

## Verbal Analogy-Practice Sheet 2

1. FISH : SHOAL

- A. audience : theatre      B. elephant : herd  
C. whales : school      D. shark : school

2. GRAIN : SALT

- A. shard : pottery      B. shred : woman  
C. blades : grass      D. chip : glass

3. TEN : DECIMAL

- A. seven : septet      B. four : quarter  
C. two : binary      D. five : half

4. CORPORAL : SPIRITUAL

- A. mesa : plateau      B. moron : savant  
C. foreigner : immigrant      D. pedagogue : teacher

5. LAWER : COURT

- A. businessman : market      B. chemist : laboratory  
C. laborer : factory      D. athlete : Olympics

6. AFTER : BEFORE

- A. first : second      B. present : past  
C. contemporary : historic      D. successor : predecessor

7. DISTANCE : MILE

- A. liquid : liter      B. bushel : corn  
C. weight : scale      D. fame : television

8. ARMY : LOGISTICS

- A. business strategy      B. soldiers : students  
C. war : logic      D. team : individual

9. DIVA : OPERA

- A. producer : theatre      B. director : drama  
C. conductor : bus      D. thespian : play

10. HOPE ; ASPIRE

- A. expect : ambitious      B. film : flame  
C. fib : lie      D. fake : ordinary

11. CONDONE : OFFENCE

- A. punish : criminal      B. mitigate : penitence      C. overlook : aberration      D. mistake : judgment

12. PROTOPLASM : CELL

- A. chain : link      B. fibre : plastic  
C. coin : money      D. chemistry : elements

13. CORRUGATED : STRIPED

- A. box : zebra      B. paint : crayon  
C. roughness : smoothness      D. pit : dot

14. DESTRUCTION : DEATH

- A. wash : dirt      B. germs : infested  
C. sneeze : cold      D. cough : sneeze

15. OXYGEN : GASEOUS

- A. feather : light      B. recovery : fluid  
C. iron : heavy      D. Stan : gaudy

16. AGILE : ACROBAT

- A. grease : mechanic      B. peanuts : pears  
C. plant : fruit      D. eloquent : orator

17. CAT : MOUSE

- A. bird : worm      B. dog : tail  
C. trap : cheese      D. hide : seek

18. POWER : BATTERY

- A. vitamins : metabolism      B. recreation : convalescence  
C. exercise : strength      D. light : kerosene

19. MACAROON : ALMOND

- A. bread : dough      B. mint : flower  
C. vanilla : bean      D. caramel : butter

20. ENERGY : DISSIPATE

- A. battery : recharge      B. atom : split  
C. food : heat      D. money : squander

21. moccasin : snake :: \_\_\_\_ : shoe

- A. alligator B. waders C. asp D. loafer

22. miserly : cheap :: homogeneous : \_\_\_\_

- A. extravagant B. unkind C. alike D. friendly

23. poetry : rhyme :: philosophy : \_\_\_\_

- A. imagery B. music C. bi-law D. theory

24. marshal : prisoner :: principal : \_\_\_\_

- A. teacher B. President C. doctrine D. student

25. mend : sewing :: edit : \_\_\_\_

- A. darn B. repair C. manuscript D. makeshift

*Photo*

ONLY

## LINEAR ARRANGEMENT

1. A, P, R, X, S and Z are sitting in a row. S and Z are in the centre. A and P are at the ends. R is sitting to the left of A. Who is to the right of P?

A.A    ~~B~~.X    C.S    D.Z

2. A, B, C, D and E are sitting on a bench. A is sitting next to B, C is sitting next to D, D is not sitting with E who is on the left end of the bench. C is on the second position from the right. A is to the right of B and E. A and C are sitting together. In which position A is sitting?

A.Between B and D    ~~B~~.Between B and C  
C.Between E and D    D.Between C and E

(Q3-Q6) Five girls are sitting on a bench. Seema is to the left of Rani and to the right of Bindu. Mary is to the right of Rani. Reeta is between Rani and Mary.

3. Who is sitting immediate right to Reeta?  
A.Bindu    B.Rani    C.Mary    D.Seema

4. Who is in the middle?  
A.Bindu    B.Rani    C.Reeta    D.Seema

5. Who is second from the right?  
A.Mary    B.Rani    C.Reeta    D.Bindu

6. Who is second from the left?  
A.Reeta    B.Mary    C.Bindu    D.Seema

(7-11) In an Exhibition seven cars of different companies - Cadillac, Ambassador, Fiat, Maruti, Mercedes, Bedford and Fargo are standing facing to east in the following order :

- Cadillac is next to right of Fargo.
- Fargo is fourth to the right of Fiat.
- Maruti car is between Ambassador and Bedford.
- Fiat which is third to the left of Ambassador, is at one end.

