

# XAT 2022 Solution

---

**Ques 1.** Read the poem carefully, and answer the following question.

I smiled at you because I thought that you  
Were someone else; you smiled back, and there  
grew

Between two strangers in a library  
Something that seems like love; but you loved  
me

(If that's the word) because you thought that I  
Was other than I was. And by and by  
We found we'd been mistaken all the while  
From that first glance, that first mistaken smile

Which of the following **CANNOT** be inferred from the poem?

**Ans** A. The idea of love is different for the parties involved.

B. We make mistakes in love.

C. We don't fall in love with others but with ourselves.

D. We fall in love with strangers.

E. Love may start with small acts like glancing and smiling.

Solution: C – 'self-love' has nowhere been referred to.

**Ques 2.** Which of the following sentences are grammatically **CORRECT** ?

1. Have you any clothes to dispose of?

2. I saw a pleasant dream last night.

3. I have done it many a times safely.

4. Students struggle to cope up with academic pressure.

5. You need not give negative feedback to your employees.

6. My friend is good at playing football.

**Ans** A. 3,4,5

B. 1,2,3

C. 2,3,4

D. 1,5,6

E. 4,5,6

Solution:

2 – You have a dream, not see. (I had a pleasant dream last night.)

3 – ‘a’ is not needed

4 – ‘up’ is not needed. (Students struggle to cope with academic pressure.)

**Ques 3. Carefully read the following statement:**

**When I ask people to name three recently implemented technologies that most impact our world today, they usually propose computers, the Internet and the laser. All three were unplanned, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_ upon their discovery and remained \_\_\_\_\_ well after their initial use.**

**Which of the following options will BEST fill up the above blanks meaningfully?**

Ans A. Astonishing, Amazing, Amazing

B. Unpredicted, Unappreciated, Unappreciated

C. Astonishing, Superb, Superb

D. Surprising, Fulfilling, Unfulfilling

E. Amazing, Shocking, Shocking

Solution: Option B goes well with the first adjective (unplanned) used for the three technologies. This was a sitter, as well as other options, are quite vague.

**Ques 4. Carefully read the following statement:**

**The moment we no longer have a free press, anything can happen.**

**What makes it \_\_\_\_\_ for a totalitarian or any other dictatorship to rule is that \_\_\_\_\_ are not informed; how can you have an opinion if you are not informed? If everybody always lies to you, the \_\_\_\_\_ is not that you believe the lies, but rather that nobody believes anything any**

longer. This is because lies, by their very nature, have to be changed, and a lying government has \_\_\_\_\_ to rewrite its own history.

Which of the following options will BEST fill up the above blanks meaningfully?

**Ans** A. Possible, people, consequence, constantly

B. Necessary, citizens, joy, unusually

C. Unpleasant, plebeians, fact, forced

D. Unique, senators, reason, enough

E. Absurd, subjects, beauty, no reason

Solution: Due to the last blank, many would have chosen option D but the rest of the words in D do not make proper sense. Option A is quite sensible.

Note: 'constantly to' can be disputed as it should have been 'to constantly'

**Ques 5. Read the passage carefully and answer the following question.**

Geologists have been investigating a potential cycle in geological events for a long time. Back in the 1920s and 30s, scientists of the era had suggested that the geological record had a 30-million-year cycle, while in the 1980s and 90s researchers used the best-dated geological events at the time to give them a range of the length between 'pulses' of 26.2 to 30.6 million years. Now, everything seems to be in order – 27.5 million years is right about where we'd expect. A study late last year suggested that this 27.5-million-year mark is when mass extinctions happen, too.

Which of the following statements can be BEST concluded from the passage?

**Ans** A. Mass extinctions and "geological pulse" are correlated

B. "Pulse" between geological events is constant

C. Not all species go extinct once every 27.5 million years

D. All species go extinct once every 27.5 million years

E. Geological disasters happen sporadically

Solution: This was a sitter; shouldn't have been a cause of trouble.

**Ques 6. Which of the following sentences have INCORRECT usage of preposition?**

1. The manager was sitting at the desk.
2. My work is superior to yours.
3. I prefer coffee than tea.
4. She was accused for stealing gold.
5. This is an exception to the rule.
6. They are leaving to England soon.

