Sri Venkateswara College of Engineering

(An Autonomous Institution, Affiliated to Anna University, Chennai)
Post Bag No.1, Chennai – Bangalore High Road,
Pennalur, Sriperumbudur - 602117

Training and Placement Cell

Report on

Soft Skill Training Program
for
Third Year students: 2019 – 2023 Batch

03/01/2022 to 08/01/2022

For the Academic Year 2021 – 2022

Contents

Submitted to the Principal:

Sub: Report on Soft skill Programme for Third Year Students – Reg

The Training and Placement Cell of our College organized a soft skill Training program for the Third year students of all departments.

The Objective of the programme is to equip our students with the required Aptitude skills, Communication skills, time management skills, Interview tips etc.The duration of the program is 30 hrs consists of seven sessions namely Verbal, Quantitative, Reasoning sessions. The programme is conducted by M/s.Spring boards Ltd.,

The primary aim of the programme is to make the students aware of the new Aptitude test pattern developed by them which will be used by the company during the actual placements

Since all the software companies have decided to move from paper based tests to computer based test from last year, we have requested this company to conduct the test as a computer based one. The company has compiled with our request.

We have conducted this program from 03rd January to 08th January 2022. The entire program was proposed to conduct in offline mode. But offline program were conducted between 03.01.20222 to 05.02.2022 and through online mode using Google classroom platform between 06.01.2022 to 08.01.2022. Around 806 students were benefited out of this program.

The student feedback says:

1. It was really helpful to learn about the Aptitude topics
2. Refreshed the basics of grammars.
3. This online soft skill program helps to think logically in short cuts
4. Expecting more number of sessions in future

Thank You,
Yours Faithfully,

Prof. S. Muraleedharan
Chief Placement Officer

Prof. S. MURALEEDHARAN, M.S, M.B.A.
Chief Placement Officer
Sri Venkateswara College of Engineering
Sungattukottai PO, Sriperumbudur-602 117.
Ph: 044-27152000

Sri Venkateswara College of Engineering

Sriperumbudur Tk, Kancheepuram Dt, Tamilnadu, India - 602117

FINAL APPROVAL FORM

~~Original~~ / Duplicate

Date : 26/11/2021

Ref No. : SVCE/2021/11/26/PO552

Department : TRAINING AND PLACEMENT OFFICE /SVCE

1. Budget Head : TRAINING COST - placement expenses(plerb)

2. A3Code : 4.6

3. Number of Quotations Obtained : 1 / 2 / 3 / 4 / 5 / 6 / NA
(Enclose Comparative Statement)

4. Comments on Comparative Statement :

Sr.No.	Item Description	Name Of The Supplier	Qty	Cost (Rs.)
1	SOFTSKILLS TRAINING -	SPRINGBOARDS VEL VILLAS, 3/21, KOTTUR GARDEN, 3RD MAIN STREET, KOTTURPURAM, CHENNAI-600085	800	1,132,800.00
			Total :	1,132,800.00

Justification : M/s. Springboards has been observed to offered a good Soft skill program to improve the employability skills of our students

Date : 30/11/21 — Proposed By

Date : 30/11/2021 — Verified By

Budget Provision : Budgeted / Non Budgeted

This Approval (Total Cost) : 1,132,800.00

Date : 30/11/2021 — Signature of the Budget Incharge

Comments by the HOD : Soft skill program to improve the employability of our Third year students to postpone their placement

Date: 30/11/2021 — Signature of the HOD

Verification by A3 Section Amount Committed : Rs. 23,27,344/-

Balance Amount Left : Rs. 51,72,656/-

Date : 1/12/2021 — Signature of the Verifying Officer

Comments by the Principal : Recommended

Date : 4/12/21 — Signature of the Principal

Comments by the Secretary :

Date : — Signature of the Secretary

Comments by the Treasurer :

Date : — Signature of the Treasurer

Sri Venkateswara Educational and Health Trust

1/3A, River View Road, Kotturpuram, Chennai 600 085
Phone: 91-44-24470688/24470689 Fax:91-44-24470690
GST Registration No.33AAATS2327L1ZJ

&

Sri Venkateswara College of Engineering

Sriperumbudur Tk, Kancheepuram Dt, Tamilnadu, India - 602117
Phone: 91-44-27152000 / 27163783 / 27163784 / 27163785
Fax: 91-44-27162462 / 27162494 www.svce.ac.in
Email: hod_____@svce.ac.in

PURCHASE / WORK / REPEAT ORDER

Supplier's Name & Address SPRINGBOARDS VEL VILLAS, 3/21, KOTTUR GARDEN, 3RD MAIN STREET, KOTTURPURAM, CHENNAI-600085 **Phone** : 0442447424 **Email** : INFO@SPRINGBOARD.IN	**Internal Ref.No. :** SVCE/PLACEMENT/2021/10/PUR/REQ00009 **A3 Code :** 4.6 **Supplier Ref No. :** **P.O.NO.:** SVCE/2021/11/26/PO552 **P.O.Date :** 26-Nov-2021

Sr.No	Item Description	Unit	Quantity	Price/Unit (Rs.)	Value (Rs.)
1	SOFTSKILLS TRAINING -	NO	800	1200.00	960000.00

DELIVERY LOCATION :

MODE OF DISPATCH :

PAYMENT TERMS AND CONDITIONS :

Discount	0.00
Sub Total Amount	960,000.00
CGST	86,400.00
SGST	86,400.00
Grand Total Amount	1,132,800.00
DEDUCTIONS	0.00
SHIPPING OR FREIGHT CHARGES	0.00
Net Amount	1,132,800.00

Amount in words : Rupees Eleven Lakhs Thirty-Two Thousand Eight Hundred Only

Instructions :
1. This Transaction is Subject to Terms & Condition enclosed
2. Confirmatory copy to be Signed & Returned
3. Specific Instructions (If Any)

For and on behalf of
Sri Venkateswara Educational And Health Trust &
Sri Venkateswara College of Engineering

Head of the Department	A3	Principal	Secretary	Treasurer
29/11/2021	1/12/2021			

Original / Confirmatory / Dept / A3

Springboards

Invoice

The Principal Sri Venkateswara College of Engineering Pennalur, Sriperumbudur Tk 602 117	Number	SVCEPT2/2021-22
	Date	Jan 10, 2022
Description	**SAC**	**in ₹**
Towards conducting training for III Year students between Jan 3 & 8, 2022 *Modules : Soft Skills, Verbal, Quantitative & Reasoning* 800 Students x 1,200	998399	9,60,000
Add : CGST @ 9% SGST @ 9%		86,400 86,400
GSTIN : 33AACCV1508K1ZI **PAN No : AACCV1508K**		
Total		**11,32,800**
Rupees Eleven Lakhs Thirty Two Thousand Eight Hundred only		

For Springboards

Springboards Chennai

S. Ravichandran
Authorised Signatory

Payment Terms : As per Work Order

CB 521

Programme Name: Softskills training program **AY: 2021-22** **Pgm. Date: 03rd Jan – 08th Jan 2022**

Department: Automobile Engineering **Year:** 3rd Year

S.No	Univ. Reg. No.	Student Name	3-Jan-22		4-Jan-22		5-Jan-22		6-Jan-22		7-Jan-22		8-Jan-22	
			FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN
1	190101001	ABINESH V	A	/	/	/	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
2	190101002	BALASUBRAMANI V	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	/	/	/	/
3	190101003	BENNETT JOSEPH D	/	/	/	/	A	A	/	/	/	/	/	/
4	190101004	DHANUSH S K	A	/	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
5	190101005	DHARANI S	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	A	A	/	A	A
6	190101006	GAUTHAM G	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
7	190101007	GIRIDHARAN R	/	/	A	/	A	A	/	/	/	/	A	A
8	190101008	GNANAPRAKASH S	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
9	190101009	GOWTHAM S	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	A	/	/	/	A
10	190101010	GUNASEELAN K	A	A	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
11	190101011	GURUVIKNESH B	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	/
12	190101012	HARIHARA SUDHAN R	A	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	/	/	/	A
13	190101013	JANAKIRAMAN B	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	A	/	A	/	A
14	190101014	JASPAR JEYANTH J	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	/	/	/
15	190101015	KALARANJAN N	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	A	/	/	/	/
16	190101016	KAVIN B	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
17	190101017	KISHORE KUMAR M	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	/	/	/	/
18	190101018	LOKESH K	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	A	/	/	/	/

Programme Name: Softskills training program **AY: 2021-22** **Pgm. Date: 03rd Jan – 08th Jan 2022**

Department: Automobile Engineering **Year:** 3rd Year

S.No	Univ. Reg. No.	Student Name	3-Jan-22		4-Jan-22		5-Jan-22		6-Jan-22		7-Jan-22		8-Jan-22	
			FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN
19	190101019	RAGUL M	/	/	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
20	190101020	RIDDHIKA R	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	/	/	/	/
21	190101021	ROHITH RAJA S	A	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	/	/	/	/
22	190101022	SABARISH R	A	/	/	/	/	/	A	/	/	/	/	/
23	190101023	SHIBICHAKARAVARTHY S	A	A	/	A	/	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
24	190101024	SIVASANKARAN K	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	/	/	/	/
25	190101025	SOLAIYAPPAN S P	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
26	190101026	SRIRAM MURUGAPPAN M	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
27	190101027	SUDHARSHAN K V	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
28	190101028	SURIAPRASATH K	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	A	A	A	A	A
29	190101029	TAMILARASU S	A	A	/	/	/	/	A	A	/	A	A	A
30	190101030	THARUN P S	A	A	/	/	/	/	A	A	/	/	/	/
31	190101031	UJWAL GOEL	/	/	/	/	A	A	/	A	A	A	/	/
32	190101032	UMARALI A	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	A	/	A	/	/
33	190101033	VAIGUNDHA VASAN P	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
34	190101034	VIBIN PRASAD V R	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	/	/	/	A
35	190101035	VIMAL P	/	/	A	A	/	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
36	190101036	VISHWANTH R	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	/

Programme Name: Softskills training program **AY: 2021-22** **Pgm. Date: 03rd Jan – 08th Jan 2022**

Department: Automobile Engineering **Year:** 3rd Year

S.No	Univ. Reg. No.	Student Name	3-Jan-22		4-Jan-22		5-Jan-22		6-Jan-22		7-Jan-22		8-Jan-22	
			FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN
37	190101037	YOGESHWARAN R	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	A	A	/	/	/
38	190101038	YUVARAJ R	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	/
39	190101301	RIGTHESH J	/	/	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
40	190101302	VISWA K	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	A	/	/	A	/

CB526

Programme Name: Softskills training program **AY: 2021-22** **Pgm. Date: 03rd Jan – 08th Jan 2022**

Department: Biotechnology **Year:** 3rd Year

S.No	Univ. Reg. No.	Student Name	3-Jan-22		4-Jan-22		5-Jan-22		6-Jan-22		7-Jan-22		8-Jan-22	
			FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN
1	190201001	AAKANKSHA VENKATESWAR	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
2	190201002	ABHINAV RA	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A
3	190201003	AJAY K	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
4	190201004	ANANT S MAADHAV	A	A	A	A	A	A	/	A	A	A	A	A
5	190201005	ANIRUDH J	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
6	190201006	BATHMASREE S	/	A	A	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A
7	190201007	CHARU LEKHA SARAYU Y	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
8	190201008	DHAKSHA PADMAJA S	/	/	A	A	/	/	/	/	/	A	/	/
9	190201009	DIVYASAKTHI M	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
10	190201010	ELAMBARITHI M	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
11	190201011	GOMATHI T	/	/	A	/	/	/	/	A	/	A	/	A
12	190201012	HARINI S	/	/	/	A	A	A	/	/	/	/	A	A
13	190201013	HARIPRIYAA A S	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
14	190201014	JHISHNURAJ K	/	/	/	/	A	A	/	/	/	/	/	/
15	190201015	KAMALAVARSHINI B	/	/	A	A	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
16	190201016	KARTHIKEYAN M	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	A	A	A	A	A
17	190201017	LAKSHMI B	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
18	190201018	LEEMA ROSE SEBASTIAN	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	/

Programme Name: Softskills training program | **AY: 2021-22** | **Pgm. Date: 03rd Jan – 08th Jan 2022**

Department: Biotechnology | **Year:** 3rd Year

S.No	Univ. Reg. No.	Student Name	3-Jan-22		4-Jan-22		5-Jan-22		6-Jan-22		7-Jan-22		8-Jan-22	
			FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN
19	190201019	MANASWINI V	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
20	190201020	MANOHARI R	/	/	/	A	/	/	/	/	A	A	A	A
21	190201021	MAYURI S	/	/	A	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	/	/
22	190201022	NITHIN RAJ S	/	A	/	/	/	/			/	/	/	/
23	190201023	PREM KUMAR G	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	A	/	A
24	190201024	PREYADARSHNE T	A	A	A	A	A	A	/	/	/	A	A	A
25	190201025	PRIYARANJANI E	A	A	/	/	/	/		/	A	A	A	/
26	190201026	RAJASHREE R	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	A
27	190201027	RYTHIKA C	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
28	190201028	SANJANA S	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	/
29	190201029	SARVIKA P M	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
30	190201030	SHALINI A	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
31	190201031	SHARATH R	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
32	190201032	SHRUTHI V	/	/	A	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	
33	190201033	SNEHA N	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
34	190201034	SNEKA D	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
35	190201035	SRI NITHYA S	A	A	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
36	190201036	UMADEVI V H	A	A	A	A	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/

Programme Name: Softskills training program **AY: 2021-22** **Pgm. Date: 03rd Jan – 08th Jan 2022**

Department: Biotechnology **Year:** 3rd Year

S.No	Univ. Reg. No.	Student Name	3-Jan-22		4-Jan-22		5-Jan-22		6-Jan-22		7-Jan-22		8-Jan-22	
			FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN
37	190201037	VANAJA N	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
38	190201038	VISHNUPRIYA V	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A

Programme Name: Softskills training program | **AY: 2021-22** | **Pgm. Date: 03rd Jan – 08th Jan 2022**

Department: Chemical Engineering | **Year: 3rd Year** | **Section: A**

S.No	Univ. Reg. No.	Student Name	3-Jan-22		4-Jan-22		5-Jan-22		6-Jan-22		7-Jan-22		8-Jan-22	
			FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN
1	190301001	ABBISHEK S	/	/	A	A	P	P	/	/	/	/	/	/
2	190301002	ABDUL KALAM K	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
3	190301003	AISHWARYA LAKSHMI K K	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
4	190301004	AJAY P	A	A	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
5	190301005	AKILAN A	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
6	190301006	AMUDHAN T	A	A	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
7	190301007	ANEESH S	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
8	190301008	ARUN KUMAR S	/	/	A	A	A	A	/	/	/	/	/	/
9	190301009	ARUN RAJAN A	/	/	A	A	/	A	/	/	/	/	/	/
10	190301010	ASHRITHA L K	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
11	190301011	ATHIJA T	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
12	190301012	BALAJI V	A	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
13	190301013	BARATHSELVAM A	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	/	/	/
14	190301014	BHAVATHARINI K	A	A	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
15	190301015	CHEZHIAN K	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	/	/
16	190301016	CIBINANDHAN K	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/

Programme Name: Softskills training program | **AY: 2021-22** | **Pgm. Date: 03rd Jan – 08th Jan 2022**

Department: Chemical Engineering | **Year: 3rd Year** | **Section: A**

S.No	Univ. Reg. No.	Student Name	3-Jan-22		4-Jan-22		5-Jan-22		6-Jan-22		7-Jan-22		8-Jan-22	
			FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN
17	190301017	DEEPA SREE A	A	A	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
18	190301018	DEEPAK B	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	A	/
19	190301019	DHANYA K J	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
20	190301020	DINAKARAN D	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
21	190301021	DIVAKAR N K	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	/	/	/	/
22	190301022	DWARAKESH V K	A	A	/	/	/	/	/	A	/	/	/	/
23	190301023	EZHILARASAN K	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
24	190301024	GANESH M	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
25	190301025	GOKULA KRISHNA S	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
26	190301026	GOWTHAM B	A	A	/	/	A	A	/	A	/	A	/	/
27	190301027	GURUMOORTHY K	/	/	A	A	A	A	/	/	/	/	/	/
28	190301028	JAI ADITHYA S	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
29	190301029	JAI HARIHARAN GANESH M	A	A	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	/	/
30	190301030	JAMEEL MUNAFAR A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	/	A	A	A
31	190301031	JAYAKEERTHANA S	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
32	190301032	JEEVA KANNA J	A	A	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/

Programme Name: Softskills training program | **AY: 2021-22** | **Pgm. Date: 03rd Jan – 08th Jan 2022**

Department: Chemical Engineering | **Year:** 3rd Year | **Section:** A

S.No	Univ. Reg. No.	Student Name	3-Jan-22		4-Jan-22		5-Jan-22		6-Jan-22		7-Jan-22		8-Jan-22	
			FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN
33	190301033	JHUAN HARRY D	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	A	/	/	/	/
34	190301034	KOVARATHANYADAV P	/	/	/	/	A	P	/	/	/	/	/	/
35	190301035	LOKESH S	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
36	190301036	MADHANKUMAR S	A	A	A	A	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
37	190301037	MAHADEVAN M	A	A	A	A	A	A	/	/	/	A	/	/
38	190301038	MAHESH E S R	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
39	190301039	MAHESHWARI R	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	A	/	/	/	/
40	190301040	MOHANRAMM SH	A	A	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	/	/
41	190301041	MUGILAN B	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
42	190301042	MUKESH S	/	/	A	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A
43	190301301	DHANARAM B R	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
44	190301302	PRAKASH K	A	A	P	/	P	P	/	/	/	A	/	/

Programme Name: Softskills training program **AY: 2021-22** **Pgm. Date: 03rd Jan – 08th Jan 2022**

Department: Chemical Engineering **Year:** 3rd Year **Section:** B

S.No	Univ. Reg. No.	Student Name	3-Jan-22		4-Jan-22		5-Jan-22		6-Jan-22		7-Jan-22		8-Jan-22	
			FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN
1	190301043	NAVITHA SREE V	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
2	190301044	NITHISH KUMAR S	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
3	190301045	NITHISH KUMAR V	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
4	190301046	OVIYAN S	A	A	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	
5	190301047	POOJITHA BHASKARA	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
6	190301048	RAJKUMAR N	A	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
7	190301049	RAM KARTHIK VASAN H	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
8	190301050	RATHISH R	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
9	190301051	SAI CHARAN P S	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
10	190301052	SAI DURGA SHOBA R	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
11	190301053	SAKTHI AADITHYA S	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
12	190301054	SANDHIYA M	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
13	190301056	SANTOSH KUMAR MAJHEE	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
14	190301057	SARANG SRIKANTH KUTTYKRISHNAN	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
15	190301058	SEETHAPATHI AKASH R	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
16	190301059	SELVA SUBASH M	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
17	190301060	SETHURAMAN M	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
18	190301061	SHREEYAS M S	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/

Programme Name: Softskills training program | **AY: 2021-22** | **Pgm. Date: 03rd Jan – 08th Jan 2022**

Department: Chemical Engineering | **Year:** 3rd Year | **Section:** B

S.No	Univ. Reg. No.	Student Name	3-Jan-22		4-Jan-22		5-Jan-22		6-Jan-22		7-Jan-22		8-Jan-22	
			FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN
19	190301062	SHYAM SARAN R	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	A	/	/	/	/
20	190301063	SOWNDARYA V	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
21	190301064	SRIVATHSAN U	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
22	190301065	SUPRAJA G S	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
23	190301066	SUPREETHA DHAMODHARAN	/	/	A	A	A	A	/	/	/	/	/	/
24	190301067	SUSHANNTH P	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	A	A	A	A	/
25	190301068	SWETHA K	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
26	190301069	SYEDZISHAN M	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	/	/	/	/
27	190301070	THARUN KUMAR S	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
28	190301071	UMAR FAROOK M	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
29	190301072	VAJEER MOHAMED D	/	/	/	/	A	A	/	/	/	/	/	A
30	190301073	VARSHINI V R	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
31	190301074	VARUN KUMAR P	/	A	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
32	190301075	VASUDEVAN S	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
33	190301076	VATSASRI RAMAN	/	/	A	A	A	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
34	190301077	VENKATESAN S	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
35	190301078	VIGNESH S	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
36	190301079	VISWA GANGADHER G S	/	A	/	/	/	A	A	/	A	A	/	A

Programme Name: Softskills training program **AY: 2021-22** **Pgm. Date: 03rd Jan – 08th Jan 2022**

Department: Chemical Engineering **Year:** 3rd Year **Section:** B

S.No	Univ. Reg. No.	Student Name	3-Jan-22		4-Jan-22		5-Jan-22		6-Jan-22		7-Jan-22		8-Jan-22	
			FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN
37	190301080	YASIR ARAFATH S	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
38	190301081	YOGESHWARAN G	A	A	A	A	A	A	/	/	A	A	A	A
39	190301082	YOGESHWARAN M	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
40	190301303	RANJITH M	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	A	/	/	/	/
41	190301304	ROHITH NARAYAN M	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
42	190301305	SHANKAR P	A	A	/	/	/	/	A	A	/	/	A	A

Programme Name: Softskills training program | **AY: 2021-22** | **Pgm. Date: 03rd Jan – 08th Jan 2022**

Department: Computer Science and Engineering | **Year: 3rd Year** | Section: A

S.No	Univ. Reg. No.	Student Name	3-Jan-22		4-Jan-22		5-Jan-22		6-Jan-22		7-Jan-22		8-Jan-22	
			FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN
1	190501001	AADITYA N	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
2	190501002	AARTHI J	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
3	190501003	ABDUL REHMAN I	A	A	/	/	A	P	/	/	/	/	/	/
4	190501004	ABHISHEK D	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
5	190501006	ADITYAA V	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	A
6	190501007	ADITYAN V	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	A
7	190501008	AISHWARYA M	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
8	190501009	AISHWARYA S	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	A	/	/	/	/
9	190501010	AKAASH V	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
10	190501011	AKASH NIXON	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	/	/	/	/
11	190501013	AKSHAY S	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
12	190501014	AKSHAYA L K	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
13	190501015	ALLEN MANOJ	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
14	190501016	ARAVINDH KRISHNA T	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
15	190501017	ARAVINDHAN G	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	A	/	/
16	190501018	ARJHIT G	A	A	A	A	/	A	A	A	A	A	A	A

Programme Name: Softskills training program | **AY: 2021-22** | **Pgm. Date: 03rd Jan – 08th Jan 2022**

Department: Computer Science and Engineering | **Year:** 3rd Year | Section: A

S.No	Univ. Reg. No.	Student Name	3-Jan-22		4-Jan-22		5-Jan-22		6-Jan-22		7-Jan-22		8-Jan-22	
			FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN
17	190501019	ARJUNRAJ N	/	/	/	/	A	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
18	190501020	ASHIK MEERAN MOHIDEEN S	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
19	190501021	ASHIKA V	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
20	190501022	ASHNA M	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
21	190501023	AVINASH S	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	/	/	/	/
22	190501024	BALAJI B S	/	/	A	A	A	A	/	A	/	A	/	/
23	190501025	BARATH KAILASH G	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
24	190501026	BEBIN JOHN SIMSON B	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	/	/	/	/
25	190501027	BENITA MAJO C	A	A	/	/	A	A	A	A	/	/	/	/
26	190501028	BHAVYA D	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
27	190501029	BRAJESH RAAGHAV M D	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
28	190501030	DEEPAK K V	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	/	/	/	/
29	190501032	DHIVYAA R	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
30	190501033	DINAKARAN S	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
31	190501034	GANESH KUMAR M V	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
32	190501035	GOKUL KRISHNA K	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/

Programme Name: Softskills training program | **AY: 2021-22** | **Pgm. Date: 03rd Jan – 08th Jan 2022**

Department: Computer Science and Engineering | **Year: 3rd Year** | Section: A

S.No	Univ. Reg. No.	Student Name	3-Jan-22		4-Jan-22		5-Jan-22		6-Jan-22		7-Jan-22		8-Jan-22	
			FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN
33	190501036	GOPIKRISHNAA R	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	/	A	/	/
34	190501037	GOUTHAM S	A	A	A	A	A	A	/	A	A	A	/	/
35	190501038	GOVINDAN K	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	/	/	/	/
36	190501039	GURUNADHAN S	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
37	190501040	HAREE J	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	/	/	/	/
38	190501041	HARISH RAJA A	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
39	190501042	JAGADESHWARAN A R	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
40	190501043	JAGADISH S	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
41	190501044	JAGAN S	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	/	/	/	/
42	190501045	JANANI K	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
43	190501047	JANARTHANAN A	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
44	190501048	JASWANTHI B	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	/	/	/	/
45	190501049	JAWAHAR BALAMURUGAN K	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
46	190501301	ARAVIND C	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	A	/	/	/
47	190501302	BALASUBRAMANIAN A	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
48	190501303	KIRUPANIDHI N	A	A	A	A	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/

Programme Name: Softskills training program | **AY: 2021-22** | **Pgm. Date: 03rd Jan – 08th Jan 2022**

Department: Computer Science and Engineering | **Year:** 3rd Year | Section: A

S.No	Univ. Reg. No.	Student Name	3-Jan-22		4-Jan-22		5-Jan-22		6-Jan-22		7-Jan-22		8-Jan-22	
			FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN
49	190501304	KUMARAN K M	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	/	/	/	/
50	190501305	MOHAMED NIHAL S	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
51	190501306	NAVEEN KUMAR S	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
52	190501307	PRAGADEESHWARAN R	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	/	/	/	/

Programme Name: Softskills training program **AY: 2021-22** **Pgm. Date: 03rd Jan – 08th Jan 2022**

Department: Computer Science and Engineering **Year:** 3rd Year **Section:** B

S.No	Univ. Reg. No.	Student Name	3-Jan-22		4-Jan-22		5-Jan-22		6-Jan-22		7-Jan-22		8-Jan-22	
			FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN
1	190501050	JEEVITHA J	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
2	190501051	JEFFREY JOAN	/	/	/	/	A	A	/	/	/	/	/	/
3	190501052	KALYANI SREE A S	/	/	/	/	A	A	/	/	/	/	/	/
4	190501053	KARAN RAJ P	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	/	A	A
5	190501054	KARTHICKLAKSHMAN P	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
6	190501055	KARTHIKEYAN J V	/	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	/	A	A	A
7	190501056	KEERTHANA S	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
8	190501057	KEERTHANA SRI S	/	/	/	/	A	A	/	/	/	/	/	/
9	190501058	KEERTHIRAJAN S	/	/	/	/	A	A	/	/	/	/	/	/
10	190501059	KISHORE KUMAR K	/	A	A	A	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	A
11	190501060	KUMARESH B	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
12	190501061	LAKSHMAN G	/	/	/	/	A	A	/	/	A	/	/	/
13	190501062	LAKSHMI GAYATHRI S	/	/	/	/	A	A	/	/	/	/	/	/
14	190501063	LAVANYA V	/	/	A	A	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	A
15	190501064	LOGESHWARAN S	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
16	190501065	LOKESH B	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
17	190501066	MADA HEMANTH REDDY	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/

Programme Name: Softskills training program **AY: 2021-22** **Pgm. Date: 03rd Jan – 08th Jan 2022**

Department: Computer Science and Engineering **Year:** 3rd Year **Section:** B

S.No	Univ. Reg. No.	Student Name	3-Jan-22		4-Jan-22		5-Jan-22		6-Jan-22		7-Jan-22		8-Jan-22	
			FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN
18	190501067	MADHU C	/	/	A	A	A	A	/	/	/	A	/	/
19	190501068	MADHUMITHAA M	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
20	190501069	MAHALAKSHMI P	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
21	190501070	MANJUSHREE M	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
22	190501071	MANOJ KUMAR B	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
23	190501072	MANOJ KUMAR M	/	/	/	/	A	A	/	/	/	/	/	/
24	190501073	MINU S	A	A	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
25	190501074	MUKESH E	/	A	A	A	/	/	A	A	A	X	/	/
26	190501075	MUNISH KUMAR S	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	/	/
27	190501076	NAVEEN B	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	A	/A	/	/	/
28	190501077	NAVEEN SRIRAM R	A	A	A	A	A	A	/	/	/	/	/	/
29	190501078	NIHIL RENGASAMY T	/		/	/	A	A	/	/	/	/	/	/
30	190501079	NIKHIL STEPHEN RAJ B C	/	A	/	/	/	A	/	/	/	/	/	/
31	190501080	NIKHILESH S	A	A	A	A	A	A	/	/	/	/	A	A
32	190501081	NISHANTH N	A	A	A	A	A	A	/	/	A	/	/	/
33	190501082	NITHYASHREE R	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
34	190501083	NIVEDITA V P	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	/	/

Programme Name: Softskills training program **AY: 2021-22** **Pgm. Date: 03rd Jan – 08th Jan 2022**

Department: Computer Science and Engineering **Year:** 3rd Year **Section:** B

S.No	Univ. Reg. No.	Student Name	3-Jan-22		4-Jan-22		5-Jan-22		6-Jan-22		7-Jan-22		8-Jan-22	
			FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN
35	190501084	PAVITHRA N	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
36	190501085	POORVISHA S P	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
37	190501086	POUJHIT MU	A	A	A	A	A	A	/	/	/	/	/	/
38	190501087	PRADEEP V	/	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
39	190501088	PRADEEP KUMAR R	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
40	190501089	PRANAV P	/	/	A	A	A	A	/	/	/	/	/	/
41	190501090	PRASANTH P	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
42	190501091	PRATEEP N S	/	A	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
43	190501092	PRAVEEN KUMAR K	/	A	A	A	/	/	A	A	/A	/A	/A	A
44	190501093	PRAVEEN RAAGUL R	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	/	/
45	190501094	RAJSUDHAN M	A	A	A	A	A	A	/	/	/	/	/	/
46	190501095	RAKESH E	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
47	190501096	RAMKUMAR N G	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
48	190501098	REVATHI E	/	/	/	/	/	A	/	/	/	/	/	/
49	190501099	RITUNJAY M	/	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
50	190501308	RAKHESH BALA A	/	A	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
51	190501309	SANTHOSH KUMAR D V	A	A	A	A	/	A	/	/	/	A	/	/

Programme Name: Softskills training program **AY: 2021-22** **Pgm. Date: 03rd Jan – 08th Jan 2022**

Department: Computer Science and Engineering **Year:** 3rd Year **Section:** B

S.No	Univ. Reg. No.	Student Name	3-Jan-22		4-Jan-22		5-Jan-22		6-Jan-22		7-Jan-22		8-Jan-22	
			FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN
52	190501310	SUNILKUMAR Y	A	A	/	/	/	A	/	/	A	/	A	A

Programme Name: Softskills training program **AY: 2021-22** **Pgm. Date: 03rd Jan – 08th Jan 2022**

Department: Computer Science and Engineering **Year:** 3rd Year **Section:** C

S.No	Univ. Reg. No.	Student Name	3-Jan-22		4-Jan-22		5-Jan-22		6-Jan-22		7-Jan-22		8-Jan-22	
			FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN
1	190501100	ROSHINI K T	A	A	A	A	A	A	/	A	/	A	/	/
2	190501101	ROSHINI A	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	/	/	A	A
3	190501102	SADANA U	A	A	A	A	A	A	/	/	/	/	/	A
4	190501103	SAHARI KRITHIK S	/	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
5	190501104	SAI MADHURI GOPAVARAM	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
6	190501105	SAI SREE GOPAVARAM	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
7	190501106	SAINEHA S	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	/	/	/ A	/
8	190501107	SAIPRRANAV S	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	
9	190501108	SANDHYA V	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	/	/	A	/
10	190501109	SANJAEY S S	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	/	/	/	/
11	190501110	SANJAY A V	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
12	190501111	SANJAY N	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
13	190501113	SANKAR LAL T E	/	A	/	A	/	/	A	/	/	/	A	/
14	190501114	SANKARANARAYANAN M	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
15	190501115	SANTHOSH SIVAN V	/	/	/	A	/	/	A	A	/	/	A	A
16	190501116	SARAVANA KUMAR V	/	/	/	/	A	A	/	/	/	/	/	/
17	190501117	SATHISH K	/	/	/	A	/	/	A	A	/	/	/	A

Programme Name: Softskills training program **AY: 2021-22** **Pgm. Date: 03rd Jan – 08th Jan 2022**

Department: Computer Science and Engineering **Year:** 3rd Year **Section:** C

S.No	Univ. Reg. No.	Student Name	3-Jan-22		4-Jan-22		5-Jan-22		6-Jan-22		7-Jan-22		8-Jan-22	
			FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN
18	190501118	SATHISH RAJA G	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A
19	190501119	SATHYAVARTHAN B	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A
20	190501120	SHALINI S	A	A	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
21	190501121	SHASHWANTH S	A	A	/	/	/	/	A	A	/	/	A	/
22	190501122	SHIVA SANKARI C	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
23	190501123	SHIVANEE RAMESH	A	A	A	A	A	A	/	A	/	/	/	/
24	190501124	SHIYAMAL K	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	A	/	/	/	A
25	190501125	SHREE HARI D	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A
26	190501126	SHRI RAJAMANIKANDAN V	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
27	190501127	SNEHA B	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
28	190501128	SNEHA PRIYADHARSHINI V	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
29	190501129	SOUNDHARYA G	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
30	190501130	SOWMIYA SHANMUGAMURTHY	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
31	190501131	SRI SARINI U	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
32	190501132	SRILEKHA Y	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
33	190501133	SRINIVASAN K	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
34	190501134	SRIREGHAN D R	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/

Programme Name: Softskills training program **AY: 2021-22** **Pgm. Date: 03rd Jan – 08th Jan 2022**

Department: Computer Science and Engineering **Year:** 3rd Year **Section:** C

S.No	Univ. Reg. No.	Student Name	3-Jan-22		4-Jan-22		5-Jan-22		6-Jan-22		7-Jan-22		8-Jan-22	
			FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN
35	190501135	SRIVATHSAN A	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	A	/	/	/	
36	190501136	SUCHITA A V	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
37	190501137	SUDARSHAN B	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
38	190501138	SURIYA S S	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
39	190501139	TARUN S	/	/	/	/	A	A	/	/	/	/	/	/
40	190501140	THARUN JOSEPH	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	/	/	/	A
41	190501141	THINESH BABU K	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	A	/	/	/	A
42	190501142	UPPUGUNDURI SRIJA	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
43	190501143	VANAVAN M	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	A	/	/	/	A
44	190501144	VARSHA B	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
45	190501145	VASANTH V	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
46	190501147	VISHAL R	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
47	190501148	YOGITHA VIJAYAKUMAR	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
48	190501149	YOKESHRAJ A	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A
49	190501311	TARUN V V S	A	A	A	A	A	A	/	A	A	/	/	A
50	190501312	TEJAREDDY L	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
51	190501701	NAGA YADHIEESH K	A	A	/	A	A	A	A	A	/	/	A	A

CB521

Programme Name: Softskills training program **AY: 2021-22** **Pgm. Date: 03rd Jan – 08th Jan 2022**

Department: Civil Engineering **Year:** 3rd Year

S.No	Univ. Reg. No.	Student Name	3-Jan-22		4-Jan-22		5-Jan-22		6-Jan-22		7-Jan-22		8-Jan-22	
			FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN
1	190401001	ABISHEK A	A	A	/	/	/	/	A	A	/	A	A	A
2	190401002	AKRIITHA K	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
3	190401003	ARSHIYA A S	/	/	A	A	/	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
4	190401004	BHARANIDHARAN B	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
5	190401005	BRITHISHA S	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	/	/	/	A
6	190401006	DHANUSH AUROBINDO J	A	A	/	/	A	A	/	A	/	A	A	A
7	190401007	DHILIPRAJ V	A	A	A	/	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
8	190401008	GOGULA CHEZHIYAN N	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	A	A
9	190401009	GOKUL K	A	A	A	A	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A
10	190401010	GOPINATH A V	A	/	/	/	A	A	/	A	A	/	/	A
11	190401011	GOWTHAM S	A	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	/	/	/	/
12	190401012	GURUPRAKASH K	/	/	A	/	/	/	/	A	/	/	A	A
13	190401013	HARI PRAKASH J	A	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	A	A	A	A
14	190401014	HARIHARAN V	/	/	A	/	/	/	/	A	/	/	A	A
15	190401015	HARSHAVARTHANI G	/	/	/	/	/	A	/	/	/	/	/	/
16	190401016	HEMALATHA R	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
17	190401017	HUMSAVARDHANA R	A	A	A	A	A	A	/	A	/	A	/	A

Programme Name: Softskills training program **AY: 2021-22** **Pgm. Date: 03rd Jan – 08th Jan 2022**

Department: Civil Engineering **Year:** 3rd Year

S.No	Univ. Reg. No.	Student Name	3-Jan-22		4-Jan-22		5-Jan-22		6-Jan-22		7-Jan-22		8-Jan-22	
			FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN
18	190401018	JENANI M	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A
19	190401019	JENISHA A	/	/	/	/	/	A	/	A	A	A	/	/
20	190401020	KAVIN MALAR K	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
21	190401021	KAVINSELVA P	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	/	A	/	A
22	190401022	KEERTHIVAASAN R	A	/	/	/	A	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
23	190401023	LALEETH KUMAR D	/	/	/	/	/	A	/	/	/	/	/	/
24	190401024	LALITHKUMAR T	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
25	190401026	MOHAMMED SHAFEEN E B	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	/	A	/	A	A
26	190401027	MURALI MANOGAR JOSHI S	A	/	A	/	/	A	A	A	/	/	A	A
27	190401028	NEHA G	/	/	/	A	/	/	A	A	/	/	/	A
28	190401029	PADMANABAN N	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	A	/	A	A	A
29	190401030	PRIYADHARSHANI S	/	/	/	A	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
30	190401031	RAMANAN B B	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
31	190401032	RANJANA PIRIYADHARSHINI	A	A	A	A	A	A	/	A	/	A	A	A
32	190401033	ROHAN LEWIS A	A	A	/	/	A	A	A	A	/	A	A	A
33	190401034	ROHIT V	A	/	A	/	/	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
34	190401035	SARAVANAPANDI G	A	A	/	/	/	/	/	A	/	/	A	A

Programme Name: Softskills training program **AY: 2021-22** **Pgm. Date: 03rd Jan – 08th Jan 2022**

Department: Civil Engineering **Year:** 3rd Year

S.No	Univ. Reg. No.	Student Name	3-Jan-22		4-Jan-22		5-Jan-22		6-Jan-22		7-Jan-22		8-Jan-22	
			FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN
35	190401036	SIDDHARTH J U	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	/	/	/
36	190401037	VIGNESH A	A	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
37	190401038	VIVEDHITHA VARSHINI A G	A	A	A	A	A	A	/	A	/	/	A	A
38	190401039	YOKESH J P	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	/	A

Programme Name: Softskills training program | **AY: 2021-22** | **Pgm. Date: 03rd Jan – 08th Jan 2022**

Department: Electronics and Communication Engineering | **Year:** 3rd Year | Section: A

S.No	Univ. Reg. No.	Student Name	3-Jan-22		4-Jan-22		5-Jan-22		6-Jan-22		7-Jan-22		8-Jan-22	
			FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN
1	190701001	AANANT V	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
2	190701002	ADITYA U TAWKER	/	/	/	/	/	/		/	/	/	/	/
3	190701003	AFRIN BANU L S	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
4	190701004	AJAY P	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
5	190701005	AKILESH KUMAR B	A	A	A	A	A	A	/	/	/	/	/	/
6	190701006	AMIRTA JOSNA B	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
7	190701007	ANUSHOBIKA P	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
8	190701009	ARAVIND L N	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
9	190701010	ARAVINDHAN D	/	/	/	/	/	A	A	A	/	/	/	/
10	190701011	ASHFAQ MOHAMED MOHIDEEN A	/	/	A	A	A	A	/	/	/	/	/	/
11	190701012	BHARATH KRISHNAA J	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
12	190701013	BHAVAN KUMAR C	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
13	190701014	CHARAN K	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
14	190701015	CHARAN M	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
15	190701016	DEEPAK AKASH RAJ T	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
16	190701017	DEEPIKA K P	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
17	190701018	DEVA S	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
18	190701019	DHIVYA BHARATHI S	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
19	190701020	DHIVYAN K	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/

Programme Name: Softskills training program | **AY: 2021-22** | **Pgm. Date: 03rd Jan – 08th Jan 2022**

Department: Electronics and Communication Engineering | **Year: 3rd Year** | Section: A

S.No	Univ. Reg. No.	Student Name	3-Jan-22		4-Jan-22		5-Jan-22		6-Jan-22		7-Jan-22		8-Jan-22	
			FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN
20	190701021	DIYA RAJIV CHRISTOPHER	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	X	/	/	/
21	190701022	DURGA G	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
22	190701023	GAYATHRI B	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
23	190701024	GAYATHRI R	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
24	190701025	GEETHAPRIYA N	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
25	190701026	GNANESHWARAN S	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
26	190701027	GOKUL R	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
27	190701028	GUGANESH R	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
28	190701029	GUHANESWAR S	A	A	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
29	190701030	HARI PRASAD P	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
30	190701031	HARI PRASANNAA T R	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
31	190701032	HARIHARA SUBRAMANIAN B	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	A	A	/	/
32	190701033	HARINEE V	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
33	190701034	HARINI M	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
34	190701035	HARIPRIYA S	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
35	190701036	HARISHKUMAR G K	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
36	190701037	HARITHA R	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
37	190701038	HARITHA G D	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
38	190701039	HITHAISHI U M	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/

Programme Name: Softskills training program | **AY: 2021-22** | **Pgm. Date: 03rd Jan – 08th Jan 2022**

Department: Electronics and Communication Engineering | **Year: 3rd Year** | Section : A

S.No	Univ. Reg. No.	Student Name	3-Jan-22		4-Jan-22		5-Jan-22		6-Jan-22		7-Jan-22		8-Jan-22	
			FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN
39	190701058	LAWVANYAA R	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
40	190701087	RESHMA S	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
41	190701099	SHRILEKHA J	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
42	190701100	SHRUTHI S	A	A	A	A	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
43	190701301	GOKUL R	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	/	/	/
44	190701302	JAGAN V	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	/	/	/	/

Programme Name: Softskills training program **AY: 2021-22** **Pgm. Date: 03rd Jan – 08th Jan 2022**

Department: Electronics and Communication Engineering **Year:** 3rd Year **Section: B**

S.No	Univ. Reg. No.	Student Name	3-Jan-22		4-Jan-22		5-Jan-22		6-Jan-22		7-Jan-22		8-Jan-22	
			FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN
1	190701040	INFANTY VARSHAN V	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
2	190701041	IYSWARYA S	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
3	190701042	JAYALAKSHMAN S	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
4	190701044	KALAIVANAN M	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
5	190701046	KARTHIK RAJAGOPAL	/	/	/	/	A	A	/	/	/	/	/	/
6	190701047	KARTHIKEYAN A	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
7	190701048	KATHIRVEL R	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
8	190701049	KEERTHANA M	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
9	190701050	KEERTHIVASAGAN M	A	A	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	/	A
10	190701051	KENWIN PATRICK A	/	/	/	/	A	A	/	A	/	/	/	/
11	190701052	KISHORE M	/	/	/	/	A	A	/	/	/	/	/	/
12	190701053	KISHORE K	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
13	190701054	KISHORE KUMAR T	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
14	190701055	KOUSHICK SRINIVASAN	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
15	190701056	KRISHNAPRIYA S	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
16	190701057	LAKSHANA A P	/	/	A	/	A	/	/	/	/	A	A	/
17	190701060	MAHALAKSHMI M M	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/

Programme Name: Softskills training program **AY: 2021-22** **Pgm. Date: 03rd Jan – 08th Jan 2022**

Department: Electronics and Communication Engineering **Year:** 3rd Year **Section:** B

S.No	Univ. Reg. No.	Student Name	3-Jan-22		4-Jan-22		5-Jan-22		6-Jan-22		7-Jan-22		8-Jan-22	
			FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN
18	190701061	MAHEERAJ J F	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
19	190701062	MANNOJ @ RAMNADAN A	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
20	190701063	MANOJ D	A	A	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
21	190701064	MEENAKSHI N	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	A	/	/	/	/
22	190701065	MUKESH KUMAR	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	/	/	/	/
23	190701066	NEHA B	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	/	/	/	/
24	190701068	NISSANTH N A	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
25	190701069	NITHIN S	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
26	190701070	NIVETHASREE S	/	/	A	A	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
27	190701071	OVIYA G	/	/	/	/	A	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
28	190701072	PANNAVE K	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
29	190701073	PAVITHRA S	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
30	190701074	PON SAI RAAM V	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
31	190701075	PRABUMANOJ S J	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
32	190701076	PRADEEP S	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
33	190701077	PRANAV S	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
34	190701078	PRAPTI D	/	/	/	/	A	/	/	/	/	/	/	/

Programme Name: Softskills training program **AY: 2021-22** **Pgm. Date: 03rd Jan – 08th Jan 2022**

Department: Electronics and Communication Engineering **Year:** 3rd Year **Section:** B

S.No	Univ. Reg. No.	Student Name	3-Jan-22		4-Jan-22		5-Jan-22		6-Jan-22		7-Jan-22		8-Jan-22	
			FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN
35	190701079	PRASAD E	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	A	/	/
36	190701081	PRITHA R	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
37	190701082	RADHA G	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
38	190701083	RAGHU YOGESH	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
39	190701084	RAGUL T	A	A	A	A	A	A	/	/	/	A	/	/
40	190701085	RAJESH KUMAR R	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
41	190701088	REVILLA JYOSTHNA	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
42	190701089	RITHIKAA K	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
43	190701115	SWETHA V	/	/	/	/	A	/	A	A	/	/	/	/
44	190701118	THEJESWARI D V S	/	/	/	/	A	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
45	190701303	JEEVA K	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
46	190701304	KABILESHWAR R	A	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/

Programme Name: Softskills training program **AY: 2021-22** **Pgm. Date: 03rd Jan – 08th Jan 2022**

Department: Electronics and Communication Engineering **Year:** 3rd Year **Section:** C

S.No	Univ. Reg. No.	Student Name	3-Jan-22		4-Jan-22		5-Jan-22		6-Jan-22		7-Jan-22		8-Jan-22	
			FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN
1	190701008	APARNA S	A	A	/	/	A OD	OD	/	A	/	/	/	/
2	190701059	MADHURIMA KANNAN	A	A	/	/	A	OD	/	/	A	/	/	/
3	190701067	NIMISHA M	A	A	A	A	A	A	/	/	/	/	/	/
4	190701080	PRASSANNA G	A	A	A	A	A	A	/	A	/	/	A	/
5	190701086	RAKESH VELAVALURI	/	/	/	/	AP	AP	/	/	/	/	/	/
6	190701090	SAALINI D	/	/	/	/	AP	AP	/	/	/	/	/	/
7	190701091	SAHANA M	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	/
8	190701092	SAHITHYAN S	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
9	190701093	SAKTHI M	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
10	190701094	SANGEETH KANNA P	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
11	190701095	SANKARA NARAYANAN B	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
12	190701096	SANTHOSHKUMAR S	/	A	A	A	A	A	/	/	/	/	/	/
13	190701097	SATHYA PRIYA S	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
14	190701098	SEENIVASAN A	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
15	190701101	SIDDIQUE AFRAAZ N	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
16	190701102	SIVASUBRAMANIAN R	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
17	190701103	SNEHA S	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/

Programme Name: Softskills training program **AY: 2021-22** **Pgm. Date: 03rd Jan – 08th Jan 2022**

Department: Electronics and Communication Engineering **Year:** 3rd Year **Section:** C

S.No	Univ. Reg. No.	Student Name	3-Jan-22		4-Jan-22		5-Jan-22		6-Jan-22		7-Jan-22		8-Jan-22	
			FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN
18	190701104	SOWMYAVARSHNI E	/	/	A	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
19	190701105	SREE MURARI K	A	A	A	A	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
20	190701106	SRIBALAJY N S	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
21	190701107	SRIMAN NARAYAN M	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
22	190701108	SRINIVAASH A S	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
23	190701109	SRIVANTH A	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
24	190701110	SUBHASHREE B	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
25	190701111	SUJITHA R	/	/	/	/	A	A	/	/	/	/	/	/
26	190701112	SURAJ S K	/	/	/	/	A	A	/	/	/	/	/	/
27	190701113	SURYA V	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
28	190701114	SWETHA P	/	A	A	A	A	A	/	/	/	/	/	/
29	190701116	SYED FARDEEN ALTHAF S K	A	A	A	A	A	A	/	/	/	/	/	/
30	190701117	THARANI BALAN S K	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
31	190701119	UGENDRAN R	/	/	/	/	A	A	/	/	/	/	/	/
32	190701120	UMA MAHESHWARI D	A	A	A	A	A	A	/	A	A	A	A	A
33	190701121	VAISHNAVI M	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
34	190701122	VAISHNAVI J	/	A	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	A	/	/

Programme Name: Softskills training program **AY: 2021-22** **Pgm. Date: 03rd Jan – 08th Jan 2022**

Department: Electronics and Communication Engineering **Year:** 3rd Year **Section:** C

S.No	Univ. Reg. No.	Student Name	3-Jan-22		4-Jan-22		5-Jan-22		6-Jan-22		7-Jan-22		8-Jan-22	
			FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN
35	190701123	VARSHINI S	/	A	A	A	A	A	/	/	/	/	/	/
36	190701124	VIGNESH S	/	A	A	A	A	A	/	/	/	/	/	/
37	190701125	VIGNESH M S	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
38	190701126	VIGNESH V M	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
39	190701127	VIJAYARAJ D	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
40	190701128	VINOTHKUMAR C	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
41	190701129	VINSON XAVIER Y	A	A	A	A	A	A	/	/	/	/	/	/
42	190701130	VISHNUPRIYA G	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
43	190701131	YOGESH BALAJI G	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
44	190701132	YUKESH KUMAR S	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
45	190701305	KRISHNAVIGNESH R	/	/	A	A	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
46	190701306	MOHAMED AFSAR M	/	/	A	/	A	A	/	/	/	/	/	/
47	190701307	NAVEEN BALAJI J	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	/	A	/	/
48	190701308	SNEHAYAAZHINI S	/	/	/	/	A	A	/	/	/	/	/	/

Programme Name: Softskills training program **AY: 2021-22** **Pgm. Date: 03rd Jan – 08th Jan 2022**

Department: Electrical and Electronics Engineering **Year:** 3rd Year Section: A

S.No	Univ. Reg. No.	Student Name	3-Jan-22		4-Jan-22		5-Jan-22		6-Jan-22		7-Jan-22		8-Jan-22	
			FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN
1	190601002	AATHITHIYAN M V	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
2	190601003	ABINAYA B	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	/	/	/	/	/
3	190601004	ABIRAMAVALLI M	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
4	190601006	AKASH R	A	A	/	/	A	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
5	190601007	AKSHAYA K	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
6	190601009	ANUSHRI M	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
7	190601010	ARJUN SRINATH J	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	A	/	/	/	/
8	190601011	ASHWIN KARTHIK R	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	/	/	/	/	/
9	190601012	BARATH BAASU V B	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
10	190601013	BHUVANESHWARI R	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	/	/	/	/	/
11	190601014	DEEBIKA J B	/	/	A	A	A	A	/	/	/	/	/	/
12	190601016	DEEPTHI R	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	/	/	/	/	/
13	190601017	DHARANEESH K G	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
14	190601018	DIVIYA BHAVAANI M B	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
15	190601019	DIWAKAR K S	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	/
16	190601020	GIRIJA D M	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/

Programme Name: Softskills training program | **AY: 2021-22** | **Pgm. Date: 03rd Jan – 08th Jan 2022**

Department: Electrical and Electronics Engineering | **Year:** 3rd Year | Section: A

