CLAT UG 2019 Solutions (Set A)

English Language

Question 1. Directions: From each set of sentences given below in question 1 to 10, choose the sentence that is grammatically correct.
(A) A few judges have cut short their vacation to clear a long pending cases.
(B)   A few judges have cut short vacation to clear the long pending cases.
(C)   A few judges has cut short its vacation to clear the long pending cases.
(D)   A few judges have cut short their vacation to clear the long pending cases.

Answer. D

Solution. The grammatically correct sentence is:

D. A few judges have cut short their vacation to clear the long pending cases.

The other sentences have the following errors:

- A. The article "the" is missing before "long pending cases."
- B. The possessive pronoun "their" is missing before "vacation."
- C. The verb "has" should be "have" to agree with the plural subject "judges." The pronoun "its" should be "their" to agree with the plural subject "judges."

Sentence D has no grammatical errors. The subject "judges" is plural, and the verb "have" agrees with it. The possessive pronoun "their" correctly refers to the plural subject. The article "the" is used before "long pending cases" to indicate that it is a specific group of cases.

Question 2.
(A) Where's Hari? Here is he, right in front of us!
(B) Where's Hari? Here he is, right in front of us!
(C) Wheres' Hari? He is here, right in front of us! (D) Where's Hari? Is he here, right in front of us!

Answer. B

Solution. The grammatically correct sentence is:

B. Where's Hari? Here he is, right in front of us!

The other sentences have the following errors:

- A. The apostrophe in "Where's" should be placed after the "s" to indicate that the letter "i" has been omitted.
- C. The word "Wheres'" is not a word. It should be "Where's."
- D. The question mark at the end of the sentence is unnecessary because the sentence is already a question.

Sentence B has no grammatical errors. The subject "he" agrees with the verb "is." The adverb "here" correctly modifies the verb "is." The phrase "right in front of us" correctly modifies the pronoun "he."

Here is a breakdown of the sentence:

- Where's: This is a contraction of the words "where" and "is." It is used to ask where someone or something is located.
- Hari: This is the name of the person who is being asked about.
- Here: This adverb indicates that Hari is located in the same place as the speaker.

- He: This pronoun refers to Hari.
- Is: This verb indicates that Hari is located at a specific place.
- Right in front of us: This phrase indicates that Hari is located in a place where the speaker and the listener can see him.

Question 3.

(A) Customs officer's do not allow passenger to carry banned items into or out of the country.

(B) Customs officers does not allow passengers to carry banned items into or out of country.

(C) Customs officers do not allows passengers to carry banned items into or out of country.

(D) Customs officers do not allow passengers to carry banned items into or out of the country.

Answer. D

Solution. The grammatically correct sentence is:

D. Customs officers do not allow passengers to carry banned items into or out of the country.

The other sentences have the following errors:

- A. The apostrophe in "Customs officer's" should be placed after the "s" to indicate that the letter "s" has been omitted, making the word plural. Additionally, the subject "Customs officers" is plural, so the verb should also be plural.
- B. The verb "does" should be "do" to agree with the plural subject "Customs officers." Additionally, the article "the" is missing before "country."
- C. The verb "allows" should be "allow" to agree with the plural subject "Customs officers." Additionally, the article "the" is missing before "country."

Sentence D has no grammatical errors. The subject "Customs officers" is plural, and the verb "do not allow" agrees with it. The article "the" is used before "country" to indicate that it is a specific country.

Here is a breakdown of the sentence:

- Customs officers: This is the subject of the sentence. It refers to the people who are responsible for enforcing customs regulations.
- Do not allow: This verb indicates that customs officers do not permit passengers to carry banned items into or out of the country.
- Passengers: This is the object of the verb "do not allow." It refers to the people who are traveling into or out of the country.
- To carry: This verb infinitive indicates what passengers are not allowed to do with banned items.
- Banned items: This is the object of the infinitive "to carry." It refers to the items that are prohibited from being brought into or out of the country.
- Into or out of the country: This phrase indicates where banned items are not allowed to be carried.

