living within an area.

A:-100

B:-1000

C:-10000

D:-100000

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question151:-Which among the following crop regulated by Government by fixing reservation area in such a way that farmers are forced to sell to designated mill and mill owners obligated to purchase the raw materials from reserved area?

A:-Cotton

B:-Sugarcane

C:-Rice

D:-Wheat

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question152:-Which among the following states has highest Mangrove forest cover as per India State of Forest Report, 2021?

A:-Kerala

B:-Tamil Nadu

C:-Gujarat

D:-West Bengal

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question153:-India signed an agreement with Namibia to reintroduce African cheetahs for captive breeding to.....

A:-Nauradehi Wildlife Sanctuary

B:-Shagargh Bulge

C:-Kuno National Park

D:-Kanha National Park

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question154:-Name the location of India's first Dugong conservation reserve.

A:-Andaman and Nicobar

B:-Gulf of Mannar

C:-Lakshadweep

D:-Sunderbans

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question155:-White-Cheeked Macaque, the rare species recently discovered in which Indian State?

A:-Manipur

B:-Mizoram

C:-Nagaland

D:-Arunachal Pradesh

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question156:-Which Indian coastal state provides natural nesting ground for mass nesting of Olive ridley turtles?

A:-Maharashtra

B:-Gujarat

C:-Andhra Pradesh

D:-Odisha

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question157:-As per IPCC's Sixth Assessment Report, 2022, which of the following IPCC sector contributes to the highest share of total net anthropogenic Green House Gas emissions in 2019?

A:-Agriculture

B:-Industry

C:-Energy

D:-Transport

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question158:-Which one of the following is not a reason for Assam being a single largest tea-growing region in the world?

A:-Rich Loamy Soil conditions

B:-Very high rainfall

C:-High Altitude

D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question159:-Keibul Lamjao, the only floating national park in the world is located in.....

A:-Thailand

B:-Vietnam

C:-India

D:-China

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question160:-Which one of the following is not a cold wind?

A:-Blizzard

B:-Levanter

C:-Santa Ana

D:-Mistral

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question161:-Name the international food standards body established with the objective of protecting consumer's health and to ensure fair practices in food trade.

A:-Codex Alimentarius Commission

B:-Food and Agriculture Organization

C:-World Trade Organization

D:-USDA

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question162:-Which municipal corporation has issued India's first municipal green bonds?

A:-Vizakhapatnam

B:-Hyderabad

C:-Pune

D:-Ghaziabad

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question163:-Name the first foreign country to adopt India's Unified Payment Interface.

A:-Srilanka

B:-Bangladesh

C:-Nepal

D:-Myanmaar

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question164:-.....is the India's first home-grown Asset Management Platform where individuals can store digital assets.

A:-Digilocker

B:-DigiBoxx

C:-DigiCode

D:-DigiFile

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question165:-Autoliv Inc., is a fortune 500 company which is setting up its manufacturing plant in Tamil Nadu at an investment of 100 crore. Name the headquarter of this company.

A:-Japan

B:-Germany

C:-Sweden

D:-Austria

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question166:-HDFC bank and Common Service Centers have launched chatbot 'Eva' on Common Service Center's Digital Seva Portal to support the.....

- A:-Large Market capitalization companies
- B:-Mid cap companies
- C:-Small cap companies
- D:-Village Level enterpruners

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question167:-Under GST mechanism, a supply of a package consisting of cakes, dryfruits and fruit juices for a single price is considered as

- A:-Composite supply
- B:-Mixed supply
- C:-Inter-state supply
- D:-Intra-state supply

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question168:-As per WTO rules, Minimum Support Prices are classified as

- A:-Red Box Policies
- B:-Blue Box Policies
- C:-Amber box Policies
- D:-Green Box Policies

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question169:-At the time of recession in the economy, the Government should.....to increase the aggregate demand.

- A:-Increase the taxes to reduce the consumption
- B:-Increase the public expenditure
- C:-Decrease the public expenditure
- D:-Reduce the salaries and wages

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question170:-Choose among the following investment instruments which has high risk, high volatility and high return?

- A:-Index funds
- B:-Large cap mutual funds
- C:-Mid cap mutual funds
- D:-Small cap mutual funds

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question171:-Which among the following sector is a priority sector as per RBI?

- A:-Social infrastructure
- B:-Export Credit
- C:-Renewable Energy
- D:-All the above

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question172:-'World Economic Outlook' is published by.....

- A:-WTO
- B:-World Bank
- C:-IMF
- D:-World Economic Forum

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question173:-Open Network for Digital Commerce is a private non-profit Section 8 company established by the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade of Government of India to develop open e-commerce. Name the first company to join this network.

- A:-Flipkart
- B:-Amazon
- C:-Walmart
- D:-Microsoft

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question174:-James Webb Space Telescope is named after James Edwin Webb who worked at NASA as.....

- A:-Astrophysicist
- B:-Astronaut
- C:-Nuclear physicist
- D:-Administrator

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question175:-Draft Red Herring Prospectus filed by a company which plans IPO with SEBI does not contain information related to

- A:-Share price and quantity
- B:-Company Finance
- C:-Promotor details
- D:-Reason for raising funds

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question176:-.....is a minimum percentage of deposits that a commercial bank has to maintain in the form of liquid cash, gold or other securities.

- A:-Cash Reserve Ratio
- B:-Statutory Liquidity Ratio
- C:-Capital Adequacy Ratio
- D:-Liquidity Coverage Ratio

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question177:-The market for extremely short period loan is called

- A:-Call money market
- B:-Short Notice market
- C:-Ephemeral market
- D:-Flea market

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question178:-The 45th FIDE Chess Olympiad will be held in.....

- A:-Moscow
- B:-Munich
- C:-Budapest
- D:-Chennai

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question179:-Who is hosting the 2022 Commonwealth Games?

- A:-England
- B:-Australia
- C:-India
- D:-Canada

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question180:-In which sport is the term 'Love' used?

- A:-Cricket
- B:-Hockey
- C:-Tennis
- D:-Kho-kho

Correct Answer:- Option-C