

Direction:

Below the keywords are given four suggested meanings. Choose the word or phrase which most nearly the same to the keyword.

• Question No.1

Trait

Options :

- 1. Unusual
- 2. Attribute
- 3. Abnormal
- 4. Marked
- 5.
- Answer : Attribute

Direction:

In the following question, select the choice whose meaning is opposite to the word shown in bold for below question.

• Question No. 2

Eulogize

Options :

- 1. Criticize
- 2. Acclaim
- 3. Extol
- 4. All of the above
- 5.

Answer : Criticize

Direction:

Each question below has a blank, indicating that something has been omitted. Choose the word for the blank that best fits the meaning of the sentence as a whole.



A wise man will not leave the right to the mercy of chance, nor wish it to _____through the power of the majority.

Options :

- 1. Induced
- 2. Urge
- 3. Hold
- 4. Prevail
- 5.

Answer : Prevail

```
Direction:
```

Each question below has a blank, indicating that something has been omitted. Choose the word for the blank that best fits the meaning of the sentence as a whole.

• Question No. 4

The time chosen for the strike was the height of the wool season, when a ______of work would be attended



Options :

- 1. Start
- 2. Cessation
- 3. Resumption
- 4. None of these
- 5.

Answer : Cessation

Direction:

Read the sentence to find out whether there is any error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence only.



(A) The people of his country had made / (B) him there king; but as soon as / (C) he had made good laws for / (D) them he gave up his crown.

Options :

1. A

2. B

3. C

4. D

5.

Answer : B

Direction:

Read the sentence to find out whether there is any error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence only.

• Question No. 6

(A) I knew my own mind well / (B) enough and always had my / (C) own way, even if I had / (D) to fight tooth and



Answer : D

Direction:

Read the sentence to find out whether there is any error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence only. Ignore errors of punctuation, if any.



(A) The grass vegetation is very rich, / (B) and, according to lists still / (C) incomplete, no less than 1654 / (D) flowering plants are known.

Options :

- 1. A
- 2. B
- 3. C
- 4. D
- 5.
- Answer : C

Direction:

Read the sentence to find out whether there is any error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence only. Ignore errors of punctuation, if any.

• Question No. 8

(A) The school was more then a / (B) mile from their home, and / (C) the children trotted along as fast / (D) as their



1. A 2. B 3. C 4. D 5.

Answer : A

Direction:

In the following question the 1st and the last part of the sentence/passage are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the sentence/ passage is split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentence/ passage and find out which of the four combinations is correct.



1. There was a poor fisherman, who had a wife and three children.

P. One day, like always, he threw his net in the seawater.

Q. After sometime when he tried to pull it out, he could not do so.

R. He used to cast his net in seawater to catch fish for his livelihood.

S. He had made a rule to cast his net only four times a day and never exceeded the set limit.

6. He was overjoyed thinking that some big fish fallen in his net and its heavy weight had made it difficult to pull the net.



Direction:

In the following question the 1st and the last part of the sentence/passage are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the sentence/ passage is split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentence/ passage and find out which of the four combinations is correct.

• Question No. 10

1. Once upon a time, there was a famous flute player in Rome.

P. People came running to carry him out, as he had broken his leg.

Q. At one of the shows, while Prince was playing the flute, he slipped and tumbled down the stage.

R. His name was Prince.



S. His listeners missed him, as he took many months to recover.

6. But once he recovered and went back to stage, people have moved on and there was little enthusiasm for his song.

Options :

1. RQPS

2. QSPR

3. PQSR

4. SPQR

5.

Answer : RQPS

Direction:

In the following question the 1st and the last part of the sentence/passage are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the sentence/ passage is split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentence/ passage and find out which of the four combinations is correct.

• Question No. 11

1. Once, there was a Ploughman who lived in the village.

P. Thus, he worked harder and longer on the fields.

Q. He earned his living by ploughing the fields of the farmers of the village.

R. One day, as he was ploughing, his plough hit something hard in the soil.

S. However, the Ploughman was very poor, since he could not earn enough money.

6. As he dug further, he found an old chest buried in the soil.

Options :

1. PSQR

- 2. SQRP
- 3. QSPR
- 4. RPQS



5.

Answer : QSPR

Direction:

In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (A), (B), and (C) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternatives. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (D).

• Question No. 12

To get into the building, I'll **disguise** as a reporter.

Options :

- 1. disguise to be
- 2. disguise as one
- 3. disguise myself
- 4. No improvement
- 5.

Answer : disguise myself

Direction:

In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (A), (B), and (C) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternatives. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (D).

• Question No. 13

A callous system generates nothing but a misanthrope.

- 1. develops
- 2. induces
- 3. produces



4. No improvement

5.

Answer : produces

Direction:

In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (A), (B), and (C) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternatives. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (D).

• Question No. 14

The new manager is soft-spoken and is considerable to all.

Options : 1. conceited 2. considerate 3. constricted 4. No improvement 5. Answer : considerate

Direction:

In the following question, select the choice whose meaning is opposite to the word shown in **bold** for below question.

• Question No. 15

Puerile

- 1. Immature
- 2. Juvenile
- 3. Sensible
- 4. Adolescent
- 5.

FCI Manager Phase 1 2022 Previous Year Paper (10 Dec 2022)



Answer : Sensible

Direction:

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words/ Phrases have been printed in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

Everything we do leaves a digital footprint. Big data has emerged as a buzzword in recent years. Broadly, it means a large amount of information that is generated as trails or by-products of online and offline activities — what we purchase using credit cards, where we travel via GPS, what we 'like' on Facebook or retweet on Twitter, and so on. Today, the Data as a Service (DaaS) movement is gaining momentum, spurring one of the fastest growing industries in the world. A somewhat **nebulous** term, DaaS refers to the **myriad** functions that technology serves. Clearly, big data holds vast potential to favourably impact the global socio-economic environment. But is it being used as a signalling device for effective policy changes?

In the last decade, technology has spawned a new wave of economic development by creating new avenues for employment, amplifying economies of scale and reducing costs of production. Consequently, several platforms have emerged to counter growth challenges. For instance, Brazil and Dubai routinely face heavy road traffic. To solve this problem, Uber designed UberCopters and UberChoppers as an alternative to roads. Networks of aerial routes for quotidian air travel are now being rolled out in other countries as well. Agriculture is also being revolutionised by technology.

Several European countries utilise Cloud Computing and Telematics to assist farmers at every stage of the value chain, from crop growing (like prescription application that boosts yield) to trade (like digital sale systems eliminating middlemen). This helps farmers to hedge against uncertain variables such as rainfall and soil fertility by smoothing the transaction process. In the realm of financial services, net banking has significantly shrunk costs and time, while also encouraging financial inclusion.

The process of using data to **augment** standards of living involves a shift from the aggregate to the particular, i.e. a more personalised approach. Big data, combined with Behavioural Science, has given rise to a discipline called Psychometrics, which uses people's digital traces to determine various aspects of their lives. In 2012, Michal Kosinski, one the forerunners of the field, demonstrated that a Facebook user's skin colour, gender, income group, ethnicity, sexual orientation, and religious affiliation could be determined with 85+% accuracy from a dataset of around 70 'likes'. As the number of likes increases, the more nuances they disclose about a person, like the kind of car they drive, the magazines they read, and the chocolate bar they like best.



Ultimately, it is these personality traits that determine behaviour. Hence the application of psychometrics to communications is changing the landscape of consumer retail, business, education, and even politics across the globe.

India is the second-largest Internet market in the world, with 331 million Internet users. NASSCOM predicts that India's big data market will be a \$16-billion industry by 2025, with a 32% share of the global market and a CAGR of 26%. A simple search — 'Big Data in India' — in Google's news search bar reveals that big data can make Indian cities a better place to live in, increase job opportunities, help track fraud, and influence politics. We have a vast amount of data from all layers of the societal pyramid, but a lot of it is sitting **dormant** due to ignorance and lack of infrastructure.

• Question No. 16

As per this article, which of the following Statements is /are true about Michal Kosinski?

Options :

1. He is an expert in Psychometrics.

- 2. He is applying his research on Facebook to know about the Facebook users.
- 3. He is all set to collect data from JAM and improve consumer's live.
- 4. Only (A) & (B)

Answer : Only (A) & amp; (B)

Direction:

5.

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words/ Phrases have been printed in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

Everything we do leaves a digital footprint. Big data has emerged as a buzzword in recent years. Broadly, it means a large amount of information that is generated as trails or by-products of online and offline activities — what we purchase using credit cards, where we travel via GPS, what we 'like' on Facebook or retweet on Twitter, and so on. Today, the Data as a Service (DaaS) movement is gaining momentum, spurring one of the fastest growing industries in the world. A somewhat **nebulous** term, DaaS refers to the **myriad** functions that technology serves. Clearly, big data holds vast potential to favourably impact the global socio-economic environment. But is it being used as a signalling device for effective policy changes?



