

PCS Test 3

1

Amit said - "This girl is the wife of the grandson of my mother". How is Amit related to the girl?

- A. Father
- B. Grandfather
- C. Husband
- D. Father-in-law

Explanation: The girl is the wife of grandson of Amit's mother i.e., the girl is the wife of son of Amit. Hence, Amit is the father-in-law of the girl.

2

A and B are children of D. Who is the father of A? To answer this question which of the statements (1) and (2) is necessary?

1. C is the brother of A and the son of E.

2. F is the mother B

- A. Only (1)
- B. Only (2)
- C. Either (1) or (2)
- D. (1) and (2) both

Explanation: A and B are children of D.
From (1), C is the brother B and son of E.
Since, the sex of D and E are not known. Hence (1) is not sufficient to answer the question.
From (2). F is the mother of B. Hence, F is also the mother of A. Hence D is the father of A.
Thus, (2) is sufficient to answer the question

3

Pointing towards a man, a woman said, "His mother is the only daughter of my mother." How is the woman related to the man?

- A. Mother
- B. Grandmother
- C. Sister
- D. Daughter

Explanation:
Only daughter of my mother → myself.
Hence, the woman is the mother of the man.

4

Introducing Suchendra, Naman says, "She is the wife of only nephew of only brother of my mother." How Suchendra is related to Naman?

- () A. Wife
- () B. Sister
- () C. Sister-in-law
- () D. Data is inadequate

Explanation:

Brother of mother means maternal uncle. Hence only nephew of Naman's maternal uncle means Naman himself. Therefore Suchendra is the wife of Naman.

5

Study the following table and answer the questions based on it.

Number of Candidates Appeared, Qualified and Scheduled in a Competitive Examination from Five States Delhi, H.P, U.P, Punjab and Haryana Over the Years 1994 to 1998

| Year | Delhi | | | H.P | | | U.P | | | Punjab | | | Haryana | | |
|------|-------|------|-----|------|------|-----|------|------|-----|--------|------|-----|---------|------|-----|
| | App | Qual | Sel | App | Qual | Sel | App | Qual | Sel | App | Qual | Sel | App | Qual | Sel |
| 1997 | 8000 | 850 | 94 | 7800 | 810 | 82 | 7500 | 720 | 78 | 8200 | 680 | 85 | 6400 | 700 | 75 |
| 1998 | 4800 | 500 | 48 | 7500 | 800 | 65 | 5600 | 620 | 85 | 6800 | 600 | 70 | 7100 | 650 | 75 |
| 1999 | 7500 | 640 | 82 | 7400 | 560 | 70 | 4800 | 400 | 48 | 6500 | 525 | 65 | 5200 | 350 | 55 |
| 2000 | 9500 | 850 | 90 | 8800 | 920 | 86 | 7000 | 650 | 70 | 7800 | 720 | 84 | 6400 | 540 | 60 |
| 2001 | 9000 | 800 | 70 | 7200 | 850 | 75 | 8500 | 950 | 80 | 5700 | 485 | 60 | 4500 | 600 | 75 |

For which state the average number of candidates selected over the years is the maximum?

- () A. Delhi
- () B. H.P
- () C. U.P
- () D. Punjab

Explanation: The average number of candidates selected over the given period for various states are:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{For Delhi} &= \frac{94 + 48 + 82 + 90 + 70}{5} = \frac{384}{5} = 76.8. \\ \text{For H.P.} &= \frac{82 + 65 + 70 + 86 + 75}{5} = \frac{378}{5} = 75.6. \\ \text{For U.P.} &= \frac{78 + 85 + 48 + 70 + 80}{5} = \frac{361}{5} = 72.2. \\ \text{For Punjab} &= \frac{85 + 70 + 65 + 84 + 60}{5} = \frac{364}{5} = 72.8. \\ \text{For Haryana} &= \frac{75 + 75 + 55 + 60 + 75}{5} = \frac{340}{5} = 68. \end{aligned}$$

Clearly, this average is maximum for Delhi.

6

The percentage of candidates qualified from Punjab over those appeared from Punjab is highest in the year?