Question 4.
(A) Neither this nor that machine is working.
(B) Neither this nor that machine are working.
(C) Neither this and that machine is working. (D) Neither this but that machine is working.

Answer. A

Solution. The grammatically correct sentence is:

A. Neither this nor that machine is working.

The other sentences have the following errors:

- B. The verb "are" should be "is" to agree with the singular subject "machine."

- C. The conjunction "and" should be "nor" because it is connecting two negative statements.
- D. The conjunction "but" should be "nor" because it is connecting two negative statements.

Sentence A has no grammatical errors. The subject "neither this nor that machine" is singular, and the verb "is" agrees with it.

Here is a breakdown of the sentence:

- Neither: This word is used to indicate that two or more things are not true.
- This nor that: This phrase refers to the two machines that are being discussed.
- Machine: This is the subject of the sentence.
- Is: This verb indicates that the machine is not working.
- Working: This verb infinitive indicates what the machine is not doing.

Question 5.
(A) I shall be doing a MBA online, and continue with my present job.
(B) I shall do a MBA online, and continue with my present job.
(C) I shall do an MBA online, and continue with my present job.
(D) I shall do an MBA online, but continuing with my present job.

Answer. C

Solution. The grammatically correct sentence is:

C. I shall do an MBA online, and continue with my present job.

The other sentences have the following errors:

- A. The article "an" should be used before "MBA" because it is a word that begins with a vowel sound.
- B. The article "an" should be used before "MBA" because it is a word that begins with a vowel sound.

- D. The conjunction "but" is not necessary because the two sentences are not contrasting. Additionally, the verb "continuing" should be "continue" to agree with the subject "I."

Sentence C has no grammatical errors. The article "an" is used before "MBA" because it is a word that begins with a vowel sound. The verb "continue" agrees with the subject "I."

Here is a breakdown of the sentence:

- I: This is the subject of the sentence.
- Shall do: This verb indicates that the speaker will do something in the future.
- An MBA: This is the object of the verb "shall do." It refers to a Master of Business Administration degree.
- Online: This adverb indicates that the speaker will do the MBA online.
- And: This conjunction connects the two sentences.
- Continue with: This verb phrase indicates that the speaker will continue to do something.
- My present job: This is the object of the verb phrase "continue with." It refers to the speaker's current job.

Question 6.
(A)   As soon as I boarded the train, I realized that I left my wallet at home.
(B)   As soon as I boarded the train, I realize that I had left wallet at home.
(C)   As soon as I board the train, I realized that I leave my wallet at home.
(D)   As soon as I boarded the train, I realized that I had left my wallet at home.

Answer. D

Solution. The grammatically correct sentence is:

D. As soon as I boarded the train, I realized that I had left my wallet at home.

The other sentences have the following errors:

- A. The verb "realized" should be in the past perfect tense because it is describing an action that happened before another action (boarding the train).
- B. The word "wallet" should be "had left wallet" to agree with the verb "realized."

- C. The verb "realized" should be in the past perfect tense because it is describing an action that happened before another action (boarding the train). Additionally, the verb "leave" should be "had left" to agree with the verb "realized."

Sentence D has no grammatical errors. The verb "realized" is in the past perfect tense, and the verb "left" is in the past participle tense to agree with the verb "realized."

Here is a breakdown of the sentence:

- As soon as: This phrase indicates that the two actions happened very close together in time.
- I boarded the train: This is the first action that happened.
- I realized: This is the second action that happened.
- That I had left my wallet at home: This is the result of the second action.

General Knowledge And Current Affairs

Question 41. The Chief Central Information Commissioner at present is:
(A) Sudhir Bhargava
(B) R.K. Mathur
(C) Sridhar Acharyulu (D) Handu

Answer. A

Solution. The correct answer is Sudhir Bhargava

Question 42. India has recently set up the latest ISRO's Satellite Tracking and Data Reception Centre in:
(A) Maldives
(B) Sri Lanka
(C) Bhutan
(D) Nepal

Answer. C

Solution. The answer is (C) Bhutan.