In the last decade, technology has spawned a new wave of economic development by creating new avenues for employment, amplifying economies of scale and reducing costs of production. Consequently, several platforms have emerged to counter growth challenges. For instance, Brazil and Dubai routinely face heavy road traffic. To solve this problem, Uber designed UberCopters and UberChoppers as an alternative to roads. Networks of aerial routes for quotidian air travel are now being rolled out in other countries as well. Agriculture is also being revolutionised by technology.

Several European countries utilise Cloud Computing and Telematics to assist farmers at every stage of the value chain, from crop growing (like prescription application that boosts yield) to trade (like digital sale systems eliminating middlemen). This helps farmers to hedge against uncertain variables such as rainfall and soil fertility by smoothing the transaction process. In the realm of financial services, net banking has significantly shrunk costs and time, while also encouraging financial inclusion.

The process of using data to **augment** standards of living involves a shift from the aggregate to the particular, i.e. a more personalised approach. Big data, combined with Behavioural Science, has given rise to a discipline called Psychometrics, which uses people's digital traces to determine various aspects of their lives. In 2012, Michal Kosinski, one the forerunners of the field, demonstrated that a Facebook user's skin colour, gender, income group, ethnicity, sexual orientation, and religious affiliation could be determined with 85+% accuracy from a dataset of around 70 'likes'. As the number of likes increases, the more nuances they disclose about a person, like the kind of car they drive, the magazines they read, and the chocolate bar they like best.

Ultimately, it is these personality traits that determine behaviour. Hence the application of psychometrics to communications is changing the landscape of consumer retail, business, education, and even politics across the globe.

India is the second-largest Internet market in the world, with 331 million Internet users. NASSCOM predicts that India's big data market will be a \$16-billion industry by 2025, with a 32% share of the global market and a CAGR of 26%. A simple search — 'Big Data in India' — in Google's news search bar reveals that big data can make Indian cities a better place to live in, increase job opportunities, help track fraud, and influence politics. We have a vast amount of data from all layers of the societal pyramid, but a lot of it is sitting **dormant** due to ignorance and lack of infrastructure.

• Question No. 17



What facts are given to validate "India" as an internet market?

Options :

- 1. India is the largest Internet market in the world.
- 2. NASSCOM predicts that India's big data market will be a \$16-billion industry by 2025.

3. Google's news search bar reveals that big data can make Indian cities a better place to live in, increase job opportunities, help track fraud, and influence politics.

4. Only (B) & (C)

5.

Answer : Only (B) & amp; (C)

Direction:

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words/ Phrases have been printed in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

Everything we do leaves a digital footprint. Big data has emerged as a buzzword in recent years. Broadly, it means a large amount of information that is generated as trails or by-products of online and offline activities — what we purchase using credit cards, where we travel via GPS, what we 'like' on Facebook or retweet on Twitter, and so on. Today, the Data as a Service (DaaS) movement is gaining momentum, spurring one of the fastest growing industries in the world. A somewhat **nebulous** term, DaaS refers to the **myriad** functions that technology serves. Clearly, big data holds vast potential to favourably impact the global socio-economic environment. But is it being used as a signalling device for effective policy changes?

In the last decade, technology has spawned a new wave of economic development by creating new avenues for employment, amplifying economies of scale and reducing costs of production. Consequently, several platforms have emerged to counter growth challenges. For instance, Brazil and Dubai routinely face heavy road traffic. To solve this problem, Uber designed UberCopters and UberChoppers as an alternative to roads. Networks of aerial routes for quotidian air travel are now being rolled out in other countries as well. Agriculture is also being revolutionised by technology.

Several European countries utilise Cloud Computing and Telematics to assist farmers at every stage of the value chain, from crop growing (like prescription application that boosts yield) to trade (like digital sale systems eliminating middlemen). This helps farmers to hedge against uncertain variables such as rainfall and soil fertility by smoothing the transaction process. In the realm of financial services, net banking has significantly shrunk costs and time, while also encouraging financial inclusion.



The process of using data to **augment** standards of living involves a shift from the aggregate to the particular, i.e. a more personalised approach. Big data, combined with Behavioural Science, has given rise to a discipline called Psychometrics, which uses people's digital traces to determine various aspects of their lives. In 2012, Michal Kosinski, one the forerunners of the field, demonstrated that a Facebook user's skin colour, gender, income group, ethnicity, sexual orientation, and religious affiliation could be determined with 85+% accuracy from a dataset of around 70 'likes'. As the number of likes increases, the more nuances they disclose about a person, like the kind of car they drive, the magazines they read, and the chocolate bar they like best.

Ultimately, it is these personality traits that determine behaviour. Hence the application of psychometrics to communications is changing the landscape of consumer retail, business, education, and even politics across the globe.

India is the second-largest Internet market in the world, with 331 million Internet users. NASSCOM predicts that India's big data market will be a \$16-billion industry by 2025, with a 32% share of the global market and a CAGR of 26%. A simple search — 'Big Data in India' — in Google's news search bar reveals that big data can make Indian cities a better place to live in, increase job opportunities, help track fraud, and influence politics. We have a vast amount of data from all layers of the societal pyramid, but a lot of it is sitting **dormant** due to ignorance and lack of infrastructure.

Question No. 18

Applications of psychometrics to communications is changing

Options :

- 1. the landscape of retail and business
- 2. the landscape of education
- 3. the landscape of religious affiliation.
- 4. None of these
- 5.

Answer : None of these

Direction:

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words/ Phrases have been printed in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.



Everything we do leaves a digital footprint. Big data has emerged as a buzzword in recent years. Broadly, it means a large amount of information that is generated as trails or by-products of online and offline activities — what we purchase using credit cards, where we travel via GPS, what we 'like' on Facebook or retweet on Twitter, and so on. Today, the Data as a Service (DaaS) movement is gaining momentum, spurring one of the fastest growing industries in the world. A somewhat **nebulous** term, DaaS refers to the **myriad** functions that technology serves. Clearly, big data holds vast potential to favourably impact the global socio-economic environment. But is it being used as a signalling device for effective policy changes?

In the last decade, technology has spawned a new wave of economic development by creating new avenues for employment, amplifying economies of scale and reducing costs of production. Consequently, several platforms have emerged to counter growth challenges. For instance, Brazil and Dubai routinely face heavy road traffic. To solve this problem, Uber designed UberCopters and UberChoppers as an alternative to roads. Networks of aerial routes for quotidian air travel are now being rolled out in other countries as well. Agriculture is also being revolutionised by technology.

Several European countries utilise Cloud Computing and Telematics to assist farmers at every stage of the value chain, from crop growing (like prescription application that boosts yield) to trade (like digital sale systems eliminating middlemen). This helps farmers to hedge against uncertain variables such as rainfall and soil fertility by smoothing the transaction process. In the realm of financial services, net banking has significantly shrunk costs and time, while also encouraging financial inclusion.

The process of using data to **augment** standards of living involves a shift from the aggregate to the particular, i.e. a more personalised approach. Big data, combined with Behavioural Science, has given rise to a discipline called Psychometrics, which uses people's digital traces to determine various aspects of their lives. In 2012, Michal Kosinski, one the forerunners of the field, demonstrated that a Facebook user's skin colour, gender, income group, ethnicity, sexual orientation, and religious affiliation could be determined with 85+% accuracy from a dataset of around 70 'likes'. As the number of likes increases, the more nuances they disclose about a person, like the kind of car they drive, the magazines they read, and the chocolate bar they like best.

Ultimately, it is these personality traits that determine behaviour. Hence the application of psychometrics to communications is changing the landscape of consumer retail, business, education, and even politics across the globe.

India is the second-largest Internet market in the world, with 331 million Internet users. NASSCOM predicts that India's big data market will be a \$16-billion industry by 2025, with a 32% share of the global market and a CAGR of



26%. A simple search — 'Big Data in India' — in Google's news search bar reveals that big data can make Indian cities a better place to live in, increase job opportunities, help track fraud, and influence politics. We have a vast amount of data from all layers of the societal pyramid, but a lot of it is sitting **dormant** due to ignorance and lack of infrastructure.

• Question No. 19

Which of the following created technology to solve the problem of heavy traffic in Brazil and Dubai?

Options :

Uber
 OLX
 Microsoft
 Facebook

Answer : Uber

Direction:

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words/ Phrases have been printed in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

Everything we do leaves a digital footprint. Big data has emerged as a buzzword in recent years. Broadly, it means a large amount of information that is generated as trails or by-products of online and offline activities — what we purchase using credit cards, where we travel via GPS, what we 'like' on Facebook or retweet on Twitter, and so on. Today, the Data as a Service (DaaS) movement is gaining momentum, spurring one of the fastest growing industries in the world. A somewhat **nebulous** term, DaaS refers to the **myriad** functions that technology serves. Clearly, big data holds vast potential to favourably impact the global socio-economic environment. But is it being used as a signalling device for effective policy changes?

