

CSAT SOLVED PAPER

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PYQ : 2020

1.If selling price is doubled, the profit triples. Find the profit percent :

- (A) 66.6
- (B) 100
- (C) 105.3
- (D) 120

Answer: B

Explanation:

Let C.P. be Rs. x and S.P be Rs. y.

Then, $3(y-x) = (2y-x) \Rightarrow y=2x$

Profit =Rs.(y-x)=Rs.(2x-x)=Rs.x.

Profit % = $\frac{x}{x} \times 100 = 100\%$

2.A vendor bought toffees at 6 for a rupee. How many for a rupee must he sell to gain 20% ?

- (A) 3
- (B) 4
- (C) 5
- (D) 6

Answer: C

Explanation:

C.P. of 6 toffees =Re.1

S.P. of 6 toffees =120% of Re.1=Rs. $\frac{5}{6}$

For Rs. $\frac{5}{6}$, toffees sold =6.

For Re.1, toffee sold = $(6 \times \frac{6}{5}) = 5$.

3. The ratio between the speeds of two trains is 7: 8. If the second train runs 400 km in 4 hours, then the speed of the first train is

- (A) 70 kms/hr
- (B) 75 kms/hr
- (C) 84 kms/hr
- (D) 87.5 kms/hr

Answer: D

Explanation:

Let the speed of two trains be 7x and 8x km/hr.

It is given that the second train runs 400 km in 4 hours, therefore, we have:

$$\Rightarrow 8x = \frac{400}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow 8x = 100$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{100}{8}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 12.5$$

Hence, the speed of the first train is $7 \times 12.5 = 87.5$ kmph.

4.The distance between two places A and B is 570 kms. A train starts from A at 50 kmph at 6 AM and another starts from B at 80 kmph at 7 AM towards each other. At what time will they meet?

- (A) 10.00 AM
- (B) 10.30 AM
- (C) 11.00 AM
- (D) 11.30 AM

Answer: C

Explanation:

First, we'll calculate the distance train A covered before train B started it's journey.

Distance= speed*time

$$D = \frac{50 \text{ km}}{\text{hr}} \times 1 \text{ hr}$$

$$D = 50 \text{ km}$$

At this point, the distance between train A and train B is $570 \text{ km} - 50 \text{ km} = 520 \text{ km}$

Next, we'll use relative speed (R.S) to determine how long it took for them to meet.

Since the trains are moving in opposite directions, the R.S is $50 + 80 = 130 \text{ km/hr}$.

Time= Distance/speed

$$T = \frac{520}{130}$$

$$T = 4 \text{ hours}$$

4 hours from 7 am is simply $7 + 4 = 11$

They met at 11am.

5. In covering a distance of 30 km. Rajinder takes 2 hours more than Sameer. If Rajinder doubles his

speed, then he would take 1 hour less than Sameer. Rajinder's speed is:

- (A) 5 kmph
- (B) 6 kmph
- (C) 7 kmph
- (D) 7.5 kmph

Answer: A

Explanation:

Let Rajinder 's speed be x km/hr and Sameer's speed by y km/hr

Then

$$\frac{30}{x} - \frac{30}{y} = 2 \dots\dots (i)$$

$$\text{and } \frac{30}{y} - \frac{30}{2x} = 1 \dots\dots(ii)$$

Adding equation (i) and (ii), we get $\frac{30}{x} - \frac{2x}{30} = 3$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{30}{2x} = 3$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x = 10$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 5 \text{ km/hr}$$

Direction (Q. Nos. 16 to 18) : In the questions two statements follow two conclusions, which of the conclusion follow the two given statements?

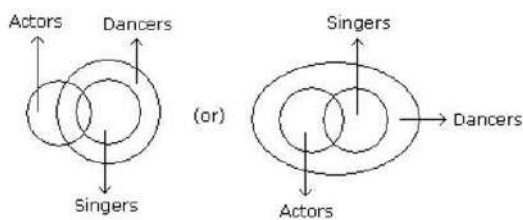
16. **Statements :** Some actors are singers. All the singers are dancers:

Conclusions

- (a) Some actors are dancers.
- (b) No singer is actor.
- (A) Only (a) conclusion follows
- (B) Only (b) conclusion follows
- (C) Either (a) or (b) follows
- (D) Neither (a) nor (b) follows

Answer: A

Explanation:



Only (1) follows.

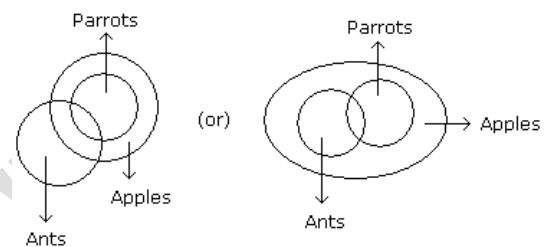
17. **Statements :** Some ants are parrots. All the parrots are apples.