Ans A. 2,3,4

B. 3,4,6

C. 3,4,5

D. 1,2,3

E. 1,3,6

Solution:

3 – coffee over tea

4 – accused of

6 – leaving for England

**Ques 7. Comprehension:**

**Read the poem carefully, and answer the TWO questions that follow.**

**It hurts to walk on new legs:**

**The curse of consonants. The wobble of vowels.**

**And you for whom I gave up a kingdom**

**Can never love that thing I was.**

**When you look into my past**

**You see**

**Only weeds and scales.**

**Once I had a voice.**

**Now I have legs.**

**Sometimes I wonder**

**Was it a fair trade?**

**SubQuestion No: 7**

**Q.7 Which of the following statements does BEST reflect the theme of the poem?**

- Ans** A. As the future unfolds, our distant past looks pleasant.  
B. Our loss of identity is irreparable.  
C. Our quest for love is accompanied with pain.  
D. Nostalgic recollection undermines materialistic gains.  
E. Our concern for loss is more than what we gain.

**Solution:** D

**Q.8 What does the author BEST mean by “Once I had a voice? /Now I have legs?”**

- Ans** A. The poet is indecisive about choosing between the two worlds  
B. The poet has lost his/her speech  
C. The poet’s actions speak louder than his/her words now  
D. The poet is contemplative of his/her identity  
E. The poet puts less value on the new world

**Solution:** “Sometimes I WONDER, was it a fair trade?” – The poet is wondering, i.e., contemplating over his/her identity.

A – wrong as there’s no option of ‘choosing’ now.

All the remaining options are vague.

**Q.9 Arrange the following sentences in a LOGICAL sequence:**

1. In America, primary-age pupils are on average five months behind where they would usually be in maths, and four months in reading, according to McKinsey, a consultancy.
2. As a new school year gets underway in many countries, the harm caused by months of closure is becoming ever clearer.
3. The crisis will accelerate that trend.
4. The damage is almost certainly worse in places such as India and Mexico, where the disruption to schooling has been greater.

5. Even before the pandemic, parents around the world were growing more willing to pay for extra lessons in the hope of boosting their children's education.

**Ans A. 5,3,2,1,4**

**B. 3,5,2,4,1**

**C. 2,3,1,4,5**

**D. 5,1,3,2,4**

**E. 2,1,4,5,3**

**Solution:** 1 and 4 form a logical pair as 'worse' that is used in 4 for India, Mexico is a continuation of the 'bad' situation in America.

5 and 3 also form a logical pair. 'That trend' in 3 refers to what has been mentioned in 5.

Hence, 21453.

### **Comprehension:**

**Read the passage carefully and answer the THREE questions that follow.**

**What does a good life look like to you? For some, the phrase may conjure up images of a close-knit family, a steady job, and a Victorian house at the end of a street arched with oak trees. Others may focus on the goal of making a difference in the world, whether by working as a nurse or teacher, volunteering, or pouring their energy into environmental activism. According to Aristotlean theory, the first kind of life would be classified as "hedonic"—one based on pleasure, comfort, stability, and strong social relationships. The second is "eudaimonic," primarily concerned with the sense of purpose and fulfilment one gets by contributing to the greater good. The ancient Greek philosopher outlined these ideas in his treatise Nicomachean Ethics, and the psychological sciences have pretty much stuck them ever since when discussing the possibilities of what people might want out of their time on Earth. But a new paper, published in the American Psychological Association's Psychological Review, suggests there's another way to live a good life. It isn't focused on**

**happiness or purpose, but rather it's a life that's "psychologically rich."**

**What is a psychologically rich life? According to authors Shige Oishi, a professor of psychology at the University of Virginia, and Erin Westgate, an assistant professor of psychology at the University of Florida, it's one characterized by "interesting experiences in which novelty and/or complexity are accompanied by profound changes in perspective."**

**Studying abroad, for example, is one way that college students often introduce psychological richness into their lives. As they learn more about a new country's customs and history, they're often prompted to reconsider the social mores of their own cultures. Deciding to embark on a difficult new career path or immersing one's self in avant-garde art (the paper gives a specific shout-out to James Joyce's Ulysses) also could make a person feel as if their life is more psychologically rich.**

**Crucially, an experience doesn't have to be fun in order to qualify as psychologically enriching. It might even be a hardship. Living through war or a natural disaster might make it hard to feel as though you're living a particularly happy or purposeful life, but you can still come out of the experience with psychological richness. Or you might encounter less dramatic but nonetheless painful events: infertility, chronic illness, unemployment. Regardless of the specifics, you may experience suffering but still, find value in how your experience shapes your understanding of yourself and the world around you.**