In the last decade, technology has spawned a new wave of economic development by creating new avenues for employment, amplifying economies of scale and reducing costs of production. Consequently, several platforms have emerged to counter growth challenges. For instance, Brazil and Dubai routinely face heavy road traffic. To solve this problem, Uber designed UberCopters and UberChoppers as an alternative to roads. Networks of aerial routes for quotidian air travel are now being rolled out in other countries as well. Agriculture is also being revolutionised by technology.



Several European countries utilise Cloud Computing and Telematics to assist farmers at every stage of the value chain, from crop growing (like prescription application that boosts yield) to trade (like digital sale systems eliminating middlemen). This helps farmers to hedge against uncertain variables such as rainfall and soil fertility by smoothing the transaction process. In the realm of financial services, net banking has significantly shrunk costs and time, while also encouraging financial inclusion.

The process of using data to **augment** standards of living involves a shift from the aggregate to the particular, i.e. a more personalised approach. Big data, combined with Behavioural Science, has given rise to a discipline called Psychometrics, which uses people's digital traces to determine various aspects of their lives. In 2012, Michal Kosinski, one the forerunners of the field, demonstrated that a Facebook user's skin colour, gender, income group, ethnicity, sexual orientation, and religious affiliation could be determined with 85+% accuracy from a dataset of around 70 'likes'. As the number of likes increases, the more nuances they disclose about a person, like the kind of car they drive, the magazines they read, and the chocolate bar they like best.

Ultimately, it is these personality traits that determine behaviour. Hence the application of psychometrics to communications is changing the landscape of consumer retail, business, education, and even politics across the globe.

India is the second-largest Internet market in the world, with 331 million Internet users. NASSCOM predicts that India's big data market will be a \$16-billion industry by 2025, with a 32% share of the global market and a CAGR of 26%. A simple search — 'Big Data in India' — in Google's news search bar reveals that big data can make Indian cities a better place to live in, increase job opportunities, help track fraud, and influence politics. We have a vast amount of data from all layers of the societal pyramid, but a lot of it is sitting **dormant** due to ignorance and lack of infrastructure.

• Question No. 20

Several European countries utilise Cloud Computing and Telematics to assist

- 1. Drivers
- 2. Students
- 3. Engineers
- 4. Farmers



5.

Answer : Farmers

Direction:

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words/ Phrases have been printed in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

Everything we do leaves a digital footprint. Big data has emerged as a buzzword in recent years. Broadly, it means a large amount of information that is generated as trails or by-products of online and offline activities — what we purchase using credit cards, where we travel via GPS, what we 'like' on Facebook or retweet on Twitter, and so on. Today, the Data as a Service (DaaS) movement is gaining momentum, spurring one of the fastest growing industries in the world. A somewhat **nebulous** term, DaaS refers to the **myriad** functions that technology serves. Clearly, big data holds vast potential to favourably impact the global socio-economic environment. But is it being used as a signalling device for effective policy changes?

In the last decade, technology has spawned a new wave of economic development by creating new avenues for employment, amplifying economies of scale and reducing costs of production. Consequently, several platforms have emerged to counter growth challenges. For instance, Brazil and Dubai routinely face heavy road traffic. To solve this problem, Uber designed UberCopters and UberChoppers as an alternative to roads. Networks of aerial routes for quotidian air travel are now being rolled out in other countries as well. Agriculture is also being revolutionised by technology.

Several European countries utilise Cloud Computing and Telematics to assist farmers at every stage of the value chain, from crop growing (like prescription application that boosts yield) to trade (like digital sale systems eliminating middlemen). This helps farmers to hedge against uncertain variables such as rainfall and soil fertility by smoothing the transaction process. In the realm of financial services, net banking has significantly shrunk costs and time, while also encouraging financial inclusion.

The process of using data to **augment** standards of living involves a shift from the aggregate to the particular, i.e. a more personalised approach. Big data, combined with Behavioural Science, has given rise to a discipline called Psychometrics, which uses people's digital traces to determine various aspects of their lives. In 2012, Michal Kosinski, one the forerunners of the field, demonstrated that a Facebook user's skin colour, gender, income group, ethnicity, sexual orientation, and religious affiliation could be determined with 85+% accuracy from a dataset of around 70 'likes'. As the number of likes increases, the more nuances they disclose about a person, like the kind of car they drive, the magazines they read, and the chocolate bar they like best.



Ultimately, it is these personality traits that determine behaviour. Hence the application of psychometrics to communications is changing the landscape of consumer retail, business, education, and even politics across the globe.

India is the second-largest Internet market in the world, with 331 million Internet users. NASSCOM predicts that India's big data market will be a \$16-billion industry by 2025, with a 32% share of the global market and a CAGR of 26%. A simple search — 'Big Data in India' — in Google's news search bar reveals that big data can make Indian cities a better place to live in, increase job opportunities, help track fraud, and influence politics. We have a vast amount of data from all layers of the societal pyramid, but a lot of it is sitting **dormant** due to ignorance and lack of infrastructure.

• Question No. 21

According to the passage, "DaaS" is a term that refers to?

Options :

1. the myriad functions that JAM serves

- 2. the myriad functions that Government serves
- 3. the myriad functions that technology serves
- 4. the myriad functions that NASSCOM serves

Answer : the myriad functions that technology serves

Direction:

5.

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words/ Phrases have been printed in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

Everything we do leaves a digital footprint. Big data has emerged as a buzzword in recent years. Broadly, it means a large amount of information that is generated as trails or by-products of online and offline activities — what we purchase using credit cards, where we travel via GPS, what we 'like' on Facebook or retweet on Twitter, and so on. Today, the Data as a Service (DaaS) movement is gaining momentum, spurring one of the fastest growing industries in the world. A somewhat **nebulous** term, DaaS refers to the **myriad** functions that technology serves. Clearly, big data holds vast potential to favourably impact the global socio-economic environment. But is it being used as a signalling device for effective policy changes?



In the last decade, technology has spawned a new wave of economic development by creating new avenues for employment, amplifying economies of scale and reducing costs of production. Consequently, several platforms have emerged to counter growth challenges. For instance, Brazil and Dubai routinely face heavy road traffic. To solve this problem, Uber designed UberCopters and UberChoppers as an alternative to roads. Networks of aerial routes for quotidian air travel are now being rolled out in other countries as well. Agriculture is also being revolutionised by technology.

Several European countries utilise Cloud Computing and Telematics to assist farmers at every stage of the value chain, from crop growing (like prescription application that boosts yield) to trade (like digital sale systems eliminating middlemen). This helps farmers to hedge against uncertain variables such as rainfall and soil fertility by smoothing the transaction process. In the realm of financial services, net banking has significantly shrunk costs and time, while also encouraging financial inclusion.

The process of using data to **augment** standards of living involves a shift from the aggregate to the particular, i.e. a more personalised approach. Big data, combined with Behavioural Science, has given rise to a discipline called Psychometrics, which uses people's digital traces to determine various aspects of their lives. In 2012, Michal Kosinski, one the forerunners of the field, demonstrated that a Facebook user's skin colour, gender, income group, ethnicity, sexual orientation, and religious affiliation could be determined with 85+% accuracy from a dataset of around 70 'likes'. As the number of likes increases, the more nuances they disclose about a person, like the kind of car they drive, the magazines they read, and the chocolate bar they like best.

Ultimately, it is these personality traits that determine behaviour. Hence the application of psychometrics to communications is changing the landscape of consumer retail, business, education, and even politics across the globe.

India is the second-largest Internet market in the world, with 331 million Internet users. NASSCOM predicts that India's big data market will be a \$16-billion industry by 2025, with a 32% share of the global market and a CAGR of 26%. A simple search — 'Big Data in India' — in Google's news search bar reveals that big data can make Indian cities a better place to live in, increase job opportunities, help track fraud, and influence politics. We have a vast amount of data from all layers of the societal pyramid, but a lot of it is sitting **dormant** due to ignorance and lack of infrastructure.

• Question No. 22



Choose the word/group of words which is most similar in meaning to the word/group of words printed in bold as used in passage.

Nebulous

Options :

- 1. Ambiguous
- 2. Bright
- 3. Definite
- 4. Apparent
- 5.