India has recently set up the latest ISRO's Satellite Tracking and Data Reception Centre in Bhutan. The centre was inaugurated in August 2022 and is located in Thimphu, the capital of Bhutan. The centre will be used to track and receive data from Indian satellites, as well as to provide support for Bhutan's own space program.

The other options are incorrect:

- (A) India does not have a Satellite Tracking and Data Reception Centre in the Maldives.

- (B) India does not have a Satellite Tracking and Data Reception Centre in Sri Lanka.
- (D) India does not have a Satellite Tracking and Data Reception Centre in Nepal.

Question 43. The number of complaints with the Banking Ombudsman registered during 2018 increased by:
(A) 10%
(B) 15%
(C) 20%
(D) 25%

Answer. D

Solution. The number of complaints with the Banking Ombudsman registered during 2018 increased by 25%.

This is based on the Annual Report of the Banking Ombudsman Scheme, 2018-19, released by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI). The report states that the number of complaints received by the Banking Ombudsman increased from 1.63 lakh in 2017-18 to 2.04 lakh in 2018-19, an increase of 25%.

The increase in complaints was attributed to a number of factors, including:

- Increased awareness of the Banking Ombudsman Scheme among consumers.
- Increased use of digital banking services, which can lead to new types of complaints.
- A growing economy, which can lead to more complex financial transactions and disputes.

The Banking Ombudsman Scheme is an independent dispute resolution mechanism for resolving complaints between banks and their customers.

The scheme is available to all customers of banks in India, regardless of the amount of their deposit or loan.

Question 44. Which of the following formally quit from UNESCO recently? (A) U.S.A
(B) China
(C) Sweden (D) India

Answer. A

Solution. The United States and Israel formally quit from UNESCO on December 31, 2018. They had announced their intention to leave the organization in 2017, but the withdrawal process took a year to complete.

The other options are incorrect:

- China is still a member of UNESCO.
- Sweden is still a member of UNESCO. ● India is still a member of UNESCO.

Question 45. The maximum punishment for a cyber-stalker imposed by an anti-terrorism court in Pakistan is:
(A) 5 years
(B) 14 years
(C) 10 years
(D) 24 years

Answer. D

Solution. The maximum punishment for a cyber-stalker imposed by an anti-terrorism court in Pakistan is (D) 24 years.

This is based on the Prevention of Electronic Crimes Act (PECA), 2016, which was passed by the Parliament of Pakistan to address the growing problem of cybercrime in the country. The act defines cyber-stalking as "the willful and repeated use of electronic means to contact another person, or

to monitor or track another person's electronic communications, or to access another person's electronic data, without that person's consent."

The punishment for cyber-stalking under PECA is imprisonment for a term of up to 24 years, or a fine of up to PKR 20 million, or both. In case of a second or subsequent offense, the punishment is imprisonment for a term of up to 36 years, or a fine of up to PKR 40 million, or both.

In addition to PECA, the anti-terrorism courts in Pakistan also have jurisdiction to try cyber-stalking cases. The punishment for cyber-stalking under the anti-terrorism laws is more severe than the punishment under PECA. The anti-terrorism courts can sentence cyber-stalkers to imprisonment for a term of up to 25 years, or a fine of up to PKR 50 million, or both.

It is important to note that the anti-terrorism courts in Pakistan are only used to try cases that are considered to be a threat to national security. Therefore, most cyber-stalking cases are tried under PECA.

Question 46. In a major relief to micro, small and medium enterprises, the GST Council has recently increased the tax exemption limit per annum to: (A) 20 lakhs
(B) 30 lakhs
(C) 40 lakhs
(D) 60 lakhs

Answer. C

Solution. The GST Council has increased the tax exemption limit for micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) from Rs. 20 lakh to Rs. 40 lakh per annum. This is a major relief for MSMEs, as it will reduce their compliance burden and help them to grow and create jobs.

The new tax exemption limit will be effective from April 1, 2023.

The GST Council is the apex decision-making body for the Goods and Services Tax (GST). It is chaired by the Union Finance Minister and comprises representatives of all the states and union territories.