S.No	Univ. Reg. No.	Student Name	3-Jan-22		4-Jan-22		5-Jan-22		6-Jan-22		7-Jan-22		8-Jan-22	
			FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN
17	190601021	GOBI KRISHNA J P	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	/	/	/	/	/
18	190601022	GOKUL PRASATH G	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	/	/	/	/
19	190601023	GOWRISHANKAR S	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	/	/	/	/	/
20	190601024	GOWTHAM G	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	A	/	/	/	/
21	190601025	HARI HARA SUDHAN P	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
22	190601026	HARIRAGHAV N	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	A	/	/	/	/
23	190601028	HEMANTH T	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	/	/	/	/	/
24	190601029	IRFAN ABDULLAH M S J	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	/	/	/	/	/
25	190601031	JAYACHANDIRAN R J	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	A	/	/	/	/
26	190601033	KAMALESH P	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	A	/	A	/	A
27	190601038	LAKSHMI NARAYANAN I	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
28	190601039	LATHISHKUMAR K M	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	A	/	/	/	/
29	190601040	LEKHA S	A	A	/	/	/	/	A	A	/	/	/	/
30	190601041	LOGANAYAGI S	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	/	/	/	/	/
31	190601043	MCLEAAN NITHIN L	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	/	/	/	/
32	190601045	MOHAMED MANSOOR IBRAHIM O M S	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/

Programme Name: Softskills training program | **AY: 2021-22** | **Pgm. Date: 03rd Jan – 08th Jan 2022**

Department: Electrical and Electronics Engineering | **Year:** 3rd Year | Section: A

S.No	Univ. Reg. No.	Student Name	3-Jan-22		4-Jan-22		5-Jan-22		6-Jan-22		7-Jan-22		8-Jan-22	
			FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN
33	190601046	MOHANA VISHWAM R	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	A	/	/	/	/
34	190601047	MONISH KUMAR G S	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
35	190601048	MONISHSHARAN S	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	A	/	/	/	/
36	190601049	MURUGAVELAN B	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	A	/	/	/	/
37	190601058	PRAJEETH KUMAR P C	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	A	/	/	/	/
38	190601060	PRAVEENKANTH C	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	/	/	/	/	/
39	190601063	RAGHUL A	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	A	/	/	/	/
40	190601064	RAJARAJAN S	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	A	/	/	A	/
41	190601066	RANGANATHAN R	A	A	/	/	/	/	A	/	/	/	/	/
42	190601069	SANTOSSH V	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
43	190601074	SHRIMAN B	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	A	/	/	/	/
44	190601076	SOWMYA R	A	A	/	/	/	/	A	/	/	/	/	/
45	190601084	TREWIN FERNANDO G	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	/	/	/	/	/
46	190601085	VARUN KUMAR P	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
47	190601301	AKASH NARAYANA B	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
48	190601302	AKASH S	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	A	/	/	/	/

Programme Name: Softskills training program | **AY: 2021-22** | **Pgm. Date: 03rd Jan – 08th Jan 2022**

Department: Electrical and Electronics Engineering | **Year:** 3rd Year | Section: A

S.No	Univ. Reg. No.	Student Name	3-Jan-22		4-Jan-22		5-Jan-22		6-Jan-22		7-Jan-22		8-Jan-22	
			FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN
49	190601303	GANESAN A	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	/	/	A	A	A
50	190601304	IMRANBASHA K	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/

Programme Name: Softskills training program | **AY: 2021-22** | **Pgm. Date: 03rd Jan – 08th Jan 2022**

Department: Electrical and Electronics Engineering | **Year:** 3rd Year | **Section:** B

S.No	Univ. Reg. No.	Student Name	3-Jan-22		4-Jan-22		5-Jan-22		6-Jan-22		7-Jan-22		8-Jan-22	
			FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN
1	190601005	ADITHYAN M	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
2	190601008	ANUBHARANIDHARAN M	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	/	/	/	/
3	190601015	DEEPIKA B	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	/	/	/	/
4	190601027	HARISH V	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	/	/		/
5	190601030	IRISH VARUN S	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
6	190601032	KAMAL SEKARAN G	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
7	190601034	KARAN S	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	/	/	/	/
8	190601035	KARTHIK T	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
9	190601036	KARTHIKEYAN P	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	/	/	/	/
10	190601037	KISHORE KUMAR K M	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	/	/	/	/
11	190601042	LOHINATH K	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
12	190601044	MOHAMED ASHIQ ILAHI M A	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
13	190601050	NARENDHAR K	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	/	/	/	/
14	190601051	NAZIRA NILOFER S	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
15	190601052	NIMAL CHAKRAVARTHY P B	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	/	/	/	/
16	190601053	NITHISH KUMAR S	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
17	190601054	NOEL ASIR JESUDAS J	A	A	/	/	/	/	A	A	A	/	/	/

Programme Name: Softskills training program **AY: 2021-22** **Pgm. Date: 03rd Jan – 08th Jan 2022**

Department: Electrical and Electronics Engineering **Year:** 3rd Year **Section:** B

S.No	Univ. Reg. No.	Student Name	3-Jan-22		4-Jan-22		5-Jan-22		6-Jan-22		7-Jan-22		8-Jan-22	
			FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN
18	190601055	PARTHASARATHY S	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
19	190601056	PAULINE VENNILA P	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	/	/	/	/
20	190601057	PAVITHRA S	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
21	190601059	PRASATH RAJ K	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	/	/	/	/
22	190601061	PRIYADHARSHINI S	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	/	/	/	/
23	190601062	RADHIKA S	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	/	/	/	/
24	190601065	RAMYAA D	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	/	/	/	/
25	190601067	RISHI KUMAR D	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	/	/	/
26	190601068	ROSHINI S	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	/	/	/	/
27	190601070	SARAVANAN K	/	/	/	/	A	A	/	/	/	/	/	/
28	190601071	SAVITHA SRI S	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
29	190601072	SHALINI T	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
30	190601073	SHANMUGAPRIYAN J	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
31	190601075	SOMITHA T	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
32	190601077	SREE ISHVERYA K	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
33	190601078	SRIHARI R	/	/	/	/	/	/	/A	/	/	/	/	/
34	190601079	SRIRAM R	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	/	A	/

Programme Name: Softskills training program **AY: 2021-22** **Pgm. Date: 03rd Jan – 08th Jan 2022**

Department: Electrical and Electronics Engineering **Year:** 3rd Year **Section: B**

S.No	Univ. Reg. No.	Student Name	3-Jan-22		4-Jan-22		5-Jan-22		6-Jan-22		7-Jan-22		8-Jan-22	
			FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN
35	190601080	SUJINA M	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	/	/	/	/
36	190601081	SURYA G S	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
37	190601082	SWAETA L	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
38	190601083	THIYANA T	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
39	190601086	VASANTH KUMAR V	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
40	190601087	VENNILA A J	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
41	190601088	VIGNESH P	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	/	/	/	/
42	190601089	VIJAY ANANDHAN T	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
43	190601090	VIJAYMADHAVAN M	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	A	/	A	/	/
44	190601091	VINODINI V S	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
45	190601092	YUVAKISHORE K	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	/	/	/	/
46	190601093	YUVARAJ M	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
47	190601305	KAILASHKUMAR B	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
48	190601306	KRISHNA KANTH N	A	/	/	/	/	/	A	A	/	/	/	/
49	190601307	PRADHEESH BABU K	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	/	/	/	A
50	190601308	SATHISH G	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	/	/	/	/
51	190601309	VENGADESH B	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	A	A	/

Programme Name: Softskills training program | **AY: 2021-22** | **Pgm. Date: 03rd Jan – 08th Jan 2022**

Department: Information Technology | **Year:** 3rd Year | Section: A

S.No	Univ. Reg. No.	Student Name	3-Jan-22		4-Jan-22		5-Jan-22		6-Jan-22		7-Jan-22		8-Jan-22	
			FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN
1	190801001	ABINESH K	A	A	A	A	A	A	/	A	A	A	/	/
2	190801002	ABISHEK V	/	/	A	A	A	A	A	A	/	/	A	A
3	190801003	ABISHEK KEVIN A	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	/	/	/	/
4	190801004	AKSHAYA K B	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
5	190801005	ALAGAPPAN N	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	A	/	/	/	/
6	190801006	ARYAN T S B	/	/	A	A	A	A	A	A	/	/	/	/
7	190801007	ASHRAF ALI S	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	/	/	/	/
8	190801008	BARANIYA S	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	/	/	/	/
9	190801009	BARATH J	/	/	A	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	A
10	190801010	BHUVANESHWARI T	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	/	/	/	/
11	190801011	CHERUKURI KOUSHIK	/	/	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
12	190801012	DAKSHIN ARAVIND M	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	A	/	/
13	190801013	DEEKSHITHA MUTHURAYAR	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
14	190801014	DEEPA H	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
15	190801015	DEEPIKA R	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
16	190801016	DHIVYESH RHISHI R	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
17	190801017	DILLIP M	A	A	/	/	/	A	/	A	/	/	/	/

Programme Name: Softskills training program | **AY: 2021-22** | **Pgm. Date: 03rd Jan – 08th Jan 2022**

Department: Information Technology | **Year: 3rd Year** | Section: A

S.No	Univ. Reg. No.	Student Name	3-Jan-22		4-Jan-22		5-Jan-22		6-Jan-22		7-Jan-22		8-Jan-22	
			FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN
18	190801018	FEBIA THOMAS	/	/	A	A	A	A	/	/	/	/	/	/
19	190801019	GAYATHRI N R	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
20	190801020	GAYATHRI S	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
21	190801021	GIRIDHAR PRASANTTH S	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
22	190801022	GIRISH KUMAR S	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
23	190801023	GUNASEKARAN A	/	/	/	/	A	A	/	A	/	/	/	/
24	190801024	HARISH S V	A	/	/	/	/	/	A	A	/	/	/	/
25	190801025	HARISH V	A	A	/	A	/	/	/	A	/	/	/	/
26	190801026	HARISH S	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	/	/	/	A	A
27	190801027	HARSHA VARDHAN U	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	A
28	190801028	HEMALATHA G	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
29	190801029	HENRY HUBERT J	/	/	/	/	/	A	A	A	/	/	/	/
30	190801030	HYAGIRIVA E A	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
31	190801031	JAISURYA S	/	/	A	A	A	A	/	A	A	A	A	A
32	190801032	JAYASHRI P	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
33	190801033	JOSHIKA B M	A	A	/	/	/	/	A	/	/	/	/	/
34	190801034	KAMALIKA P N M	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/

Programme Name: Softskills training program | **AY: 2021-22** | **Pgm. Date: 03rd Jan – 08th Jan 2022**

Department: Information Technology | **Year:** 3rd Year | Section: A

S.No	Univ. Reg. No.	Student Name	3-Jan-22		4-Jan-22		5-Jan-22		6-Jan-22		7-Jan-22		8-Jan-22	
			FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN
35	190801035	KEERTHANA V	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	A	/	/	/	/
36	190801036	KEERTHI K M	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
37	190801037	KEERTHIGA D	/	/	/	/	A	A	/	/	/	/	/	/
38	190801038	KESAV S J	/	/	A	A	A	A	A	A	/	/	/	/
39	190801039	KISHORE T	/	/	A	A	/	A	/	/	/	/	/	/
40	190801040	KOUSHIK K	A	A	/	/	/	/	/	A	/	/	/	/
41	190801041	LOHITH KUMAR S B	/	/	/	/	/	A	A	A	/	/	/	/
42	190801042	LOKESHWARAN R	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
43	190801043	MADHAV HARI V	/	/	A	A	A	A	/	A	/	/	A	A
44	190801044	MADHAVAN A	/	/	/	/	A	A	/	/	/	/	/	/
45	190801045	MAGESH A	/	/	/	/	/	A	/	/	/	/	/	/
46	190801046	MRITHULA ANGELINE M J	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
47	190801047	NAGSRIKESH V	/	/	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
48	190801048	NANTHA KUMAR G	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
49	190801049	NARMADHA R	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
50	190801050	NIKKILA G S	/	/	A	A	A	A	/	/	/	/	/	/
51	190801051	PAVITHIRAN K J	/	/	/	/	/	A	/	A	/	/	/	/

Programme Name: Softskills training program **AY: 2021-22** **Pgm. Date: 03rd Jan – 08th Jan 2022**

Department: Information Technology **Year: 3rd Year** **Section: B**

S.No	Univ. Reg. No.	Student Name	3-Jan-22		4-Jan-22		5-Jan-22		6-Jan-22		7-Jan-22		8-Jan-22	
			FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN
1	190801052	PONBASKAR U	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
2	190801053	POONAM B N	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	A	/
3	190801054	PRADEEP RAHUL A	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
4	190801055	PRANAVRAJ P	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
5	190801056	PRATHEEBA R	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
6	190801057	RAGUL S	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	A	/	/	/	/
7	190801058	RAMASAMY P	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
8	190801059	RAMLAKSHMI C S	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
9	190801060	RAMYASRI G	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
10	190801061	RANJAN SIDDHARTH R	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
11	190801062	RATHEESH KUMAR P	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
12	190801063	RAVICHANDRAN S	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
13	190801064	ROBIN THOMAS T	A	A	A	A	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
14	190801065	ROHITH S S	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
15	190801066	ROSHAN VIJAYA RAGAVAN B	/	/	/	/	A	A	/	/	/	/	/	/
16	190801067	SAI RAKSHA V	A	A	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A
17	190801068	SAILESH BAABU S	A	/	/	/	/	/	A	A	/	/	/	/

Programme Name: Softskills training program **AY: 2021-22** **Pgm. Date: 03rd Jan – 08th Jan 2022**

Department: Information Technology **Year:** 3rd Year **Section:** B

S.No	Univ. Reg. No.	Student Name	3-Jan-22		4-Jan-22		5-Jan-22		6-Jan-22		7-Jan-22		8-Jan-22	
			FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN
18	190801069	SANDHIYA M	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	A	/	/	/	/
19	190801070	SANDHIYA R	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
20	190801071	SANSAIKUMAR K S	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
21	190801072	SANTHOSH S	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	A	/	/	/	/
22	190801073	SATHEESH R	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	A	A	A	/	/
23	190801074	SHALINNI U	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	A	/	/	/	/
24	190801075	SIDDHA S	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
25	190801076	SINDHU G	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
26	190801077	SNEHA M	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
27	190801078	SOMASUNDARAM S	A	A	A	A	A	A	/	/	/	/	/	/
28	190801079	SREEGANGA A	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
29	190801080	SREEKESH DEVANATHAN	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
30	190801081	SRI SHAKTHI N D	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	A	/	/	/	/
31	190801082	SRIRAM B	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
32	190801083	SRUTHILAYA V	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
33	190801084	SUBHASREE S K	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	A	/	/	/	/
34	190801085	SUJEITH KUMAR J	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/

Programme Name: Softskills training program **AY: 2021-22** **Pgm. Date: 03rd Jan – 08th Jan 2022**

Department: Information Technology **Year:** 3rd Year **Section:** B

S.No	Univ. Reg. No.	Student Name	3-Jan-22		4-Jan-22		5-Jan-22		6-Jan-22		7-Jan-22		8-Jan-22	
			FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN
35	190801086	SUNIL SUDHARSHAN V M	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	A	/	/	/	/
36	190801087	SUPPRIYA M	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
37	190801088	SUPRAJA DEVANATHAN	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
38	190801089	SURIYA R	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	/	/	/
39	190801090	SURYA PRAKASH S	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
40	190801091	TASLEEM R	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
41	190801092	THANGA TAMIL SELVAN V	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	A	/	/	/	/
42	190801094	THARUN SURYA M	A	A	/	/	/	/	A	A	/	/	/	/
43	190801095	UGENDRAN L	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
44	190801096	VADUGANAATHAN S	A	/	/	/	/	/	A	A	/	/	/	/
45	190801097	VAIBHAV JAIN S	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
46	190801098	VIDHYANANTH S	/	A	/	/	/	/	A	A	/	/	/	A
47	190801099	VIMALESH S	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
48	190801100	YOGESH K	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	A	/	/	/	/
49	190801101	YOGESH K R	/	A	/	/	/	/	A	A	/	/	/	/
50	190801102	YOGESH S	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
51	190801301	KALAIARASI M S	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/

Programme Name: Softskills training program **AY: 2021-22** **Pgm. Date: 03rd Jan – 08th Jan 2022**

Department: Information Technology **Year:** 3rd Year **Section: B**

S.No	Univ. Reg. No.	Student Name	3-Jan-22		4-Jan-22		5-Jan-22		6-Jan-22		7-Jan-22		8-Jan-22	
			FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN
52	190801302	RAMESH ARAVIND V	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	A	/	/	/	/
53	190801303	SAI GANESH G	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A

Programme Name: Softskills training program **AY: 2021-22** **Pgm. Date: 03rd Jan – 08th Jan 2022**

Department: Mechanical Engineering **Year:** 3rd Year Section: A

S.No	Univ. Reg. No.	Student Name	3-Jan-22		4-Jan-22		5-Jan-22		6-Jan-22		7-Jan-22		8-Jan-22	
			FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN
1	191001001	AADITYA R	P	P	P	P	A	A	A	A	P	P	P	P
2	191001002	ABINANDHAN S	A	A	A	A	A	A	P	P	P	P	P	
3	191001003	AJAY T	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
4	191001004	AJITH A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
5	191001005	AKSHAY KUMAR R	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A
6	191001006	ARVIND M	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	A	A	P	A	A
7	191001007	ASHWIN KUMAR V	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
8	191001008	BALAJI M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
9	191001009	BALAKRISHNAN D R	P	P	A	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
10	191001010	BHAVESH B	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
11	191001011	DINESH K	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	A	P	P	P	P
12	191001012	GIRIPRASATH M	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
13	191001013	GNANATHIRUMANI D	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	A	A	P	P	P
14	191001014	HARI PRASATH M S	P	A	A	A	A	A	P	P	A	A	A	A
15	191001015	HARSHA VARDHAN J	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	A	P	P	A
16	191001016	HEMANTH VIGNESH M P	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
17	191001017	JAYA SURIYA V	P	A	P	P	A	A	P	P	P	A	P	A
18	191001018	JITHESH BHARATHI K	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
19	191001019	JOSHUA PRAVEEN R	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
20	191001020	KALYANA VENKATESH S	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
21	191001021	KAMALESH C	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	A	P	P	P	P

Programme Name: Softskills training program **AY: 2021-22** **Pgm. Date: 03rd Jan – 08th Jan 2022**

Department: Mechanical Engineering **Year:** 3rd Year Section: A

S.No	Univ. Reg. No.	Student Name	3-Jan-22		4-Jan-22		5-Jan-22		6-Jan-22		7-Jan-22		8-Jan-22	
			FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN
22	191001022	KENNY PHILIP FERNANDEZ	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
23	191001023	KRISHNA KUMAR R	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
24	191001024	KUMAR J B	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	/	/	/	/
25	191001025	LAKSHMI KANTHAN M	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
26	191001026	LIKKIETH RAJ R P	A	A	A	A	/	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
27	191001027	MANIKANDAN B	A	A	A	A	A	A	/	/	/	/	/	/
28	191001028	MANOJ KUMAR B	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
29	191001029	MOHAN RAJ E	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
30	191001030	MUSTHAQ AHAMED K	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	A	/	/	/	A
31	191001031	MUTHU MANI M A	A	A	A	A	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
32	191001032	NIRANJEN V	A	A	A	A	/	/	A	/	A	A	/	A
33	191001033	NITHEESH S	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	A	A
34	191001034	NITHIN R	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	/	/	/	/
35	191001301	AADITHYA G	A	/	/	A	A	A	/	/	/	/	/	/
36	191001302	AKASH S	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	/	/	/
37	191001303	ARULVASANTH V	/	/	A	A	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
38	191001304	BHARATH KUMAR V	A	A	A	A	/	/	/	/	/	A	/	A
39	191001305	DINESH KUMAR V	A	A	A	A	A	A	/	/	/	/	A	A
40	191001306	DINESH P V	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	A	A	/	A
41	191001307	GOWTHAM S	/	/	A	A	/	/	A	/	/	/	/	A
42	191001308	GOWTHAM S	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A

Programme Name: Softskills training program **AY: 2021-22** **Pgm. Date: 03rd Jan – 08th Jan 2022**

Department: Mechanical Engineering **Year:** 3rd Year Section: A

S.No	Univ. Reg. No.	Student Name	3-Jan-22		4-Jan-22		5-Jan-22		6-Jan-22		7-Jan-22		8-Jan-22	
			FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN
43	191001309	GURU PRASATH V	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
44	191001311	JAGAN K	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	/
45	191001312	JAYANT ARYAN SWAIN	A	A	A	A	A	A	/	/	A	A	A	A
46	191001313	JEEVANANDAN S	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
47	191001314	JEEVANANDHAM H	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
48	191001315	JEYA PRASATH M S	A	A	A	A	A	A	/	/	/	/	/	/
49	191001316	KARTHIKEYAN S	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	A	/	A	A	A
50	191001317	KUMANAN R	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A
51	191001318	KUMAR V R	A	A	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	/	/	A
52	191001319	LOGESHWARAN S	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/

O- students undergoing internship.

Programme Name: Softskills training program **AY: 2021-22** **Pgm. Date: 03rd Jan – 08th Jan 2022**

Department: Mechanical Engineering **Year:** 3rd Year **Section:** B

S.No	Univ. Reg. No.	Student Name	3-Jan-22		4-Jan-22		5-Jan-22		6-Jan-22		7-Jan-22		8-Jan-22	
			FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN
1	191001035	NITHIN B	A	A	/	/	/	/	A	A	A	A	A	A
2	191001036	NITHISH K	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
3	191001037	NITTISH N	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	/	/	/	/	/
4	191001038	PRANAV K	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
5	191001039	PRATIC M	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
6	191001040	RAJASUBRAMANYAM K	A	A	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
7	191001041	RAMANATHAN A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
8	191001042	RAVIKRISHNAN S	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	A
9	191001043	RISHI KORA	A	A	A	A	A	A	/	/	/	/	/	/
10	191001044	RISHI RAHUL M	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
11	191001045	RISIKESH J	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
12	191001046	ROHIT NARAYAN V	/	/	A	A	/	A	/	/	/	/	/	/
13	191001047	RUTHRAN V	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
14	191001048	SANTHOSH D	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
15	191001049	SHAKTHI M	/	/	/	/	/	A	A	A	/	A	/	/
16	191001050	SHANJAY SELVAN A	/	/	A	A	/	/	/	A	/	/	A	A
17	191001051	SHANMUGARAJ T	A	A	A	A	/	P	/	/	/	/	/	/

Programme Name: Softskills training program **AY: 2021-22** **Pgm. Date: 03rd Jan – 08th Jan 2022**

Department: Mechanical Engineering **Year:** 3rd Year **Section:** B

S.No	Univ. Reg. No.	Student Name	3-Jan-22		4-Jan-22		5-Jan-22		6-Jan-22		7-Jan-22		8-Jan-22	
			FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN
18	191001052	SHREE HARIHARA SUDHAN K	/	/	/	/	/	A	/	A	/	A	/	/
19	191001053	SHRUDIN S	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	/	/	/
20	191001054	SIDAARTH THAALOORE G	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
21	191001055	SIDDHESHKUMAAR S	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
22	191001056	SIDHESWAREN J	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
23	191001057	SRISANJAY K	A	A	A	A	A	A	/	A	/	A	/	/
24	191001058	SRIRAM A	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
25	191001059	SUDHARSHAN R	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	A
26	191001060	SURYA PRAKASH E	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
27	191001061	TANARI SAI VIGNESH	/	/	/	/	/	A	A	A	/	/	/	/
28	191001062	TINESH KUMAR S	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
29	191001063	TOSHIN PRASAAD K	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
30	191001064	VANKAVIN S A	/	/	A	A	A	A	/	/	/	/	A	A
31	191001065	VENKAT KOWSIK K	A	A	A	A	A	A	/	/	/	/	/	/
32	191001066	VIKNESHWARAN M	A	A	/	/	/	A	/	/	/	/	A	A
33	191001067	VISHAL C B	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	A
34	191001068	VIVEESH P	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A

Programme Name: Softskills training program **AY: 2021-22** **Pgm. Date: 03rd Jan – 08th Jan 2022**

Department: Mechanical Engineering **Year:** 3rd Year **Section:** B

S.No	Univ. Reg. No.	Student Name	3-Jan-22		4-Jan-22		5-Jan-22		6-Jan-22		7-Jan-22		8-Jan-22	
			FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN
35	191001069	YOKESH K P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P
36	191001320	MOHAMED KAMIL A	P	P	A	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
37	191001321	NITHISH VASAND C D	A	A	P	A	A	A	P	P	P	P	P	P
38	191001322	PRASANTH G	P	P	A	A	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P
39	191001323	PRAVIN A P	P	P	P	P	A	A	P	P	P	P	P	P
40	191001324	RAGUL S	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
41	191001325	REVANTH AKILAN J M	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
42	191001326	ROHITH N	P	P	A	A	A	A	P	A	P	P	A	A
43	191001327	SAKTHI BALAJI S	P	P	A	A	A	A	P	P	P	P	P	P
44	191001328	SATISH SUNDER S	A	A	P	P	A	A	A	A	P	A	P	P
45	191001329	SHRIDHARAN A V	P	P	P	P	A	A	P	P	A	P	P	P
46	191001330	SIVAPRASATH S	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
47	191001331	SRI SUNKRISH S	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P
48	191001332	SUBIN R	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
49	191001333	SUSHAANTH D	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P
50	191001334	VASANTHARAGAVAN J	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	A	P	P	A	A
51	191001335	VIGNESH A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P

Programme Name: Softskills training program **AY: 2021-22** **Pgm. Date: 03rd Jan – 08th Jan 2022**

Department: Mechanical Engineering **Year:** 3rd Year **Section:** B

S.No	Univ. Reg. No.	Student Name	3-Jan-22		4-Jan-22		5-Jan-22		6-Jan-22		7-Jan-22		8-Jan-22	
			FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN	FN	AN
52	191001336	VIGNESH M	/	/	A	A	A	A	/	/	/	/	/	/
53	191001337	VIGNESHKUMAR B	/	/	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
54	191001338	VISHWA G	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	A

O - students undergoing internship.

List of Students undergoing internship

Sl.No.	Univ. Reg. No.	Name	Internship period		Academic Performance	Proofs
			From	To		
1	191001004	AJITH A	03-01-2022	22-01-2022	Good	Attached
2	191001010	BHAVESH B	27-12-2022	12-01-2022	Good	Only bonafide
3	191001012	GIRIPRASATH M	03-01-2022	20-01-2022	Good	Certificate at the end of Intern
4	191001016	HEMANTH VIGNESH M P	27-12-2022	07-01-2022	Good	Attached
5	191001019	JOSHUA PRAVEEN R	03-01-2022	22-01-2022	Good	Attached
6	191001020	KALYANA VENKATESH S	27-12-2022	12-01-2022	Good	Only bonafide
7	191001022	KENNY PHILIP FERNANDEZ	03-01-2022	20-01-2022	Good	Certificate at the end of Intern
8	191001023	KRISHNA KUMAR R	03-01-2022	20-01-2022	Good	Bonafide
9	191001025	LAKSHMI KANTHAN M	27-12-2022	12-01-2022	Good	Only bonafide
10	191001029	MOHAN RAJ E	27-12-2022	12-01-2022	Good	Certificate at the end of Intern
11	191001041	RAMANATHAN A	27-12-2022	07-01-2022	Good	Attached
12	191001048	SANTHOSH D	27-12-2022	07-01-2022	Average	Bonafide
13	191001060	SURYA PRAKASH E	27-12-2022	12-01-2022	Good	Attached
14	191001062	TINESH KUMAR S	27-12-2022	07-01-2022	Good	Bonafide
15	191001063	TOSHIN PRASAAD K	27-12-2022	07-01-2022	Good	Bonafide
16	191001068	VIVEESH P	27-12-2022	07-01-2022	Average	Bonafide
17	191001326	ROHITH N	28-12-2022	12-01-2022	Average	Certificate at the end of Intern
18	191001327	SAKTHI BALAJI S	28-12-2022	12-01-2022	Good	Attached
19	191001336	VIGNESH M	28-12-2022	12-01-2022	Good	"
20	191001337	VIGNESHKUMAR B	28-12-2022	12-01-2022	Average	"

(Dhanalakshmi)
Placement Coordinator

1,5

SCHWING STETTER (INDIA) PVT LTD
Regd., Corporate Office & Works:
F-71 & F-72, Sipcot Industrial Park, Irungattukottai, Sriperumbudur Taluk, Kancheepuram District,
Tamil Nadu - 602 117. Fax no. 044 71378105 Phone : +91 - 44 - 71378100
E-mail : info@schwingstetterindia.com
CIN: U45309TN1998PTC040270

SCHWING Stetter

Ref: SSI/HR/IPT/2021

December 28, 2021

To
The Head of the Department
Department of Mechanical Engineering
Sri Venkateswara College of Engineering
Sriperumbudur – 602117.

Ref: Bonafide dated December 27, 2021

Sub: Internship

Dear Sir/Mam,

With reference to your letter, we have the pleasure to inform you that **Mr. Joshua Praveen R (191001019) and Mr. Ajith A (191001004)** is permitted to undergo Internship in our organization. The company does not have any liability during his training in our Organization.

Period: January 03, 2022 to January 22, 2022

Kindly acknowledge the same.

Thanking you

Yours faithfully,
For **SCHWING Stetter (India) Pvt Ltd**

Santhosh Kumar V R
Assistant Manager – HR

SVCE | Sri Venkateswara College of Engineering

Autonomous Institution, Affiliated to Anna University, Chennai
Approved by the A.I.C.T.E, Accredited by NAAC
Post Bag No.1, Pennalur, Sriperumbudur Tk. 602117 India.
Phone : 91-44-27152000(20 lines)
Fax : 91-44-2715 2111
Email : acm@svce.ac.in URL : https://www.svce.ac.in

21/12/2021

To

HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGER,
HYUNDAI MOTOR INDI A LIMITED,
PLOT NO: H-1, SIPCOT INDUSTRIAL PARK,
IRRUNGATTUKOTTAI, SRIPERUMBUDUR- 602 117

Sir,

Sub :- Request for Internship - regarding.

It gives me great pleasure in writing to you regarding our student's Internship training. We are one of the premier technical institutions in Tamil Nadu, situated near Chennai, providing technical man -power to the growing needs of the industries.

Sri Venkateswara college of Engineering (SVCE) was started in the year 1985, with three primary departments. Ever since, it has grown into a premier institution imparting knowledge and excellence through academic, research and infrastructural developments. In 2016, SVCE obtained an Autonomous status from UGC. The Department of Mechanical Engineering started its successful journey in 1985 and has been accredited by the NBA since 1998. It is recognized as a Research Centre approved by Anna University as well. The UG/PG courses offered by the department cover the thrust areas such as Thermal, Design, Manufacturing and Industrial Engineering and is supplemented by well – equipped laboratories, reputed research supervisors and dedicated faculty members. The students are exposed to variety of designing softwares like AutoCad, Ansys, Creo, MATLAB, etc,.

Objectives: -

- To get an exposure in industry.
- To make the student understand the basics about the mechanical industry.
- To make the student understand the layout and its process which takes place in the industry.
- To make the student understand various industrial standards.

To enhance Institute-Industry Interaction, we encourage our students to undergo Internship during their vacations in the leading industries.

I will be thankful if you can provide internship training to our Mechanical Engineering students during the period from **27.12.2021 to 12.01.2022** at your Industry. **Shri. BHAVESH. B. (191001010), Shri. KALYANA VENKATESH. S (191001020), Shri. LAKSHMI KANTHAN. M. (191001025), Shri. MOHAN RAJ. E. (191001029), Shri. SURYA PRAKASH. E. (191001060),** students of **THIRD YEAR B.E. Mechanical Engineering** may be considered for internship

The reply in this regard may please be sent to my mail ID: hodme@svce.ac.in and confirmed by post.

With best regards,

21/12/2021

(Dr. S. RAMESH BABU)
Head of the Department
Department of Mechanical Engineering.

Dr. S. RAMESH BABU, M.E., Ph.D.
Professor & Head
Department of Mechanical Engineering
Sri Venkateswara College of Engineering
Pennalur, Sriperumbudur (TK) - 602117

(4)

LETTER OF PERMISSION

Ref.: TRG / IPT/ 35/2021

Date: 24.12.2021

To: Mr. Hemanth Vignesh M P
Sri Venkateswara College of Engineering
Sriperumbudur

Dear Mr. Hemanth Vignesh M P

Sub: Permission for Internship Training (Ref:Your Bonofide/email dated on 24.12.2021)

This has reference to your application. Your request for undergoing Internship in M/S Southern Petrochemical Industries Corporation Ltd has been granted from 27.12.2021 to 07.01.2022.

Students should adhere to rules & regulations as per the enclosure and strictly follow the terms and conditions listed below:

Terms & Conditions

1. No boarding & lodging arrangement is offered here. However canteen facilities are extended to the Internship Trainees for lunch at nominal rates (Rs.20/- per lunch) and Tea / Coffee free of cost, during office hours only.

2. This Internship Training is neither stipendiary nor remunerative. Further, this internship training shall not be treated as preliminary training for any official responsibilities or job opportunities or priority towards future recruitments in M/S. Southern Petrochemical Industries Corporation Ltd.

3. The Internship trainee has to pay Training Charges on the commencing date of Training by means of a Demand Draft which is to be obtained from any nationalized bank in favor of **M/S Greenstar Fertilizers Limited**, payable at **Tuticorin.**

Training charges per student	Rs: 1000
GST @ 18% on the training charges	Rs: 180
In Plant Training Charges to be paid (Round off)	Rs: 1180

SPIC TRAINING CENTRE TUTICORIN 628 005 SPIC NAGAR

Yours Sincerely.

R. Ramkumar
JM – Training & Development

Southern Petrochemical Industries Corporation Ltd
Muthiapuram Post, Thoothukudi 628005, Tamilnadu, India.

(11)

LETTER OF PERMISSION

Ref.: TRG / IPT/ 34/2021

Date: 24.12.2021

To: Mr. Ramanathan A
Sri Venkateswara College of Engineering
Sriperumbudur

Dear Mr. Ramanathan A

Sub: Permission for Internship Training (Ref:Your Bonofide/email dated on 24.12.2021)

This has reference to your application. Your request for undergoing Internship in M/S Southern Petrochemical Industries Corporation Ltd has been granted from 27.12.2021 to 07.01.2022.

Students should adhere to rules & regulations as per the enclosure and strictly follow the terms and conditions listed below:

Terms & Conditions

1. No boarding & lodging arrangement is offered here. However canteen facilities are extended to the Internship Trainees for lunch at nominal rates (Rs.20/- per lunch) and Tea / Coffee free of cost, during office hours only.
2. This Internship Training is neither stipendiary nor remunerative. Further, this internship training shall not be treated as preliminary training for any official responsibilities or job opportunities or priority towards future recruitments in M/S. Southern Petrochemical Industries Corporation Ltd.
3. The Internship trainee has to pay Training Charges on the commencing date of Training by means of a Demand Draft which is to be obtained from any nationalized bank in favor of **M/S Greenstar Fertilizers Limited, payable at Tuticorin.**

Training charges per student	Rs: 1000
GST @ 18% on the training charges	Rs: 180
In Plant Training Charges to be paid (Round off)	Rs: 1180

SPIC TRAINING CENTRE TUTICORIN SPIC NAGAR

Yours Sincerely.

R. Ramk

R. Ramkumar
JM – Training & Development

SVCE | Sri Venkateswara College of Engineering

16, 15, 14, 12,

Autonomous Institution, Affiliated to Anna University, Chennai.
Approved by the A.I.C.T.E, Accredited by NAAC
Post Bag No.1, Pennalur, Sriperumbudur Tk. 602117 India.
Phone : 91-44-27152000(20 lines)
Fax : 91-44-2715 2111
Email : acm@svce.ac.in URL : https://www.svce.ac.in

To
THE HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGER,
HWASHIN AUTOMOTIVE PVT. LTD.,
SIPCOT, IRUGATTUKOTAI – 602 117.

23-12-2021

Sir,

Sub: - Request for Student Internship - regarding.

It gives me great pleasure in writing to you regarding our student's Internship. We are one of the premier technical institutions in Tamil Nadu, situated near Chennai, providing technical man -power to the growing needs of the industries.

Sri Venkateswara college of Engineering (SVGE) was started in the year 1985, with three primary departments. Ever since, it has grown into a premier institution imparting knowledge and excellence through academic, research and infrastructural developments. In 2016, SVGE obtained an Autonomous status from UGC. The Department of Mechanical Engineering started its successful journey in 1985 and has been accredited by the NBA since 1998. It is recognized as a Research Centre approved by Anna University as well. The UG/PG courses offered by the department cover the thrust areas such as Thermal, Design, Manufacturing and Industrial Engineering and is supplemented by well – equipped laboratories, reputed research supervisors and dedicated faculty members. The students are exposed to variety of designing softwares like AutoCAD, Creo, Ansys, MATLAB, Gudem, etc.

Objectives: -

- To get an exposure in industry.
- To make the student understand the basics about the mechanical industry.
- To make the student understand the layout and its process which takes place in the industry.
- To make the student understand various industrial standards.

I will be thankful if you can provide Internship to our Mechanical Engineering students during the period from 27/12/2021 to 07/01/2022 at your Industry.

Shri. P.VIVEESH	**(UNIVERSITY REG. NO.191001068)**
Shri. K.TOSHIN PRASAAD	**(UNIVERSITY REG. NO.191001063)**
Shri. S.TINESH KUMAR	**(UNIVERSITY REG. NO.191001062)**
Shri. D.SANTHOSH	**(UNIVERSITY REG. NO.191001048)**

The reply in this regard may please be sent to my mail ID: hodme@svce.ac.in and confirmed by post.

With best regards,

(Dr. S. RAMESH BABU) 23/12/21
Head of the Department
Department of Mechanical Engineering.

Dr. S. RAMESH BABU, M.E., Ph.D
Professor & Head
Department of Mechanical Engineering
Sri Venkateswara College of Engineering
Pennalur, Sriperumbudur (TK) - 602117
Tamilnadu, INDIA

20, 18, 19,

LARSEN & TOUBRO LIMITED
RUBBER PROCESSING MACHINERY - Reg. No. KM/7820
VEDAL, KANCHIPURAM - 631 561, INDIA
Phone: 044 - 2728 1132

Name : B. Vignesh Kumar.

PS No. : 06520 789.

Signature of Holder

Issuing Authority

FORM - 25 C
(Prescribed under rule 103 - C)

Father's Name	: R. Balaji	Res. Address & Tel. No.
Department	:	602 B, Davince prime residencia Permallur, Sriperumbudur. 602105. 6374227686
Date of Birth	: 24/08/2000	
Natural of Emp.	: Implantation	
Blood Group	: O^+	
DOJ	: 28/12/2021	
Valid Upto	: 12/01/2022	
Date of Issue	: 28/12/2021	

LARSEN & TOUBRO LIMITED
RUBBER PROCESSING MACHINERY - Reg. No. KM/7820
VEDAL, KANCHIPURAM - 631 561, INDIA
Phone: 044 - 2728 1132

Name : M VIGNESH

PS No. : 06520 830

Signature of Holder

Issuing Authority

FORM - 25 C
(Prescribed under rule 103 - C)

Father's Name	: V. MUTHANASUNDARAM	Res. Address & Tel. No.
Department	:	PRINCE RESIDENZA, PENALUR, SRIPERAMBATHUR KANCHIPURAM, PIN CODE: 602105
Date of Birth	: 22-05-2002	
Natural of Emp.	: IMPLANTATION	
Blood Group	: AB^+ve	
DOJ	: 28-12-2021	
Valid Upto	: 12-01-2022	
Date of Issue	: 28-12-2021	6382912569..

LARSEN & TOUBRO LIMITED
RUBBER PROCESSING MACHINERY - Reg. No. KM/7820
VEDAL, KANCHIPURAM - 631 561, INDIA
Phone: 044 - 2728 1132

Name : S. SAKTHI BALAJI

PS No. : 06490163

Signature of Holder

Issuing Authority

Springboards III

CONTENTS

Topic

Springboards

Verbal

Synonyms (V1)

Synonyms are words that are similar, or have a related meaning, to another word. They can be lifesavers when you want to avoid repeating the same word over and over. Also, sometimes the word you have in mind might not be the most appropriate word, which is why finding the right synonym can come in handy

1. In a tremendous display of **tact**, he was able to maintain his friendship

   (a) Kind words (b) Disorder (c) Proper Social Behavior (d) Tidiness

2. Steve's mom launched into a **diatribe** during the PTA meeting

   (a) Hostile Takeover (b) Bitter Verbal Attack
   (c) Speech that praises (d) Large group

3. Remembered more for his **treacherous** actions than for eliminating a criminal & murder

   (a) Involving betrayal (b) Tame (c) Controllable (d) Dramatic

4. The mayoral candidates both spent much of the campaign accusing each other of **artifices** designed to mislead the voting public

   (a) Trickery (b) Elaborate Display (c) Patience (d) Slow - wittedness

5. A **corollary** of Hurricane Sandy, which ravaged the east coast of the U.S, is a push to build higher sea walls to protect against future hurricanes

   (a) Based on the heart (b) Significance
   (c) Consequence (d) Undefined Relationship

6. Much to the timid writer's **chagrin,** the audience chanted his name until he came back on the stage

   (a) Boastfulness (b) Hunger (c) Dismay (d) Deceit

7. Fearing his money would be **squandered** by his family, he gave all of it to charity when he died

   (a) Waste (b) Seize (c) Life (d) Protect

8. Because of the **nuances** involved in this case, I hired an outside consultant to advise us and help

   (a) Large Change (b) Novelty (c) Subtlety (d) Knowledge

9. China's economy has been **buttressed** by a global demand for the electronic parts the country manufactures

(a) Unimportant person (b) Support (c) Intruder (d) Unpublished work

10. She found her coworker's cell phone **nettlesome**, because every few minutes it would buzz

(a) Completely destructive (b) Uplifting (c) Courageous (d) Annoying

Antonyms (V1)

An antonym is a word having a meaning opposite to that of another word, such as hot and cold, short & tall. An antonym of synonym . Nouns can be antonyms, as can verbs, adverbs, and even prepositions.

11. After his football game, Jake made a **malodorous** presence wherever he went.

(a) acrid (b) pungent (c) fragrant (d) delicious

12. The review shows the **dearth** of evaluations of health promotion.

(a) lack (b) poverty (c) abundance (d) foreign

13. He was always rather **inept** at sport.

(a) clumsy (b) infer (c) competent (d) foolish

14. Paradox, however, soon becomes stale, and **fallacy** wearisome.

(a) perfect (b) truthful (c) accidental (d) disarming

15. I hope I'd have the **gumption** not to rationalize my actions by pretending I believed what I did was right.

(a) seriousness (b) apathy (c) levity (d) despair

16. She's too **parsimonious** to heat the house properly.

(a) generosity (b) sinfulness (c) verbosity (d) tenderness

17. As soon as I saw the skunk, I ran to avoid the creature's effluvium.

(a) land (b) essential (c) fragrance (d) solid

18. He was wearing a **pristine** white shirt.

(a) free (b) sullied (c) wide (d) thorough

19. The Sanctuary was plain to the point of **austere** , with no luxuries.

(a) lavish (b) unfavorable (c) light (d) devour

20. I remain **dubious** about her motives.

(a) reliable (b) pleasing (c) rhythmic (d) careful

Subject Verb Agreement (V1)

1. The singers, including the band, always_____(perform) extremely well onstage.
2. Madonna, as well as Michael Jackson,___(be) seen as the most famous pop singer in the 80's.
3. Inflation, together with the economic crisis,_____(be) responsible for the increase in prices.
4. All of the students, including the teacher,_____(be) able to visit the zoo yesterday.
5. One of the suspects (was found / were found) in the crime scene trying to hide evidence.
6. Inflation, as well as the stock market crash, (has been / have been) responsible for the economic crisis.
7. The clients, accompanied by their attorneys, (go / goes) to court on Friday afternoons.
8. Only the employees, including the new ones, (is / are) allowed to enter that room.
9. All of the students, including the ones from other schools, (was / were) engaged in the demonstration yesterday.
10. Each of the economists (recently / make) their own prediction about the financial consequences of the latest stock market crash.
11. They are social insects, <u>living in communities</u>, regulated by definite laws, each member of society bearing well-defined and separate part in the work of a colony.

a) who are living in communities b) living among a community
c) who lives with a community d) No improvement

12. Hoping not to be distributed, I sat down in my easy chair to read the book. <u>I won as a prize.</u>

a) I had won as a prize b) I have won as prize
c) I had to win as a prize d) No improvement

13. No one could explain how a calm and balanced person like him could penetrate such a mindless act on his friends.

a) Perpetuate b) Perpetrate c) Precipitate d) No improvement

14. His father won't be able to leave for Varnasi until they have arrived.

a) until they arrive b) until they will have arrived
c) until they will arrive d) No improvement

15. Other countries have eradicated this disease ten years ago.

a) eradicated b) had eradicated c) did eradicated d) No improvement

Para Jumbles (V1)

Para jumbles literally mean jumbled paragraphs. The Para jumbles questions, are given a set of related sentences which are not arranged in orderly manner. Students have to read each of the sentences and arrange them sequentially

1. Arrange the four lines in a logical sequence

i The former moderated significantly to a five-month low of 6.16 percent from 14-month high of 7.52 percent in November.
ii Arguably the most satisfying news in the recent period has been the sharp fall in inflation, both headline and retail, in December.
iii Retail inflation too fell from 11.6 to 9.87 percent in the same period
iv The overall macroeconomic scene has been encouraging for the ruling coalition, but the little good news that has started trickling in May partially lift the gloom

a) 1324 b) 4132 c) 4213 d) 4312

2. Arrange the four lines in a logical sequence.

i. While you're here, take a moment to notice the birch trees lined up along the river bank.
ii. This wide waterway helps Sweden keep the lights on, the country's largest hydropower plant is just 10 miles upstream.
iii. From here, wander downhill towards the icy black Ume river.
iv. Thousands of these trees were planted after the 1888 blaze in a bid to prevent future fires spreading, and Swedes still call Umea "Bjorkarnas stad" - the city of birches.

a) 1324 b) 4132 c) 4213 d) 3214

3. Rearrange in correct order:

i. It is now about 1,500 nautical miles from Hobart awaiting the arrival of the icebreaker ship the Xue Long to free it from heavy pack ice.
ii. Reports of nearby icebergs threatening the vessel are untrue-the two closest are a mile away and remain stationary among the ice floes and the leaders of the expedition are liaising closely with maritime authorities to keep them abreast of the situation.
iii. The 166cm-long Chinese vessel whose name translates as "Snow Dragon" is due to reach the Shokalskiy on Friday morning.
iv. The Shokalskiy became trapped in pack ice just over two weeks into its month-long journey from Bluff in New Zealand to Commonwealth Bay in eastern Antarctica.

a) 1324 b) 4132 c) 4213 d) 3214

4. Rearrange in correct order:

i. Weather forecasts have warned that 80mph winds and blustery showers could cause further significant flooding as thousands of families struggle to recover from the storms that preceded Christmas.
ii. And with more High winds and heavy rain in the offing, it is all but certain that more damage will ensue.
iii. The UK faces the prospect of more floods and disruption on Friday after high winds and rain were forecast to arrive from the Atlantic in the early hours.
iv. About 1,000 homes in south-east and south-west England have been flooded and at one stage more than 30,000 properties had no electricity.

a) 3142 b) 4132 c) 4213 d) 3214

5. Rearrange in correct order:

v. In ancient Roman culture it was a sand-covered wax marked or grooved table.
vi. Abacus is an instrument used in performing arithmetic calculations
vii. Many early civilizations used abacus
viii. A simplified form of abacus with a frame with coins, buttons or other small objects was used in mediaeval England.

a) 3142 b) 2314 c) 4213 d) 3214

6. The first line A is fixed. Arrange the four lines in a logical sequence.

   A. The estimate on the number of civilians has been a matter of debate for over six months.
   B. The government contested both these figures as vastly exaggerated and estimate the number to be 75,000.
   C. Neutral observers are now veering round to the view that the government figure appears more reliable.
   D. The United Nations and other international agencies projected a figure of 2.5 lakhs.
   E. The LTTE has consistently maintained that the figure is above four lakhs. It is improbable for more than a lakh people to be presented in LTTE- controlled territory, which is shrinking with every passing day.

   a) EDCB b) EDBC c) BCED d) DEBC e) BEDC

7. The first line A and last line F are fixed. Arrange the four lines in a logical sequence.

   A. The government is working on a project close to the model camp to create facilities to accommodate more people.
   B. Informed sources suggest that shortage of funds is a serious hurdle.
   C. The authorities are not sure how long it will take to complete the facility.
   D. There is no clarity at the moment on how long the people will stay in the camps.
   E. On the paper, the government is gearing up to accommodate 200,000 displaced people.
   F. The government argument is that it will take tim to rebuild infrastructure and remove landmines before the people can return to their original places.

   a) BCDE b) BDCE c) CEBD d) CEDB e) CBDE

8. The first line A and last line F are fixed. Arrange the four lines in a logical sequence.

   A. The current situation does not warrant such large-scale diversion of land and resources to produce bio fuels.
   B. Given the global recession, there is little likelihood of oil prices soaring soon. So there is no immediate need to rush to substitute oil.
   C. From a peak of 147 a barrel last year, oil prices are now below 40.
   D. The electric car is an innovation that could significantly cut down the world's dependence on oil.
   E. Instead the world should be looking at developing long-term replacements for fossil fuels.
   F. What we need is more research to make electric cars that can run longer on a single charge and are also competitively priced.

   a) BCDE b) EDCB c) CBED d) CDEB e) BCDE

9. The first line A and last line F are fixed. Arrange the four lines in a logical sequence

A. For six decades, power in Pakistan has teetered between military dictatorship and civilian rule.
B. Man like Baitullah Meshed, Mangal Bagh and Maulana Faziullah are a very different breed from the mullahs who have already been co-opted and corrupted by the system.
C. When the credibility of civilians was exhausted the people welcomed the army; when the generals over stayed the welcome, the citizen turned to political parties.
D. How long before the poor and the middle classes turn to the theocrats waiting to take over a province like Swat to Islamic rule.
E. Pakistan is forcing a dangerous moment, when the credibility of both military and politicians seems to have ebbed beyond recovery.
F. They have a supplementary query which resonates with the treat and the village after 9/11: why is Pakistan's army fighting America's war against fellow Muslims?

a) DBCE b) CEBD c) DBEC d) CEDB e) BCDE

10. The first line A and last line F are fixed. Arrange the four lines in a logical sequence

A. Why does the institution of the arranged marriage survive in India in this day and age? The India I am talking about in this case includes the educated middle class, where the incidence of arranged marriages continues without any difficulty as a legitimate way of finding a mate.
B. Twenty years ago, looking at the future, one would have imagined that by now, the numbers of the arranged marriage types would have shrunk and the few remaining stragglers would be looked down upon as belonging to a somewhat primitive tribe.
C. The answer lies partly in the elastic nature of this institution, and indeed most traditional Indian customs that allows it to expand its definition to accommodate the needs of modernity.
D. So today's arranged marriage places individual will at the heart of the process; young men and women are rarely forced to marry someone against their wishes.
E. But this is far from being so.
F. The role of the parents has moved to that of being presiding deities, with one hand raised in blessing and the other hand immersed purposefully in the wallet.

a) BEDC b) BECD c) CDBE d) CDEB e) CBDE

Springboards

Conditional Clauses (V2)

In English grammar, a conditional clause is a type of adverbial clause that states a hypothesis or condition, real (factual) or imagined (counterfactual)

1. I could marry her if I _____ to.
   a) want b) wanted c) had wanted

2. If your computer _____ you will lose unsaved work.
   a) crashes b) crashed c) had crashed

3. If I am late, my father _____me to school.
   a) takes b) will take c) would take

4. If you behave more politely, they _____ help you
   a) may help b) might help c) might have helped

5. If I had more time, I (come) _____ to your party yesterday.

6. Give the book to Jane if you (read) _____ it.

7. If you hadn't lost our flight tickets, we (be) _____ on our way to the Caribbean now.

8. If you (have) _____ dinner right now, I'll come back later.

9. If we (set) _____ off earlier, we wouldn't be in this traffic jam now.

10. What would you do if you (accuse) _____ of murder?

11. If I hadn't eaten that much, I (feel/not) _____ so sick now.

12. We would take another route if they (close/not) _____ the road.

13. She only (Sing) _____ if she's in a good mood.

Spot the Error (V2)

You need to spot sentences and error which are grammatically incorrect. This error can be anything. From noun to pronoun to singular/plural to word usage they can be anything. Normally spelling errors are not asked in this section.

