Detailed solution
Model Test 51 (GS Paper II)

1. C In paragraph 1, the author describes a shelf full of books as a shelf full of "relics," "has-beens, old-timers, antiques, fossils." From this we can understand that the author believes that books share some quality with "relics," "has-beens, old-timers, antiques," and "fossils." Later in paragraph 1, the author claims that "e-readers are replacing the books of old." We can infer that the author believes that e-readers are replacing books because books are outdated. Books are no longer the best way to read, in the author's opinion. Being outdated is the quality books share with "relics," "has-beens, old-timers, antiques," and "fossils." So in this context, all of these terms refer to things which have been replaced in some way, or are no longer useful, and thus are outdated. This means that (C) is correct. Something ancient is very old. Although "relics," "has-beens, old-timers, antiques," and "fossils" all can refer to something very old, in this context the author wants to highlight the fact that they have all been replaced, just as e-readers are replacing books, and thus now they are outdated. The quality these things all share with books cannot be old age, because many books are new. The author is not arguing that books are old, but that they are outdated. This means (A) is incorrect. Something useless no longer has any relevant function or use. Although "relics," "has-beens, old-timers, antiques," and "fossils" are things that are outdated, they are not all necessarily useless. For instance, a typewriter is a relic when compared to a new computer, but a typewriter can still function and be used. It is not useless. Books themselves are not useless, either, since they still function fine. Therefore (B) is incorrect. Something pathetic is something that is miserably inadequate. "Relics," "has-beens, old-timers, antiques," and "fossils" are things that are outdated, but they are not necessarily inadequate. Books themselves are not inadequate, either, as they still function fine. This means (D) is incorrect.

2) C The author presents a clear opinion in paragraph 1: "E-readers are replacing the books of old, and I welcome them with open arms (as you should)." Not only does the author embrace e-readers, he or she attempts to persuade readers that they should too. In paragraph 3, the author continues to argue that e-readers "put printed books to shame." In paragraph 7, the author reiterates that "e-readers are superior to printed books." Because the author has a clear opinion that e-readers are better than books, attempts to persuade readers, and presents reasons why readers should agree with him or her, we can understand the author's tone as persuasive. Therefore (C) is correct. Shrewd means keenly aware or intelligent. The author does not present any insight about ereaders to make us think he or she is more keenly aware or intelligent than the average observer. This makes (A) incorrect. Conniving means conspiring to do something immoral or illegal. Although the author is attempting to persuade readers, he or she is straightforward and does not conspire with the readers or anyone else. This means (B) is incorrect. Authoritative means exercising authority or commanding. While it is true the author presents information about e-readers with authority, he or she is not commanding. The author tries to convince readers, not command them, to choose e-readers over books. We must also consider the purpose of the essay. The author's overall purpose is to persuade, not to command. This means that the tone is more persuasive than it is authoritative, so (D) is incorrect.

3) C In paragraph 2, we learn that "the Oxford Dictionary of English defines the e-book as 'an electronic version of a printed book,' but ebooks can and do exist without any printed equivalent." From this we can understand that some e-books were not ever printed books. Instead they only exist in electronic form. This eliminates option (I). Also in paragraph 2, we learn that "e-books can…be born digital." Since "can" and "may" are words with similar meanings, we can infer that e-books may be "born digital." This supports option (II). In paragraph 2, the author defines an e-book as "a book-length publication in digital form, consisting of text, images, or both." From this we can understand that e-books must be able to display images. This supports option (III). Therefore (C) is correct.

4) B put to shame (idiom): to prove superiority over something else. In paragraph 3, the author claims that e-readers "put printed books to shame" and are "superior" for three reasons. From this information, we can understand that to put something to shame is to prove one's superiority over it. When Team A defeats Team B in a humiliating rout, Team A has proved its superiority over Team B. This makes (B) correct. A dog left outside on a frigid, dreary winter night does not prove its superiority over anything else. It may be a cause for shame, or it may have been done in order to shame the dog, but these interpretations draw on the literal meaning of shame rather than the meaning of the idiom "put to shame." Therefore (A) is incorrect. Martha, arrested for stealing in front of a crowd, may feel ashamed, but she is not proving her superiority over anything else. This interpretation also draws on the literal meaning of shame rather than the meaning of the idiom "put to shame." This makes (C) incorrect. If Dustin has trouble assembling a machine with countless moving parts, he may feel frustrated by the machine, but neither he nor the machine has been proven superior. This makes (D) incorrect.