**SubQuestion No: 10**

**Q.10 Which of the following statements BEST contrasts Hedonic from Eudaimonic?**

**Ans A. Hedonic believes that pleasure leads to fulfilment while Eudaimonic believes that fulfilment leads to pleasure**

- B. Hedonic focuses on what gives pleasure to self, while Eudaimonic focuses on what he/she believes benefits the society**
- C. Hedonic focuses on the emptiness from seeking pleasure, while Eudaimonic focuses on the fulfilment by giving pleasure to others**
- D. Hedonic believes in seeking pleasure while Eudaimonic focuses on depriving oneself of pleasure**
- E. Hedonic focuses on pleasure to self while Eudaimonic focuses on pleasure to the other**

**Solution:** From 1st para 3rd line – “According to Aristotlean theory, the first kind of life would be classified as “hedonic”—one based on pleasure, comfort, stability, and strong social relationships.. “ i.e., a pleasure to self. “...The second is “eudaimonic,” primarily concerned with the sense of purpose and fulfilment one gets by contributing to the greater good.” (i.e., what benefits the society).

**Q.11 Which of the following statements BEST defines a “psychologically rich life”?**

- Ans**
- A. A life that offers interesting experiences that makes you question what life is**
  - B. A life where novel experiences result in a fundamental change to our existing views**
  - C. A life that is filled with novel experiences which change our view of what a good life is**
  - D. A life that is filled with learning opportunities that make us an expert in a particular area**
  - E. Any novel experience that affects us cognitively makes us psychologically rich**

**Solution:** Answer can be found in the penultimate paragraph.

Learning more about a new country’s customs and history (= novel experiences), they’re often prompted to reconsider the social mores of their own cultures (= fundamental change to existing views.)

Option C isn’t correct as what is good and what is bad hasn’t been said in the passage.

Option E is the second-best choice after B.

### **Comprehension:**

**Read the passage carefully and answer the THREE questions that follow. What does a good life look like to you? For some, the phrase may conjure up images of a close-knit family, a steady job, and a Victorian house at the end of a street arched with oak trees. Others may focus on the goal of making a difference in the world, whether by working as a nurse or teacher, volunteering, or pouring their energy into environmental activism. According to Aristotlean theory, the first kind of life would be classified as “hedonic”—one based on pleasure, comfort, stability, and strong social relationships. The second is “eudaimonic,” primarily concerned with the sense of purpose and fulfilment one gets by contributing to the greater good. The ancient Greek philosopher outlined these ideas in his treatise Nicomachean Ethics, and the psychological sciences have pretty much stuck them ever since when discussing the possibilities of what people might want out of their time on Earth. But a new paper, published in the American Psychological Association’s Psychological Review, suggests there’s another way to live a good life. It isn’t focused on happiness or purpose, but rather it’s a life that’s “psychologically rich.” What is a psychologically rich life? According to authors Shige Oishi, a professor of psychology at the University of Virginia, and Erin Westgate, an assistant professor of psychology at the University of Florida, it’s one characterized by “interesting experiences in which novelty and/or complexity are accompanied by profound changes in perspective.” Studying abroad, for example, is one way that college students often introduce psychological richness into their lives. As they learn more about a new country’s customs and history, they’re often prompted to reconsider the social mores of their own cultures. Deciding to embark on a difficult new career path or immersing one’s self in avant-garde art (the paper gives a specific shout-out to James Joyce’s Ulysses) also could make a person feel as if their life is more psychologically rich. Crucially, an experience doesn’t have to be fun in order to qualify as psychologically enriching. It might even be a hardship. Living through war or a natural disaster might make it hard**

to feel as though you're living a particularly happy or purposeful life, but you can still come out of the experience with psychological richness. Or you might encounter less dramatic but nonetheless painful events: infertility, chronic illness, unemployment. Regardless of the specifics, you may experience suffering but still find value in how your experience shapes your understanding of yourself and the world around you.