1. The manager asked HR (1) / that how he (2) / was going to manage (3) / the compliance issue. (4)

   (a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4

2. Throughout/ his life Mr. Tata /never lost courage nor /confidence

   (a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4

3. None (1) / can say (2) / if it will (3) / rain (4)

   (a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4

4. This is not (1) / the way (2) / which a gentleman (3) / should be treated (4)

   (a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4

5. He has (1) / faced a number (2) / of problems since (3) / he has left home (4)

   (a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4

6. My father has (1) / never and will (2) / never cook for me (3) / No error (4)

   (a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4

7. I have gone (1) / to America (2) / before and I didn't (3) / No error (4)

   (a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4

8. You are a (1) / busy person, (2) / you could have still (3) / made a courtesy (4) / call yet (5)

   (a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4 (e) 5

9. We are both willing (1) / able and (2) / ready to carry out (3) / the survey (4)

   (a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4

10. The leader has (1) / no other credentials (2) / but his wealth (3) / No error (4)

    (a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4

Sentence Improvement (V2)

In sentence improvement questions a sentence is given with a word or phrase in bold letters or underlined. After substituting the alternative the sentence becomes grammatically correct.

Choose the correct alternative which can be substituted for the given word in the bracket to make the sentence meaningful.

1. The seniors _____ (apology) for their rude behavior with juniors.
   a) apologetic b) apologizing c) apologized d) apologetic

2. In the sentence given below, replace the underlined phrase to make the sentence grammatically correct. If the sentence is correct as it is, mark "No correction required" as the answer.

   The woman <u>to who I sold</u> my house was a criminal.

   a) to whom I selled b) to whom I sell c) to whom I sold d) No error

3. Select the appropriate word which makes the sentence meaningful:
   The thief after interrogation _____ his mistake.

   a) accepted b) excepted

4. Rearrange the following parts (1, 2, 3 and 4) in proper sequence to obtain a correct sentence.
   1. India is a
   2. Cannot be denied
   3. and this fact
   4. developing country

   a) 3, 2, 4, 1 b) 1, 4, 3, 2 c) 1, 2, 4, 3 d) 4, 3, 1, 2

5. Choose one word which can meaningfully replace the underlined words in both the sentences without changing the meaning of original sentences.

   I. The robber finally decided to <u>end</u> his silence and reveal the truth to the police.
   II. The robber finally decided to end his silence and <u>reveal</u> the truth to the police.

   a) terminate b) finish c) disclose d) break

6. Choose one word which can meaningfully replace the underlined words in both the sentences without changing the meaning of original sentences.

   I. In the last over, the cricketer managed to get his hands to the ball and <u>hold</u> it.
   II. She doubted that her new hairstyle would <u>attract</u> everyone's attention

   a) garb b) catch c) pull d) draw

7. Choose one word which can meaningfully replace the underlined words in both the sentences without changing the meaning of original sentences.

   I. As a fearless <u>defender</u>, he always inspired confidence in his goalkeeper.
   II. The party shall win if you <u>support</u> my candidature.

   a) prop b) back c) crutch d) endorse

8. Choose one word which can meaningfully replace the underlined words in both the sentences.

   I. Dr. John's fees as a general practitioner, are quite affordable.
   II. Smith described his rival's accusations as baseless and malicious.

   a) recrimination b) attacks c) prices d) charges

9. In the sentence given below, replace the phrase underlined to make the sentence grammatically correct. If the sentence is correct as it is, mark. "No error" as the answer.

   At an early age, she has made her mark as a criminal lawyer.

   a) made her mark b) makes her mark c) has been making her mark d) No error

10. In the sentence given below a part is underlined and for that part options are given. Choose the most suitable option that can replace the underlined part.

    If he had time, he will refer you to the next doctor coming after his shift is over.

    a) have b) would have c) has d) No improvement

Verbal Reasoning (V2)

By definition, 'understanding and reasoning using concepts framed in words – it aims at evaluating the ability to think constructively rather than just recognise vocabulary'. Verbal reasoning is a test of a skill rather than a test of learned knowledge

Cause & Effect (V2)

Cause: It is the condition under which an event occurs. Effect: The consequence of an even occurred is the effect

1. Cause:
   I. No chain is a table
   II. Some wires being beds is not a possibility

   (a) All beds are chains. Some tables are wires. Some wires are not tables.
   (b) Some wires are chains. All beds are table. No bed is a chain.
   (c) All chains are wires. No wire is a table. Some tables are beds.
   (d) All tables are wires. All beds are chains. No wire is a chain.

2. Cause:
   I. All cold are water.
   II. Some hot are cold
   III. No Hot is ice

   Effect:
   I. Some water definitely not ice
   II. Some cold being ice is a possibility
   III. Some hot are definitely water

   (a) Only III and II follow
   (b) Only I follows
   (c) Only I and III follows
   (d) All follows

3. Cause:
   I. Some calendars are clocks
   II. All indicators are clocks

   Effect
   I. Some indicators are definitely not calendar
   II. Some calendars are definitely indicators

   (a) If only I follows
   (c) If only follows
   (b) If both I and II follow
   (d) If neither I nor II follows

4. Cause
   I. Some technician are labours
   II. All labours are workers

   Effect
   I. Some labours who are technicians are definitely workers
   II. All technicians are workers.

   (a) If only I follows
   (c) If only II follows
   (b) If both I and II follow
   (d) If neither I nor II follows

Springboards

Reading Comprehension (V2)

Reading comprehension is a process in which the. reader relates the different ideas arranged in the text. and associates them with their previous knowledge.

1. Read the following passage and answer the below given questions:

Marie curie was one of the most accomplished scientists in history. Together with her husband, Pierre, she discovered radium, an element widely used for treating cancer, and studied uranium and other radioactive substances. Pierre and Marie's amicable collaboration later helped to unlock the secrets of the atom. Marie was born in 1867 in Warsaw, Poland where her father was a professor of Physics. At an early age, she displayed a brilliant mind and a blithe personality. Her great exuberance for learning prompted her to continue with her studies after high school. She became disgruntled, however when she learned that the university in Warsaw was closed to women. Determined to receive a higher education, she defiantly left Poland and in 1891 entered the Sorbonne, a French university, where she earned her master's degree and doctorate in physics. Marie was fortunate to have studied at the Sorbonne with some of the greatest scientists of her day, one of whom was Pierre Curie. Marie and Pierre were married in 1895 and spent many productive years working together in the physics laboratory. A short time after they discovered radium, Pierre was killed by a horse drawn wagon in 1906. Marie was stunned by this horrible misfortune and endured heart breaking anguish. Despondently she recalled their close relationship and the joy that they had shared in scientific research. The fact that she had two young daughters to raise by herself greatly increased her distress. Curie's feeling of desolation finally began to fade when she asked to succeed her husband as a physics professor at the Sorbonne. She was the first woman to be given a professorship at the world-famous university. In 1911 she received the Nobel Prize in chemistry for isolating radium. Although Marie Curie eventually suffered a fatal illness from her long exposure to radium, she never became disillusioned about her work. Regardless of the consequences, she had dedicated herself to science and to revealing the mysteries of the physical world.

i. The curie's _____ collaboration helped to unlock the secrets of the atom.

a) friendly b) competitive c)courteous d) industrious e) chemistry

ii. Marie had a bright mind and a _____ personality.

a) strong b) light-hearted c) humorous d) strange e) envious

iii. When she learned that she could not attend the university in Warsaw, she felt _____.

a) hopeless b) annoyed c) depressed d) worried e) None of the above

iv. Marie _____ by leaving Poland and traveling to France to enter the Sorbonne.

a) challenged authority b) showed intelligence c) behaved
d) was distressed e) Answer not available

v. _____,She remembered their joy together.

a) Dejectedly b) Worried c) Tearfully d) Happily e) Irefully

vi. Her _____ began to fade when she returned to the Sorbonne to succeed her husband.

a) misfortune b) anger c) wretchedness d) disappointment e) ambition

vii. Even though she became fatally ill from working with radium, Marie Curie was never _____.

a) troubled b) worried c) disappointed d) sorrowful e) disturbed

2. Read the following passage and answer the below given questions:

Mount Vesuvius, a volcano located between the ancient Italian cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum, has received much attention because of its frequent and destructive eruptions. The most famous of these eruptions occurred in A.D. 79. The volcano had been inactive for centuries. There was little warning of the coming eruption, although one account unearthed by archaeologists says that a hard rain and a strong wind had distributed the celestial calm during the preceding night. Early the next morning, the volcano poured a huge river of molten rock down upon Herculaneum, completely burying the city and filling the harbor with coagulated lava. Meanwhile, on the other side of the mountain, cinders, stone and ash rained down on Pompeii. Sparks from the burning ash ignited the combustible rooftops quickly. Large portions of the city were destroyed in the conflagration. Fire, however, was not the only cause of destruction. Poisonous sulfuric gases saturated the air. These heavy gases were not buoyant in the atmosphere and therefore sank toward the earth and suffocated people. Over the years, excavations of Pompeii and Herculaneum have revealed a great deal about the behavior of the volcano. By analyzing data, much as a zoologist dissects an animal specimen, scientists have concluded that the eruption changed large portions of the area's geography. For instance, it turned the Sarno River from its course and raised the level of the beach along the Bay of Naples. Meteorologists studying these events have also concluded that Vesuvius caused a huge tidal wave that affected the world's climate. In addition to making these investigations, archaeologists have been able to study the skeletons of victims by using distilled water to wash away the volcanic ash. By strengthening the brittle bones with acrylic paint, scientists have been able to examine the skeletons and draw conclusions about the diet and habits of the residents. Finally, the excavations at both Pompeii and Herculaneum have yielded many examples of classical art, such as jewelry made of bronze, which is an alloy of copper and tin. The eruption of Mount Vesuvius and its tragic consequences have provided everyone with a wealth of data

about the effects that volcanoes can have on the surrounding area. Today, volcanologists can locate and predict eruptions, saving lives and preventing the destruction of other cities and cultures.

i. Herculaneum and its harbor were buried under _____ lava.

a) liquid b) solid c) flowing d) gas e) Answer not available

ii. The poisonous gases were not _____ in the air.

a) able to float b) visible c) able to evaporate d) invisible e) able to condense

iii. Scientists analyzed data about Vesuvius in the same way that a zoologist _____ a specimen.

a) describes in detail b) studies by cutting apart c) Answer not available
d) chart e) photographs

iv. _____ have concluded that the volcanic eruption caused a tidal wave.

a) Scientists who study oceans b) Scientists who study atmospheric conditions
c) Scientists who study ash d) Scientists who study animal behavior
e) Answer not available in article

v. Scientists have used _____ water to wash away volcanic ash from the skeletons of victims.

a) bottled b) volcanic c) purified d) sea d) fountain

Statement & Conclusion (V2)

1. Statements:

The average number of persons per household is 5 in urban areas whereas it is 7 in rural areas. The national average is 6.

Conclusions:

i. The population per unit area in the rural areas is higher than in the urban areas.
ii. More persons live in the same household in the rural areas as compared to those in the urban areas.

a) Only conclusion I follows b) Only conclusion II follows c) Either I or II follows
d) Neither I nor II follows e) Both I and II follow

2. Statements:

Industrial Revolution which first of all started in Europe has brought about modern age.

Conclusions:

i. The disparity between rich and poor results in revolution.
ii. Revolution overhauls society

a) Only conclusion I follows b) Only conclusion II follows c) Either I or II follows
d) Neither I nor II follows e) Both I and II follow

3. Statements:

America's defense secretary reiterated that they would continue to supply arms to Pakistan.

Conclusions:

i. Pakistan is incapable of manufacturing arms.
ii. It would ensure peace in the region

a) Only conclusion I follows b) Only conclusion II follows c) Either I or II follows
d) Neither I nor II follows e) Both I and II follow

4. Statements:

The Prime Minister emphatically stated that his government will make every possible effort for the up liftment of poor farmers and farmhands.

Conclusions:

i. Except poor farmers and farmhands, all others have got benefits of fruits of development.
ii. No serious efforts have been made in the past for up liftment of any section of the society.

a) Only conclusion I follows b) Only conclusion II follows c) Either I or II follows
d) Neither I nor II follows e) Both I and II follow

5. Statements:

The T.V. Programs telecast specially for women are packed with a variety of recipes and household hints. A major portion of magazines for women also contains the items mentioned above.

Conclusions:

i. Women are not interested in other things.
ii. An average woman's primary interest lies in home and especially in the kitchen.

a) Only conclusion I follows b) Only conclusion II follows c) Either I or II follows
d) Neither I nor II follows e) Both I and II follow

6. Statements:

Women's organizations in India have welcomed the amendment of the Industrial Employment Rules 1946 to curb sexual harassment at the work place.

Conclusions:

i. Sexual harassment of women at work place is more prevalent in India as compared to other developed countries.
ii. Many organizations in India will stop recruiting women to avoid such problems.

a) Only conclusion I follows b) Only conclusion II follows c) Either I or II follows
d) Neither I nor II follows e) Both I and II follow

7. Statements:

In a highly centralized power structure, in which even senior cabinet ministers are prepared to reduce themselves to pathetic countries or yesmen airing views that are primarily intended to anticipate or reflect the Prime Minister's own performances, there can be no place for any consensus that is quite different from real or contrived unanimity of opinion, expressed through a well-orchestrated endorsement of the leader's actions.

Conclusions:

i. The Ministers play safe by not giving anti-government views.
ii. The Prime Minister does not encourage his colleagues to render their own views

a) Only conclusion I follows b) Only conclusion II follows c) Either I or II follows
d) Neither I nor II follows e) Both I and II follow

8. Statements:

All those political prisoners were released on bail who had gone to jail for reasons other than political dharma's. Bail was not granted to persons involved in murders.

Conclusions;

i. No political – prisoner had committed murder
ii. Some politicians were not arrested

a) Only conclusion I follows b) Only conclusion II follows c) Either I or II follows
d) Neither I nor II follows e) Both I and II follow

9. Statements:

Prime age school-going children in urban India have now become avid as well as more regular viewers of television, even in households without a TV. As a result, there has been an alarming decline in the extent of readership of newspapers

Conclusions:

i. Method of increasing the readership of newspapers should be devised.
ii. A team of experts should be sent to other countries to study the impact of TV. On the readership of newspapers.

a) Only conclusion I follows
b) Only conclusion II follows
c) Both I and II follow
d) Neither I nor II follows

10. Statement:

The disparities between the problems of rich and the poor do not stand out clearly when we compare the attitude of the law making bodies towards these two strata of the society.

Conclusions:

i. Parliament do not discriminate between rich and poor while formulating polices for them.
ii. Law makers do not have identical attitude towards the haves and have nots.

a) Neither conclusion I nor II is true
b) Only conclusion II is true
c) Either conclusion I or II is true
d) Only conclusion I is true

Synonyms & Antonyms (Approach 2) – V2

Synonyms are words that are similar, or have a related meaning, to another word. They can be lifesavers when you want to avoid repeating the same word over and over. Also, sometimes the word you have in mind might not be the most appropriate word, which is why finding the right synonym can come in handy
An antonym is a word having a meaning opposite to that of another word, such as hot and cold, short & tall. An antonym of synonym . Nouns can be antonyms, as can verbs, adverbs, and even prepositions.

Read the passage and answer the following questions :

Word recognition involves the ability to quickly recognize a word. If one had to stop to **(1) unravel** each word that one read, it would be hard to read and obtain meaning from sentences, paragraphs, pages, and chapters. One uses a certain amount of mental energy to

decode unfamiliar words and the expenditure can vary depending on how difficult the reading task is for that person. Because quick recognition is the mark of a good reader, people typically develop a certain internal dictionary of sight words and apply strategies to identify the words that are not in their dictionary.

Strategies might include the use of phonics, picture cues, background knowledge, or syntax to decipher or guess at unfamiliar words. For example, if the topic was trains, one might guess the word **(2) "lading"** by mentally manipulating the word "eight" or from knowledge about trains and the syntactical cues (i.e., "The train had an engine and many freight cars").

Underlying word recognition is a pre-reading skill called phonological awareness. This skill focuses on recognition of the sound system of our language and the ability to **(3) contend with** these sounds. It is not phonics or text based. Skills include the ability to rhyme, to tell what is the first sound in an orally heard word such as "bear," the ability to name other words that start with the b sound from "bear," the ability to synthesize a "k+ae +t" into "cat," and so forth.

Awareness of sounds in words is also helpful when one learns spelling. Even if spelled incorrectly, a child with good phonological awareness may be able to demonstrate the number of sounds he or she hears in a word. If one does not have this skill, then one is limited to memorizing the visual pattern of each word. Many children with ASD may have difficulty with this **(4) abecedarian** skill.

Some children with ASD become good at memorizing **(5) gander** words but don't attach meaning to the words. When these children read, they sound like they have a large sight vocabulary. People can over estimate the child's ability to read with meaning when based only on their oral reading ability. Most people would automatically assume that if a word is in one's sight reading dictionary, that it is used with meaning.

It would be easy to have inappropriate **(6) obligatory** performance expectations if one innocently but falsely made this assumption. These children with such good decoding skills are sometimes described as "word callers."

Children who are at the extreme end of the continuum in terms of decoding words without meaning are called hyperlexic. These children are self taught in terms of these skills during the 2-5 year-old period of their lives. Some of these children move on to develop some **(7) polished** comprehension skills while others may remain at a level of fairly meaningless decoding.

It is possible that those who move on, may not have been as extreme, may have had better **(8) phrenic** abilities, and/or may have had parent assistance to move toward meaning.
So, children with ASD can vary along a continuum in terms of word recognition. Before designing a program for a child, it will be important to know via **(9) critique** if his or her decoding ability is a strength or a challenge. If the latter, then the phonological awareness element should be considered. For some children, this might be a very difficult skill to completely master. Even mastering some basic elements might be helpful, however.

As gathered from the previous paragraphs, it is difficult to talk about decoding without talking about meaning as well. For example, when one is reading with meaning, one is attentive to phrasing. With the sentence, "The boy ran down the street?" "the boy" groups together as does "ran down the street." One would not naturally pause between "the" and "boy" or "the" and "street." One's brain would register ahead of getting to the word "street" that it is a question and the voice should rise on the word "street" to suggest that this is an inquiry.

(10) Timbre and appropriate phrasing may not happen if one is reading one word at a time as an independent rather than an interdependent unit. This latter aspect of decoding is also called "fluency" but has a meaning element to it. Some children with ASD will not exhibit this recognition of meaning as they become smoother readers. Each word may be pronounced with the same inflection or emphasis pattern. This might be a clue to parents and teachers to check about meaning.

Directions (1 – 5) : Find the synonym for the words

1. (a) Decipher (b) discern (c) unfavorable (d) sort out
2. (a) unburdening (b) rising (c) freight (d) helping
3. (a) fend for (b) manipulate (c) emend (d) enforce
4. (a) avowed (b) minor (c) inapt (d) underlying
5. (a) tatter (b) glare (c) sight (d) stray

Directions (6 – 10) : Find the antonyms for the words

6. (a) coercive (b) dull (c) slated (d) optional
7. (a) abreast (b) uneven (c) gentle (d) placid
8. (a) inward (b) gut (c) rational (d) physical
9. (a) laurels (b) sinfulness (c) verbosity (d) tenderness
10. (a) Courageous (b) Uplifting (c) sound (d) Completely destructive

Verbal Analogies (V3)

An analogy is a similarity that is drawn between two different, but sufficiently similar events, situations, or circumstances. A verbal analogy draws a similarity between one pair of words and another pair of words.

1. Ameliorate : better : : _____

a) Amicable : friendship b) Animosity : amity c) Worsen : annoy
d) Arcane: mysterious e) Erudite : obtuse

2. censure : reprehensible : : _____

   a) Jewellery : valuable b) provide: supportive c) Applause: enthusiastic
   d) Inquire: informed e) Continue: initial

3. Resole : shoe : : _____

   a) Refine: chemicals b) Rescue: emergency c) Repair: damage
   d) Rerun: television e) Restring: guitar

4. Agnostic : doubt : : _____

   a) Architect: truth b) Weed: ugliness c) Fanatic: patience
   d) Sceptics: faith e) Atheist: denial

5. Pediatrician : children : : _____

   a) Numismatist: therapy b)Linguist: language c) Podiatrist: bones
   d) Lawyer: suits e) Pickpocket: thief

6. Peck : bushel : : _____

   a) Quart: half gallon b) Cup: quart c) Pint: quart d) Ounce: cup e) Pint: gallon

7. Denigrate : praise : : _____

   a) Languorous : dynamic b) crafty : cunning c) Perspicacious : shrewd
   d) Deplore : regret e) Facetious : humorous

8. Scrivener : scroll : : _____

   a) Paper: parchment b) Artist: work c) Woodsman: axe
   d) Seamstress: garment e) Engraver: stamp

9. Bellicose : sedate : : _____

   a) Stentorian : loud b) Placid : pacific c) Wizened : fleshy
   d) Inchoate : unformed e) Murky : livid

10. tantamount : equivalent : : _____

    a) Astride: horse b) Succinct: concise c) Equal: evenly
    d) Equestrian: skilled e) Main: ambivalent

Tenses (V3)

Tenses is a verb – based method used to indicate the time, and sometimes the continuation or completeness, of an action or state in relation to time of speaking. We cannot talk of tenses without considering two components of tenses: Time and Aspect. Time expresses about past, present, future. Aspect expresses about progressive and perfectives

1. Who _____ food in your family when your Mom is away?

   a) cooks b) is cooking c) has been cooking d) cooked

2. Where is John? – He _____ his car in the garage.

   a) repairs b) is repairing c) has repaired d) repaired

3. I love this film. I _____ it four or five times already.

   a) see b) have seen c) has seen d) saw

4. Have you visited any European countries? – Yes. I _____ Spain and Italy two years ago.

   a) Visited b) have visited c) has visited d) was visiting

5. She _____ the living room when she heard a strange noise in the kitchen.

   a) has cleaned b) has been cleaning c) was cleaning d) had cleaned

6. I envy you. At five tomorrow you _____ some tan on the beach at the seaside.

   a) will get b) will be getting c) will have gotten d) will have been getting

7. You arrived two days ago. You are going to leave next Sunday. By the time you leave, you _____nine days here.

   a) spend b) have spent c) are spending d) will have spent

8. Where is he? I ____ for him since three o' clock!

   a) am waiting b) have been waiting c) was waiting d) had been waiting

9. I went to Belgium last month. I _____ there before. It's a beautiful country.

   a) have never been b) had never been c) never was d) never been

Springboards

Synonyms & Antonyms (Approach 3) (V3)

Synonyms are words that are similar, or have a related meaning, to another word. They can be lifesavers when you want to avoid repeating the same word over and over. Also, sometimes the word you have in mind might not be the most appropriate word, which is why finding the right synonym can come in handy

An antonym is a word having a meaning opposite to that of another word, such as hot and cold, short & tall. An antonym of synonym . Nouns can be antonyms, as can verbs, adverbs, and even prepositions.

Directions (1 – 10): Find the Synonyms for the bolded words

1. It was **abridged** from the original work

   (a) curtail (b) release (c) arose (d) spread out

2. Curiosity was a form of lust, a wandering **cupidity** of the eye and the mind.

   (a) Extravagance (b) Liberty (c) Intrude (d) Covetousness

3. A lot of damage has already been done, people are **jaded** towards the industry

   (a) Insatiable (b) Rested (c) Fatigued (d) Reserve

4. The **oracular** sayings of Victorian poets

   (a) Enigmatic (b) Unambiguous (c) Unprophetic (d) reveal

5. His brilliance raised him above the **ruck**

   (a) Rest (b) Mass (c) Hilo (d) Fort

Read the passage and answer the following questions :

Nature writing is nonfiction or fiction prose or poetry about the natural environment. Nature writing **(6) girdle** a wide variety of works, ranging from those that place primary emphasis on natural history facts (such as field guides) to those in which philosophical interpretation **(7) prime**. It includes natural history essays, poetry, essays of solitude or escape, as well as travel and adventure writing.

Nature writing often draws heavily on scientific information and facts about the natural world; at the same time, it is frequently written in the first person and **(8) embody** personal observations of and philosophical reflections upon nature.

Modern nature writing **(9) crumb** its roots to the works of natural history that were popular in the second half of the 18th century and throughout the 19th. An important early figure was the "parson-naturalist" Gilbert White (1720 – 1793), a **(10) colonist** English naturalist and ornithologist. He is best known for his Natural History and Antiquities of Selborne (1789)

6. (a) Denudes (b) Encompasses (c) Bare (d) Exclude

7. (a) Predominate (b) Subordinate (c) Realistic (d) Heavy

8. (a) Drop (b) Destalk (c) Diverse (d) Incorporate

9. (a) Reversed (b) Whole (c) Remnant (d) Glob

10. (a) Abolishing (b) Avant – grade (c) Shutting (d) Phasing

Directions (11 – 20): Find the Antonyms for the bolded words

11. The woman he married would have to pattern her life to the **fickle** fate of politics.

(a) Fitful (b) Labile (c) Giddy (d) Stable

12. Good information on a product can **mitigate** this problem.

(a) Intensify (b) Soothe (c) Mollify (d) Heal

13. I looked at the **motley** bunch we were sailing with and began to feel uneasy about the trip.

(a) Eclectic (b) Ragtag (c) Distinctive (d) Prismatic

14. Always be ready to **solicit** donations for a charity

(a) Grant (b) Entreat (c) Petition (d) Decoy

15. A dark, **baleful** sky portending a tornado

(a) Benign (b) Pestilent (c) Menacing (d) Sinister

Read the passage and answer the following questions :

"Strange Bedfellows!" lamented the title of a recent letter to Museum News, in which a certain Harriet Sherman excoriated the National Gallery of Art in Washington for its handling of tickets to the much-ballyhooed "Van Gogh's van Goghs" exhibit. A huge proportion of the 200,000 free tickets were snatched up by the opportunists in the dead of winter, who then scalped those tickets at $85 apiece to less hardy **(16) connoisseurs.**

Yet, Sherman's bedfellows are far from strange. Art, despite its religious and magical origins, very soon became a commercial venture. From **(17) bourgeois** patrons funding art they barely understood in order to share their protegee's prestige, to museum curators stage-managing the cult of artists in order to enhance the market value of museum holdings, entrepreneurs have found validation and profit in big-name art. Speculators, thieves, and promoters long ago created and fed a market where cultural icons could be traded like commodities.

This trend toward commodification of high-brow art took an **(18) ominous**, if predictable, turn in the 1980s during the Japanese "bubble economy." At a time when Japanese share prices more than doubled, individual tycoons and industrial giants alike invested record amounts in some of the West's greatest masterpieces. Ryoei Saito, for example, purchased van Gogh's Portrait of

Dr. Gachet for a record-breaking $82.5 million. The work, then on loan to the Metropolitan Museum of Modern Art, suddenly vanished from the public domain. Later learning that he owed the Japanese government $24 million in taxes, Saito remarked that he would have the paining **(19) cremated** with him to spare his heirs the inheritance tax. This statement, which he later dismissed as a joke, alarmed and enraged many. A representative of the Van Gogh museum, conceding that he had no legal redress, made an ethical appeal to Mr. Saito, asserting, "a work of art remains the possession of the world at large."

Ethical appeals notwithstanding, great art will increasingly devolve into big business. Firstly, great art can only be certified by its market value. Moreover, the "world at large" hasn't the means of **(20) acquisition**. Only one museum currently has the funding to contend for the best pieces–the J. Paul Getty Museum, founded by the billionaire oilman. The art may disappear into private hands, but its transfer will disseminate once static fortunes into the hands of various investors, collectors, and occasionally the artist.

16. (a) Dilettante (b) Philistine (c) Dabbler (d) Buff

17. (a) Gentle (b) Prole (c) Lumpen (d) Ignoble

18. (a) Sullen (b) Murky (c) Forlorn (d) Benign

19. (a) Baked (b) Relit (c) Snuffed out (d) Kilned

20. (a) Cultivate (b) Forfeit (c) Salvage (d) Pursuit

Quantitative

Number System, Ages, Average (Q1)

- Number System:
  A number system is defined as a system of writing to express numbers. It is the mathematical notation for representing numbers of a given set by using digits or other symbols in a consistent manner. It provides a unique representation of every number and represents the arithmetic and algebraic structure of the figures.
- Ages:
  The problems based on age asked in the quantitative aptitude section are kind of brain teasers, which when read at first may seem to be complex, but when solved step by step are easy to answer.
- Average:
  An average of a list of data is the expression of the central value of a set of data. Mathematically, it is defined as the ratio of summation of all the data to the number of units present in the list.

$$\text{Average} = \frac{\text{Sum of numbers}}{\text{Number of units}}$$

1. Three Vice Presidents (VP) regularly visit the plant on different days. Due to labour unrest, VP (HR) regularly visits 1the plant after a gap of 2 days. VP (Operations) regularly visits the lant after a gap of 3 days. VP (sales) regularly visits the plant after a gap of 5 days. The VPs do not deviate from their individual schedules. CEO of the company meets the VPs when all the three VPs come to the plant together. CEO is on leave from January 5th to January 28th,2012. Last time the CEO met the VPs on January 3, 2012. When is the next time the CEO will meet all the VPs?

   (a) Feb 6, 2012 (b) Feb 7, 2012 (c) Feb 8, 2012 (d) Feb 9, 2012 (e) None of these

2. What is the highest power of 7 that will divide 5000! without leaving a remainder? (5000! means factorial 5000)

   (a) 4998 (b) 714 (c) 832 (d) 816

3. 'a' and 'b' are the lengths of the base and height of a right angled triangle whose hypotenuse is 'h'. If the values of 'a' and 'b' are positive integers, which of the following cannot be a value of the square of the hypotenuse?

   (a) 13 (b) 23 (c) 37 (d) 41

4. There are 35 steps in a temple. By the time Chithra comes down two steps, Madhu goes up one step. If they start simultaneously and keep their speed uniform, then at which step from the bottom will they meet?

   (a) 9th step (b) 12th step (c) 13th step (d) 8th step (e) None of these

5. Find the unit's digit in the product $(17)^{153} \times (31)^{62}$

   (a) 3 (b) 7 (c) 8 (d) 4

6. Find the remainder when 3^{21} is divided by 5

   (a) 7 (b) 3 (c) 8 (d) 4

7. Two numbers are in the ratio of 5:11. If their HCF is 7, find the numbers.

   (a) 35 & 77 (b) 72 & 49 (c) 81 & 25 (d) 81 & 36

8. X = 101, 102,103,104,105,106,107,.....,146,147,148,149,150 (From numbers 101 - 150). Find out the remainder when this number is divided by 9.

   (a) 4 (b) 5 (c) 2 (d) 1

9. 7^1 + 7^2 + 7^3 +.....+ 7^205. Find out how many numbers present which unit place contain 3?

   (a) 44 (b) 51 (c) 25 (d) 65

10. The sum of the digits of a three digit number is 17, and the sum of the squares of its digits is 109. If we subtract 495 from the number, we shall get a number consisting of the same digits written in the reverse order. Find the number.

    (a) 773 (b) 683 (c) 944 (d) 863

11. A two digit number is 18 less than the square of the sum of its digits. How many such numbers are there?

    (a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4

12. When you reverse the digits of the number 13, the number increases by 18. How many other two digit numbers increase by 18 when their digits are reversed?

    (a) 7 (b) 5 (c) 6 (d) 8

13. A rectangular floor is fully covered with square tiles of identical size. The tiles on the edges are white and the tiles in the interior are red. The number of white tiles is the same as the number of red tiles. A possible value of the number of tiles along one edge of the floor is :

    (a) 10 (b) 12 (c) 14 (d) 16

14. How many numbers are there less than 100 that cannot be written as a multiple of a perfect square greater than 1?

    (a) 61 (b) 56 (c) 52 (d) 65

15. In a class, students are assigned roll numbers from 1 to 140. All students with even roll numbers opted for cricket, all those whose roll numbers are divisible by 5 opted for football, and all those whose roll numbers are divisible by 3 opted for basketball. 'The number of students who did not opt for any of the three sports is ?

    (a) 102 (b) 38 (c) 98 (d) 42

16. If 6 years are subtracted from the percentage of Gagan and the remainder is divided by 18, then the present age of his grandson Anup is obtained. If Anup is 2 years younger to Madan whose age is 5 years, then what is Gagan's present age?

    (a) 48 years (b) 60 years (c) 84 years (d) 96 years

17. My brother is 3 years elder to me. My father was 28 years of age when my sister was born while my mother was 26 years of age when I was born. if my sister was 4 years of age when my brother was born, then what was the age of my father and mother respectively when my brother was born?

    (a) 32 years, 23 years (b) 32 years, 29 years
    (c) 35 years, 29 years (d) 35 years, 33 years

18. The average age of a couple was 24 years. After their 1st and 2nd children (twins) were born, the average age of the family became 13.5 years. The average age of the family just after 3rd child was born was 13.2 years. The average age of the family after 4th child was born was 16 years. The current average age of the family is 19 years. What is the current age of the twin children?

    (a) 14 years (b) 15 years (c) 11 years (d) 12 years

19. Mohan correctly remembers that his father's birthday is before 20th January but after 16th January, whereas his sister correctly remembers that their father's birthday is after 18th January but before 23rd January. On which date in January is definitely their father's birthday?

    (a) 18th (b) 19th (c) 20th (d) Missing data

20. The ratio between the school ages of Pratosh and Satheesh is 5:6 respectively. If the ratio between the one-third age of Pratosh and half of Satheesh's age of 5:9, then what is the school age of Satheesh?

    (a) 25 years (b) 30 years (c) 36 years (d) Cannot be determined

21. There were 35 employees in the start up company. If the number of employees increases by 7, the expense send for Refreshment increases by Rs.42 per day while the average expenditure per head diminishes by Rs.1.Find the Original expenditure for the Refreshment?

    (a) 102 (b) 420 (c) 980 (d) 424

22. There Were 45 Students In A Class. If The Number Of Students Increases By 9,The Expenditure Of Maintenance Increases By Rs.25 Per Day While The Average Expenditure Per Head Diminishes By Rs.1. Find The Original Price Of Maintenance?

    (a) 395 (b) 420 (c) 480 (d) 524

23. Three math classes: X, Y, and Z, take an algebra test. The average score in class X is 83. The average score in class Y is 76.The average score in class Z is 85. The average score of all students in classes X and Y together is 79. The average score of all students in classes Y and Z together is 81. What is the average score for all the three classes, taken together?

    (a) 81 (b) 81.5 (c) 82 (d) 84.5

24. Ramesh analyzed the monthly salary figures of five vice presidents of his company. All the salary figures are in integer lakhs. The mean and the median salary figures are 5 lakhs, and the only mode is 8 lakhs. Which of the options below is the sum (in lakhs) of the highest and the lowest salaries?

    (a) 9 (b) 10 (c) 11 (d) 12 (e) None of these

25. The average weight of 3 men A, B and C is 84 kg. Another man D joins the group and the average now becomes 80 kg. If another man E, whose weight is 3 kg more than that of D, replaces A, then average weight of B, C, D and E becomes 79 kg. The weight of A is?

    (a) 70 kg (b) 72 kg (c) 75 kg (d) 80 kg

26. All the page numbers of a book has been added and sum was found to be 1000. But teacher told that one page number has been mistakenly added 3 times. Can you identify the mistakenly added page number?

    (a) 5 (b) 10 (c) 27 (d) Cannot be determined

27. If the numerator of certain fraction is increased by 2 and the denominator is increased by 1, then the resulting fraction is equal to the 1/2. If however the numerator is increased by 1, then denominator is decreased by 2, then the resulting fraction is equal to 3/5. Find the original fraction?

    (a) 2/7 (b) 3/5 (c) 1/7 (d) 2/5

28. The sum of five consecutive odd numbers is equal to 175. What is the sum of the second largest number and the square of the smallest number among them together?

    (a) 989 (b) 997 (c) 979 (d) 995 (e) 998

29. A piece of ribbon 4 yards long is used to make bows requiring 15 inches of ribbon for each. What is the maximum number of bows that can be made?

    (a) 8 (b) 9 (c) 10 (d) 11

Time, Speed & Distance, Ratio & Proportions (Q2)

- Time, Speed & Distance:
  - Speed = $\frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Time}}$

    Speed tells us how fast or slow an object travels and describes the distance travelled divided by the time taken to cover the distance.

    From the above formula, Speed is directly proportional to Distance and inversely proportional to Time.
- Ratio & Proportions:

  A ratio is an ordered pair of numbers a and b, written a / b where b does not equal 0.

  A proportion is an equation in which two ratios are set equal to each other.

1. Ravi and Ajay start simultaneously from a place A towards B, 60 km apart. Ravi's speed is 4 km/hr less than that of Ajay. Ajay, after reaching B, turns back and meets Ravi at a places 12 km away from B. Ravi's speed is?

   (a) 12 km/hr (b) 10 km/hr (c) 8 km/hr (d) 6 km/hr

2. A boy is walking along the direction of 2 parallel railway tracks. on one of these tracks, trains are going on 1 direction at equal intervals. on the other track, trains are going in the opposite direction at the same equal intervals. the speed of every train is same . In one direction, a train crosses the boy every 20 mins. and in the opp direction the train passes the boy every 30 mins. if the boy stands still beside the tracks, at intervals of how many will two consecutive trains going in the same direction cross him?

   (a) 37 (b) 24 (c) 25 (d) 16

3. Vimla starts for office every day at 9 am and reaches exactly on time if she drives at her usual speed of 40 km/hr. She is late by 6 minutes if she drives at 35 km/hr. One day, she covers two-thirds of her distance to office in one-thirds of her usual time to reach office, and then stops for 8 minutes. The speed, in km/hr, at which she should drive the remaining distance to reach office exactly on time is:

   (a) 27 (b) 28 (c) 29 (d) 26

4. Two trains left from two stations P and Q towards station Q and station P respectively. 3 hours after they met, they were 675 Km apart. First train arrived at its destination 16 hours after their meeting and the second train arrived at its destination 25 hours after their meeting. How long did it take for the first train to make the whole trip?

   (a) 18h (b) 36h (c) 25h (d) 48h

5. Ramesh takes 6.5 hours to go from city A to city B at 3 different speeds 30 kmph, 45 kmph, and 60 kmph covering the same distance with each speed. The respective mileages per liter of fuel are 11 km, 14 km and 18 km for the above speeds. Ramesh's friend Arun is an efficient driver and wants to minimise his friend's car's fuel consumption. So he decides to drive Ramesh's car one day from city A to city B. How much fuel will he be able to save?

   (a) 4.2 liters (b) 4.5 liters (c) 0.7 liters (d) 0.3 liters

6. Tom, Jerry and Bill start from point A at the same time in their cars to go to B. Tom reaches point B first and turns back and meets Jerry at a distance of 9 miles from B. When Jerry reaches B, he too turns back and meets Bill at a distance of 7 miles from B. If 3 times the speed with which Tom drives his car is equal to 5 times Bill's speed, what could be the distance between the points A and B?

   (a) 40 miles (b) 24 miles (c) 31 miles (d) 63 miles

7. Arun drove from home to his hostel at 60 miles per hour. While returning home he drove half way along the same route at a speed of 25 miles per hour and then took a bypass road which increased his driving distance by 5 miles, but allowed him to drive at 50 miles per hour along this bypass road. If his return journey took 30 minutes more than his onward journey, then the total distance travelled by him is:

   (a) 55 miles (b) 60 miles (c) 65 miles (d) 70 miles

8. The Ghaziabad-Hapur-Meerut EMU and the Meerut-Hapur-Ghaziabad EMU start at the same time from Ghaziabad and Meerut and proceed towards each other at 16 km/hr and 21 km/hr, respectively. When they meet, it is found that one train has travelled 60 km more than the other. The distance between two stations is:

   (a) 445 km (b) 444 km (c) 440 km (d) 450 km

9. Two trains move from station Ladii and station Pamma towards each other at the speed of 50 km/h and 60 km/h respectively. At the meeting point, the driver of the second train felt that the train has covered 120 km more than the first train. What is the distance between Ladii and Pamma?

   (a) 1320 kms (b) 1100 kms (c) 1200 kms (d) 960 kms

10. The average speed of a train is 20% less on the return journey than during the forward journey. The train halts for half an hour at the destination station before starting on the return journey. If the total time taken for complete(forward and back) journey is 23 h, covering a distance of 1000 km, the speed of the train on the return journey is ___?

    (a) 60 km/h (b) 40 km/h (c) 50 km/h (d) 55 km/h

11. Maninder covers a certain distance on a toy train. If the train moved 4 km/h faster, it would take 30 min less to cover the same distance. If it moved 2 km/h slower, it would have taken 20 min more to cover the same distance. Find the distance.

    (a) 30 km (b) 45 km (c) 60 km (d) 20 km

12. A motorboat travelling at the same speed, can cover 25 km upstream and 39 km downstream in 8 h. At the same speed, it can travel 35 km upstream and 52 km downstream in 11 h. The speed of the stream is ?

    (a) 2 km/h (b) 3 km/h (c) 4 km/h (d) 5 km/h

13. Three cars leave A for B in equal time intervals. They reach B simultaneously and then leave for Point C which is 240 km away from B. The first car arrives at C an hour after the second car. The third car, having reached C, immediately turns back and heads towards B. The first and the third car meet a point that is 80 km away from C. What is the difference between the speed of the first and the third car?

    (a) 60 kmph (b) 20 kmph (c) 40 kmph (d) 80 kmph

14. Consider a square ABCD. EFGH is another square obtained by joining the midpoints of the sides of the square ABCD where E, F , G amd H are the midpoints of AB, BC, CD and DA respectively. Lakshman and Kanika start from points B and D respectively at speeds 'l' kmph and 'k' kmph respectively and travel towards each other along the sides of the square

ABCD. Jagadeesh starts from Point E and travels along the Square EFGH in the anticlockwise direction at 'j' kmph. Lakshman and Kanika meet for the second time at H where Jagadeesh also meets them for the first time. If l : k : j is 1: 3 : $5\sqrt{2}$ then the distance travelled by Jagadeesh is:

(a) 7.5 × $\sqrt{2}$ times the side of the square ABCD (b) 7.5 × $\sqrt{2}$ times the side of the square EFGH
(c) 7.5 times the side of the square ABCD (d) 7.5 times the side of the square EFGH

15. Mr. X decides to travel from Delhi to Gurgaon at a uniform speed and decides to reach Gurgaon after T hr. After 30 km, there is some engine malfunction and the speed of the car becomes (4/5)th of the original speed. So, he travels the rest of the distance at a constant speed (4/5)th of the original speed and reaches Gurgaon 45 minutes late. Had the same thing happened after he travelled 48 km, he would have reached only 36 minutes late. What is the distance between Delhi and Gurgaon?

(a) 90 km (b) 120 km (c) 20 km (d) 40 km

16. Only a single rail track exists between station A and B on a railway line. One hour after the north bound superfast train N leaves station A for station B, a south passenger train S reaches station A from station B. The speed of the superfast train is twice that of a normal express train E, while the speed of a passenger train S is half that of E. On a particular day N leaves for station B from station A, 20 minutes behind the normal schedule. In order to maintain the schedule both N andS increased their speed. If the superfast train doubles its speed, what should be the ratio (approximately) of the speed of passenger train to that of the superfast train so that passenger train S reaches exactly at the scheduled time at the station A on that day?

(a) 1 : 3 (b) 1 : 4 (c) 1 : 5 (d) 1 : 6

17. Points A, P, Q and B lie on the same line such that P, Q and B are, respectively, 100 km, 200 km and 300 km away from A. Cars 1 and 2 leave A at the same time and move towards B. Simultaneously, car 3 leaves B and moves towards A. Car 3 meets Car 1 at Q, and Car 2 at P. If each car is moving in uniform speed then the ratio of the speed of Car 2 to that of Car 1 is

(a) 1 : 4 (b) 2 : 9 (c) 1 : 2 (d) 2 : 7

18. Cities M and N are 600km apart. Bus A starts from city M towards N at 9AM and bus B starts from city N towards M at the same time. Bus A travels the first one-third of the distance at a speed of 40kmph, the second one-third at 50kmph and the third one-third at 60kmph. Bus B travels the first one-third of the total time taken at a speed of 40kmph, the second one-third at 50kmph and the third one-third at 60kmph. When and where will the two buses cross each other?

(a) 300 kms from M (b) 280 kms from M (c) 305 kms from M (d) 295 kms from M

19. A hare and a tortoise run between points O and P located exactly 6 km from each other on a straight line. They start together at O, go straight to P and then return to O along the same line. They run at constant speeds of 12 km/hr and 1 km/hr respectively. Since the tortoise is slower than the hare, the hare shuttles between O and P until the tortoise goes once to P and returns to O. During the run, how many times are the hare and the tortoise separated by an exact distance of 1 km from each other?

    (a) 40 (b) 24 (c) 48 (d) 42 (e) 22

20. An express train travels 299 km between two cities. During the first 111 km of the trip, the train travelled through mountainous terrain. The train travelled 10 km/hr slower through mountainous terrain than through level terrain. If the total time to travel between two cities was 7 hour, what is this speed of the train on level terrain?

    (a) 56 km/hr (b) 55 km/hr (c) 47 km/hr (d) 88 km/hr

21. Ratio of the earnings of A and B is 4 : 7 respectively. If the earnings of A increase by 50% and the earnings of B decrease by 25%, the new ratio of their earnings becomes 8 : 7 respectively what is A's earnings?

    (a) 26,000 (b) 28, 000 (c) 21,000 (d) Data inadequate

22. When a number is added to a second number, the sum is (1000/3) percent of the second number. What is the ratio between the first numbers to the second number?

    (a) 3: 7 (b) 7: 4 (c) 7: 3 (d) Data inadequate

23. Income of two companies A and B are in the ratio of 5: 8. Had the income of company 'A' been more by Rs.25 lakhs, the ratio of their incomes would have been 5: 4 respectively. What is the income of company 'B'?

    (a) Rs.80 lakhs (b) Rs.50 lakhs (c) Rs.40 lakhs (d) Rs.60 lakhs

24. A, B and C started a business with investment in the ratio 5: 6: 8 respectively. After one year C withdrew 50% of his capital and A increased his capital by 60% of his investment. After two years in what ratio should the earned profit be distributed among A, B and C respectively?

    (a) 2: 3: 3 (b) 4: 3: 2 (c) 13: 12: 12 (d) Cannot be determined

25. Tanvi started a business investing Rs.45000. After 8 months Anisha joined her with a capital of Rs.52000. At the end of the year the total profit was Rs.56165. What is the share of profits of Anisha?

    (a) Rs.21450 (b) Rs.24440 (c) Rs.27635 (d) None

26. Two tanks of similar volume are full of a mixture of oil and water. In the first, the ratio of oil and water is 5:8 and in the second, it is 7:19. If both these tanks are poured in a larger tank, what would be the resultant ratio of oil and water?

    (a) 1:3 (b) 17:52 (c) 151:304 (d) 17:35

27. The average score in an examination of 10 students of a class is 60. If the scores of the top five students are not considered, the average score of the remaining students falls by 5. The pass mark was 40 and the maximum mark was 100. It is also known that none of the students failed. If each of the top five scorers had distinct integral scores, the maximum possible score of the topper is.....

    (a) 99 (b) 100 (c) 87 (d) 95

28. In class A, the ratio of boys to girls is 2 : 3. In class B the ratio of boys to girls is 4 : 5. If the ratio of boys to girls in both classes put together is 3 : 4, what is the ratio of number of girls in class A to number of girls in class B?

    (a) 3/5 (b) 2/3 (c) 5/7 (d) 3/5

29. Three cats are roaming in a zoo n such a way that when cat A takes 5 steps, B takes 6 steps and C takes 7 steps. But the 6 steps of A are equal to the 7 steps of B and 8 steps of C. what is the ratio of their speeds?

    (a) 140:144:147 (b) 40:44:47 (c) 15:21:28 (d) 252:245:240

Time & Work, Allegation & Mixtures (Q3)

- Time & Work
  - Work is defined as something which has an effect or outcome; often the one desired or expected. The basic concept of Time and Work is similar to that across all Arithmetic topics, i.e. the concept of Proportionality.
  - Efficiency is inversely proportional to the Time taken when the amount of work done is constant.

$$Efficiency \propto \frac{1}{Time\ Taken}$$

  - This can be used to compare efficiencies and Time taken across different groups In Time-Speed-Distance, efficiency is replaced by Speed; i.e. Speed is inversely proportional to Time when the Distance is constant.
  - Pipes and Cisterns are just an application of Time and Work. Concept wise, it is one and the same. In the above proportionality, Efficiency is replaced by Rate of filling. The equation in this case becomes

$$Rate\ of\ filling \propto \frac{1}{Time\ Taken}$$

- Allegation & Mixtures.
  - Allegation : This is a rule which we can use to find the ratio in which we have to mix two or more types of ingredients to produce the mixture in a desired price.
  - Mixtures: A mixture, as the name suggests is mixing two or more things together and allegation enables us to find the ratio in which the ingredients/ things have been mixed and at what price they are sole to earn profit or face loss.

1. X does half of work what Y does in one sixth of the time. They take 10 days to complete a work together, how much time B take to do it alone?

   (a) 70 days (b) 30 days (c) 40 days (d) 50 days

2. When they work alone, B needs 25% more time to finish a job than A does. They two finish the job in 13 days in the following manner: A works alone till half the job is done, then A and B work together for four days, and finally B works alone to complete the remaining 5% of the job. In how many days can B alone finish the entire job?

   (a) 16 (b) 22 (c) 20 (d) 18

3. A drain pipe can drain a tank in 12 hours, and a fill pipe can fill the same tank in 6 hours. A total of n pipes – which include a few fill pipes and the remaining drain pipes – can fill the entire tank in 2 hours. How many of the following values could 'n' take? { Values = 24, 16, 33, 13, 9, 8 }

   (a) 3 (b) 4 (c) 2 (d) 1

4. Pipe A, B and C are kept open and together fill a tank in t minutes. Pipe A is kept open throughout, pipe B is kept open for the first 10 minutes and then closed. Two minutes after pipe B is closed, pipe C is opened and is kept open till the tank is full. Each pipe fills an equal share of the tank. Furthermore, it is known that if pipe A and B are kept open continuously, the tank would be filled completely in t minutes. How long will it take C alone to fill the tank ?

   (a) 18 (b) 36 (c) 27 (d) 24

5. A contractor undertakes to complete a work in 130 days. He employs 150 men for 25 days and they complete 1/4 of the work . He then reduces the number of men to 100, who work for 60 days, after which there are 10 days holidays. How many men must be employed for the remaining period to finish the work?

   (a) 24 (b) 16 (c) 50 (d) 13

6. Two typists undertake to do a job. The second typist begin working one hour after the first. Three hours after the first typist has begun working, there is still (9/20) of the work to be done. When the assignment is completed, it turns out that each typist has done half the work. How many hours would it take each one to do the whole job individually?

   (a) 12 hr & 8 hr (b) 8 hr & 5.6 hr (c) 10 hr & 8 hr (d) 5 hr & 4 hr

7. One man can do as much work in one day as a woman can do in 2 days. A child does 1/3 the work in a day as a woman. If an estate owner hires 39 pairs of hands—men, women and children in the ratio 6 : 5 : 2 and pays them in all Rs. 1, 113 at the end of the day' s work, what must the daily wages of a child be, if the wages are proportional to the amount of work done?

   (a) Rs.14 (b) Rs.5 (c) Rs.20 (d) Rs.7

8. Amar, Akbar and Anthony set out to complete a work. Anthony being the eldest would take 1 day less than Amar if he were to complete the work alone. All three together could complete the work in a day. However, Anthony was kidnapped by Shakal. Amar and Akbar began the work in his absence. After a day, Amar was also kidnapped. Akbar took 3 more days to finish the work. How much portion of the work Anthony could do in a day?

   (a) 2/3 (b) 1/6 (c) 1/2 (d) 1/3

9. A, B and C are to make 100 toys. In a day, they can together make 25 toys. A starts to work alone and makes 32 toys in some days. A then leaves and B and C works to make the remaining toys. It takes 8 days overall to make the 100 toys. How many days will it take for A to make 256 toys alone?