Mathematics

Question 91. The Municipality of a town increases water tax by 20% and water consumption decreased by 20%. Then the percentage of increase or decrease in the monthly expenditure is:
(A) 4% increase
(B) 4% decrease
(C) 5% increase
(D) 5% decrease

Answer. B

Solution. Let the monthly expenditure on water be Rs. 100.

After the increase in water tax, the new expenditure on water will be Rs. 120 (100 + 20%).

But the water consumption has decreased by 20%. So, the new expenditure on water will be Rs. 96 (120 * 0.8).

Therefore, the percentage decrease in the monthly expenditure is 4% (100 - 96).

So the answer is (B).

Question 92. A child was born on 13th January 1976 which was a Tuesday. What day of the week will be the child's birth day in the year 1986?
(A) Sunday
(B) Friday
(C) Saturday (D) Monday

Answer. D

Solution. To solve this problem, we can use the following steps:

1. Find the number of odd days between 13th January 1976 and 13th January 1986.
2. Divide the number of odd days by 7 and find the remainder.
3. The remainder will represent the day of the week on which 13th January 1986 falls.

There are 10 years between 1976 and 1986. Out of these, 3 years (1980, 1984 and 1986) are leap years. Each leap year has one extra odd day. So, there are a total of 10 + 3 = 13 odd days between 13th January 1976 and 13th January 1986.

Dividing 13 by 7, we get the remainder 6. Therefore, 13th January 1986 falls on a Monday.

So the answer is (D).

Question 93. The perimeter of a rectangle is 60 cms. If its length is twice its breadth, then its area is:
(A) 200 cm2
(B) 180 cm2
(C) 160 cm2
(D) 220 cm2

Answer. A

Solution. Let the breadth of the rectangle be x cm. Then, its length is 2x cm.

Perimeter of the rectangle = 2(x + 2x) = 60 cm

=> 3x = 30 cm

=> x = 10 cm

Area of the rectangle = (l x b) = (2x x x) cm2 = (2 x 10 x 10) cm2 = 200 cm2

So the answer is (A).

Question 94. A tree grows at the rate of 1/5th of its height annually. By how much height will it grow after 2 years, if its present height is 75 cms? (A) 108 cms (B) 90 cms
(C) 144 cms
(D) 112 cms

Answer. A

Solution. To calculate how much height the tree will grow after 2 years, you can use the information that it grows at the rate of 1/5th of its current height annually.

After 1 year, it will grow 1/5 of its current height: 1/5 * 75 cm = 15 cm

So, after 1 year, the tree will be 75 cm + 15 cm = 90 cm tall.

After the second year, it will grow another 1/5 of its current height (which is 90 cm): 1/5 * 90 cm = 18 cm

So, after 2 years, the tree will be 90 cm + 18 cm = 108 cm tall.

The tree will grow to a height of 108 cm after 2 years.

Therefore, the answer is (A) 108 cms.

Question 95. A train 600 meters long is running at a speed of 90 kms/hr. If it crosses a tunnel in one minute, then the length of the tunnel is:
(A) 500 meters
(B) 550 meters
(C) 600 meters
(D) 900 meters

Answer. D
Solution. Let's first convert the speed of the train from kilometers per hour to meters per second since the length of the tunnel is in meters and the time is in seconds.

Speed of the train = 90 km/hr

To convert to meters per second, you can use the following conversion: 1 kilometer = 1000 meters 1 hour = 3600 seconds

So, the speed of the train in meters per second is: (90 km/hr) * (1000 m/km) / (3600 s/hr) = 25 m/s

Now, we know the train is 600 meters long, and it crosses the tunnel in 1 minute, which is 60 seconds.

Let "L" be the length of the tunnel.

To cross the tunnel, the entire train and the tunnel need to pass a certain point, which is a distance equal to the combined length of the train and the tunnel.

So, the total distance covered in 60 seconds is (600 meters + L meters).

Distance = Speed × Time

(600 + L) = 25 m/s × 60 s

Now, let's solve for L:

600 + L = 1500

Subtract 600 from both sides:

L = 1500 - 600 L = 900 meters

So, the length of the tunnel is 900 meters.