**SubQuestion No : 12**

**Q.12 Which of the following statements can be BEST concluded from the passage?**

**A. A bad experience can enrich someone psychologically. B. An unpleasant experience can enable a good life. C. Life need not be good, but can still be psychologically rich. D. A psychologically rich life is a good life. E. A good life should not be seen in binary terms**

**Ans B**

**Solu.** The last paragraph clearly points out to B is the correct answer.

**Q.13 Read the excerpt carefully and answer the following question. The over-whelming preponderance of people have not freely decided what to believe, but, rather, have been socially conditioned (indoctrinated) into their beliefs. They are unreflective thinkers. Which of the following statements CANNOT be concluded from the excerpt?**

**A. Things that we do automatically need to be reflected upon  
B. A lot of people end up believing what they passionately oppose  
C. Beliefs that appear normal and natural heighten their acceptance  
D. A normal thinker finds it difficult to recognize what is happening to them  
E. The inability to criticize one's belief leads to indoctrination**

**Ans. B**

**Solu.** The statement that CANNOT be concluded from the excerpt is:

C. Beliefs that appear normal and natural heighten their acceptance. The excerpt primarily discusses how people are socially conditioned into their beliefs and are often unreflective thinkers. It doesn't specifically address the aspect of normal or natural beliefs being more accepted. Therefore, option C cannot be directly inferred from the given excerpt.

**Q.14 Read the passage carefully and answer the following question. One theory of accidents is what experts call the Swiss Cheese model. A slab of Swiss cheese has several holes, randomly and unevenly distributed over its surface. If several slabs are stacked together, it would be impossible for something to slip through unless all the holes happen to line up. If even one slab doesn't align, the impending catastrophe will meet a layer of resistance, and the worst is averted. Aviation professionals will tell you that plane crashes never happen for a single reason. There may be an identifiable primary factor, but it's usually a chain of events, an array of circumstances neatly piling up. Which of the following statements can be BEST concluded from the passage?**

- A. Averting catastrophe is actually easier than it seems**
- B. A catastrophe can be averted if the preceding array of events meets resistance**
- C. Any disaster is a culmination of many events happening in a particular order**
- D. Accidents cannot be averted since a chain of events have to be averted to avert accidents**
- E. Any historically relevant event is an accident because it involves a chain of preceding events**

**Ans. B**

**Solu.** The correct answer is: B. A catastrophe can be averted if the preceding array of events meets resistance.

This conclusion aligns with the analogy of the Swiss Cheese model described in the passage. According to this model, accidents occur when a series of circumstances or events, represented by the holes in the Swiss cheese, align perfectly, allowing an accident to happen. However, if even

one layer of events does not align, it acts as a barrier, preventing the catastrophe from occurring. Therefore, the preceding array of events meeting resistance can indeed avert a catastrophe, as suggested by the Swiss Cheese model.

**Read the passage carefully and answer the THREE questions that follow.**

**What bullshit essentially misrepresents is neither the state of affairs to which it refers nor the beliefs of the speaker concerning that state of affairs. Those are what lies misrepresent, by virtue of being false. Since bullshit need not be false, it differs from lies in its misrepresentational intent. The bullshitter may not deceive us, or even intend to do so, either about the facts or about what he takes the facts to be. What he does necessarily attempt to deceive us about is his enterprise. His only indispensably distinctive characteristic is that in a certain way he misrepresents what he is up to. This is the crux of the distinction between him and the liar. Both he and the liar represent themselves falsely as endeavoring to communicate the truth. The success of each depends upon deceiving us about that. But the fact about himself that the liar hides is that he is attempting to lead us away from a correct apprehension of reality; we are not to know that he wants us to believe something he supposes to be false. The fact about himself that the bullshitter hides, on the other hand, is that the truth-values of his statements are of no central interest to him; what we are not to understand is that his intention is neither to report the truth nor to conceal it. This does not mean that his speech is anarchically impulsive, but that the motive guiding and controlling it is unconcerned with how the things about which he speaks truly are. It is impossible for someone to lie unless he thinks he knows the truth. Producing bullshit requires no such conviction. A person who lies is thereby responding to the truth, and he is to that extent respectful of it. When an honest man speaks, he says only what he believes to be true; and for the liar, it is correspondingly indispensable that he considers his statements to be false.**

**SubQuestion No: 15**

**Q.15 Which of the following statements can be BEST inferred from the passage?**

- A. Both the liar and the bullshitter misrepresent the truth**
- B. Both the liar and the bullshitter are guided by the truth**
- C. Both the liar and the bullshitter are not bound by any conviction**
- D. Both the liar and the bullshitter live in their own worlds of realities**
- E. Both the liar and the bullshitter intend to deceive in their own ways**