7. Which of the cars are on both the sides of cadillac car?  
A.Ambassador and Maruti    B Maruti and Fiat  
C.Fargo and Mercedes    D.Ambassador and Fargo

8. Which of the following statement is correct?  
A.Maruti is next left of Ambassador  
B.Bedford is next left of Fiat  
C.Bedford is at one end  
D.Fiat is next second to the right of Maruti.

9. Which one of the following statements is correct?  
A.Fargo car is in between Ambassador and Fiat.  
B.Cadillac is next left to Mercedes car.  
C.Fargo is next right of Cadillac.

D.Maruti is fourth right of Mercedes.

10. Which of the following groups of cars is to the right of Ambassador?

A.Cadillac, Fargo and Maruti  
B.Mercedes, Cadillac and Fargo  
C.Maruti, Bedford and Fiat  
D.Bedford, Cadillac and Fargo

11. Which one of the following is the correct position of Mercedes?

A.Next to the left of Cadillac  
B.Next to the left of Bedford  
C.Between Bedford and Fargo  
D.Fourth to the right of Maruti.

Directions for Questions 1 to 5: Read the given information carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Eleven friends M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V and W are sitting in the first row of the stadium watching a cricket match.

- T is to the immediate left of P and third to the right of U.
- V is the immediate neighbour of M and N and third to the left of S.
- M is the second to the right of Q, who is at one of the ends.
- R is sitting next to the right of P and P is second to the right of O.

12. Who is sitting in the center of the row?

1. N    2. O    3. S    4. U

13. Which of the following people are sitting to the right of S?

1. OTPQ    2. OTPR    3. UNVM    4. UOTPR

14. Which of the following statements is true with respect to the above arrangement?

- There are three persons sitting between P and S
- W is between M and V
- N is sitting between V and U
- S and O are neighbours sitting to the immediate right of T

15. Who are the immediate neighbours of T?

1. O, P    2. O, R    3. N, U    4. V, U

16. If Q and P, O and N, M and T, and W and R interchange their positions then which of the following pairs of friends is sitting at the ends?

- P and Q    2. Q and R    3. P and W
- W and R

(17-20) A, B, C, D, E, F and G are sitting in a row facing North :  
1) F is to the immediate right of E.  
2) E is 4th to the right of G.  
3) C is the neighbour of B and D.  
4) Person who is third to the left of D is at one of ends.

17. What is the position of A ?

- A.Between E and D      B.Extreme left  
C.Centre      D.Extreme right

18. Who are the neighbours of B ?

- A.C and D      B.C and G      C.G and F      D.C and E

19. 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

20. 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

(21-24) Seven friends T, U, V, W, X, Y and Z are sitting in a straight line facing north. W sits fifth to the right of T. W does not sit at any of extreme ends. Two people sit between Z and X. Y sits third to the left of U. Y sits exactly in the middle. Z is not an immediate neighbour of Y.

21. Who sit at the extreme ends of the line

- A.XZ      B.VX      C.YZ      D.XT      E.TU

22. Four of the following are alike in a certain way based on their seating positions in the above line and so form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to the group?

- A.UW      B.XV      C.ZT      D.YV      E.WX

23. Who is second to the right of T?

- A.Y      B.X      C.U      D.V      E.None of these

24. What is Z's position with respect to W?

- A.Second to the left      B.left Third to the right  
C.Fourth to the left      D.Third to the left

(25-29) Seven persons A, B, C, D, E, F and G are sitting in a straight line (not necessarily in the same order) facing north. Only two persons sit between F and G and G sits second to the left of B. D sits third to the left of C. E sits exactly between G and B and B sits at the extreme right end of the row.

25. What is the position of E with respect to A ?

- A.Third to the right      B.Second to the right  
C.Second to the left      D.Fourth to the right

26. Who amongst the following sits exactly in the middle of the line ?

- A.A      B.C      C.E      D.G      E.F

27. How many persons sit between F and E ?

- A.One      B.Two      C.Three      D.Four      E.Five

28. Four of the following are alike in a certain way based on their seating positions in the above arrangement and so form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to that group ?

- A.AG      B.CE      C.DA      D.AF      E.GB

29. Who amongst the following sits at the extreme left of the line ?

- A.F      B.D      C.C      D.E      E.G

30. A, P, R, X, S and Z are sitting in a row. S and Z are in the centre. A and P are at the ends. R is sitting to the left of A. Who is to the right of P ?

- A. A      B.X      C.S      D.Z

31. A, B, C, D and E are sitting on a bench. A is sitting next to B, C is sitting next to D, D is not sitting with E who is on the left end of the bench. C is on the second position from the right. A is to the right of B and E. A and C are sitting together. In which position A is sitting ?

- A.Between B and D      B.Between B and C  
C.Between E and D      D.Between C and E

## Passage 01

**Job** performance is affected by a number of factors. Motivation alone does not lead to increased performance. Ability and technology **moderates** the relationship between motivation and performance. The higher the levels of ability and motivation, the higher the level of performance will be. However, increasing motivation beyond an optimal level tends to produce a dysfunctional result because it is accompanied by an increasing level of anxiety. A high level of anxiety often disrupts performance.