5) D Since a thesis statement is a sentence that clearly describes what the author plans to discuss, a thesis statement must lay out the main ideas of an argument. In paragraph 3, the author states, "E-readers are superior to printed books because they save space, are environmentally friendly, and provide helpful reading tips and tools that printed books do not." In this sentence, the author clearly states his or her argument (that e-readers are superior to books). The author also lays out the three main ideas, or reasons, why he or she believes this to be so: "they save space, are environmentally friendly, and provide helpful reading tips and tools." Because this sentence clearly describes what the author plans to discuss, including the main ideas of his or her argument, this sentence must be the thesis statement. This means (D) is correct. The sentence "If you have some spare cash (the going rate is about $89) and are looking to enhance your reading experience, then I highly suggest you consider purchasing an e-reader" indicates the opinion of the author, but it does not describe the main ideas or reasons that the author plans to discuss. Therefore (A) is incorrect. The sentence "E-readers are replacing the books of old, and I welcome them with open arms (as you should)" also gives the author's opinion. However, this sentence does not describe the main ideas or reasons that the author plans to discuss, either. This makes (B) incorrect. A definition is not a description of what the author plans to discuss, but rather background information. The sentences "An e-reader is a device that allows you to read e-books. An e-book is a book-length publication in digital form, consisting of text, images, or both, and produced on, published through, and readable on computers or other electronic devices" are a definition, not a thesis statement. Therefore (C) is incorrect.

6) B petite (adjective): small, slender, and trim. In paragraph 4, we learn that "being the size and weight of a thin hardback, the e-reader itself is relatively petite. It is easy to hold and can fit in a pocketbook or briefcase easily." From this information, we can understand that being "petite" means being "thin," "easy to hold" and being able to "fit in a pocketbook or briefcase easily." All of these descriptions refer to a small size or shape. Something petite is something small, slender and trim. This meaning fits best in the word family compact, diminutive, little. Therefore (B) is correct. Jubilant, euphoric, playful is a word family that refers to feelings, not to size, so petite does not fit. This means (A) is incorrect. Cute, attractive, charming is a word family that refers to a favorable appearance or attribute, not to size, so petite does not fit. This means (C) is incorrect. Light, airy, spacious is a word family that refers to lightness or roominess. While roominess and spaciousness refer to size, they refer to something large, and petite means small. This means (D) is incorrect.

7) D In paragraph 4, the author claims that e-readers "save space." The author explains that because an e-reader is "the size and weight of a thin hardback," it "is relatively petite. It is easy to hold and can fit in a pocketbook or briefcase easily." From this information we can understand that one of the benefits of an e-reader is its relatively small size, which makes it more convenient to carry around than heavy books. In contrast, the author describes War and Peace, Anna Karenina, and Les Misérables as "ponderous behemoths." They are all much harder to carry as physical books than they would be on an e-reader. From this we can understand that these books are all the opposite of petite: physically heavy, awkward or unwieldy due to their length. This means (D) is correct. Although it is true that these books were all authored by Europeans, there is no information in the passage on which to infer this knowledge. Therefore (A) is incorrect. Dense and impenetrable are words which refer to the language of a book that is difficult to understand. The author is concerned with the length and thus the size of these books, not with the language of these books. This makes (B) incorrect. Many people would consider these books to be timeless classics, but there is no information in the passage on which to base this knowledge. Therefore (C) is incorrect.

8) A sustain (verb): to keep in existence; to maintain. In paragraph 5, the author describes the amount of paper contained in a tree, and how many trees it takes to print books. The author claims that a bestseller sells 20,000 copies each week. Then the author states, "That means that it takes over 300 trees each month to sustain this rate." Without these trees, this rate of production could not exist. 300 trees is the number of trees it takes to keep this rate of production in existence, or to maintain it. Therefore (A) is the best answer. Allow means to permit. The 300 trees do not grant permission to the rate; rather, they keep it in existence. Therefore (B) is incorrect. Enforce means to obtain by force or compulsion. The 300 trees do not compel or force the rate. This means (C) is incorrect. Yield means to produce. The 300 trees do not just produce this rate; rather, they keep it in existence and maintain it over time. This makes (D) incorrect.