   (a) 16 days (b) 32 days (c) 64 days (d) 30 days

10. A work was completed by three persons of equal ability, first one doing m hours for m days, second one doing n hours for n days (m and n being integers) and third one doing 16 hours for 16 days. The work could have been completed in 29 days by third person alone with his respective working hours. If all of them do the work together with their respective working hours, then they can complete it in about?

    (a) 12 days (b) 13 days (c) 14 days (d) 15 days

11. Three laborers worked together for 30 days, in the course of work, all of them remained absent for few days. One of them was absent for 10 days more than the second laborer and the third laborer did one-third of the total work. How many days more than the third labourer was the first one absent?

    (a) 4 (b) 5 (c) 6 (d) Cannot be determined

12. 25 days of Ram's wages can be paid by a certain sum of money. The same amount of money is sufficient to pay Badriprasad's wages for 20 days. The number of days for which the money will be sufficient to pay the wages of both if they work together is?

    (a) 10 days (b) 11 days (c) 100/9 days (d) 110/9 days

13. Ajay can complete a piece of work in 4 days. Balu takes double the time taken by Ajay, Charan takes double that of Balu, and Danush takes double that of Charan to complete the same task. They are paired in groups of two each. One pair takes two thirds the time needed by the second pair-to complete the work. Which is the first pair?

    (a) A, B (b) A, C (c) B, C (d) A, D

14. A cistern of 475 litres is completely filled using pipes A & B, with Pipe A being open for 5 more hours than pipe B. If we are to interchange the operating hours of the two pipes than pipe A would have pumped half the water as much as pipe B, then find the time for which pipe B was open. Also, given that if the two pipes were open simultaneously the tank would fill in 19 hours.

    (a) 10 hrs (b) 14 hrs (c) 16 hrs (d) 20 hrs

15. It's year 2025 and iphone16 has just been launched. Apple has claimed that it is the best iphone they have created so far. It's 4 charging inlets have completely revolutionized the mobile market. If only top and bottom inlets are used, it takes 20 mins to fully charge. If the right, left and bottom inlet are used, it takes 15 mins to fully charge. If top, left and right inlets are used, it takes 12 mins to charge. What is the fastest possible time in which the iphone16 can be fully charged?

    (a) 12 min (b) 8 min (c) 11 min (d) 10 min

16. Study the following and answer the questions that follows:

    A gas cylinder can discharge gas at the rate of 1 cc/minute from burner A and at the rate of 2 cc/minute from burner B (maximum rates of discharge). The capacity of the gas cylinder is 1000 cc of gas. The amount of heat generated is equal to 1 kcal per cc of gas. However, there is wastage of the heat as per follows.

    Gas discharge: Loss of heat 0–0.5 cc/minute 10% , 0.5–1 cc/minute 20%, 1–1.5 cc/minute 25%, 1.5 + cc/minute 30% @(Include higher extremes)

(i) If both burners are opened simultaneously such that the first is opened to 90% of its capacity and the second is opened to 80% of its capacity, the amount of time in which the gas cylinder will be empty (if it was half full at the start) will be:

(a) 250 minutes (b) 400 minutes (c) 200 minutes (d) None of These

(ii) The maximum amount of heat with the fastest speed of cooking that can be utilised for cooking will be when:

(a) The first burner is opened upto 50% of it's aperture (c) Either (a) or (b)
(b) The second burner is opened upto 25% of it's aperture (d) None of these

(iii) The amount of heat utilised for cooking if a full gas cylinder is burnt by opening the aperture of burner A 100% and that of burner B 50% is

(a) 900 kcal (b) 800 kcal (c) 750 kcal (d) Cannot be determined

(iv) If burner A had been opened only 25% and burner B had been opened 50%, the amount of heat available for cooking would be

(a) 820 kcal (b) 800 kcal (c) 750 kcal (d) Cannot be determined

(v) The amount of time required to finish a full gas cylinder will be

(a) 900 minutes (b) 833.33 minutes (c) 800 minutes (d) None of these

17. 1 unit of x% alcohol is mixed with 3 units of y% alcohol to give 60% alcohol. If $x > y$, how many integer values can x take?

(a) 19 (b) 20 (c) 21 (d) 13

18. 100 kgs of an alloy of tin and lead in the ratio 1:3 is mixed with x kgs of an alloy of tin and lead in the ratio 3:2. If the overall alloy should contain between 40% and 50% tin, what is the range of values x can take?

(a) 100 kgs $\leq x \leq$ 200 kgs (b) 80 kgs $\leq x \leq$ 240 kgs
(c) 110 kgs $\leq x \leq$ 220 kgs (d) 75 kgs $\leq x \leq$ 250 kgs

19. 40% of a club's revenue comes from people of 25 years of age while 60% of its revenue comes from people of 35 years of age. If the club raises its fee by 20% for its 25 years old members and 30% for 35 years old members, what is the percentage increase in overall revenue of the club?

(a) 26% (b) 25% (c) 24% (d) 23%

20. Ram borrows Rs 4000 on simple interest from Shyam for a period of 4 years. He borrows a portion of amount at 2% interest and the remaining at 5%. If the interest Shyam earns is Rs 480, How much money did Ram borrow at 2% interest rate?

(a) 8000/3 (b) 4000/3 (c) 3000 (d) 2000

21. Three containers A, B and C have mixtures of milk and water in the ratio 1 : 5, 3 : 5 and 5 : 7 respectively. If the capacities of the containers are in the ratio 5 : 4 : 5, then find the ratio of the milk to the water if the mixtures of all the three containers are mixed together

(a) 51 : 115 (b) 52 : 115 (c) 53 : 115 (d) 54 : 115

22. A merchant mixes three variants of rice costing Rs.20/kg, Rs.24/kg and Rs.30/kg and sells the mixture at a profit of 20% at Rs.30/kg. How many kg of the second variant will be in the mixture if 2 kg of the third variant is present in the mixture?

(a) 1 kg (b) 5 kg (c) 3 kg (d) 6 kg

23. From a cask of milk containing 30 litres, 6 litres are drawn out and is replaced with water. If the same process is repeated 2 more times, how many litres of milk will be left in the cask?

(a) 0.512 litres (b) 12 litres (c) 14.38 litres (d) 15.36 litres

24. Product M is produced by mixing chemical X and chemical Y in the ratio of 5 : 4. Chemical X is prepared by mixing two raw materials, A and B, in the ratio of 1 : 3. Chemical Y is prepared by mixing raw materials, B and C, in the ratio of 2 : 1. Then the final mixture is prepared by mixing 864 units of product M with water. If the concentration of the raw material B in the final mixture is 50%, how much water had been added to product M?

(a) 328 units (b) 368 units (c) 392 units (d) 616 units (e) None of these

25. 8 litres are drawn from a cask full of wine and is then filled with water. This operation is performed three more times. The ratio of the quantity of wine now left in cask to that of the water is 16 : 65. How much wine the cask hold originally?

(a) 18 kg (b) 24 kg (c) 32 kg (d) 42 kg

26. A jar was full with honey. A person used to draw out 20% of the honey from the jar and replaced it with sugar solution. He has repeated the same process 4 times and thus there was only 512 gm of honey left in the jar, the rest part of the jar was filled with the sugar solution. The initial amount of honey in the jar was filled with the sugar solution. The initial amount of honey in the jar was:

(a) 1.25 kg (b) 1 kg (c) 1.5 kg (d) None of these

Springboards

Percentage, Profit & Loss, Partnership, SI & CI (Q4)

- **Percentage:**
  A percent is a ratio whose second term is 100. Percent means parts per hundred. The word comes from the latin phrase per centum, which means per hundred. In mathematics, we use the symbol % for percent
- **Profit & loss :**
  Profit: if selling price is greater than Cost price, then excess of SP, CP is called Gain or profit
  Profit = Selling price – Cost price
  Loss: If selling price is less than Cost price, then excess of CP to SP called loss
  Loss = Cost price – Selling price
- **Partnership:**
  Whenever two or more people join hands with a same objective to achieve benefits. Each member contributes either time, cash or licenses to enable the association firm to harvest benefits.
- **Simple Interest & Compound Interest:**
  - Simple Interest (SI) is calculated on the principal, or original, amount of a loan.
    The formula for calculating simple interest is:
    Simple Interest = P x i x n { P = Principal, i = Interest rate, n = Term of the loan }
  - Compound interest (CI) is calculated on the principal amount and the accumulated interest of previous periods, and thus can be regarded as "interest on interest."
    The formula's for calculating compound interest is :
    Compound Interest = $P((1 + i)^n - 1)$
    where,P = Principal, i = Interest rate in percentage term, n = No. of compounding periods for a year

1. A, B and C participated in a burger eating competition. A beat C by 18 burgers. A also beat B by eating 50% more burger than B. Also B had eaten 5 percentage points more burger than C. Find the overall number of burgers that were eaten.

   (a) 90 burgers (b) 81 burgers (c) 72 burgers (d) 100 burgers

2. In a field, two workers are planting trees. After sometime, a third worker is added and the number of trees planted becomes half as large. How many trees can the second worker plant as a percentage of the number of trees planted by first worker if it is given that efficiency of second worker is 1/3 of 1st and 3rd worker combined.

   (a) 65% (b) 60% (c) 70% (d) 75%

3. A person who has a certain amount with him goes to market. He can buy 50 oranges or 40 mangoes. He retains 10% of the amount for taxi fares and buys 20 mangoes and of the balance, he purchases oranges. Number of oranges he can purchase is:

   (a) 36 (b) 40 (c) 15 (d) 20

4. The tax on an article is increased by 20 %. As a result of which the consumption decreases by 25 %. What is the % change in the tax revenue received by the government from this article?

   (a) 10 % decrease (b) 15 % increase (c) 10 % increase (d) None of these

5. In a local election, 2400 people were to vote for Party A or Party B. Party A was bound to win the election. However, on Election Day, one-third of the voters of Party A were kidnapped. Party B was also able to influence the remaining Party A voters and thus double the strength of its voters. In this way, Party A lost by a majority which was half of that by which it would have won had the elections been fair. How many people finally voted for Parties A & B ?

   (a) A - 600, B – 1200 (b) A - 300, B - 600 (c) A - 450, B - 900 (d) A - 600, B – 900

6. The price of sugar is increased by 17%. A person wants to increase his expenditure by 8% only. By what percent should he decrease his consumption, nearest to one decimal place?

   (a) 7.9% (b) 8.1% (c) 8.3% (d) 7.7%

7. Fresh fruit contains 68% water and dry fruit contains 20% water. How much dry fruit can be obtained from 100 kg of fresh fruits ?

   (a) 20 (b) 30 (c) 40 (d) 50

8. In an election only two candidates contested 20% of the voters did not vote and 120 votes were declared as invalid. The winner got 200 votes more than his opponent thus he secured 41% votes of the total voters on the voter list. Percentage votes of the defeated candidate out of the total votes casted is:

   (a) 47.5 (b) 41 (c) 38 (d) 45

9. In a certain city two newspapers A and B are published. It is known that 25% of the city population reads A and 20% of the population reads B. 8% of the population reads both A and B. It is known that 30% of those who read A but not B look into advertisements and 40% of those who read B but not A look advertisements while 50% of those who read both A and B look into advertisements . What is the percentage of the population who reads an advertisement?

   (a) 139/500 (b) 361/500 (c) 139/1000 (d) 861/1000

10. The price of a car is Rs. 3,25,000. It was insured to 85% of its price. the car was damaged completely in an accident and the insurance company paid 90% of the insurance. What was the difference between the price of the car and the amount received?

    (a) Rs. 32500 (b) Rs. 48750 (c) Rs. 76375 (d) Rs 81250

11. In a market survey, 20% opted for product A whereas 60% opted for product B. The remaining individuals were not certain. If the difference between those who opted for product B and those who were uncertain was 720, how many individuals were covered in the survey?

    (a) 1440 (b) 700 (c) 3600 (D) Data Inadequate

12. The population of New Found land increases at a uniform rate of 8 % per year, but due to people flying from different countries there is a further increase in it by 1 %. This 1 %, is the increase in population which is to be calculated on it after the 8 % increase and not on the previous year's population. Find what the amount of percentage increase of population after 2 years.

    (a) 19.76 % (b) 17.91 % (c) 18.081 % (d) 18.24 %

13. An alloy of copper and aluminum has 40% copper. An alloy of Copper and Zinc has Copper and Zinc in the ratio 2: 7. These two alloys are mixed in such a way that in the overall alloy, there is more aluminum than Zinc, and copper constitutes x% of this alloy. What is the range of values x can take?

    (a) $30\% \le x \le 40\%$ (b) $32.5\% \le x \le 42\%$ (c) $33.33\% \le x \le 40\%$ (d) $32.25\% \le x \le 40\%$

14. A, B, C and D share a loot. A gets a% of the total. B gets b% of the remaining (after A has taken his share). C gets c% of the remaining and D gets the rest. D gets a% less than what A gets, B and C get equal amounts. b = 2a
    (i) What percentage of what A got did C get?
    (ii) If the total amount is equal to Rs. 1000, what is the difference between what A got and what D got?

    (a) 160 %, A got Rs.40 more than D (b) 80 %, A got Rs.20 more than D
    (c) 175 %, A got Rs.50 more than D (d) 150 %, A got Rs.35 more than D

15. Alphonso, on his death bed, keeps half his property for this wife and divides the rest equally among his three sons : Ben, Carl and Dave. Some years later, Ben dies leaving half his property to his widow and half to his brothers Carl and Dave together, sharing equally. When Carl makes his will, he keeps half his property for his widow and the rest he bequeaths to his younger brother Dave. When Dave dies some years later, he keeps half his property for his widow and the remaining for his mother. The mother now has Rs. 1,575,000.What was the worth of the total property?

    (a) Rs.30 lakh (b) Rs.8 lakh (c) Rs.18 lakh (d) Rs.24 lakh

16. A dealer offers a cash discount of 20% and still makes a profit of 20%, when he further allows 16 articles to a dozen to a particularly sticky bargainer. How much per cent above the cost price were his wares listed ?

    (a) 100 % (b) 80 % (c) 75 % (d) 66 %

17. The Maximum Retail Price (MRP) of a product is 55% above its manufacturing cost. The product is sold through a retailer, who earns 23% profit on his purchase price. What is the profit percentage (expressed in nearest integer) for the manufacturer who sells his product to the retailer? The retailer gives 10% discount on MRP.

    (a) 31 % (b) 22 % (c) 15 % (d) 13 % (e) 11 %

18. The price of an article reduces to 576 after two successive discounts. The markup is 80% above the cost price of Rs. 500.What is the new profit percentage if instead of two successive discount the markup price was further increased successively two times by the same percentage?

    (a) 259.2% (b) 59.2% (c) 159.2% (d) Can't be determined

19. I wanted to purchase 10 chairs for the class room whose cost was Rs. 200 each. the trader offered me a discount if I were to purchase a set of 12 chairs. So I calculated that if I assume the normal price of 10 chairs then we can purchase 2 extra chairs which cost me only Rs. 80 each of two chairs at the cost price of 12 chairs after discount. What is the percentage discount?

    (a) 6 % (b) 8 % (c) 12 % (d) 10 %

20. The cost of setting up a magazine is Rs. 2800. The cost of paper and ink etc is Rs. 80 per 100 copies and printing cost is Rs.160 per 100 copies. In the last month 2000 copies were printed but only 1500 copies could be sold at Rs. 5 each. Total 25% profit on the sale price was realized. There is one more resource of income from the magazine which is advertising. What sum of money was obtained from the advertising in magazine?

    (a) Rs.1750 (b) Rs. 2350 (c) Rs.1150 (d) Rs.1975

21. BSNL charges a fixed rental of Rs. 350/month. It allows 200 calls free per month. Each callis charged at Rs.1.4 when the number of calls exceeds 200/month and it charges Rs.1.6 when the number of calls exceeds 400/month and so on. A customer made 150 calls in February and 250 calls in March. By how much percent the each call is cheaper in March then each call is February?

    (a) 28 % (b) 25 % (c) 18.5 % (d) None of these

22. A, B and C started a business each investing Rs.10000. After 4 month A withdraws Rs.3000, B withdraws Rs.4000, C invest Rs.3000 more At the end of the years, a total profit was Rs.32800. Find the share of C.

    (a) Rs.10000 (b) Rs.14400 (c) Rs.17600 (d) Rs.19200 (e) None of These

23. Shakeel started a software business by investing Rs. 20,000. After six months, Neel joined him with a capital of Rs. 30,000. After 3 years, they earned a profit of Rs. 13,950. What was Shakeel's share in the profit?

(a) Rs.6200 (b) Rs.6400 (c) Rs. 4200 (d) Rs.7750 (e) None of These

24. Abu & Salim started a partnership business investing some amount of money in the ratio of 4 : 6. Shakeel joined them after six months with an amount equal to that of Salim . In what proportion should the profit at the end of one year be distributed among Abu, Salim & Shakeel ?

(a) 5:3:4 (b) 4:6:2 (c) 5:3:2 (d) 4:6:3 (e) None of These

25. Vimla started a business investing Rs. 90000. After 3 months, Pulkit joined him with a capital of Rs. 120000. After another 6 months, Alia joined them with a capital of Rs. 180000. At the end of the year, they made a profit of Rs. 40000. What would be Alia's share in it?

(a) Rs 7000 (b) Rs 6000 (c) Rs 5000 (d) Rs 8000 (e) None of These

26. In business, Anuj and Chirag invested amounts in the ratio 4:2, whereas the ratio between amounts invested by Anuj and Bimal was 6:4, If Rs 314600 was their profit, how much amount did Bimal receive?

(a) Rs 88000 (b) Rs 98000 (c) Rs 94400 (d) Rs 96800 (e) None of These

27. Natasha invested a certain sum of money in a simple interest bond whose value grew to Rs.300 at the end of 3 yr and to Rs.400 at the end of another 5 yr. What was the rate of interest in which he invested his sum?

(a) 12% (b) 12.5 % (c) 6.67 % (d) 8.33 %

28. Sudharshan invested Rs.15, 000 at interest @ 10 p.c. p.a. for one year. If the interest is compounded every six months what amount will Sudharshan get at the end of the year?

(a) Rs.16,537.50 (b) Rs.16,500 (c) Rs.16,525.50 (d) Rs.18,150

29. The compound interest earned by Suresh on a certain amount at the end of two years at the rate of 8 p.c.p.a was Rs.1, 414.4. What was the total amount that Suresh got back at the end of two years in the form of principal plus interest earned?

(a) Rs.9,414.4 (b) Rs.9,914.4 (c) Rs.9,014.4 (d) Rs.8,914.4

30. Mr. Rao invests a sum of Rs.41, 250 at the rate of 6 p.c.p.a. What approximate amount of compound interest will he obtain at the end of 3 years?

(a) Rs.8,100 (b) Rs.7,425 (c) Rs.8,210 (d) Rs.7,879

31. What would be the compound interest obtained on an amount of Rs.7,790 at the rate of 10 p.c.p.a. after two years?

    (a) Rs.1532.60 (b) Rs.1495.90 (c) Rs.1653.50 (d) Rs.1635.90

32. The simple interest accrued on an amount of Rs.14,800 at the end of three years is Rs.6,216. What would be the compound interest accrued on the same amount at the same rate in the same period?

    (a) Rs.6986.1142 (b) Rs 7042.2014 (c) Rs 7126.8512 (d) Rs 8321.4166

33. On a certain sum of amount, the difference between compound interest (compounded annually) and simple interest for 2 years at 10% per annum is Rs. 28. If the compound interest is reckoned half yearly, then the difference between two interests is:

    (a) 44 (b) 28.5 (c) 44.45 (d) 43.42

34. Pankaj took a sum of Rs 4500 from Richa. He promised Richa that he will give back her money at the end of the year but she gave an option to him that he can pay her in two equal annual installments.Pankaj agreed on her suggestion .If the rate of interest taken by Richa was 10% per annum, compounded annually, find the amount of each instalment given be Pankaj.

    (a) 2390 (b) 3429 (c) 2560 (d) None

35. The simple interest on Rs.84000 for 3 years is Rs.30240. On the same amount, for the same period and the same rate, what will be the compound interest?

    (a) Rs 30013.95 (b) Rs 31013.95 (c) Rs 32013.95 (d) Rs 34013.95

Permutation & Combination, Probability (Q5)

- Permutation & Combination:
  A permutation is an act of arranging the objects or numbers in order. Combinations are the way of selecting the objects or numbers from a group of objects or collection, in such a way that the order of the objects does not matter
- Probability:
  The probability theory provides a means of getting an idea of the likelihood of occurrence of different events resulting from a random experiment in terms of quantitative measures ranging between zero and one. The probability is zero for an impossible event and one for an event which is certain to occur.

1. If all words with 2 distinct vowels and 3 distinct consonants were listed alphabetically, what would be the rank of "ACDEF"?

   (a) 4716 (b) 4720 (c) 4718 (d) 1717

2. If we listed all numbers from 100 to 10,000, how many times would the digit 3 be printed?

   (a) 3980 (b) 3700 (c) 3840 (d) 3780

3. From the digits 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, how many 5-digit numbers can be formed that have distinct digits and are multiples of 12?

   (a) 36 (b) 60 (c) 84 (d) 72

4. How many odd numbers with distinct digits can be created using the digits 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6?

   (a) 975 (b) 960 (c) 978 (d) 986

5. All the rearrangements of the word "DEMAND" are written without including any word that has two D's appearing together. If these are arranged alphabetically, what would be the rank of "DEMAND"?

   (a) 36 (b) 74 (c) 42 (d) 86

6. A and B take part in a duel. A can strike with an accuracy of 0.6. B can strike with an accuracy of 0.8. A has the first shot, post which they strike alternately. What is the probability that A wins the duel?

   (a) 7/10 (b) 15/23 (c) 2/3 (d) 11/17

7. Doctors have devised a test for leptospirosis that has the following property: For any person suffering from lepto, there is a 90% chance of the test returning positive. For a person not suffering from lepto, there is an 80% chance of the test returning negative. It is known that 10% of people who go for testing have lepto. If a person who gets tested gets a +ve result for lepto (as in, the test result says they have got lepto), what is the probability that they actually have lepto?

   (a) 7/10 (b) 8/11 (c) 1/3 (d) ½

8. A boss decides to distribute Rs. 2000 between 2 employees. He knows X deserves more that Y, but does not know how much more. So he decides to arbitrarily break Rs. 2000 into two parts and give X the bigger part. What is the chance that X gets twice as much as Y or more?

   (a) 2/5 (b) 1/2 (c) 1/3 (d) 2/3

9. Of 22 points on a plane, 8 are on a straight line, 7 are on another straight line and 10 are on a third straight line. How many triangles can be drawn by connecting some three points from these 22?

   (a) $^{22}C_3$ (b) $^{22}C_3 - (^{8}C_3 + {}^{7}C_3 + {}^{10}C_3)$
   (c) $^{22}C_3 + (^{8}C_3 + {}^{7}C_3 + {}^{10}C_3)$ (d) $^{8}C_3 + {}^{7}C_3 + {}^{10}C_3$

10. In how many ways can we rearrange the letters of the word MANANA such that no two A's are adjacent to each other?

    (a) $3! * {}^{5}C_3$ (b) $4! * {}^{4}C_3$ (c) $3 * {}^{4}C_3$ (d) $3! * {}^{4}C_3$

11. Ashok has a bag containing 40 cards, numbered with the integers from 1 to 40. No two cards are numbered with the same integer. Likewise, his sister Shilpa has another bag containing only five cards that are numbered with the integers from 1 to 5, with no integer repeating. Their mother, Latha, randomly draws one card each from Ashok's and Shilpa's bags and notes down their respective numbers. If Latha divides the number obtained from Ashok's bag by the number obtained from Shilpa's, what is the probability that the remainder will not be greater than 2?

    (a) 0.91 (b) 0.87 (c) 0.94 (d) 0.73 (e) 0.8

12. A box contains 6 cricket balls, 5 tennis balls and 4 rubber balls. Of these, some balls are defective. The proportion of defective cricket balls is more than the proportion of defective tennis balls but less than the proportion of defective rubber balls. Moreover, the overall proportion of defective balls is twice the proportion of defective tennis balls. What BEST can be said about the number of defective rubber balls in the box?

    (a) It is exactly 3 (b) It is either 3 or 4 (c) It is exactly 2
    (d) It is either 2 or 3 (e) It is either 0 or 1

13. A five-digit number is formed using digits 1, 3, 5, 7 and 9 without repeating any one of them. What is the sum of all such possible numbers?

    (a) 6666600 (b) 6666660 (c) 6666666 (d) None of these

14. How many numbers can be made with digits 0, 7, 8 which are greater than 0 and less than a million?

    (a) 496 (b) 486 (c) 1084 (d) 728

15. An intelligence agency forms a code of two distinct digits selected from 0, 1, 2, ..., 9 such that the first digit of the code is nonzero. The code, handwritten on a slip, can however potentially create confusion, when read upside down-for example, the code 91 may appear as 16. How many codes are there for which no such confusion can arise?

    (a) 80 (b) 78 (c) 71 (d) 69

16. What is the probability of getting a sum of 22 or more when four dice are thrown?

    (a) 5 / 432 (b) 7 / 432 (c) 3 / 432 (d) None of these

17. X attempts 94 questions and gets 141 marks. If for every correct answer 4 marks is given, and for every wrong answer 1 mark is deducted, then the number of questions wrongly answered by X is __.

    (a) 45 (b) 47 (c) 57 (d) 40

18. Three houses are available in a locality. Three persons apply for the houses. Each applies for one house without consulting others. The probability that all the three apply for the same house, is
    (a) 7/9 (b) 8/9 (c) 1/9 (d) 2/9

19. The probability that A speaks truth is 4/5 while this probability for B is 3/4. The probability that they contradict each other when asked to speak on a fact, is

(a) 7/20 (b) 1/5 (c) 3/20 (d) 4/5

20. Five horses are in a race. Mr. A selects two of the horses at random and bets on them. The probability that Mr. A selected the winning horse, is

(a) 4/5 (b) 3/5 (c) 1/5 (d) 2/5

21. The probability that a randomly chosen factor of 1019 is a multiple of 1015 is

(a) 1/25 (b) 1/12 (c) 1/20 (d) 1/16

22. What is the probability of rolling the same number exactly three times with five six-sided dice?

(a) 1/5 (b) 5/18 (c) 35/216 (d) 125/648 (e) 225/1296

23. A magician holds one six-sided die in his left hand and two in his right. What is the probability the number on the dice in his left hand is greater than the sum of the dice in his right?

(a) 7/108 (b) 5/54 (c) 1/9 (d) 2/17 (e) ¼

24. For which of the following events will the number of outcomes exceed 50? Indicate all such events.

A. The number of outcomes in which at least three heads appears in 6 consecutive tosses of a fair coin.
B. The number of outcomes in which the sum of the digits that appear on the facing side is odd when a fair die rolled thrice.
C. The number of outcomes in which the two cards drawn from a pack of well shuffled cards are both red and face cards.
D. The number of outcomes in which the vowels appear together when the letters of the word 'PRIORITY' are reordered.
E. The number of ways of posting 6 different letters in 2 different post boxes such that at least one letter is posted in each of the boxes.
F. The number of ways of selecting at least one Indian and at least one American for a debate from a group comprising 3 Indians and 4 Americans and no one else.

(a) B,D,E,F (b) A,B,C,D (c) B,C,D (d) A,B,F

25. Ms. Li works at an office where the work timing is from 9:00 AM to 6:00 PM. 25% of a year she goes late to office and 35% of a year she leaves early from office. If P is the probability that she works at office the entire day then

(a) $0.25 \leq P \leq 0.35$ (b) $0.25 \leq P \leq 0.65$ (c) $0.4 \leq P \leq 0.65$
(d) $0.35 \leq P \leq 0.4$ (e) $0.1 \leq P \leq 0.6$

26. What is the sum of all 3 digits number that can be formed using digits 0,1,2,3,4,5 with no repetition ?

(a) 28450 (b) 26340 (c) 32640 (d) 36450

27. Some children go to ice-cream shop. 9 flavors are available there. Each child takes a cone with two different flavors. No two children take same combination and they have taken all such possible combinations. How many children went to ice cream shop ?

(a) 28 (b) 56 (c) 44 (d) 36

28. Eight first class and six second class petty officers are on the board of the 56 club. In how many ways can the members elect, from the board, a president, a vice-president, a secretary, and a treasurer if the president and secretary must be first class petty officers and the vice-president and treasurer must be second class petty officers?

(a) 1500 (b) 1860 (c) 1680 (d) 1640

29. Sum of three Whole numbers a, b and c is 10. How many ordered triplets (a, b, c) exist?

(a) 66 (b) 78 (c) 72 (d) 56

30. How many 3-digit numbers greater than 500 contain the digit 9 appearing at least once?

(a) 191 (b) 176 (c) 153 (d) 189

31. Of 22 points on a plane, 8 are on a straight line, 7 are on another straight line and 10 are on a third straight line. How many triangles can be drawn by connecting some three points from these 22?

(a) $^{22}C_3$ (b) $^{22}C_3 - (^{8}C_3 + {}^{7}C_3 + {}^{10}C_3)$
(c) $^{22}C_3 + (^{8}C_3 + {}^{7}C_3 + {}^{10}C_3)$ (d) $^{8}C_3 + {}^{7}C_3 + {}^{10}C_3$

32. Find all 3 digit numbers such that sum of their digits is a whole number less than 5?

(a) 18 (b) 20 (c) 19 (d) 17

33. A boss decides to distribute Rs. 2000 between 2 employees. He knows X deserves more that Y, but does not know how much more. So he decides to arbitrarily break Rs. 2000 into two parts and give X the bigger part. What is the chance that X gets twice as much as Y or more?

(a) 2/5 (b) 1/2 (c) 1/3 (d) 2/3

34. $2a + 5b = 103$. How many pairs of positive integer values can a, b take such that $a > b$?

(a) 7 (b) 9 (c) 14 (d) 15

35. A seven-digit number comprises of only 2's and 3's. How many of these are multiples of 12?

(a) 11 (b) 12 (c) 10 (d) 22

Reasoning

Seating & Data Arrangement , Puzzle (R1)

- Seating Arrangements:
  Questions based on seating arrangement reasoning involve arranging the persons or objects according to the conditions given in the question. Seating arrangement questions are based on the seating sequence pattern, direction, facing outside or inside, etc
- Data Arrangement:
  Data arrangement puzzles (Eg. Seating Arrangement) assess a person's ability to comprehend complex data and filling out the information gaps using the given clues.
- Puzzle:
  Puzzles are raw information given for a sequence or an order of things which need to be arranged systematically, so that the sequence or order of things can be correctly depicted. It is one of the most important logical reasoning sections for various bank and railways recruitment examinations.

I. Study the 10 statements given below and answer the questions.

i. Six businessmen from six different nations are staying in different rooms in succession in the same row in a hotel.
ii. Each of them owns different number of cars and has donated to different number of institutions during the last year.
iii. The businessman in Room no. 102 owns twice as many as the number of cars owned by the businessmen who have donated to 8 institutions in the last year.
iv. The businessman from Uruguay and the businessman in Room no. 106 together own 40 cars in total.
v. The businessman from Algeria owns 8 cars less than the businessman from Scotland but he donated to 10 more institutions in the last year.
vi. Four times the number of cars owned by the businessman in Room no. 104 is lesser than the number of institutions to which he has donated in the last year.
vii. The businessman in Room No. 103 owns 12 cars and donated to 8 institutions in the last year.
viii. The businessman who owns 16 cars donated to 24 institutions in the last year.
ix. The businessman in Room no. 105 owns 8 cars and donated to 2 institutions less than those donated to by the businessman from USA in the last year.
x. The Belgium businessman is staying two rooms ahead of the Scotland businessman who is staying two rooms ahead of the USA businessman.

1. How many cars are owned by the Scotland businessman?
   (a) 8 (b) 12 (c) 4 (d) 20

2. In which room is the Belgium businessman staying?
   (a) Room no.102 (b) Room no.103 (c) Room no.104 (d) Room no.105

3. What is the number of institutions to which the Algerian businessman donated in the last year?

   (a) 8 (b) 3 (c) 18 (d) 24

4. The businessman of which country is staying in Room no. 106?

   (a) Algeria (b) USA (c) Uruguay (d) Jamaica

5. The businessman of which country has donated to 24 institutions in the last year?

   (a) Algeria (b) Uruguay (c) USA (d) Jamaica

6. The businessman of which country owns the highest number of cars?

   (a) Algeria (b) Uruguay (c) Jamaica (d) Belgium

II. Read the following information and answer the questions given below.

i. 7 people Rahul, Ram, Ravi, Rabi, Rubina, Ravit and Rasul live on separate floors of 7-floor building.
ii. Ground floor is numbered 1, the first floor is numbered 2 and so on until the top-most floor is numbered 7.
iii. Each one of these is travelling to a different city, viz India, Iceland, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, and Israel but not necessarily in the same order.
iv. Only three people live above the floor on which Rahul lives. Only one person lives between Rahul and the one travelling to Italy.
v. Ravit lives immediately below the one travelling to Iceland. The one travelling to Iceland lives on an even numbered floor.
vi. Only three people live between the ones travelling to Italy and Iran. Rubina lives immediately above Ravi.
vii. Rubina is not travelling to Iran. Only two people live between Ram and the one travelling to Ireland.
viii. The one travelling to Ireland lives below the floor on which Ram lives. The one travelling to India does not live immediately above or immediately below Ram.
ix. Rabi does not live immediately above or immediately below Rahul. Rasul does not travel to Iraq.

1. Who among the following lives on floor number 3?

   (a) The one travelling to Iraq (b) The one travelling to Ireland (c) Ravi
   (d) Rasul (e) Rubina

2. Who lives on the floor immediately above Ravi?

   (a) Rahul (b) Ravit (c) Ram (d) Rasul (e) None of These

3. To which of the following cities is Rahul travelling?

   (a) India (b) Iraq (c) Iran (d) Iceland (e). Italy

4. How many people live between the floors on which Rahul and the one traveling to Iraq live?

   (a) None (b) Two (c) One (d) Three (e) More than three

5. Who lives on the floor immediately below Rubina?

   (a) Rahul (b) Ravit (c) Ravi (d) Rasul (e) None of These

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

i. Seven friends A, B, C, D, E, F and G studied in colleges X, Y and Z and are currently in 6 different professions namely, Medicines, Fashion designing, Engineering, Business, Acting, Teaching and architecture (not necessarily in the same order).
ii. At least two and not more than three friends had studied in the same college.
iii. C is an architect and studied in college Y.
iv. E is not a businessman.
v. Only G amongst the seven friends studied in college X along with E.
vi. F is an engineer and did not study in college Y.
vii. B is an actor and did not study in the same college as F.
viii. A did not study in college Z.
ix. Those who studied in college X are neither Fashion Designers nor teachers.
x. None of those studied in college Y is a teacher.

1. Who amongst the following has studied in college Z?
   (a) B, A (b) C, F (c) B, D, F (d) A, D (e) D, F

2. Which of the following groups represents the students of college Y?

   (a) C, E, G (b) A, C, D (c) A, B, C (d) D, B, C (e) None of these

3. What is the profession of F?

   (a) Engineering (b) Business (c) Medicines (d) Acting (e) None of these

4. Who amongst the followings is in the profession of medicines?

   (a) E (b) G (c) A (d) D (e) None of these

5. What is the profession of A?

   (a) Teaching (b) Medicines (c) Business (d) Fashion Designing (e) None of these

6. Which of the following combinations of person, college and profession is definitely correct?

   (a) E-X-Fashion Designing (b) F-X-Engineering (c) A-Y-Businessman
   (d) D-Z-Teaching (e) None of these

7. Who amongst the following is a teacher?

(a) A (b) D (c) E (d) G (e) None of these

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

i. Eight persons A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H are sitting around a rectangular table in such a way that two persons sit on each of the four sides of the table facing the Centre.
ii. Persons sitting on opposite sides are exactly opposite to each other.
iii. D faces North and sits exactly opposite to H.
iv. E is to the immediate left of H.
v. A and G sit on the same side.
vi. G is exactly opposite of B who is to the immediate right of C.
vii. A is next to the left of D

1. Who is sitting opposite to A?

(a) G (b) D (c) E (d) A (e) None of these

2. Who is next to E in clockwise direction?

(a) G (b) B (c) F (d) A or F (e) None of these

3. Which of the following pairs of persons has both the persons sitting on the same side with first person sitting to the right of second person?

(a) DF (b) CB (c) FC (d) AG (e) None of these

4. Who is sitting opposite to E?

(a) D (b) A (c) F (d) A or D (e) None of these

5. Which of the following statements is definitely true?

(a) A is facing North (b) E is sitting opposite to F (c) F is to the left of G
(d) C is to the left of A (e) None of these

V. Study the following information and answer the given questions

i. Twelve people are sitting in two parallel rows containing six people each, in such a way that there is an equal distance between adjacent persons.
ii. In row 1 - A, B, C, D, E and F are seated and all of them are facing south.
iii. In row 2 - P, Q, R, S, T and V are seeded and all of them are facing north.
iv. Therefore, in the given seating arrangement each member seated in a row faces another member of the other row.

v. V sits third to right of S.
vi. S faces F and F does not sit at any of the extreme ends of the line.
vii. D sits third to right of C.
viii. R faces C.
ix. The one facing E sits third to right of P.
x. B and P do not sit at the extreme ends of the line.
xi. T is not an immediate neighbour of V and A is not an immediate neighbour of C.

1. Who amongst the following faces D?

   (a) T (b) P (c) Q (d) R (e) None of these

2. Who amongst the following represent the people sitting at extreme ends of the rows?

   (a) R, F (b) T, A (c) D, R (d) C, Q (e) S, A

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

   (a) B - T (b) A - Q (c) C - S (d) F - P (e) D – R

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

   (a) D (b) S (c) V (d) T (e) A

5. How many individuals are seated between R and T?

   (a) One (b) Two (c) Three (d) Four (e) None

6. Who amongst the following faces Q?

   (a) D (b) B (c) E (d) A (e) None of these

7. Which of the following is true regarding B?

   (a) B sits to the immediate left of C
   (b) B faces Q
   (c) B sits fourth from the extreme left end of the line
   (d) D and F are immediate neighbors of B
   (e) None is true

VI. Read the given information carefully and answer the questions given below

i. There are 8 mothers J to Q and 8 children's R to Y are sitting on the two circular tables but not necessarily in the same order. The circular tables are such that one is small and second is large with small inside the larger one.

ii. The persons sitting on the outer circular table are facing the center and the persons sitting on the inner circular table are facing outside the center. So in this way, Each other and her child are sitting on different tables and both of them are facing each other.
iii. All the children are aged from 1 to 8 and all the mothers are aged from 31 to 38. No two children or two mothers are adjacent to each other in either of the circle. All the above information is not necessarily in the same order.
iv. The one, whose age is 38 doesn't face inside the circle. L's son is neither S nor U and he is youngest among eight children.
v. Only three people sit between T's mother and K, whose age is 34. J is the mother of the child, whose age is 3.
vi. N is older than Q and both of them ages are prime numbers. M doesn't face inside the circle and L's age is divisible by 11.
vii. N is the mother of X, whose age is 6 and sits on the immediate left of P's child. T is the daughter of O, whose age is perfect square and sits on the immediate right of V's mother.
viii. U is Younger than S and difference between the age is 2. U's mother is not M. S; who is not an immediate neighbor of L.
ix. R is the child of P and faces inside the circle. R's age is divisible by 5. Only one person sits between W's mother and Q, whose child is V, whose age is perfect cube.
x. Three persons sit between N's child and W, whose age is half of X. Age of S's mother, is multiple of the age of her son.

1. Who among the following pairs represent the oldest and the youngest mother respectively?

(a) Only Q and N (b) Only J and P (c) Only P and Q
(d) Only Q and K (e) Cannot be determined

2. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and hence form a group. Which of the following does not belong to the group

(a) R (b) S (c) Y (d) T (e) U

3. What is the sum of the ages of W's mother and O's child?

(a) 36 (b) 39 (c) 44 (d) 42 (e) Cannot be determined

4. Who among the following represent the children of M and K respectively?

(a) U and S (b) Y and S (c) X and Y (d) S and U (e) None of the above

5. Who among the following are the immediate neighbors of the one, whose age is 4?

(a)The one, whose age is 33 and the one whose age is 35
(b)The one, whose age is 32 and the one whose age is 37
(c)The one, whose age is 31 and the one whose age is 35
(d)The one, whose age is 37 and the one whose age is 38
(e)None of the above

VII. Read the given information carefully and answer the questions given below:

i. Eight persons – Mona, Moti, Meera, Mali, Mitra, Mansi, Megha and Mrig, were sitting in a circle facing towards the center.
ii. Each of them was born in a different city — Shimla, Manali, Agra, Nanital, Pune, Goa, Mumbai and Delhi, but not necessarily in the same order.
iii. Two persons were sitting between the one, who was born in Nanital and Mitra.
iv. Mona was born in Shimla and sits opposite to Mitra.
v. The one, who was born in Pune, sits opposite to Mali.
vi. Mrig was born in Mumbai and sits second to the right of the one, who was born in Nanital.
vii. Meera was born in Pune and was an immediate neighbor of the one, who was born in Goa.
viii. Megha sits third right to Moti.
ix. Mali was born in Nanital.
x. The one, who was born in Delhi, sits adjacent to the one, who was born in Nanital.
xi. Mitra was born in Manali and Megha was born in Delhi.

1. Mansi was born in which of the following cities?

(a) Agra (b) Mumbai (c) Delhi (d) Goa (e) None of these

2. Who among the following was sitting third to the right of Megha?

(a) Mitra (b) Meera (c) Moti (d) Mona (e) None of these

3. Who among the following was born in Agra?

(a) Moti (b) Mansi (c) Megha (d) Mrig (e)None of these

4. Who among the following was sitting in the front of Moti?

(a) The one who was born in Manali (b) Meera (c) Mitra
(d) The one who was born in Mumbai (e) Both option A and D

5. What is the position of Meera with respect to the one who was born in Shimla?

(a) Second to the right (b) Third to the right (c) Fourth to the left
(d) Second to the left (e) None of these

VIII. Read the given information carefully and answer the questions given below:

There are 8 houses in a line and in each house only one boy lives with the conditions as given below:

- Jack is not the neighbour Siman.
- Harry is just next to the left of Larry.

- There is at least one to the left of Larry.
- Paul lives in one of the two houses in the middle.
- Mike lives in between Paul and Larry.

1. If at least one lives to the right of Robert and Harry is not between Taud and Larry, then which one of the following statement is not correct ?

(a) Robert is not at the left end (b) There are three persons to right of paul
(c) Taud is between Paul and Jack

IX. Read the given information carefully and answer the questions given below:

- Four friends Asha, Babu, Chika and Dishant are out for shopping.
- Asha has less money than three times the amount that Babu has.
- Chika has more money than Babu. Dishant has an amount equal to the difference of amounts with Babu and Chika.
- Asha has three times the money with Dishant.
- They each have to buy at least one shirt, or one shawl, or one sweater, or one jacket that are priced Rs. 200, Rs. 400, Rs. 600, and Rs. 1,000 a piece respectively.
- Chika borrows Rs. 300 from Asha and buys a jacket.
- Babu buys a sweater after borrowing Rs. 100 from Asha and is left with no money.
- Asha buys three shirts.

1. Which is the costliest item that Dishant could buy with his own money?

(a) Shawl (b) Shirt (c) Sweater (d) Jacket

X. Read the given information carefully and answer the questions given below:

- There are 3 persons Ram, Shyam and Ghanshyam.
- On some day, Ram lent books to Shyam and Ghanshyam as many as they had.
- After a month Shyam gave as many books to Ram and Ghanshyam as many as they had.
- After a month Ghanshyam did the same thing.
- At the end of this transaction each one of them had 24.

1. Find the number of books each originally had?

(a) RAM – 12, SHYAM – 39, GHANSHYAM – 21 (b) RAM – 23, SHYAM – 10, GHANSHYAM – 35
(c) RAM – 39, SHYAM – 21, GHANSHYAM – 12 (d) RAM – 09, SHYAM – 42, GHANSHYAM – 19

Blood Relations, Directions, Syllogism, Coding & Decoding (R2)

- Blood Relations:
  Blood relation forms an important part of the reasoning section in most of the competitive exams. Blood relation shows the different relations among the members of a family. Based on the information given, you are required to find the relation between particular members of the family.
- Directions:
  Questions are direction-based means that they give information upon a movement of a person in certain direction for a particular distance. We have to judge the direction and distance of the person from the starting point.
- Syllogism:
  A simple syllogism definition is that it's a form of deductive reasoning where you arrive at a specific conclusion by examining premises or ideas.
- Coding & Decoding:
  CODING-DECODING is an important part of Logical reasoning section in all aptitude related examinations. Coding is a process used to encrypt a word, a number in a particular code or pattern based on some set of rules. Decoding is a process to decrypt the pattern into its original form from the given codes

1. If A + B means A is the mother of B; A – B means A is the brother B; A % B means A is the father of B and A x B means A is the sister of B, which of the following shows that P is the maternal uncle of Q?

   (a) Q – N + M x P (b) P + S x N – Q (c) P – M + N x Q (d) Q – S % P

2. If A + B means A is the brother of B; A – B means A is the sister of B and A x B means A is the father of B. Which of the following means that C is the son of M?

   (a) M – N x C + F (b) F – C + N x M (c) N + M – F x C (d) M x N – C + F

3. Pointing to a photograph Lata says, "He is the son of the only son of my grandfather." How is the man in the photograph related to Lata?

   (a) Brother (b) Uncle (c) Cousin (d) Data is inadequate

4. A family consists of 6 members P, Q , R, X, Y, Z. Q is the son of R but R is not mother of Q. P and R are married couple. Y is the brother of R, X is the daughter of P. Z is the brother of P. How many female members are there in the family?

   (a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4

5. There are eight people in a family viz. M, K, A, C, D, E, G and H consists of 3 generations. Four of them are female. D and A are the daughter and son of K respectively and both are married. E is the sister of H whose father is C. M and G are of 3rd generation and M is the son-in-law of E. K is the brother-in-law of H.Who among the following is sister-in-law of D?

   (a) H (b) M (c) C (d) G

6. Pointing to a girl in the photograph, Ajay said, "Her mother's brother is the only son of my mother's father." How is the girl's mother related to Ajay ?

   (a) Mother (b) Sister (c) Aunt (d) Grandmother (e) None of these

7. Abhishek is son of Amitabh's father's sister. Prakash is son of Teji who is mother of Vikash and grandmother of Amitabh. Harivansh is father of Neela and grandfather of Abhishek. Teji is wife of Harivansh. How is Abhishek related to Teji?

   (a) Mother (b) Sister (c) Grandson (d) Grandmother

8. Abhishek is son of Amitabh's father's sister. Prakash is son of Teji who is mother of Vikas and grandmother of Amitabh. Harivansh is father of Neela and grandfather of Abhishek. Teji is wife of Harivansh. How is Vikas's wife related to Neela?

   (a) Mother (b) Sister – in – law (c) Grandson (d) Grandmother

9. A man pointing to a photo says "The lady in the photograph is my nephew's maternal grandmother". How is the lady in the photograph related to the man's sister who has no other sister ?

   (a) Cousin (b) Sister-in-law (c) Mother (d) Mother-in-law

10. A woman going with a boy is asked by another person about the relationship between them. The woman replied ,"My maternal uncle and the uncle of his maternal uncle is the same". How are the woman and the boy related?

    (a) Grandmother & Grandson (b) Mother & Son (c) Aunt & Nephew (d) None

Directions (11-13): Read the following information and answer the questions given below:

'6' is the son of '5'. '4', '5''s sister, has a son '3' and a daughter '2'. '1' is the maternal uncle of '3'.

11. How is '6' related to '3'?

    (a) Cousin (b) Nephew (c) Uncle (d) Brother

12. How is '2' related of '1'?

    (a) Sister (b) Daughter (c) Niece (d) Wife

13. How many nephews does '1' have?

    (a) Nil (b) One (c) Two (d) Three

14. Introducing a boy, a girl said, "He is the son of the only daughter(who has only one brother) of the father of my uncle." How is the boy related to the girl?

(a) Brother (b) Nephew (c) Uncle (d) Son-in-law

15. Looking at the portrait of a man, Harsh said, "His mother is the wife of my father's son. I have no brothers or sisters." At whose portrait was Harsh was looking ?

(a) His child (b) His father (c) His grandson (d) His nephew

16. P started from his house towards west. After walking a distance of 25 m. He turned to the right and walked 10 m. He then again turned to the right and walked 15 m. After this he is to turn right at 135o and to cover 30 m. In which direction should he go?

(a) East (b) South (c) South-West (d) South-East (e) West

17. Ram walks 2 km. towards north and turn to his right and walked 4 km more. He then turns to his right and walks 4 km and turn again to his right and walk another 4 km. Here he meets Renu coming from the opposite direction. They both stop here. If Ram is to go again reach the point from where he started in which direction will he have to go from where he's standing now?

(a) North-West (b) North (c) South-East (d) North-East (e) East

18. If you start running from a point to the north and after covering 4 kms you turn to your left and run 5 km, and then again turn to your left and run 5 km and then turn to the left again and run another 6 km and before finishing you take another left turn and run 1 km then answer the question. From the finishing point if you have to reach the point where you started, in which direction will you have to run?

(a) East (b) West (c) None of these (d) South (e) North

19. One morning after sunrise, Amrit was standing facing a pole. The shadow of the pole was forming on the left side. Which direction was Amrit facing?

(a) East (b)West (c) North (d) South (e) None of these

20. In the evening, Ashmita started walking positioning his back towards the sun. After sometime, she turned left, then turned right and then towards the left again. In which direction is she going now?

(a) North (b) East (c) West (d) South (e) None of these

21. Two ladies and two men are playing cards are seated at North, East, South and West of a table. No lady is facing East. Persons sitting opposite to each other are not of the same sex. One man is facing South. Which directions are the ladies facing?

    (a) South & East (b) East & West (c) North & West (d) North & East

22. Morris is facing North and walks 10kms. He turns 270° anti-clockwise and walks 15kms. Now, he again turns 45° clockwise and walks for 25kms. Which direction is he facing now?

    (a) North-West (b) South-West (c) North-East (d) South-East (e) None of these

23. A Boy walks 12kms towards east. He turns 90° clockwise and walks 20kms then he turned right and walked for 33 kms. How far is he from starting point?

    (a) 65 (b) 29 (c) 21 (d) 43

24. A car travels 25 kms towards south from garage. It turns left and travels 30 kms, then turns right and travels 15 kms. how far is car from the garage and in which direction?

    (a) 40 North-East (b) 70 South-East (c) 60 North-East (d) 50 South-East

25. Prince was standing facing to the Pole at 1:48PM. Shadow of the Pole fell towards his right. To which direction was Prince facing?

    (a) West (b) South (c) East (d) North

26. In a certain code language,
    '134' means 'good and tasty'; '478' means 'see good pictures' '729' means 'pictures are faint'.
    Which of the following digits stands for 'see'?

    (a) 9 (b) 2 (c) 1 (d) 8

27. If Z = 52 and ACT = 48, then BAT will be equal to

    (a) 39 (b) 41 (c) 44 (d) 46

28. In a certain code language,
    'pit na som' means 'bring me water' 'na jo tod' means 'water is life'
    'tub od pit' means 'give me toy' 'jo lin kot' means 'life and death'

    Which of the following represents 'is' in that language ?

    (a) JO (b) TOD (c) LIN (d) NA

29. In a code language, COMPUTER is written as IVGFKNLX. How will TELEPHONE be written in that language?

    (a) VMNSKVOVG (b) GVOVKSLMV (c) VMLSKUOVG (d) VMLSKVOVG

30. In a certain code language CONCENTRATION is written as QQJGZIGQGDMLX. How will NITRIFICATION be written in that code language?

    (a) QQJGZXRIKSGRM (b) QQJGYXRIKSGRM
    (c) QQJGZXRIKSGRN (d) QQJGZRIKSGSM

31. In a certain code language, "GOAT" is written as "45" and "COAT" is written as "41". How is "BOAT" written in that code language?

