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IBPS SO (LAW) MOCK TEST - 1

INSTRUCTIONS

Total Time-120 Minutes

No. of Questions-200

Total Marks-80

1. Do not use any pager, ruler, calculator or any electronic gadget while attempting the paper, violating the same would result in the cancellation of your paper.
2. DO NOT OPEN THE BOOK-LET UNLESS INSTRUCTED TO DO SO.
3. There will be a penalty of 1/4th of every wrong answer marked. Only one answer will be acceptable for a question. In case student marks more than one answer for the same question, that shall be considered a wrong answer by the electronic OMR scanner.
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IBPS SPECIALIST OFFICER (LAW) MOCK TEST –1

TOTAL TIME:- 120 MINS

REASONING ABILITY

Directions (Q. 1-5) : In every questions two rows are given and to find out the resultant of a particular row you need to follow the following rules :

Step 1: If an odd number is followed by an even number then the resultant comes by multiplying the numbers.

Step 2: If an even number is followed by an odd (non prime) number then the resultant will be the subtraction of the odd number from the even number.

Step 3: If an even is followed by prime number (except 2) then the resultant will be the addition of both the numbers.

Step 4: If an odd number is followed by a perfect cube then the resultant will be the subtraction of the cube root of that number from the odd number.

Step 5: If odd number is followed by another odd number the resultant will be the addition of both the numbers.

1. Find the sum of the resultant of two rows. If P is the resultant of first row.

| | | |
|----|----|---|
| 11 | 64 | 4 |
| P | 7 | 2 |

- (A) 72 (B) 43
(C) 70
(D) Can't be determined
(E) None of these

2. Find the difference between the resultant of first and second row.

| | | |
|----|------|----|
| 11 | 6 | 21 |
| 31 | 1000 | 13 |

- (A) 11 (B) 13
(C) 9 (D) 22
(E) None of these

3. If the sum of the resultants of two rows is 38. Then find the value of M.

| | | |
|----|----|---|
| 36 | 33 | 4 |
| 16 | 7 | M |

- (A) 8 (B) 6
(C) 1 (D) 3
(E) None of these

4.

| | | |
|----|----|---|
| 8 | 11 | 4 |
| 26 | 21 | 5 |

Find the sum of two rows.

- (A) 128 (B) 86
(C) 66 (D) 80

(E) 96

5. Find the resultant of first row if X is the resultant of first row ?

| | | |
|----|----|----|
| 15 | X | 6 |
| 8 | 31 | 25 |

- (A) 68 (B) 36
(C) 66 (D) 18
(E) None of these

Directions (Q. 6-10): Study the following information and answer the given questions:

A word and number arrangement machine when given an input line of words and numbers rearranges them following a particular rule in each step. The following is an illustration of input and rearrangement. (All the numbers are two-digit numbers)

Input: sea 38 09 rich all 94 66 29 were internal home 28 46 brand

Step I: 09 sea 38 rich 94 66 29 were internal home 28 46 brand all

Step II: 28 09 sea 38 rich 94 66 29 were internal home 46 all brand

Step III: 29 28 09 sea 38 rich 94 66 were internal 46 all brand home

Step IV: 38 29 28 09 sea rich 94 66 were 46 all brand home internal

Step V: 46 38 29 28 09 sea 94 66 were all brand home internal rich

Step VI: 66 46 38 29 28 09 94 were all brand home internal rich sea

Step VII: 94 66 46 38 29 28 09 all brand home internal rich sea were

And **Step VII** is the last step of the above input, as the desired arrangement is obtained. As per the rules followed in the

above steps, find out in each of the following questions the appropriate step for the given input.

Input: 73 word show 19 42 never break heart for 59 21 value 68 99 (All the numbers are two-digit numbers.)

6. Which step number is the following output?

42 21 19 73 word show never 59 value 99 68 for break heart.

- (A) Step V (B) Step VI
(C) Step IV (D) Step III
(E) There is no such step.

7. Which of the following represents the position of 'word' in the fourth step?

- (A) Eighth from the left
(B) Fifth from the right
(C) Sixth from the left
(D) Fifth from the left
(E) Seventh from the left

8. Which word/number would be at 5th position from the right in Step V?

- (A) 19 (B) 99
(C) far (D) break
(E) work

9. How many elements (words or numbers) are there between 'for' and '42' as they appear in the last step of the output?

- (A) One (B) Three
(C) Four (D) Five
(E) Seven

10. How many steps would be required to get the final output?

- (A) Five (B) Six
(C) Four (D) Seven
(E) None of these

Directions (Q. 11-15) : Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

In a party ten persons A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I and J are wearing shirt of different colours viz— Red, Green, White, Yellow, Blue, Black, Purple, Pink, Grey and Indigo and trousers of different colours viz— Orange, Cream, Saffron, Brown, Navy Blue, Orchaid, Sky Blue, Golden, Olive Green and Violet. The persons, colour of shirt and colour of trousers above are not necessarily in the same order.

C wears white coloured shirt and H wears Pink shirt. A wears Orange coloured trousers. The one who wears white coloured shirt, wears Brown coloured trousers. A wears neither Red coloured shirt nor Pink coloured shirt. I doesn't wear Red coloured shirt or Green coloured shirt. Neither A nor B wears Grey coloured shirt. D wears Yellow coloured shirt and Navy Blue trousers. F wears Violet coloured

trousers and Black coloured shirt. H wears Saffron coloured trousers. I wears Olive Green trousers. G wears Purple shirt. The one who wears Indigo shirt also wears Orchid coloured trousers. E wears Blue shirt and Golden coloured trousers. B wears Cream coloured trousers.

11. I wears, which of the following coloured shirt ?

- (A) Pink (B) Blue
(C) Red (D) White
(E) None of these

12. G wears, which of the following coloured trousers ?

- (A) Sky Blue (B) Olive Green
(C) Orchid (D) Cream
(E) Golden

13. Which of the following combinations of persons, colour of shirt and colour of trousers is correct?

- (A) J – Indigo – Golden
(B) H – Pink – Brown
(C) C – Yellow – Brown
(D) F – Black – Violet
(E) G – Blue – Sky Blue

14. Which of the following coloured shirt, does B wear ?

- (A) Red (B) Green
(C) Pink (D) Grey
(E) Either Red or Green

15. A is wearing which of the following coloured shirt and trousers respectively ?

- (A) Black – Violet
(B) Yellow – Navy Blue
(C) Green – Brown
(D) Green – Orange
(E) White – Brown

Directions (Q. 16-20): In each question below are given two or three statements followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements, disregarding commonly known facts. Give answer:-

- (A) if only conclusion I follows.
(B) if only conclusion II follows.
(C) if either conclusion I or II follows.
(D) if neither conclusion I nor II follows.

(E) if both conclusions I and II follow.

(16-18):

Statements: Only medicines are tablets. Most tablets are tonic. Many tablets are bitter.

16. Conclusions:

I. Many tonics are medicines.

II. Many bitter are medicines.

17. Conclusions:

I. Only tonics being tablets is a possibility.

II. Only tonics being bitter is a possibility.

18. Statements: A few towns are cities. Only cities are villages. No city is cool.

Conclusions:

I. No village is cool.

II. Only villages being cool is a possibility.

(19-20):

19. Statements: Some red are colours. No red is a paint. All colours are black.

Conclusions:

I. Some colours are not paints.

II. All red being black is a possibility.

20. Conclusions:

I. Some black being paints is a possibility.

II. All paints being black is a possibility.

Direction (Q. 21-24) : Read the following information and the sentences (A), (B), (C), (D), (E), (F) and (G) given below it carefully and answer the questions.

DTC is set to go digital. The Delhi Transport Corporation state utility is planning to roll out a smart card for buses, which can be used in the Delhi Metro as well. DTC took the first step by using the Delhi Metro card on the electronic ticketing machines installed on its buses. It is a real-time transaction which was carried out with a Metro card on the ETM of a DTC bus. The common mobility card project has been in the pipeline for several years now. It was first mooted during the 2010 Commonwealth Games, but couldn't take off because of a variety of issues, including lack of clarity over how the revenue of the two transport bodies will be segregated.

A) People will now have to carry several cards while travelling from one place to another in Delhi.

B) The Delhi Transport Corporation is the first public transport company to roll out such card in the country.

C) Sharing of revenue was the major issue in rolling out the smart card in DTC buses.

D) The New card will be used both in Metro and DTC

E) People does not have to carry cash and can save plenty of time with the launch of new card

F) DTC will digitalized very soon

G) Employment opportunity in DTC will decrease with the digitalization process.(Definitely False)

21. Which of the given statements weakens the given information?

- (A) Only B (B) Only C and A
(C) Only A (D) Only A and G
(E) Only C and G

22. Which of the following has been assumed according to the given information?

- (A) Only A (B) Only D
(C) Only F (D) Only E
(E) None of these

23. Which of the following will be an effect of the step taken by the government of Delhi?

- (A) Only C (B) Only E
(C) Only D (D) Only B
(E) None of these

24. Which of the following statement is probably true according to above given passage?

- (A) Only B (B) Only G (C) Only A
(D) Only D (E) None of these

Direction (Q. 25-26) : Study the given information and answer the following question.

Statement: In its third Bi- Monthly policy on August Nine 2016 Reserve Bank of India kept key rates unchanged. RBI has disappointed analysts by not cutting key rates in the central bank's monetary policy review despite Consumer price Index (CPI) inflation plunging to multi-year lows.

25. Which of the following can be probable cause of the above statement?

(A) Commodities prices have fallen on paper only but the prices in retail shops have increased.

(B) Government of India failed to achieve the targeted inflation rate set by RBI.