9) B In paragraph 5, the author argues that "e-readers are superior to books because they are environmentally friendly." The author claims that printing books on paper wastes trees, a natural resource, whereas e-readers do not use paper, and therefore trees, at all. The author is comparing the use of the primary natural resource of printed books (paper) to the same use in e-readers, which makes it appear that printed books waste resources and e-readers do not. However, the author does not

include any information about the natural resources required to make and read an e-book. If it were true, the fact that "the natural resources required to read an e-book on an e-reader are greater than the natural resources required to make a printed book" would present the biggest challenge to the author's argument. This fact would mean that e-readers are actually more wasteful of natural resources than printed books, and thus not more environmentally friendly. Therefore (B) is correct. If books were "not made only from whole trees, but from wood chips and forest waste as well," the process of printing books would be less wasteful than the author implies. However, this fact would not necessarily mean that e-readers are less environmentally friendly than printed books. This makes (A) incorrect. The argument that people who read e-books "are more likely to be distracted during their reading and remember less of the book" does not have anything to do with environmental friendliness, so it does not challenge the author's argument in paragraph 5. This means (C) is incorrect. The argument that the Harry Potter movie series "cost almost no trees to make and was also very well-liked" does not dispute the author's main point in paragraph 5, which is that a book series like Harry Potter is environmentally wasteful when produced in printed form. This means (D) is incorrect.

10) B In paragraph 6, we learn that "the typical e-reader allows its user to customize letter size, font, and line spacing." This means that the e-reader offers line spacing customization. This supports option (I). Also in paragraph 6, we learn that an e-reader "grants users the ability to get an overview of a book and then jump to a specific location based on that overview." This means a reader has the ability to quickly jump to the end of the book. This supports option (II). In paragraph 6, we learn that the e-reader provides readers with "the ability to get dictionary definitions at the touch of a finger." However, it does not mention any access to an online thesaurus. This eliminates option (III). Therefore (B) is correct.

11) D This passage consists of 7 paragraphs. Paragraph 1 introduces the topic of e-readers and gives the author's opinion that "e-readers are replacing the books of old." Paragraph 2 provides background information and a definition of an e-reader. Paragraph 3 sets forth the author's argument that e-readers are superior and outlines three reasons why this is the case. This description of the author's main ideas is known as a thesis statement. Paragraphs 4, 5, and 6 give supporting information about each of these three reasons. Paragraph 7 offers a conclusion and summary of the author's point-of-view. This means the organization of the passage is: introduction, background, thesis statement, supporting paragraphs, and conclusion. Therefore (D) is correct. Choices (A), (B), and (C) do not include all of the parts of the essay's organizational structure. Therefore they are incorrect.

12. B: This passage gives how-to directions for using a metal file. It does not tell how to use a hammer (A), how to polish a file (C), how to oil a vise (D.

13. D: The passage instructs the reader always to bear/press down on the forward stroke of the file only, and to lift the file rather than bearing down on the return stroke (A). (Even with very soft metals, it instructs to drag slightly, not press down, on the return stroke.) Moving it in a circle (B) and removing the handle (C) are never mentioned. (Buying and installing a handle are advised.).

14. B: The instructions do include how to clear the teeth of pieces of very soft metals. They do not direct readers to remove the handle (A); to bear down very hard on the return stroke (C), which they advise to avoid as it will dull the teeth, advising slight dragging instead; to file in circles (D).

15. D: The instructions advise users to install a handle to protect their hands rather than dulling the teeth (A), against which they advise; dragging the teeth on the return stroke (B), which is recommended NOT for protecting hands but for clearing the file's teeth of pieces from very soft metals; using a vise (C), which is recommended to free the hands, not protect them.

16.

Answer: A

Explanation:

a) "Customarily" is synonymous with "traditionally", making this the correct answer.
b) "Conventionally" does not suggest tradition, only established practice.
c) "Habitually" does not imply tradition, only that it is a habit.
d) "Regularly" only implies frequency, not tradition.

17.

Answer: C

Explanation:

a) "Characteristic" is less specific than ingredient, for example being warm is a characteristic of tea, but not an ingredient.
b) Components" is grammatically incorrect, "component" would be grammatically correct.
c) "Constituent" is synonymous with ingredient, maintaining the meaning of the sentence and is the correct answer.
d) "Aspect" is also less specific than ingredient; again being warm is an aspect of the tea, but not an ingredient.

18.