(a) 40 (b) 41 (c) 42 (d) 43

32. If RAT = 9, GAME = 12, LIVER = 15. Then, POLYSTER = ?

(a) 17 (b) 22 (c) 24 (d) 19

33. If rat is called dog, dog is called mongoose, mongoose is called lion, lion is called snake and snake is called an elephant, which is reared as pet?

(a) Rat (b) Dog (c) Mongoose (d) Lion

34. If in a certain code, TWENTY is written as 863985 and ELEVEN is written as 323039, how can TWELVE be written in that code?

(a) 863203 (b) 863584 (c) 863903 (d) 863063

In column I below, some words are given. In column II, their codes are given but they are not arranged in the same order in which they are in column I. Study the letters in both the columns and find out the code to the letter given in each of the following questions, from among the given alternatives.

Column I	SOUND	ADDRESS	CRUX	NET	CRONY	CROWDY
Column II	abi	cjmv	ikmop	ijktv	jkgotv	blooppv

35. What is the code used for the letter A ?

(a) b (b) I (c) v (d) None of these

36. What is the code used for the fetter C ?

(a) j (b) k (c) l (d) None of these

37. What is the code used for the letter D ?

(a) k (b) l (c) m (d) None of these

38. What is the code used for the letter N ?

(a) a (b) e (c) q (d) None of these

Clocks, Calendar's, Number & Letter Series (R3)

There is a simple definition for the clocks and calendars as it comprises a vast area of logical reasoning. Clocks, as we all know, show the time by using three different dials moving in a circular motion. Whereas, calendars are used to look for the days and months.

1. A clock shows 2 am. Find the total rotation of the minute hand, in degrees, of the clock when it will show 9 pm on the same night?

   (a) 8600 (b) 6840 (c) 6470 (d) 5930

2. What will be the acute angle between the hour-hand and the minute -hand at 2:13 p.m?

   (a) 16.5 deg (b) 18 deg (c) 13.5 deg (d) 11.5 deg

3. Three clocks are designed to alarm in every hour, two hours and three hours respectively. If they all alarmed together three hours before, then after how many hours will they next alarm together?

   (a) 3 (b) 6 (c) 2 (d) 1

4. A watch gains 5 seconds per minute and was set right at 6 A.M. What would be the time shown on the watch when the correct time is 2 PM?

   (a) 2.20 (b) 2.30 (c) 2.40 (d) 2.50

5. A boy saw the clock when it is 5 a.m. The clock loses 8 minutes in half a day. What will be the true time when he sees the clock at 10 p.m. on 4th day?

   (a) 9 (b) 10 (c) 11 (d) 12

6. The calendar for the year 2007 will be the same for the year?

   (a) 2014 (b) 2016 (c) 2018 (d) 2017

7. A watch which gains uniformly is 2 minutes low at noon on Monday and is 4 min 48 sec fast at 2 p.m. on the following Monday. When was it correct?

   (a) 2 pm on Tuesday (b) 2 pm on Wednesday
   (c) 3 pm on Thursday (d) 1 pm on Friday

8. At what angle the hands of a clock are inclined at 15 minutes past 5?

   (a) 58½° (b) 64½° (c) 67½° (d) 72½°

9. Find at what time between 8 and 9 o'clock will the hands of a clock be in 180°.

   (a) 110/11 min (b) 100/11 min (c) 200/11 min (d) 120/11 min

10. How much does a clock lose per day, if its hands coincide ever 64 minutes?

(a) 256/11 (b) 288/11 (c) 92 (d) 90

11. If 10th May, 1997 was a Monday, what was the day on Oct 10, 2001?

(a) Saturday (b) Sunday (c) Thursday (d) Friday

12. Pinky was born on 29th, Feb 2016 which happened to be a Monday. If she lives to be till 2099, how many birthdays would she celebrate on a Monday?

(a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 5

13. What was the day of the week on 16th June, 1999?

(a) Saturday (b) Monday (c) Wednesday (d) Thursday

14. A watch which gains uniformly is 6 minutes slow at 4 pm on a Sunday and 102/3 minutes fast on the following Sunday at 8 pm. During this period (Day and Time) when was the watch correct?

(a) 2:36 AM (b) 1:36 AM (c) 2:36 PM (d) 1:36 PM

15. January 7, 1992 was Tuesday. Find the day of the week on the same date after 5 years, i.e., on January 7, 1997?

(a) Tuesday (b) Wednesday (c) Saturday (d) Friday

16. The maximum gap between two successive leap year is?

(a) 4 (b) 8 (c) 2 (d) 1

17. On what dates of April, 2001 did Wednesday fall ?

(a) 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd, 29th (b) 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd, 30th
(c) 3rd, 10th, 17th, 24th (d) 4th, 11th, 18th, 25th

18. How many days are there in k weeks k days ?

(a) 8+k days (b) 7+1k days (c) 8k days (d) 7/k days

19. If yesterday were tomorrow, then today would be Friday. What day is today?

(a) Saturday (b) Monday (c) Sunday (d) Tuesday

20. 1/12/91 is the first Sunday. Which is the fourth Tuesday of December 91 ?

(a) 17.12.91 (b) 24.12.91 (c) 27.12.91 (d) 31.12.91

21. QPO, NML, KJI, _____, EDC

(a) HGF (b) CAB (c) JKL (d) GHI

22. B_2CD, _____ BCD_4, B_5CD, BC_6D

(a) B_2C_2D (b) BC_3D (c) B_2C_3D (d) BCD_7

23. 2W3, 1S9, 1Q7, __, 1K1

(a) 1P6 (b) 1M3 (c) 1R8 (d) 1S9 (e) 2W3

24. 5, 12, 23, 50, 141, ?

(a) 415 (b) 430 (c) 439 (d) 488 (e) 453

25. 11, 6, 5, 9, 16, ?

(a) 66.5 (b) 78.5 (c) 89.5 (d) 42.5 (e) 31.5

26. What is the next number in this Sequence : 6, 14, 36, 98, 276, ?

(a) 794 (b) 256 (c) 312 (d) 315

27. Find next number in the series: 23, 21, 24, 19, 26, 15, 28, 11, 30, 7, 36, .. ?

(a) 67 (b) 5 (c) 18 (d) 29

28. ODD MAN OUT : 2880, 480, 92, 24, 8, 4, 2

(a) 2880 (b) 480 (c) 92 (d) 24

29. ODD MAN OUT : 7, 8, 18, 57, 228, 1165, 6996

(a) 8 (b) 18 (c) 57 (d) 228

30. Find out the wrong number in the series 125, 106, 88, 76, 65, 58, 53

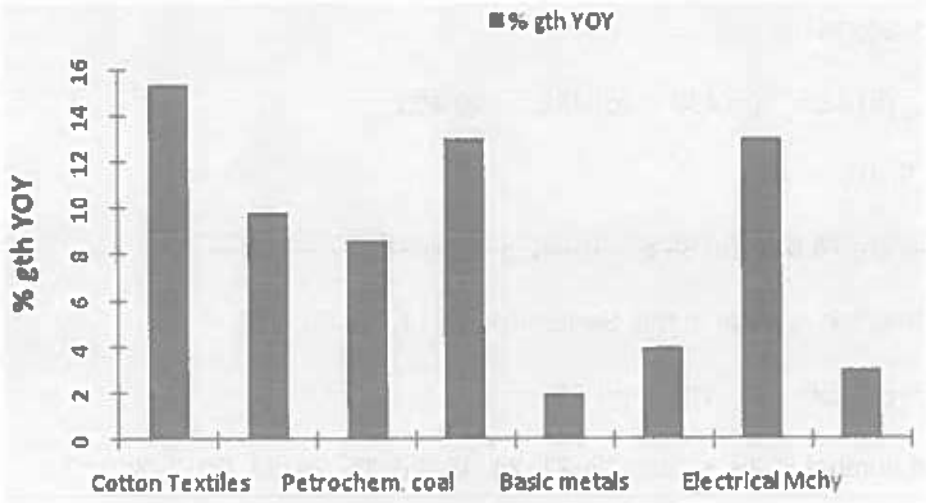
(a) 125 (b) 106 (c) 88 (d) 76

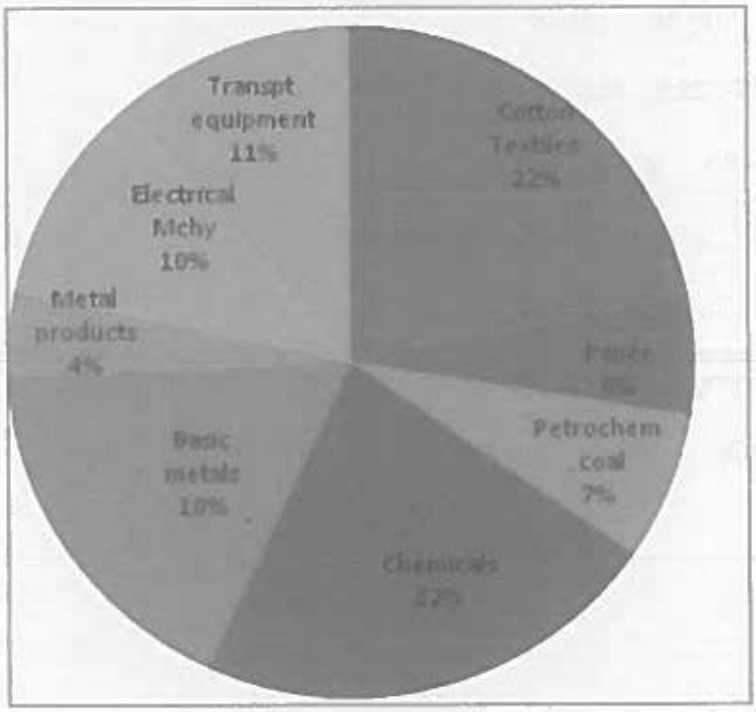
Data Interpretation & Data Sufficiency (R4)

Questions on Data Sufficiency are generally asked in the data interpretation section. Data Sufficiency means you need to check whether the data given in the two statements is sufficient to answer the question asked or not. You need to find a unique answer to the question asked. More than one answer is not allowed.

I. Study the graph and table below and answer the questions:

Chart 1 gives the year on year growth in % of various sectors in 1996-97.
Chart 2 gives the weight of each of these sectors in the overall industrial output of the country for the 1995-96. Wherever the weights in the year 1996-97 are needed, if nothing is specified, take it same for the year 1996-97 also





1. What was the % YOY growth in industrial output, between the two years?

   (a) 9.52% (b) 4.5% (c) 6.3% (d) Cannot be determined

2. If in 1997-98, Paper were to account for 12% weight in the overall industrial output, at what rate should it grow assuming that the other sectors grow at 10 % each?

   (a) 20% (b) 120% (c) 225% (d) None of these

3. If the overall industrial output in 1997-98 were to grow by 10 % and the growth of the chemical sector during this period was 26 %, what % weight would it have in the industrial output in 1997-98?

   (a) 25.2% (b) 18.7% (c) 8.8% (d) 31.4%

4. If the cotton textile sector continued to grow at the same rate, in how many more years will its output double?

   (a) 4 yr. 3 months (b) 4 yr. 11 months (c) 5yr. 3 months (d) 5yr. 9 months

5. Which one of the following cannot be inferred?

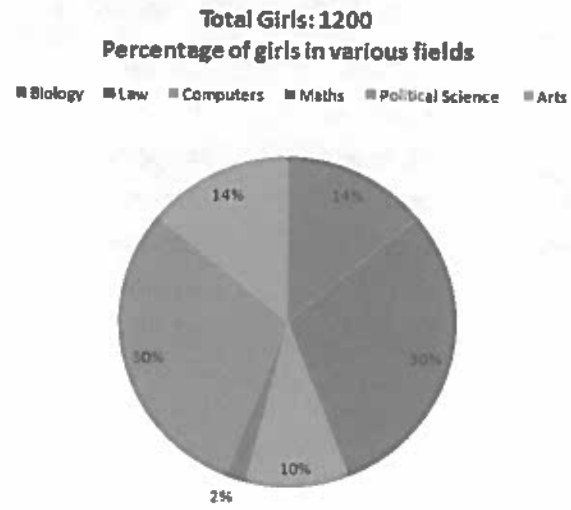
   (a) The top three sectors accounted for more than 60% weight in the overall industrial production of the country.
   (b) The smallest three sectors accounted for less than 20% weight in the overall industrial production of the country.
   (c) Metals accounted for over a fifth of the overall industrial production of the country.
   (d) Mining, necessarily, could not have accounted for more than a fifth of the industrial production of the country.

II. Study the following pie-charts carefully to answer these questions:

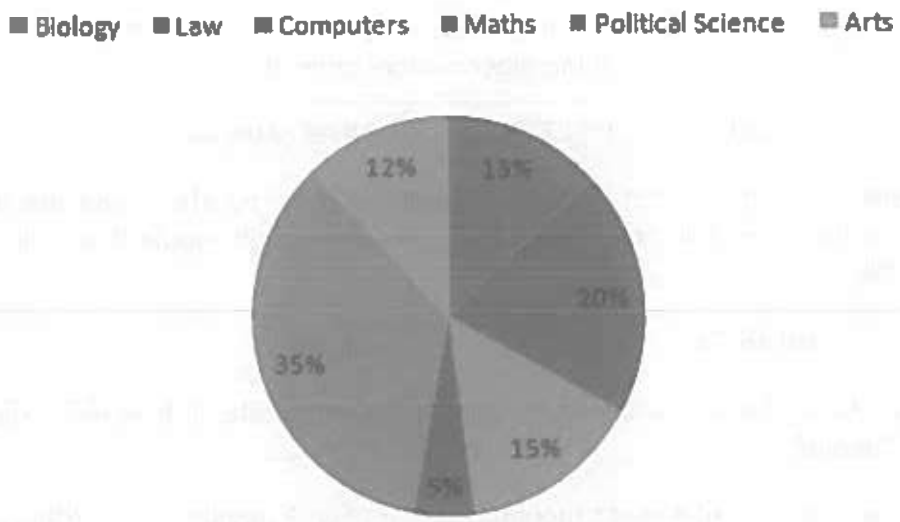
The graphs depict the following:

Graph 1 : Percentage of students in a college studying various subjects

Graph 2 :Percentage of girls out for various subjects.



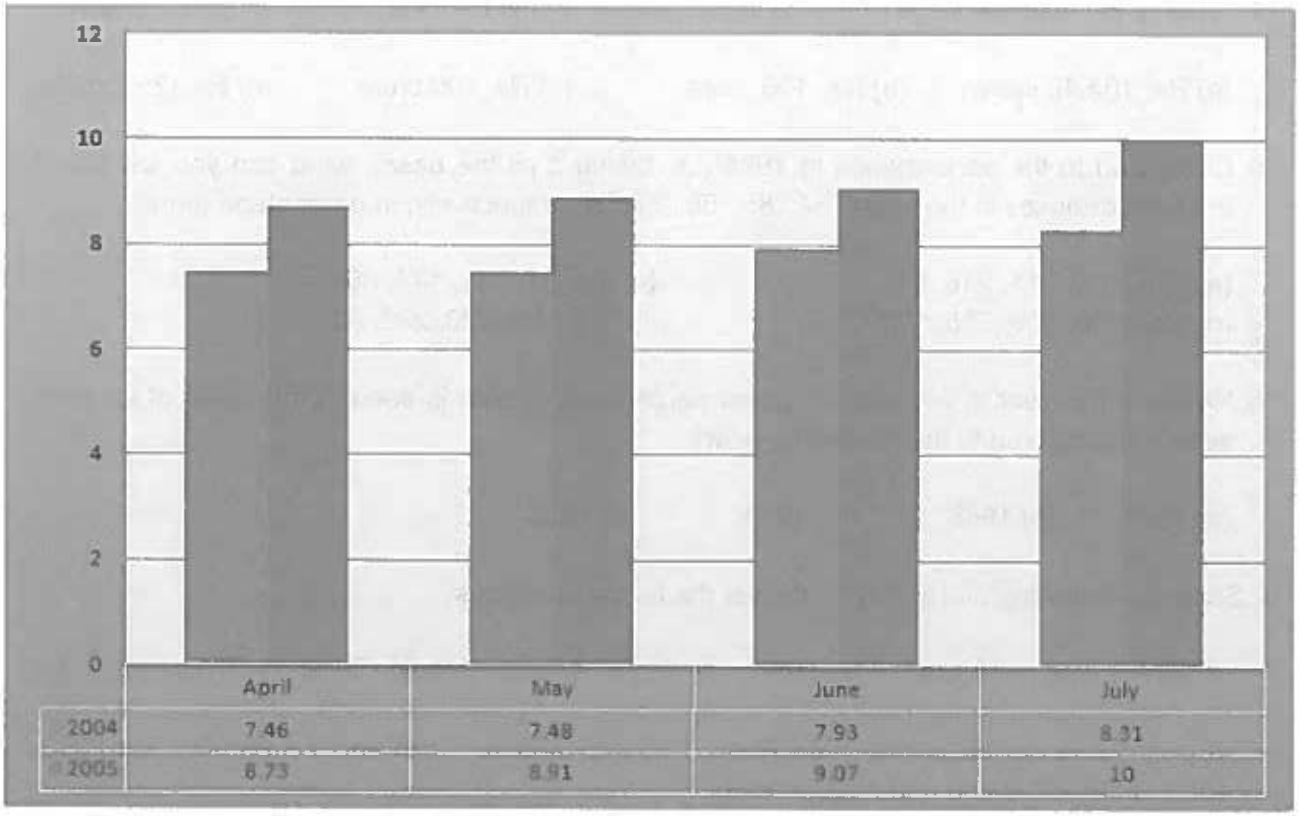
Total Students: 1800
1200 GIRLS + 600 BOYS
Percentage of boys in various subjects



6. The number of girls studying Arts in college is
   (a) 242 (b) 168 (c) 120 (d) 276
7. For which subject is the number of boys the minimum?
   (a) Law (b) Biology (c) Arts (d) Maths
8. For Political Science, what is the ratio of boys and girls?
   (a) 4 : 3 (b) 3 : 4 (c) 2 : 3 (d) 4 : 5
9. The number of girls studying Arts is what percent more than the number of boys studying Arts?
   (a) 170% (b) 150% (c) 80% (d) 250%

III. Study the following table and bar graph to answer these questions.

	Air India's Performance Indicators			
	2001-02	*2002-03*	*2003-04*	*2004-05*
Total Revenue (in crores)	Rs. 893.88	Rs.925.46.46	Rs.1023.46	Rs.1205.11
Net profit/loss	Rs. 66.00	Rs. 30.16	Rs. 43.41	Rs. 3.41
Available Tonnekms(millions)	2842.565	2919.512	3180.207	3176
Capacity Utilization (millions)	2109.959	2206.287	2386.111	2372.3
Overall Load Factor (%)	74.20%	75.60%	75.00%	74.70%
Passenger Load Factor	56.00%	68.60%	69.30%	66.40%



	April	May	June	July
2004	7.46	7.48	7.93	8.31
2005	8.73	8.91	9.07	10

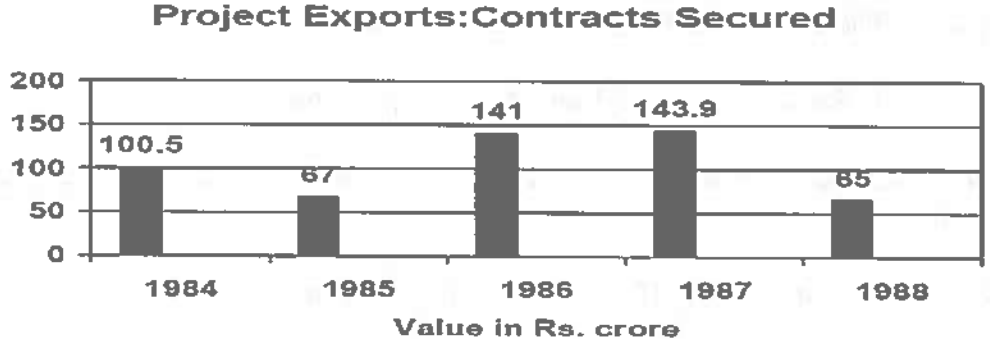
10. Between 2004 and 2005, the increase in yield per tonne km in April as a ratio to the increase in yield per tonne km in July is closest to which of the following?
(a) 4 : 7 (b) 5 : 7 (c) 3 : 8 (d) 7 : 4

11. Air India's average profit from 2001-02 to 2004-05 was ?
(a) Rs.24015 lakh (b) Rs.3576 lakh (c) Rs.3404 lakh (d) None of these

12. Air India's yield per tonne km from April to May 2004 increased by ?
(a) 0.29% (b) 0.26% (c) 0.36% (d) 0.31%

13. The annual average increase in the passenger load factor over the four years was
(a) 3.466% (b) 2.6% (c) 1.2% (d) None of these

IV. Refer to the following Bar-chart and answer the questions that follow:



14. What is the average value of the contract secured during the years shown in the diagram?

(a) Rs. 103.48 crore (b) Rs. 105 crore (c) Rs. 100 crore (d) Rs.125.2 crore

15. Compared to the performance in 1985 (i.e. taking it as the base), what can you say about the performances in the years '84, '85, '86, '87, '88 respectively, in percentage terms?

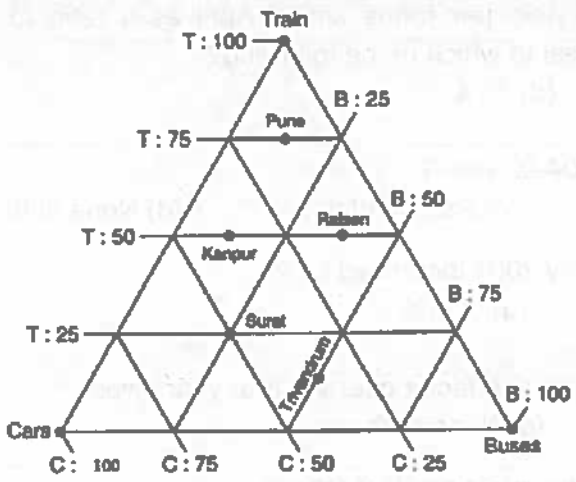
(a) 150, 100, 211, 216, 97 (b) 100, 67, 141, 144, 65
(c) 150, 100, 200, 215, 100 (d) 120, 100, 220, 230, 68

16. Which is the year in which the highest percentage decline is seen in the value of contract secured compared to the preceding year?

(a) 1985 (b) 1988 (c) 1984 (d) 1986

V. Study the following and graph to answer the below questions:

A survey was conducted in five cities viz. Pune, Kanpur, Raisen, Surat and Trivandrum, for the percentage of people using T (trains), B (buses), C (cars) as modes of transport.Number of persons surveyed in the cities Pune, Kanpur, Raisen, Surat and Trivandrum are 2000, 4000, 6000, 3000 and 8000 respectively.



17. The city where the least number of persons uses buses is

(a) Surat (b) Raisen (c) Kanpur (d) Pune

18. The average number of persons using trains for transportation in Pune, Kanpur, Raisen and Trivandrum is

(a) 1880 (b) 1750 (c) 1950 (d) None of the above

19. The mode of transport used by the least number of persons in all the given cities.

(a) Trains (b) Buses (c) Cars (d) Cars & Buses

20. Among the given five cities, the cities where less than 30% of the people use cars as transport are

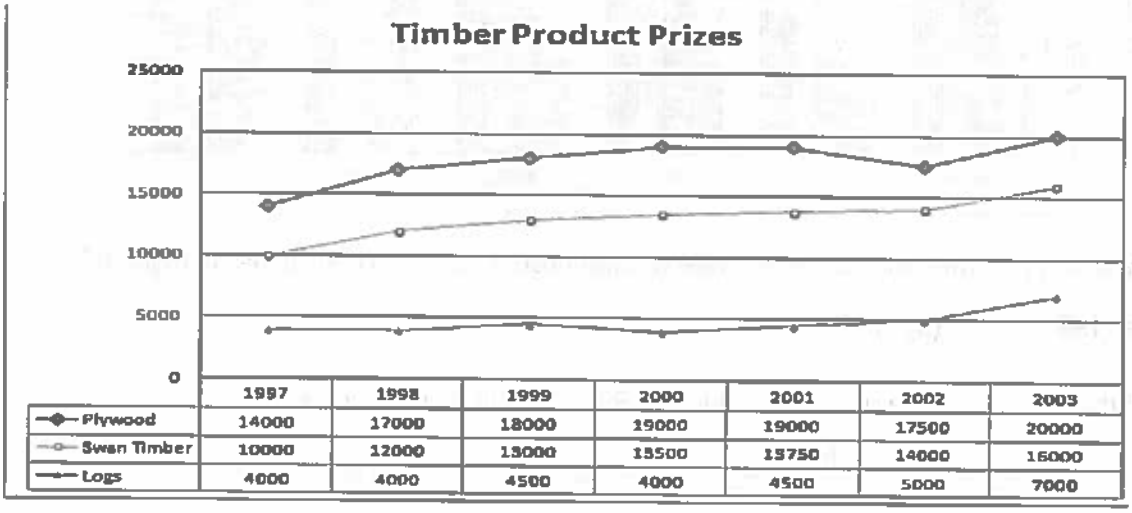
(a) Kanpur & Trivandrum (b) Pune, Kanpur & Raisen
(c) Pune & Raisen (d) Pune, Kanpur & Surat

21. Which of the following statements is not true?

(a) 50% of the people use trains for transport in Kanpur and Raisen
(b) In Trivandrum, more than 50% of the people use cars for transport
(c) More percentage of people use buses for transport in the city Surat than in the city Pune.
(d) In city Raisen, there are more percentage of people using trains for transport than buses.

VI. Study the following and graph to answer the below questions:

The prices of timber are given for the period 1997-2003. The prices for plywood and sawn timber are given in Rs./m^3 while the price of logs is given in Rs. /tonne. Assume 1 tonne in equal to 1000 kg and one cubic meter of logs weighs 800 kg.



	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Plywood	14000	17000	18000	19000	19000	17500	20000
Sawn Timber	10000	12000	13000	13500	13750	14000	16000
Logs	4000	4000	4500	4000	4500	5000	7000

22. Which product had the largest percentage increase in price per cubic meter over the 7 yr period?

(a) Sawn timber (b) Logs (c) Plywood (d) Cannot be determined

23. The maximum increase in price per cubic meter for any product between two years was

(a) Rs. 2500 (b) Rs. 3000 (c) Rs. 2000 (d) Rs. 4125

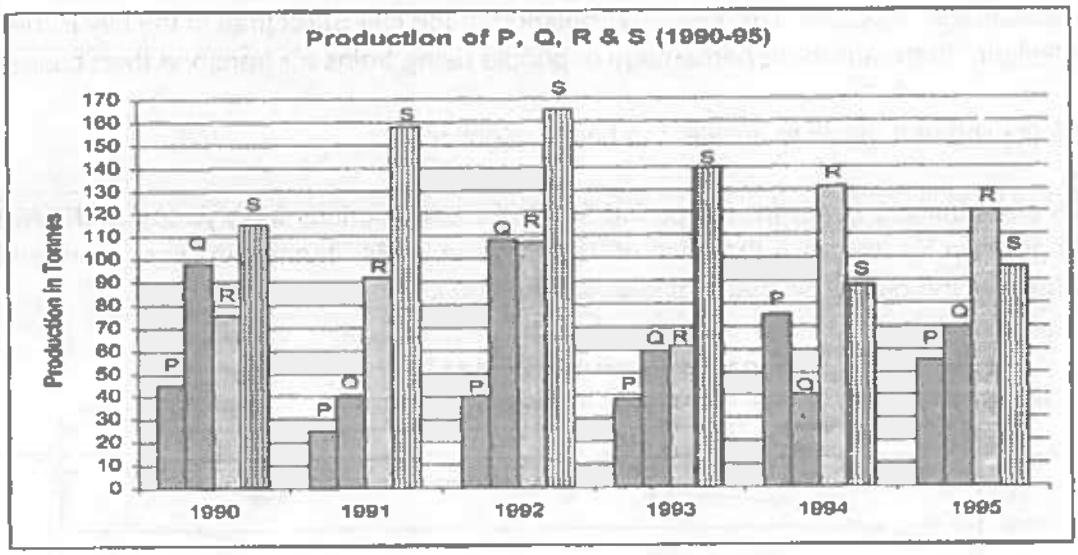
24. In 2003, the total sales of the company measured in cubic meters was made up of 40% plywood, 30% sawn timber and 30% logs.The average realisation per cubic meter in 2003 was closest to

(a) Rs.16500 (b) Rs.13500 (c) Rs.14480 (d) Rs.18000

25. In 2004, the prices of plywood, sawn timber and logs went up by 5%, 1% and 10%, respectively and the total sales were made up of 40% plywood, 30% sawn timber and 30% logs. The average realisation per cubic meter in 2004 was closest to

(a) Rs. 15000 (b) Rs. 16150 (c) Rs.14500 (d) Rs.18500

VII. Answer the questions based on the following graph:



26. In which year the annual growth rate of total production (of all products) is highest?

(a) 1991 (b) 1992 (c) 1993 (d) 1995

27. If the stability of the production during 1990 to 1995 is defined as,

$$\frac{\text{Average Production}}{\text{Maximum Production} - \text{Minimum Production}}$$ then which product is most stable?

(a) Product P (b) Product Q (c) Product R (d) Product S

For questions 28 to 30:

	P(Rs.9)	Q(Rs.4)	R(Rs.13)	S(Rs.3)	Total
1990	405	396	975	345	2121
1991	225	164	1209	474	2072
1992	360	432	1391	498	2681
1993	342	240	819	417	1818
1994	684	164	1716	264	2828
1995	504	280	1560	291	2635
Total	2520	1676	7670	2289	

28. If four products P, Q, R and S shown in the graph are sold at price of Rs.9, Rs.4, Rs.13 and Rs.3 respectively during 1990-1995, then the total revenue of the all the products is lowest in which year?

    (a) 1991 (b) 1992 (c) 1993 (d) None of the above

29. Individual revenue of P, Q, R and S for the entire period (1990-1995) is calculated based on the price of Rs.9, Rs.4, Rs.13 and Rs.3 respectively. Which product fetches the lowest revenue?

    (a) Product P (b) Product Q (c) Product R (d) Product S

30. Four products P, Q, R and S shown in the graph are sold at price of Rs.9, Rs.4, Rs.13 and Rs.3 respectively during 1990-1995. Which of the following statements is TRUE?

    (a) Product R fetches second highest revenue across products in 1991.
    (b) Sum of revenue of P, Q and S is more than the revenue of R in. 1994.
    (c) Cumulative revenue of P and Q is more than the revenue of S in 1993.
    (d) None of the above

31. Train A leaves New York for Boston at 3 PM and travels at the constant speed of 100 mph. An hour later, it passes Train B, which is making the trip from Boston to New York at a constant speed. If Train B left Boston at 3:50 PM and if the combined travel time of the two trains is 2 hours, what time did Train B arrive in New York?

    Statement 1: Train B arrived in New York before Train A arrived in Boston.
    Statement 2: The distance between New York and Boston is greater than 140 miles.

    (a) Statement (1) alone is sufficient, but statement (2) alone is not sufficient.
    (b) Statement (2) alone is sufficient, but statement (1) alone is not sufficient.
    (c) BOTH statements TOGETHER are sufficient, but NEITHER statement ALONE is sufficient.
    (d) Each statement ALONE is sufficient.
    (e) Statements (1) and (2) TOGETHER are NOT sufficient.

32. Bob and Wendy left home to walk together to a restaurant for dinner. They started out walking at a constant pace of 3 mph. At precisely the halfway point, Bob realized he had forgotten to lock the front door of their home. Wendy continued on to the restaurant at the same constant pace. Meanwhile, Bob, traveling at a new constant speed on the same route, returned home to lock the door and then went to the restaurant to join Wendy. How long did Wendy have to wait for Bob at the restaurant?

    Statement 1: Bob's average speed for the entire journey was 4 mph.
    Statement 2: On his journey, Bob spent 32 more minutes alone than he did walking with Wendy.

    (a) Statement (1) alone is sufficient, but statement (2) alone is not sufficient
    (b) Statement (2) alone is sufficient, but statement (1) alone is not sufficient.
    (c) BOTH statements TOGETHER are sufficient, but NEITHER statement ALONE is sufficient
    (d) Each statement ALONE is sufficient.
    (e) Statements (1) and (2) TOGETHER are NOT sufficient.

33. If x and y are positive integers, what is the greatest common divisor of x and y?
Statement 1: $2x + y = 73$ Statement 2: $5x - 3y = 1$

(a) Statement (1) alone is sufficient, but statement (2) alone is not sufficient
(b) Statement (2) alone is sufficient, but statement (1) alone is not sufficient.
(c) BOTH statements TOGETHER are sufficient, but NEITHER statement ALONE is sufficient.
(d) Each statement ALONE is sufficient.
(e) Statements (1) and (2) TOGETHER are NOT sufficient.

34. A committee of 2 people is to be formed from a group of 8 people which includes some women and rest are men. If P is the probability that both the selected people are men, is $P > 0.25$?

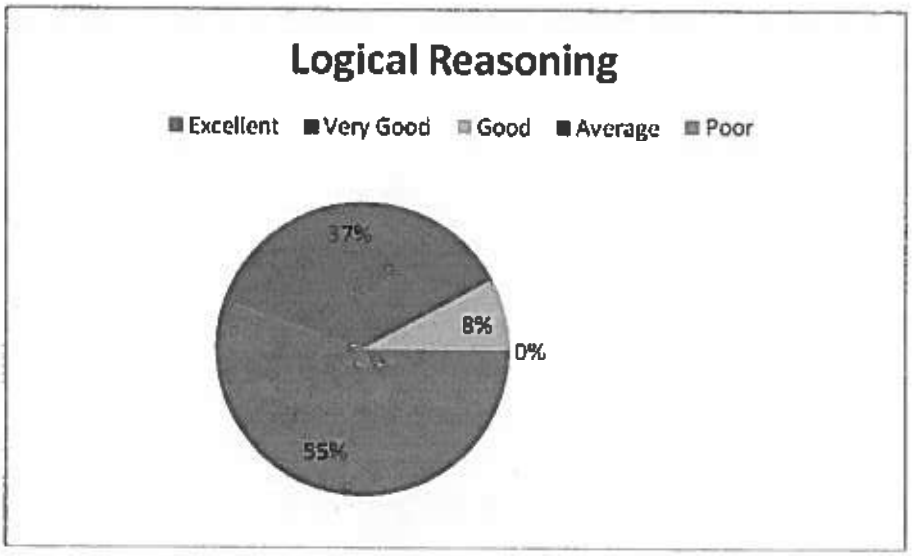
Statement 1: More than 40% of the employees are men.
Statement 2: The probability that both the selected people will be women is more than 20%.

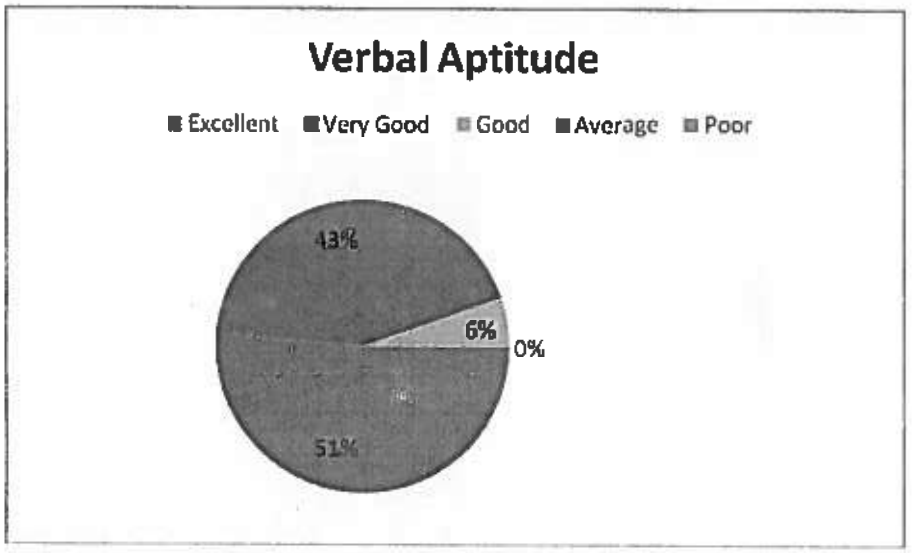
(a) Statement (1) alone is sufficient, but statement (2) alone is not sufficient.
(b) Statement (2) alone is sufficient, but statement (1) alone is not sufficient.
(c) BOTH statements TOGETHER are sufficient, but NEITHER statement ALONE is sufficient.
(d) Each statement ALONE is sufficient.
(e) Statements (1) and (2) TOGETHER are NOT sufficient.

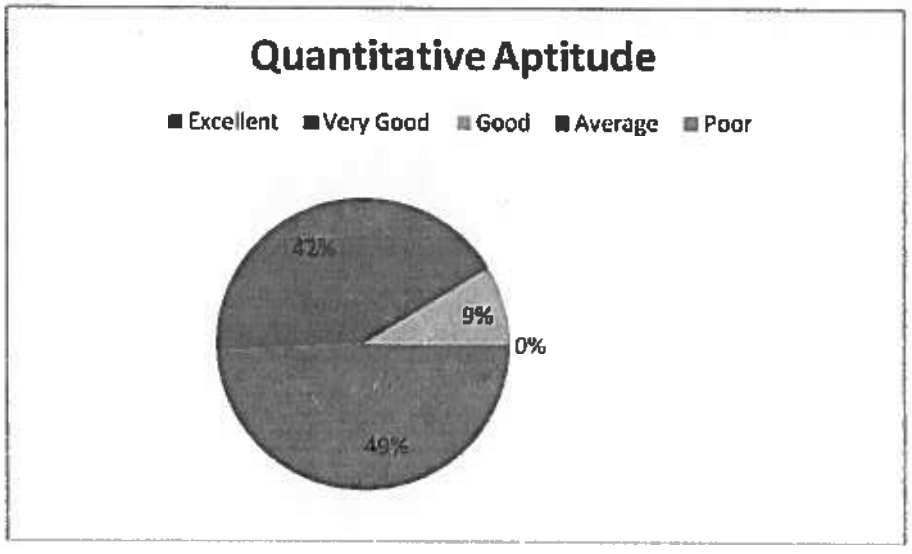
35. Reiko drove from point A to point B at a constant speed, and then returned to along the same route at a different constant speed. Did Reiko travel from A to B at a speed greater than 40 miles per hour?
Statement 1: Reiko's average speed for the entire round trip, excluding the time spent at point B, was 80 miles per hour.
Statement 2: It took Reiko 20 more minutes to drive from A to B than to make the return trip.

(a) Statement (1) alone is sufficient, but statement (2) alone is not sufficient.
(b) Statement (2) alone is sufficient, but statement (1) alone is not sufficient.
(c) BOTH statements TOGETHER are sufficient, but NEITHER statement ALONE is sufficient.
(d) Each statement ALONE is sufficient.
(e) Statements (1) and (2) TOGETHER are NOT sufficient.

Students Feedback analysis on Softskill Development Training Program







SRI VENKATESWARA COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

DEPARTMENT OF TRAINING AND PLACEMENT

Student Feedback Form
(Soft skill - Employability Programme)

*Soft skill Programme for the **Third year** students (2019 - 2023 Batch)*

DATE: 03/01/2022 **SESSION:** FN

Name of the Student : G.D.HARITHA	Registration No.: 19071038
Branch: ECE	
Email ID: 19ec064t@svce.ac.in	Trainer Name: MAHESH RAJKONDA.
Mobile No.: 9789265752	Company: **M/s Spring Boards**

Kindly comment on employability program on following topics:

Parameter Analysis	**Feedback**	**Rating** **5 - Excellent;** **4 - Very Good;** **3 - Good;** **2 - Average;** **1 - Poor**
Quantitative Aptitude	(NA)	(NA)
Verbal Aptitude	Session was very interactive and informative.	4- Very Good.
Logical Reasoning	(NA)	(NA)
Do you want more session?	No	(NA)
Overall comments	Overall It was Good	

Put 'NA', wherever Not Applicable

Any Other Suggestions:

G.D.Haritha.

Signature

Note: Your feedback will help us to provide best training. Kindly provide honest feedback.

SRI VENKATESWARA COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

DEPARTMENT OF TRAINING AND PLACEMENT

Student Feedback Form
(Soft skill - Employability Programme)

*Soft skill programme for the **Third year** students (2019 - 2023 Batch)*

DATE: 3/01/2022 **SESSION:** FA

Name of the Student : DEEPAK AKASH RAJ.T	Registration No.: 190701016
Branch: ECE	
Email ID: 2019ECE439@svce.ac.in	Trainer Name: MAHESH
Mobile No.: 9361307388	Company: M/s Spring Boards

Kindly comment on employability program on following topics:

Parameter Analysis	Feedback	Rating 5 - Excellent; 4 - Very Good; 3 - Good; 2 - Average; 1 - Poor
Quantitative Aptitude	NA	
Verbal Aptitude	Good, Interactive with students. friendly nature, session is so useffull for communication.	5
Logical Reasoning	NA	
Do you want more session?	per year we are getting placement training we want it for per semester.	
Overall comments	Good.	

Put 'NA', wherever Not Applicable

Any Other Suggestions:

No suggestions, overall good

Deepak Akash Raj

Signature

Note: Your feedback will help us to provide best training. Kindly provide honest feedback.

SRI VENKATESWARA COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

DEPARTMENT OF TRAINING AND PLACEMENT

Student Feedback Form
(Soft skill - Employability Programme)

*Soft skill Programme for the **Third year** students (2019 - 2023 Batch)*

DATE: 03/01/2022 **SESSION:** FN

Name of the Student : GIRISH KUMAR S	Registration No.: 190801022
Branch: INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	
Email ID: girish26412@gmail.com	Trainer Name: CB517
Mobile No.: 8056278092	Company: M/s Spring Boards

Kindly comment on employability program on following topics:

Parameter Analysis	Feedback	Rating 5 - Excellent; 4 - Very Good; 3 - Good; 2 - Average; 1 - Poor
Quantitative Aptitude	The session was good. All basic concepts to attend a particular question from a concept had been taught.	4
Verbal Aptitude	NA	NA
Logical Reasoning	NA	NA
Do you want more session?	The sessions were in correct number	NA
Overall comments	All sessions were good.	4

Put 'NA', wherever Not Applicable

Any Other Suggestions:

The questions can be segregated into beginner, intermediate, advanced concepts in book.

S. Girish Kumar
Signature

Note: Your feedback will help us to provide best training. Kindly provide honest feedback.

SRI VENKATESWARA COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

DEPARTMENT OF TRAINING AND PLACEMENT

Student Feedback Form
(Soft skill - Employability Programme)

*Soft skill programme for the **Third year** students (2019 - 2023 Batch)*

DATE: 03.01.2022 **SESSION:** FN

Name of the Student : BARATHSELVAN - A	Registration No.: 190301013
Branch: CHEMICAL ENGINEERING	
Email ID: 2019ch0494@svce.ac.in	Trainer Name: Sridhar
Mobile No.: 8610025544	Company: M/s Spring Boards

Kindly comment on employability program on following topics:

Parameter Analysis	Feedback	Rating 5 - Excellent; 4 - Very Good; 3 - Good; 2 - Average; 1 - Poor
Quantitative Aptitude	The way he teach is really Very good and so supportive.	5
Verbal Aptitude		
Logical Reasoning		
Do you want more session?	I need Extra training in Verbal Section.	
Overall comments	The training session is really good rather than online. It's very helpful and Trainers are so supportive.	4

Put 'NA', wherever Not Applicable

Any Other Suggestions:

Signature

Note: Your feedback will help us to provide best training. Kindly provide honest feedback.

SRI VENKATESWARA COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

DEPARTMENT OF TRAINING AND PLACEMENT

Student Feedback Form
(Soft skill - Employability Programme)

*Soft skill programme for the **Third year** students (2019 - 2023 Batch)*

DATE: 3/1/2022 **SESSION:** FN

Name of the Student : A.UMARALI	Registration No.: 190101032.
Branch: AUTOMOBILE ENGINEERING	
Email ID: Umarathamehar786@gmail.com	Trainer Name: Naresh
Mobile No.:	Company: **M/s Spring Boards**

Kindly comment on employability program on following topics:

Parameter Analysis	**Feedback**	**Rating** 5 - Excellent; 4 - Very Good; 3 - Good; 2 - Average; 1 - Poor
Quantitative Aptitude	Nice session. The session is more informative.	5
Verbal Aptitude	Nice	5
Logical Reasoning	Nice.	5
Do you want more session?	NO	-
Overall comments	NO	-

Put 'NA', wherever Not Applicable

Any Other Suggestions:

NA.

Signature

Note: Your feedback will help us to provide best training. Kindly provide honest feedback.

SRI VENKATESWARA COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

DEPARTMENT OF TRAINING AND PLACEMENT

Student Feedback Form
(Soft skill - Employability Programme)

*Soft skill Programme for the **Third year** students (2019 - 2023 Batch)*

DATE: 06/01/2022 **SESSION:** FN

Name of the Student : GIRISH KUMAR S	Registration No.: 190801022
Branch: INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	
Email ID: girish20012@gmail.com	Trainer Name: CB511
Mobile No.: 8056278092	Company: M/s Spring Boards

Kindly comment on employability program on following topics:

Parameter Analysis	Feedback	Rating 5 - Excellent; 4 - Very Good; 3 - Good; 2 - Average; 1 - Poor
Quantitative Aptitude	All concepts were taught deeply and example problems were given for better understanding.	5
Verbal Aptitude	NA	NA
Logical Reasoning	NA	NA
Do you want more session?	Number of sessions was correct in number	NA
Overall comments	The sessions were correctly organized	4

Put 'NA', wherever Not Applicable

Any Other Suggestions:

The questions can be segregated into beginner, intermediate and advanced concepts in the book

S. Girish Kumar
Signature

Note: Your feedback will help us to provide best training. Kindly provide honest feedback.

SRI VENKATESWARA COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

DEPARTMENT OF TRAINING AND PLACEMENT

Student Feedback Form
(Soft skill - Employability Programme)

*Soft skill Programme for the **Third year** students (2019 - 2023 Batch)*

DATE: 04/12/22 **SESSION:** 2

Name of the Student : Kovarthan Yadav. P	Registration No.: 190301034
Branch: Chemical Engineering	
Email ID: kovarthanyadav6636@gmail.com	Trainer Name: Manoj Kumar
Mobile No.: 9085685633	Company: M/s Spring Boards

Kindly comment on employability program on following topics:

Parameter Analysis	Feedback	Rating 5 - Excellent; 4 - Very Good; 3 - Good; 2 - Average; 1 - Poor
Quantitative Aptitude		
Verbal Aptitude		
Logical Reasoning	The Way of teaching is Very good. The Trainer Personally Come and Cleared the doubt in which ever I had.	5
Do you want more session?	Thanking You, I don't need. I am okay the classes which are Provided by the College	
Overall comments	The Placement Sessions are Very usefull to us. It is knowledgable to me.	5

Put 'NA', wherever Not Applicable

Any Other Suggestions:

Signature

Note: Your feedback will help us to provide best training. Kindly provide honest feedback.

SRI VENKATESWARA COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

DEPARTMENT OF TRAINING AND PLACEMENT

Student Feedback Form
(Soft skill - Employability Programme)

*Soft skill Programme for the **Third year** students (2019 - 2023 Batch)*

DATE: 4/01/2022 **SESSION:** FN.

Name of the Student : Rohan Lewis .A	Registration No.: 19040101033
Branch: CIVIL	
Email ID: 2019cerl033@svce.ac.in	Trainer Name: Ms. Prakash
Mobile No.: 9790984634	Company: M/s Spring Boards

Kindly comment on employability program on following topics:

Parameter Analysis	Feedback	Rating 5 - Excellent; 4 - Very Good; 3 - Good; 2 - Average; 1 - Poor
Quantitative Aptitude	trainnar is very friendly, Asks students for doubts and teaches ~~twice~~ if needed	5
Verbal Aptitude	knowledge in subject is very good. attends to all the Students	
Logical Reasoning	—	
Do you want more session?	Yes, More sessions will be helpful	5
Overall comments	Very Interactive and benificial for the students	5

Put 'NA', wherever Not Applicable

Any Other Suggestions:

Lesser Student Volumes in class will help with individual attention to the students, and teacher teaching to Students is More. If 30 or 35 students, they can get more attention

Signature

Note: Your feedback will help us to provide best training. Kindly provide honest feedback.

SRI VENKATESWARA COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

DEPARTMENT OF TRAINING AND PLACEMENT

Student Feedback Form
(Soft skill - Employability Programme)

*Soft skill programme for the **Third year** students (2019 - 2023 Batch)*

DATE: 4.01.21 **SESSION:** II

Name of the Student : SRIJA.U	Registration No.: 19505114
Branch: CSE	
Email ID: 20191s0467@svce.ac.in	Trainer Name: Mr. MAHESH
Mobile No.: 8056067022	Company: M/s Spring Boards

Kindly comment on employability program on following topics:

Parameter Analysis	Feedback	Rating 5 - Excellent; 4 - Very Good; 3 - Good; 2 - Average; 1 - Poor
Quantitative Aptitude		
Verbal Aptitude	Mr. Mahesh taught verbal aptitude in an interesting way. It was interactive.	5
Logical Reasoning		
Do you want more session?	Yes. We would love to have the same trainer.	
Overall comments	& More classes of verbal aptitude is recommended.	

Put 'NA', wherever Not Applicable

Any Other Suggestions:

We would likely have some break time.

Signature

Note: Your feedback will help us to provide best training. Kindly provide honest feedback.

SRI VENKATESWARA COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

DEPARTMENT OF TRAINING AND PLACEMENT

Student Feedback Form
(Soft skill - Employability Programme)

*Soft skill programme for the **Third year** students (2019 - 2023 Batch)*

DATE: 05.01.2022 **SESSION:** VI

Name of the Student : AKILAN.A	Registration No.: 190301005
Branch: CHEMICAL ENGINEERING	
Email ID: 2019ch0379@svce.ac.in	Trainer Name: SHIVARAM - SSS
Mobile No.: 6374219097	Company: **M/s Spring Boards**

Kindly comment on employability program on following topics:

Parameter Analysis	**Feedback**	**Rating** **5 - Excellent;** **4 - Very Good;** **3 - Good;** **2 - Average;** **1 - Poor**
Quantitative Aptitude	It was good and intresting	4
Verbal Aptitude	We can learn lots of vocabulary and it also very nice	4
Logical Reasoning	It's little bit very common to us. But staffs were good	4
Do you want more session?	NO, it's more than sufficient	
Overall comments	Nice	

Put 'NA', wherever Not Applicable

Any Other Suggestions:

Signature

Note: Your feedback will help us to provide best training. Kindly provide honest feedback.

SRI VENKATESWARA COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

DEPARTMENT OF TRAINING AND PLACEMENT

Student Feedback Form
(Soft skill - Employability Programme)

*Soft skill Programme for the **Third** year students (2019 - 2023 Batch)*

DATE: **SESSION:**

Name of the Student : S.SIDDHA	Registration No.: 19080107 5
Branch: Information Technology	
Email ID: siddhastrom@gmail.com	Trainer Name: Shalini
Mobile No.: 9442 36610	Company: M/s Spring Boards

Kindly comment on employability program on following topics:

Parameter Analysis	Feedback	Rating 5 - Excellent; 4 - Very Good; 3 - Good; 2 - Average; 1 - Poor
Quantitative Aptitude	- NA -	- NA -
Verbal Aptitude	Very good session and Interactive as well.	5
Logical Reasoning	- NA -	- NA -
Do you want more session?	- Not necessary since one week is very productive	
Overall comments		

Put 'NA', wherever Not Applicable

Any Other Suggestions:

Signature

Note: Your feedback will help us to provide best training. Kindly provide honest feedback.