Conclusions

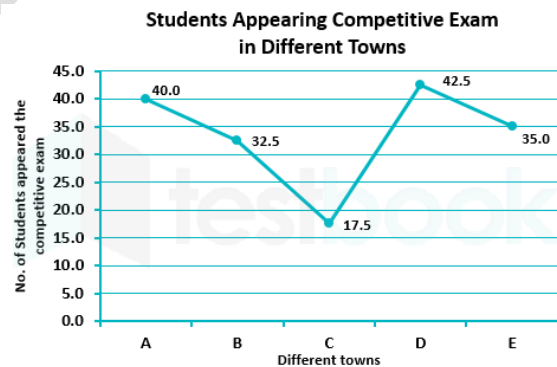
- (a) All the apples are parrots.'
- (b) Some ants are apples.
- (A) Only (a) conclusion follows
- (B) Only (b) conclusion follows
- (C) Either (a) or (b) follows
- (D) Neither (a) nor (b) follows

Answer: B

Explanation:



Direction (Q. Nos. 38 to 40) : The line diagram showing the number of students appearing to a competitive examination from various towns A, B, C, D, E (in thousands). Study the diagram carefully and answer the question below.



38. What is the ratio of number of Students appearing for the competitive examination from town B to that from town A ?

- (A) 13: 14
- (B) 13: 15
- (C) 16:15
- (D) 13:16

Answer:

Explanation:

Ratio of number of students appearing for the competitive exam from Town B = 32.5

Ratio of number of students appearing for the competitive exam from Town A= 40

$$\text{Required ratio} = \frac{32.5 \times 1000}{40 \times 1000}$$

$$= 325/400$$

$$= 13/16$$

$$= 13 : 16$$

... Required ratio is 13: 16

39. What is the average number of students appearing the competitive examination from all the town together?

- (A) 33.5 thousand
- (B) 3.35 thousand
- (C) 17.5 thousand
- (D) 35.3 thousand

Answer:

Explanation:

Total number of students appearing the competitive examination from all the town together = (40 + 32.5 + 17.5 + 42.5 + 35) = 167.5

Average number of students appearing for the competitive examination = $\frac{167.5}{5} = 33.5$

= Required average is 33.5 thousand.

40. The number of students appearing for the competitive examination from town D is approximately what percentage of the number of students appearing for the competitive examination from town C ?

(approximation to be done nearest integer)

- (A) 341%
- (B) 243%
- (C) 273%
- (D) 342%

Answer:

Explanation:

The number of students appearing for the competitive examination from town D = 42.5

The number of students appearing for the competitive examination from town C=17.5

$$\text{Required percentage} = \left(\frac{42.5}{17.5}\right) \times 100$$

$$\geq 242.85 \sim 243$$

: Required percentage is 243%

Direction (Q. Nos. 41 to 50) : Read the following two passages and answer the questions that follow each passage. Your answers to these questions should be based on the passages only.

Passage - 1

The Shah of Persia had heard of Birbal's intelligence and he wrote to Emperor Akbar requesting that Birbal be allowed to visit his Court. Akbar was pleased because he was extremely proud of Birbal, and sent him to the Persian court in all splendor. As soon as Birbal reached the Persian capital, the Shah sent for him.

When he reached the royal audience chamber, he saw a semi-circular arrangement of seats. In each of them was a well-dressed regal figure and all of them were dressed exactly alike. Anyone of them could have been the Shah of Persia. Birbal stopped for a while, then looked keenly, went and bowed to the real Shah.

Taken aback by this, the Shah of Persia listened to Birbal's flowery address and replied in the same flowery language. Then he asked, "Your Majesty ! When I looked round, I found everyone looking at you. Only you did not look at anyone. I knew at once who the real Shah of Persia was." The Shah bestowed upon Birbal the title Ocean of Intelligence by which men knew him ever after.