(C) Monsoon certainty and its impact on the food prices in the country

(D) Increase in the price of crude oil in global market.

(E) Only (A) and (B)

26. Which of the following can be inferred from the given information?

(A) RBI has disappointed the analyst by not cutting the rates

(B) To cut policy rate cut is not directly in the hand of RBI

(C) Policy rate is directly proportional to RBI

(D) RBI has not cut the policy rate despite the fall in CPI

(E) None of these

Directions (Q. 27-30) : Study the following information carefully and answer the questions that follows:

Statement: If a person reads a lot, he will increase his vocabulary.

27. The above statement is based on the assumption that.

(A) People should read books containing unfamiliar words.

(B) The books to be read should be entertaining.

(C) Strong vocabulary is important for writing and speaking.

(D) Reading a lot is the only way to increase vocabulary.

(E) None of these

28. Which of the following would weaken the above statement?

(A) Only a well read person can make proper use of English language.

(B) The style of a person is inferred by the style of the author he reads.

(C) Those who passed vocabulary tests could not write well.

(D) Educated people can express their thoughts better.

(E) None of these

29. Which of the following will strengthen the given statement?

(A) Everyone must study in an English-medium school.

(B) Slow readers cannot do well in competitive examinations.

(C) In order to become a good speaker in English, one must increase one's vocabulary.

(D) It is not a big deal to increase one's vocabulary.

(E) None of these

30. Country X decided to deport foreigners not having a valid work permit. A few Indian employees in the software industry do not possess a valid work permit.

Which of the following conclusions can be drawn from the above statement?

(A) All foreigners engaged in software industry in Country X will be deported to their respective countries.

(B) All the Indians in Country X will suffer due to this.

(C) The Indian embassy will interfere in this matter to protect the rights of Indian employees.

(D) It will reduce the number of Indian employees in software industry in Country X.

(E) None of these

Directions (Q. 31-35) : Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

'A \$ B' means 'A is greater than B.'

'A © B' means 'A is either greater than or equal to B.'

'A # B' means 'A is smaller than B.'

'A % B' means 'A is either smaller than or equal to B.'

'A @ B' means 'A is equal to B.'

Now in each of the following questions assuming the given statement to be true, find which of the two conclusion I and II give below them is/are definitely true. Give answer.

(A) if only conclusion I is true.

(B) if only conclusion II is true.

(C) if either conclusion I or II is true.

(D) if neither conclusion I nor II is true.

(E) if both conclusion I and conclusion II are true.

31. **Statements :** G @ T, P \$ K, N # G, K © N

Conclusions : I. P \$ G II. T @ K

32. **Statements :** H © M, H % Y, Z \$ P, Y @ Z

Conclusions : I. H @ M II. Z © M

33. **Statements :** T @ P, U \$ Q, P © J, J © U

Conclusions : I. P @ U II. U # P

34. **Statements :** D \$ H, P % A, F © D, H @ P

Conclusions : I. F \$ P II. A \$ H

35. **Statements :** T @ V, W # P, V # S, P % T

Conclusions : I. S \$ W II. W # V

Directions (Q. 36-40) : Read the following information and answer the questions given below.

P, Q, R, S, T, U, W and X are eight persons a family. There are three married couples in the family. The persons are from three generations. All females of this family are married. Q and P are the offsprings of S while W and X are the offspring of T and R respectively. U is the wife of S. R is one of the females and she is not the wife of P.

Among them there are three Teachers, two Businessmen, two Athletes and one Painter. Each person has only one occupation. All of them are sitting around a circular table. They sit in such a manner that only one of the grandsons of S is sitting between R and P, while only T is sitting between Q and U. One of the sons of S is on the immediate left of S. Only one person is sitting between R and Q, but it is not X. W, who is not sitting next to Q, is also not sitting opposite S. Q is not sitting opposite a female. The persons who are on the immediate left of W and immediate right of Q are not Teachers while X is a renowned Painter. The persons who are sitting next to T are neither Businessman nor Teacher.

36. The two females who are sitting adjacent to each other are

(A) R and T (B) R and P

(C) T and R

(D) Can't be determined

(E) None of these

37. The only person who is sitting between Q and R is a/an

(A) Businessman (B) Teacher

(C) Athlete (D) Painter

(E) Can't be determined

38. The only male who is sitting opposite a female is a/an

(A) Businessman (B) Teacher

(C) Athlete (D) Painter

(E) Can't be determined

39. Which of the following statements is true regarding the

person who is sitting between W's father and X's grandmother?

- (A) She is sitting opposite a Teacher.
(B) She is a painter.
(C) He is sitting one place away from a Businessman.
(D) He is the son of an Athlete.
(E) He is the grandson of a Teacher.

40. X is sitting between which of the following persons?

- (A) P and R (B) R and Q
(C) P and U
(D) Can't be determined
(E) None of these

Directions (Q. 41-45) : Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

Ten friends A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I and J are sitting around a circle in such a way that five of them facing the centre while five of them facing outside from the centre, but not necessarily in the same order.

A sits third to the right of F. I is not an immediate neighbour of B or F, but sits on the immediate right of C, who is not facing the centre. H and D are sitting on the immediate left and third to the left of J respectively. I sits fourth to the left of A.

E sits on the immediate left of D and is not an immediate neighbour of C. A and E face the same direction. D and G sits opposite and also face opposite direction to each other. H and I face the same direction.

Note : Facing the same direction means if one persons faces the centre then the other person also faces the centre and if one person faces outward then the other person also faces outward. Facing the opposite directions means if one persons faces the centre then the other person also faces outward and vice versa.

41. Who amongst the following sits third to the right of E ?

- (A) G (B) H
(C) A (D) J
(E) None of these

42. What is the position of D with respect to A ?

- (A) Immediate right
(B) Second to the right
(C) Fourth to the right

(D) Can't be determined

(E) None of these

43. Who amongst the following sits opposite H ?

- (A) I (B) B
(C) D (D) C
(E) None of these

44. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and hence form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to that group ?

- (A) F C (B) A E
(C) I E (D) H B
(E) D J

45. How many persons sit between A and E ?

- (A) One (B) Four
(C) Three
(D) Can't be determined
(E) None of these

Directions (Q. 46-50) : Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions.

Eight persons from different companies, viz Tata, Mahindra, Hyundai, Maruti, Toyota, BMW, Skoda and Mercedes, are sitting in two parallel rows containing four persons each in such a way that there is an equal distance between adjacent persons. In row 1, P, Q, R and S are sitting and all of them are facing north. In row 2, A, B, C and D are sitting and all of them are facing south. Therefore, in the given seating arrangement each member sitting in a row faces another member of the other row.

(All the information given above does not necessarily represent the order of seating as in the final arrangement.)

- The person from Toyota faces the one who sits on the immediate left of R. R is neither from Mahindra nor from Hyundai.
- An immediate neighbour of A faces the person from Tata. The person from BMW faces the person who sits on the left of the person from Mahindra.
- There is only one person sitting between the persons from

Mahindra and Skoda but that person is not R. The persons from Mahindra and Hyundai are not sitting at the extreme ends. B sits on the immediate left of the person from Toyota.

- The persons from Maruti and BMW are immediate neighbours. C and Q are not sitting at any of the ends.

- S faces the one who is sitting on the immediate right of the person from BMW. A is not from BMW or Maruti. P does not face BMW.

46. Who among the following is from Mercedes?

- (A) A (B) R
(C) B (D) S
(E) Can't be determined

47. R is from which of the following companies?

- (A) Skoda (B) Tata
(C) Maruti (D) BMW
(E) None of these

48. Who is sitting between D and the person from Toyota?

- (A) The person who is from Hyundai
(B) B
(C) S
(D) The person who faces the one who is from Hyundai
(E) None of these

49. Who among the following faces the one who is from BMW?

- (A) The person who is from Mahindra
(B) R
(C) S
(D) The person who is from Mercedes
(E) Q

50. Who among the following sit on the extreme ends of the row?

- (A) B and the person from Hyundai
(B) The persons from Skoda and Toyota
(C) The persons from Tata and BMW
(D) S and the person from Mahindra
(E) D and B

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Directions (Q. 51-60) : Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions. Certain words/phrases have been given in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

The Sangh Parivar has had internal differences on programmatic issues in the past. Self-destructive **divergences** had surfaced within the clan during Atal Bihari Vajpayee's tenure as prime minister. Much before Narendra Modi became the next BJP PM, speculations on an encore became rife.

The prime reason for this stemmed from Modi's former persona of 'Hindu Hriday Samrat' being relegated to the background by the 'Vikas Purush' makeover. There were fears that die-hard economic nationalists within the parivar would not allow him a free hand to pursue reforms-oriented policies.

Any sign of disapproval from three main RSS affiliates in the economic sphere — the Bharatiya Mazdoor Sangh (BMS), the Bharatiya Kisan Sangh (BKS) and the Swadeshi Jagran Manch (SJM) — was perceived as the First Act of a sequel to those Vajpayee years.

Immediately after assuming office, Modi **counterbalanced** potential criticism by declaring his egalitarian intent, stressing that Deendayal Upadhyaya's concept of Antyodaya — working for the last person in the line — formed the essence of his economic vision. The adoption of a pro-poor stance, while being selectively reformist, has so far been Modi's primary strategy to contain hardline economic nationalists.

He agreed to infrequent consultations between leaders of affiliates and ministers. Yet, as recent interactions between key ministers and senior parivar functionaries suggest, beneath the calmness, fundamental fissures are becoming evident. This stems partially from Hindutva's economic philosophy suffering from a lack of clarity giving different individuals or groups the right to claim their viewpoint as the fraternity's official policy.