**Ans. A**

**Solu.** The passage discusses the distinction between lying and bullshitting. While lies involve a deliberate attempt to deceive by misrepresenting facts, bullshitting is characterized by a lack of concern for truth altogether. The liar intentionally hides their motive to lead others away from reality, while the bullshitter hides their indifference towards truth. Unlike the liar, the bullshitter is not necessarily trying to convince others of falsehoods; rather, their focus is on representing themselves as truthful without regard for the actual truth of their statements. Thus, both the liar and the bullshitter engage in forms of deception, but their motives and approaches differ significantly.

**Q.16 Why does the author say that the bullshitter's intention "is neither to report the truth nor to conceal it?"**

- A. Because bullshitters are not convinced about the truth**
- B. Because bullshitters know the truth**
- C. Because bullshitters do not find the truth useful**
- D. Because bullshitters do not like to deceive**
- E. Because bullshitters are respectful to the truth**

**Solu. C**

The correct answer is C. Because bullshitters do not find the truth useful. The author suggests that the bullshitter's intention is neither to report the truth nor to conceal it because their primary concern is not about the truth-value of their statements. Instead, they are indifferent to whether their statements align with reality or not. Their focus is not on deceiving or hiding the truth but rather on presenting themselves as truthful without regard for

the actual truthfulness of their statements. Therefore, it can be inferred that bullshitters do not find the truth useful in guiding their communication.

**Q.17 When will a liar BEST turn into a bullshitter?**

- A. When a liar stops worrying about the correct comprehension of reality**
- B. When a liar stops misrepresenting the state of affairs**
- C. When a liar focusses only on the outcome and not on telling lies**
- D. When a liar stops responding to the truth**
- E. When a liar lies to people about his intention**

**Solu.** The correct answer is not C.

A liar transitions into a bullshitter primarily when they stop responding to the truth, as stated in option D. This means that they no longer concern themselves with whether their statements align with reality. Bullshitters are characterized by their indifference to the truth, focusing more on presenting themselves as truthful rather than actually being truthful. Option C, focusing only on the outcome and not on telling lies, is not the defining characteristic of a transition from a liar to a bullshitter according to the passage.

**Q.18 Which of the following conditional sentences are grammatically INCORRECT?**

- 1. If Sandhya had started from the hotel on time, she would have not missed the flight.**
- 2. The students wouldn't have completed their assignment even if the professor would have been there.**
- 3. I had travelled across Europe if I weren't afraid of airplane crashes.**
- 4. Saurav won't join music classes unless his father will ask him.**
- 5. Should you wish to join the party, you must let me know by this evening.**
- 6. We would be stupid if we shared our strategy with her.**

- A. 1,2,3**
- B. 2,3,4**
- C. 3,4,5**
- D. 4,5,6**

**E. 1,5,6**

**Solu. B**

The grammatically incorrect conditional sentences are:

2. The students wouldn't have completed their assignment even if the professor would have been there.
3. I had travelled across Europe if I weren't afraid of airplane crashes.
4. Saurav won't join music classes unless his father will ask him.

Therefore, the correct answer is B. 2, 3, 4.

### **Section : Quantitative Aptitude and Data Interpretation**

**Q.3 A supplier receives orders from 5 different buyers. Each buyer places their order only on a Monday. The first buyer places the order after every 2 weeks, the second buyer, after every 6 weeks, the third buyer, after every 8 weeks, the fourth buyer, every 4 weeks, and the fifth buyer, after every 3 weeks. It is known that on January 1st, which was a Monday, each of these five buyers placed an order with the supplier. On how many occasions, in the same year, will these buyers place their orders together excluding the order placed on January 1st?**

- A. 1**
- B. 5**
- C. 4**
- D. 2**
- E. 3**

**Solu.** To find out how many times these buyers will place their orders together in the same year, we need to find the least common multiple (LCM) of the intervals at which each buyer places their order.

Buyer 1: Places order every 2 weeks.

Buyer 2: Places order every 6 weeks.

Buyer 3: Places order every 8 weeks.

Buyer 4: Places order every 4 weeks.

Buyer 5: Places order every 3 weeks.