- () A. 1997
- () B. 1998
- () C. 1999
- () D. 2000

Explanation: The percentages of candidates qualified from Punjab over those appeared from Punjab during different years are

$$\begin{aligned} \text{For 1997} &= \left(\frac{690}{8200} \times 100 \right) \% = 8.29\%. \\ \text{For 1998} &= \left(\frac{600}{6800} \times 100 \right) \% = 8.82\%. \\ \text{For 1999} &= \left(\frac{525}{6500} \times 100 \right) \% = 8.08\%. \\ \text{For 2000} &= \left(\frac{720}{7800} \times 100 \right) \% = 9.23\%. \\ \text{For 2001} &= \left(\frac{485}{5700} \times 100 \right) \% = 8.51\%. \end{aligned}$$

Clearly, this percentage is highest for the year 2000.

7

In the year 1997, which state had the lowest percentage of candidates selected over the candidates appeared?

- () A. Delhi
- () B. H.P
- () C. U.P
- () D. Punjab

Explanation:

$$(i) \text{ For Delhi} = \left(\frac{94}{8000} \times 100 \right) \% = 1.175\%.$$

$$(ii) \text{ For H.P.} = \left(\frac{82}{7800} \times 100 \right) \% = 1.051\%.$$

$$(iii) \text{ For U.P.} = \left(\frac{78}{7500} \times 100 \right) \% = 1.040\%.$$

$$(iv) \text{ For Punjab} = \left(\frac{85}{8200} \times 100 \right) \% = 1.037\%.$$

$$(v) \text{ For Haryana} = \left(\frac{75}{6400} \times 100 \right) \% = 1.172\%.$$

The percentages of candidates selected over the candidates appeared in 1997, for various states are:

Clearly, this percentage is lowest for Punjab.

8

The number of candidates selected from Haryana during the period under review is approx from Delhi during this period?

- () A. 79.5%
- () B. 81%
- () C. 84.5%
- () D. 88.5%

$$\text{Required percentage} = \left[\frac{(75 + 75 + 55 + 60 + 75)}{(94 + 48 + 82 + 90 + 70)} \times 100 \right] \%$$

$$= \left[\frac{340}{384} \times 100 \right] \%$$

$$= 88.54\%$$

$$\approx 88.5\%$$

Explanation:

9

The percentage of candidates selected from U.P over those qualified from U.P is highest in the year?

- () A. 1997
- () B. 1998
- () C. 1999
- () D. 2001

Explanation:

The percentages of candidates selected from U.P. over those qualified from U.P. during different years are:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{For 1997} &= \left(\frac{78}{720} \times 100 \right) \% = 10.83\%. & \text{For 1997} &= \left(\frac{78}{720} \times 100 \right) \% = 10.83\%. \\ \text{For 1998} &= \left(\frac{85}{620} \times 100 \right) \% = 13.71\%. & \text{For 1998} &= \left(\frac{85}{620} \times 100 \right) \% = 13.71\%. \\ \text{For 1999} &= \left(\frac{48}{400} \times 100 \right) \% = 12\%. & \text{For 1999} &= \left(\frac{48}{400} \times 100 \right) \% = 12\%. \\ \text{For 2000} &= \left(\frac{70}{650} \times 100 \right) \% = 10.77\%. & \text{For 2000} &= \left(\frac{70}{650} \times 100 \right) \% = 10.77\%. \\ \text{For 2001} &= \left(\frac{80}{950} \times 100 \right) \% = 8.42\%. & \text{For 2001} &= \left(\frac{80}{950} \times 100 \right) \% = 8.42\%. \end{aligned}$$

10

At the baseball game, Henry was sitting in seat 253. Marla was sitting to the right of Henry in seat 254. In the seat to the left of Henry was George. Inez was sitting to the left of George. Which seat is Inez sitting in?

- () A. 251
- () B. 254
- () C. 255
- () D. 256

Explanation:

If George is sitting at Henry's left, George's seat is 252. The next seat to the left, then, is 251.

11

As they prepare for the state championships, one gymnast must be moved from the Level 2 team to the Level 1 team. The coaches will move the gymnast who has won the biggest prize and who has the most experience. In the last competition, Roberta won a bronze medal and has competed seven times before. Jamie has won a silver medal and has competed fewer times than Roberta. Beth has

won a higher medal than Jamie and has competed more times than Roberta. Michele has won a bronze medal, and it is her third time competing. Who will be moved to the Level 1 team?

- A. Roberta
- B. Beth
- C. Michele
- D. Jamie

Explanation:

Beth won the biggest prize, described as a higher medal than Jamie's, which we've been told was a silver medal. Roberta and Michele both won bronze medals, which are lower ranking medals than silver. Beth is also described as having competed more times than Roberta who has competed seven times. Jamie is described as having competed fewer times than Roberta, and Michele has competed three times. Therefore, Beth has competed more times than the others and has won the biggest prize to date.