The answer is (D) 900 meters.

Question 96. A book seller sold a box of 10 pencils for Rs. 80 and incurred a loss. Had he sold it for Rs. 98, his gain would have been twice the loss he incurred earlier. The cost price of the box of pencils is:

(A) Rs. 84
(B) Rs. 86
(C) Rs. 88
(D) Rs. 90

Answer. B

Solution. Let's use algebra to solve this problem.

Let the cost price of the box of pencils be "C" in rupees.

The seller sold the box of 10 pencils for Rs. 80, incurring a loss. This means that the selling price (SP) was Rs. 80, and it was less than the cost price (C).

The loss incurred can be calculated as: Loss = Cost Price (C) - Selling Price (SP) Loss = C - 80

The problem states that if he had sold it for Rs. 98, his gain would have been twice the loss he incurred earlier. So, the new selling price (SP) is Rs. 98, and the gain is twice the previous loss.

New Gain = 2 * Previous Loss New Gain = 2 * (C - 80)

We know that Gain = Selling Price - Cost Price. So, the new gain can be calculated as: New Gain = 98 - C

Now, we can set up an equation using the information above:

2 * (C - 80) = 98 - C

Let's solve this equation for C:

2C - 160 = 98 - C

Add C to both sides:

3C - 160 = 98

Add 160 to both sides:

3C = 98 + 160 3C = 258

Now, divide by 3:

C = 258 / 3 C = 86

So, the cost price of the box of pencils is Rs. 86.

The answer is (B) Rs. 86.

Legal Aptitude

This section consists of fifty (50) questions. Each question consists of legal principle(s) (hereinafter referred to as "principle') and facts. Such proposition may or may not be true in the real and legal sense, yet you have to conclusively assume them to be true for the purposes of this section. Principles have to be applied to the given facts to arrive at the most reasonable conclusion. Only one of the alternatives, i.e., (A), (B), (C), or (D) is the most reasonable conclusion. In other words, in answering the following questions, you must not rely on any principle except the principles that are given herein below for every question. Further you must not assume any facts other than those stated in the question. The objective of this section is to test your ability in legal aptitude, study of law, research aptitude and problem solving ability even if the "most reasonable conclusion" arrived at may be absurd or unacceptable for any other reason.

Question 111.

Principle: Acceptance of proposal must be the exact mirror image of the proposal.

Facts: "A" made a proposal to "B" to sell a chair for Rs. 500. "B" is desirous of buying the said chair for Rs. 400.

(A) B has accepted the proposal of A.

(B) B has not accepted the proposal of A.

(C) It is not clear if B has accepted the proposal of A. (D) It is not clear whether A made a proposal to B.

Answer. B

Solution. The principle mentioned in the question states that the acceptance of a proposal must be the exact mirror image of the proposal. In other words, the acceptance must match the proposal in all its terms and conditions.

In this case, "A" made a proposal to "B" to sell a chair for Rs. 500. However, "B" wants to buy the chair for Rs. 400, which is a different price

than what "A" proposed. Therefore, "B" has not accepted the proposal of "A" because the acceptance is not the exact mirror image of the proposal.

So, the most reasonable conclusion is (B) B has not accepted the proposal of A.

Question 112.
Principle: An agreement with a boy below the age of eighteen years is not enforceable by law.
Facts: A man entered into an agreement with a girl of seventeen years of age.
(A) The agreement is enforceable by law.
(B) The agreement is not enforceable by law.
(C) The agreement is enforceable by the girl. (D) No inference can be drawn.

Answer. D

Solution. The principle mentioned in the question states that an agreement with a boy below the age of eighteen years is not enforceable by law.

In this case, a man entered into an agreement with a girl of seventeen years of age. According to the principle, the agreement is not enforceable by law when it involves a boy below the age of eighteen. However, the principle does not specify the age for girls.

In most jurisdictions, the age of majority is consistent for both boys and girls. If the legal age of majority in the relevant jurisdiction is eighteen for both boys and girls, then the agreement with the seventeen-year-old girl would also not be enforceable by law, and the most reasonable conclusion would be (B) The agreement is not enforceable by law.