On economy, Hindutva still lacks an alternative narrative. The BJP adopted its economic policy statement in 1992 but has since restricted to development promises in election **manifestos** and economic resolutions at representative meetings. Because Hindutva drew from the ethos of Hinduism, economic views of founders were influenced by the **denunciation** of materialism in the spirit of renunciation. It resulted in the disapproval of the postindustrial global economic culture. Small is beautiful, swadeshi, swavalamban (self-reliance) and vikendrikaran (decentralisation) became central principles without much elaboration. But the Jana Sangh, to adopt a stance different from that of the Congress, argued for abolishing the licence quota-permit Raj. Yet, leaders did not have the conviction to morph into a Swatantra Party.

The SJM's formation corresponded with the BJP's complete isolation among non-Congress parties after demolition of Babri Masjid. The campaigns against P V Narasimha Rao's economic policies, Dunkel Draft and Gatt, permission to MNCs and globalisation in partnership with left-liberal groups and civil society greatly enabled political mainstreaming of the BJP. In 1998, unlike in 1996, it succeeded in attracting allies and formed a coalition government. **Irreconcilable** differences over neoliberal economic policies of the government made Vajpayee's tenure stormy. The presence of a Sangh stalwart, Dattopant Thengadi, BMS and SJM founder, added to his woes.

Modi does not face any challenge from a Thengadi-like figure among the economic nationalists. This is because of a conscious decision of the RSS leadership. Modi's market-oriented government will accept demands of the working class only to a limited extent. The struggle is to reach a point of agreement on vital issues, be it of FDI in different sectors, privatisation, labour reforms and continued mechanisation. Modi's added burden is that his advocacy of egalitarianism has inherent similarities to both SJM's viewpoint and also the left-liberal groups. He has to find avenues to wed his approach on development with that of Upadhyaya's vision. This will be a challenging task.

Post-liberalisation India has seen successive governments pursuing right-of-centre economic policies. The same parties have shifted left-of-centre while in opposition. Modi's challenge is that economic nationalists in his fraternity do not acquire the clout that the National Advisory Council had during the UPA's tenure.

So far, the RSS leadership has played the role of adjudicator. The Nagpur secretariat does not have as rigid a viewpoint on economic issues as on cultural nationalism. At best, the economic vision of Mohan Bhagwat is that the nation's development policies should be guided by national culture. Because Modi's reliance on the RSS cadre for winning polls is now greater than in 2014, he will have to walk a tightrope. Which, in turn, means he will have to exhibit hitherto unseen skills.

51. According to the passage, how did Modi counter-balance potential criticism?

- (A) By fast-growing economy and potential as a democratic counterbalance
(B) By exporting certain technologies
(C) By declaring his egalitarian intent and stressing on the concept of Antyodaya of Deendayal Upadhyay
(D) By adopting a pro-poor stance
(E) By interacting with key ministers and senior parties functionaries

52. Which of the following statements is/are True in the context of the passage?

- (A) Hindutva resulted in the compliance on the post industrial global economic cluture.
(B) PM Modi has to find avenues associate his approach on development with Upadhyay's vision.
(C) Modi did not gain political ascendancy in Gujarat as Vikas Purush.

- (A) Only (A) (B) Only (B) (C) Only (C)
(D) Only (B) and (C) (E) None of these

53. How did Post liberalisation India see the successive government?

- (A) By analysing the systemic challenges facing India's policy
- (B) By pursuing right of centre economic policies
- (C) By shifting the opposite parties
- (D) By challenging for the economic nationalist
- (E) By focusing on the economic policies

54. Which of the following statements is/are not true in the context of the passage?

- (A) There were fears that diehard economic nationalists within the parivar would not allow him to pursue reforms oriented policies.
- (B) Due to a conscious decision of the RSS leadership, Modi does not face any challenge from Thengadi
- (C) The disapprobation from three RSS affiliates in the economic sphere was perceived as the First Act of a sequel.
- (A) Only (A) (B) Only (B) (C) Only (C)
- (D) Only (A) and (C) (E) All (A), (B) and (C)

55. According to the passage, what kind of demands will be accepted by Modi government?

- (A) Foreign investment and labour laws will be accepted.
- (B) Make in India schemes and working class demand will be accepted.
- (C) Welfare schemes, namely crop insurance for farmers demands will be accepted.
- (D) Only mechanisation and working class demand will be accepted.
- (E) FDI indifferent sectors, privatisation, labour reforms and continued mechanization will be accepted

Directions (Q. 56-58) : Choose the word/group of words which is MOST SIMILAR in meaning to the word/group of words printed in bold as used in the passage.

56. **IRRECONCILABLE**

- (A) lovable (B) compromising (C) friendly (D) pleasing (E) conflicting

57. **COUNTERBALANCED**

- (A) fixed (B) lost (C) forfeit (D) compensate (E) deprive

58. **MANIFESTOS**

- (A) declarations (B) notifications (C) banner (D) platforms (E) logo

Directions (Q. 59-60) : Choose the word/group of words which is MOST OPPOSITE in meaning to the word/group of words printed in bold as used in the passage.

59. **DENUNCIATION**

- (A) blame (B) criticism (C) commendation (D) censure (E) charge

60. **DIVERGENCES**

- (A) serenity (B) agreements (C) tranquility (D) deviations (E) disparity

Directions (Q. 61-70): Read the passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words/phrases have been given in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

Over the last 15-20 years, while India has been primarily focused on “services”, China started with “manufacturing” and then quickly extended its focus to “product” companies. As a result, in addition to being the manufacturing behemoth, China has also produced product brands like Lenovo, Huawei, ZTE, Xiaomi, Baidu, Alibaba, Spreadtrum, spanning hardware, software and e-commerce.

India desperately needs to create several high-value product companies to meet domestic demand and create wealth. A strong product ecosystem drives healthy manufacturing industry as well. As such, ‘Make in India’ shouldn’t be just about “manufacturing” but also be about “making products”.

Product-centric start-ups require a totally different mindset and approach. They tend to take tens to hundreds of millions of dollars and five to ten years before reaching profitability. This is quite a contrast from “services” model that doesn’t require lot of capital and usually make small but quick returns. But, product companies create lot more value and wealth. We must create Apple, Google, Amazon, Intel, Oracle, Lenovo, Xiaomi, and Facebooks of the world.

In my view, successful start-ups require passionate and persuasive founders, great vision, innovative technology, strong team, patient capital, good market timing and a little bit of luck. India has no **dearth** of entrepreneurs, innovation, talent and markets. The biggest challenge for Indian start-ups today is lack of access to risk capital, especially early to pre-revenue stage. This must be **addressed** quickly if we want to create high-value product growth engine.

Start-ups need different kinds and levels of capital through their life cycle, from **conception** to profitability. At the beginning, they need seed capital, typically provided by founders and the so-called angel investors, ranging from \$100,000 to US\$1 million. Then, start-ups need early stage investment from venture capitalists and corporate investors, ranging from \$10 million to US\$100 million through multiple rounds of equity financing.

They need late-stage capital from institutional investors, private equity firms and corporate investors to support revenue ramp, profitability and IPO, ranging in hundreds of millions of dollars through a combination of equity and debt financing. My perspective comes from my own experience with cofounding Soft Machines Inc, a semiconductor company

developing advanced VISCTM Microprocessor architecture and System on Chip (SoC) solutions for smart client and cloud markets.

In India, at the moment, there seems to be a lot of appetite for participating in late-stage and mezzanine rounds by global investors such as Softbank, especially in the areas of e-commerce, social media and apps. Recent investments into Flipkart, Snapdeal, housing.com, are good examples. But, I see two issues with this trend. First, these are late-stage investments, for products are already proven in the market with some revenues and customer **traction**. Second, most of these investments are by global investors, which means return on these investments is not going to have domino effect on other start-ups. There also seem to be a good number of angel investors, incubators and start-up villages to support very early and seed-stage capital. Of course, start-ups can benefit from more organised angel investors and government-driven grants along the lines of NSF and SBR grants in the US.

61. Why has the author suggested that 'Make in India' should not focus just on manufacturing but also on 'making products'?

- (A) To compete with Product giant China, India also should focus on making products rather than on manufacturing.
(B) To meet domestic demand and create wealth it is but imperative for India to focus on making products.
(C) To fulfil the dream of becoming world economic power India should follow the path adopted by China.
(A) Only (A) (B) Only (B) (C) Only (C) (D) Only (A) and (B) (E) Only (B) and (C)

62. Which of the following is the biggest challenge for Indian start-ups to create high-value product growth engine?

- (A) Lack of passionate and persuasive founders
(B) Paucity of innovative technology
(C) Dearth of risk capital in the initial stage of a new company
(D) Lack of a strong and dedicated team
(E) Small-size markets

63. Who among the following are angel investors? Answer in the context of the passage.

- (A) Stakeholders of a company (B) Persuasive founders of a company (C) Foreign investors
(D) Consumers of products (E) Not clear from the passage

64. Who among the following provide financial assistance to start-ups in the early stage of a company?

- (A) Corporate investors
(B) Venture capitalists
(C) State governments
(A) Only (A) and (B) (B) Only (B) and (C) (C) Only (A) and (C)
(D) All (A), (B) and (C) (E) None of these

65. Find the incorrect statement on the basis of the given passage.

- (A) In the late stage of a company the start-ups get capital from corporate investors, institutional investors and private equity firms.
(B) Over the last 15-20 years the main focus of India has been on 'services'.
(C) The basic difference between the 'product making companies' and 'services' is that the former need more capital and time than the latter.
(D) Luck is not at all important for the success of start-ups.
(E) Not only 'manufacturing' but also 'product' made China a successful economy of the world.