Answer: A

Explanation:

a) "Identified" keeps the meaning of the sentence and is the correct answer.
b) "Famous" only implies that out of the famous mountains, Olympus Mons is the largest.
c) "Well known" suggests a greater knowledge of the mountain than "known", adding extra meaning to the sentence.
d) "Recognise" is not grammatically correct, "recognised" would be the correct form.

19.

Answer: C

Explanation:

a) "Fuelled" suggest increasing suspicions, rather than confirming them.
b) "Supported" does not offer the level of certainty which "confirmed" offers.
c) "Verified" offers the same level of certainty as "confirmed" and is the correct answer.
d) "Validation" is grammatically incorrect, "validated" would the correct form.

20.

Answer: B

Explanation:

a) "Gain" does not necessarily suggest attracting customers, merely getting more customers.
b) "Entice" is synonymous with attract, and is therefore the correct answer.
c) "Beguile" suggests fooling or deceiving customers, rather than simply attracting them.
d) "Increase" is not grammatically correct, "increase the numbers of customer" would be the correct form.

21.

Answer: B

Explanation:

a) "Internationally" does not imply worldwide, only two or more nations.
b) "Globally" keeps the meaning of the sentence and is the correct answer.
c) "Transnationally" does not imply worldwide, only across various nations.
d) "Intercontinentally" does not imply worldwide, only across two or more continents.

22.

Explanation:

a) "Resting" does not imply this temperature is the normal body temperature, but the temperature at rest.
b) "Typical keep the meaning of the sentence, and is therefore the correct answer.
c) "Traditional" does not necessarily imply normal body temperature.
d) "Regulars" is not grammatically correct, "regular" would be the correct form.

23.

Answer: D

Explanation:

a) "Summits" refers to top of a mountain or hill, not necessarily altitude.
b) "Tops" means the very top of something, rather than simply altitude.
c) "Peaks" implies the top of something, usually a mountain.
d) "Heights" has the same implications as "altitudes" and is therefore the correct answer.

24. *(D) The 14th letter from the left in the sequence of alphabet when it is reversed, is M.*

25. *(D) All the rest cities are famous for Ironindustry*

26.

The numbers are paired two by two horizontally. Divide the number on the left by two to get the number on the right.

27.

To get the number on the second row, divide the number above it by 4.

28.

'LOGARITHMS' contains 10 different letters.

Required number of words = Number of arrangements of 10 letters, taking 4 at a time.

$\Leftrightarrow {}^{10}p_4$

$\Leftrightarrow (10 \times 9 \times 8 \times 7)$

$\Leftrightarrow$ **5040**.

29.

P can complete the work in (12x 8) hrs	
Q can complete the work in (8x 10) hrs	
P's 1 hour's work	= 1/96
Q's 1 hrs work	= 1/80
(P+Q)'s 1 hour's work	= (1/96+1/80) = 11/480.
So, both P and Q will finish the work in	=(480/11x1/8) hrs.
Number of days of 8 hours each	= 60/11 days =5x5/11 days.

30.

(A+B+C)'s 1 day's work	= (1/24+1/6+1/12) = 7/24.

So, A,B and C together will complete the job in **24/7** = 3x3/7 days.

31.

speed	= (5x5/18)m/sec = 25/18 m/sec.
Distance covered in 15 minutes	= (25/18 x 15 x 60)m = 1250 m.

32.

By investing Rs. 1552, income = Rs. 128.

By investing Rs. 97, income	= Rs (128/1552 x 97) = Rs. 8.

Therefore, Dividend = 8%.

33.

C.P = Rs. (100 - 4 + 1/4)
= **Rs. 96.25.**

34.

Cash realised = Rs. (106.25 - 0.25)
= **Rs. 106.**

35.

Total number of children = (30 x 16)
‹=› 480.

Number of columns of 24 children each = (480 /24)
‹=›20.

36.

= (42.5 ×100 / 85)
Number of pieces = 4250 / 85
= **50.**

37.

= 1 sec / 1 hr
Required fraction = 1 sec / (1 x 60 x 60) sec
= **1/ 3600.**

38.

Each row contains 12 plants.
Leaving 2 cornerplants, 10 plants in between have (10 x 2) metres and 1 metre on each side is left.

Length = (20 + 2) m
= **22 m.**

39.

Let the number be x.

$$= 324$$

Then, 52 x - 25 x $\Leftrightarrow$ 27 x = 324

x= 12.

40.

Let Principal = P.

Then, S.I = P and T = 16 yrs.