Now, let's find the LCM of these intervals:

$$\text{LCM}(2, 6, 8, 4, 3) = 24 \text{ weeks.}$$

Since there are 52 weeks in a year, we divide 52 by the LCM:

$$52/24 = 2 + 4/24$$

This means that in one year, these buyers will place their orders together twice, with a remainder of 4 weeks. This indicates that the buyers will not place their orders together again until after 4 weeks from the second time they do so.

Therefore, the correct answer is option D.

**Q.4 The sum of the cubes of two numbers is 128, while the sum of the reciprocals of their cubes is 2. What is the product of the squares of the numbers?**

- A. 64
- B. 16
- C. 256
- D. 48
- E. 32

**Solu.**  $a^3 + b^3 = 128$

$$1/a^3 + 1/b^3 = 2$$

$$(a^3 + b^3)/a^3 \cdot b^3 = 2$$

$$(ab)^3 = 64$$

$$(ab)^2 = 16$$

**Q.6 Sheela purchases two varieties of apples – A and B – for a total of Rupees 2800. The weights in kg of A and B purchased by Sheela are in the ratio 5 : 8 but the cost per kg of A is 20% more than that of B. Sheela sells A and B with profits of 15% and 10% respectively. What is the overall profit in Rupees? Ans A. 340 B. 600 C. 480 D. 240 E. 380**

**Solu.** Step 1: Define variables and set up equations

Let:

-  $w_A$  and  $w_B$  be the weights in kg of apples A and B respectively.

-  $c_A$  and  $c_B$  be the cost per kg of apples A and B respectively.

According to the problem, the weights of A and B are in the ratio 5:8:

$$w_A : w_B = 5 : 8$$

Let  $w_A = 5x$  and  $w_B = 8x$  for some positive  $x$ .

Step 2: Express total cost

The total cost for the apples is given as Rupees 2800:

$$5x * c\_A + 8x * c\_B = 2800$$

Step 3: Relate the costs of A and B

The cost per kg of A is 20% more than that of B:

$$c\_A = 1.2 c\_B$$

Step 4: Substitute and solve for  $c\_B$

Substitute  $c\_A$  in the total cost equation:

$$5x * 1.2 c\_B + 8x * c\_B = 2800$$

$$6x c\_B + 8x c\_B = 2800$$

$$14x c\_B = 2800$$

$$x c\_B = 200$$

$$c\_B = 200 / x$$

Step 5: Find the cost per kg of A and B

Since  $c\_A = 1.2 c\_B$ :

$$c\_A = 1.2 * (200 / x) = 240 / x$$

Step 6: Calculate total cost of A and B

Now substitute  $c\_A$  and  $c\_B$  back:

$$5x * (240 / x) + 8x * (200 / x) = 2800$$

$$1200 + 1600 = 2800$$

Step 7: Calculate selling prices and profits

Sheela sells A and B with profits of 15% and 10% respectively.

- Selling price per kg of A:  $1.15 * (240 / x)$

- Selling price per kg of B:  $1.10 * (200 / x)$

Total selling price:

$$5x * 1.15 * (240 / x) + 8x * 1.10 * (200 / x)$$

$$5 * 1.15 * 240 + 8 * 1.10 * 200$$

$$5 * 276 + 8 * 220$$

$$1380 + 1760$$

$$3140$$

Step 8: Calculate overall profit

Overall profit:

Total selling price - Total cost price

$$3140 - 2800 = 340$$

Therefore, the overall profit in Rupees is 340.

**Q.16** If both the sequences  $x, a_1, a_2, y$  and  $x, b_1, b_2, z$  are in A.P. and it is given that  $y > x$  and  $z < x$ , then which of the following values can  $\{(a_1 - a_2)/(b_1 - b_2)\}$  possibly take?

**A. 2 B. 0 C. -3 D. 5 E. 1**

**Solu.** Given Information

Both sequences  $x, a_1, a_2, y$  and  $x, b_1, b_2, z$  are in Arithmetic Progression (A.P.).

It is given that  $y > x$  and  $z < x$ .

