

WBCS (Mains) Exam. Paper - VI – Practice Set

Answers with Explanation

1. (c) Check through option শ্রুতিভঙ্গ

$$\frac{303375}{25} = \frac{303375 \times 4}{25 \times 4} = \frac{1213500}{100} = 12135$$
 A number is divisible by 25 if the last two digits are divisible by 25 or zero.
2. (d) Let four numbers be a, b, c and d respectively.
 $\therefore a + b + c + d = 48$ (i)
 and, $a + 5 = b + 1 = c - 3 = d - 7 = x$ (let)
 $\therefore a = x - 5$; $b = x - 1$,
 $c = x + 3$, $d = x + 7$
 From equation (i),
 $x - 5 + x - 1 + x + 3 + x + 7 = 48$
 $\Rightarrow 4x + 4 = 48$
 $\Rightarrow 4x = 48 - 4 = 44$
 $\Rightarrow x = \frac{44}{4} = 11$ শ্রুতিভঙ্গ
 $\therefore a = x - 5 = 11 - 5 = 6$
 $b = x - 1 = 11 - 1 = 10$
 $c = x + 3 = 11 + 3 = 14$
 $d = x + 7 = 11 + 7 = 18$
3. (c) Let the number be x.
 \therefore According to question,
 $\frac{x}{5} - \frac{x}{7} = 10 \Rightarrow \frac{7x - 5x}{35} = 10$
 $\Rightarrow \frac{2x}{35} = 10 \Rightarrow x = \frac{10 \times 35}{2} = 175$ শ্রুতিভঙ্গ
4. (a) HCF of two-prime numbers = 1
 \therefore Product of numbers = their LCM = 117
 $117 = 13 \times 9$ where 13 & 9 are co-prime.
 L.C.M (13, 9) = 117.
5. (c) LCM of 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8
 $= 2 \mid 4, 5, 6, 7, 8$
 $\quad 2 \mid 2, 5, 3, 7, 4$
 $\quad \quad 1, 5, 3, 7, 2$
 $= 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 5 \times 7 = 840.$
 let required number be $840K + 2$ which is multiple of 13.
 Least value of K for which $(840K + 2)$ is divisible by 13 is $K = 3$
 \therefore Required number = $840 \times 3 + 2$
 $= 2520 + 2 = 2522$
6. (d) LCM of 6, 9, 15 and 18 শ্রুতিভঙ্গ
 $= 2 \mid 6, 9, 15, 18$
 $\quad 3 \mid 3, 9, 15, 9$
 $\quad \quad 3 \mid 1, 3, 5, 3$
 $\quad \quad \quad 1, 1, 5, 1$
- \therefore LCM = $2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 5 = 90$
 \therefore Required number = $90k + 4$, which must be a multiple of 7 for some value of k.
 For $k = 4$,
 Number = $90 \times 4 + 4 = 364$, which is exactly divisible by 7.
7. (b) $2 = x + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{3 + \frac{1}{4}}}$ শ্রুতিভঙ্গ
 $\Rightarrow 2 = x + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{12 + 1}} \Rightarrow 2 = x + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{4}{13}}$
 $\Rightarrow 2 = x + \frac{1}{\frac{13 + 4}{13}} \Rightarrow 2 = x + \frac{1}{\frac{17}{13}}$
 $\Rightarrow 2 = x + \frac{13}{17} \Rightarrow x = 2 - \frac{13}{17}$
 $= \frac{34 - 13}{17} = \frac{21}{17}$ শ্রুতিভঙ্গ
8. (a) Expression = $1 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{5}} = 1 + \frac{1}{\frac{5 + 1}{5}} = 1 + \frac{5}{6}$
 $= \frac{6 + 5}{6} = \frac{11}{6}$
9. (c) $80 \times \sqrt{P} = 1120$
 $\Rightarrow \sqrt{P} = \frac{1120}{80} = 14$
 $\Rightarrow P = (14)^2 = 196$
10. (b) Required average = $\frac{32 \times 60 + 33 \times 40}{72}$
 $= \frac{1920 + 1320}{72} = \frac{3240}{72} = 45$
11. (a) Average of all numbers শ্রুতিভঙ্গ
 $= \frac{30 \times 40 + 40 \times 30}{70} = \frac{2400}{70} = 34\frac{2}{7}$
12. (b) $x + x + 1 + x + 2 + x + 3 + x + 4 + x + 5 + x + 6 + x + 7$
 $= 6.5 \times 8 = 52$