Rate $= (100 \times P/P \times 16)\%$

$= 6 \times 1/4\%.$

41.

$= \pi r^2 h$

Volume $\Leftrightarrow$ (22 /7 ×1×1×14)m^3

$\Leftrightarrow$ **44 m^3**.

42.

External radius = 4 cm,
Internal radius = 3 cm.

Volume of iron $= (22/7 \times (4^2) - (3^2) \times 21) cm^3$

$= (22/7 \times 7 \times 1 \times 21) cm^3$

$= 462 \ cm^3.$

Weight of iron = (462 x 8) gm = 3696 gm = 3.696 kg.

43. Peter might be a professor.

Since Peter is a good conversationalist, there is a chance that he is an interesting person. All interesting people are good at conversation. This does not mean, however, that all people who are good at conversation are interesting people. (The direction goes: If interesting then good at conversation); therefore we can eliminate the flat claim that he is an interesting person. At best we can say that he might be interesting. Likewise, the correspondence between professors and

being interesting is not absolute (only some are interesting). We cannot rule out that Peter is a professor based on what we have said. Thus, this weak claim is the best answer.

44. John's throat might be hoarse.

Now, since John is fanatically devoted to video games, we can call him a fanatic in general. Based on the information provided, we cannot say what percentage of fanatics shout loudly. Likely, we do not know what percentage of those who shout loudly get hoarse throats. The safest thing to presume is merely that there is a chance that John shouts loudly and, because of that chance, there is a chance that he has a hoarse throat. Nothing more speceific can be determined.

45. None of the above.

Note that all of the incorrect answers assert likelyhood to some degree. This is not merited by the information that is provided. All that we know is that there is a chance that someone standing next to a speaker will ultimately become deaf. Whether or not this will happen is left relatively undetermined. Since it is better not to presume one way or the other, the best option is "none of the above."

46. None of the above.

All of these potential answers presume too much. We can say nothing concerned with the safety of Blueburgh. For all we know, it might be plagued with flesh eating locusts or fire-breathing dragons (or at least something dangerous and real, even if not earthquakes). Regarding the damaged buildings, we likewise do not know if (for example) the city often has fires that damage buildings. We cannot extrapolate anything about the general damage of buildings based on the information that we have been provided here. Thus, the best answer is "None of the other answers."

47. The people of Uniontown will be more likely to choose coal power than wind power.

First of all, note that "pragmatic" means "sensible and practical." Thus, since the people of Uniontown make practical decisions, they are at least (on average, based on our information) more likely to choose a pragmatic solution—that is, coal power. We can say nothing about whether or not they will love or hate either option. Indeed, they might hate making the choice, though they know it is the practical thing to do (and hence prefer it without wholly loving it).

48. The valuation of my house is lower than it could be.

Note that all we can speak about is the situation right now. (This immediately elimnates the claim about the cost of the house in the future). Now, rats (giant or not) are a type of "vermin."

Thus, their presence has defintely brought down the value of my house. This is the only thing I can say with certainty among the options provided. The house is not necessarily worthless, and while I should eliminate the potentially disease-carrying animals, the information provided only allows me to say that my house has likely lost value because of their presence in the house.

49. Option C
Explanation: Since the paragraph states that Marlee is the younger cousin, Sara must be older than Marlee. There is no information to support the other choices.

50. Option D
Explanation: The first sentence makes this statement true. There is no support for choice a. The passage tells us that the spa vacation is more expensive than the island beach resort vacation, but that doesn't necessarily mean that the spa is overpriced; therefore, choice b cannot be supported. And even though the paragraph says that the couple was relieved to find a room on short notice, there is no information to support choice c, which says that it is usually necessary to book at the spa at least six months in advance.

51. Option B
Explanation: Since the seahorse populations have declined as a result of fishing, their populations will increase if seahorse fishing is banned. There is no support for any of the other choices.

52. Option C
Explanation: If there were seven shows left and five were sitcoms, this means that only two of the shows could possibly be dramas. Choices a and b may be true, but there is no evidence to indicate this as fact. The fact that all of the sitcoms remained does not necessarily mean that viewers prefer sitcoms (choice d).

53. Option A
Explanation: Because Mr. Sanchez spends many hours during the weekend working in his vegetable garden, it is reasonable to suggest that he enjoys this work. There is no information to suggest that he does not like classical music. Although Mrs. Sanchez likes to cook, there is nothing that indicates she cooks vegetables (choice c). Mrs. Sanchez likes to read, but there is no information regarding the types of books she reads (choice d).