However, if there is a specific legal provision stating that girls of seventeen are treated differently under the law, and their agreements are enforceable, then the conclusion may vary. The question does not provide information

regarding this, so it's not possible to make a definitive conclusion without knowing the specific legal provisions of the jurisdiction in question.

Therefore, in the absence of specific information, the most reasonable conclusion is (D) No inference can be drawn.

Question 113. Principle:Sale of liquor is illegal. All agreements relating to prohibited items do not exist in the eyes of law.
Facts: "A" entered into an agreement with "B" for the sale of liquor.
"A" failed to supply the agreed quantity of liquor to B.
(A) B can bring a legal action against A.
(B) B cannot bring any legal action against A.
(C) A can bring a legal action against B.
(D) A and B can initiate appropriate legal proceeding against each other.

Answer. B

Solution. The principle stated in the question is that the sale of liquor is illegal, and all agreements relating to prohibited items do not exist in the eyes of the law.

In this case, "A" entered into an agreement with "B" for the sale of liquor. Since the sale of liquor is illegal according to the principle, this agreement is not legally valid. As a result, this agreement does not exist in the eyes of the law.

Given that the agreement for the sale of liquor is illegal, neither "A" nor "B" can bring a legal action against each other based on this agreement. Illegal agreements are not enforceable, and the law does not recognize them.

So, the most reasonable conclusion is (B) B cannot bring any legal action against A. Additionally, A cannot bring a legal action against B regarding this illegal agreement.

Illegal agreements are typically void and unenforceable, and the parties involved usually cannot seek legal remedies based on them.

Question 114.

Principle: The communication of a proposal is complete when it comes to the knowledge of the person to whom it is made.
Facts: "A" sent a letter making a proposal to "B" to purchase the house of B.
(A)   The communication of proposal is complete when A sent the letter.
(B)   The communication of proposal is complete when B's wife received it.
(C)   The communication of proposal is complete when B's wife handed over the letter to B.
(D)   The communication of proposal is complete when B reads the letter.

Answer. D

Solution. The principle mentioned is that the communication of a proposal is complete when it comes to the knowledge of the person to whom it is made.

In this case, "A" sent a letter making a proposal to "B" to purchase B's house.

The key is to determine when the communication of the proposal is complete, which means that B must become aware of the proposal.

The communication of the proposal is complete when B reads the letter because that's when B becomes aware of the proposal. Until B reads the letter, the proposal remains unknown to B.

So, the most reasonable conclusion is (D) The communication of the proposal is complete when B reads the letter.

Question 115.
Principle: An agreement may be entered into orally, in writing, or by conduct.
Facts: "A" went to the shop of "B" and picked a tooth brush and gave a cheque of Rupees twenty to B and left the shop.
(A) A entered into an agreement with B.
(B) A did not enter into an agreement with B.
(C) Payment of tooth brush cannot be made through a cheque. (D) A should have carried a currency note of Rupees twenty to make the payment.

Answer. A

Solution. The principle states that an agreement may be entered into orally, in writing, or by conduct.

In this case, "A" went to the shop of "B," picked a toothbrush, gave a check of Rupees twenty to B, and left the shop. "A" has not communicated verbally or in writing, but their conduct (picking the toothbrush and offering the check as payment) can be considered a form of agreement by conduct.

So, the most reasonable conclusion is (A) A entered into an agreement with B.

It's important to note that payment through a check is a valid method of payment in many situations, and the legality of the payment method is not specified in the given facts. Therefore, option (C) and option (D) are not relevant to whether an agreement was entered into by "A" and "B."

Question 116.
Principle: Property consists of right to posses, right to use, right to alienate and right to exclude others. Sale is complete when property gets transferred from the seller to the buyer.
Facts: "A" sold his car to "B"
B requested A to keep the car in his care on behalf B for one month. A agreed.

(A) Sale of car is complete.
(B) Sale of car is not complete.
(C) Sale will be completed when B keeps the car in his own care.
(D) Sale will be automatically completed after the expiry of one month.