Answer : Ambiguous

Direction:

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words/ Phrases have been printed in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

Everything we do leaves a digital footprint. Big data has emerged as a buzzword in recent years. Broadly, it means a large amount of information that is generated as trails or by-products of online and offline activities — what we purchase using credit cards, where we travel via GPS, what we 'like' on Facebook or retweet on Twitter, and so on. Today, the Data as a Service (DaaS) movement is gaining momentum, spurring one of the fastest growing industries in the world. A somewhat nebulous term, DaaS refers to the myriad functions that technology serves. Clearly, big data holds vast potential to favourably impact the global socio-economic environment. But is it being used as a signalling device for effective policy changes?

In the last decade, technology has spawned a new wave of economic development by creating new avenues for employment, amplifying economies of scale and reducing costs of production. Consequently, several platforms have emerged to counter growth challenges. For instance, Brazil and Dubai routinely face heavy road traffic. To solve this problem, Uber designed UberCopters and UberChoppers as an alternative to roads. Networks of aerial routes for quotidian air travel are now being rolled out in other countries as well. Agriculture is also being revolutionised by technology.

Several European countries utilise Cloud Computing and Telematics to assist farmers at every stage of the value chain, from crop growing (like prescription application that boosts yield) to trade (like digital sale systems eliminating middlemen). This helps farmers to hedge against uncertain variables such as rainfall and soil fertility by



smoothing the transaction process. In the realm of financial services, net banking has significantly shrunk costs and time, while also encouraging financial inclusion.

The process of using data to **augment** standards of living involves a shift from the aggregate to the particular, i.e. a more personalised approach. Big data, combined with Behavioural Science, has given rise to a discipline called Psychometrics, which uses people's digital traces to determine various aspects of their lives. In 2012, Michal Kosinski, one the forerunners of the field, demonstrated that a Facebook user's skin colour, gender, income group, ethnicity, sexual orientation, and religious affiliation could be determined with 85+% accuracy from a dataset of around 70 'likes'. As the number of likes increases, the more nuances they disclose about a person, like the kind of car they drive, the magazines they read, and the chocolate bar they like best.

Ultimately, it is these personality traits that determine behaviour. Hence the application of psychometrics to communications is changing the landscape of consumer retail, business, education, and even politics across the globe.

India is the second-largest Internet market in the world, with 331 million Internet users. NASSCOM predicts that India's big data market will be a \$16-billion industry by 2025, with a 32% share of the global market and a CAGR of 26%. A simple search — 'Big Data in India' — in Google's news search bar reveals that big data can make Indian cities a better place to live in, increase job opportunities, help track fraud, and influence politics. We have a vast amount of data from all layers of the societal pyramid, but a lot of it is sitting dormant due to ignorance and lack of

infrastructure.

• Question No. 23

Choose the word/group of words which is most similar in meaning to the word/group of words printed in bold as used in passage.

Myriad

- 1. incalculable
- 2. bounded
- 3. measurable
- 4. untold
- 5.

FCI Manager Phase 1 2022 Previous Year Paper (10 Dec 2022)



Answer : untold

Direction:

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words/ Phrases have been printed in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

Everything we do leaves a digital footprint. Big data has emerged as a buzzword in recent years. Broadly, it means a large amount of information that is generated as trails or by-products of online and offline activities — what we purchase using credit cards, where we travel via GPS, what we 'like' on Facebook or retweet on Twitter, and so on. Today, the Data as a Service (DaaS) movement is gaining momentum, spurring one of the fastest growing industries in the world. A somewhat **nebulous** term, DaaS refers to the **myriad** functions that technology serves. Clearly, big data holds vast potential to favourably impact the global socio-economic environment. But is it being used as a signalling device for effective policy changes?

In the last decade, technology has spawned a new wave of economic development by creating new avenues for employment, amplifying economies of scale and reducing costs of production. Consequently, several platforms have emerged to counter growth challenges. For instance, Brazil and Dubai routinely face heavy road traffic. To solve this problem, Uber designed UberCopters and UberChoppers as an alternative to roads. Networks of aerial routes for quotidian air travel are now being rolled out in other countries as well. Agriculture is also being revolutionised by technology.

Several European countries utilise Cloud Computing and Telematics to assist farmers at every stage of the value chain, from crop growing (like prescription application that boosts yield) to trade (like digital sale systems eliminating middlemen). This helps farmers to hedge against uncertain variables such as rainfall and soil fertility by smoothing the transaction process. In the realm of financial services, net banking has significantly shrunk costs and time, while also encouraging financial inclusion.

The process of using data to **augment** standards of living involves a shift from the aggregate to the particular, i.e. a more personalised approach. Big data, combined with Behavioural Science, has given rise to a discipline called Psychometrics, which uses people's digital traces to determine various aspects of their lives. In 2012, Michal Kosinski, one the forerunners of the field, demonstrated that a Facebook user's skin colour, gender, income group, ethnicity, sexual orientation, and religious affiliation could be determined with 85+% accuracy from a dataset of around 70 'likes'. As the number of likes increases, the more nuances they disclose about a person, like the kind of car they drive, the magazines they read, and the chocolate bar they like best.



Ultimately, it is these personality traits that determine behaviour. Hence the application of psychometrics to communications is changing the landscape of consumer retail, business, education, and even politics across the globe.

India is the second-largest Internet market in the world, with 331 million Internet users. NASSCOM predicts that India's big data market will be a \$16-billion industry by 2025, with a 32% share of the global market and a CAGR of 26%. A simple search — 'Big Data in India' — in Google's news search bar reveals that big data can make Indian cities a better place to live in, increase job opportunities, help track fraud, and influence politics. We have a vast amount of data from all layers of the societal pyramid, but a lot of it is sitting **dormant** due to ignorance and lack of infrastructure.

• Question No. 24

Choose the word/group of words which is most opposite in meaning to the word/group of words printed in bold as used in passage.



Answer : lessen

Direction:

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words/ Phrases have been printed in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

Everything we do leaves a digital footprint. Big data has emerged as a buzzword in recent years. Broadly, it means a large amount of information that is generated as trails or by-products of online and offline activities — what we purchase using credit cards, where we travel via GPS, what we 'like' on Facebook or retweet on Twitter, and so on. Today, the Data as a Service (DaaS) movement is gaining momentum, spurring one of the fastest growing industries in the world. A somewhat **nebulous** term, DaaS refers to the **myriad** functions that technology serves. Clearly, big data holds vast potential to favourably impact the global socio-economic environment. But is it being used as a



signalling device for effective policy changes?

In the last decade, technology has spawned a new wave of economic development by creating new avenues for employment, amplifying economies of scale and reducing costs of production. Consequently, several platforms have emerged to counter growth challenges. For instance, Brazil and Dubai routinely face heavy road traffic. To solve this problem, Uber designed UberCopters and UberChoppers as an alternative to roads. Networks of aerial routes for quotidian air travel are now being rolled out in other countries as well. Agriculture is also being revolutionised by technology.

Several European countries utilise Cloud Computing and Telematics to assist farmers at every stage of the value chain, from crop growing (like prescription application that boosts yield) to trade (like digital sale systems eliminating middlemen). This helps farmers to hedge against uncertain variables such as rainfall and soil fertility by smoothing the transaction process. In the realm of financial services, net banking has significantly shrunk costs and time, while also encouraging financial inclusion.

The process of using data to **augment** standards of living involves a shift from the aggregate to the particular, i.e. a more personalised approach. Big data, combined with Behavioural Science, has given rise to a discipline called Psychometrics, which uses people's digital traces to determine various aspects of their lives. In 2012, Michal Kosinski, one the forerunners of the field, demonstrated that a Facebook user's skin colour, gender, income group, ethnicity, sexual orientation, and religious affiliation could be determined with 85+% accuracy from a dataset of around 70 'likes'. As the number of likes increases, the more nuances they disclose about a person, like the kind of car they drive, the magazines they read, and the chocolate bar they like best.

Ultimately, it is these personality traits that determine behaviour. Hence the application of psychometrics to communications is changing the landscape of consumer retail, business, education, and even politics across the globe.

India is the second-largest Internet market in the world, with 331 million Internet users. NASSCOM predicts that India's big data market will be a \$16-billion industry by 2025, with a 32% share of the global market and a CAGR of 26%. A simple search — 'Big Data in India' — in Google's news search bar reveals that big data can make Indian cities a better place to live in, increase job opportunities, help track fraud, and influence politics. We have a vast amount of data from all layers of the societal pyramid, but a lot of it is sitting **dormant** due to ignorance and lack of infrastructure.



Choose the word/group of words which is most opposite in meaning to the word/group of words printed in bold as used in passage.

Dormant

Options :

1. asleep

2. active

3. torpid

- 4. lurking
- 5.

Answer : active

Direction:

Study the following information carefully and answer the question given below-

Seven persons are living on different floors of seven storey building. Ground floor is numbered as 1st and top floor is numbered as 7th floor, also they like different vegetables.