SRI VENKATESWARA COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

DEPARTMENT OF TRAINING AND PLACEMENT

Student Feedback Form
(Soft skill - Employability Programme)

*Soft skill Programme for the **Third year** students (2019 - 2023 Batch)*

DATE: **SESSION:**

Name of the Student : S.SIDDHA	Registration No.: 19080105
Branch: Information Technology	
Email ID: Siddhastrom@gmail.com	Trainer Name: Prasanth
Mobile No.: 9442366 16	Company: M/s Spring Boards

Kindly comment on employability program on following topics:

Parameter Analysis	Feedback	Rating 5 - Excellent; 4 - Very Good; 3 - Good; 2 - Average; 1 - Poor
Quantitative Aptitude	Pretty decent session and good concept coverage.	4
Verbal Aptitude	- NA -	- NA -
Logical Reasoning	- NA -	- NA -
Do you want more session?	Not necessary since one week is very productive	
Overall comments		

Put 'NA', wherever Not Applicable

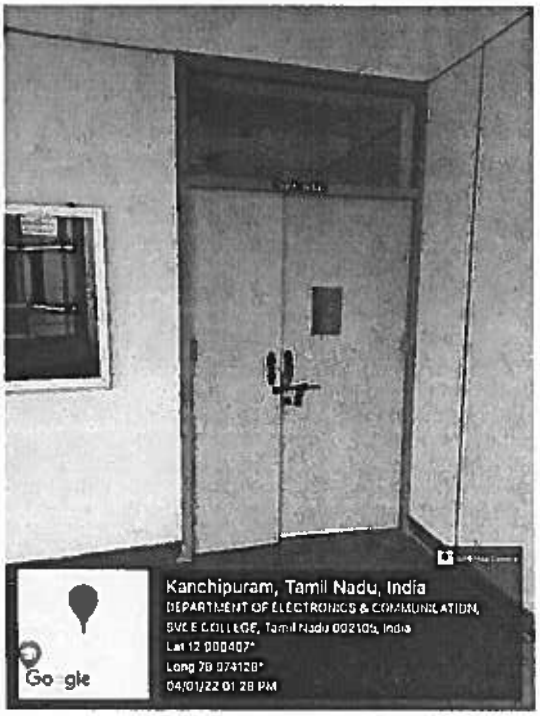
Any Other Suggestions:

Signature

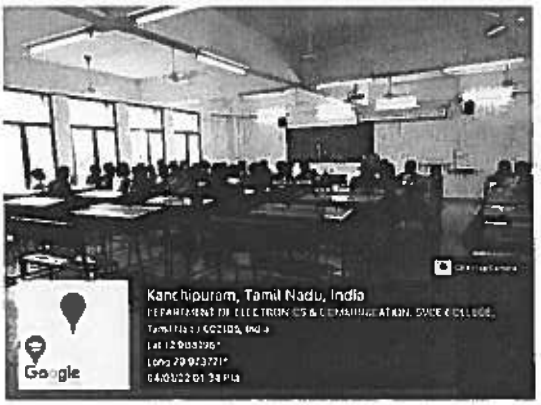
Note: Your feedback will help us to provide best training. Kindly provide honest feedback.

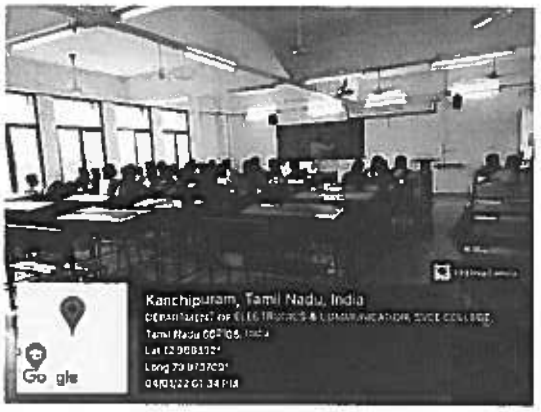
Sample Photos taken during the training program

Day 2 – 4th Jan 2022 - CB528 - 3rd year Chemical B - 2019-2023 Batch

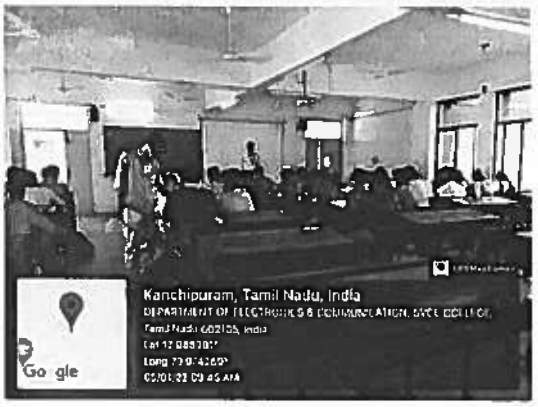


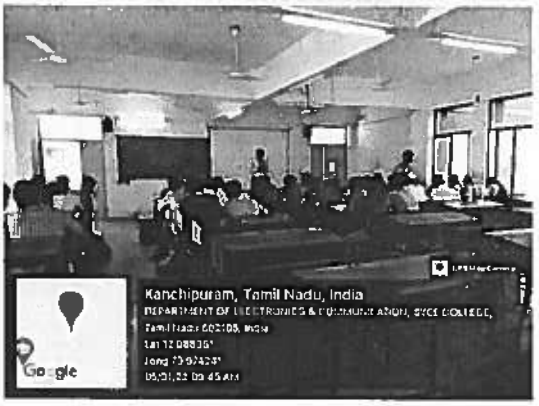
Day 2 – 4th Jan 2022 - CB528 - 3rd year Chemical A - 2019-2023 Batch





Day 3 – 5th Jan 2022 - CB528 - 3rd year Chemical A - 2019-2023 Batch

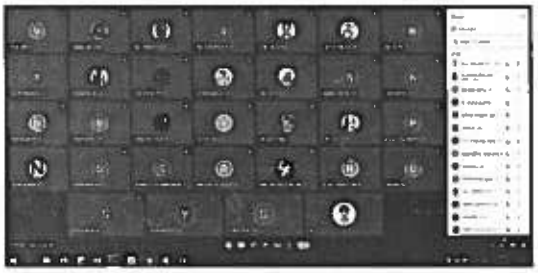




The classes shifted to online mode due to closure of colleges by Tamil Nadu government to control the spread of corona virus

Day 4 – 6th Jan 2022 - 3rd year Chemical A & B - 2019-2023 Batch

Day 5 – 7th Jan 2022 - 3rd year Chemical A & B - 2019-2023 Batch



CONCLUSION

- Based on the feedback from the students, it is found that training is helpful to the students for developing their soft skills.
- Aptitude skills on Verbal, Quantitative, and Reasoning have been given and the awareness of the new aptitude test pattern which is followed in real time recruitment process has been taught to the students.
- Due to unexpected lockdown during the scheduled dates, last three days of the program had been conducted virtually using Google Meet platform.
- Attendance is poor for the online program due to various issues like network issues and unavailability of proper gadgets for taking part in the online classes from the Native places.

Prof. S. Muraleedharan
Chief Placement Officer

Springboards

- Verbal
- Quantitative
- Logical Reasoning

27-1-2020-31-1-20
for Ist year
Batch. 2019-2024

Springboards

CONTENTS

Springboards

Verbal Ability 1

Parts of Speech

The parts of speech explain how a word is used in a sentence. There are eight main parts of speech (also known as word classes): nouns, pronouns, adjectives, verbs, adverbs prepositions, conjunctions and interjections. Most parts of speech can be divided into sub-classes. For example with the word increase.

1. Noun

This part of a speech refers to words that are used to *name persons, things, animals, places, ideas, or events.* Nouns are the simplest among the 8 parts of speech,.

Examples:

- *Tom Hanks* is very versatile.
- The italicized noun refers to a name of a person.
- *Dogs* can be extremely cute.
- In this example, the italicized word is considered a noun because it names an animal.
- It is my *birthday*.
- The word "birthday" is a noun which refers to an event.
- There are different types of nouns namely:
- **Proper**– proper noun always starts with a Capital letter and refers to specific names of persons, places, or things.
    - Examples: Volkswagen Beetle, Rathna Cafe, Game of Thrones
- **Common**– common nouns are the opposite of proper nouns. These are just generic names of persons, things, or places.
    - Examples: car, pizza parlor, TV series
- **Concrete**– this kind refers to nouns which you can perceive through your five senses. Examples: folder, sand, board
- **Abstract-** unlike concrete nouns, abstract nouns are those which you can't perceive through your five senses.
    - Examples: happiness, grudge, bravery
- **Count**– it refers to anything that is countable, and has a singular and plural form. Examples: kitten, video, ball
- **Mass**– this is the opposite of count nouns. Mass nouns are also called non-countable nouns, and they need to have "counters" to quantify them.
    - Examples of Counters: kilo, cup, meter
    - Examples of Mass Nouns: rice, flour, garter
- **Collective**– refers to a group of persons, animals, or things.
    - Example: faculty (group of teachers), class (group of students), pride (group of lions)

2. Pronoun:

A pronoun is a part of a speech which functions as a replacement for a noun. Some examples of pronouns are: I, it, he, she, mine, his, hers, we, they, theirs, and ours.

Examples: Monica is a very stubborn child. **She** just stared at me and when I told her to stop.

Joey said "the largest slice is **mine**".

We are number one.

Kinds of Pronoun

1. Personal Pronoun
2. Reflexive Pronoun
3. Demonstrative Pronoun
4. Indefinite Pronoun
5. Interrogative Pronoun
6. Distributive Pronoun
7. Reciprocal Pronoun
8. Relative Pronoun
9. Relative Compound Pronoun
10. Possessive Pronoun

A. Personal Pronoun: A Pronoun used for three persons is known as personal Pronoun.

Example : First person - I, Second person – You, Third person – He, she, it, they

B. Reflexive Pronoun: A pronoun used with self or selves to reflect the action of the very on the subject is known as Reflexive Pronoun.

Example : myself, yourself, yourselves, ourselves, himself.

C. Demonstrative Pronoun: A Pronoun used to point out the person or thing we talk about is known as Demonstrative Pronoun.

Example : this, that, such, these, those.

D.Indefinite Pronoun: A Pronoun used to talk about a person or thing indefinitely is known as Indefinite Pronoun.

Example : one, something, anybody, someone, none, somebody, everybody, anyone, nobody, all, another, anything, nothing, few, both, everyone, some, many, several, everything, other, ay, no other, no.

E. Interrogative Pronoun: A pronoun used to make a question is known as an Interrogative Pronoun.

Example : who, whose, which, whom, what

F. Distributive Pronoun: A pronoun used to talk about each and every person separately is known as Distributive Pronoun.

Example : Each, either, none, both, everyone, every, neither, any, one, everybody, everything.

G. Reciprocal Pronoun: A Pronoun used to talk about mutual relationship is known as a Reciprocal Pronoun.

Example : Each other, one another.

H. Relative Pronoun: A pronoun used to combine or relate sentences or clauses together is known as a Relative Pronoun.

Example : Who, which, as whom, what, but, whose, that.

I. Relative Compound Pronoun: A Pronoun which is compounded with the word ever is known as a Relative Compound Pronoun.

Example : Whoever, whenever, whichever, wherever, whatever, however.

J. Possessive Pronoun: A Pronoun used to express possession or ownership is known as a Possessive Pronoun.

Example : mine, his, theirs, ours, yours, hers, its.

The Pronoun "it" and its usage

"It" is used to talk about - ***things, animals, young children whose gender cannot be determined, to lay stress or emphasis, time, distance, weather, temperature, sentences with 'as if' and 'as though'.***

3. Adjective:

This part of a speech is used to describe a noun or a pronoun. Adjectives can specify the quality, the size, and the number of nouns or pronouns.

Example: The carvings are ***intricate.***

The italicized word describes the appearance of the noun "carvings."

I have ***two*** hamsters.

The italicized word "two," is an adjective which describes the number of the noun "hamsters."

Wow! That doughnut is ***huge!***

The *italicized* word is an adjective which describes the size of the noun "doughnut."

A word used to express the quality, quantity, number and to point out the person or thing is regarded as an adjective and they are used in general two types,

Attribute use: An adjective used with a noun is known as attribute use,

Example: *Beautiful* girl *Nice* book *Clever* student *Tall* Tree *Fair* face

Predicative use: An adjective used with a verb is known as predicative use,

4. Verb

This is the most important part of a speech, for without a verb, a sentence would not exist. Simply put, this is a word that shows an action (physical or mental) or state of being of the subject in a sentence.

Examples of "State of Being Verbs": *am*, *is*, *was*, *are*, and *were*

Examples: As usual, the Storm troopers ***missed*** their shot.
The italicized word expresses the action of the subject "Storm troopers."
They are always prepared in emergencies.
The verb **"are"** refers to the state of being of the pronoun **"they,"** which is the subject in the sentence.

Types of verbs:

Verbs can be classified according to whether they are ***Transitive or Intransitive verbs:***

- **Intransitive**: the verb only has a subject.
  Example : he *runs* - it *falls*.
- **Transitive** : the verb has a subject and a direct object. For
  Example : she *speaks* English - we *visit* him.

Verbs is also be classified as ***main verbs and auxiliary verbs.***

Auxiliary verbs are *function words*, a type of closed class which is constituted of words that have a grammatical function as opposed to *content words*, which are an open class of lexical words. An auxiliary verb is used to add functional or grammatical content to the information expressed by another verb, considered to be the main verb. Auxiliary verbs are also called **helping verbs.** To distinguish a full verb from an auxiliary verb, you can carry out the following test:

If the verb:

- allows subject-auxiliary inversion
- and can take *not* in the negative form, then it is an auxiliary verb.
  Examples:
  You are going to travel to London.
  Are you going to travel to London?
  You **are not** going to travel to London.
- **are** is an an auxiliary verb
  You see what I mean. -- **See you** what **I** mean. You **see not** what I mean.
  see is not an auxiliary verb; it is a full verb.
  Examples:
- I **am** writing a book. He **has** done the work.
- We **will** be there in a minute.
- **Would** you help me with this homework?
- **Can** you open the door?

5. Adverb

Just like adjectives, adverbs are also used to describe words, but the ***difference is that adverbs describe adjectives, verbs, or another adverb.***

The different types of adverbs are:

- **Adverb of Manner**– this refers to how something happens or how an action is done. Example:
  Phoebe *danced* gracefully.
  - The word "gracefully" tells how Annie *danced*.
- **Adverb of Time**- this states "when" something happens or "when" it is done.
  Example: She came *yesterday*.

The italicized word tells when she *"came."*

- **Adverb of Place**– this tells something about "where" something happens or "where" something is done.
  Example: Of course, I looked everywhere!
  The adverb "everywhere" tells where I "looked."
- **Adverb of Degree**– this states the intensity or the degree to which a specific thing happens or is done.
  Example: The child is *very* talented.
  The italicized adverb answers the question, "To what degree is the child talented?"

6. Preposition

This part of a speech basically refers to words that specify location or a location in time.

Examples of Prepositions: ***above, below, throughout, outside, before, near,*** and ***since***

A list of few preposition words:

along with	in addition to	across as	along	for
Through	apart from	Around	about	down
Against	in spite of	After	up	at
Behind	underneath	Between	before	over
by means of	from	Beneath	beyond	next
according to	below	During	past	in to
throughout	concerning	out of	up to	with
in place of	without	Beside	inside	off
in back of	toward	Unlike	within	On
except for	outside	round out	near	of
because of	despite	Since	into	as
in front of	under	Upon	until	by
on top of	except	Onto	like	

Activity: Create sentences using the above prepositions into a complete story.

Example:

- ✓ Mathew Perry is hiding ***under*** the bed.
- ✓ The italicized preposition introduces the prepositional phrase "under the bed," and tells **where** Mathew Perry is hiding.
- ✓ *During* the game, the audience never stopped cheering for their team.
- ✓ The italicized preposition introduces the prepositional phrase "during the game," and tells **when** the audience cheered.

7. Conjunction

The conjunction is a part of a speech which joins words, phrases, or clauses together.

Examples of Conjunctions: ***and, yet, but, for, nor, or,*** and ***so***

Examples: This cup of tea is delicious *and* very calming.
Sandhya has to start all over again ***because*** she didn't follow the professor's instructions.
Holmes always wanted to join the play, ***but*** he didn't have the guts to audition.

The italicized words in the sentences above are some examples of conjunctions.

The three different types of conjunctions indicate different relationships between the elements joined. *Coordinating conjunctions* link elements of equal value. *Correlative conjunctions* are used in pairs to establish a specific relationship between elements of equal value. *Subordinating conjunctions* indicate that one element is of lesser value (subordinate) to another element.

a. Use a coordinating conjunction to connect elements (words, phrases, or clauses) of equal grammatical value:

- There are seven coordinating conjunctions in English: *and, but, or, nor, for, so, yet*
  (Note: These are often remembered with the acronym **FANBOYS.)**

- Coordinating conjunctions link equal elements.
  Swimming ***and*** *reading are my two favourite summer activities.* (Swimming and reading are both subjects in the sentence.)
  Please place the papers on top of the desk ***or*** *in the drawer.* (*On top of the desk* and *in the drawer* are both prepositional phrases.)

She wanted to drive the car, **but** she had never received her license. (*She wanted to drive the car* and *she had never received her license* are both independent clauses.)

b. Use correlative conjunctions in pairs to connect words, phrases, or clauses of equal grammatical value. Correct use of these conjunctions is critical in achieving parallelism in sentence structure.

- Correlative conjunctions always come in pairs:

as...as	*both...and*	*not only...but also*
either...or	*neither...nor*	*whether...or*

- Make sure that the grammatical structure following the second half of the pair is the same as that following the first half.

You must decide ***either*** *to fly* ***or*** *to drive.* (The elements *to fly* and *to drive* are both infinitives.)
Contrary to my plans, I spent much of my vacation ***both*** *correcting papers* ***and*** *contacting students.* (The elements *correcting papers* and *contacting students* are both participial phrases.)
I hope ***not only*** *that you will attend the play,* ***but also*** *that you will stay for the cast party afterwards.* (The elements *that you will attend the play* and *that you will stay for the cast party afterwards* are both subordinate clauses.)

c. Use a subordinating conjunction to connect a subordinate (dependent) clause to an independent clause.

- Common subordinating conjunctions include the following:

after	even though	than	whenever
although	if	that	where
As	in order that	though	whereas
as if	rather than	unless	wherever
because	since	until	whether
Before	so that	when	while

(Note: Some of the words listed can serve as different parts of speech, depending on how they are used.)

- A subordinating conjunction indicates that the dependent clause is not complete without an attached independent clause.
  Example:
  If *you finish your homework, you will be prepared for the test.* (*If you finish your homework* by itself is an incomplete thought.)
  I lose myself in the music ***whenever*** *I practice the piano.* (*Whenever I practice the piano* by itself is an incomplete thought.)

d. Conjunctive adverbs (sometimes called adverbial conjunctions) are used to indicate a relationship between sentences and independent clauses.

- Common conjunctive adverbs include the following:
  however *therefore* *moreover* *nevertheless*
- When a conjunctive adverb appears at the beginning or in the middle of an independent clause, it is usually set off by commas. When a conjunctive adverb introduces a second clause within a sentence, a semicolon precedes it and a comma follows it.
  - *Carrot cake is very tasty.* ***Moreover,*** *the carrots make it a "healthy" choice for dessert.*
  - *I realize you were busy. It is unfortunate,* ***however,*** *that you missed that phone call.*
  - *The hurricane has lessened in intensity;* ***nevertheless,*** *we are evacuating in an hour.*

8. Interjection

This part of a speech refers to words which express emotions. Since interjections are commonly used to convey strong emotions, they are usually followed by an exclamation point.

Ouch! That must have hurt. **Hurray**, we won!

Yippee! Shouted Chandler! **Yowza!** Shouted Michael Angelo!

9. Articles

Articles help determine whether you are referring to something of a specific type (with definite articles) or something of a general type (with indefinite articles). There are only three articles (*the*, *an*, or *a*) in the English language, so they are very easy to find in a sentence once you know them!

An article determines the noun. The articles in the English language are **the, a, an**:

- **the** car down the street, **the** man next to you
- **a** book, **an** apple, **a** bottle

An article belongs to a noun, but it can also be placed before a number or an adjective: the man, the tall man, the two men, the two tall men.

- the definite article **the**:
  You use it before a singular or a plural noun when you talk about one or more **specific** member(s) of a group (things, places or people) that is known to you: the tall man, the big house, the man next to me;
- The indefinite articles **a/an**:
  You use them before a singular noun when you talk about any **general thing**: a line, a house, a kitchen, a person, an apple, an airport, an idea, an umbrella.

Note:

- You use the article **a** before nouns/adjectives or numbers that start with a**consonant** : a line, a kitchen, a person, a dog, a book, a tall man, a five-year-old boy, a job interview.
- You use the article **an** before nouns that start with a **vowel sound**:

an apple, an idea, an umbrella, an egg, an hour, an eight-year-old girl, an interview

Exercise 1

Fill in with appropriate articles:

- She is ____ nice girl.
- She is_____ nicest girl I know.
- He is _____ best teacher at the school.
- I need _____new TV
- He works as_____ pilot
- _____book she bought yesterday is not so good
- _____city that she likes the most is New York City

Exercise 2

Fill in with appropriate Parts of Speech:

1. He is charming;_____ I don't quite trust him.
   a) Though b) Despite c) Nevertheless
2. She gave me a _____answer.
   a) nonchalant b) noncommittal c) nominal
3. He left ten minutes ago. Here ten is a/an.....
   a) adjective b) adverb c) noun
4. My family lives in different parts of India. Here different is a/ an.....
   a) adverb b) adjective c) preposition
5. He is the right man in the right place. Right is a/an.....
   a) adverb b) pronoun c) adjective
6. Which of the following is an example of interjection?
   a) what b) when c) ouch
7. Everyone met at the field house. Everyone is a /an
   a) noun b) pronoun c) adjective d) adverb

8. Which part of speech relates a noun or pronoun to another word in a sentence?
   a) Conjunction b) adverb c) preposition d) adjective
9. That policeman is a friend of mine.
   a) adjective b) noun c) pronoun d) verb
10. It is hard to be polite to .....
   a) obtrusive b) obstructive c) obstruct
11. There is not much truth in what he says .Much is a/an.....
   a) adjective b) adverb c) verb d) conjunction
12. Where have you been all this while? The underlined word is a/an.....
   a) Preposition b) adverb c) verb

Exercise 3

Find the appropriate answers:

1. The committee's was not_____ to the government.
   a) acceptable b) accepted c) accepting
2. If you don't want something then it is expensive at any price. Any is a/an _____
   a) adjective b) adverb c) conjunction
3. Do not talk like that. Like is a/an_____
   a) preposition b) verb c) adverb
4. Though she was unwell, she went to work. Here though is a/an_____
   a) adverb b) preposition c) conjunction
5. The chief guest delivered the ..... address.
   a) Inauguration b) inaugural c) inaugurate
6. The patient is under_____
   a) sedative b) sedentary c) sedation
7. Many athletes are punished for using
   a)stimulation b) stimulating c) stimulant
8. Where_____ going when I met you?
9. I am mad about fish but I_____ like roast chicken.
10. America_____ discovered by Christopher Columbus in 1492.

Exercise 4

Fill in the blanks in each sentence with a helping verb or a main verb.

1. We should_____ by tomorrow afternoon.
2. Joey would_____ your phone number anyway.
3. None of us_____ that you remembered his locker combination.
4. The president_____ many television appearances.
5. They had _____in the fifty-mile run.
6. Our friends have_____ several wild animals.
7. She is_____ a great time at the dance.
8. You _____ the election by many votes, Tessa.
9. I am_____ to the rodeo with Todd and Frank tomorrow.
10. Ron and Harry are_____ the float for the homecoming parade.

Exercise 5

Identify the parts of speech in the following sentences:

1. *Delhi* is the capital of *India*
2. *He* is the principal of the *college*.
3. *They* wait *for* the Bus *daily*.
4. *We* stop *work* at *night*.

5. *She* and *her* daughter are *clever*.
6. I can *speak* the *regional* language of the place.
7. Padma and Parvathi *are* good friends.
8. He paid *attention* to the lecture.
9. *Love* is not a fool in the hands of time.
10. We must *love* the poor.

Exercise 6

Use the following words as different parts of speech:

1. Help (as a noun and verb).
2. Practical (as a verb and adjective).
3. Fundamental (as an adjective).
4. Better (as a verb and adjective).
5. Next (as an adverb and adjective).
6. Home (as an adverb and noun).

Exercise 7

Fill in the blanks with suitable parts of speech and complete the following sentences:

1._____ is a kind of wild justice.
2. Man is a _____ animal.
3. What cannot be_____ must be_____.
4. Every____ has a silver lining.
5. Open_____ is better than_____ love.
6. _____ is greater than any other English dramatist.
7. _____ invented the phonograph.
8. Every _____ has his day.
9. A live _____ is better than a dead_____.
10. _____ needs no excuse.

Exercise 8

Correct the following sentences (verbs):

1. Birds flies.
2. My teeth is dirty.
3. Chandler and Joey is good friends.
4. My friend ad guide are kind to me.
5. The great actor and director have been killed.
6. Every writer and poet are correct in their opinion.
7. The long and short of the matter are that she is beautiful.
8. Cinema are a means of entertainment.
9. The pairs of shoes are lost.
10. The deers are eating.

Exercise 9

Fill in the blanks with appropriate verbs:

1._____(has, have) you finished the meal?
2._____(am, is) I a teacher?
3. Monica_____(is, are) beautiful.
4. They_____(are, were) in Delhi last year.
5. We_____(are, were) sitting in the garden yesterday evening.

6. I_____(have, had) been teaching English for eight years.
7. Madhu _____(is, was) in the room an hour ago.
8. I_____(have, had) been caught red handed twice before.
9. We____(have, had) filled in the application an hour ago.
10. They_____(have, had) left the theatre after the show was over.

Exercise 10

Correct the following sentences (articles):

1. The gold is a precious metal.
2. The prevention is better than cure.
3. I appreciated courage of Susan.
4. Ganga is a sacred river.
5. I like a tennis player named Roger Federer.
6. I like gracefulness of women.
7. Mother in her took pity on the child.
8. Rich and poor are two sections of people in society.
9. Mother Teresa was noted social worker.
10. What great thing he has done!
11. The man is a social animal.
12. Priya is efficient teacher.
13. Geetha has beautiful face.
14. He can play violin very well.
15. We must help poor and love them all.

Exercise 11

Correct the following sentences and also correct degree of comparison: (adjective)

1. He can work with either of the hands.
2. Whole candidates are selected in the interview.
3. Each of the girl is beautiful.
4. He is not more taller than his brother.
5. This cloth is more superior to that.
6. Priya is more cutest among the students.
7. The poetry of Keats is sweeter than Milton.
8. I did most useful and difficult work.
9. I wrote the most unique book on English grammar.
10. We stayed in the neatest and rich hotel.

Exercise 12

Fill in the blanks with appropriate verb forms given in brackets:

1. If you_____(are, were) a fool, you would accept the offer.
2. If she_____(was, were) a teacher, she would explain it well.
3. It is time we_____ (realize, realized) the value of time.
4. If I _____(know, knew) her address, I would write to her.
5. I wish_____ (can, could) kill a tiger.
6. If you_____(give, will give) respect, you will receive respect from others.
7. She wishes she_____(belongs, belonged) to a rich family.
8. I would rather you_____(stop, stopped) smoking.
9. She talks as tough, she_____ (is, were) a film star.
10. Geetha walks as if she_____(is, were) a qualified teacher.

Grammar Rules for Spelling

Spelling Rules:

Words in English are not always spelled as they are pronounced. Spelling in English follows some basic rules and the majority of English words (around 75%) follow these rules. The main basic spelling rules of English relate to: prefixes and suffixes; spelling and plurals; doubling letters; dropping and adding letters; verb forms. To understand spelling grammar rules one has to understand the syllabification of words firstly.

Syllabication Rules

To divide words into syllables:

- A one-syllable word is never divided – day, switch day, switch day, switch.
- Divide a compound word between the words that make up the compound word—in/to, sun/shine sun/shine sun/shine.
- When a word has a suffix, divide the word between the base word and the suffix—health/ful health/ful health/ful, kind/ly kind/ly kind/ly.
- When a word has a prefix, divide the word between the prefix and the base word—dis/please, dis/please, dis/please, re/place re/place re/place. Some prefixes have more than one syllable—in/ter/change, in/ter/change, in/ter/change, o/ver/charge o/ver/charge o/ver/charge.
- When two or more consonants come between two vowels in a word, the word is usually divided between the first two consonants—al/most, al/most, al/most, doc/tor doc/tor doc/tor.
- When a single consonant comes between two vowels in a word, the word is usually divided after the consonant if the first vowel is short—drag/on, drag/on, riv/er. riv/er
- When a single consonant comes between two vowels in a word, the word is usually divided before the consonant if the first vowel is long—pi/lot, pi/lot, fa/mous. fa/mous
- When a vowel is sounded alone in a word, the vowel is a syllable in ~~it~~self u/nit, gas/o/line. u/nit, gas/o/line
- When two vowels come together in a word and are sounded separately, divide the word between the two vowels—gi/ant, sci/ gi/ant, sci/ence gi/ant, sci/ence.
- When a word ends in le preceded by a consonant, divide the word before the consonant—cir/cle, nee/dle cir/cle, nee/dle cir/cle, nee/dle.

Note: To find a simple method in syllabification count one has to do a simple step by keeping the hand as a support below the chin just above the neck. Whenever there is a drop in the chin then it means one syllable is counted and soon.

Prefix:

When there is a prefix, we do not normally add or take away more letters:

dis + obey → disobey	mis + spell → misspell	
dis + satisfied → dissatisfied	over + hear → overhear	
in + humane → inhumane	super + human → superhuman	in + sane → insane
un + natural → unnatural	inter + national → international	un + sure → unsure
mis + rule → misrule	under + pass → underpass	

Prefixes il-, im-, ir-

We commonly change the prefix in- to il-, im- or ir- when the first letter of a word is l, m, p, or r.

in becomes il- before l	**in becomes im- before m or p**	**in becomes ir- before r**
illegible	illiterate	illogical
immoral	immature	impossible
irrelevant	irresponsible	irreplaceable

Spelling and plurals

- There are rules for the plurals of regular nouns and the -s forms of regular verbs.
- The general rule is add -s:

  bring → brings day → days ear → ears smile → smiles speak → speaks town → towns
- *If the ending is pronounced as 'ch' /tʃ/ or 's' /s/, we add -es /ɪz/:*

noun plurals	**verb -s forms**
bus → buses	cross → crosses
church → churches	fetch → fetches

- *If a word ends in an -e, we add an -s:*

  base → bases face → faces judge → judges lose → loses
- *If the word ends in a consonant plus -y, we change -y to i and add -es:*

noun plurals	**verb -s forms**
baby → babies	marry → marries
opportunity → opportunities	reply → replies

- *We add -es to some words ending in -o:*

noun plurals	**noun plurals/verb -s forms**
tomato → tomatoes	echo → echoes
cargo → cargoes	embargo → embargoes
hero → heroes	go → goes (go [n] = attempt)

Note: ***However, some words ending in -o only require -s: videos, discos, pianos, memos, photos.***

- ***For some nouns ending in -f or -fe, we form the plural by changing the -f or -fe to -ves:***

  loaf → loaves shelf → shelves thief → thieves wife → wives

Spelling: doubling consonants

- *We often double the final consonant of a word (b, d, g, l, m, n, p, r, t) when a suffix beginning with a vowel is added (-ed, -er, -est, -ing):*

hop + -ed → hopped	slim + -ing → slimming
red + -ish → reddish	thin + -er → thinner
rub + -ed → rubbed	travel+ -er → traveller
sit + -ing → sitting	wet + -er → wetter

- When we add a suffix to a word with more than one syllable, we double the consonant only when the word ends in a stressed syllable (the stressed syllable of the base form is in bold):

admit + -ing → admitting	prefer + -ed → preferred
forget + -ing → forgetting	transmit + -ed → transmitted
occur + -ence → occurrence	upset + -ing → upsetting

Compare, however, visit or enter where the spoken stress is on the first syllable:

visit → visiting	enter → entered
Not for: visitting	*Not for: enterred*

In that in each case the vowel before the last consonant is a short vowel.

Note: *We don't double the final consonant before a suffix:*

- if the word ends in two written consonants, *e.g. export = exported, find = finding, insist = insisted, lift = lifted, persist = persistence*
- if there are two written vowels together in the word, *e.g. meeting, rained, weaken, trainer, repeated.*

Irregular forms and exceptions

Note:

Some monosyllabic words ending in -s are irregular. We normally do not double the -s, although some doubled forms will be seen. For example: busses and buses; gasses and gases. (Busses and gasses are not common.)

Some words, several of them ending in l, with more than two syllables, have a double consonant even though the last syllable is not stressed; for example, labelling, traveller, equalled, handicapped, programmed.

In American English the single consonant spelling is usually more common: labeling, traveler.

Spelling: dropping and adding letters

The final –e:

- *We often drop the final -e when a suffix beginning with a vowel is added to a word:*

  approve + -al → approval
  hope + -ing → hoping
  fame + -ous → famous
  invite + -ation → invitation
  hate + -ed → hated
  note + -able → notable

Note:

- We keep the -e in dyeing (from dye) and singeing (from singe) to differentiate them from similar words *e.g. dying (from die) and singing (from sing).*
- When a suffix begins with a consonant (e.g. -less, -ful, -ly, -ment) we do not normally drop the -e:
  e.g. definitely, excitement, forceful, hopeless, lately, widely.
- *Sometimes we do drop the -e:*

  argue → argument
  true → truly
  due → duly
  whole → wholly
- Some words have alternative forms with or without an -e: for example, acknowledgement or acknowledgment, and judgement or judgment.

The suffix -ally

- The suffix -ally is added to adjectives ending in -ic to form adverbs:

  basic → basically
  realistic → realistically
  tragic → tragically

Note:

- BUT: publicly- certain words do not add ally like this word for example.

Changing -y to -i

- When we add a suffix to a word ending in a *consonant + -y, we normally change -y to i*:

  amplify + -er → amplifier
  happy + -ly → happily
  busy + -ness → business
  day + -ly → daily
  purify + -cation → purification
  easy + -ly → easily
  fury + -ous → furious
  spy + -s → spies

Note:

- *Some words with one syllable keep the -y before a suffix: dryness, shyness, slyness.*
- We keep -y before -ing: studying, worrying.
- We keep -y before 's: the fly's wings, Andy's house.
- We usually keep the -y in most words that end in a vowel + -y:

  buy → buyer
  destroy → destroys

Note:

BUT: ***day → daily for this word the suffix changes into –ily.***

Spelling: ie or ei?

- If in doubt about ie or ei, when the sound of the vowel is as in brief /i:/, we spell it ie; but after the letter c, we spell it ei:

Ie	**ei after c**
Achieve	ceiling
Belief	conceit
Diesel	deceive
Niece	receipt
Relieve	perceive

- *Words in which -y has changed to i end in -ies even after a c:*

emergency → emergencies bureaucracy → bureaucracies

Note:

- In most words that do not have the pronunciation /i:/ as in brief, the usual order is e before i, e.g. neighbour, leisure, height; friend, *ancient, science are common exceptions.*

Spelling and verb forms

Past and -ed forms:

- The past and- ed forms are thesame in regular verbs. The following are the spelling rules for regular verbs.
- We add -ed to the base form of the verb:
  clean → cleaned echo → echoed email → emailed sail → sailed
- If the word ends in -e, we add -d to the base form of the verb:
  agree → agreed dine → dined love → loved
- If the word ends in a consonant + -y, we change the -y to i before -ed:
  apply → applied cry → cried
  There are three common ***exceptions****, where we change the -y to i after a vowel and just -d is added:* pay → paid say → said

-ing forms:

- The general rule is add -ing to the base form of the verb:
  go → going hurry → hurrying play → playing
- If the word ends in -e, we drop the -e before -ing:
  love → loving lose → losing write → writing
- But if the word ends in -ee, -ye, or -oe, we keep the -e:
  agree → agreeing dye → dyeing (compare: die/dying) see → seeing
- If the word ends in -ie, we change the -i to -y and we drop the -e before -ing:
  die → dying lie → lying tie → tying

Addition of final -e to indicate long vowel:

- We use a final silent -e to indicate that the stressed vowel is long:

long vowel	short vowel
hate, fate, theme, impede, dine, bite	hat, fat, them, fed, din, bit

Exercise 1

Find the correct spelling for the below given words:

1.	A. millennium	B. millinium	C. milennium	D. millenneium
2.	A. hierarchy	B. hierarchee	C. hierarchi	D. hierache
3.	A. definitelly	B. definetely	C. difinetly	D. definitely
4.	A. guarantee	B. guarantei	C. garauntie	D. guarantie
5.	A. Acquatance	B. Acquaintence	C. Acquaintance	D. Acquantance
6.	A. entreprenure	B. enterpeneur	C. entrepraneur	D. entrepreneur
7.	A. inconvenience	B. inconvenice	C. inconveniance	D. Inconvinence
8.	A. exaggerate	B. exaggearate	C. exaggarate	D. exagerate
9.	A. athist	B. atheist	C. athest	D. atheist
10.	A. priveledge	B. privilidge	C. privilege	D. priviledge

Exercise 2

Make new words using the right prefix and suffix for the below mentioned words:

1.	A. Conciliate	B. Anthropology	C. Associate	D. Partial
	E. Technic	F. Develop	G. Transform	H. Protect

Add using right prefixes *"un, in, im" and right suffixes " er/or, ist, ant, eer, ster, ee, icer, aire" to the following words:*

2.	A. Win	B. Intelligent	C. Probability	D. Efficient
	E. Travel	F. Supervise	G. Socialism	H. Refuse
	I. Inhabit	J. Finance	K. Publicize	L. employ

Exercise 3

Spot the correct spelling from the given word and complete the sentence:

1. It is my _____ that customer service employees handle their jobs with great professionalism.
   A. beleif B. bilief C. belief D. beleaf
2. My brother is going to be on the cover of GQ _____.
   A. magazine B. magezene C. magezine D. magazine
3. For some reason, I _____ a change in his behavior.
   A. percieved B. preceived C. perceived D. precieved
4. Driving on wet roads can place you in _____.
   A. jeoperdy B. jepardy C. jeapardy D. jeopardy
5. The Pilgrims came to America to escape religious _____.
   A. persecution B. pursecution C. presecution D. persecusion
6. Getting a driver's _____ is a rite of passage for most teenagers.
   A. lisense B. lisence C. lycence D. license
7. The president and the vice president were a _____ pair.
   A. compatibel B. compatable C. compatible D. compatible
8. The presidential candidate refused to _____ the election until every vote was counted.
   A. concede B. conceed C. consede D. conseed
9. The valedictorian will give the _____ address.
   A. comencement B. commencement C. commencment D. comencment
10. Each of the new employees had similar _____.
    A. asspirations B. asparations C. aspirrations D. aspirations
11. All day long there was an _____ drone of automobiles from the freeway.
    A. incessent B. insessant C. incesant D. incessant

12. The _____ size of the cathedral in Witchcraft game was typical of the Middle Ages.
A. colossal B. collossal C. collosal D. colossal

13. The breakfast _____ she served were the best I have ever tasted.
A. bisciuts B. biscutes C. biscuites D. biscuits

14. Evan suffered from a severe case of _____.
A. tonsillitis B. tonsilitis C. tonscilitis D. tonscillitis

15. She believed it was her _____ to change her mind.
A. perogative B. perugative C. prerogative D. prerogative

Grammar Rules for Public Speaking

The four most basic grammar topics which is required to do a public speaking presentation with more ease and effectively are explained, which consists of :

Subject, Predicate, Verb and Article

Subject:

The subject in a sentence is "who" or "what" you are talking about. Every sentence needs a subject. If you don't have a subject, then the sentence is incorrect and nobody will understand what you are talking about.

In other languages, the subject is not always required. Verbally, the person listening to you will understand what you are talking about, so a subject is not required. In English, a subject is always required.

Here are examples of small sentences with the subject *underlined.*

"I am hungry" "My brother is very smart" "That computer is very expensive"

"We are going to the store now" "Why are they waiting in line?"

Predicate:

The predicate in a sentence is the section that informs the person what the subject is or what it is doing. It is a phrase that contains a verb. The verb is always in the predicate.

Let's look at the sentences we used in the subject lesson to identify the predicates. They will be *underlined.*

"I am hungry" "My brother is very smart"

"That computer is very expensive" "We are going to the store now"

In the above short sentences, we have identified the subject and predicate. In the most basic sentences, you need a subject and an action associated with the subject. Let's go on to verbs to understand this in more detail.

Verb:

A verb is an action, existence, or occurrence. In the simple sentences we used so far, the verb is mostly in the *existence form.* They are *"am", "is", and "are".*

Other types of verbs are ***action verbs*** such as:

Wash Run Walk Throw Jump Dance Laugh Learn Teach

e.g. "I need to wash my face" "Joey taught Chandler"

A verb can also start at the beginning of the sentence.

"Throw the ball at the catcher" "Run towards the finish line"

It is important to understand the verb, but having just a subject and a verb is not sufficient. For example, "Joey run" is not a complete sentence. Although Joey can be the subject, and "run" is the verb, this is not a complete sentence. That is why the predicate is important. With the predicate, we can turn the sentence into a proper sentence. "Joey is running"

Article:

Articles seem so easy, but it is extremely difficult to understand.

"A", "An", and *"The"* are all articles. It is easy to explain the difference between them, but it is difficult to explain when they are used.

"A" and *"An"* have the same meaning. They are both *indefinite articles*. They are only *different depending on what word or sound is following*. Rules are,

You should use "A" when the following word starts with a consonant.

"A dog..."

"A hamburger..."

You should use "An" when the following starts with a vowel sound.

"An honest..."

"An awesome book..."

"The" is a definite article. The difference is if the noun or subject you are talking about is specific or not. If you say, *"I am going to a library to study"*, then the person you are speaking with does not know which library. If you say, *"I am going to the library to study"*, then the person you are speaking with knows the specific library you are going to.

Here is a slightly different example,

"I am going to sit in front of one of the computers in the lab"

"I am going to buy a computer

Although the computer in the lab can beone of many computers, the correct article is "the" because it is still a specific computer that exists in the lab. However, if you say you are going to buy a computer, you cannot use "the" unless you already have the computer specified. Buying a computer can be any brand, type, or size so it is very general. Therefore, you must use "A" in this type of sentence.

When and When NOT to use an article:

One common rule to keep in mind is that articles are not used when referring to a name.

"Turn right at the burger store" (incorrect)

"Turn right at McDonalds" (correct)

"The boy was running very fast" (incorrect)

"Mike was running very fast"(correct)

When not to use an article is when referring to general things in conversation.

"Too much alcohol is bad for you"

"Cigarettes can cause lung cancer"

When you are referring to sports, you do not need an article

"I love playing badminton"

"Football is a dangerous sport"

In most cases, you don't need an article when referring to a country except when the name is referring to multiple countries or regions. E.g. you say "England" or "Scotland", you don't need an article, but if you are referring to "The United Kingdom" or "The United States", then you do need an article.

Exercise 1:

Correct the following sentences:

1. Kumar loves his mother.
2. They have stopped his work.
3. The crew expressed its dissatisfaction at the captain's decision.
4. Each boy and girl brought their own equipment.
5. Every one of the poets read their own poems.
6. The Government is divided in its views on the problem.
8. We have passed my examination.
9. The committee is one in their decision on the matter.
10. The Jury gave verdict unanimously on the issue.

Activity

Using the above given sentences in creating a public speech with all the sentences must use in the given time of five minutes each.

Verbal Ability 2
Synonyms

Synonyms are words that are similar, or have a related meaning, to another word. They can be lifesavers when you want to avoid repeating the same word over and over. Also, sometimes the word you have in mind might not be the most appropriate word, which is why finding the right synonym can come in handy.

Examples of Synonyms

* Bad: awful, terrible, horrible
* Good: fine, excellent, great
* Hot: burning, fiery, boiling
* Cold: chill, freezing, frosty

1. Buxom
   a) lively b) sturdy c) plump d) virulent e) rotund
2. Cavalier
   a) discourteous b) similar c) helpful d) philanthropic e) pedantic
3. Dexterous
   a) adroit b) initiate c) loathe d) modest e) detesting
4. Exhilarate
   a) spite b) eject c) agitate d) arouse e) depress
5. Expound
   a) confirm b) interpolate c) arrest d) show e) elucidate
6. Fiasco
   a) pleasure b) sensuous c) unstable d) failure e) slip
7. Gracious
   a) brutal b) polite c) attentive d) stern e) impudent
8. Impasse
   a) warlike b) dormant c) deadlock d) morose e) difficult situation
9. Momentous
   a) significant b) trivial c) swift d) honour e) rapturous
10. Oblation
    a) punish b) clear c) smoke d) present e) prostration
11. Acquisition
    a) bounteous b) munificent c) avid d) achievement e) None of these

12. Skill
a) ineptitude b) maladroitness c) knack d) handiness e) None of these
13. Grasp
a) clasp b) altruistic c) generous d) unselfish e) none of these
14. Process
a) hush up b) cavalcade c) action d) conceal e) none of these
15. Corpse
a) anorexic b) cadaver c) fleshy d) plump e) none f of these
16. Keep
a) withhold b) preserve c) save d) continue e) pack
17. Found
a) established b) discovered c) organized d) laid e) concluded
18. U ntimely
a) prematurely b) quick c) timeless d) eternal e) unfortunate
19. Absorbed
a) engrossed b) interested c) incorporated d) consumed e) nurtured
20. Regard
a) respect b) create c) treat d) stamp e) concern
21. Finished
a) consumed b) treated c) conspired d) terminated e) furnished
22. Necessitated
a) permitted b) enforced c) demanded d) imposed e) warranted
23. Source
a) effect b) remedy c) origin d) gravity e) maintenance
24. Emancipated
a) prevented b) freed c) engulfed d) directed e) empowered
25. Rampant
a) widespread b) perpetual c) recurring d) impossible e) downtrodden

Antonyms

An antonym is a word having a meaning opposite to that of another word, such as hot and cold, short and tall. An antonym is the antonym of synonym. Nouns can be antonyms (for example, courage and cowardice), as can verbs (arrive and depart), adverbs (carefully and carelessly), and even prepositions (above and below).

Examples

* External: Internal
* Fall: Rise
* Fast: Slow
* Fat: Skinny

1. Cordial
a) politely b) frigid c) spiteful d) friendly e) hoarse
2. Cozen
a) entertain b) comfortable c) pamper d) mumble e) treat honestly
3. Elegance
a) beauty b) sympathy c) coarseness d) prid e) diligence
4. Erudite
a) short b) ignorant c) stately d) false e) prudent
5. Jaded
a) stimulated b) applied c) void d) aspiring e) stoned

6. Perennial
a) permanent b) rare c) frequent d) occasional e) perpetual

7. Prolix
a) stupid b) livid c) pithy d) redundant e) profound

8. Sceptic
a) follower b) bigot c) fanatic d) believer e) doubter

9. Thrifty
a) reckless b) prodigal c) ruthless d) charitable e) provident

10. Turbid
a) turgid b) heat c) juicy d) clear e) tense

11. Intellectual
a) moron b) bookish c) cerebral d) acumen e) none of these

12. Superficial
a) substantial b) hasty c) empty d) silly e) none of these

13. Exclusive
a) debarring b) chic c) confined d) sociable e) none of these

14. Elite
a) aristocracy b) choice c) dregs d) selected e) none of these

15. Humane
a) anthropoid b) approachable c) unsympathetic d) understanding e) none of these

16. Great
a) infinite b) minor c) less d) short e) minute

17. Spent
a) installed b) forbid c) recouped d) saved e) avoided

18. Allow
a) permit b) forbid c) avoid d) recover e) cancel

19. Separate
a) similar b) same c) scattered d) some e) convenient

20. Final
a) end b) extreme c) bad d) raw e) tentative

21. Steadily
a) continuously b) unwittingly c) regularly d) slightly e) varyingly

22. Inconvenient
a) troublesome b) easily c) comfortable d) desirable e) possible

23. Grant
a) accept b) suppose c) send d) reject e) stop

24. Promoting
a) thwarting b) uplifting c) rejecting d) declining e) advocating

25. Unfolded
a) imprinted b) veiled c) obtained d) opened e) developed

Spot the Error

Spotting errors are asked in Verbal ability. You need to spot sentences and error which are grammatically incorrect. This error can be anything. From noun to pronoun to singular/plural to word usage they can be anything. Normally spelling errors are not asked in this section.

Examples

* You will never find a woman like she. (Incorrect)
* You will never find a woman like her. (Correct)
* Let I do it. (In correct)
* Let me do it. (Correct)

1. Rajesh was in such hurry (a) that he didn't (b) wait for me (c) No error.
2. Will you be (a) at Board meeting (b) on next Wednesday? (c) No error (d)
3. Do you know (a) to play (b) the guitar? (c) No error (d)
4. Very few scientists changed (a) people's ideas as much as (b) Darwin with his Theory of Evolution (c) No error (d)
5. The course provide (a) not only theoretical inputs (b) but also practical training (c) No error (d)
6. In spite of several reminders, (a) Mahendra did not so far send (b) any reply to me, letters. (c) No error (d)
7. As much as I admire Rajan for his sterling qualities. (a) I cannot excuse him for (b) being unfair to his friends (c) No error (d)
8. Please try to understand (a) that the dispute on this issue is between my brother and myself, (b) and concerns nobody else.(c) No error (d)
9. All the antique furniture's have been (a) sent to the new house (b) located in the village. (c) No error (d)
10. It doesn't matter how you do it; (a) what I want that (b) you'd finish the work within a week. (c) No error (d)
11. There is still (a) little tea (b) left in the cup (c) No error (d)
12. Ramesh says that (a) his car does (b) eight kilometers in a liter (c) No error (d)
13. After opening the door (a) the men entered into the room (b) next to the kitchen (c) No error (d)
14. "Suresh, can lend (a) your pencil (b) for a minute, please?" No error (d)
15. Last month we celebrated (a) the wedding of our sister for whom (b) we have been looking for a suitable alliance for three years. (c) No error (d)
16. Many times the news has been published (a) in the papers that the end of the world will be certain (b) if a nuclear war breaks out. (c) No error (d)
17. The reason Ramesh (a) is absent from his duty (b) is because he is unwell (c) No error (d)
18. Virat Kohli is the one of the finest batsmen (a) that India have produced (b) over the decades (c) No error (d)
19. The armed dacoits broke in the (a) house at the (b) dead of night (c) No error (d)
20. May I (a) know who you want (b) to see please. (c) No error (d)
21. Muralidharan said that he (a) will mind if (b) I refused his offer. (c) No error.
22. Arun's parents died when he was young and (a) he looked after his aunt (b) who had no children (c) No error.
23. Though child marriage (a) has been banned (b) the custom still prevailed among some groups in India. (c) No error (d)
24. Our boss is (a) in bad mood (b) today (c) No error (d)
25. The warden (a) forbade the student (b) from leaving the hostel (c). No error (d)

Basics and FAQ's in Parts of Speech

1. I bought a **beautiful** dress at the mall
   a) preposition b) adjective c) noun
2. What did **She** ask you to do?
   a) Conjunction b) preposition c) pronoun
3. I left my shoes **under** the kitchen table.
   a) adjective b) preposition c) pronoun
4. If we finish our work **quickly** we can go to the movies.
   a) adverb b) conjunction c) verb
5. On Saturdays I **work** from nine to five.
   a) verb b) preposition c) adverb
6. I want to go to a **university** in the United States.
   a) adjective b) preposition c) noun
7. I'm sure I've **met** your girlfriend before.
   a) verb b) preposition c) interjection
8. **Well**, I don't think I'll be come before 6.
   a) Interjection b) preposition c) pronoun
9. Andy knocked on the door **but** nobody answered.
   a) adverb b) adjective c) conjunction
10. **After** lunch let's go out for a coffee.
    a) pronoun b) preposition c) verb
11. Which of the following words is an example of a preposition?
    a) into b) if c) many d) you
12. Which of the following words is an example of an interjection?
    a) soon b) when c) ouch d) within
13. Which of the following words is an example of a conjunction?
    a) and b) run c) below d) her
14. Which of the following words is an example of a verb?
    a) tastes b) late c) not d) slowly
15. Which of the following words is an example of an adjective?
    a) Ralph b) below c) fifteen d) wait
16. The usher CLOSED the door.
    a) noun b) pronoun c) verb d) adverb
17. Farmers had VERY poor crops this year.
    a) adjective b) pronoun c) verb d) adverb
18. EVERYONE met at the field house.
    a) noun b) pronoun c) adjective d) adverb
19. Have you heard the GOOD news?
    a) pronoun b) verb c) adverb d) adjective
20. The cat knocked a vase OFF the shelf.
    a) pronoun b) verb c) adverb d) preposition

Verbal Ability 3
Reading Comprehension

Definition for Reading Comprehension: The purpose of reading is comprehension, that is, to have the ability to gather meaning from the printed page. Although much of the attention and debate in reading focuses on word recognition, the problems related to reading comprehension are more difficult to solve.