12

Four friends in the sixth grade were sharing a pizza. They decided that the oldest friend would get the extra piece. Randy is two months older than Greg, who is three months younger than Ned. Kent is one month older than Greg. Who should get the extra piece of pizza?

- A. Randy
- B. Greg
- C. Ned
- D. Kent

Explanation:

If Randy is two months older than Greg, then Ned is three months older than Greg and one month older than Randy. Kent is younger than both Randy and Ned. Ned is the oldest.

13

The high school math department needs to appoint a new chairperson, which will be based on seniority. Ms. West has less seniority than Mr. Temple, but more than Ms. Brody. Mr. Rhodes has more seniority than Ms. West, but less than Mr. Temple. Mr. Temple doesn't want the job. Who will be the new math department chairperson?

- A. Mr. Rhodes
- B. Mr. Temple
- C. Ms. West
- D. Ms. Brody

Explanation: Mr. Temple has the most seniority, but he does not want the job. Next in line is Mr. Rhodes, who has more seniority than Ms. West or Ms. Brody.

14

Danielle has been visiting friends in Ridge-wood for the past two weeks. She is leaving tomorrow morning and her flight is very early. Most of her friends live fairly close to the airport. Madison lives ten miles away. Frances lives five miles away, Samantha, seven miles. Alexis is farther away than Frances, but closer than Samantha. Approximately how far away from the airport is Alexis?

- A. nine miles
- B. seven miles
- C. eight miles
- D. six miles

Explanation: Alexis is farther away than Frances, who is five miles away, and closer than Samantha, who is seven miles away.

15

Read the following information carefully and answer the questions given below :

- (1)A, B, C, D and E are five friends.
 - (2)B is elder to E, but not as tall as C.
 - (3)C is younger to A, and is taller to D and E.
 - (4)A is taller to D, But younger to E.
 - (5)D is elder to A but is shorter in the group.
- Who among the following is the eldest?

- A. A
- B. B
- C. C
- D. None of these

Explanation: In terms of age we have :E < B, C < A, A < E, A < D So, we have C < A < E < B, A < D. In terms of height we have B < C, D < C, E < C, D < A. Either B or D is the eldest

16

Which of the following pairs of students is elder to D?

- A. BA
- B. EA
- C. BC
- D. None of these

Explanation: It cannot be determined for sure.

17

Which of the following statements is correct about B?

(1) B is not the tallest

(2) B is shorter to E

(3) When they are asked to stand in ascending order with respect to their heights, B is in the middle.

- A. Only (1) is correct
 B. (B) Only (1) and (3) are correct
 C. All are correct
 D. All are incorrect

Explanation: B is shorter than C, so B is not the tallest.

18

If F, another friend is taller than C, how many of them will be between F and E according to their height?

- A. One
 B. Two
 C. Three
 D. None of these

Explanation: Since no definite order of height can be obtained. So it cannot be determined for sure how many persons lie between F and E.

19

If a selection is to be made among them who would be relatively older and also taller, who among them should be chosen?

- A. A
 B. B
 C. C
 D. D

Explanation: A and C are youngest so they cannot be selected. D is shorter than two persons A and C. B is shorter than C only and is only relatively order. So, B will be selected. E is younger than B.

20

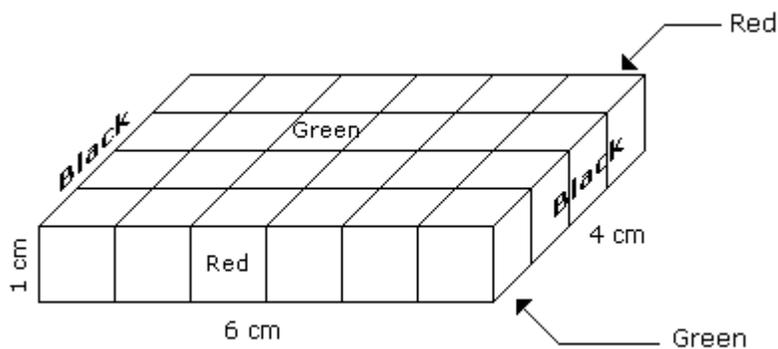
The following questions are based on the information given below:

1. A cuboid shaped wooden block has 6 cm length, 4 cm breadth and 1 cm height.
2. Two faces measuring 4 cm x 1 cm are coloured in black.
3. Two faces measuring 6 cm x 1 cm are coloured in red.
4. Two faces measuring 6 cm x 4 cm are coloured in green.