(i) There are four floors in between O and N, who likes Lady Finger. L lives on an odd numbered floor just above Q, who doesn't live on second floor. The one who likes Cauliflower and lives just above P.

(ii) The one, who likes Peas, lives on an odd numbered floor. O does not live on ground floor. P does not like Turnip. The one, who likes Turnip lives on an odd numbered floor just above the one who likes Brinjal.

(iii) O does not like Brinjal and Spinach. R lives one of the floors above M. Not more than one floor in between the one who likes Cauliflower and the one who likes Turnip. The one who likes Cabbage lives on an even numbered floor above L. O does not like Cauliflower.

Question No. 26

Who among the following likes Cabbage?



The one who lives on 4th floor
 P
 L
 The one who lives immediate below R
 S.

Answer : The one who lives immediate below R

Direction:

Study the following information carefully and answer the question given below-

Seven persons are living on different floors of seven storey building. Ground floor is numbered as 1st and top floor is numbered as 7th floor, also they like different vegetables.

(i) There are four floors in between O and N, who likes Lady Finger. L lives on an odd numbered floor just above Q, who doesn't live on second floor. The one who likes Cauliflower and lives just above P.

(ii) The one, who likes Peas, lives on an odd numbered floor. O does not live on ground floor. P does not like Turnip. The one, who likes Turnip lives on an odd numbered floor just above the one who likes Brinjal.

(iii) O does not like Brinjal and Spinach. R lives one of the floors above M. Not more than one floor in between the one who likes Cauliflower and the one who likes Turnip. The one who likes Cabbage lives on an even numbered floor above L. O does not like Cauliflower.

• Question No. 27

How many persons lives in between R and P?

Options :

- 1. Two
- 2. Three
- 3. None
- 4. More than Three
- 5.

Answer : More than Three

Direction:



Study the following information carefully and answer the question given below-

Seven persons are living on different floors of seven storey building. Ground floor is numbered as 1st and top floor is numbered as 7th floor, also they like different vegetables.

(i) There are four floors in between O and N, who likes Lady Finger. L lives on an odd numbered floor just above Q, who doesn't live on second floor. The one who likes Cauliflower and lives just above P.

(ii) The one, who likes Peas, lives on an odd numbered floor. O does not live on ground floor. P does not like Turnip. The one, who likes Turnip lives on an odd numbered floor just above the one who likes Brinjal.

(iii) O does not like Brinjal and Spinach. R lives one of the floors above M. Not more than one floor in between the one who likes Cauliflower and the one who likes Turnip. The one who likes Cabbage lives on an even numbered floor above L. O does not like Cauliflower.

• Question No. 28

N lives in which of the following floor?

Options :

- 1. 4th floor
- 2. 1st floor
- 3. 3rd floor
 4. 7th floor
- 5.

Answer : 1st floor

Direction:

Study the following information carefully and answer the question given below-

Seven persons are living on different floors of seven storey building. Ground floor is numbered as 1st and top floor is numbered as 7th floor, also they like different vegetables.

(i) There are four floors in between O and N, who likes Lady Finger. L lives on an odd numbered floor just above Q, who doesn't live on second floor. The one who likes Cauliflower and lives just above P.



(ii) The one, who likes Peas, lives on an odd numbered floor. O does not live on ground floor. P does not like Turnip. The one, who likes Turnip lives on an odd numbered floor just above the one who likes Brinjal.

(iii) O does not like Brinjal and Spinach. R lives one of the floors above M. Not more than one floor in between the one who likes Cauliflower and the one who likes Turnip. The one who likes Cabbage lives on an even numbered floor above L. O does not like Cauliflower.

• Question No. 28

Which of the following statement is true?

Options :

- 1. Q lives on 6th floor
- 2. L live immediate above M
- 3. P likes Spinach
- 4. O lives immediate below the one who likes Turnip
- 5.

Answer : P likes Spinach

Direction:

Study the following information carefully and answer the question given below-

Seven persons are living on different floors of seven storey building. Ground floor is numbered as 1st and top floor is numbered as 7th floor, also they like different vegetables.

(i) There are four floors in between O and N, who likes Lady Finger. L lives on an odd numbered floor just above Q, who doesn't live on second floor. The one who likes Cauliflower and lives just above P.

(ii) The one, who likes Peas, lives on an odd numbered floor. O does not live on ground floor. P does not like Turnip. The one, who likes Turnip lives on an odd numbered floor just above the one who likes Brinjal.

(iii) O does not like Brinjal and Spinach. R lives one of the floors above M. Not more than one floor in between the one who likes Cauliflower and the one who likes Turnip. The one who likes Cabbage lives on an even numbered floor above L. O does not like Cauliflower.



Who among the following person lives on third floor?

Options :

- 1. The one who likes Cauliflower
- 2. N
- 3. The one who likes Peas
- 4. O
- 5.

Answer : The one who likes Cauliflower

Direction:

In each of the questions below are given some statements followed by two conclusions. 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.

• Question No. 31

Statements: G > H > I; I Statements: G > H > I; I Conclusion: Prepare 5000 Faster

I. G > K

II. L > H

Options :

- 1. If only conclusion I follows.
- 2. If only conclusion II follows.
- 3. If either conclusion I or II follows.
- 4. If neither conclusion I nor II follows.
- 5.

Answer : If neither conclusion I nor II follows.



In each of the questions below are given some statements followed by two conclusions. 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.

• Question No. 32

Statements: $S > T > U \ge V$

Conclusion:

I. Y ≥ S

11. S > V

Options :

- 1. If only conclusion I follows.
- 2. If only conclusion II follows.
- 3. If either conclusion I or II follows.
- 4. If neither conclusion I nor II follows.
- 5.

Answer : If only conclusion II follows.

Direction:

In each of the questions below are given some statements followed by two conclusions. 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.

• Question No. 33

Statements: H > I N

Conclusion:

I. H ≥ K

||. N > |



1. If only conclusion I follows.

2. If only conclusion II follows.

- 3. If either conclusion I or II follows.
- 4. If neither conclusion I nor II follows.

5.

Answer : If neither conclusion I nor II follows.

Direction:

In each of the questions below are given some statements followed by two conclusions. 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.

```
• Question No. 34
```

```
Statements: B > C = D; D G
```

Conclusion:

I. F > C

II. B ≤ G

Options :

- 1. If only conclusion I follows.
- 2. If only conclusion II follows.
- 3. If either conclusion I or II follows.
- 4. If neither conclusion I nor II follows.
- 5.

Answer : If only conclusion I follows.

Direction:

In each of the questions below are given some statements followed by two conclusions. 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.



Statements: A > B

Conclusion:

I. A = E

II. E > A

Options :

- 1. If only conclusion I follows.
- 2. If only conclusion II follows.
- 3. If either conclusion I or II follows.
- 4. If neither conclusion I nor II follows.

Answer : If neither conclusion I nor II follows.

Direction:

5.

Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

8 boxes – H, I, J, K, L, M, N and O are placed one above another but not necessarily in the same order.

Three boxes are placed between K and I. Two boxes are placed between L and I. Two boxes are placed between H and O. O is placed immediately below I. Two boxes are placed between J and N. Two boxes are placed between H and M.

• Question No. 36

How many boxes are placed between K and J?

- 1. Two
- 2. None
- 3. Three



4. Cannot be determined

5.

Answer : Cannot be determined

Direction:

Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

8 boxes – H, I, J, K, L, M, N and O are placed one above another but not necessarily in the same order.

Three boxes are placed between K and I. Two boxes are placed between L and I. Two boxes are placed between H and O. O is placed immediately below I. Two boxes are placed between J and N. Two boxes are placed between H and M.

- Question No. 37
 - If J is placed above N, which box is at bottom most position?
 - Options : 1.1 2.J 3.0 4.N Prepare 50% Faster 5.

Direction: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

8 boxes – H, I, J, K, L, M, N and O are placed one above another but not necessarily in the same order.

Three boxes are placed between K and I. Two boxes are placed between L and I. Two boxes are placed between H and O. O is placed immediately below I. Two boxes are placed between J and N. Two boxes are placed between H and M.

• Question No. 38

Answer : N



Which box is placed just above box O?

Options :

1. H 2. K

3. N

4. I

5.

Answer : I

Direction:

Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

8 boxes – H, I, J, K, L, M, N and O are placed one above another but not necessarily in the same order.

Three boxes are placed between K and I. Two boxes are placed between L and I. Two boxes are placed between H and O. O is placed immediately below I. Two boxes are placed between J and N. Two boxes are placed between H and M.

• Question No. 39

Question No. 39		
Which box is at top most position?		

Options :

1. J 2. H 3. L 4. M 5.

Answer : M

Direction:

Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

8 boxes – H, I, J, K, L, M, N and O are placed one above another but not necessarily in the same order.