$$\Rightarrow 8x + 28 = 52$$

$$\Rightarrow 8x = 52 - 28 = 24$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 3$$

$$\therefore \text{Required average} = \frac{3+10}{2} = 6.5$$

$$13. (b) a : b = \frac{2}{9} : \frac{1}{3} = 2 : 3$$

$$b : c = \frac{2}{7} : \frac{5}{14} = 4 : 5$$

$$d : c = \frac{7}{10} : \frac{3}{5} = 7 : 6$$

$$\Rightarrow c : d = 6 : 7$$

Thus,

$$a : b = 2 : 3$$

$$b : c = 4 : 5$$

$$c : d = 6 : 7$$

$$a : b : c : d = (2 \times 4 \times 6) : (3 \times 4 \times 6) : (3 \times 5 \times 6) : (3 \times 5 \times 7)$$

$$= 48 : 72 : 90 : 105$$

$$= 16 : 24 : 30 : 35$$

$$14. (c) A : B = 3 : 4$$

$$B : C = 6 : 5$$

$$A : B : C = (3 \times 6) : (4 \times 6) : (4 \times 5)$$

$$= 18 : 24 : 20$$

$$9 : 12 : 10$$

$$\Rightarrow A : (A + C)$$

$$= 9 : (9 + 10)$$

$$= 9 : 19$$

$$15. (d) x : y = 3 : 4 = 9 : 12$$

$$y : z = 3 : 4 = 12 : 16$$

$$\therefore x : y : z = 9 : 12 : 16$$

$$\therefore \frac{x+y+z}{3z} = \frac{9k+12k+16k}{3 \times 16k} = \frac{37}{48}$$

$$16. (b) 20\% \text{ of } A = 50\% \text{ of } B$$

$$\Rightarrow 2A = 5B \Rightarrow A = \frac{5B}{2}$$

Let B is x % of A.

$$\therefore \frac{5B}{2} \times \frac{x}{100} = B$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{200}{5} = 40\%$$

$$17. (d) \text{ Required number} = \frac{240 \times 25}{100} - \frac{160 \times 15}{100}$$

$$= 60 - 24 = 36$$

$$18. (b) \text{ Required number} = 60\% \text{ of } 90 = \frac{90 \times 60}{100} = 54$$

$$19. (d) \text{ Let the C.P. of article be 'x'}$$

$$\therefore (100 - 7)\% x = 651$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{651}{93} \times 100 = ₹700$$

$$20. (c) \text{ S.P. of the fan} = \frac{150 \times 80}{100} = ₹120$$

$$21. (c) \text{ Loss per cent} = \frac{400 - 320}{400} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{80}{400} \times 100 = 20\%$$

$$22. (d) \text{ Equivalent discount} = 30 + 10 - \frac{30 \times 10}{100} = 37\%$$

$$23. (b) \text{ Single equivalent discount for successive discounts of } 10\% \text{ and } 20\%.$$

$$= \left(10 + 20 - \frac{20 \times 10}{100} \right) \% = 28\%$$

Single equivalent discount for 28% and 30%.

$$= \left(28 + 30 - \frac{28 \times 30}{100} \right) \% = 49.6\%$$

$$24. (c) \text{ Let the cost price be } x$$

$$\text{Mark Price} = \left(1 + \frac{20}{100} \right) x = 1.2x$$

$$\text{Cash price} = \left(1 - \frac{30}{100} \right) 1.2x$$

$$= 0.7 \times 1.2x = 0.84x$$

$$\text{Net Loss} = x - 0.84x = 0.16x$$

$$\therefore \text{Net loss}\% = \frac{0.16x}{x} \times 100 = 16\%$$

$$25. (c) \text{ Principal (P)} = ₹1600$$

$$T = 2 \text{ years } 3 \text{ months}$$

$$= \left(2 + \frac{3}{12} \right) \text{ yrs.} = \left(2 + \frac{1}{4} \right) \text{ yrs.} = \frac{9}{4} \text{ yrs.}$$

$$\text{S.I} = ₹252$$

R = % rate of interest per annum

$$\Rightarrow R = \frac{100 \times \text{S.I.}}{P \times t} = \frac{100 \times 252}{1600 \times \frac{9}{4}}$$

Rate of interest = 7% per annum.

$$26. (a) \text{ Time} = \frac{\text{SI} \times 100}{\text{Principal} \times \text{Rate}}$$

$$= \frac{1080 \times 100}{3000 \times 12} = 3 \text{ years}$$

27. (c) Let the principal be x.