66. What is the main aim of the writer behind writing this passage?

- (A) To share his own experience as a start-up with Indian start-ups
(B) To point out the reasons for China's huge success
(C) To mention the problem Indian start-ups face as of now
(D) To show the superiority of 'manufacturing' over 'product'
(E) Other than the given options

Directions (Q. 67-68): Choose the word/group of words which is MOST SIMILAR in meaning to the word /group of words printed in bold as used in the passage.

67. Addressed

- (A) remitted (B) forwarded (C) sent (D) pointed (E) resolved

68. Traction

- (A) power (B) pulling (C) inclination (D) opinion (E) perception

Directions (Q. 69-70): Choose the word /group of words which is **MOST OPPOSITE** in meaning of the word/group of words printed in bold as used in the passage.

69. Dearth

- (A) scarcity (B) deficiency (C) plenty (D) paucity (E) shortage

70. Conception

- (A) end (B) beginning (C) idea (D) thought (E) launch

Directions (Q. 71-75) : Rearrange the following six sentences (A), (B), (C), (D), (E) and (F) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph and then answer the questions given below.

(A) Settlement in 'real time' means the transaction is not subjected to any waiting period.

(B) It is a funds transfer mechanism.

(C) Moreover as the money transfer takes place in the books of RBI it is final and irrevocable.

(D) The acronym RIGs stands for Real Time Gross settlement.

(E) While 'gross settlement means the transaction is settled without bunching it with any other transaction.'

(F) The transfer of funds takes place on a real time and gross basis.

71. Which of the following would be the **FIRST** sentence after rearrangement ?

- (A) A (B) B (C) C (D) D (E) E

72. Which of the following would be the **SECOND** sentence after rearrangement ?

- (A) A (B) B (C) C (D) D (E) E

73. Which of the following would be the **FOURTH** sentence after rearrangement ?

- (A) A (B) B (C) C (D) D (E) E

74. Which of the following would be the **SIXTH (LAST)** sentence after rearrangement ?

- (A) A (B) B (C) C (D) D (E) F

75. Which of the following would be the **THIRD** sentence after rearrangement ?

- (A) B (B) C (C) D (D) E (E) F

Directions (Q. 76-80): In each of the following questions four words are given, of which two words are most nearly the same or opposite in meaning. Find the two words which are most nearly the same or opposite in meaning and indicate the number of the correct letter combination as your answer.

76. (A) Snitch (B) Stitch (C) Suffix (D) Sneak

- (A) A – B (B) A – C (C) C – D (D) A – D (E) B – D

77. (A) Peek (B) Porch (C) Verandah (D) predator

- (A) B – C (B) A – B (C) A – D (D) B – D (E) C – D

78. (A) Examine (B) Variegate (C) Vituperate (D) Compliment

- (A) A – B (B) C – D (C) A – C (D) B – C (E) B – D

79. (A) Conundrum (B) Quash (C) Riddle (D) Thrill

- (A) A – B (B) B – D (C) C – D (D) A – D (E) A – C

80. (A) Praise (B) Lash (C) Fidget (D) Creak

- (A) C – D (B) A – D (C) A – C (D) A – B (E) B – C

Directions (Q. 81–85): Each questions below has two blanks, each blank indicating that something has been omitted. Choose the set of words for each blank which best fits the meaning of the sentence as a whole.

81. Researchers _____ that eating less meat would help in _____ water resources in dry areas around the world.

- (A) opine, conserve (B) said, procuring (C) suggest, removing
(D) prove, store (E) believe, preserving

82. Centre should _____ ministries whose functions _____ with the state ministries to save money, deliver efficiently and avoid duplication of work.

- (A) finish, differ (B) abolish, overlap (C) establish, contradict
(D) block, vary (E) constitute, matches

83. The court _____ revenue authorities and PCB officials to _____ teams and visit pharma units.

- (A) directed, form (B) told, carve (C) announced, arrange
(D) ruled, make (E) commanded, display

84. Keeping in mind the _____ to develop the sector the government has _____ solicited foreign investment.

- (A) importance, never (B) proposal, forcibly (C) objective, wanted
(D) view, discretely (E) need, actively

85. Demand and supply do not _____ the same relationship as the one that _____ between height and weight.

- (A) defend, volunteers (B) incur, is (C) have, exists
(D) bear, borne (E) possess, has

Directions (Q. 86-90): In the following passage, some of the words have been left out, each of which is indicated by a number. Find the suitable word from the options given against each number and fill up the blanks with appropriate words to make the paragraph meaningful.

Ironically, the most shocking thing about the spot-fixing (86) that has rocked the Indian Premier League is that it may not have come as a rude shock to too many in the game. For, the moral (87) of IPL's (88) – packaging dumbed-down entertainment as sport with the sole aim of making money – had left plenty of room for shady dealings of this kind. Hannah Arendt's famous phrase, the (89) of evil, may not be out of place in the context of the popular league and the (90) cloud of corruption under which it has prospered.

86. (A) even (B) scandal (C) matter (D) incident (E) accident
 87. (A) blank (B) depletedness (C) vacuousness (D) destitute (E) exhaustion
 88. (A) program (B) venue (C) programme (D) placard (E) agenda
 89. (A) form (B) resource (C) nuance (D) banality (E) affect
 90. (A) black (B) white (C) mephitic (D) important (E) attraction

Directions (Q. 91–95): In each question below four words which are numbered (A), (B), (C) and (D) have been printed in bold, of which one word may be either wrongly spelt or inappropriate in the context of the sentence. The number of that word is the answer. If all the four words are correctly spelt, mark (E), ie "All correct" as the answer.

91. The **conversion** (A)/ of large investment banks into **commercial** (B)/ banks meant that there were **fewer** (C)/ employers in the **sector**. (D)/ All correct (E)
 92. The **outlet** (A)/ of the multinational company is **expected** (B)/ to employ **additional** (C)/ **personal**. (D)/ All correct (E)
 93. We shall have to **await** (A)/ and see if these **measures** (B)/ are **sufficient** (C)/ to **address**. (D)/ All correct (E)
 94. The company has **decided** (A)/ to **allott** (B)/ a **substantial** (C)/ **portion** (D)/ of its profits to research and development. All correct (E)
 95. It **remains** (A)/ to be seen **whether** (B)/ these **reforms** (C)/ will be **acceptable** (D)/ by the Board. All correct (E)

Directions (Q. 96-100): Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical or idiomatic error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The number of that part is the answer. If there is 'No error', the answer is (E). (Ignore errors of punctuation, if any.)

96. (A) The far-flung areas in the Delhi-NCR region / (B) now resemble to a ghost town, unfinished towers of brick and mortar / (C) silently telling of the dashed dreams of/ (D) millions of home buyers. / (E) No error
 97. (A) In a specific sense, business refers to / (B) any occupation in which people regularly / (C) engage in an activity / (D) with a view to earn profit. / (E) No error
 98. (A) The Indian philosophical traditions, in particular, / (B) deals with questions relating to the way / (C) people behave in the manner / (D) in which they do. / (E) No error
 99. (A) Promotion refers to use of communication / (B) with the twin objectives / (C) of informing potential customers about a product / (D) and persuading them to buy it. / (E) No error
 100. (A) Don't get upset when your sister says / (B) you are the ugliest member / (C) in the family; she's just / (D) pushing your leg. / (E) No error

GENERAL AWARENESS

101. Who among the following has been appointed as Managing Director of the ICC Cricket World Cup 2019 by the ICC and the England and Wales Cricket Board?

- (A) Steve Elworthy
 (B) Alistair Campbell
 (C) Steve Waugh
 (D) Sourav Ganguly
 (E) Tillakaratne Dilshan

102. Arjun Ram Meghwal and Santosh Kumar Gangwar has been inducted in the Union Cabinet as the Minister of State in the Ministry of-

- (A) HRD (B) Finance

- (C) Home Affairs
 (D) External Affairs
 (E) Railways

103. Didi Akinyelure has won the second BBC World News Komla Dumor Award. She is a journalist and presenter from

- (A) South Africa (B) Kenya
 (C) Nigeria (D) Iran
 (E) Egypt

104. Mohammad Shahid, who passed away recently, was considered one of India's best to have played the game of-

- (A) cricket (B) golf

- (C) tennis (D) hockey
 (E) football

105. The Supreme Court recently accepted the major recommendations of which of the following committees on reforms to the Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI)?