54. Option D
Explanation: If Georgia is older than Marsha and Bart is older than Georgia, then Marsha has to be the youngest of the three. Choice b is clearly wrong because Bart is

the oldest. There is no information in the paragraph to support either choice a or choice c.

55. Option B
Explanation:
We know from the first two statements that Lily runs fastest.
Therefore, the third statement must be false.

56. Option A
Explanation:
Since the Gaslight Commons costs more than the Riverdale Manor and the Livingston Gate costs more than the Gaslight Commons, it is true that the Livingston Gate costs the most.

57. Option A
Explanation:
From the first two statements, you know that the Kingston Mall has the most stores, so the Kingston Mall would have more stores than the Four Corners Mall.

58. Option C
Explanation:
The first two statements give information about Zoe's tulips and pansies.
Information about any other kinds of flowers cannot be determined.

59. Option C
Explanation:
Because the first two sentences are true, both Josh and Darren saw more movies than Stephen.
However, it is uncertain as to whether Darren saw more movies than Josh.

60. Option A
Explanation:
According to the first two statements, Fido weighs the most and Boomer weighs the least.

61. Option A
Explanation:
If no wall-to-wall carpeting is pink and all the offices have wall-to-wall carpeting, none of the offices has pink wall-to-wall carpeting.

62. Option B

Explanation:

In a simultaneous throw of two dice, we have $n(S) = (6 \times 6) = 36$.

Then, E = {(1, 2), (1, 4), (1, 6), (2, 1), (2, 2), (2, 3), (2, 4), (2, 5), (2, 6), (3, 2), (3, 4),
(3, 6), (4, 1), (4, 2), (4, 3), (4, 4), (4, 5), (4, 6), (5, 2), (5, 4), (5, 6), (6, 1),
(6, 2), (6, 3), (6, 4), (6, 5), (6, 6)}

$\therefore$ $n(E) = 27$.

$\therefore$ $P(E) = \dfrac{n(E)}{n(S)} = \dfrac{27}{36} = \dfrac{3}{4}$.

63. Option A
Explanation:

Let S be the sample space and E be the event of selecting 1 girl and 2 boys.

Then, $n(S)$ = Number ways of selecting 3 students out of 25

$$= {}^{25}C_3$$

$$= \dfrac{(25 \times 24 \times 23)}{(3 \times 2 \times 1)}$$

$$= 2300.$$

$n(E) = ({}^{10}C_1 \times {}^{15}C_2)$

$$= \left[10 \times \dfrac{(15 \times 14)}{(2 \times 1)} \right]$$

$$= 1050.$$

$\therefore$ $P(E) = \dfrac{n(E)}{n(S)} = \dfrac{1050}{2300} = \dfrac{21}{46}$.

64. Option C
Explanation: Speed downstream = $(13 + 4)$ km/hr = 17 km/hr.
Time taken to travel 68 km downstream = 68/17 hrs = 4 hrs.

65. Option D
Explanation:

Let the required number of working hours per day be x.

More pumps, Less working hours per day (Indirect Proportion)

Less days, More working hours per day (Indirect Proportion)

$$\left.\begin{array}{ll} \text{Pumps} & 4 : 3 \\ \text{Days} & 1 : 2 \end{array}\right\} :: 8 : x$$

$\therefore\ 4 \times 1 \times x = 3 \times 2 \times 8$

$\Rightarrow x = \dfrac{(3 \times 2 \times 8)}{(4)}$

$\Rightarrow x = 12.$

66. Option D
Explanation: Here is a simple addition series, which begins with 9 and adds 7.

67. Option B
Explanation: This is a simple addition series, which begins with 2 and adds 6.

68. Option B
Explanation: The last sentence in the paragraph clearly gives support for the idea that the interest in Shakespeare is due to the development of his characters. Choice a is incorrect because the writer never makes this type of comparison. Choice c is wrong because even though scholars are mentioned in the paragraph, there is no indication that the scholars are compiling the anthology. Choice d is wrong because there is no support to show that most New Yorkers are interested in this work. There is no support for choice e either.