Case-I

$$2x = \frac{x \times R \times 15}{100}$$

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$$\Rightarrow R = \frac{2 \times 100}{15} = \frac{40}{3} \%$$

Case-II

$$SI = 4x$$

$$\therefore 4x = \frac{x \times 40 \times T}{300}$$

$$\Rightarrow T = \frac{4 \times 300}{40} = 30 \text{ years}$$

28. (c) According to question,

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$$2420 = 2000 \left(1 + \frac{10}{100}\right)^t$$

$$= \frac{2420}{2000} = \left(\frac{11}{10}\right)^t$$

$$\text{or, } \left(\frac{11}{10}\right)^t = \frac{121}{100} \text{ or, } \left(\frac{11}{10}\right)^t = \left(\frac{11}{10}\right)^2$$

$$\therefore t = 2 \text{ years}$$

29. (c) $CI = P \left[\left(1 + \frac{R}{100}\right)^T - 1 \right] - \frac{PR}{100}$

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$$\Rightarrow 420 = P \left[\left(1 + \frac{5}{100}\right)^2 - 1 \right] - \frac{P \times 5}{100}$$

$$\Rightarrow 420 = P \left[\left(\frac{21}{20}\right)^2 - 1 \right] - \frac{5P}{100}$$

$$\Rightarrow 420 = \frac{41P}{400} - \frac{5P}{100} = \frac{21P}{400}$$

$$\Rightarrow P = \frac{420 \times 400}{21} = ₹ 8,000$$

30. (d) If the sum be P, then

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$$C.I. = P \left[\left(1 + \frac{R}{100}\right)^T - 1 \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow 102 = P \left[\left(1 + \frac{4}{100}\right)^2 - 1 \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow 102 = P \left[\left(\frac{26}{25}\right)^2 - 1 \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow 102 = P \left(\frac{676}{625} - 1 \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow 102 = P \left(\frac{676 - 625}{625} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow 102 = P \times \frac{51}{625}$$

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$$\Rightarrow P = \frac{102 \times 625}{51} = ₹ 1250$$

$$\therefore S.I. = \frac{1250 \times 2 \times 4}{100} = ₹ 100$$

31. (c) According to question,

A can finish the whole work in 6 days.

$$\therefore A's \text{ one day's work} = \frac{1}{6}$$

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Similarly,

$$B's \text{ one day's work} = \frac{1}{9}$$

(A + B)'s one day's work

$$= \left(\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{9}\right) = \left(\frac{3+2}{18}\right) = \frac{5}{18}$$

Therefore, (A + B)'s can finish the whole work

in $\frac{18}{5}$ days i.e., 3.6 days.

32. (c) C alone can do in

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$$= \frac{2 \times 10 \times 12 \times 15}{10 \times 12 - 12 \times 15 + 10 \times 15}$$

$$= \frac{240 \times 15}{120 - 180 + 150} = \frac{240 \times 15}{90} = 40 \text{ days}$$

33. (d) (A+B)'s 2 days' work

$$= 2 \left(\frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{18} \right) = \frac{10}{36}$$

$$\text{Remaining work} = 1 - \frac{10}{36} = \frac{26}{36}$$

Time taken by B to complete $\frac{26}{36}$ part of work

$$= \frac{26}{36} \times 18 = 13 \text{ days}$$

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34. (c) Hours/day Days Pumps

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 6 \uparrow & 15 \uparrow & 12 \downarrow \\ 9 \uparrow & 12 \uparrow & x \downarrow \end{array}$$

Let x be number of pumps

$$\therefore 9 : 6 :: 12 : x = 12 : 15 :: 12 : x$$

$$\Rightarrow 9 \times 12 \times x = 6 \times 12 \times 15$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{6 \times 12 \times 15}{9 \times 12} = 10$$

35. (c) Let the capacity of the tank be x litres.
According to the question,

$$\frac{3x}{4} = 30$$

$$\Rightarrow 3x = 30 \times 4$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{30 \times 4}{3} = 40 \text{ litres}$$

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36. (d) Work done in 1 hour by the filling pump = $\frac{1}{2}$

Work done in 1 hour by the leak and the filling pump = $\frac{3}{7}$

\therefore Work done by the leak in 1 hour

$$= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{7} = \frac{7-6}{14} = \frac{1}{14}$$

Hence, the leak can empty the tank in 14 hours.