5. The block is divided into 6 equal cubes of side 1 cm (from 6 cm side), 4 equal cubes of side 1 cm (from 4 cm side).

How many cubes having red, green and black colours on at least one side of the cube will be formed ?

- () A. 16
 () B. 12
 () C. 10
 () D. 4



Explanation:

Such cubes are related to the corners of the cuboid. Since the number of corners of the cuboid is 4.

Hence, the number of such small cubes is 4.

21

The following questions are based on the information given below:

1. A cuboid shaped wooden block has 6 cm length, 4 cm breadth and 1 cm height.
2. Two faces measuring 4 cm x 1 cm are coloured in black.
3. Two faces measuring 6 cm x 1 cm are coloured in red.
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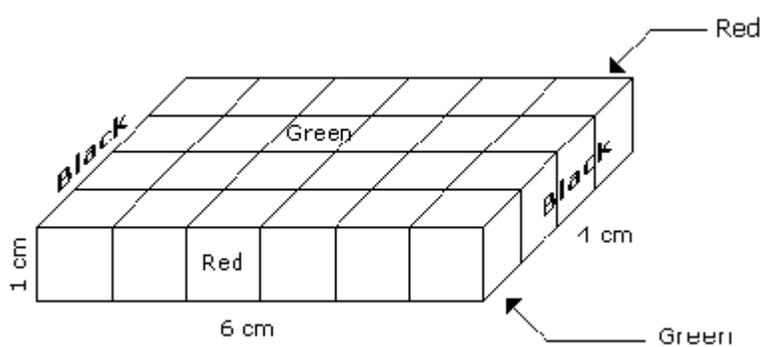
5. The block is divided into 6 equal cubes of side 1 cm (from 6 cm side), 4 equal cubes of side 1 cm (from 4 cm side).

How many cubes having red, green and black colours on at least one side of the cube will be formed

?

- () A. 16
- () B. 12
- () C. 10
- () D. 4

Explanation:



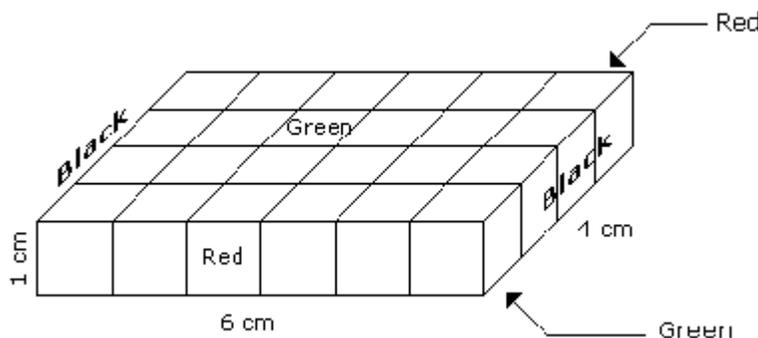
Such cubes are related to the corners of the cuboid. Since the number of corners of the cuboid is 4.

Hence, the number of such small cubes is 4.

22

How many small cubes will be formed ?

- () A. 6
- () B. 12
- () C. 16
- () D. 24



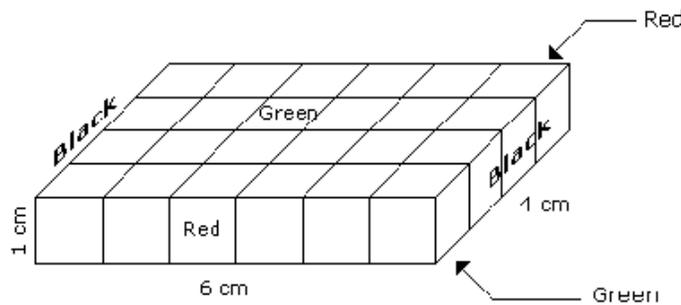
Explanation:

Number of small cubes = $l \times b \times h = 6 \times 4 \times 1 = 24$

23

How many cubes will have 4 coloured sides and two non-coloured sides?