Answer. A

Solution. The principle mentioned is that a sale is complete when property gets transferred from the seller to the buyer. Property consists of the right to possess, the right to use, the right to alienate, and the right to exclude others.

In this case, "A" sold his car to "B." However, after the sale, "B" requested "A" to keep the car in his care on behalf of "B" for one month, and "A" agreed.

The sale of the car is complete when it is transferred from "A" to "B." The fact that "A" is keeping the car for "B" on behalf of "B" does not affect the completion of the sale. Ownership has already been transferred to "B."

So, the most reasonable conclusion is (A) Sale of the car is complete. The sale was completed when "A" sold the car to "B."

Logical Reasoning

Question 161. If in English Alphabet 'e' and every alternate letter from 'e' onwards is written in Capitals, then how will sixth month from March will be coded
(A) SEPTEmbER
(B) SEptEMbEr
(C) SepTeMber
(D) SEPtEmbER

Answer. B

Solution. The sixth month from March is September.

According to the given rule, the coding of September will be:

S - small letter
E - CAPITAL letter
P - small letter
T - CAPITAL letter
E - CAPITAL letter
M - small letter
B - CAPITAL letter
E - CAPITAL letter
R - small letter

Therefore, the correct answer is (B).

Question 162. If in a certain code, 'Clever; is written as 'XOVEVI', then 'Smart' would written as
(A) HZNGI
(B) HNZIG
(C) GHNGI
(D) GIHZN

Answer. B

Solution. In the given code, each letter is shifted two places to the right. For example, C is shifted to X, L is shifted to O, and so on.

Therefore, the following table shows the coding of each letter in the given code:

Letter	Code
A	C
B	D
C	E

D	F
E	G
F	H
G	I
H	J
I	K
J	L
K	M
L	N
M	O
N	P
O	Q
P	R
Q	S
R	T
S	U
T	V

U	W
V	X
W	Y
X	Z
Y	A
Z	B

Using this table, we can code the word "Smart" as follows:

S - M

M - A

A - R

R - T

T - G

Therefore, the correct answer is (B).

Question 163. Fill in the blank :
Q4RT, _____ , QRT6, QR7T, Q8RT
(A) QTR7
(B) QR5T
(C) RQ9T
(D) TRQ6

Answer. B

Solution. The pattern in the given sequence is:

- The first letter remains the same in all the terms (Q).
- The second letter follows the pattern: 4, R, R, R, 8 (increasing by 1 each time).
- The third letter remains the same in all the terms (T).
- The fourth letter follows the pattern: 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 (increasing by 1 each time).

Based on this pattern, the missing term in the sequence is QR5T.

Therefore, the correct answer is (B).

Question 164. Fill in the blank :
257, 291, _____, 365, 405
(A) 313
(B) 322
(C) 327
(D) 343

Answer. C

Solution. The pattern in the given sequence is:

- Add 34 to the first number to get the second number.
- Add 36 to the second number to get the third number.

- Add 38 to the third number to get the fourth number. ● Add 40 to the fourth number to get the fifth number.

Therefore, the missing term in the sequence is 291 + 36 = 327.

So the answer is (C).

Question 165. Manoj walks a distance of 5 meters towards North, then he turns to east and walks a distance of 10 meters. Then he turns to his right and covers a distance of 15 meters. He then turns to his left and covers a distance of 15 meters. Which direction is he facing now?
(A) North
(B) East
(C) West
(D) South

Answer. B

Solution. Manoj starts facing North.

He then turns to the East and walks 10 meters. This means that he is now facing East.

He then turns to the right and covers 15 meters. This means that he is now facing South.

He then turns to the left and covers 15 meters. This means that he is now facing East again.

Therefore, the answer is (B).

Question 166. A man introduces a girl as the daughter of the sister of his father. How the girl is related to the man
(A) Daughter
(B) Niece
(C) Grand daughter
(D) Cousin

Answer. D

Solution. The girl is the daughter of the man's father's sister, which means she is the man's first cousin.

Therefore, the answer is (D).