37. (d) Let the required speed is x km/hr

$$\text{Then, } 240 \times 5 = \frac{5}{3} \times x$$

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$$\therefore x = 720 \text{ km/hr.}$$

38. (a) 30.6 kmph

$$= \left(30.6 \times \frac{5}{8} \right) \text{ m/sec.} = 8.5 \text{ m/sec}$$

39. (b) When a train crosses a tunnel, it covers a distance equal to the sum of its own length and tunnel.

Let the length of tunnel be x Speed = 78 kmph

$$= \frac{78 \times 1000}{60 \times 60} \text{ m/sec.} = \frac{65}{3} \text{ m/sec.}$$

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$$\therefore \text{Speed} = \frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Time}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{65}{3} = \frac{800 + x}{60}$$

$$\Rightarrow (800 + x) \times 3 = 65 \times 60$$

$$\Rightarrow 800 + x = 65 \times 20 \text{ m}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 1300 - 800 = 500$$

\therefore Length of tunnel = 500 metres.

40. (a) Let the speed of boat in still water be x kmph and that of stream be y kmph.

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$$\therefore \frac{20}{x+y} = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow x + y = 10 \quad \dots \text{ (i)}$$

$$\therefore \frac{20}{x-y} = 5$$

$$\Rightarrow x - y = 4 \quad \dots \text{ (ii)}$$

On adding, $2x = 14$ kmph = 7 kmph

41. (d) Speed of boat in still water = x kmph (let)

Speed of current = y kmph

Rate downstream = $(x + y)$ kmph

Rate upstream = $(x - y)$ kmph

Distance = Speed \times Time

$$\therefore (x - y) \times 2t = (x + y) \times t$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x - 2y = x + y$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x - x = 2y + y \Rightarrow x = 3y$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x}{y} = \frac{3}{1} = 3:1$$

42. (b) Let the speed of stream be x kmph, then speed of boat in still water = $4x$ kmph

\therefore Rate downstream = $4x + x = 5x$ kmph

Rate upstream = $4x - x = 3x$ kmph

$$\therefore \frac{30}{3x} + \frac{30}{5x} = 8 \Rightarrow \frac{10}{x} + \frac{6}{x} = 8$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{16}{x} = 8 \Rightarrow x = \frac{16}{8} = 2 \text{ kmph}$$

43. (d) Side of the first square

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$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \times 4\sqrt{2} = 4 \text{ cm.}$$

Its area = $(4)^2 = 16 \text{ cm}^2$.

\therefore Area of second square = $2 \times 16 = 32 \text{ cm}^2$.

Its side = $\sqrt{32} = 4\sqrt{2} \text{ cm.}$

\therefore Required diagonal = $\sqrt{2} \times 4\sqrt{2} = 8 \text{ cm.}$

44. (d) Let the breadth of rectangular hall = x m.

\therefore length = $(x + 5)$ m.

Area of hall = Length \times Breadth

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$$\Rightarrow 750 = (x + 5) x$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 + 5x - 750 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 + 30x - 25x - 750 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x(x + 30) - 25(x + 30) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (x - 25)(x + 30) = 0$$

$\Rightarrow x = 25$, as x cannot be negative.

\therefore Length of hall = $x + 5$

$$= 25 + 5 = 30 \text{ m.}$$

45. (b) For the equilateral triangle of side a ,

$$\text{In radius} = \frac{a}{2\sqrt{3}}$$

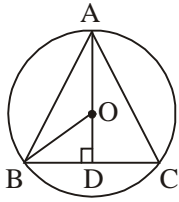
$$\text{Circum-radius} = \frac{a}{\sqrt{3}}$$

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\therefore Required ratio

$$= \pi \left(\frac{a}{\sqrt{3}} \right)^2 : \pi \left(\frac{a}{2\sqrt{3}} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{3} : \frac{1}{12} = 4:1$$

46. (c)