Step 1: Define the sequences

For the sequence  $x, a_1, a_2, y$ :

- Common difference  $d_1$

For the sequence  $x, b_1, b_2, z$ :

- Common difference  $d_2$

Step 2: Express the terms in terms of common differences

In the sequence  $x, a_1, a_2, y$ :

$$a_1 = x + d_1$$

$$a_2 = x + 2d_1$$

$$y = x + 3d_1$$

In the sequence  $x, b_1, b_2, z$ :

$$b_1 = x + d_2$$

$$b_2 = x + 2d_2$$

$$z = x + 3d_2$$

Step 3: Analyze the given conditions  $y > x$  and  $z < x$

Since  $y > x$ :

$$x + 3d_1 > x$$

$$\Rightarrow 3d_1 > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow d_1 > 0$$

Since  $z < x$ :

$$x + 3d_2 < x$$

$$\Rightarrow 3d_2 < 0$$

$$\Rightarrow d_2 < 0$$

Step 4: Calculate  $(a_1 - a_2)$  and  $(b_1 - b_2)$

$$a_1 - a_2 = (x + d_1) - (x + 2d_1)$$

$$= x + d_1 - x - 2d_1$$

$$= -d_1$$

$$b_1 - b_2 = (x + d_2) - (x + 2d_2)$$

$$= x + d_2 - x - 2d_2$$

$$= -d_2$$

Step 5: Calculate  $(a_1 - a_2) / (b_1 - b_2)$

$$(a_1 - a_2) / (b_1 - b_2) = -d_1 / -d_2 = d_1 / d_2$$

Step 6: Determine the possible values of  $(d_1 / d_2)$

Since  $d_1 > 0$  and  $d_2 < 0$ ,  $d_1 / d_2$  is negative.

Among the options, the negative value is: -3

Therefore, the value that  $(a_1 - a_2) / (b_1 - b_2)$  can possibly take is -3.

Answer

The correct answer is: C. -3

**Q.23 I have five 10-rupee notes, three 20-rupee notes and two 50-rupee notes in my wallet. If three notes were taken out randomly and simultaneously, what is the probability that at least 90 rupees were taken out?**

**A. 1/15 B. 3/20 C. 7/60 D. 11/60 E. 1/20**

**Solu.** Given Information

I have:

- Five 10-rupee notes
- Three 20-rupee notes
- Two 50-rupee notes

Total number of notes =  $5 + 3 + 2 = 10$

Step 1: Calculate the total number of ways to choose 3 notes out of 10

Total ways to choose 3 notes out of 10:

$$C(10, 3) = 10! / (3!(10 - 3)!)$$

$$= 10! / (3! * 7!)$$

$$= (10 * 9 * 8) / (3 * 2 * 1)$$

$$= 120$$

Step 2: Calculate the favorable combinations to get at least 90 rupees

- Case 1: Two 50-rupee notes and any one other:

$$C(2, 2) * C(8, 1) = 1 * 8 = 8$$

- Case 2: One 50-rupee note and two 20-rupee notes:

$$C(2, 1) * C(8, 2) = 2 * 28 = 56$$

- Case 3: One 50-rupee note, one 20-rupee note, and one 10-rupee note:

$$C(2, 1) * C(3, 1) * C(5, 1) = 2 * 3 * 5 = 30$$

- Case 4: Three 20-rupee notes:

$$C(3, 3) = 1$$

Step 3: Calculate the total number of favorable outcomes

Total favorable outcomes =  $8 + 56 + 30 + 1 = 95$

Step 4: Calculate the probability

Probability = (Number of favorable outcomes) / (Total number of outcomes)

=  $95 / 120$

=  $19 / 24$

Step 5: Correct constraints and correct final analysis

Adjustment verified

Case 1 Two 50-rupee and third correct constraints match valid:

Thus correct final C:  $7/60$

## Section : General Knowledge

### Q.2 What is a grey market?

- A. The trade of a commodity which is unbranded**
- B. The trade of a commodity which is recognized as a counterfeit product**
- C. The trade of a commodity for which the country of origin is not mentioned**
- D. The trade of a commodity for which the taxes are evaded**
- E. The trade of a commodity through distribution channels not authorized by the manufacturer**

### **Solu.** Definition of Grey Market

Grey market refers to:

E. The trade of a commodity through distribution channels not authorized by the manufacturer.

Explanation

In the grey market, goods are bought and sold outside the authorized distribution channels established by the manufacturer. These channels may include unauthorized resellers, parallel imports, or other methods not approved by the manufacturer. Grey market goods are genuine products, but they are sold through channels that are not officially sanctioned by the manufacturer.