Three boxes are placed between K and I. Two boxes are placed between L and I. Two boxes are placed between H and O. O is placed immediately below I. Two boxes are placed between J and N. Two boxes are placed between H and M.

• Question No. 40

How many boxes are below box M?

Options :

- 1. Seven
- 2. Four
- 3. None
- 4. Two
- 5.
- Answer : Seven

Direction:

Study the information carefully and answer the questions given below.

Eight people S, T, U, V, W, X, Y and Z are sitting in a circular table. Some of them facing towards center and some of them facing outside the center but not necessarily in the same order. U sits second to the right of X. One person sits between U and V. W sits third to the right of Y. W face opposite direction of U. W is not immediate neighbor of V and X. Y sits second to the left of S, who sits second to the right of T. T and S are not immediate neighbors of V. Z and V sit immediate right to each other. U faces the same direction as S. W faces towards the center.

• Question No. 41

Who among the following sits second to the right of Y?

- 1. S 2. Z
- 3. W
- 4. V



5.

Answer : Z

Direction: Study the information carefully and answer the questions given below.

Eight people S, T, U, V, W, X, Y and Z are sitting in a circular table. Some of them facing towards center and some of them facing outside the center but not necessarily in the same order. U sits second to the right of X. One person sits between U and V. W sits third to the right of Y. W face opposite direction of U. W is not immediate neighbor of V and X. Y sits second to the left of S, who sits second to the right of T. T and S are not immediate neighbors of V. Z and V sit immediate right to each other. U faces the same direction as S. W faces towards the center.



Answer : U

Direction: Study the information carefully and answer the questions given below.

Eight people S, T, U, V, W, X, Y and Z are sitting in a circular table. Some of them facing towards center and some of them facing outside the center but not necessarily in the same order. U sits second to the right of X. One person sits between U and V. W sits third to the right of Y. W face opposite direction of U. W is not immediate neighbor of V and X. Y sits second to the left of S, who sits second to the right of T. T and S are not immediate neighbors of V. Z and V sit immediate right to each other. U faces the same direction as S. W faces towards the center.

• Question No. 43



Who among the following sits immediate right of T?

Options :

1. X 2. W 3. S 4. Z 5.

Answer : X

Direction:

Study the information carefully and answer the questions given below.

Eight people S, T, U, V, W, X, Y and Z are sitting in a circular table. Some of them facing towards center and some of them facing outside the center but not necessarily in the same order. U sits second to the right of X. One person sits between U and V. W sits third to the right of Y. W face opposite direction of U. W is not immediate neighbor of V and X. Y sits second to the left of S, who sits second to the right of T. T and S are not immediate neighbors of V. Z and V sit immediate right to each other. U faces the same direction as S. W faces towards the center.

Question No. 44

Four of the following five are alike in a certain way based and from a group, find the one that does not belong to that group?

Options :

1.	Т
2.	Х
3.	W
4.	S
5.	

Answer : S

Direction:

Study the information carefully and answer the questions given below.



Eight people S, T, U, V, W, X, Y and Z are sitting in a circular table. Some of them facing towards center and some of them facing outside the center but not necessarily in the same order. U sits second to the right of X. One person sits between U and V. W sits third to the right of Y. W face opposite direction of U. W is not immediate neighbor of V and X. Y sits second to the left of S, who sits second to the right of T. T and S are not immediate neighbors of V. Z and V sit immediate right to each other. U faces the same direction as S. W faces towards the center.

• Question No. 45

How many persons sit between S and V when counted to the right of S?

Options :

1. Two 2. Three 3. Four 4. Five

Answer : Four

5.

Direction:

Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below.

Eight persons are from the same family with three generations. There is an equal number of males and females. No single parent has a child. A is the sister of K, who is the only aunt of S. R is the father of J, who is married to D. Both S and Y don't have any siblings. Y is the brother-in-law of J and father of S. O is one of the members of the family.

• Question No. 46

How is O related to K?

- 1. Sister
- 2. Sister-in-law
- 3. Mother
- 4. Niece



5.

Answer : Mother

Direction:

Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below.

Eight persons are from the same family with three generations. There is an equal number of males and females. No single parent has a child. A is the sister of K, who is the only aunt of S. R is the father of J, who is married to D. Both S and Y don't have any siblings. Y is the brother-in-law of J and father of S. O is one of the members of the family.

• Question No. 47

Who among the following person is the son of R?



Direction:

Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below.

Eight persons are from the same family with three generations. There is an equal number of males and females. No single parent has a child. A is the sister of K, who is the only aunt of S. R is the father of J, who is married to D. Both S and Y don't have any siblings. Y is the brother-in-law of J and father of S. O is one of the members of the family.

• Question No. 48

How is S related to A?

Options :

1. Daughter



2. Son

3. Sister

4. Brother

5.

Answer : Son

Direction:

In each of the questions below are given three statements followed by some Conclusions. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. Read all the Conclusions and then decide which of the given Conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly

known facts.

• Question No. 49

Statements:

Only a few noodle are burger.

Some burger are pizza.

All Pasta are pizza.

Conclusions:

I. No pasta is a noodle.

II. All pizzas being noodles is a possibility.

III. All noodles being burgers is possibility.

Options :

- 1. Only I follows
- 2. Only II follows
- 3. Only I and III follow
- 4. Only III follows
- 5.

Answer : Only II follows



Direction:

In each of the questions below are given three statements followed by some Conclusions. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. Read all the Conclusions and then decide which of the given Conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly

known facts.

• Question No. 50

Statements:

No wrench is Machine.

Some Machines are Tools.

Only a few wrenches are screws.

Conclusions:

- I. Some screws are not tools.
- II. Some wrenches are tools.
- III. All screws are tools.

Options :

- 1. Only I follows
- 2. Only II and III follow
- 3. Either I or III follow
- 4. Only II follow
- 5.

Answer : Either I or III follow

Direction:

Answer the questions based on the information given below.

The given data is about number of downloads of two social media applications (Facebook + Instagram) in three different countries in a week. The number of downloads of Instagram in country 'B' is 50 more than that in country 'A'. Total number of social media applications downloaded in country 'A' is 400. The number of Facebook



downloaded in country 'C' is 20% less than that in country 'A'. Total number of Facebook downloaded in the given three countries is 600. The total number of social media applications downloaded in country 'B' is 350. The number of Instagram downloaded in country 'C' is 300.

• Question No. 51

Find the difference between number of Facebook application downloaded in country 'A' and number of Instagram application downloaded in country 'C'.

Options :



Direction:

Answer the questions based on the information given below.

The given data is about number of downloads of two social media applications (Facebook + Instagram) in three different countries in a week. The number of downloads of Instagram in country 'B' is 50 more than that in country 'A'. Total number of social media applications downloaded in country 'A' is 400. The number of Facebook downloaded in the given three countries is 600. The total number of social media applications downloadia applications downloaded in country 'B' is 350. The number of Instagram downloaded in country 'C' is 300.

• Question No. 52

The number of Instagram application downloaded in country 'B' is how much percent more/less than the total number of lakes in country 'C'

Options :

1. 62%



2. 63% 3. 60% 4. 70% 5.

Answer : 60%

Direction:

Answer the questions based on the information given below.

The given data is about number of downloads of two social media applications (Facebook + Instagram) in three different countries in a week. The number of downloads of Instagram in country 'B' is 50 more than that in country 'A'. Total number of social media applications downloaded in country 'A' is 400. The number of Facebook downloaded in country 'C' is 20% less than that in country 'A'. Total number of Facebook downloaded in the given three countries is 600. The total number of social media applications downloaded in country 'B' is 350. The number of Instagram downloaded in country 'C' is 300.

Question No. 53

Out of total number of Facebook application downloaded in countries 'B' and 'C', together 4/5th are males. Find the number of Facebook application downloaded in countries 'B' and 'C', together who are females.



Answer : 70

Direction:

Answer the questions based on the information given below.

The given data is about number of downloads of two social media applications (Facebook + Instagram) in three different countries in a week. The number of downloads of Instagram in country 'B' is 50 more than that in country 'A'. Total number of social media applications downloaded in country 'A' is 400. The number of Facebook



downloaded in country 'C' is 20% less than that in country 'A'. Total number of Facebook downloaded in the given three countries is 600. The total number of social media applications downloaded in country 'B' is 350. The number of Instagram downloaded in country 'C' is 300.

• Question No. 54

Find the ratio of the number of Instagram application downloaded in country A and total number of Facebook application downloaded in given three countries.

Options :



Direction:

Answer the questions based on the information given below.