Let $AB = BC = AC = 2x$ units

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$$AD = \sqrt{4x^2 - x^2} = \sqrt{3}x$$

$$OD = \frac{1}{3} \times \sqrt{3}x = \frac{x}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\therefore OB = \sqrt{x^2 + \frac{x^2}{3}}$$

$$= \frac{2x}{\sqrt{3}} = \text{Circum radius}$$

$\therefore \Delta ABC$: Area of circum-circle

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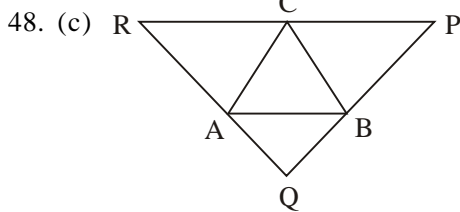
$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \times 4x^2 : \pi \times \frac{4x^2}{3}$$

$$= 3\sqrt{3} : 4\pi$$

47. (c) Ratio of area = $\frac{225}{256}$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Ratio of side} = \sqrt{\frac{225}{256}} = \frac{15}{16}$$

$$\therefore \text{Ratio of perimeter} = \frac{4 \times 15}{4 \times 16} = \frac{15}{16} \Rightarrow 15 : 16$$



$AQ \parallel CB$, and $AC \parallel QB$

\therefore AQBC is a parallelogram

$\Rightarrow BC = AQ$

Again, $AR \parallel BC$ and $AB \parallel RC$

\therefore ARCB, is a parallelogram.

$\Rightarrow BC = AR$

$\Rightarrow AQ = AR$

$$\Rightarrow AQ = AR = \frac{1}{2}QR$$

$$\Rightarrow BC = \frac{1}{2}QR$$

Similarly, $AB = \frac{1}{2}PR$ and $AC = \frac{1}{2}PQ$

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\therefore Required ratio

$$= (PQ + QR + RP) : (AB + BC + CA)$$

$$= 2 : 1$$

49. (a) Maximum expenditure of the family is on food, i.e., 23%.

50. (b) Expenditure on the education of children = 12% of ₹100000

$$= ₹ \frac{12 \times 100000}{100} = ₹ 12000$$

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51. (d) Editor supervises magazine in the same way as director does in the case of drama and film also.

52. (b) The foot of human being is analogous to the hoof of cow.

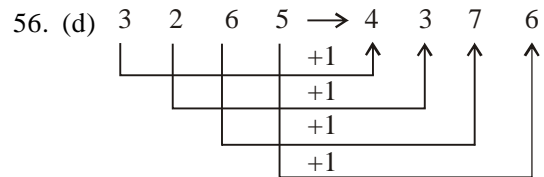
53. (a) The ocean contains a large number of drops of water. Similarly, several stars twinkle in the sky.

54. (c) Doctor cures patients in the hospital. Similarly, priest offers prayer and worships god in the temple.

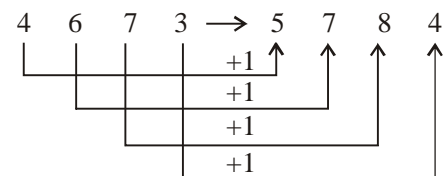
55. (b) $\sqrt{169} = 13$

Therefore, $\sqrt{289} = 17$

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Similarly,



57. $\dots^3 + 6 = 222$

Similarly,

$$(7)^3 + 7 = 350$$

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58. (d) A is the brother of B.

Therefore, A is a male.

C is the father of D.

Therefore, C is a male.

E is the mother of B.

Therefore, E is a female.

A and D are brothers.

Therefore, D is a male.

Deductions

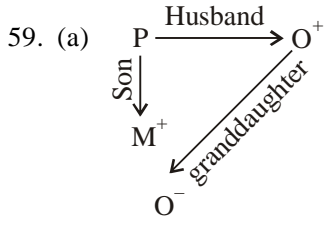
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(i) A and D are brothers of B.

(ii) C is the father of A, B and D.

(iii) C is the mother of A, B and D.

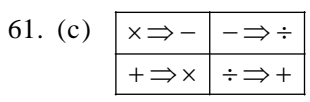
(iv) E is the wife of C.



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Obviously, O is the husband of P, hence P is wife of O. Now M is son of P. So M's parents are P (mother) and O (father). Hence M is O's son.