(ପାରସ୍ୟର ଶାହା ବିରବଲଙ୍କ ବୁଦ୍ଧି ବିଷୟରେ ଶୁଣିଥିଲେ ଏବଂ ସେ ସମ୍ରାଟ ଆକବରଙ୍କୁ ଚିଠି ଲେଖି ବୀରବଲଙ୍କୁ ତାଙ୍କ କୋର୍ଟ ପରିଦର୍ଶନ କରିବାକୁ ଅନୁମତି ଦେବାକୁ କହିଥିଲେ। ଆକବର ଖୁସି ହୋଇଥିଲେ କାରଣ ସେ ବିରବଲଙ୍କ ପାଇଁ ଅତ୍ୟଧିକ ଗର୍ବିତ ଥିଲେ ଏବଂ ତାଙ୍କୁ ସମସ୍ତ ଚମତ୍କାରରେ ପାରସ୍ୟ କୋର୍ଟକୁ ପଠାଇଥିଲେ । ବିରବଲ ପାରସ୍ୟର ରାଜଧାନୀରେ ପହଞ୍ଚିବା ମାତ୍ରେ ଶାହା ତାଙ୍କୁ ଡାକିଲେ।

ଯେତେବେଳେ ସେ ରାଜକାୟ ଦର୍ଶକଙ୍କ ଚାମ୍ପରରେ ପହଞ୍ଚିଲେ, ସେତେବେଳେ ସେ ସିତଗୁଡ଼ିକର ଏକ ଅର୍ଦ୍ଧ-ବୃତ୍ତାକାର ବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥା ଦେଖିଲେ । ସେମାନଙ୍କ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ଜଣେ ଏକ ସୁସଜ୍ଜିତ ରାଜକାୟ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି ଥିଲେ ଏବଂ ସମସ୍ତେ ସମାନ ପରିଧାନ କରିଥିଲେ । ସେମାନଙ୍କ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ ଯେକେହି ପାରସ୍ୟର ଶାହା ହୋଇଥାନ୍ତେ । ବିରବଲ କିଛି ସମୟ ପାଇଁ ଅଚଳି ଗଲେ, ତାପରେ ଆଗ୍ରହ ଦେଖାଇଲେ, ଯାଇ ପ୍ରକୃତ ଶାହାଙ୍କୁ ପ୍ରଣାମ କଲେ ।

ଏଥିରେ ଆଶ୍ଚର୍ଯ୍ୟ ହୋଇ ପାରସ୍ୟର ଶାହା ବିରବଲଙ୍କ ପୁଷ୍ପମୟ ସମ୍ବୋଧନ ଶୁଣିଲେ ଏବଂ ସମାନ ପୁଷ୍ପମୟ ଭାଷାରେ ଉତ୍ତର ଦେଲେ । ତା'ପରେ ସେ ପଚାରିଲେ, " "ହେ ମହାରାଜ ! ମୁଁ ଯେତେବେଳେ ଚତୁର୍ଦ୍ଧରକୁ ଚାହିଁଲି, ମୁଁ ସମସ୍ତଙ୍କୁ ତୁମକୁ ଅନାଇଥିବାର ଦେଖିଲି। କେବଳ ତୁମେ କାହାକୁ ଦେଖିନଥିଲ। ମୁଁ ଜାଣିଥିଲି ପାରସ୍ୟର ପ୍ରକୃତ ଶାହା କିଏ।" ଶାହା ବିରବଲଙ୍କୁ "Ocean of Intelligence" ଆଖ୍ୟା ଦେଇଥିଲେ ଯାହା ଲୋକମାନେ ତାଙ୍କୁ ଜାଣିଥିଲେ)

41. The Shah of Persia invited Birbal because he wanted to:

- (A) Test his immense wisdom
- (B) Test his mental alertness
- (C) Test his well-known valor
- (D) Test his wit and humour

Answer: A

Explanation:

From the first paragraph of the passage, .. The Shah of Persia had heard of Birbal's intelligence and he wrote to Emperor Akbar requesting that Birbal be allowed to visit his Court. Akbar was pleased because he was extremely proud of Birbal..

We can imply that being heard of Birbal's intelligence the shah of Persia was keen to test his wisdom. Mental alertness, valor and wit and humor are not related to the context of the given passage.

42. In each seat sat a well-dressed regal figure. The phrase a regal figure here suggests

- (A) A royal person
- (B) An ordinary person
- (C) A typical person
- (D) An eccentric person

Answer: A

Explanation:

Regal figure here suggests a royal person as it is telling about persons in the royal audience chamber.

43. Emperor Akbar sent Birbal to Persia in splendor. The underlined phrase here means:

- (A) In all glory and pomp
- (B) In all richness and majesty

- (C) In all majesty and glory
- (D) In all humility and grace

Answer: C

Explanation:

The phrase Splendor means in all majesty and glory.

Pomp - Ceremony and splendif display.

Glory - High renown or honor won by notable achievements

Richness - The state of existing in or containing plentiful quantities of something desirable.

Majesty - Impressive stateliness, dignity, or beauty.

Humility - A modest or low view of one's own importance; humbleness.

Grace - Simple elegance or refinement of movement.

Majesty and glory fit perfectly in the given context, as Akbar was proud of Birbal and he wanted to show all the majestic (dignity) and glory (Notable achievement) to the Persian king.