- A. 8
- B. 4
- C. 16
- D. 10



Explanation:

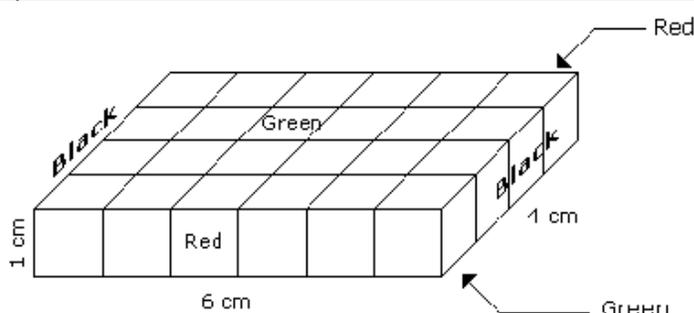
Only 4 cubes situated at the corners of the cuboid will have 4 coloured and 2 non-coloured sides.

24

How many cubes will have green colour on two sides and rest of the four sides having no colour ?

- A. 12
- B. 10
- C. 8
- D. 4

Explanation:



There are 16 small cubes attached to the outer walls of the cuboid.

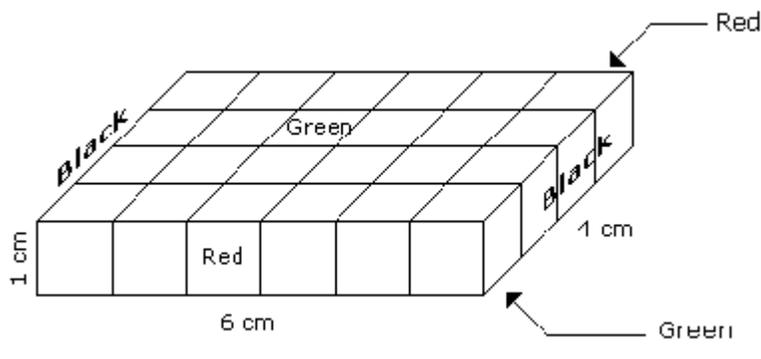
Therefore remaining inner small cubes will be the cubes having two sides green coloured.

So the required number = $24 - 16 = 8$

25

How many cubes will remain if the cubes having black and green coloured are removed ?

- () A. 4
() B. 8
() C. 12
() D. 16



Explanation:

Number of small cubes which are Black and Green is 8 in all.

Hence, the number of remaining cubes are = $24 - 8 = 16$

26

each of the following questions, arrange the given words in a meaningful sequence and thus find the correct answer from alternatives

Arrange the words given below in a meaningful sequence.

1. Presentation 2. Recommendation 3. Arrival

4. Discussion 5. Introduction

- () A. 5, 3, 4, 1, 2
() B. 3, 5, 4, 2, 1
() C. 3, 5, 1, 4, 2
() D. 5, 3, 1, 2, 4

Explanation: The correct order is :

Arrival Introduction Presentation Discussion Recommendation

3 5 1 4 2

27

Arrange the words given below in a meaningful sequence.

1. Income 2. Status 3. Education

4. Well-being 5. Job

A. 3, 1, 5, 2, 4

B. 1, 3, 2, 5, 4

C. 1, 2, 5, 3, 4

D. 3, 5, 1, 2, 4

Explanation:

The correct order is :

Education Job Income Status Well-being

3 5 1 2 4

28

Arrange the words given below in a meaningful sequence.

1. Heel 2. Shoulder 3. Skull 4. Neck 5. Knee

6. Chest 7. Thigh 8. Stomach 9. Face 10. Hand

A. 3, 4, 7, 9, 2, 5, 8, 10, 6, 1

B. 3, 9, 4, 2, 10, 6, 8, 7, 5, 1

C. 2, 4, 7, 10, 1, 5, 8, 9, 6, 3

D. 4, 7, 10, 1, 9, 6, 2, 5, 8, 3

Explanation: The correct order is :

Skull Face Neck Shoulder Hand Chest Stomach Thigh Knee Heel

3 9 4 2 10 6 8 7 5 1

29



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

Explanation: In this series, the figures increase the amount of shading by one-fourth and, once a square is completely shaded, starts over with an unshaded square. In the second segment, you will notice that the figure goes from completely shaded to completely unshaded. This is why choice a is the correct choice

30



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

Explanation:

Each arrow in this continuing series moves a few degrees in a clockwise direction. Think of these arrows as the big hand on a clock. The first arrow is at noon. The last arrow before the blank would be 12:40. Choice b, the correct answer, is at 12:45.

31

The population of Tokyo is greater than that of any other town in the world.

- A. greatest among any other
- B. greater than all other
- C. greater than those of any other
- D. No correction required

32

The performance of our players was rather worst than I had expected

- A. bad as I had expected
- B. worse than I had expected
- C. worse than expectation
- D. worst than was expected

33

Why did you not threw the bag away?