60. (b) Husband of Suresh's mother means father of Suresh.
 Mother of Suresh's father means grandmother of Suresh.
 The son of grandmother means either father or uncle.
 Therefore, Suresh is the son of that man.
 [Note : Nephew is not mentioned in the options]

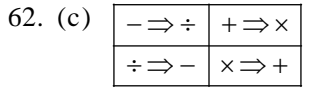


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Given expression
 $16 \times 8 \div 4 - 3 + 9 = ?$
 After conversion
 $? = 16 - 8 + 4 \div 3 \times 9$

or, $? = 16 - 8 + \frac{4}{3} \times 9$

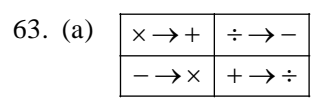
or, $? = 16 - 8 + 12 = \boxed{20}$



Option (a)
 $19 + 5 - 4 \times 2 \div 4 = 11$
 $\Rightarrow 19 \times 5 \div 4 + 2 - 4 = 11$
 $\Rightarrow \frac{95}{4} + 2 - 4 \neq 11$

Option (b)
 $19 \times 5 - 4 \div 2 + 4 = 16$
 $\Rightarrow 19 + 5 \div 4 - 2 \times 4 = 16$
 $\Rightarrow 19 + \frac{5}{4} - 8 \neq 16$

Option (c)
 $19 \div 5 + 4 - 2 \times 4 = 13$
 $\Rightarrow 19 - 5 \times 4 \div 2 + 4 = 13$
 $\Rightarrow 19 - 5 \times 2 + 4 = 13$
 $\Rightarrow 19 - 10 + 4 = 13$

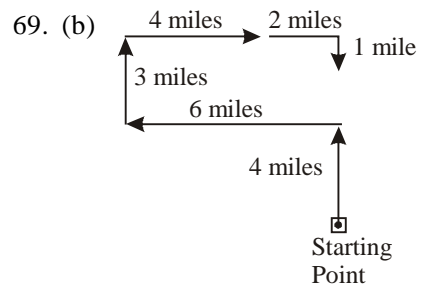


Given expression
 $54 \div 16 - 3 \times 6 + 2 = ?$
 After conversion
 $? = 54 - 16 \times 3 + 6 \div 2$
 or, $? = 54 - 48 + 3 = \boxed{9}$

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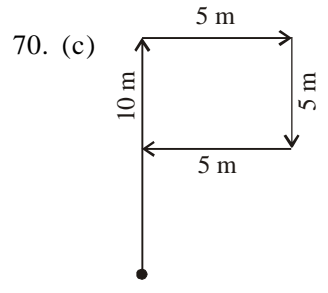
64. (c) Except February, all other months have 31 days each. There are 28 or 29 days in the month of February.
 65. (c) Except Panchsheel, all others are holy books. Panchsheel is a set of principles to be followed in relation with other countries.
 66. (d) Dilution is different from the others. Dilution means the process of making a liquid weaker by adding water.
 67. (d) Except 3375, all others are perfect squares.

$625 = 25 \times 25$
 $50625 = 225 \times 225$
 $225 = 15 \times 15$
 68. (a) $16 \times 4 - 1 = 063$
 $91 \times 4 - 1 = 363$
 $64 \times 4 - 1 = 255$
 But,
 $36 \times 4 + 1 = 145$



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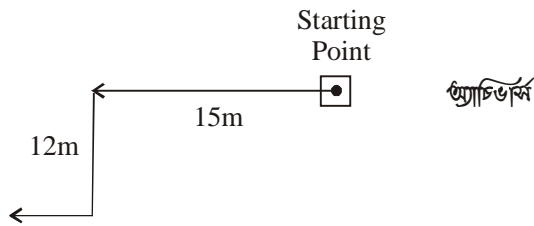
Now the man is facing towards south.



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He is towards north from his original position

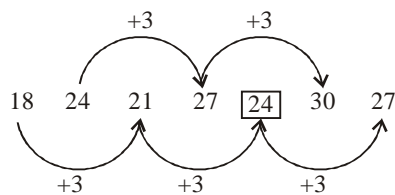
71. (b)



Now she is facing towards west.