Q1. When a man looks at a star, he sees the star not in its true position. The reason is that the motion of the earth around the sun is carrying the observer through the space at a speed of about 18.5 miles per second, so that the starlight he sees undergoes an apparent displacement resulting from the combined effect of his velocity and the velocity of light of the light. A similar phenomenon is observed by a man driving a car at a moderate speed through a snowstorm at night. Even though the snow may be falling vertically, it appears to be moving at an angle because of the combined effect of its velocity and the velocity of the car.

1. An observer is not able to see a star in its true position because
   a) the star is moving around the earth
   b) he is standing still
   c) the starlight seen by him undergoes a displacement
   d) the star is too far away from the range of his vision

2. The apparent displacement of starlight takes place because
   a) the star keeps moving with the earth at a velocity of 18.5 miles a second
   b) the earth and the starlight both are moving at their own velocities
   c) the light from the star takes a long time to reach the earth
   d) the star is moving and its light takes little time to reach the earth

3. To a man driving a car at a moderate speed in a snowstorm at night, the snow appears to be falling.
   a) horizontally b) vertically c) both vertically and horizontally d) at an angle

4. The experiences of the man driving a car and the star observer are comparable because of
   a) the rotation of the earth b) the fixity of the star
   c) their relative velocity displacement d) the raging of the storm

Q2. Deforestation and denudation in our country has already reached a serious stage. Unless the forces and tendencies which are responsible for destroying the country's environment are checked in the near future and afforestation of denuded areas taken up on a massive scale, the harshness of the climatic conditions and soil erosion by wind and water will increase to such an extent that agriculture which is the mainstay of our people, will gradually become impossible. The desert countries of the world and our own desert areas in Rajasthan are a grim reminder of the consequences of large scale deforestation. The Rajasthan desert is already on the march and is spreading into the adjoining states of Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh. Pockets of desert are appearing in other parts of the country including the Himalayan region and the Deccan plateau. Where only a few decades back there used to be lush green forests with perennial streams and springs, there is only brown earth, bare of vegetation, without any water in the streams and springs except in the rainy season. The ground water level is also falling noticeably.

1. According to the writer, deforestation and denudation will ultimately lead to the
   a) shortage of fuel for the common man
   b) lack of suitable land for cultivation
   c) shortage of wood for furniture and building material
   d) decrease in wildlife

2. In order control deforestation, the water recommends that
   a) people who fell trees should be severely punished
   b) there should be large scale arrangement for irrigation in the forest area
   c) forces and tendencies that are responsible for deforestation should be immediately curtailed
   d) public opinion should be mobilized in favor of afforestation]
3. The desert in Rajasthan is spreading
   a) all over Rajasthan
   b) into new areas in Rajasthan and Gujarat
   c) into Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh
   d) into the Deccan Plateau
4. Due to deforestation, in many areas in India perennial streams and springs have
   a) completely dried up
   b) scantly flow of water throughout the year
   c) irregular supply of water in summer
   d) water only during the monsoons

Q3. Differences between nations, so long as they do not lead to hostility, are by no means to be deplored. Living for a time in a foreign country makes us aware of the merits in which our own country is deficient, and this is true whichever country our own may be. The same thing holds good of differences between different regions within one country, and of the differing types produced by different professions. Uniformity of character and uniformity of culture are to be regretted. In the modern world, there is a real danger of too great similarly between one region and another in cultural respects. One of the best ways of minimizing this evil is an increase in the autonomy of different groups.

1. The author says that difference between nations should be
   a) encouraged
   b) tolerated
   c) questioned
   d) suppressed
2. According to the passage, living abroad for a time
   a) makes us think of the merits of our own country
   b) leads us to forget the negative aspects of our motherland
   c) makes us wonder if any other country is better than ours
   d) helps us to realize the drawbacks of our country
3. The regional differences within a country
   a) further the spirit of rivalry
   b) promote better mutual understanding
   c) threaten national unity
   d) control the fight for power
4. The author argues that uniformity of culture and character among individuals and groups is
   a) harmful and undesirable
   b) unfortunate but unavoidable
   c) useful and unifying
   d) idealistic but impractical

Q4. Is language, like food, a basic human need without which a child at a critical period of life can be starved and damaged? Judging from the drastic experiment of Frederick II in the thirteenth century it may he. Hoping to discover what language a child would speak silent. If he heard no mother tongue, he told the nurses to keep silent. All the infants died before the first year. But clearly there was more than language deprivation here. What was missing was good mothering. Without good mothering, in the first year of life especially, the capacity to survive is seriously affected. Today no such drastic deprivation exists as that ordered by Frederick. Nevertheless, some children are still backward in speaking. Most often the reason for this is that the mother is insensitive to the cues and signals of the infant, whose brain is programmed to mop language rapidly. There are critical times, it seems, when children learn more readily. If these sensitive periods are neglected, the ideal time for acquiring skills passes and they might never be learned so easily again. A bird learns to sing and fly rapidly at the right time, but the process is slow and hard once the critical stage has passed.

1. According to the passage, a child can acquire language
   a) at any time of his life.
   b) If adequate attention is paid to him during the sensitive period of learning
   c) only in the company of his mother
   d) only in the earliest period of his childhood

2. The experiment of Frederick II revealed that, language
   a) is very Vital for a child's growth
   b) is a peripheral activity
   c) is more important for the child than mother's care
   d) acts as a barrier in the growth of many other faculties

3. According to the passage, if mothers do not pay attention to the linguistic needs of their infants,
   a) it can lead to permanent language loss
   b) several grammatical functions may never be acquired by them
   c) linguistic skills may be acquired with difficulty
   d) some children may develop serious mental problems

4. According to the passage, a human child is born with
   a) a special mechanism to learn a language fast
   b) no special mechanism to learn a language
   c) the same mechanism that birds and animals have
   d) a desire to learn a language

Sentence Completion

Sentence Completion is a common test item in most competitive exams. A **Sentence** contains one or two blanks (usually), to be filled in using the choices. But you can use many strategies for these questions, even without knowing all the choices.

1. His _____ in his family's position is great but he does not boast about it.
   a) Status b) pride c) deceit d) presumption
2. Everyone in this universe is accountable to God _____ his actions.
   a) about b) against c) for d) of
3. Prasanna got the company car for a _____ price as he was the senior most employee in the company.
   a) reduced b) nominal c) fixed d) discounted
4. The opposition parties allege that prices of essential commodities are _____ like a runaway ballon.
   a) soaring b) reviving c) flying d) leaping
5. It was through the Second World War that Russia _____ herself increased _____ in power and wealth and prestige.
   a) saw, abundantly b) notice, gullibly c) witnessed prodigiously d) none of these
6. In the world of today, material values take precedence _____ Spiritual values.
   a) about b) on c) over d) at
7. He congratulated his friend _____ the latter's success.
   a) for b) about c) on d) with
8. Even when Murugan's reputation was in _____ almost everyone was willing to admit that he had genius.
   a) failure b) rebuttal c) accumulation d) eclipse
9. The speaker pointed a _____ picture of hunger in parts of India
   a) chimerical b) passionate c) parsimonious d) poignant
10. No sooner did he me _____ he tried to run away.
   a) notice, when b) see, than c) observe, soon d) watch, that
11. In the _____ areas of the rail road terminal thousands of travelers lingered while waiting for their train.
   a) extensive b) capacious c) commodious d) capricious

12. Knowledge is like a deep well fed by _____ springs, and your mind is the little bucket that you drop in it.
a) Perennial b) eternal c) sterling d) immortal

13. These were reduced to skeletons for they had long been _____ for food.
a) famishing b) longing c) snarling d) craving

14. A legislation was passed to punish brokers who _____ their clients funds.
a) devour b) devastate c) dawdled d) embezzle

15. We had a wonderful view of the bay through the _____
a) window b) zenith c) vicinity d) proximity

16. That charming girl was the _____ of all eyes
a) aim b) target c) ambition d) cynosure

17. Even more than beauty, you attracts me and with _____ appeal.
a) a delectable b) a sententious c) an irresistible d) an ineluctable

18. The enemy paid a large sum as _____
a) redress b) amends c) compensation d) punishment

19. His answer was such _____ I expected him to give.
a) who b) **as** c) which d) that

20. She is so _____ that she easily catches cold.
a) sober b) sincere c) sensitive d) sensible

21. I decided to sell a piece of land when I was offered a more _____ price.
a) correct b) true c) exact d) realistic

22. Suganya failed in the examination because none of her answers was _____ to the questions asked.
a) Pertinent b) allusive c) referential d) revealing

23. Modern architecture has discarded the _____ trimming on buildings and emphasizes eimplicity of line.
a) gaunt b) flagrant c) gaudy d) flamboyant

24. The new owners of the paper changed the _____ completely.
a) layout b) outlook c) outlay d) outlet

25. His _____ of the topic was so good that students had few doubts to raise at the end.
a) exposure b) clarity c) exposition d) picturisation

26. For nations conscious of the _____ of modern war, peace must be the goal of their foreign policies.
a) incidence b) perils c) potentialities d) redundancies

27. A son who is unable to look his father in the face is
a) guilty b) arrogant c) timid d) ashamed

Tenses

Tense is a verb-based method used to indicate the time, and sometimes the continuation or completeness, of an action or state in relation to the time of speaking. We cannot talk of tenses without considering two components of tenses: **time** and **aspect**. In simple terms,

Time expresses:

- **Past** – before now
- **Present** – now, or any time that includes now
- **Future** – after now

Aspect can be
Progressive – uncompleted action
Perfective - completed action or state

Tense and Time

It is important not to confuse the name of a verb tense with the way we use it to talk about time.

For example, a **present tense does not always refer to present time:**

I hope it **rains** tomorrow.

"rains" is present simple, but it refers here to future time (tomorrow)

Or **a past tense does not always refer to past time:**

If I had some money now, I could buy it.

"Had" is past simple but it refers here to present time (now)

Structure of Tenses

Tense	Simple	Continuous	Perfect	Perfect Continuous
Present	She prays	She is praying	She has prayed already	1. She has been praying for two hours 2. She has been praying since morning
Past	She prayed	She was praying	She had prayed	She had been praying
Future	She will pray	1. She will be praying 2. She will be coming at 5 p.m.	1.She will have prayed 2. She will have come before you arrive.	1. She will have been praying 2. She will have been praying when you come after one hour. 3. Next year, she will have been working here for four years.

Put the verb into the correct form, present continuous or present simple.

1. _____ (not/belong) to his particular government committee.
2. Hurry! The bus _____ (come). I _____ (not/want) to miss it.
3. Krishna is a vegetarian. He _____ (not/eat) meat.
4. I _____ (look) for the manager. I can't find him anywhere
5. We are successful because we _____ (take) the time to talk to our customers.
6. John _____ (deal) with all the enquiries about sales.
7. At the moment we _____ (make) a training video for Siemens.
8. _____ (you/know) what Mr Briceson _____ (do) He is not in his office.
9. I _____ (apply) for a job in the sales department, but I don't know if I will be successful
10. It _____ (depend) on whether or not they have any vacancies.
11. Unemployment _____(fall) and is now down to 5.6%
12. Jane is doing some research in the library. She needs it for a book she _____ (write)
13. While Annam is away on holidays, Mayuri _____ (work) in her office.
14. He _____ (teach) French and German at University and _____ (learn) Greek,
15. There _____ (be) two flights to Honduras this afternoon. The British Airways flight _____ (leave) at 13.00 and _____ (arrive) at 22.00.
16. Inflation _____ (rise) at a rate of 2% per annum

Put one of these verbs in each sentence. Use the past simple:

Eat bring write buy see meet

1. The party was fantastic. Every guest _____ something to eat and a bottle of wine.
2. I had an extravagant weekend. I _____ some clothes and a plant.
3. Three weeks ago Gowri _____ her friend in Madurai. What s coincidence!
4. Shakespeare _____ a lot of plays.

Put the verb in the correct form: past simple or past continuous.

1. I _____ (dream) when the alarm clock _____(go off).
2. They _____ (wait) for me when I _____ (arrive)
3. The phone _____ (ring) While I _____ (have) a shower.
4. We _____ (not/go out) last Sunday because it _____ (rain)
5. I _____ (see) Kim at the party. She _____ (wear) a new dress.
6. I _____ (break) a bowl this morning. When I _____ (wash) the dishes it just _____(slip) out of my hand onto the floor!
7. When he _____ (carry) the table, he _____(feel) a sharp pain in his back.
8. Sarah _____ (go) down the stairs when the lights _____ (go out)
9. We _____ (watch) TV when someone.
10. What _____ (you/do) at this time yesterday? Oh, I _____ (prepare) the dinner.
11. I _____ (fall) asleep while I _____ (watch) television.
12. At 12:45 yesterday, Mr. Perfect _____ (see) a client in his office.

Quantitative 1
Numbers

A Number is a mathematical object used to count, measure and label. The original examples are the natural numbers 1, 2, 3, 4 and so forth. A numeral in linguistics can refer to a symbol like 5, the words or phrase that names a number, like "five hundred", or other words that mean a specific number, like "dozen".

Types of Numbers

Natural Numbers (N), (also called positive integers, counting numbers or natural numbers);they are the numbers {1, 2, 3, 4, 5}

- Whole Numbers (W)
- Integers (Z)
- Rational numbers
- Real numbers (R), (also called measuring numbers or measurement numbers)

1. What should be added to 11148 to make it exactly divisible by 7?

a) 9 b) 7 c) 5 d) 3 e) 2

2. Consider four prime numbers in their ascending order. Suppose the first three numbers together give 385 as their product and the last three numbers together give 1001 as their product, which will be the smallest prime number of the four?

a) 23 b) 19 c) 17 d) 11 e) 5

3. In a conference hall there were 120 people. 60% of the people were women. Among the total people present in the conference hall 2/3 were married. Maximum how many unmarried women could have been present in the hall?

a) 48 b) 40 c) 36 d) 24 e) 16

4. Suppose x, x+2 and x+4 are three prime numbers. Deduce the number of possible solutions for x.

a) 5 b) 4 c) 3 d) 2 e) 1

5. Find the two digit number (m), if the square of the sum of the two digits (n) is 27 more than two digit number.

a) 27 b) 36 c) 49 d) 54 e) 81

6. What will be the remainder if you divide the value of 2^{256} by 17?

a) 1 b) 3 c) 4 d) 7 e) 9

7. Consider a three digit number, in which there is no zero (0). If this three digit number is written twice successively to give a six digit number, which number can be a factor of the six digit number thus formed?

a) 3 b) 5 c) 8 d) 9 e) 11

8. The number $6n^2+ 6n$ for a natural number, shall always be divisible by which of the, 6, 12, and 18?

a) 6, 12, 18 b) 6, 12 c) 12 d) 18

9. 1/3 of a number was found to be 3 more than ¼ of the number. What was the number in this situation?

a) 12 b) 16 c) 18 d) 24 e) 36

10. What will be the remainder, when $[(29)^{23} + (25)^{23}]$ is divided by 18?

a) 0 b) 1 c) 2 d) 3 e) 4

11. Vijayashree had 85 currency notes of Rs.100 denomination and Rs.50 denomination, totaling Rs.5,000 in all. What was the amount of Rs.50 denomination she had?

a) Rs.3, 500 b) Rs.2, 250 c) Rs.1, 500 d) Rs.1, 250 e) Rs.1, 100

12. The difference between two numbers is 642. If the larger number, when divided by the smaller one gives 8 as quotient and a remainder of 19, what will be that number?

a) 715 b) 723 c) 731 d) 740 e) 763

13. If the numbers of berths in a train are 900 more than one-fifth of it, find the total berths in the train?

a) 1145 b) 1130 c) 1135 d) 1125 e) 1120

14. If three-fifth of a number is 40 more than 40% of the same number, find the value of that number?

a) 240 b) 200 c) 196 d) 180 e) 176

15. Sum of two consecutive odd numbers in a set of three consecutive odd numbers is five more than the third number. What is the value of the middle number?

a) 5 b) 7 c) 9 d) 11 e) None

16. If one-fourth of one-third of two-fifth of x is 15, what will be the 40% value of x?

a) 360 b) 340 c) 270 d) 180 e) 170

17. Of the three numbers, first number is thrice the second and second number is twice the third. The average of three numbers is 27. Find the three numbers.

a) 63, 21, 7 b) 12, 6, 3 c) 18, 6, 2 d) 96, 54, 27 e) 54, 18, 9

18. If the sum of the digits of a two-digit number is 9 less than the number, which digit will be at the unit's place?

a) Four b) Three c) Two d) One e) Data Inadequate

19. The sum of 3 consecutive even numbers is 28 more than the average of these three numbers. Which will be the smallest of these three numbers?

a) 12 b) 14 c) 16 d) 22 e) 24

20. When we add 45 to a two digit number the digits of the number interchange their places. The product of the two digit number is 14. What will be the number in question?

a) 63 b) 54 c) 36 d) 27 e) 18

21. There are two, 2-digit numbers ab & cd, ba is another 2-digit number prepared by revising the digits of ab, if ab x cd = 493 and ba x cd = 2059, what is the value of sum of (ab + cd)?

a) 43 b) 45 c) 47 d) 46 e) 49

22. What is the number of zeros at the end of 126!?

a) 26 b) 12 c) 13 d) 31

23. Find the unit digit of $122^{122} \times 133^{133}$

a) 2 b) 4 c) 6 d) 8

24. Find the remainder of 15 x 17 x 19 when divided by 7.

a) 5 b) 3 c) 1 d) 0

25. Find the remainder of $\frac{9^{99}}{8}$

a) 1 b) 9 c) 8 d) 7

26. Find the remainder of $\frac{3^{250}}{7}$

a) 4 b) 3 c) 7 d) 5

27. On dividing a number by 4, 5 & 6, we get 3, 4, & 5 as remainder. Find the number.

a) 59 b) 60 c) 61 d) 81

28. On dividing a number by 5, 6 & 7, if we get 2 as remainder always, find that smallest number.

a) 210 b) 212 c) 420 d) 422

29. A number after adding 7 is divisible by 10, 11 & 12. The number is _____.

a) 660 b) 653 c) 453 d) 473

30. $(149)_{10} = (\ )_7$

a) 302 b) 149 c) 151 d) 342

31. The sum of the digits of a two-digit numbers is 10, while when the digits are reversed, the number decrease by 54. The changed number

a) 28 b) 19 c) 37 d) 46

32. The sum of two numbers is 15 and their geometrical mean is 20% lower than their arithmetic mean. Find the numbers

a) 11, 4 b) 12, 3 c) 13, 2 d) 10, 5

33. If A381 is divisible by 11, find the value of the smallest natural number A?

a) 5 b) 6 c) 7 d) 9

34. Find the LCM of 5/2, 8/9, 11/14.

a) 280 b) 360 c) 420 d) None of these

35. If 146! Is divisible by 5^n, then find the maximum value of n.

a) 34 b) 35 c) 36 d) 37

36. Find the number of divisors of 1420.

a) 14 b) 15 c) 13 d) 12

37. If P & Q are different prime numbers. Find the number of divisors of P x Q.

a) 2 b) 4 c) 6 d) 8

38. A milkman has 3 different qualities of milk. 403 gallons of 1st quantity, 465 gallons of 2nd quantity and 496 gallons of 3rd quantity. Find the least possible number of bottles of equal size in which different milk of different qualities be filled without mixing?

a) 34 b) 46 c) 26 d) 44

39. What is the greatest number of 4 digits that when divided by any of the numbers 6, 9, 12, 17 leave a remainder of 1?

a) 9997 b) 9793 c) 9895 d) 9487

40. Which of the following is not a perfect square?

a) 100858 b) 325137 c) 945723 d) All the above

Permutation and Combination

Permutations and combinations, the various ways in which objects from a set may be selected, generally without replacement, to form subsets. This selection of subsets is called a **permutation** when the order of selection is a factor, a **combination** when order is not a factor.

Permutation formula: Permutation is defined as arrangement of r things that can be done out of total n things. This is denoted by ${}^{n}P_{r}$ which is equal **to n!/(n-r)!**

Combination formula

Combination is defined as selection of r things that can be done out of total n things. This is denoted by ${}^{n}C_{r}$ which is equal to **n!/r!(n-r)!**

As per the Fundamental Principal of Counting, if a particular thing can be done in m ways and another thing can be done in n ways, then either one of the two can be done in m + n ways and both of them can be done in m x n ways.

1. A company has three vacancies, for which there are six candidates. In how many ways can these vacancies be filled?

a) 96 b) 120 c) 128 d) 144 e) 216

2. Every day 15 buses run between Chennai and Bangalore. In how many different ways can one possibly go to Bangalore and return by a different bus?

a) 240 b) 236 c) 224 d) 2196 e) 210

3. Given six digits 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6. If you are asked to form a two digit number without repeating any of the six digits, in how many ways can you form the number?

a) 15 b) 20 c) 30 d) 36 e) 42

4. With the given digits 0, 2, 5 and 7 how many odd numbers less than 1000 can be formed, provided the repetition of digits is a llowed?

a) 32 b) 42 c) 48 d) 56 e) 64

5. There are 10 persons to purchase the premier show ticket for a movie. In how many ways can they line up at the ticket counter?

a) 34, 24, 600 b) 35, 27, 800 c) 36, 18, 600 d) 36, 28, 800 e) 37, 24, 600

6. Without repetition of any digit, how many three digit numbers are there?

a) 624 b) 628 c) 636 d) 642 e) 648

7. In how many different ways can you arrange 5 green and 6 red crystals?

a) 18 b) 21 c) 24 d) 27 e) 30

8. Given a circle. How many lines can be drawn through 21 points on a circle?

a) 240 b) 230 c) 221 d) 210 e) 196

9. In how many ways can Ravi select 5 papers in a study program from an option of 9 papers, wherein 2 papers are compulsory for all candidates?

a) 42 b) 40 c) 35 d) 32 e) 30

10. From out of 8 players a 6 member team has to be selected. It is necessary that if X is selected Y also must be selected. How many ways are possible to select the 6 member team?

a) 16 b) 18 c) 21 d) 24 e) 27

11. 12 cadets are to be arranged in a row. How many possible ways are there to accomplish this, if two particular cadets are to be on either and of the row?

a) 12! x 2! b) 12! c) 10! X 2! d) 10! / 2! e) 12! / 2!

12. Among Raju's nine friends there are 5 girls and 4 boys. In how many ways can he invite them for a party, if he should have exactly 3 girls in the invites?

a) 160 b) 180 c) 210 d) 240 e) 320

13. Between zero (0) and 10 lakhs (both numbers inclusive) how many numbers can be made with the digits 0, 7 and 8?

a) 598 b) 628 c) 686 d) 708 e) 728

14. How many chords can be drawn by joining seven points lying on a circle?

a) 32 b) 28 c) 24 d) 21 e) 18

15. A programmer was asked to create a four letter password using only the symmetric letters. In how many possible ways can he create a password?

a) 7, 140 b) 7, 920 c) 8, 640 d) 11, 470 e) 14, 640

16. What is the value of ${}^{10}C_4 + {}^{10}C_5$?

a) 494 b) 487 c) 472 d) 462 e) 454

17. A welfare committee was to be formed by selecting 5 people from among 7 men and 6 women. If there should be at least 3 men in the committee, in how many ways can this be possible?

a) 894 b) 763 c) 756 d) 656 e) 642

18. Ravi wanted to select three guides to be on the academic council. If he has consideration for five candidates, then from how many different possible threesomes he may have to select?

a) 10 b) 9 c) 8 d) 7 e) 6

19. A candidate was asked to arrange the alphabets in the word PROMISE in such a way that there shall be no occurrence of two vowels coming together. How many possible arrangements can the candidate have?

a) 1, 640 b) 1620 c) 1, 560 d) 1, 440 e) 1, 256

20. In an examination, the Question paper has two groups A and B comprising 4 questions each. The candidates are required to attempt 5 questions, but not selecting more than three questions from either group. In how many different ways can the questions be selected?

a) 42 b) 48 c) 56 d) 64 e) 68

21. Out of 8 persons in a group, find the number of ways of selecting 3 persons and also the number of ways of arranging these 3 selected persons in a row?

a) 56, 336 b) 336, 56 c) 470, 50 d) 72, 389

22. There are 6 distinct letters of English alphabet and 4 distinct digits. All possible 6 character alpha-numeric codes are generated using any 4 letters of the alphabet and any 2 available digits. If in any given code, the characters are all distinct, then what is the maximum number of such codes that can be generated?

a) 48600 b) 64800 c) 84600 d) 46800

23. In a cricket tournament, each participating team plays once against every other team and in all 36 matches are played. Find the number of teams that participated in the tournament?

a) 10 b) 8 c) 9 d) 7

24. In how many ways can the letters of word AXIOM be arranged beginning with A?

a) 6 b) 120 c) 24 d) 5040

25. How many words can be formed using the letter of the word ADROIT which either begin with T or end in A?

a) 216 b) 36 c) 423 d) 512

26. How many words can be formed using the letters of the SEARCH which begin with A but do not end in R?

a) 64 b) 24 c) 96 d) 72

27. How many words can be formed using the letters of the word ANSWER which neither begin with R nor end in A?

a) 504 b) 500 c) 496 d) 304

28. How many words can be formed using the letters of the word RATIOS so that the vowels occupy the even places?

a) 216 b) 36 c) 27 d) 196

29. How many words can be formed letters of the word RATIOS such that the vowels are always together?

a) 12 b) 24 c) 6 d) 144

30. If the letters of the word 'NUMBERS' are permuted in all possible ways, then in how many of these permutations are the vowels never together (I.e.) vowels are separated?

a) 3600 b) 360 c) 2160 d) 720

Quantitative 2

HCF and LCM

Lowest Common Multiple (LCM): The least or smallest common multiple of any two or more given natural numbers are termed as LCM. For example, LCM of 10, 15 and 20 is 60.

Highest Common Factor (HCF) : The largest or greatest factor common to any two or more given natural numbers is termed as HCF of given numbers also known as GCD (Greatest Common Divisor). For example, HCF of 4, 6 and 8 is 2.

$4 = 2 \times 2$, $6 = 3 \times 2$, $8 = 4 \times 2$

Here, the highest common factor of 4, 6 and 8 is 2.

Both HCF and LCM of given numbers can be found using two methods; they are division method and prime factorization.

Formulas

Property: The product of LCM and HCF of any two given natural numbers is equivalent to the product of the given numbers.

LCM x HCF = Product of the Numbers

Suppose A and B are two numbers, then.

LCM (A & B) x HCF (A & B) = A x B

Property 2: HCF of co-prime numbers is 1. Therefore LCM of given co-prime numbers is equal to the product of the numbers.

LCM of Co-prime Numbers = Product of the Fractions

Property 3: HCF and LCM Fractions

$$\text{LCM of Fractions} = \frac{LCM\ of\ numerators}{HCF\ of\ denominators}$$

$$\text{HCF of fractions} = \frac{HCF\ of\ numerators}{LCM\ of\ denominators}$$

1. Which will be the greatest number that can divide 4167, 4085 and 3962, and give same remainder in each case

a) 63 b) 54 c) 51 d) 49 e) 41

2. Find the smallest number to which if 3 added, the resultant number can be divisible by 16, 24, 30 and 32.

a) 477 b) 463 c) 457 d) 449 e) 437

3. Which is the smallest five digit number that will leave a remainder of 1 when divided by 42, 56 or 63?

a) 12087 b) 12049 c) 11081 d) 10081 e) 10079

4. Consider a number 1856. What is the least number that can be subtracted from this number, so that the number obtained after deduction leaves a remainder 4, when divided by 7, 12 or 16?

a) 172 b) 168 c) 164 d) 156 e) 128

5. It is found that p is the LCM of first 100 natural numbers. What will be the LCM of first 105 natural numbers?

a) 1403p b) 6403p c) 8403p d) 10403p e) 11403p

6. Find the smallest perfect square number that is divisible by 8, 6, 5, 4and 3.

a) 1600 b) 1764 c) 2304 d) 3600 e) 4096

7. The sum of two numbers is 430 and their HCF is 43. How many distinct pairs of two such numbers can be found?

a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 4 e) 5

8. What will be the H.C.F and L.C.M. of the numbers =, 16, 64, 256 and 8000?

a) H.C.F = 8 and L.C.M = 3200
b) H.C.F = 16 and L.C.M = 7200
c) H.C.F = 16 and L.C.M = 16000
d) H.C.F = 16 and L.C.M = 32000
e) H.C.F = 8 and L.C.M = 32000

9. In an expressway there are three road crossings in succession, and the traffic lights change in these crossings after every 48 seconds, 72 seconds and 108 seconds respectively. When the time was 8:20 p.m, the lights change simultaneously, and then at what time will all the three traffic lights change simultaneously?

a) 8:29:24 p.m, i.e., after 9 minutes and 24 seconds
b) 8:24:32 p.m., i.e., after 8minutes and 32 seconds
c) 8:27:12 p.m., i.e., after 7 minutes and 12 seconds
d) 8:26:42 p.m. i.e., after 5 minutes and 24 seconds

10. Four bells in a temple ring simultaneously and then at intervals of 6, 7, 8 and 9 seconds respectively. How many times will these bells ring simultaneously in a period of two hours?

a) 7 b) 8 c) 9 d) 12 e) 14

11. Find the greatest number that will divide 43, 91 and 183 so as to leave the same remainder in each case.

a) 4 b) 7 c) 9 d) 13

12. The H.C.F. of two numbers is 23 and the other two factors of their L.C.M. are 13 and 14. The larger of the two numbers is:

a) 276 b) 299 c) 322 d) 345

13. Six bells commence tolling together and toll at intervals of 2, 4, 6, 8 10 and 12 seconds respectively. In 30 minutes, how many times do they toll together?

a) 4 b) 10 c) 15 d) 16

14. Let N be the greatest number that will divide 1305, 4665 and 6905, leaving the same remainder in each case. Then sum of the digits in N is:

a) 4 b) 5 c) 6 d) 8

15. The greatest number of four digits which is divisible by 15, 25, 40 and 75 is:

a) 9000 b) 9400 c) 9600 d) 9800

16. The product of two numbers is 4107. If the H.C.F. of these numbers is 37, then the greater number is:

a) 101 b) 107 c) 111 d) 185

17. Three numbers are in the ratio of 3: 4: 5 and their L.C.M. is 2400. Their H.C.F. is:

a) 40 b) 80 c) 120 d) 200

18. The G.C.D. of 1.08, 0.36 and 0.9 is:

a) 0.03 b) 0.9 c) 0.18 d) 0.108

19. The product of two numbers is 2028 and their H.C.F. is 13. The number of such pairs is:

a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 4

20. The least multiple of 7, which leaves a remainder of 4, when divided by 6, 9, 15 and 18 is:

a) 74 b) 94 c) 184 d) 364

21. Find the lowest common multiple of 24, 36 and 40.

a) 120 b) 240 c) 360 d) 480

22. The least number which should be added to 2497 so that the sum is exactly divisible by 5, 6, 4 and 3 is:

a) 3 b) 13 c) 23 d) 33

23. Reduce $\frac{128352}{238368}$ to its lowest terms.

a) 3/4 b) 5/13 c) 7/13 d) 9/13

24. The least number which when divided by 5, 6 , 7 and 8 leaves a remainder 3, but when divided by 9 leaves no remainder, is:

a) 1677 b) 1683 c) 2523 d) 3363

25. A, B and C start at the same time in the same direction to run around a circular stadium. A completes a round in 252 seconds, B in 308 seconds and c in 198 seconds, all starting at the same point. After what time will they again at the starting point?

a) 26 minutes and 18 seconds b) 42 minutes and 36 seconds

b) 45 minutes d) 46 minutes and 12 seconds

26. The reciprocal of H.C.F and LCM of two number are 1/12 and 1/312 respectively. If one of the number is 24. Find the other number?

a) 126 b) 136 c) 146 d) 156

27. The product of two numbers is 9152 and their HCF is 8. Find the LCM.

a) 1111 b) 1122 c) 1144 d) 1166

28. The LCM and HCF of two numbers are 2970 and 30 respectively. Prime factors of the product of two numbers are:

a) 2, 3, 5, 11 b) 2, 3, 7, 11 c) 2, 4, 5, 11 d) 2, 3, 7, 1

29. If the sum of squares of two numbers is 2754, and their HCF is 9, LCM is 135, then the numbers are

a) 27, 36 b) 27, 35 c) 28, 45 d) 27, 45

30. If the LCM and HCF of 2 numbers are 78 and 13 respectively, the product of 2 numbers can be expressed as

a) 2*3*13*11 b) 2*3*13*12 c) 2*3*13*13 d) 2*3*13*14

31. If LCM and HCF of two numbers are 234 and 13 respectively. Then the smallest factor of the product of the two numbers is

a) 2 b) 3 c) 4 d) 5

32. Product of two numbers is 5502, their LCM is 552. Find the HCF?

a) 9 b) 8 c) 7 d) 6

33. HCF of two numbers is 11. And their LCM is 693. If one number is 77. Find the other number?

a) 7 b) 9 c) 63 d) 99

34. If LCM of two prime numbers a and b (a>b) is 667 then the value of 7b-5a is:

a) 18 b) 16 c) 17 d) 12

35. The product of two numbers is 22806, the LCM is 552 and find the HCF?

a) 42 b) 41.315 c) 89 d) 20

Probability

Probability denotes the possibility of the outcome of any random event. The meaning of this term is to check the extent to which any event is likely to happen. For example, when we flip a coin in air, what is the possibility of coming head? The answer to this question is based on the number of possible outcomes. Here the possibility is either head or tail will be the outcome. So, the probability of a head to come as a result is ½.

The probability is the measure of the likelihood of an event to happen. It measures the certainty of the event. The formula for probability is given by;

P(E) = Number of Favorable Outcomes/Number of total outcomes

1. A bag contains 6 white and 4 black balls .2 balls are drawn at random. Find the probability that they are of same colour.

a) ½ b) 7/15 c) 8/15 d) 1/9

2. A problem is given to three students whose chances of solving it are 1/2, 1/3 and 1/4 respectively. What is the probability that the problem will be solved?

a) ¼ b) ½ c) ¾ d) 7/12

3. Two cards are drawn at random from a pack of 52 cards. What is the probability that either both are black or both are queen?

a) 52/221 b) 55/190 c) 55/221 d) 19/221

4. Tickets numbered 1 to 20 are mixed up and then a ticket is drawn at random. What is the probability that the ticket drawn has a number which is a multiple of 3 or 5?

a) ½ b) 3/5 c) 9/20 d) 8/15

5. Two dice are tossed. The probability that the total score is a prime number is:

a) 5/12 b) 1/6 c) ½ d) 7/9

6. A man and his wife appear in an interview for two vacancies in the same post. The probability of husband's selection is (1/7) and the probability of wife's selection is (1/5). What is the probability that only one of them is selected?

a) 2/7 b) 1/7 c) ¾ d) 4/5

7. A bag contains 4 white, 5 red and 6 blue balls. Three balls are drawn at random from the bag. The probability that all of them are red is:

a) 2/91 b) 1/22 c) 3/22 d) 2/77

8. In a lottery, there are 10 prizes and 25 blanks. A lottery is drawn at random. What is the probability of getting a prize?

a) 2/7 b) 5/7 c) 1/5 d) ½

9. In a class, there are 15 boys and 10 girls. Three students are selected at random. The probability that 1 girl and 2 boys are selected is:

a) 21/46 b) 1/5 c) 3/25 d) 1/50

10. A bag contains 6 black and 8 white balls. One ball is drawn at random. What is the probability that the ball drawn is white?

a) 3/7 b) 4/7 c) 1/8 d) ¾

11. One card is drawn at random from a pack of 52 cards. What is the probability that the card drawn is a face card (Jack, Queen and King only)?

a) 3/13 b) 1/13 c) 3/52 d) 9/52

12. Two cards are drawn together from a pack of 52 cards. The probability that one is a spade and one is a heart is:

a) 3/20 b) 29/34 c) 47/100 d) 13/102

13. Two dice are thrown together .What is the probability that the sum of the number on the two faces is divided by 4 or 6.

a) 7/18 b) 14/35 c) 8/18 d) 7/35

14. Three unbiased coins are tossed. What is the probability of getting at least 2 heads?

a) ¼ b) ½ c) ¾ d) 1/3

15. What is the probability of getting 53 Mondays in a leap year?

a) 1/7 b) 3/7 c) 2/7 d) 1

16. A basket contains 10 apples and 20 oranges out of which 3 apples and 5 oranges are defective. If we choose two fruits at random, what is the probability that either both are oranges or both are non-defective?

a) 136/345 b) 17/87 c) 316/435 d) 158/435

17. A jar contains 3 red marbles and 5 green marbles. What is the probability of drawing 2 green marbles randomly and in succession, if the first marble drawn is replaced before the second draw is made?

a) 27/64 b) 25/64 c) 23/64 d) 25/56 e) 23/56

18. If all the angles of a triangle are integers, what is the probability than an isosceles triangle is equilateral?

a) 1/45 b) 1/59 c) 1/60 d) 1/89 e) 1/90

19. Find the probability that in a random arrangement of letters in the word INFORMAL, the letter I occupies the first place.

a) 3/8 b) ½ c) ¼ d) 1/6 e) 1/8

20. Dilip and Prabhu appear for an interview against two vacancies available in a company. The probability of Dilip getting selected is 1/5 and the probability of Prabhu getting selected is 1/3. What is the probability that either Dilip or Prabhu gets selected?

a) 5/8 b) 3/8 c) 2/3 d) 2/15 e) 8/15

21. Among 13 waitlisted passengers to board an air conditioned coach in Shatabdi Express, there are 5 women and 8 men. The ticket examiner says that there is a possibility to take 2 passengers from among the waitlisted. What is the probability that at least one woman gets a boarding pass?

a) 14/39 b) 25/39 c) 10/13 d) 2/13 e) 13/40

22. In one bag there are 3 gold coins and 2 silver coins, and in another bag there are 2 gold coins and 4 silver coins. Praveen picks at random a bag and a coin. What is the probability that Praveen has picked a gold coin?

a) 5/11 b) 1/3 c) 1/11 d) 7/15 e) 2/11

23. What will be the probability that I get 2 kings, if I draw two playing cards at random from a pack of 52 cards?

a) 1/104 b) 1/208 c) 1/221 d) 1/26 e) 1/13

24. Ramesh, Vijay and Harish try to mend a video recorder independently with a probability of mending it as 1/3, 2/5 and 5/12 respectively. What is the probability that the video recorder is rectified?

a) 23/30 b) 21/29 c) 1/18 d) 2/15 e) ½

25. Ram tossed 4 coins simultaneously. What is the probability that he gets at least 1 head?

a) ¼ b) 1/8 c) 1/12 d) 1/16 e) 15/16

26. A box contains ten cards. Seven of these cards have the letter 'I' printed on them and others have the letters 'M' printed on them. If three cards are picked up one after the other at random and placed on a table in that order, then what is the probability that the word formed as 'IIM'?

a) 21/40 b) 17/40 C) 7/40 d) 9/40

27. Six unbiased coins are tossed together; find the chance that there are equal number of heads and tails.

a) 1/64 b) 3/64 c) 9/16 d) 5/16

28. When a fair coin is tossed nine times, find the probability of getting head at least once?

a) 1/512 b) 511/512 c) 9/512 d) 503/512

29. Varun throws two unbiased dice together gets a sum of 7. If his friend Tarun, now throws the same 2 dice. What is the probability that the sum is lesser than that?

a) 5/12 b) 7/12 c) ½ d) 2/3

Directions (30 – 33)

30. Kids and Toys factory is transporting balls of 5 different colours – yellow, blue, red, green and white. Mr. Bholeram, a worker in the factory has to separate these balls as per their colours into different boxes and label them with the corresponding coloured labels. Mr. Bholeram, after separating the balls, sealed the boxes and then labelled the boxes at random.

30. What is the probability that all the boxes are labelled correctly?

a) 1 b) 0 c) 1/120 d) 119/120

31. What is the probability that at least one box is labelled incorrectly?

a) 1 b) 0 c) 1/120 d) 119/120

32. What is the probability that exactly one box is labelled incorrectly?

a) 1 b) 0 c) 11/120 d) 44/120

33. What is the probability that all the boxes are incorrectly labelled?

a) 1 b) 0 c) 11/120 d) 11/30

34. A bag contains 6 red and 4 white balls and another bag contains 5 red and 5 white balls. If one of the bags is selected at random and a draw of 2 balls is made at random from the bag thus selected, what is the probability that both the balls are white?

a) 51/90 b) 8/45 c) 45/49 d) 4/49

35. 3 bulb holders are fitted in a room. From a box containing 20 bulbs of which 25 percent are fused, 3 bulbs are taken at random and fitted into these bulb holders. What is the probability that the room is lighted?

a) 91/228 b) 113/114 c) 1/114 d) 137/228

Quantitative 3

Average

An **Average** of a list of data is the expression of the central value of a set of data. Mathematically, it is defined as the ratio of summation of all the data to the number of units present in the list. For example, the average of 2, 3 and 4 is (2+3+4)/3 = 9/3 = 3. So here 3 is the central value of 2, 3 and 4. It is also termed as mean of the given values in statistics. Learn to calculate average value here.

The average formula has many applications both in real-life. Suppose if we have to find the average age of men or women in a group or average male height in India, then we calculate it by adding all the values and dividing it by the number of values. Below is the formula to evaluate the average of given set of numbers.

$$\text{Average} = \frac{Sum\ of\ Numbers}{Numbe\ of\ units}$$

Average Formula

The formula to find the average of given numbers or values is very easy. We just have to add all the numbers and then divide the result by the number of values given. It can be expressed as:

Average = Sum of Values/ Number of Values

Suppose, we have given with n number of values such as x1, x2, x3, ... xn. The average or the mean of the given data will be equal to:

Find the average of 2, 4, 6, 8

Solution:-

Add the numbers = 2 + 4 + 6 + 8 = 20

Total Units = 4

Hence, average = 20/4 = 5

1. The average of 8 numbers is 14. The average of 6 of these is 16. What is the average of the remaining 2 numbers?

a) 16 b) 12 c) 8 d) 4 e) 2

2. The average of a boy's marks in 7 subjects is 75. His average in 6 subjects excluding Science is 72. How many marks did he get in Science?

a) 72 b) 90 c) 93 d) 94 e) 96

3. The average age of 24 boys and the teacher is 15 years. When the teacher's age is excluded, the average decreases by one. What is the age of the teacher?

a) 36 years b) 39 years c) 42 years d) 45 years e) 49 years

4. Rs.7224 was the average collection in a theatre in a week. If it earned in an average Rs. 7,094 in six days except Friday, what was the collection on Friday?

a) Rs.8,640 b) Rs.8,420 c) Rs.8,216 d) Rs.8,004 e) Rs.7,990

5. The average age of a group of 6 men is 25 years. The average age of the group after a 45-year old man leaves shall be

a) 20 years b) 21 years c) 22 years d) 23 years d) 24 years

6. Ram bought 18 books at Rs.150 each, 12 books at Rs.125 each and 10 books each. On an average what was his expenditure per book?

a) Rs.160 b) Rs.156 c) Rs.148 d) Rs.140 e) Rs.130

7. The average wages of 180 workers was Rs.75. What was the total wages paid to them?

a) Rs.13, 500 b) Rs.13,200 c) Rs.12,800 d) Rs.12,500 e) Rs.11,750

8. Five years ago the average age of Ram, Ravi, Roshan and Rahul was 45 years. When the age of Rehman was added, the present average of the five comes to 49 years. What is the present age of Rehman?

a) 54 years b) 51 years c) 48 years d) 45 years e) 42 years

9. Ravi got an average remuneration of Rs.140 for 15 days. He got an average of Rs.120 in first 5 days and an average of Rs.160 in last 9 days. What was his income on the sixth day?

a) Rs.112 b) Rs.96 c) Rs.60 d) Rs.54 e) Rs.48

10. The average weight of 20 boys is increased by half a kg. When a boy weighing 50 kg. Left the group and a new boy joined the group. What was the weight of the new boy?

a) 60 kg b) 55 kg c) 54 kg d) 52 kg e) 49 kg

11. One candidate among 100 got 44 marks in a test. If the highest mark and the lowest marks are excluded thee average of the candidates comes to be 43.92. A total of 3 candidates get either the highest or the lowest marks. What are the average marks of these three candidates?

a) 42.48 b) 45.54 c) 46.66 d) 47.66 e) 49.36

12. The tickets to a movie were priced at Rs.150 each on the premier show, Rs.75 on the next show, and Rs.25 on the third show. The show attracted spectators in the ratio 2:5:13 respectively. What was the average price per ticket, considering the total number of spectators?

a) Rs.50 b) Rs.60 c) Rs.63 d) Rs.80 e) Rs.90

13. A spin bowler having 12.4 as his bowling average takes 5 wickets for 26 runs and this result in his average diminishing by 0.4. How many wickets he should have taken before this match?

a) 90 b) 85 c) 81 d) 76 e) 72

14. Teams, A, B and C are ranked according to scores. 83 is the average score of team A, the average score of team B is 76, and the average score of team C is 85. The average score of teams A and B is 79 and the average score of the three teams?

a) 76 b) 78 c) 80 d) 81.5 e) 82

15. Nine girls went on a shopping spree, where eight of them spent Rs.120 each on their purchases and the ninth girl spent Rs.80 more than the average spending of all of them. What was the average amount spent by the 9 girls on shopping?

a) Rs.477 b) Rs.329 c) Rs.256 d) Rs.129 e) Rs.101

16. Ram drives from A to B at a speed of 40 kmph, and returns from B to A at a speed 50% more than his onward travel. What was his average speed to and fro?

a) 64 kmph b) 60 kmph c) 56 kmph d) 54 kmph e) 48 kmph

17. Among three numbers, the first number is twice the second and thrice the third. The average of the three numbers is 44. What is the value of the first number?

a) 72 b) 75 c) 76 d) 78 e) 80

18. X scored 98 runs in his 19^{th} innings and thus his average score increased by 4. What was his average score in 19 innings?

a) 32 b) 30 c) 28 d) 26 e) 24

19. The average temperature of first 15 days in July was found to be 38.4^0C and the average temperature of the last 16 days in that month was 37.4^0C. Average temperature for the whole month was 37.8^0C, what was the temperature on 16 July?

a) 36^0C b) 35^0C c) 34^0C d) 32^0C e) 30^0C

20. Rashmi got 30% marks in Botany out of 180 marks. What percentage of marks she must score in Zoology out of 150 marks to get an aggregate of 50% in both the papers together?

a) 76% b) 74% c) 72% d) 69% e) 68%

21. The average of 50 numbers is 30. If two numbers 35 and 40 are left, then find the average of the remaining numbers.

a) 28.32 b) 28.78 c) 29.27 d) 29.68

22. The average age of 36 students in a group is 14 years. When teacher's age is included to it, the average increases by 1. Find the teacher's age in years.

a) 31 b) 36 c) 41 d) 51

23. The average age of the mother and her six children is 12 years, which is reduced to 7 years if the mother's age is excluded. Find the age of the mother.

a) 40 years b) 42 years c) 48 years d) 50 years

24. The average age of students of a class is 15.8 years. The average age of boys in the class is 16.4 years and that of girls is 15.4 years. Find the ratio of the number of boys to the number of girls in the school.

a) 1:2 b) 2:3 c) 3:4 d) 3:5

25. A man covers half of his journey by train at 60 km/h, half of the remainder by bus at 30 km/h and the rest by cycle at 10 km/h. Find the average speed during the entire journey.

a) 36 km/h b) 30 km/h c) 24 km/h d) 18 km/h

26. A two-digit number exceeds the sum of its squares by 19 and double the product of its digits by 44. Find the number.

a) 72 b) 62 c) 22 d) 12

27. The average weight of A, B and C is 45 kg. If the average weight of A and B be 40 kg and that of B and C be 43 kg, then the weight of B is :

a) 17kg b) 20 kg c) 26 kg d) 31 kg

28. The average weight of 16 boys in a class is 50.25 kg and that of the remaining 8 boys is 45.15 kg. Find the average weights of all the boys in the class.

a) 47.55 kg b) 48 kg c) 48.55 kg d) 49.25 kg

29. A library has an average of 510 visitors on Sundays and 240 on other days. The average number of visitors per day in month of 30 days beginning with a Sunday is;

a) 250 b) 276 c) 280 d) 285

30. The average of husband, wife and their child 3 years ago was 27 years, and that of wife and the child 5 years ago was 20 years. The present age of the husband is;

a) 35 years b) 40 years c) 50 years d) None of these

31. The average weight of a class of 10 students is increased by 2 kg when one student of 30kg left and another student joined. After a few months, this new student left and another student joined whose weight was 10 less than the student who left now. What is the difference between the final and initial averages?

a) 11 b) 1 c) 111 d) 121

32. If the dates of birth, of four of them are prime numbers, then find the maximum averages sum of their dates of birth.

a) 26.4 b) 27.2 c) 28 d) None of these

33. The average age group of 15 person is 25 years and 5 months. Two Persons, each 40 years old, left the group. What will be the average age of the remaining persons in the group?

a) 24.25 Years b) 23.17 years c) 25.35 Years d) 25 years

34. Aman can type a sheet in 10 Minutes, Baman in 20 minutes and Chaman in 30 minutes. The average number of sheets typed per hour per typist for all three typists is

a) 55/9 b) 30/7 c) 11/3 d) 32/11

35. There were 30 students in a Hostel. Due to the admission of 20 new students, the expenses of the increase by ₹1600 per day while the average expenditure per head diminished by ₹8. What was he original expenditure of the mess?

a) 1600 b) 2000 c) 3000 d) 1200

Time and Work

Work is the effort applied to produce a deliverable or accomplish a task. A certain amount of **Time** (T) is taken to complete a certain **Work** (W). The number of units of **work** done per unit **time** is called the rate of **work** (R). Hence, **Work** (W) = Rate (R) **Time** (T)

Time and Work Concepts

Time and Work problems deal with the simultaneous performance involving the efficiency if an individual or a group and the **time taken by them to complete a piece of work.** Work is the effort applied to produce a deliverable or accomplish a task.

A certain amount of time (T) is taken to complete a certain work (W). The number of units of work done per unit time is called the rate of work ®. Hence, Work (W) = Rate (R) Time (T)

Whenever some work is done, the total itself can be taken as one unit. Hence, we assume the total work as one unit in the problems we encounter in order to simplify the computations. In these cases, R = 1/T or T = 1/R. In other words, R and T are inversely proportional as RT = W, which is a fixed quantity.

Formulas

If A can do a piece of work in n days, then A's one day's work = 1/n

If A's one day's work = 1/n, then A can finish the work in n days.

If A is thrice as good a workman B, then

1. The Ratio of work done by A and B = 3:1
2. The Ratio of time taken by A and B to finish work = 1:3

Total work = No of days * Efficiency.

If a group of people are given salary for a job they do together, their individual salaries are in the ratio of their individual efficiencies if they work for the same number of days. Otherwise, salaries are divided in the ratio of units of work done.