- (A) RM Lodha (B) Anil R Dave
 (C) TS Thakur (D) P Sathasivam
 (E) HL Dattu

106. Open-market operations of Reserve Bank of India refer to

- (A) Trading in securities
 (B) Auctioning
 (C) Transaction in gold

- (D) All of these
(E) None of these
- 107.** Electronic banking has opened new banking channels which include
(A) Internet banking
(B) Telephone banking
(C) Branch Banking
(D) ATM banking
(E) (A), (B) and (D)
- 108.** Fixed deposits cannot be-
(A) renewed for a further period on maturity date
(B) transferred to third parties
(C) pre-paid before the maturity date
(D) done for more than Rs 1 lakh
(E) None of these
- 109.** The Know Your Customer (KYC) guidelines expect banks to
(A) know the educational details of the customer
(B) know the family details of the customer
(C) know the criminal records of the customer
(D) know the identity and address of the customer
(E) None of these
- 110.** Coins are minted at-
(A) Mumbai (B) Hyderabad
(C) NOIDA (D) Kolkata
(E) All of these
- 111.** Who among the following has authored the book titled "Who Moved My Interest Rate?: Leading the Reserve Bank of India Through Five Turbulent Years?"
(A) C Rangarajan
(B) Bimal Jalan
(C) Y Venugopal Reddy
(D) Raghuram Rajan
(E) Duvvuri Subbarao
- 112.** Pema Khandu was sworn in as the new Chief Minister of which of the following states?
(A) Manipur (B) Mizoram
(C) Assam (D) Tripura
(E) Arunachal Pradesh
- 113.** Who among the following has been appointed as the new chairman of Airports Authority of India (AAI)?
(A) Ashwani Lohani
(B) Ajay Singh
(C) Naresh Goyal
(D) Guruprasad Mohapatra
(E) Rahul Bhatia
- 114.** Who won the women's title in the 73rd Senior National Squash Championship in Mumbai?
(A) Joshna Chinappa
(B) Dipika Pallikal
- (C) Harshit Kaur Jawanda
(D) Adya Advani
(E) Akanksha Salunkhe
- 115.** Who among the following is the youngest Chief Minister in the country at present?
(A) Arvind Kejriwal
(B) Pema Khandu
(C) Akhilesh Yadav
(D) Pawan Chamling
(E) Mehbooba Mufti
- 116.** _____ has been elected president of the prestigious Indian Statistical Institute (ISI).
(A) C Rangarajan
(B) Vijay Kelkar
(C) Y Venugopal Reddy
(D) Rakesh Mohan
(E) Harun Rashid Khan
- 117.** The central govt recently sacked Sushil Muhnot as the chairman and managing director of which of the following banks?
(A) Bank of India
(B) Bank of Baroda
(C) Indian Bank
(D) Bank of Maharashtra
(E) Syndicate Bank
- 118.** The second meeting of the high level group of eminent experts to strengthen the SAARC Anti-Terrorism Mechanism was held recently in-
(A) Kathmandu (B) Islamabad
(C) New Delhi (D) Dhaka
(E) Colombo
- 119.** The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) recently gave approval to Rs 26,000-cr cash credit limit (CCL) for purchasing paddy in the state of-
(A) Haryana (B) Uttar Pradesh
(C) Odisha (D) Jharkhand
(E) Punjab
- 120.** The World Trade Organization (WTO) revised its estimates for global trade growth recently. As per its latest estimates, global trade in 2016 will expand by-
(A) 1.7 per cent (B) 2.2 per cent
(C) 2.8 per cent (D) 3.1 per cent
(E) 3.5 per cent
- 121.** The Union Govt has constituted a high-level committee to tackle the shortage of pulses in India. The Committee is headed by-
(A) Subir Gokarn
(B) Arvind Subramanian
(C) Urjit Patel
(D) Arvind Panagariya
(E) Rakesh Mohan
- 122.** Who among the following is the new Prime Minister of the United Kingdom?
(A) Nicola Sturgeon
(B) Theresa May
(C) Nicky Morgan
(D) Harriet Harman
(E) Andrea Leadsom
- 123.** The BHEL has commissioned a 250 MW unit based on eco-friendly Circulating Fluidised Bed Combustion (CFBC) technology at Bhavnagar thermal power project in-
(A) Maharashtra
(B) Madhya Pradesh
(C) Karnataka
(D) Tamil Nadu
(E) Gujarat
- 124.** Which of the following countries was recently acknowledged as the first country in the world to become YAWS-free by the WHO?
(A) India (B) Thailand
(C) Philippines (D) Myanmar
(E) Sri Lanka
- 125.** Who among the following won the Fide Women's Grand Prix trophy of Chess in China?
(A) Koneru Humpy
(B) Olga Girya
(C) Harika Dronavalli
(D) Padmini Rout
(E) Tania Sachdev
- 126.** The Banks Board Bureau has sought expanded mandate for appointing non-official directors and shape governance in PSBs. The present Chairman of the BBB is-
(A) UK Sinha
(B) Anand Sinha
(C) Shashi Kant Sharma
(D) Vinod Rai
(E) HR Khan
- 127.** The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs has given its approval for Oil India, Indian Oil Corporation and Bharat Petro Resources Ltd to acquire stakes in two oil assets in-
(A) Vietnam (B) Venezuela (C) Iran
(D) Russia (E) Saudi Arabia
- 128.** The Cabinet panel recently approved the Project Saksham which is related to-
(A) Higher Education
(B) Upgradation of IITs
(C) Start Ups
(D) Defence Acquisitions
(E) Goods and Services Tax

- 129.** _____ and Vietnamese navies held the 7th annual Naval Engagement Activity (NEA), Vietnam 2016 at Tien Sa Port in Da Nang recently.
(A) South Korea (B) Japan
(C) India (D) US
(E) Philippines
- 130.** The Union Govt recently launched Progress Panchayat for all round development and empowerment of-
(A) tribals (B) farmers
(C) minorities (D) farm labourers
(E) North-eastern region
- 131.** With the aim of sharing the impact of various governance initiatives with citizens in real-time, the govt has launched a website. Name the website.
(A) Transforming India
(B) Changing India
(C) Achhe Din
(D) My India
(E) Badalata Bharat
- 132.** The Lifeline Express, also known as the Magic Train of India, recently celebrated 25 years of service. This is the world's first-
(A) hotel on a train
(B) school on a train
(C) Public Distribution System on train
(D) hospital on a train
(E) Yoga centre on train
- 133.** Which of the following states has become the first state in the country to set up 'Happiness Department'?
(A) Rajasthan
(B) Madhya Pradesh
(C) Gujarat
(D) Maharashtra
(E) Haryana
- 134.** Which of the following is the currency of Mongolia?
(A) Mongolian riel
(B) Mongolian shekel
(C) Mongolian krona
(D) Mongolian ringgit
(E) Mongolian togrog
- 135.** Which state govt has signed an MoU with the Netherlands to set up a skill development centre to help farmers in the state?
(A) Madhya Pradesh
(B) Rajasthan
(C) Uttar Pradesh
(D) Bihar
(E) Andhra Pradesh
- 136.** What is India's new ranking on the Global Competitiveness Index released by the World Economic Forum recently?
(A) 39th (B) 45th
(C) 54th (D) 69th
(E) 72nd
- 137.** Which of the following countries has topped the Global Competitiveness Index released by the World Economic Forum recently?
(A) Switzerland (B) Singapore
(C) Sweden (D) Norway
(E) South Korea
- 138.** The World Heart Day is observed annually on
(A) 18 Sep (B) 21 Sep
(C) 27 Sep (D) 29 Sep
(E) 30 Sep
- 139.** The World Health Organisation has declared the Region of the Americas as free of-
(A) Measles (B) Yaw
(C) Polio (D) AIDS
(E) Ebola
- 140.** The former cricketer Max Walker died recently. He was from-
(A) New Zealand (B) England
(C) Australia (D) Kenya
(E) South Africa
- 141.** India's first e-court was recently opened at High Court of Judicature at-
(A) Mumbai (B) Chennai
(C) Bengaluru (D) Kolkata
(E) Hyderabad
- 142.** The term APY stands for
(A) Antyodaya Pension Yojana
(B) Aashra Pension Yojana
(C) Aadhar Pension Yojana
(D) Atal Pension Yojana
(E) None of these
- 143.** The National Green Tribunal (NGT) recently ordered to de-register 10-year-old diesel vehicles in Delhi with immediate effect. The present chairman of NGT is-
(A) Anil R Dave
(B) Kurian Joseph
(C) TS Thakur
(D) Swatanter Kumar
(E) Rajendra Mal Lodha
- 144.** The state assembly of which of the following states recently passed a resolution against the proposed merger of the State Bank of Travancore (SBT) with SBI?
(A) Kerala (B) Karnataka
(C) Tamil Nadu
(D) Andhra Pradesh
(E) Telangana
- 145.** The market regulator Sebi issued a draft paper on REIT recently. What is the full form of REIT?
(A) Real Estate Innovation Trust
(B) Real Estate Infrastructure Trust
(C) Real Estate Investment Trust
(D) Real Estate Intervention Trust
(E) None of these
- 146.** Rituparna Das, who clinched the Polish Open, recently, is a player of
(A) tennis (B) table tennis
(C) badminton (D) squash
(E) snooker
- 147.** The powerful typhoon Megi recently hit which of the following countries?
(A) Chile (B) Mexico
(C) Maldives (D) Taiwan
(E) Sri Lanka
- 148.** India recently won its historic 500th Test against which of the following teams in Kanpur?
(A) Australia (B) Sri Lanka
(C) New Zealand (D) England
(E) South Africa
- 149.** The Bandhan Bank now has fourth largest debit card base among private sector banks in India. The bank is headquartered at-
(A) New Delhi (B) Kolkata
(C) Mumbai (D) Chandigarh
(E) Chennai
- 150.** The United States President Barack Obama recently appointed its first Ambassador Jeffrey DeLaurentis to which of the following countries in 55 years?
(A) North Korea (B) Vietnam
(C) Cuba (D) Iraq
(E) Mexico