The given data is about number of downloads of two social media applications (Facebook + Instagram) in three different countries in a week. The number of downloads of Instagram in country 'B' is 50 more than that in country 'A'. Total number of social media applications downloaded in country 'A' is 400. The number of Facebook downloaded in the given three countries is 600. The total number of social media applications downloade applications downloaded in country 'B' is 350. The number of Instagram downloaded in country 'C' is 300.

• Question No. 55

Out of total number of Instagram application downloaded in the given three countries, 40% users paid for extra features. If 1/4th of the number of Instagram users who paid for extra features are from country C, then find the number of Instagram application downloaded that did not gave any charges for extra features from country C.



1. 235 2. 233 3. 237 4. 285 5.

Answer : 235

Direction:

In each of these questions a number series is given. In each series only one number is wrong. Find out the wrong number.



Answer: 95

Direction:

In each of these questions a number series is given. In each series only one number is wrong. Find out the wrong number.

• Question No. 57

3, 3, 9, 45, 310, 2835

Options :

1. 310

- 2.3
- 3. 45



4. 9

5.

Answer: 310

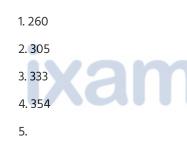
Direction:

In each of these questions a number series is given. In each series only one number is wrong. Find out the wrong number.

• Question No. 58

375, 368, 354, 333, 305, 260

Options :



Answer: 260

Direction:

In each of these questions a number series is given. In each series only one number is wrong. Find out the wrong number.

• Question No. 59

20, 36, 72, 136, 236, 390

Options :

- 1.36
- 2.72
- 3. 136
- 4.390
- 5.

Answer: 390



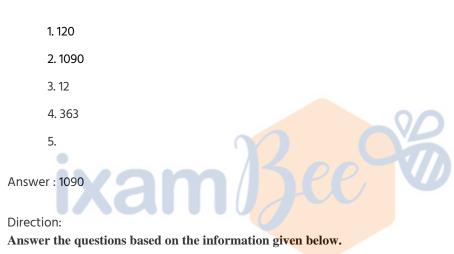
Direction:

In each of the following questions, one term in the number series is wrong. Find out the wrong term.

• Question No. 60

3 12 39 120 363 1090

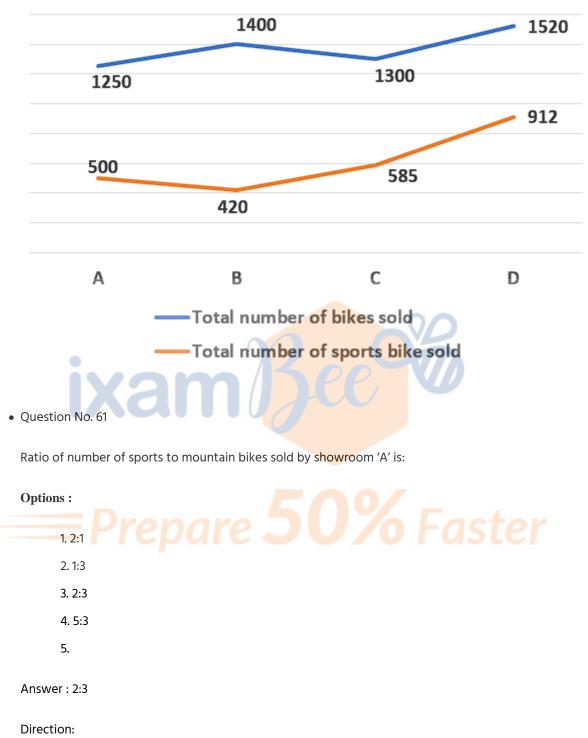
Options :



Different number of bikes (sports + mountain) is sold by four different showrooms. The following line graph shows

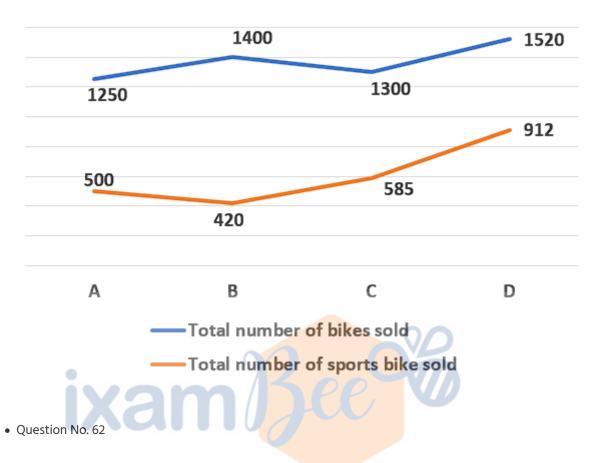
total number of bikes sold and number of sports bikes sold by respective showrooms.





Answer the questions based on the information given below.





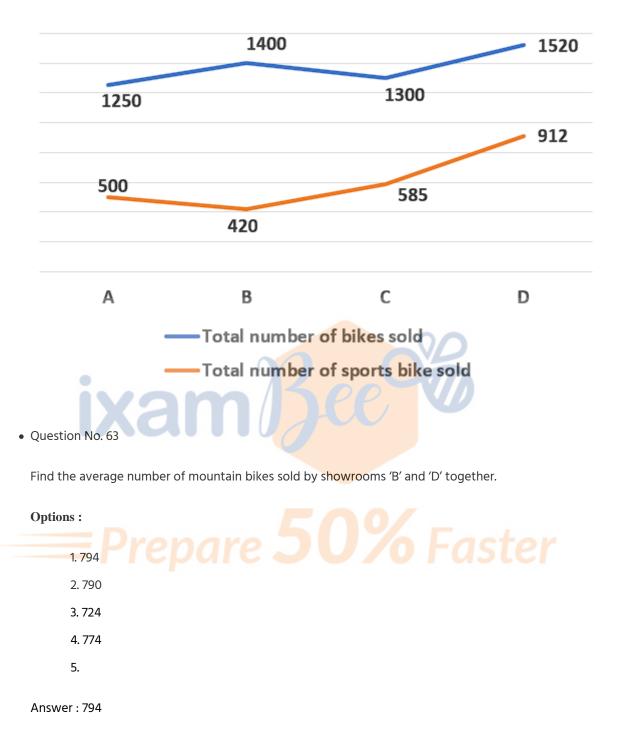
Number of mountains bikes sold by showroom 'B' is how much percent of total number of bikes sold by showroom 'A'.

Options :	
1. 78.49	%
2.70.4	%
3. 75.49	%
4. 68.4	%
5.	
Answer : 78.4	%

Direction:

Answer the questions based on the information given below.

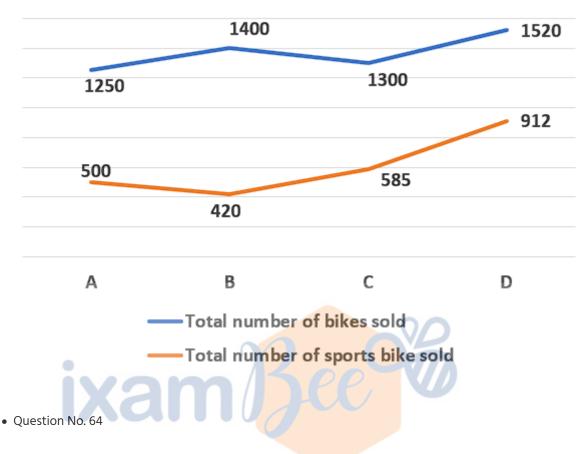




Direction:

Answer the questions based on the information given below.





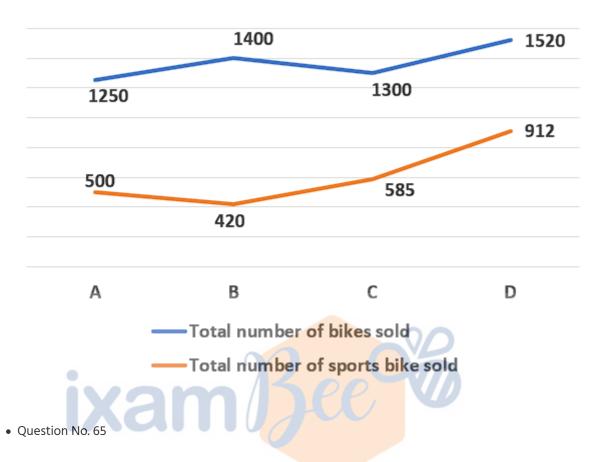
Find the difference between the number of mountain bikes sold by showroom 'A' and showroom 'C'.



Direction:

Answer the questions based on the information given below.





If number of sports bikes sold by showroom 'E' is 836, then number of gold bikes sold by showroom 'E' is how much percent of total number of bikes sold by showroom 'D'?



• Question No. 66

'A' and 'B' can do a piece of work in 25 days and 30 days, respectively. If they started the work together and worked on it for 5 days, then find the time taken by 'B' alone to complete the remaining work.