69. Option D
Explanation: This is clearly the best answer because the paragraph directly states that warm weather affects consumers inclination to spend. It furthers states that the sales of single-family homes was at an all-time high. There is no support for choice a or c. Choice b is wrong because even though there were high sales for a particular February, this does not mean that sales are not higher in other months. Choice d presents a misleading figure of 4 million. The paragraph states that the record of 4.75 million was at an annual, not a monthly, rate.

70. Option D
Explanation: The statement concentrates on the increasing viewership of TV. and does not stress either on increasing the readership of newspapers or making studies regarding the same. So, neither I nor II follows.

71. Option D
Explanation: The statement neither propagates the diet of any of the countries nor compares the two types of cancer. So, neither I nor II follows.

72. Option D
Explanation: Average amount of interest paid by the Company during the given period

$$= \left[\frac{23.4 + 32.5 + 41.6 + 36.4 + 49.4}{5} \right]$$

$$= \left[\frac{183.3}{5} \right]$$

$$= 36.66$$

73. Option C
Explanation: Required percentage

$$\left[\frac{(3.00 + 2.52 + 3.84 + 3.68 + 3.96)}{(288 + 342 + 324 + 336 + 420)} * 100 \right] \%$$

$$\left[\frac{17}{1710} * 100 \right] \%$$

$$\approx 1\%$$

74. Option C
Explanation: Required percentage

$$\left[\frac{(288 + 98 + 3.00 + 23.4 + 83)}{(420 + 142 + 3.96 + 49.4 + 98)} * 100 \right] \%$$

$$\left[\frac{495.4}{713.36} * 100 \right] \%$$

$$\approx 69.45\%$$

75. Option A

Explanation: Total expenditure of the Company during 2000 = (324 + 101 + 3.84 + 41.6 + 74) pesetas = 544.44 pesetas

76. Option B
Explanation: Required ratio

$$\left[\frac{(83+108+74+88+98)}{(98+112+101+133+142)}\right]$$

$$\left[\frac{451}{586}\right]$$

$$\frac{1}{1.3}$$

$$\frac{10}{13}$$

77. Option C

The figure may be labelled as shown.

The simplest triangles are AFJ, FJK, FKB, BKG, JKG, JGC, HJC, HIJ, DIH, DEI, EIJ and AEJ i.e. 12 in number.

The triangles composed of two components each are JFB, FBG, BJG, JFG, DEJ, EJH, DJH and DEH i.e. 8 in number.
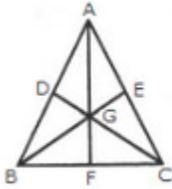
The triangles composed of three components each are AJB, JBC, DJC and ADJ i.e. 4 in number.

The triangles composed of six components each are DAB, ABC, BCD and ADC i.e. 4 in number.

Thus, there are 12 + 8 + 4 + 4 = 28 triangles in the figure.

78. Option A

The figure may be labelled as shown.

The simplest triangles are AGE, EGC, GFC, BGF, DGB and ADG i.e. 6 in number.

The triangles composed of two components each are AGC, BGC and ABG i.e. 3 in number.
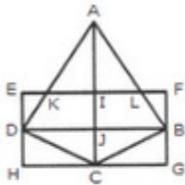
The triangles composed of three components each are AFC, BEC, BDC, ABF, ABE and DAC i.e. 6 in number.

There is only one triangle i.e. ABC composed of six components.

Thus, there are 6 + 3 + 6 + 1 = 16 triangles in the given figure.

79. Option C

The figure may be labelled as shown.

The simplest triangles are AKI, AIL, EKD, LFB, DJC, BJC, DHC and BCG i.e. 8 in number.

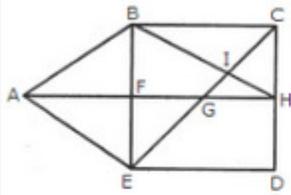The triangles composed of two components each are AKL, ADJ, AJB and DBC i.e. 4 in number.

The triangles composed of the three components each are ADC and ABC i.e. 2 in number.

There is only one triangle i.e. ADB composed of four components.

Thus, there are 8+ 4 + 2 + 1= 15 triangles in the figure.

80. Option D

The figure may be labelled as shown.

The simplest triangles are ABF, BIC, CIH, GIH, FGE and AFE i.e. 6 in number.

The triangles composed of two components each are ABE, AGE, BHF, BCH, CGH and BIE i.e. 6 in number.

The triangles composed of three components each are ABH, BCE and CDE i.e. 3 in number.

Hence, the total number of triangles in the figure = 6 + 6 + 3 = 15.