PROFESSIONAL KNOWLEDGE

- 151.** A contingent contract to do or not to do anything on the happening of an uncertain future event
(A) is never enforceable
(B) is enforceable since the time of making it
(C) becomes enforceable in the immediate possibility of happening of the event
(D) becomes enforceable only on the happening of that event
(E) Both (A) and (B)
- 152.** Death of Offeree before acceptance terminates the offer
(A) true (B) partly true
(C) false (D) partly false
(E) None of these
- 153.** X owes Rs. 10000 to Y under a contract it is agreed between X, Y and Z that Y shall henceforth accept Z as his Debtor instead of X for the same amount. Old debt of X is discharged, and a new debt from Z to Y is contracted. This is
(A) alteration of contract
(B) rescission of contract
(C) novation of contract
(D) All of the above
(E) None of these above
- 154.** The contract of General Insurance is
(A) contingent (B) valid
(C) voidable (D) void
(E) None of these
- 155.** Bilateral mistake as to fact renders an agreement void since
(A) there is no considerations
(B) such agreements are unlawful
(C) there is no agreement as there is absence of consensus
(D) it is opposed to public policy
(E) ALL of the above
- 156.** A contract can be discharged by
(A) mutual agreement and performance
(B) lapse of time and operation of law
(C) breach of contract
(D) Either (A) or (B)
(E) All of the above
- 157.** No contract can arise, if the
(A) offer is not made to an ascertained person
(B) acceptance is made by an unascertained person
(C) offer is made to an ascertained person
(D) acceptance is made by an ascertained person
(E) Either (A) or (B)
- 158.** An executory consideration is
(A) consideration promised by executive of a company
(B) consideration which consist simply of a mutual exchange of promise each being a consideration for the other
(C) consideration which should be executed on the future date
(D) consideration which should be executed before the Court
(E) consideration which should be executed before the future date
- 159.** As a general rule minor's agreements are
(A) void ab initio (B) voidable
(C) valid (D) unlawful
(E) void
- 160.** Mere silence is not fraud unless
(A) the silence is deceptive
(B) there is a change in the circumstances to be brought to the notice of other party
(C) there is a duty to speak
(D) All of the above
(E) None of the above
- 161.** A minor's estate is liable for the supplied to him.
(A) luxuries (B) necessities
(B) necessities (D) All of these
(E) None of these
- 162.** The courts, before the enactment of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, were forcing to decide property disputes according to their own notion and justice and fairplay
(A) because judges were making own laws
(B) because of absence of any specific statutory provisions on the property matters
(C) because British Judges were confused with Indian property disputes
(D) because judges were educated in British property laws
(E) because judges were educated in British property laws and they were making own laws
- 163.** According to the provisions of Section 19 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882
(A) the vested interest is not defeated by the death of the transferee before he obtains possession
(B) vested interest is defeated by the death of transferee before he obtains possession
(C) no such provision is made
(D) Either (A) or (B)
(E) None of the above
- 164.** Under Section 12 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 where the transfer of property is subject to conditions or limitations making interest therein to the benefit of person to lease on his becoming involved or endeavouring to transfer or dispose of property, such condition is
(A) valid (B) void
(C) partly void (D) voidable
(E) None of these
- 165.** When one of several co-owners transfers his share, the transferee acquires as against the other co-owners the same rights that of transferor had but is subject to any condition and liabilities affecting the share at the date of transfer. This is the provision under
(A) Section 40 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882
(B) Section 41 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882
(C) Section 42 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882
(D) Section 43 of ne Transfer of Property Act 1882
(E) Section 44 of the Transfer of Property Act 1882
- 166.** Section 37 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 refers to apportionment by estate. In this light, before the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, when a transfer was severed by the sale of shares in the version the tenant was still obliged to pay the rent to all shares jointly
(A) unless an apportionment had been agreed to by all the parties
(B) any party is agreed by all the parties
(C) any two parties are agreed
(D) All of the above
(E) None of the above
- 167.** Under the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, "attached to Earth" means
I. routed in the Earth, as in the case of trees and shrubs
II. imbedded in the Earth as in the case of walls and buildings or

III. attached to what is so imbedded for the permanent beneficial enjoyment of that to which it is attached.

- (A) I and II are correct
- (B) II and III are correct
- (C) I and III are correct
- (D) I and II are incorrect but III is correct
- (E) All of the above

168. Within the meaning of provision under Section 39 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 a woman is entitled to maintenance not only from the husband, but also from sons who are members of joint family. This was decided in case of

- (A) S. Periaswami vs Chellawal, (1980) 1 Mad LJ 46
- (B) Raghvan vs Nagamal, (1979) 1 Mad LJ 172
- (C) Chandramna vs Maniam Vanketareddy, AIR 1958 AP 396
- (D) Basudev Dey Sarkar vs Chhaya Dey Sarkar, AIR 1991 Cal 399
- (E) B. Sitaram Rao vs Bibhushana AIR 1978 Ori

169. The provision of fraudulent transfer is dealt in

- (A) Section 49 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882
- (B) Section 50 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882
- (C) Section 51 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882
- (D) Section 52 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882
- (E) Section 53 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882

170. Payment of a specially crossed cheque can be made by the drawee bank to

- (A) payee across the counter on identification
- (B) banker to whom the cheque is crossed
- (C) banker's agent for collection to whom the cheque is crossed
- (D) (A) and (B) are true
- (E) (B) and (C) are true

171. The term 'legal representative' in Section 29 of the Negotiable Instrument Act, 1881

- (A) does not include executors or administrator (Rama vs Pravin, AIR 1926 Mad 389)
- (B) includes executor or administrator (K Subbanna vs K Subbarayudu, AIR 1926 Mad. 390)

(C) includes executor but does not include administrator (P Nayar vs T Ramanna, AIR 1929 Mad. 389)

(D) includes only administrators but does not include executors (P K Pati vs Damodar Sahu AIR 1953 Ori.179)

(E) All of the above

172. Payment of a generally crossed cheque can be made by the drawee bank to

(A) payee across the counter on identification

(B) payee across the counter if the payee's account is with the drawee bank

(C) payee through his account if the payee's account is with the drawee bank

(D) banker only and nobody else if payee's account is not with the drawee bank

(E) (C) and (D) are true

173. Dishonour by non-acceptance takes place

(A) when the bill is properly presented for acceptance, except where presentment is excused, but the drawee makes the default in accepting it

(B) when the bill is properly presented for acceptance, except where presentment is excused, but the drawee makes the default in paying it

(C) when the bill is properly presented for payment, except where presentment is excused, but the drawee fails to accept it

(D) Either (A) or (B)

(E) None of the above

174. A promissory note or bill of exchange which is not expressed to be payable on demand, at sight or on presentment is at maturity

(A) on the 30th day after the day on which it is expressed to be payable

(B) on the 3rd day after the day on which it is expressed to be payable

(C) on the 5th day after the day on which it is expressed to be payable

(D) on the 4th day after the day on which it is expressed to be payable

(E) All of the above

175. Which of the following amounts to enforcement of a right, by a partner of an unregistered firm, arising out of a contract between the parties ?

(A) An action between two former partners to enforce an agreement

restraining an outgoing from carrying on in some area any business similar to that of the firm

(B) Suit for recovery of money due on a contract entered into between the partners of an unregistered firm after settlement of accounts between partners of a dissolved firm

(C) Suit for permanent injunction for passing

(D) Either (A) or (B)

(E) Neither (A) or (B) nor (C)

176. What is true about the Indian Partnership Act, 1932 (9 of 1932) after the enactment of the Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008 (6 of 2009) ?

(A) The act is not applicable to Limited Liability Partnership Firms

(B) The act is repealed by the Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008

(C) The act is also applicable to Limited Liability Partnership firms

(D) The act was amended by the Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008

(E) The act was amended by the Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2009

177. Sub-section (B) of Section 69 of the Indian Partnership Act, 1932 bars

(A) a suit to enforce a right arising from a contract by or on behalf of a firm against any third party in case of unregistered firm

(B) a suit to enforce a right arising from a contract by or on behalf of a firm against any third party irrespective of registration

(C) does not bar a suit

(D) All of the above

(E) None of the above

178. Under Section 14 of the Indian Partnership Act, 1932, the property thrown into the common stock at the commencement of the business

(A) becomes the property of the firm

(B) remains the individual property of the partners in the shares contributed by them

(C) becomes the individual property of the partners in equal shares irrespective of their contributions and profit sharing ratio

(D) Either (A) or (C)

(E) Neither (A) nor (B)

179. As regards the statements or intimation recorded or noted in the register of firms, Section 68 of the

Indian Partnership Act, 1932 provides for its being

- (A) a presumption of fact against the person making the statement
- (B) a rebuttable presumption of law against the person making the statement
- (C) Either (A) or (B)
- (D) Neither (A) nor (C)
- (E) an irrebuttable presumption of law against the person making the statement.

180. When the property is purchased out of the partnership funds but in the name of an individual partner, it

- (A) becomes an estate of the partner
- (B) becomes a joint estate
- (C) is a question of fact to be determined with reference to the intention of the partners
- (D) is a question of law to be decided on legal principles
- (E) All of the above

181. Before the Limitation Act of 1963 which limitation was being followed in Indian Courts and tribunals ?

- (A) The Limitation Act of 1856
- (B) The Limitation Act of 1859
- (C) The Indian Limitation Act of 1870
- (D) The Indian Limitation Act of 1871
- (E) The Indian Limitation Act of 1908

182. Under Section 2(A) of Limitation Act suit includes

- (A) appeal
- (B) application
- (C) execution
- (D) counter claim
- (E) None of these

183. The Limitation Act 1963 applies to

- (A) proceedings before a quasi-judicial tribunal
- (B) proceedings before courts
- (C) proceedings before an executive authority
- (D) All of the above
- (E) None of the above

184. What essential change was made in Section 154 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 Vide Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2005?

- (A) Two statements sought to be contradicted in addition should be drawn to previous statement
- (B) The party is entitled to rely on any part of the evidence of the witness to whom he has called to put any question to him, which might be

put in cross examination by the adverse party

(C) Corroborating a witness by questioning him on surrounding circumstances

(D) Former statement of witness may be proved to corroborate later testimony as the same fact

(E) A witness declaring another witness to be unworthy of credit may not, upon his examination-in-chief, with giving false evidence

185. The presumption under Section 41 of Evidence Act, is a

- (A) presumption of fact
- (B) rebuttable presumption of law
- (C) rebuttable presumption of fact
- (D) presumption of fact and law
- (E) irrebuttable presumption of law

186. The facts which form part of the same transaction are relevant

- (A) under Section 2 of Evidence Act
- (B) under Section 5 of Evidence Act
- (C) under Section 6 of Evidence Act
- (D) under Section 7 of Evidence Act
- (E) under Section 8 of Evidence Act

187. What is the time span mentioned in the 'RTI Act, 2005' for making orders for removing difficulties in giving effect to the provisions of the 'RTI Act, 2005?