72. (b) Today is Saturday.
 Tomorrow will be Sunday.
 Sunday + 4 = Thursday.
73. (d) Today is Wednesday + 2 = Friday
 Therefore, Day after tomorrow will be Sunday.
74. (c) Last Monday was December 29, 1975.
 Tuesday → December 30, 1975
 Wednesday → December 31, 1975
 Thursday → January 1, 1976
 Friday → January 2, 1976

75. (c)



76. (b) The given number series is based on the following pattern :

$$2 \times 2 + 1 = 5$$

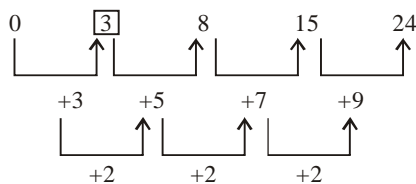
$$5 \times 2 - 1 = 9$$

$$9 \times 2 + 1 = 19$$

$$19 \times 2 - 1 = 37$$

$$37 \times 2 + 1 = \boxed{75}$$

77. (b)



78. (c) The given number series is based on the following pattern :

$$3 + 7 = 10; 10 + 10 = 20$$

$$20 + 13 = 33; 33 + 16 = 49$$

$$49 + 19 = 68; 68 + 22 = \boxed{90}$$

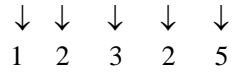
79. (c) D = 4 and

B	A	D	
↓	↓	↓	
2	+ 1	+ 4	= 7

Similarly,

A	N	T	
↓	↓	↓	
1	+ 14	+ 20	= $\boxed{35}$

80. (b) R A M A N

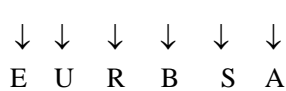


And
 D I N E S H
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 6 7 5 4 8 9

Therefore,
 H A M A M



81. (c) 4 0 8 9 2 7

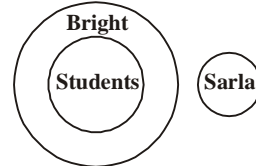


82. (b) There is no letter 'S' in the keyword.
83. (d) There is no G letter in the given word.
84. (d) There is no 'H' letter in the given word.
85. (b) First premise is Particular Affirmative (I-type).
 Second premise is Universal Affirmative (I-type).
 Both the premises are already aligned. Thus,
 Some doctors are teachers

↙ ↘

All teachers are counsellors.
 We know that,
 I + A ⇒ I-type conclusion.
 Therefore, our derived conclusion would be :
 "Some doctors are counsellors".
 Thus, only conclusion II follows.

86. (b)



All student of a particular class (without any exception) are bright. And, Sarla is not bright. Therefore, Sarla cannot be the student of that particular class.

87. (b) All men (without exception) are mortal. And, Ramu is a man. Therefore, Ramu is mortal.
88. (b) B > A > E,
 C > B, B > D > A
 ∴ C > B > D > A > E
89. (b) The rank of Suresh = 28th



90. (c) Total number of trees in the row
= $14 + 7 - 1 = 20$

অ্যাচিভার্স

91. (a) **First figure**
 $15 + 16 = 22 + 9$
or, $31 = 31$

Second figure
 $13 + 7 = 11 + 9$
or, $20 = 20$

Third figure
 $21 + 15 = ? + 13$

or, $? = 36 - 13 = \boxed{23}$

অ্যাচিভার্স

92. (c) $22 + 42 = 64$
 $27 + 52 = 79$

Therefore, $? = 91 - 18 = 73$

93. (b) The upper numbers are multiples of the lower number.

94. (c) $13 \times 17 = 221$
 $12 \times 19 = 228$
 $13 \times 18 = 234$

95. (b) The sum of the top numbers is equal to the bottom number.

1st Figure
 $42 + 39 = 81$

2nd Figure
 $22 + 36 = 58$

3rd Figure
 $17 + 43 = \boxed{60}$

96. (c) The meaningful order would be :

অ্যাচিভার্স

- (d) Jungle
↓
(c) Timber
↓
(b) Pulp
↓

(e) Paper

↓

(a) Book

97. (d) Meaningful order of words:

অ্যাচিভার্স

(c) Soil

↓

(a) Seed

↓

(d) Plant

↓

(b) Flower

↓

(e) Fruit

98. (c) Meaningful order of words:

অ্যাচিভার্স

(b) Fever

↓

(a) Doctor

↓

(d) Diagnose

↓

(c) Prescribe

↓

(e) Medicine

99. (b) When both 6 and 4 are in the same position of cube, 5 should be opposite to 1. অ্যাচিভার্স

100.(d) There are respectively one, three, five and six dots on faces adjacent to the face having two dots. So, four dots lies on the face opposite to the two dots. Therefore, six dots are on the face opposite to one dot.