Options :

1. 19 days

- 2. 15 days
- 3. 13 days
- 4. 20 days
- 5.

Answer : 19 days

• Question No. 67

A trader bought an article for Rs. 2000 and marked it 25% above of its cost price. If he sold it after giving a discount of Rs. 160 then find the profit percent earned by him.



Answer : 17%

• Question No. 68

The difference between compound interest and simple interest at rate of 26% per annum for 2 years is Rs. 507. Find the simple interest obtained on same amount for a period of 2 years at rate of 10% per annum.

- 1. Rs. 2000
- 2. Rs. 3000
- 3. Rs. 1000
- 4. Rs. 1500



5.

Answer : Rs. 1500

• Question No. 69

Length of a rectangle is equal to the side of a square. If area of the square and rectangle is 441 m^2 and 294 m^2 , respectively then find the perimeter of the rectangle.

Options :

- 1. 70 metres 2. 72 metres 3. 64 metres 4. 78 metres 5. Answer : 70 metres
- Question No. 70

The ratio of age of A and his son is 5:1. If the difference of their ages 6 years ago is 24, then find the sum of the ages of A and his son together 11 years hence.

Options :

- 1. 71 years
- 2. 58 years
- 3. 73 years
- 4.65 years
- 5.

Answer : 58 years

Direction:

What approximate value will come in place of the question mark (?) in the following question?

(Note: You are not expected to calculate the exact value.)



• Question No. 71

 $? + \sqrt{5625} + \sqrt{5329} = 196 \times 5$

Options :

1. 1247

- 2.1709
- 3. 1098
- 4. 832
- 5.

Answer: 832

Direction:

What approximate value will come in place of the question mark (?) in the following question?

(Note: You are not expected to calculate the exact value.)

• Question No. 72

√2601 × √5329 ÷ 219.33 + 1432.98 = ?

Options:

- 1. 1080
- 2.1450
- 3. 1640
- 4.1720
- 5.

Answer : 1450

Direction:

What approximate value will come in place of the question mark (?) in the following question?

(Note: You are not expected to calculate the exact value.)

• Question No. 73



```
2660.03 ÷ 69.98 x 49.9 = ? + 10.32
```

Options :

1. 1850

2. 1500

3. 1890

4. 2250

5.

Answer :

Direction:

What approximate value will come in place of the question mark (?) in the following question?

(Note: You are not expected to calculate the exact value.)

• Question No. 74

73.98 × 170.33 + 27.12 × 13.9 - 140.021 × 24.9 = ?

Options :

1. 9572 2. 8155 3. 9458 4. 8595

5.

Answer : 9458

Direction:

What approximate value will come in place of the question mark (?) in the following question?

(Note: You are not expected to calculate the exact value.)

• Question No. 75

54.21% of 5349.99 + 55.02% of 5039.98 - 4831.99 = ?



Options :

1. 847

2.726

3. 1072

- 4. 829
- 5.

Answer : 829

• Question No. 76

The British annexed Indian territories claiming that native rulers were corrupt and inept. This policy was called the ?

Options :

- 1. Doctrine of Ultra vires
- 2. Doctrine of Territorial Nexus
- 3. Doctrine of Lapse
- 4. Doctrine of Harmonious Construction
- 5.

Answer : Doctrine of Lapse

• Question No. 77

MUDRA (Micro Units Development & Refinance Agency) Loans are established by GOI to provide finance to small micro business, a limit of loan upto amount 50,000 is considered as_____

- 1. Kishor Loan
- 2. Shishu Loan
- 3. Tarun Loan
- 4. None of the above
- 5.



Answer : Shishu Loan

• Question No. 78

Recently, Rishi Sunak has become the Prime Minister of which of the following countries?

Options :

- 1. United Kingdom
- 2. Australia
- 3. Argentina
- 4. Chile
- 5.

Answer : United Kingdom

• Question No. 79

The real founder of Mughal Empire in India was

Options :

1. Babur 2. Humayun

repare **50%** Faster

- 3. Akbar
- 4. Shahjahan
- 5.

Answer : Akbar

• Question No. 80

Who is the author of the book 'Era of Darkness' ?

Options :

1. Shashi Tharoor



- 2. Sannidhya Sharma
- 3. Pavan C. Lall
- 4. Khushwant Singh

5.

Answer : Shashi Tharoor

• Question No. 81

What is the capital of Lakshadweep?

Options :

- 1. Karnataka
- 2. Kavaratti
- 3. Dispur
- 4. Kohima 5.

Answer : Kavaratti

Question No. 82

Which of the following state is the highest diamond producing state in the country?

Options :

- 1. Tamil Nadu
- 2. Madhya Pradesh
- 3. Goa
- 4. Maharashtra
- 5.

Answer : Madhya Pradesh

• Question No. 83



International Cricket Council (ICC) announced ______ as the ICC Player of the Tournament for 2022?

Options :

- 1. Rachael Haynes
- 2. Babar Azam
- 3. Sam Curran
- 4. None of these
- 5.

Answer : Sam Curran

• Question No. 84

Which is the highest airport in India ?

Options :

- 1. Kushok Bakula Rimpochee Airport
- 2. Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose International Airport
- 3. Thiruvananthapuram International Airport
- 4. Kozhikode Airport, Calicut

Answer : Kushok Bakula Rimpochee Airport

• Question No. 85

5.

The Jallianwala Bagh Massacre happened in the year?

- 1. 1920
- 2. 1923
- 3. 1919
- 4. 1918
- 5.



Answer : 1919

• Question No. 86

The Lactic acid is found in which of the following?

Options :

- 1. Vinegar
- 2. Tomato
- 3. Curd
- 4. Orange
- 5.

Answer : Curd

• Question No. 87

Who received the 52nd Dadasaheb Phalke Award for the year 2020?

Options :

- 1. Mithun Chakravarty
- 2. Asha Parekh
- 3. Amitabh Bachchan
- 4. Asha Bhosle
- 5.
- Answer : Asha Parekh
- Question No. 88

Which of the following is water borne disease?

Options :

1. Malaria



- 2. Cholera
- 3. Tuberculosis
- 4. Typhoid
- 5.
- Answer : Cholera
- Question No. 89

Who gets the status of Public Sector Banks of India?

Options :

- 1. 50 % stake held by government
- 2. More than 50 % stake held by government
- 3. Less than 50 % stake held by government
- 4. None of these
- 5.

Answer : More than 50 % stake held by government

Question No. 90

The First Battle of Panipat was fought between the invading forces of Babur and the Lodi Kingdom in which of the following year?

- 1. 1526 2. 1857 3. 1764 4. 1757 5.
- Answer : 1526



• Question No. 91

According to census 2011, which of the following state is the smallest state?

Options :

- 1. Goa
- 2. Manipur
- 3. Sikkim
- 4. Nagaland
- 5.

Answer : Sikkim

• Question No. 92

Who is also known as twenty fourth Tirthankara of Jainism?

Options :

- 1. Mahavir
- 2. Rishabhnath
- 3. Yashwardhan
- 4. None of these

5.

Answer : Mahavir

• Question No. 93

The new Attorney General of India will be_____?

- 1. Advocate R Venkataramani
- 2. Uday Umesh Lalit
- 3. Ashok Desai



4. None of these 5. Answer : Advocate R Venkataramani • Question No. 94 Sound and light waves both have _____. **Options :** 1. Similar wavelength 2. Laws of reflection 3. Longitudinal waves 4. None of the above 5. Answer : Laws of reflection • Question No. 95 Where in India the Cold Biosphere Desert located? **Options :** 1. Himachal Pradesh 2. Jammu and Kashmir 3. Uttarakhand 4. None of these 5. Answer : Himachal Pradesh • Question No. 96

What does D stands for in GDP?



Options :

- 1. Domestic
- 2. Domain
- 3. Decent
- 4. Decline
- 5.

Answer : Domestic

• Question No. 97

The Indian government started "Atam Nirbhar Abhiyan" in the year?



• Question No. 98

_____ was the recipient of Nobel Prize in Literature for the year 2022?

Options :

- 1. Alain Aspect
- 2. John F Clauser
- 3. Annie Ernaux
- 4. Maryna Viazovska
- 5.

Answer : Annie Ernaux



• Question No. 99

Which of the following rivers has the largest river basin in India?

Options :

- 1. Brahmaputra
- 2. Ganga
- 3. Narmada
- 4. Indus
- 5. None of these

Answer : Ganga

• Question No. 100

_____ article of the Indian Constitution describes about the Protection of Interests of Minorities.

Options :

- 1. Article 30
- 2. Article 29
- 3. Article 28
- 4. Article 21
- 5.

Answer : Article 29

Attempt Mock Test Now

All ixamBee Mock Test are FREE @ www.ixamBee.com