- A. did you not throw
- B. did you not thrown
- C. had you not threw
- D. you did not thrown

34

Shapes of gods and goddess are worshipped by people.

- A. Images
- B. Reflections
- C. Clay shapes
- D. Clay toys

35

In addition to enhanced their reputations through strategic use of philanthropy, companies are sponsoring social initiatives to open new markets

- A. of enhancing their reputation
- B. to having enhance their reputation
- C. to enhancing their reputation
- D. to have their reputation enhancing

36

A stout old lady was walking with her basket down the middle of a street in Petrograd to the great confusion of the traffic and with no small peril to herself. It was pointed out to her that the pavement was the place for pedestrians, but she replied: 'I'm going to walk where I like. We've got liberty now.' It did not occur to the dear old lady that if liberty entitled the pedestrian to walk down the middle of the road, then the end of such liberty would be universal chaos. Everybody would be getting in everybody else's way and nobody would get anywhere. Individual liberty would have become social anarchy. There is a danger of the world getting liberty-drunk in these days like the old lady with the basket, and it is just as well to remind ourselves of what the rule of the road means. It means that in order that the liberties of all may be preserved, the liberties of everybody must be curtailed. When the policeman,

say, at Piccadilly Circus steps into the middle of the road and puts out his hand, he is the symbol not of tyranny, but of liberty. You may not think so. You may, being in a hurry, and seeing your car pulled up by this insolence of office, feel that your liberty has been outraged. How dare this fellow interfere with your free use of the public highway? Then, if you are a reasonable person, you will reflect that if he did not interfere with you, he would interfere with no one, and the result would be that Piccadilly Circus would be a maelstrom that you would never cross at all. You have submitted to a curtailment of private liberty in order that you may enjoy a social order which makes your liberty a reality. Liberty is not a personal affair only, but a social contract. It is an accommodation of interests. In matters which do not touch anybody else's liberty, of course, I may be as free as I like. If I choose to go down the road in a dressing-gown who shall say me nay? You have liberty to laugh at me, but I have Liberty to be indifferent to you. And if I have a fancy for dyeing my hair, or waxing my moustache (which heaven forbid), or wearing an overcoat and sandals, or going to bed late or getting up early, I shall follow my fancy and ask no man's permission. I shall not inquire of you whether I may eat mustard with my mutton. And you will not ask me whether you may follow this religion or that, whether you may prefer Ella Wheeler Wilcox to Wordsworth, or champagne to shandy. In all these and a thousand other details you and I please ourselves and ask no one's leave. We have a whole kingdom in which we rule alone, can do what we choose, be wise or ridiculous, harsh or easy, conventional or odd. But directly we step out of that kingdom, our personal liberty of action becomes qualified by other people's liberty. I might like to practice on the trombone from midnight till three in the morning. If I went on to the top of Everest to do it, I could please myself, but if I do it in my bedroom my family will object, and if I do it out in the streets the neighbors will remind me that my liberty to blow the trombone must not interfere with their liberty to sleep in quiet. There are a lot of people in the world, and I have to accommodate my liberty to their liberties. We are all liable to forget this, and unfortunately we are much more conscious of the imperfections of others in this respect than of our own. A reasonable consideration for the rights or feelings of others is the foundation of social conduct. It is in the small matters of conduct, in the observance of the rule of the road, that we pass judgment upon ourselves, and declare that we are civilized or uncivilized. The great moments of heroism and sacrifice are rare. It is the little habits of commonplace intercourse that make up the great sum of life and sweeten or make bitter the journey.

The author might have stated his 'rule of the road' as

- A. do not walk in the middle of the road
- B. follow the orders of policemen
- C. do not behave inconsiderately in public
- D. do what you like in private

37

The author's attitude to the old lady in paragraph one is

- A. Condescending
- B. intolerant
- C. objective
- D. sardonic

38

The sentence 'It means....curtailed' is an example of

- A. hyperbole
- B. cliché
- C. simile
- D. paradox

39

A situation analogous to the 'insolence of office' described in paragraph 2 would be

- A. a teacher correcting grammar errors
- B. an editor shortening the text of an article
- C. a tax inspector demanding to see someone's accounts
- D. an army office giving orders to a soldier

40

The author assumes that he may be as free as he likes in

- A. all matters of dress and food
- B. any situation which does not interfere with the liberty of others
- C. anything that is not against the law
- D. his own home