1. A can B can finish a job in 8 and 7 days respectively. If they work at it alternately for a day, A starting the work, in how many days the job will be done?

a) 7 b) 7.5 c) 7.75 d) 8 e) 8.5

2. X can do a job in 24 days. He took Y to work with him after having worked for four days and together they finished the remaining work in 12 days? How many days will Y take to do the job alone?

a) 40 b) 36 c) 21 d) 18 e) 16

3. 45 men can do a work in 16 days. 30 more men join them after they have worked for six days. How many days will the team now take to do the remaining work?

a) 3 b) 4.5 c) 5 d) 6 e) 7.5

4. X men do a job in 40 days. If there were 5 more men the job could be done in 10 days less. How many men were there initially?

a) 15 b) 18 c) 20 d) 25 e) 28 men

5. If A and B require 8 hours 4 hours respectively to complete a piece of work, how long will they take to do that work together?

a) 3 hrs 30 min b) 3 hrs 20 min c) 2 hrs 20 min d) 2 hrs 40 min e) 2 hrs 50 min

6. A, B and C can do a work in 24, 30 and 40 days respectively. They began the work together but C left 4 days before the completion of the work. In how many days was the work done?

a) 15 days b) 14 days c) 13 days d) 12 days e) 11 days

7. 16 men or 20 women can do a work in 25days. How long will 28 men and 15 women take to do it?

a) 10 days b) 12 days c) 14 days d) 18 days e) 20 days

8. Ram can do one task in 5 days and Shyam will take 10 days to do the same task. Both of them are assigned to do the task together. How will they take to complete it?

a) 4.5 days b) 4.33 days c) 3.67 days d) 3.33 days e) 2.5 days

9. Mohan can do a job in 24 days. He took Vijay to work with him after having worked for four days, and together they finished the remaining work in 16 days? How many days will Y take to do the job alone?

a) 40 b) 36 c) 21 d) 18 e) 16

10. 12 machines take 30 hours to do a work. How long will 16 machines take to do the same work?

a) 18 hrs 30 min b) 19 hrs 30 min c) 20 hrs 30 min
d) 21 hrs 30 min e) 22 hrs 30 min

11. If ten boys can level a play-ground in 15 days, how long will it take, if eight boys are asked to do the same work?

a) 20 days b) 18.75 days c) 17.5 days d) 16.5 days e) 8.5 days

12. Ram took a contract for 16 days at Rs.500 per day. After having worked for 4 days, he took Shyam to his help and agreed to pay him Rs.100 per day. How much would Shyam get on completion of work?

a) Rs.1200 b) Rs.1800 c) Rs.2400 d) Rs.3200 e) Rs.600

13. A contractor employed a certain number of laborers to do one work in 24 days. The work was completed in 32 days because 9 laborers did not come to work from the contractor employ initially?

a) 27 b) 34 c) 36 d) 42 e) 48

14. A certain assignment was supposed to be finished by a team in 20 days. But 12 members in the team never worked, thus the assignment was finished in 32 days by the rest of the members in the team. How many members were there in the team?

a) 27 b) 28 c) 30 d) 32 e) 36

15. 120 barrels of 135 litres can be filled from an oil storage tank. How many barrels each having a capacity to hold 90 litres can be filled from this storage tank?

a) 144 barrels b) 180 barrels c) 192 barrels d) 204 barrels
e) 210 barrels

16. A can finish the work in 18 days and B can do the same work in 9 days. Working together how many days they will take to complete the work?

a) 6 b) 9 c) 5/2 d) 7/2

17. A man can do a piece of work in 21 days. B is 40% more efficient than A. In how many days can B complete the work?

a) 6 ½ days b) 7 days c) 7 ½ days d) 8 days

18. A can do a work in 24 days and B can do the work in 21 days. A starts the work and works for 9 days. Then B also joins A. In how many days in all, will the work be completed?

a) 18 b) 16 c) 15 d) 17

19. 12 monkeys can eat 12 bananas in 12 minutes. In how many minutes can 4 monkeys eat 4 bananas?

a) 4 b) 8 c) 12 d) 10

20. 12 men can do a work in 15 days, working 8 hours a day. In how many days can 9 men do the same work working 10 hours a day?

a) 15 days b) 16 days c) 2 days d) 18 days

21. A cistern is normally filled in 6 hours. But takes 4 hours longer to fill because of the leak in the bottom. If the cistern is full, the leak will empty it in how much time?

a) 15 hours b) 16 hours c) 20 hours d) None of these

22. If workers can finish the task in 50 days. 100 workers started the task and working for 20 days. Now because of unforeseen situation 80 workers have to leave the work. Find the total number of days required to complete the task.

a) 150 days b) 170 days c) 200 days d) 250 days

23. 4 men and 3 women finish a job in 6 days. And 5 men and 7 women can do the same job in 4 days. How long will 1 man and 1 woman take to do the work?

a) 22 2/7 days b) 25 ½ days c) 5 1/7 days d) 12 7/22 days

24. A is 4 times as fast as B and is therefore able to finish a work in 45 days less than B. A & B, working together, can complete the work in

a) 12 days b) 16 days c) 8 days d) none of these

25. If 6 men working 8 hours a day earn Rs.1680 per week, then how much will 9 men working 6 hours a day earn per week?

a) Rs.1750 b) Rs.1890 c) Rs.1640 d) Rs.1680

26. A can do a piece of work in 10 days, B in 15 days. They work together for 5 days, the rest of the work is finished by C in two more days. If they get Rs. 3000 as wages for the whole work, what are the daily wages of A, B and C respectively (in Rs):

a) 200, 250, 300 b) 300, 200, 250 c) 200, 300, 400 d) None of these

27. A, B and C can do a piece of work in 24 days, 30 days and 40 days respectively. They began the work together but C left 4 days before the completion of the work. In how many days was the work completed?

a) 11 days b) 12 days c) 13 days d) 14 days

28. 12 men can complete a work in 8 days. 16 women can complete the same work in 12 days. 8 men and 8 women started working and worked for 6 days. How many more men are to be added to complete the remaining work in 1 day?

a) 8 b) 12 c) 16 d) 24

29. P can complete a work in 12 days working 8 hours a day. Q can complete the same work in 8 days working 10 hours a day. If both p and Q work together, working 8 hours a day, in how many days can they complete the work?

a) 60/11 b) 61/11 c) 71/11 d) 72/11

30. A and B can do a piece of work in 30 days , while B and C can do the same work in 24 days and C and A in 20 days . They all work together for 10 days when B and C leave. How many days more will A take to finish the work?

a) 18 days b) 24 days c) 30 days d) 36 days

31. An air conditioner can cool the hall in 40 minutes while another takes 45 minutes to cool under similar conditions. If both air conditioners are switched on at same instance then how long will it take to cool the room approximately?

a) 18 minutes b) 19 minutes c) 22 minutes d) 24 minutes

32. A works twice as fast as B. If B can complete a work in 18 days independently, the number of days in which A and B can together finish the work is:

a) 4 days b) 6 days c) 8 days d) 10 days

33. A, B, C together can do a piece of work in 10 days. All the three started working at it together and after 4 days, A left. Then, B and C together completed the work in 10 more days. In how many days can complete a work alone?

a) 25 b) 24 c) 23 d) 21

34. A can do a certain work in the same time in which B and C together can do it. If A and B together could do it in 20 days and C alone in 60 days ,then B alone could do it in:

a) 20 days b) 40 days c) 50 days d) 60 days

35. A Contractor employed a certain number of workers to finish constructing a road in a certain scheduled time. Sometime later, when a part of work had been completed, he realised that the work would get delayed by three-fourth of the scheduled time, so he at once doubled the no of workers and thus he managed to finish the road on the scheduled time. How much work he had been completed, before increasing the number of workers?

a) 10 % b) 14 (2/7) % c) 20% d) Can't be determined

Quantitative 4
Percentage

A Percent is a ratio whose second term is 100. Percent means parts per hundred. The word comes from the Latin phrase per centum, which means per hundred. In mathematics, we use the symbol % for percent.

Calculate the percent of a percent. The easiest ways of doing this is by converting the percent values to decimals and then multiplying the two values by each other, and multiply this result by 100 to get the percent of a percent value.

A percentage is a fraction whose denominator is 100. If you have to turn a percentage into a decimal, just divide by 100. For example, 25% = 25/100 = 0.25. To change a decimal into a percentage, multiply by 100.

Percentage Formula:

How to find what percent of X is Y. Use the percentage formula: Y/X = P% Important! The result will always be in decimal form, not percentage form. You need to multiply the result by 100 to get he percentage.

1. What is the value of 40% of 2950?

a) 1250 b) 1180 c) 1170 d) 1160 e) 1150

2. What will give the value 1000, when added to 16.5% of 2600?
a) 571 b) 589 c) 621 d) 639 e) 671

3. If one-fourth of one-third of two-fifth of x is 15, what will be the 40% value of x?
a) 360 b) 340 c) 270 d) 180 e) 176

4. If 25% of two-third of x is 10, find the value of x?
a) 120 b) 60 c) 45 d) 30 e) 7.5

5. When 15 is subtracted from a number, if it reduces to its 80 percent, what will be 40 percent of that number?
a) 56 b) 45 c) 30 d) 24 e) 18

6. X spends 20% of his income on rent, 40% of the remaining on food. From the balance he spends 40% on education and at the end of the month if he saves Rs.144, what is his monthly income?
a) Rs.500 b) Rs.560 c) Rs.640 d) Rs.720 e) Rs.780

7. Ravi gets a monthly salary of Rs.6, 900 from which he spends rs.2,200 on food, Rs.920 on transport and 10% on rent. If he saves the remaining salary, how much will he save in a month?
a) Rs.4,160 b) Rs.3,708 c) Rs.3,090 d) Rs.3,080 e) Rs.3,020

8. X and Y are respectively 30% and 40% more than Z. X is what percent of Y?
a) 92.86 b) 104.3 c) 105.71 d) 106.67 e) 106.98

9. A has twice as much money as B and B has 50% more than what C has. If the average money with them is Rs.110, then A has
a) Rs.65 b) Rs.90 c) Rs.120 d) Rs.180 e) Rs.190

10. What will be the single discount if I get a discount series of 40% and 20%?
a) 50% b) 52% c) 56% d) 60% e) 45%

11. Ravi's salary was curtailed by 40% and then increased by 40%. What is the present increase or decrease in percentage in his salary from his initial salary?
a) 14% more b) 14% less c) 16% less d) 16% more e) 18% less

12. When price has risen by 40%, how much should one reduce his consumption so that increase in expense is only 26%?
a) 33% b) 27% c) 18% d) 10% e) 7%

13. In a placement test the maximum marks for Viva Voce, Soft Skill and Aptitude were in the ratio 1:2:2. Subash scored 50% in Viva Voce, 60% in Soft Skill, and 65% in Aptitude. What was his overall percentage in the test?
a) 60% b) 57% c) 55% d) 54% e) 50%

14. Prakash invested Rs.1, 200 at 10% per annum. He withdrew 30% of the total amount at the end of one year, and incurred a service charge of Rs.240. At the end of the second year he withdrew another 30% and paid Rs.930 as service charge. At the end of the third year what would he get as final withdrawal?
a) Rs.7,200 b) Rs.6,600 c) Rs.6,300 d) Rs.6,100 e) Rs.5,700

15. A telecom server hiked the per hour surfing rate of internet by 25%. What would be the deduction required by a student who regularly surfs internet, but can afford only 10% hike?
a) 18% b) 15% c) 12% d) 11.67% e) 9.33%

16. Vipul got 30% and failed by 30 marks in an examination. The pass marks required was 60% of the total marks. What was the total mark in the examination?
a) 450 b) 360 c) 300 d) 240 e) 100

17. Rajan's weight is 90% of kumar's weight. Gopal's weight is 140% of Harish's weight. Kumar weighs twice as much as Harish. What per cent of Gopal's weight is Rajan's weight?
a) 82.56% b) 78.92% c) 77.78% d) 76.78% e) 74.65%

18. Meena wanted to paint her house. Her friend said that she will need 25 kg of emulsion to paint her house. Meena purchased emulsion in 2 kg tins, costing Rs.160 per tin. If she was to allow 15% for wastage, what could have been the expense incurred by Meena on purchase of emulsion?
a) Rs.2,100 b) Rs.2400 c) Rs.2500 d) Rs.2,700 e) Rs.3,000

19. One side of a square plot is increased by 30%. To retain the original area what per cent of the other side should be decreased?
a) $23^{1/13}\%$ b) $27^{5/13}\%$ c) $28^{1/13}\%$ d) $31^{1/13}\%$ e) $33^{1/3}\%$

20. The population in a city increases by 12% during the first year, and in the next year it declines by 10%. If the population in the city today is 50,400, what would have been the city's population 2 years before?

a) 52,600 b) 51,700 c) 51,200 d) 50,000 e) 49,400

21. A batsman scored 110 runs which included 3 boundaries and 8 sixes. What percent of his total score did he make by running between the wickets?

a) 45% b) $45\frac{5}{11}\%$ c) $54\frac{6}{11}\%$ d) 55%

22. Two students appeared at an examination. One of them secured 9 marks more than the other and his marks was 56% of the sum of their marks. The marks obtained by them are:

a) 39,30 b) 41,32 c) 42,33 d) 43,34

23. A fruit seller had some apples. He sells 40% apples and still has 420 apples. Originally, he had:

a) 588 apples b) 600 apples c) 672 apples d) 700 apples

24. What percentage of numbers from 1 to 70 has 1 or 9 in the unit's digit?

a) 1 b) 14 c) 20 d) 21

25. If A = x% of y and B = y% of x, then which of the following is true?

a) A is smaller than B
b) A is greater than B
c) Relationship between A and B cannot be determined
d) If x is smaller than y, then A is greater than B
e) None of these

26. If 20% of a = b, then b% of 20 is the same as:

a) 4% of a b) 5% of a c) 20% of a d) None of these

27. In a certain school, 20% of students are below 8 years of age. The number of students above 8 years of age is (2/3) of the number of students of 8 years of age which is 48. What is the total number of students in the school? In a certain school, 20% of students are below 8 years of age. The number of students above 8 years of age is (2/3) of the number of students of 8 years of age which is 48. What is the total number of students in the school?

a) 72 b) 80 c) 120 d)150 e)100

28. Two numbers A and B are such that the sum of 5% of A and 4% of B is two-third of the sum of 6% of A and 8% of B. Find the ratio of A : B.

a) 2:3 b) 1:1 c)3:4 d) 4:3

29. A student multiplied a number by 3/5 instead of 5/3. A student multiplied a number 3/5 by instead of 5/3.What is the percentage error in the calculation?

a) 34% b) 44% c) 54% d) 64%

30. In an election between two candidates, one got 55% of the total valid votes, 20% of the votes were invalid. If the total number of votes was 7500, the number of valid votes tha t the other candidate got, was:

a) 2700 b) 2900 c) 3000 d) 3100

31. Three candidates contested an election and received 1136, 7636 and 11628 votes respectively. What percentage of the total votes did the winning candidate get?

a) 57% b) 60% c) 65% d) 90%

32. Two tailors X and Y are paid a total of Rs. 550 per week by their employer. If X is paid 120 percent of the sum paid to Y, how much is Y paid per week?

a) Rs.200 b) Rs.250 c) Rs.300 d) None of these

33. Gauri went to the stationers and bought things worth Rs.25, out of which 30 paise went on sales tax on taxable purchases. If the tax rate was 6%, then what was the cost of the tax free items?

a) Rs.15 b) Rs.15.70 c) Rs.19.70 d) Rs.20

34. Rajeev buys good worth Rs. 6650. He gets a rebate of 6% on it. After getting the rebate, he pays sales tax @ 10%. Find the amount he will have to pay for the goods.

a) Rs.6876.10 b) Rs.6999.20 c) Rs.6654 d) Rs.7000

35. The population of a town increased from 1,75,000 to 2,62,500 in a decade. The average percent increase of population per year is:

a) 4.37% b) 5% c) 6% d) 8.75%

Profit and Loss

Profit: If selling price is greater than Cost price, then excess of SP to CP is called Gain or Profit.

Profit = Selling price – Cost price

E.g. Let the cost price of a quintal of rice be Rs.1000 and the shopkeeper sells the same for Rs.1125 per quintal, then profit = 1125 – 1000 = Rs.125 per quintal.

Loss: If selling price is less than Cost price, then excess of CP to SP called Loss.

Loss = Cost price – Selling price

E.g. Let the cost price of a score of mangoes be Rs.220. If the fruit vendor retails each mango for Rs.10, then cost price per mango = Rs.220/20 = Rs.11/mango (As you know one score has 20 items)

Selling price = R mango Loss = Rs.11 – Rs.10 = Re.1 per mango

1. Ravi sold a cycle for Rs.3920, which he had bought for Rs.3500. What was his profit percent?
   a) 8% b) 9% c) 9.4% d) 11% e) 12%

2. If Ravi buys oranges at the rate of 30 30 for one hundred rupees. How many oranges must he sell for one hundred rupees to make a profit of 20%?
   a) 18 b) 20 c) 24 d) 25 e) 27

3. Praveen sold an article for Rs.56 which cost him Rs.n. If he had gained n% on his outlay, what was his cost?
   a) Rs.64 b) Rs.56 c) Rs.52 d) Rs.50 e) Rs.48

4. Lala Motiram professes to sell his goods at a loss of 8% but weights 900 grams in place of a kg weight. Find his real loss or gain per cent.
   a) 4.8% profit b) 3.6% profit c) 2.22% profit d) 3.6% loss e) 2.22% loss

5. A hawker bought candies at 6 for a rupee. How many for a rupee must he sell to gain 20%?
   a) 40ps b) 36ps c) 30ps d) 24ps e) 20ps

6. Prakash makes a profit equal to the selling price of 75 articles when he sold 100 of the articles. What percent profit did he make in the transaction?
   a) 300% profit b) 240% profit c) 200% profit d) 250% loss e) 120% loss

7. In a certain store, the profit is 300% of the cost. If the cost increases by 25% but the selling price remains constant, approximately what percentage of the selling price is the profit?
   a) 72.25% b) 68.75% c) 65.5% d) 62.6% e) 60.25%

8. A grocer mixes 26 kg of wheat at Rs.20 per kg with 30 kg of wheat of other variety at Rs.36 per kg and sells the mixture at Rs.30 per kg. What is his profit percentage?
   a) 5% b) 6% c) 8% d) 10% e) 12.5%

9. Ravi sold his scooter for Rs.18, 700, and suffered a loss of 15%. At what price he should have sold it to gain 15%?
   a) Rs.24, 300 b) Rs.25,000 c) Rs.25,300 d) Rs.25,800 e) Rs.26,200

10. Roshan buys a wristwatch for Rs.1400 and sells it at a loss of 15%. At what price did Roshan sell the wristwatch?
   a) Rs.1260 b) Rs.1240 c) Rs.1210 d) Rs.1190 e) Rs.1180

11. A trader offers a discount of 30% on the list price, and he makes a loss of 16%. What percentage profit or percentage loss will the trader make if he sells at a discount of 10% of the list price?
   a) 8% profit b) 6% profit c) 0.8% profit d) 6.25% loss e) 6% loss

12. A shopkeeper marks his goods up by 60% and then offers a discount on the marked price. If the final selling price after the discount results in the shopkeeper making no profit or loss, what was the percentage discount offered by him?
   a) 45% b) 42% c) 37.5% d) 33.33% e) 28%

13. Agarwal marks his goods in such a way that profit on sale of 50 articles is equal to the selling price of 25 articles. What is his profit margin?
   a) 100% b) 80% c) 60% d) 50% e) 40%

14. Babulal and Radheshyam sell, each an article for Rs.1000. If Babulal computes his profit on cost price, while Radheshyam computes his profit on selling price, they end up making profits of 25% respectively. By how much is the profit made by Radheshyam greater than that of Babulal?
a) Rs.200 b) Rs.150 c) Rs.100 d) Rs.50 e) Rs.20

15. Seth Jamnadas agrees to give his servant a remuneration of Rs.200 plus one goat at the end of one year. The servant leaves after 9 months and receives Rs.120 and a goat. So, what will be the cost of the goat?
a) Rs.90 b) Rs.120 c) Rs.150 d) Rs.180 e) Rs.240

16. Karthik buys goods at a 19% discount on the label price. If he wants to make a profit of 20% after allowing a discount of 10%, by what percent should his marked price be greater than the original label price?
a) 8% b) 6% c) 5% d) 4% e) 3.6%

17. The percentage profit earned by selling an article for Rs.1920 is equal to the percentage loss incurred by selling the same article for Rs.1280. At what price should the article be sold to make 25% profit?
a) Rs.2000 b) Rs.2400 c) Rs.2600 d) Data inadequate

18. Rahim sells a web camera for Rs.840 at a gain of 20% and a stereo for Rs.960 at a loss of 4%. What is his total gain or loss percentage?
a) 7.2% profit b) 6% profit c) 5.88% profit d) 7.2% loss e) 5.88% profit

19. Had Seema sold her bangles at 8% profit instead of 8% loss, she would have got Rs.1200 more. What was the cost price of her bangles?
a) Rs.7500 b) Rs.7200 c) Rs.7000 d) Rs.6700 e) Rs.6400

20. The profit increases by three times when the selling price is doubled. What is the profit per cent?
a) 50% b) 60% c) 75% d) 90% e) 100%

21. A trader mixes 26 kg of rice at Rs. 20 per kg with 30 kg of rice of other variety at Rs. 36 per kg and sells the mixture at Rs.30 per kg. His profit percent is:
a) No profit, no loss b) 5% c) 8% d) 10%

22. If selling price is doubled, the profit triples. Find the profit percent?
a) 100% b) 200% c) 300% d) 400%

23. By selling 45 lemons for Rs.40, a man loses 20%. How many should he sell for Rs.24 to gain 20% in the transaction?
a) 16 b) 18 c) 20 d) 22

24. A shopkeeper cheats to the extent of 10% while buying and selling, by using false weights. His total gain is.
a) 20% b) 21% c) 22% d) 23%

25. A milkman purchases the milk at Rs. x per litre and sells it at Rs. 2x per litre still he mixes 2 litres water with every 6 litres of pure milk. What is the profit percentage?
a) 116% b) 166.66% c) 60% d) 100%

26. If the cost price of 12 pens is equal to the selling price of 8 pens, the gain percent is ?
a) 12% b) 30% c) 50% d) 60%

27. The percentage profit earned by selling an article for Rs. 1920 is equal to the percentage loss incurred by selling the same article for Rs. 1280. At what price should the article be sold to make 25% profit?
a) Rs.2000 b) Rs.2200 c) Rs.2400 d) Data inadequate

28. If books bought at prices ranging from Rs.200 to Rs.350 are sold at prices ranging from Rs.300 to Rs.425, what is the greatest possible profit that might be made in selling eight books?
a) 600 b) 1200 c) 1800 d) none of these

29. Tarun got 30% concession on the labelled price of an article and sold it for Rs.8750 with 25% profit on the price he bought. What was the labelled price?
a) 10000 b) 12000 c) 13000 d) 14000

30. If the cost price is 25% of selling price. Then what is the profit percent.
a) 150% b) 200% c) 300% d) 350%

31. The cost price of 20 articles is the same as the selling price of x articles. If the profit is 25%, then the value of x is

a) 15 b) 16 c) 18 d) 25

32. A man buys oranges at Rs.5 a dozen and an equal number at Rs 4 a dozen. He sells them at Rs.5.50 a dozen and makes a profit of Rs.50. How many oranges does he buy?

a) 30 dozens b) 40 dozens c) 50 dozens d) 60 dozens

33. Due to reduction of 25% in price of oranges a customer can purchase 4 oranges more for Rs.16. what is original price of an orange?

a) Rs.1 b) Rs.1.33 c) Rs.1.5 d) Rs.1.6

34. A person incurs a loss of 5% be selling a watch for Rs. 1140. At what price should the watch be sold to earn 5% profit?

a) Rs.1200 b) Rs.1230 c) Rs.1260 d) Rs.1290

35. A trader sold an article at a loss of 5% but when he increased the selling price by Rs.65 he gained 3.33% on the cost price. If he sells the same article at Rs. 936, what is the profit percentage?

a) 15% b) 16.66% c) 20% d) data insufficient

Reasoning 1

Coding and Decoding

Coding is a process used to encrypt a word, a number in a particular code or pattern based on some set of rules. **Decoding** is a process to decrypt the pattern into its original form from the given codes.

Number **Coding** in this type of questions, a word is replaced by certain numbers according to some specific rule.

The encoding of a message is the production of the message. The **decoding** of a message is how an audience member is able to understand, and interpret the message. It is a process of interpretation and translation of **Coded** information into a comprehensible form.

Coding is a method of transmitting a message between the sender and the receiver that no third person can understand it. The coding and decoding one's ability of deciphering the rule and breaking the code to decipher the message will be tested to know.

Approach:

1. Observe alphabets or numbers given in the code keenly.
2. Find the sequence it follows whether it is ascending or descending.
3. Detect the rule in which the alphabets/numbers/words/ follow.
4. Fill the appropriate letter/number/word in the blank given.

1. How will you code PSYCHOLOGY, if GALLOP is coded as 357792, and PHYSICS is coded as 2468018?

a) 2816497316 b) 2861947436 c) 2861497396 d) 2861497936

e) None of these

2. If BOY is coded as 579, URBAN is coded as 41562, and RURAL is coded as 14168, how will LABOUR be coded?

a) 867541 b) 865741 c) 865714 d) 856714 e) None of these

3. If MUSIC is coded as 27489 and GHAZALS is coded as 6051534, how can SILICA be coded?

a) 487895 b) 493985 c) 483895 d) 483859 e) None of these

4. How will you code the word AFORESAID, considering the code will be coded ASTILBYIT assigned to the word STABILITY?

a) OFARESDIA b) OAFESRIDA c) OFASERDAI d) OFASREAI e) None of these

5. If CEJQ is coded as XVQJ, then BDIP will be coded as:

a) WURQ b) YWRK c) WUPI d) YWPI

6. Which of the following choices will replace the question mark? MILD : NKOH : GATE :?

a) HDVQ b) HCWI c) HDUR d) IBUD

7. If 'EFGHIJ' are coded letters representing 'VUTSRQ'. Choose the right code for the words given in capital letters from the answer choice given under each 'ZERO'

a) BUHN b) AVIM c) AVIL d) AUTL e) AVTI

8. 'GO AHEAD' is coded as 'JRDKHDG' and STOP is coded as 'VWRS', how will you code/decode the letters given in capitals in question GRZQ. Choose the correct answer choices.

a) OWNS b) DOWN c) DONE d) COME e) SHUT

9. If MAILED is coded as NBJMFE. How will you code the word ACTED?

a) BDUFE b) BUDFE c) BUFDE d) BDUEF

10. If TSEREVE and NOITACUDE stands for EVEREST and EDUCATION respectively. How will you code RED FORT.?

a) FDERTRO b) ROFDERT c) TROFDER d) TFRODER

11. If LODES is coding as 463121, how will you code the word DOES?

a) 4632 b) 3261 c) 3621 d) 6321

12. If 'FIRE' is coded for a secret message to be tele printed as 'EHQD', how is the reply 'DONE' to be relayed?

a) DMOE b) CNMD c) DLNC d) DNDE

Directions 13 – 15. Three terrorist messages were intercepted at a CRPF H.Q. The message was decoded and it was found that "missing letis zerox", means "secret attack Sunday" and "Tycoon fox letis" means "secret plans included" and "hyphen missing tiger cage" means "Sunday victory is ours."

13. What does the code zerox here?

a) secret b) Sunday c) attack d) plans

14. What does letis stands for?

a) plans b) secret c) attack d) Sunday

15. Which is the code for Sunday?

a) tiger b) missing c) letis d) zerox

16. In a certain language 'I like you' is written as 123; 'you love me and her' is written as 34567 and 'they are crazy' is written as 890. How will you write 'you, they and I are crazy and love her"?

a) 38619604 b) 38160964 c) 381690647 d) 386190647

17. RHINO: POIJIS : ZGJOHJT : ?

a) HASTILY b) TASTEFUL c) SERIOUS d) SIGNIFY

18. If the letters in the word KETTLE are coded as 61992 and the letters in the word SAUCER are coded as 538710, how will the letters in the word TACKLES be coded?

a) 9372615 b) 9376125 c) 9376215 d) 9367215 e) None of these

19. If 043957 is the code for PORTAL and 422168 is the code for OFFICE, how will PARTICLE be coded?

a) 05391768 b) 05391678 c) 03591678 d) 05369178

e) None of these

20. If 3913 is the code for EASE, 1865 is the code for SORT and 568237 is the code for TROWEL, code WASTREL.

a) 2913657 b) 291967 c) 2916537 d) 2915637

e) None of these

21. If GLOW is coded as 1762, HURT is coded as 2358 and RESUME coded as 549304, how can SLOUGH be coded?

a) 976213 b) 976312 c) 973612 d) 976321 e) None of these

22. If 4268 is the code for PALK and 93579 is the code for ERODE, the word DEEPARK will be coded as

a) 79943238 b) 7993438 c) 79943283 d) 79943328

e) None of these

23. If the word LESION is coded as 623754 and the word POSITION is coded as 15379754, the word SPOILT will be coded as

a) 315796 b) 315679 c) 317569 d) 315769

e) None of these

24. What will the code ZUOVPD mean, if NATION is given in code as OPJUBO?
a) CONTRY b) COUNTRY c) COUPTY d) COSTLY e) None of these

25. If PISTOL has the code QLTWPO, MHPWPB will be the code for
a) LENTOY b) MEOTOY c) LEOTOY d) LEQTOX e) None of these

26. What will be the code for SCHOOL, if DNMKFFF is the code for COLLEGE?
a) TBINPK b) TDIQPM c) TBINNM d) TDGNNM
e) None of these

27.How can KNACK be coded, if MARK is coded as 5379, and FRANC is coded as 47368?
a) 78367 b) 96389 c) 96387 d) 93689 e) None of these

Directional Sense

Direction Reasoning. We all know that there are four main **directions** – East, West, North and South. Also, we are well aware of the four cardinal **directional** – South East, South West, North East, and North West.... We assume that in our front the **directions** is North, behind us, is South.

1. C is 25 m to the west of B, A is 40 m to the east of C and D is 45 m to the west of B. How far is D from A?
a) 60 m b) 56 m c) 54 m d) 48 m e) 45 m

2. Ravi walks 20 m towards north, turns left and walks 40 m, again turns left and walks 40 m. Once again he takes a left turn and walks 20 m, from where he travels 29 m after turning to his right. In which direction is he now from his starting point?
a) South b) West c) East d) Southeast e) Southwest

3. Surya went 20 m to the East, turned left and went 15 m. Again he turned right and went 35m, took a right turn and went 15 m, and again went 15 m to his right. How far was he from his starting point?
a) 55 m b) 50 m c) 45 m d) 40 m e) 35 m

4. A rat runs 20 m, towards East and turns to right runs 10 m and turns to right, runs 9 m and again turns to left runs 12 m and finally turns to left and runs 6 m. Now which direction is the rat facing?
a) East b) North c) West d) South e) Northeast

5. One morning Udai and Vishal were talking to each other face to face at a crossing. If vishal's shadow was exactly to the left of Udai, which direction was Udai facing?
a) East b) West c) North d) South

6. If South-East becomes North, North-East becomes West and so on. What will West become?
a) North-East b) North-West c) South-East d) South-West

7. A man walks 5 km toward south and then turns to the right. After walking 3 km he turns to the left and walks 5 km. Now in which direction is he from the starting place?
a) West b) South c) North-East d) South-West

8. Sachin walks 20 km towards North. He turns left and walks 40 km. He again turns left and walks 20 km. Finally he moves 20 km after turning to the left. How far is he from his starting position?
a) 20 km b) 30 km c) 50 km d) 60 km

9. From his house, Surya went 15 km to the North. Then he turned west and covered 10 km. Then he turned south and covered 5 km. Finally turning to the east, he covered 10 km. In which direction is he from his house?
a) East b) West c) North d) South

10. Rohit walked 25 m towards south. Then he turned to his left and walked 20 m. He then turned to his left and walked 25 m. He again turned to his right and walked 15 m. At what distance is he from the starting point and in which direction?
a) 35 m East b) 35 m North c) 30 m West d) 45 m East

Directions (Questions 11 and 12)
Six friends A, B, C, D, E and F occupy six rooms in a hotel. They occupy six rooms facing in East West directions, three rooms on either side. B occupies a East facing room, and he is not the neighbor to D.D and F occupy the rooms which are diagonally opposite to one another . C occupies a room which faces West, and finds that he is flanked by A and F on his either side. E is in a room which is facing East.

11. If A and E interchange their rooms, who will be in the room next to the room occupied by F?
a) E b) D c) C d) B e) A

12. Similar to D and F which other pair can be found in to occupy diagonally opposite rooms?
a) A and E b) A and B c) A and C d) B and E e) C and E

13. Meera went on her car 50 km. due North from where she took a left turn and went ahead 40 km., again took a left turn and drove 34km. At this point she had to once again turn left and proceed 52km to reach her destination. How far away and in which direction is she from her starting point?
a) A and E b) 20 km, NE c) A and C d) B and E e) C and E

14. Shyam travels 7km North, then turns right and walks 3km. He again turns to his right and moves 7km forward. How many km is Shyam away from the place of his starting point?
a) 7km b) 3km c) 8km d) 17km

15. Reeta drives to North of her place of stay A finds after traveling 25 km that she has driven in the wrong direction. She then turn to the right and travels 2km and then again turns right and drives straight another 25km. How much distance she has now to cover to go back to the point from where she has started?
a) 25km b) 2km c) 5km d) 68km

16. Two buses from the opposite points of a main road 150kms apart. The first bus runs for 25kms and takes a right turn and then runs for 15kms. It then turns left and runs for another 25kms and takes the direction back to reach the main road. In the meantime due to a minor breakdown, the other bus has run only 35kms along the main road. What would be the distance between the two buses at this point?
a) 65kms b) 75kms c) 80kms d) 85kkms

17. x and y start moving towards each other from two places 200m apart. After walking 60m, y turns left and goes 20m, then he turns right and goes 40m. He then turns right again and comes back to the road on which he had started walking. If x and y walk with the same speed, what is the distance between them now?
a) 20m b) 30m c) 40m d) 50m

18. If A is to the South of B and C is to the East of B, in what directions is A with respect to C?
a) North-east b) North-west c) South-east d) South-west

19. A is 40m South-west of B. C is 40m South-east of B. Then, C is in which direction of A?
a) East b) West c) North-east d) South

20.Of the five villages P, Q, R, S & T situated closed to each other, P is to the West of Q, R is to the South of P, T is to the North of Q and S is to the East of T. Then, R is in which direction with respect to S?
a) North-west b) South-east c) South-west d) Data inadequate
e) None of these

21. P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W are sitting around a round table in the same order for group discussion at equal distances. Their positions are clockwise. If V sits in the North, then what will be the position of S?
a) East b) South-east c) South d) South-west

22. Ravi wants to go to the University. He starts from his home which is in the East and comes to a crossing. The road to the left ends in a theatre, straight ahead is the hospital. In which direction is the University?
a) North b) South c) East d) West

23. Of the six members of a family sitting in a row, A is to the left of D, but on the right of E. C is on the left of F. Which two members are sitting right in the middle?
a) A&C b) C&B c) D&B d) D&C

24. A, B, C & D are playing cards. A&B are partners. D faces towards North. If A faces towards West, then who faces towards South?
a) B b) C c) D d) Data inadequate

25. P, Q, R & S are playing a game of carom. P, R & S, Q are partners. S is to the right of R who is facing west. Then Q is facing.
a) North b) South c) East d) West

Directions (26- 28): Study the information given below carefully and answer the questions that follow:
A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H & I are nine houses. C is 2km East of B. A is 1km North of B and H is 2km South of A. G is 1km West of H. White D is 3km East of G and F is 2km North of G. I is situated just in middle of B & C while E is just in middle of H & D.

26. Distance between E & G is
a) 1 km b) 1.5 km c) 2km d) 5km

27. Distance between E & I is
a) 1km b) 2km c) 3km d) 4km

28. Distance between A & F is
a) 1 km b) 1.4 km c) 2km d) 3km

Logical deduction

Logical Deduction is reasoning which create or evaluate deductive arguments. The deductive arguments are attempts to show that a conclusion necessarily follows from a set of premises. The deductive is valid if the conclusion does follow necessarily from the premises i.e. the conclusion will be true provided if the premises are true. But both premises and conclusions are important and both are not essential components of any argument.

Give your answer to each question as follows:

a) If Only Conclusion I follows
b) If Only conclusion II follows
c) If Either Conclusion I or II follows
d) Both the Conclusions I and II follow.

1.

Statement:	Conclusions:
I. All oceans are rivers II. All rivers are roads	I. All roads are oceans II. Some roads are oceans

2.

Statements:	Conclusions: I. Some trees are stones II. Some stones are not trees.
I. Some stones are flowers II. All flowers are trees	

3.

Statements:	Conclusions:
I. Some apples are bats II. Some bats are cakes	I. Some cakes are apples II. Some bats are not apples

4.

Statements:	Conclusions:
I. All roads are schools II. Some schools are towers	I. All towers are schools II. Some towers are not roads

5.

Statements:	Conclusions:
I. only those kings who marry princesses are rejected by commoners. II. King Bhupendra married a princess	I. King Bhupendra never proposed to a common girl. II. King Bhupendra had been rejected by a commoner

6.

Statements:	Conclusions:
I. Ram is senior to Mohan but he is not Shyam's classmate. II. Mohan is junior to Shyam	I. Ram is senior to Shayam II. Ram is junior to shyam

7.

Statements:	Conclusions:
I. All the flowers that are not red are green. II. Flowers that are not green have no scent	I. Red flowers have scent II. Green flowers have scent

8.

Statements:	Conclusions
I. Some bulbs are lamps II. All lamps are poles	I. Some poles are bulbs. II. Some bulbs are not poles.

9.

Statements:	Conclusions:
I. All pencils are brushes II. All brushes are nibs	I. All nibs are pencils II. Some brushes are pencils

10.

Statements:	Conclusions:
I. Some trees are rocks. II. Some rocks are hard	I. Some trees are hard II. All rocks are trees

11.

Statements:	Conclusion:
I. All children are balls II. Some balls are rocks	I. Some children are cakes. II. None of the children is a cake.

12.

Statements:	Conclusions:
I. All cakes are Potatoes II. All potatoes are eggs	I. All eggs are potatoes II. All eggs are cakes

13.

Statements:	Conclusions:
I. Some stars are planets II. Some planets are moons.	I. Some stars are moons II. No star is a moon.

14.

Statements:	Conclusion:
I. All offices are hostels. II. All hostels are schools	I. All schools are hostels II. All hostels are offices

15.

Statements:	Conclusion:
I. Some lakes are hills. II. Some hills are glaciers	I. Some hills are not lakes II. Some glaciers are lake

16.

Statements:	Conclusion:
I. All chairs are stools II. Some stools are cots	I. All chairs are cots II. Some cots are not stools

17.

Statements:	Conclusions:
I. The poems that are not rhymes are either novels or stories. II. Some stories are dramas and all novels are farces.	I. Some poems are farces II. All dramas are rhymes

18.

Statements:	Conclusion:
I. All white balls are blue and some blue balls are red. II. Only red balls do not have sleeves.	I. Some white balls have sleeves II. Some blue balls do not have sleeves

19.

Statements:	Conclusion:
I. Dogs can dance II. Cats can dance too	I. Dogs and cats belong to the same category. II. Every creature can dance

20.

Statements:	Conclusions:
I. Some curtains are bed-sheets II. All bed-sheets are pillows	I. Some pillows are curtains II. Some curtains are not pillows

Reasoning 2

Blood Relation

Questions are made by using Blood Relation Tree that means presenting relationship by a tree or chain in family members like Father, Mother, Brother, Sister, Grandfather, Grandmother, Aunt, Uncle, Niece, Nephew, Sister in Law, Brother in Law, etc.

Relation	Used Term
Father of Grandfather or Father of Grandmother	Great Grandfather
Mother of Grandfather or Mother off Grandmother	Great Grandmother
Father's Father or Mother's Father	Grandfather
Father's Mother or Mother's Mother	Grandmother
Uncle's Daughter or Aunt's Daughter	Cousin
Uncle's Son or Aunt's Son	Cousin
Brother's Daughter or Sister's Daughter	Niece
Father's Son or Mother's Son	Brother
Father's Daughter or Mother's Daughter	Sister
Mother's Brother	Maternal Uncle
Father's Brother	Uncle
Mother's Sister	Aunt
Father's Sister	Aunt
Daughter's Husband`	Son-in-law
Son's Wife	Daughter-in-law
Husband's Sister or Wife's Sister	Sister-in-law
Husband's Father or Wife's Father	Father-in-law
Husband's Brother or Wife's Brother	Brother-in-law
Husband's Mother or Wife's Mother	Mother-in-law

1. Arun is the father of Raju. Raju is Mala's brother. Mala is Dilip's wife. How is Arun related to Dilip?
   a) Brother-in-law b) Father c) Nephew d) Uncle e) Father-in-law
2. Sita is the niece of Ashok. Ashok's mother is Parvati. Kalyani's husband is Gopal. Parvati is the mother-in-law of Gopal. How is Sita related to Gopal?
   a) Sister b) Daughter c) Cousin d) Granddaughter e) Great granddaughter
3. A is B's sister, C is B's mother, D is C's father, E is D's mother. Then how is A related to D?
   a) Mother b) Daughter c) Grandmother d) Granddaughter
   e) Great granddaughter
4. Pointing out to the cricketer who was receiving the "Man-of-the-matc" award Ishwarya said, "He is the brother of my uncle's daughter." What is the cricketer's relation to Ishwarya?
   a) Brother b) Cousin c) Nephew d) Brother-in-law e) Uncle
5. If vidya says, "Rani's father Vivek is the only son of my father-in-law jayaram," then what will be the relation of Divya, who is the sister of Rani, to Jayaram?
   a) Granddaughter b) Daughter c) Niece d) Wife e) Daughter-in-law
6. Suppose P x Q means P is the mother of Q, P ÷ Q means P is the wife of Q, P + Q means P is the father of Y, and P – Q means P is the brother of Q. Keeping in the relations, which one of the following expressions shall represent that A is the maternal grandmother of D?
   a) A x B ÷ C + D b) A x B – C ÷ D c) A x C – B ÷ D d) A x B x C ÷ D e) A + B – C x D

7. Pointing to a photograph, Vijaya tells Dilip, "I am the only daughter of this lady, and her son is your uncle." How is Vijaya related to Dilip?

a) Sister b) Niece c) Wife d) Sister-in-law e) Mother

8. There are six persons A, B, C, D E and F in a family comprising two fathers, four brothers and one mother. F is the brother of C. B is the brother of E's husband. A is the son of D. B is the grandfather of F. In this context, who will be the husband of E?

a) F b) D c) C d) B e) A

9. Pointing to a lady sitting in the dias in a function Sekar said," the son of her only brother is the brother of my wife." How is the lady related to Sekar?

a) Mother's sister b) Grandmother c) Mother-in-law
d) Maternal aunt e) Sister of father-in-law

10. Pointing to an artist Ram said to Sheela, "His mother is the only daughter of your father." How was Sheela related to Ram?

a) Aunt b) Mother c) Wife d) Daughter e) None of these

11. Ranajini who is Sahil's daughter, tells Anjali, "Your mother Rekha is the younger sister of my father, who is the younger sister of my father, who is the third daughter of Captain Rathore". How is Captain Rathore related to Anjali?

a) Father b) Grandfather c) Father-in-law d) Brother

12. How is Suresh's bother's grandmother's only daughter child related to Suresh?

a) Brother b) Cousin c) Sister d) Cannot be determined

13. A is the mother of B. B's father C has 3 children. Based on this information, state which of the following statements is definitely true?

a) C has 3 daughters b) C has 3 sons c) B is a male child d) A has 3 children

14. R told S that T is father's nephew. U is R's cousin but not brother of T. How is U related to T?

a) Mother b) Father c) Aunt d) Sister

15. A lady while looking at a photograph said, "This person is the brother of the daughter of the wife of my brother". How is the person in the photograph related to the lady?

a) Sister b) Brother c) Nephew d) Niece

Directions (16 – 18) Read the following information carefully and answer the questions that follow.

X – Y means X is the husband of Y.
X + Y means X is the daughter of Y.
X + Y means X is the brother of Y.

16. If A + B x C, then which of the following is true?

a) A is the daughter-in-law of C
b) A is the aunt of C
c) A is the niece of C
d) A is the daughter of C

17. If A + B – C, then which of the following is true?

a) C is the mother-in-law of A.
b) C is the aunt of A.
c) C is the mother of A.
d) C is the sister-in-law of A.

18. If A x B + C, then which of the following is true?

a) A is the father of C.
b) A is the uncle of C.
c) A is the brother of C.
d) A is the son of C.

Directions (19 – 20) answer the questions based on the following information:

I. P x Q means P is the brother of Q

II. P + Q means P is the father of Q

III. P ÷ Q means P is the sister of Q

19. Which of the following represents 'P' is the uncle of Q?

a) P + D ÷ Q b) P x D + Q c) P + D x Q d) P ÷ D + Q

20. A is the brother of B. C is the sister of B. How is A related to C?

a) Uncle b) Sister c) Brother d) Data insufficient

Directions (21-26)

M, V, K, P, T, W and H are seven friends studied in the three management institutes A, B and C. They had opted for one out of the three specializations. Marketing, Finance and Personnel with at least two of them in each specialization. The marketing specialist from institute B earns the maximum. V studied in institutes with personnel specialization and earns more than only M and P. K studied in institute A earns more than V but less than K. H studied in institute A with Finance specialization. P, a personnel specialist studied in institute B is not the least earner among them. M is the only Finance specialist from one of these institutes among them.

21. What is T's Specialization?

a) marketing b) Finance c) Personnel d) Data inadequate

22. In which of the institutes did M study?

a) A b) B c) C d) B or C e) None of these

23. Whose income is the second highest among them?

a) T b) K c) H d) T or H e) None of these

24. How many of them earn more than V?

a) Two b) Three c) Five d) One e) None of these

25. Which of the following combinations of institute individual specializations is not correct?

a) A – K – Marketing b) B – P – Personnel c) C – W – Finance

d) A – P – Personnel e) B – M – Finance

26. If Raji's mother is Ramu's mother's daughter, how is Ramu related to Raji?

a) Grandfather b) Brother c) Grandson d) Maternal uncle

27. Introducing a man, a woman said, "He is the only son of the mother of my mother." How is the woman related to the man?

a) Mother b) Sister c) Niece d) Maternal aunt

28. Pointing to Gopi, Nalni says, "I am the daughter of the only son of his grandfather." How Nalni is related to Gopi?

a) Niece b) Daughter c) Sister d) Cannot be determined

29. A's son B is married with C whose sister D is married to E the brother of B. How D is related to A?

a) Sister b) Daughter's-in-law c) Sister-in-law d) Cousin

30. Pointing to a lady a person said, "The son of her only brother is the brother of my wife. "How is the lady related to the person?

a) Maternal aunt b) Grandmother c) Sister of father – in – law d) None of these

31. Pointing to a photograph Anjali said, "He is the son of the only son of my grandfather." How is the man in the photograph related to Anjali?

a) Brother b) Uncle c) Son d) Data is inadequate

32. A and B have two children E and F, T is the only son of F, S is the spouse of E. Q is the brother of T. How is Q related to S ?

a) Son b) Uncle c) Nephew d) Aunt

33. If Mohan is the brother of Rohan's grandmother, how is Rohan related to Mohan?
a) Brother-in-law b) Uncle c) Grandson d) Grandfather

34. Pointing to a lady, a girl said, "She is the mother-in-law of my sister's husband". How is the lady related to the man?
a) Sister b) Grandmother c) Daughter d) Mother

35. Introducing a women, a man said, "She is the only daughter-in-law my mother". How is the woman related to the man?
a) Cousin b) Sister c) Daughter d) Wife

Odd Man Out

1. 3, 5, 11, 14, 17, 21
a) 21 b) 17 c) 14 d) 3

2. 8, 27, 64, 100, 125, 216, 343
a) 27 b) 100 c) 125 d) 343

3. 10, 25, 45, 54, 60, 75, 80
a) 10 b) 45 c) 54 d) 75

4. 396, 462, 572, 427, 671, 264
a) 396 b) 427 c) 671 d) 264

5. 6, 9, 15, 21, 24, 28, 30
a) 28 b) 21 c) 24 d) 30

6. a) Quiet – idle b) Public – Private c) Odd – even d) Urban – rural
7. a) Blue b) Green c) Yellow d) Orange
8. a) Smith b) Stable c) Doctor d) Cobbler
9. a) Cycle – Scooter b) Rifle – Sword c) Pencil – Pen d) Shirt – Tailor
10. a) Spanner b) Gasket c) Mallet d) Chisel
11. a) Flock b) Herd c) Swarm d) Heifer
12. a) Socks b) Scarf c) Mitten d) Kerchief
13. a) Gramophone b) Tape recorder c) Harmonium d) Dictaphone
14. a) Gourd b) Beans c) Brinjal d) Pumpkin
15. a) Cotton b) Silk c) Terelyne d) Wool
16. a) Iguana b) Crab c) Gecko d) Chameleon
17. a) Bashful b) Bold c) Confident d) Dashing
18. a) River – Boat b) Bulb – Light c) Watch – Time d) Chimney – Smoke

Seating Arrangements

The questions on **seating arrangement** are regular feature of almost every competitive examination. In these **questions,** you have to arrange a group of persons fulfilling certain conditions. This is also written as **sitting arrangement** or **sitting arrangement** reasoning at some places. Here we can classify these problems into 4 types:

I. Linear Arrangement: Here the arrangement of the persons is linear i.e. you have to arrange them in a line. Here generally a single row of arrangement is formed.

II. Double row arrangement: In these questions, there will be two groups of persons. You have to arrange one group in one row and the other group in other row. The persons in these rows normally face each other.

III. Circular arrangement: In the circular seating arrangement questions, you have to arrange the persons around table etc. fulfilling certain conditions.

IV. Rectangular arrangements: These arrangements are almost similar to the circular arrangements; the only difference is that the people are sitting around a rectangular table.

Q1. P, Q, R, S, T, U, V and W are sitting round the circle and are facing the centre.
a. P is second to the right of T who is the neighbour of R and V. b. S is not the neighbour of P.
c. V is the neighbour of U. d. Q is not between S and W. W is not between U and S.

1. Which two of the following are not neighbours?
a) RV b) UV c) RP d) QW
2. Which one is immediate right to the V?
a) P b) U c) R d) T
3. Which of the following is correct?
a) P is to the immediate right of Q b) R is between U and V
c) Q is to the immediate left of W d) U is between W and S
4. What is the position of S?
a) Between U and V b) Second to the right of P
c) To the immediate right of W d) Data inadequate

Q2. I) K, L, M, N, O, P and Q are sitting in a circle facing at the centre and playing cards.
ii) O is neighbour of K and N
iii) Q is not between P and M
iv) P is to the immediate right of K.
v) L is second to the left of Q.
5. Which of the following does not have the pair of persons sitting adjacent to each other?
a) LK b) ML c) NO d) QN
6. Which of the following pairs has the second person sitting immediately to the right of the first?
a) KL b) ML c) OK d) None of these
7. What is the position of P?
a) Second to the left of M b) Second to the right of M
c) To the immediate left of K d) To the immediate right of L
8. Who are the neighbours of L?
a) K and P b) M and N c) P and M d) None of these
9. Which of the following persons are sitting adjacent to each other in clockwise order as shown?
a) LQM b) PLM c) MNQ d) ONQ

Q3. Six friends P, Q, R, S, T and U are sitting around the hexagonal table each at one corner and are facing the centre of the hexagonal. P is second to the left of U. Q is neighbour of R and S. T is second to the left of S.
10. Which one is sitting opposite to P?
a) R b) Q c) T d) S
11. Who is the fourth person to the left of Q?
a) P b) U` c) R d) Data Inadequate
12. Which of the following are the neighbours of P?
a) U and P b) T and R c) U and R d) Data inadequate
13. Which one is sitting opposite to T?
a) R b) Q c) Cannot be determined d) S

Q4. A, B, C, D, E, F and G are sitting in a row facing North:
a. F is to the immediate right of E.
b. E is 4th to the right of G.
c. C is the neighbour of B and D
d. Person who is third to the left of D is at one of ends.
14. Who are to the left of C?
a) Only B b) G, B and D c) G and B d) D, E, F and A
15. Which of the following statement is not true?
a) E is to the immediate left of D b) A is at one of the ends
c) G is to the immediate left of B d) F is second to the right of D
16. Who are the neighbours of B?
a) C and D b) C and G c) G and F d) C and E
17. What is the position of A?
a) Between E and D b) Extreme left c) Centre d) Extreme right

Springboards

Vel Vilas, 3/21 Kottur Garden 3rd Main Road,
Kotturpuram Chennai 600 085
Ph : +91 44 2447 4247 ; Fax : +91 44 2447 4347
eMail : info@springboards.in URL : www.springboards.in