- (A) 2 years from the commencement of the Act
- (B) 1 year from the commencement of the Act
- (C) 3 years from the commencement of the Act
- (D) 4 years from the commencement of the Act
- (E) 5 years from the commencement of the Act

188. Which was the State in which local authorities started providing people access to certain information related to the 'Public Distribution System' (PDS) even before the State Assembly introduced / passed an RTI Act?

- (A) Uttar Pradesh
- (B) West Bengal
- (C) Kerala
- (D) Rajasthan
- (E) Madhya Pradesh

189. The Right to Information Act, 2005 came into full force on

- (A) 2nd October, 2005
- (B) 12th October, 2005
- (C) 5th September, 2005
- (D) 25th May, 2005
- (E) 25th August, 2005

190. Section 11 of the Sale of Goods Act, 1930 was down

(A) stipulation as to time of payment and other stipulations as to time are of the essence of the contract

(B) stipulations as to time of payment and other stipulations as to time are not of the essence of the contract

(C) stipulations as to the time of payment are not of the essence of the contract and other stipulations as to time are of the essence of the contract or not depends on the terms of the contract

(D) stipulations as to the time of payment are of the essence of the contract or not depends on the terms of the contract and other stipulations as to time are not of the essence of the contract

(E) All of the above

191. Right of the unpaid seller, as to stoppage in transit against the goods has been provided under

- (A) Section 49 of the Sale of Goods Act, 1930
- (B) Section 51 of the Sale of Goods Act, 1930
- (C) Section 48 of the Sale of Goods Act, 1930
- (D) Section 52 of the Sale of Goods Act, 1930
- (E) Section 50 of the Sale of Goods Act, 1930

192. Where a delivery of wrong quantity of goods has been accepted by the buyer, under Section 37 of the Sale of Goods Act, 1930, the buyer is

- (A) to pay for the goods at the contract rate
- (B) to pay for the goods at the market rate
- (C) to pay for the goods at the contract rate or the market rate whichever is less
- (D) to pay for the goods at the price arrived at on fresh negotiation between the parties
- (E) All of the above

(D) to pay for the goods at the price arrived at on fresh negotiation between the parties

(E) All of the above

193. Courts have jurisdiction to try all suits of a civil nature excepting suits, the cognizance of which is either expressly or impliedly barred, by virtue of

- (A) Section 8 of CPC
- (B) Section 9 of CPC
- (C) Section 10 of CPC
- (D) Section 11 of CPC
- (E) Section 12 of CPC

194. A decision in a suit may operate as *res judicata* against persons not

expressly named as parties to the suit by virtue of explanation

- (A) 11 to Section 11 of CPC
- (B) IV to Section 11 of CPC
- (C) VI to Section 11 of CPC
- (D) VIII to Section 11 of CPC
- (E) IX to section 11 of CPC

195. On production of a certified copy of the foreign judgment, the presumption as to the competency of the court, under Section 14 of CPC is a

- (A) presumption of fact
- (B) presumption of fact and law both
- (C) rebuttable presumption of law
- (D) irrebuttable presumption of law
- (E) All of the above

196. For application of Section 149 of IPC

- (A) a person should be a member of the unlawful assembly and should actively participate in the commission of offence
- (B) a person should be a member of unlawful assembly but need not necessarily participate himself in the commission of the offence
- (C) need not be a member of unlawful assembly but must share a common intention to commit the offence
- (D) need not be a member of unlawful assembly but must participate in the commission of offence
- (E) All of the above

197. Right to private defence under Section 99

- (A) extend to causing more harm than is necessary for the purpose of defence

(B) does not extend to causing more harm than is necessary for the purpose of defence

(C) does not extend to causing the harm necessary for the purpose of defence

(D) restricts the harm caused to be less than the one necessary for the purpose of defence

(E) (A) and (B)

198. Under Section 99, the right of private defence is

(A) not available at all against public servants engaged in the discharge of their lawful duties

(B) available under all circumstances against public servants engaged in the discharge of this lawful duties

(C) available against public servants only when their acts cause reasonable apprehension of death or grievous hurt

(D) available against public servants only when their acts cause reasonable apprehension of damage to property

(E) Either (B) or (C)

199. In the prosecution for an offence punishable under Section 175, I.P.C. for non-compliance/ disobedience of the summon/issued under Section 91 of Cr PC

(A) the accused cannot take the defence that the document(s)/thing ordered to be produced is not necessary or desirable for the investigation, inquiry or trial

(B) the accused can take the defence that the document(s)/thing ordered to be produced is not necessary or desirable for the investigation, inquiry or trial

(C) the accused cannot question the necessity or desirability of the documents/thing, ordered to be produced, for the investigation, inquiry or trial

(D) the accused cannot be permitted to take the defence that the document(s)/thing ordered to be produced is not necessary or desirable for the investigation, inquiry or trial, as the necessity or desirability already stands adjudged before the issuance of summon to produce the document(s)/thing.

(E) Either (A) or (B)

200. The propositions are

I. Delay in dispatch of the FIR is not a circumstance which can throw out the prosecution case in its entirety.

II. Delay in dispatch of the FIR is a circumstance which can throw out the prosecution case in its entirety.

III. The extra ordinary delay in sending the FIR is a circumstance which provides a legitimate basis for suspecting that the FIR was recorded much later than the stated date and hour, affording sufficient time to the prosecution to introduce improvements. Which of the following is correct in respect of the aforesaid proposition

(A) I is true, II and III are false

(B) I and III are true, II is false

(C) II and III are true, I is false

(D) All is true, I and II are false

(E) All are true



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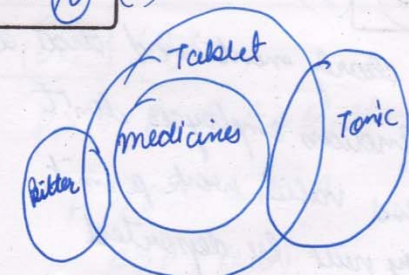
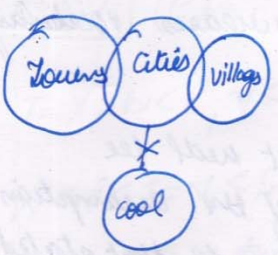
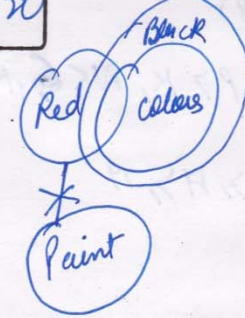
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| <p>Q.No. ③ (D)</p> $R_1 = 36 \quad 33 \quad 4$ $(36-33) \quad 4 \text{ (Rule 2)}$ $3 \quad \text{Rule -1}$ (3×4) 12 $\text{Resultant of second no.} = 38-12=26$ $R_2 = 16 \quad 7 \quad M=26$ $(16+7) \quad M=26$ $23 \quad M=26$ | <p>Q.No. ④ (B)</p> $R_1 = 8 \quad 11 \quad 4$ $(8+11) \quad 4 \text{ (Rule -3)}$ $19 \quad 4$ $19 \times 4 \quad \text{(Rule -1)}$ 76 $R_2 = 26 \quad 21 \quad 5$ $(26-21) \quad 5 \text{ (Rule -2)}$ $5 \quad 5$ $(5+5) \quad \text{(Rule -5)}$ 10 $\text{Sum} = 76 + 10 = 86$ |

| <p>Q.No. (5) (C)</p> $R_2 = \begin{array}{r} 8 \quad 31 \quad 25 \\ (8+31) \quad 25 \text{ (Rule-3)} \\ 39 \quad 25 \\ (39+25) \quad \text{(Rule-5)} \\ 64 \\ R_1 = \begin{array}{r} 15 \quad X \quad 6 \\ 15 \quad 64 \quad 6 \\ (15-4) \quad 6 \text{ (Rule-4)} \\ 11 \quad 6 \\ 11 \times 6 = 66 \text{ (Rule-1)} \end{array}$ | <p>Q.No. 6-10</p> <p>(6) (E)</p> <p>(7) (C)</p> <p>(8) (D)</p> <p>(9) (B)</p> <p>(10) (D)</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| <p>Q.No. 11-15</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Person</th> <th>Shirt</th> <th>Trousers</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>A</td><td>Green</td><td>Orange</td></tr> <tr><td>B</td><td>Red</td><td>Cream</td></tr> <tr><td>C</td><td>White</td><td>Brown</td></tr> <tr><td>D</td><td>Yellow</td><td>Navy Blue</td></tr> <tr><td>E</td><td>Blue</td><td>Golden</td></tr> <tr><td>F</td><td>Black</td><td>Violet</td></tr> <tr><td>G</td><td>Purple</td><td>Sky Blue</td></tr> <tr><td>H</td><td>Pink</td><td>Saffron</td></tr> <tr><td>I</td><td>Grey</td><td>Olive Green</td></tr> <tr><td>J</td><td>Indigo</td><td>Orchid</td></tr> </tbody> </table> | Person | Shirt | Trousers | A | Green | Orange | B | Red | Cream | C | White | Brown | D | Yellow | Navy Blue | E | Blue | Golden | F | Black | Violet | G | Purple | Sky Blue | H | Pink | Saffron | I | Grey | Olive Green | J | Indigo | Orchid | <p>Q.No. (11) (E)</p> <p>(12) (A)</p> <p>(13) (D)</p> <p>(14) (A)</p> <p>(15) (D)</p> |
| Person | Shirt | Trousers | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| A | Green | Orange | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| B | Red | Cream | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| C | White | Brown | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| D | Yellow | Navy Blue | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| E | Blue | Golden | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| F | Black | Violet | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| G | Purple | Sky Blue | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| H | Pink | Saffron | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| I | Grey | Olive Green | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| J | Indigo | Orchid | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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|--|---|
| <p>Q.No. (16) (D)</p>  <p>(17) (E)</p> | <p>Q.No. (18) (E)</p>  |
| <p>Q.No. 19-20</p>  <p>(19) (E)</p> <p>(20) (E)</p> | <p>Q.No. (21) (D)</p> <p>(22) (C)</p> <p>it can be assumed OTC will be digitalised soon.</p> |
| <p>Q.No. (23) (B)</p> <p>With above decision, people will not have to carry to many card in their wallet while travelling from one place to another.</p> <p>(24) (A) series action has been under taken with particular type of motives.</p> | <p>Q.No. (25) (A)</p> <p>series action price of commodities has not fallen in retail market & govt. of India has failed to achieve target set by RBI.</p> <p>(26) (A)</p> |