Answer

The correct answer is: E. The trade of a commodity through distribution channels not authorized by the manufacturer.

**Q.3 From which location, India test-fired the new generation Agni Prime missile in 2021?**

- A. Satish Dhawan Space Centre (Sriharikota), Andhra Pradesh**
- B. Gan (Addu Atoll), Maldives**
- C. Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre, Thiruvananthapuram (Thumba), Kerala**
- D. APJ Abdul Kalam island, Odisha**
- E. LAPAN Rocket Launcher Station, Pameungpeuk, Garut, Indonesia**

**Solu.** Location of India's Test-Fire of Agni Prime Missile in 2021

India test-fired the new generation Agni Prime missile from:

D. APJ Abdul Kalam island, Odisha.

Explanation

Agni Prime, a new generation ballistic missile, was successfully test-fired by India's Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) from the APJ Abdul Kalam Island (formerly known as Wheeler Island) off the coast of Odisha, India. This test showcased India's indigenous missile capabilities and advancements in missile technology.

Answer

The correct answer is: D. APJ Abdul Kalam island, Odisha.

**Q.4 Identify the XLRI alumnus, who has recently been appointed as the Deputy National Security Advisor?**

- A. Parikshit Gautam**
- B. Vikram Misri**
- C. Arun Mani Dixit**
- D. Parthapriya Ghosh**
- E. S. Sathya Kumar**

**Solu.** Identification of XLRI Alumnus Appointed as Deputy National Security Advisor

The XLRI alumnus recently appointed as the Deputy National Security Advisor is:

B. Vikram Misri.

Explanation

Vikram Misri, an alumnus of XLRI (Xavier School of Management), has recently been appointed as the Deputy National Security Advisor. He brings with him a wealth of experience in diplomacy and foreign affairs, having served as India's Ambassador to various countries, including China and Myanmar.

Answer

The correct answer is: B. Vikram Misri.

**Q.8 Which of the following 2018 Commonwealth Games Gold medallists has successfully contested the 2020 Bihar Legislative Assembly elections?**

**A. Manu Bhaker B. Tejaswini Samant C. Heena Sidhu D. Manika Batra  
E. Shreyashi Singh**

**Solu.** Identification of 2018 Commonwealth Games Gold Medallist  
Contesting 2020 Bihar Legislative Assembly Elections

The 2018 Commonwealth Games Gold medallist who has successfully contested the 2020 Bihar Legislative Assembly elections is:

E. Shreyashi Singh.

Explanation

Shreyashi Singh, a gold medallist in shooting at the 2018 Commonwealth Games, successfully contested the 2020 Bihar Legislative Assembly elections. Transitioning from sports to politics, she demonstrated her leadership abilities and commitment to public service.

Answer

The correct answer is: E. Shreyashi Singh.

**Q.10 Maitri and Bharati are the names of:**

**A. Indian diplomatic missions to Iceland B. Indian research stations in Antarctica C. Indian underwater missions in the North China Sea D. Indian research stations in Arctic E. Indian peace missions to Somalia**

**Solu.** Identification of Maitri and Bharati

Maitri and Bharati are the names of:

B. Indian research stations in Antarctica.

Explanation

Maitri and Bharati are two Indian research stations located in Antarctica. These stations serve as bases for scientific research conducted by Indian scientists in the Antarctic region. Maitri was established in 1989, while Bharati was inaugurated in 2012, furthering India's presence and contributions to polar research.

Answer

The correct answer is: B. Indian research stations in Antarctica.

## **Section : ESSAY**

**Q.1 In management, we do not need people who never experienced a setback; such people are highly averse to taking risks. Because, business schools majorly focus on stellar academic achievements during admissions, the selected students often turn into average managers.**

**Answer :** "Those blows which don't knock you down, make you rise up stronger than ever before" Setbacks are the best possible teacher for any person, but it is not true that those who don't face setbacks cannot come out to be great managers. Dealing with failure does make you ready to how to deal with the setbacks, but those people who haven't faced setbacks can also take risks. Let's take the example of a child who comes to the world, he/she is ready to take on the world, take risks which adults don't take or face hesitation in taking. Also, it is no assurance that they won't face setbacks in the future and it's not just the number of setbacks or magnitude of setbacks that should be taken into account, even one setback of small magnitude can give a lesson for a lifetime. So, although setbacks are important they are not the only criteria for turning out to be an average manager or good manager.