Q.No. (27)

(E)

Reading increases vocabulary

(28) (E)

The statement will be weakened if the assumption is contrary to that stated above.

(29) (E) The choice are lessish the point.

Q.No. (30)

(D)

It is clearly mentioned that a few Indian employees don't possess valid work permit, \therefore they will be deported acc. to new decision. And thus no. of Indian employees in country X will be reduced.

Q.No. 31-35

 $\$ \rightarrow >$
 $\textcircled{C} \rightarrow >$
 $\# \rightarrow <$
 $\% \rightarrow \leq$
 $\textcircled{A} \rightarrow =$

Q.No. (31)

(D)

 $G = T, P > K, N < G, K > N$
 $T = G > N \leq K < P$
 $P > G$ (false)

 $T = K$ (false)

Q.No. (32)

(B)

 $H > M, H \leq Y, Z > P, Y = Z$
 $P < Z = Y > M > N$
 $H = M$ (false)

 $Z > M$ (true)

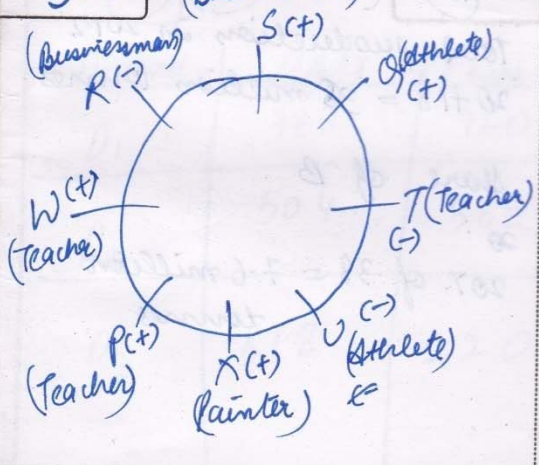
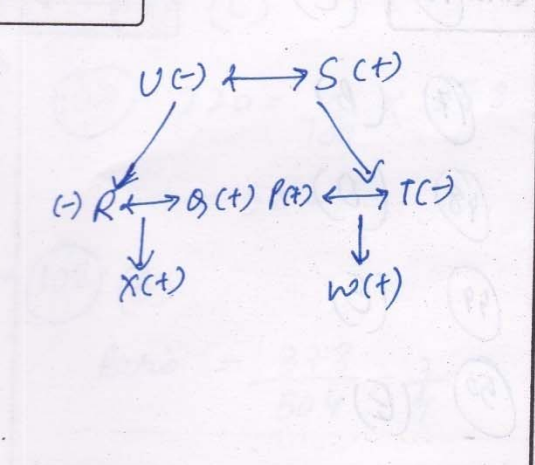
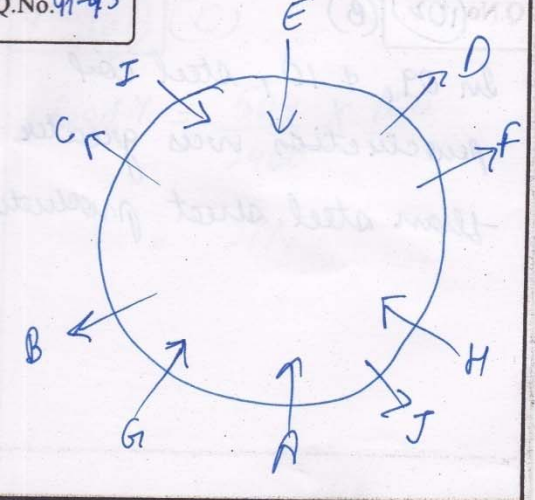
Q.No. (33)


(C)

 $T = P, U > Q, P > J, J > U$
 $T = P > J > U > Q$
 $P \textcircled{A} U = P = U$ (false)

 $U \# P - U < P$ (false)

But both are complementary pair.

| | |
|---|---|
| <p>Q.No. (34) (A)</p> <p>$D > H, P \leq A, F > D, H = P$</p> <p>$F > D > H = P \leq A$</p> <p>$F > P$ (true)</p> <p>$A > H$ (false)</p> | <p>Q.No. (35) (E)</p> <p>$T = V, W < P, V < S, P \leq T$</p> <p>$W < P \leq T = V < S$</p> <p>$S > W$ (true)</p> <p>$V > W$ (false)</p> |
| <p>Q.No. 36-40 (Businessman)</p>  | <p>Q.No.</p>  |
| <p>Q.No. (36) (E)</p> <p>(37) (A)</p> <p>(38) (B)</p> <p>(39) (D)</p> <p>(40) (C)</p> | <p>Q.No. 41-45</p>  |

| | |
|---|---|
| <p>Q.No. 41 (E)</p> <p>42 (C)</p> <p>43 (D)</p> <p>44 (D)</p> <p>45 (B)</p> | <p>Q.No. 46-50</p>  |
| <p>Q.No. 46 (C)</p> <p>47 (B)</p> <p>48 (D)</p> <p>49 (E)</p> <p>50 (E)</p> | |

IBPS SPECIALIST OFFICER (LAW) MOCK TEST - 1

ANSWER KEY

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1(C) | 2(A) | 3(D) | 4(B) | 5(C) | 6(E) | 7(C) | 8(D) | 9(B) | 10(D) |
| 11(E) | 12(A) | 13(D) | 14(A) | 15(D) | 16(D) | 17(E) | 18(E) | 19(E) | 20(E) |
| 21(D) | 22(C) | 23(B) | 24(A) | 25(A) | 26(A) | 27(E) | 28(E) | 29(E) | 30(D) |
| 31(D) | 32(B) | 33(C) | 34(A) | 35(E) | 36(E) | 37(A) | 38(B) | 39(D) | 40(C) |
| 41(E) | 42(C) | 43(D) | 44(D) | 45(B) | 46(C) | 47(B) | 48(D) | 49(E) | 50(E) |
| 51(C) | 52(B) | 53(B) | 54(B) | 55(E) | 56(E) | 57(D) | 58(A) | 59(C) | 60(B) |
| 61(B) | 62(C) | 63(E) | 64(A) | 65(D) | 66(C) | 67(E) | 68(B) | 69(C) | 70(A) |
| 71(D) | 72(B) | 73(A) | 74(C) | 75(E) | 76(D) | 77(A) | 78(B) | 79(E) | 80(D) |
| 81(E) | 82(B) | 83(A) | 84(E) | 85(C) | 86(B) | 87(C) | 88(E) | 89(D) | 90(C) |
| 91(E) | 92(D) | 93(A) | 94(B) | 95(D) | 96(B) | 97(E) | 98(B) | 99(A) | 100(D) |
| 101(A) | 102(B) | 103(C) | 104(D) | 105(A) | 106(A) | 107(E) | 108(B) | 109(D) | 110(E) |
| 111(E) | 112(E) | 113(D) | 114(B) | 115(B) | 116(B) | 117(D) | 118(C) | 119(E) | 120(A) |
| 121(B) | 122(B) | 123(E) | 124(A) | 125(C) | 126(D) | 127(D) | 128(E) | 129(D) | 130(C) |
| 131(A) | 132(D) | 133(B) | 134(E) | 135(C) | 136(A) | 137(A) | 138(D) | 139(A) | 140(C) |
| 141(E) | 142(D) | 143(D) | 144(A) | 145(C) | 146(C) | 147(D) | 148(C) | 149(B) | 150(C) |
| 151(D) | 152(A) | 153(C) | 154(A) | 155(C) | 156(E) | 157(D) | 158(C) | 159(A) | 160(C) |
| 161(B) | 162(B) | 163(A) | 164(B) | 165(E) | 166(A) | 167(E) | 168(A) | 169(E) | 170(E) |
| 171(B) | 172(E) | 173(A) | 174(B) | 175(D) | 176(A) | 177(A) | 178(A) | 179(E) | 180(C) |
| 181(E) | 182(E) | 183(B) | 184(B) | 185(E) | 186(C) | 187(A) | 188(E) | 189(B) | 190(C) |
| 191(E) | 192(A) | 193(B) | 194(C) | 195(C) | 196(B) | 197(B) | 198(C) | 199(B) | 200(B) |

96. (B) delete 'to' after 'resemble'

97. (E) No error

98. (B) Replace 'deals' with 'deal'

99. (A) add 'the' before 'use'

100. (D) replace 'pushing' with 'pulling'