The relationship between satisfaction and performance is not clear. Satisfaction may or may not lead to high performance depending on the perceived availability of valued outcomes and the perceived expectancy that a person's effort and performance will lead to receiving the valued rewards. If the person expects that his performance will lead to increased rewards, which he values, the level of his motivation effort will increase; if he anticipates less, his motivational effort will be lower.

The relationship between job dissatisfaction and poor performance seems to be clearer than that between satisfaction and performance. Dissatisfaction leads to poor performance by means of apathy, absenteeism, turnover, sabotage, and strike.

In addition, high performers are more vulnerable to job dissatisfaction because they tend to expect more from their jobs than low performers.

Job satisfaction is more closely related to the decision to join and remain in an organisation than to the motivation to produce. The motivation to produce largely depends on the availability of valued outcomes (valence), the perceived instrumentality of performance for receiving incentive rewards, and the perceived expectancy that effort leads to performance. The task of satisfying employees is much easier than the task of motivating them because the former can be achieved by rewarding them while the latter requires such additional constraints as establishing performance-reward contingencies and designing motivating work systems.



*Abhishek* 450

5. Which of the following combination of factors affects job performance?  
(a) Job satisfaction and Motivation  
(b) motivation and Ability  
(c) job satisfaction and Ability  
(d) job satisfaction, Motivation and Ability  
(e) none of the above

6. High level of anxiety  
(a) produces higher motivation  
(b) increases the level of ability  
(c) strengthens the relationship between motivation and performance  
(d) decreases job satisfaction  
(e) none of the above ✓

7. The task of motivating employees is difficult due to  
(a) apathy and lack of enthusiasm of employees  
(b) difficulty in establishing relationship between satisfaction and performance  
(c) difficulty in monitoring ability level of employees  
(d) unavailability of attractive rewards in organisation  
(e) difficulty in designing motivating work system

## **Passage 2**

The strength of the electronics industry in Japan is the Japanese ability to organise production and marketing, rather than their achievements in original research. The British are generally recognised as a far more inventive collection of individuals, but never seem able to exploit what they invent. There are many examples from the TSR2 hovercraft, high speed train and Sinclair scooter to the Triumph, BSA and Norton motorcycles which all prove this sad rule. The Japanese were able to exploit their strengths in marketing and development many years ago, and their success was at first either not understood in the West or was dismissed as something which could only have been produced at their issue price. So far, they were sold because they were cheap copies of other peoples' ideas churned out by a workhouse which was dedicated to hard grind above all else.

## Passage

Administration is, indeed, an art by itself, demanding on the part of the administrator special knowledge, training and experience in the management of public affairs and a mastery over technique and skill in handling people. Administration, ultimately, means the ability to handle people fairly and firmly with understanding and sympathy. The more an administrator knows about the people, the better will he be able to get along with them and the better will be his administration.

It is true that he rules best who rules least. An able administrator will not rely so much on the powers and **privileges** vested in him to discharge his duties as on his moral strength, character, influence and example. He knows that he is a leader of men and must lead going in front and not drive them from behind.

There is only way to get anybody to do anything and that is by making the other person want to do it, i.e., by motivating him. You can make an employee give you his co-operation by threatening to dismiss him but this is a crude method with undesirable **repercussions**.

The desire for a feeling of importance is one of the chief distinguishing differences between man and animals. It is this feeling that inspires and encourages man to strive for self-improvement and success in life. If an uneducated, poverty-stricken, grocery clerk Abraham Lincoln ultimately became President of the United States of America, the driving force was this desire for a feeling of importance. It was the same feeling that inspired Charles Dickens to write his immortal novels.



3. Which one of the following is the key to good administration?  
 (a) ability to handle people fairly and firmly ✓  
 (b) investing the administrator with immense power  
 (c) driving people from behind  
 (d) relying on sheer luck  
 (e) desire to dominate by use of threat

4. Choose the word which is similar in meaning to the word 'repercussions' as used in the passage  
 (a) motivation (b) consequences ✓  
 (c) damage (d) ending  
 (e) growth

5. Who are the personalities mentioned in the passage?  
 (a) George Washington (b) Abraham Lincoln ✓  
 (c) James Joyce (d) Charles Dickens  
 (e) (b) and (d)

6. What, according to the author, is the chief difference between man and animal?  
 (a) the desire for a feeling of importance ✓  
 (b) herd mentality  
 (c) inability to deal with one's situation  
 (d) cynicism  
 (e) demotivation

7. Which one of wise sayings has been attributed to good administration?  
 (a) power corrupts  
 (b) he rules best who rules least ✓  
 (c) a bird in hand is worth two in the bush  
 (d) penny wise pound foolish  
 (e) none of these

8. What, according to the author, has been the single most driving force behind the success of great men?  
 (a) striving for self improvement ✓  
 (b) handling people  
 (c) being unambitious  
 (d) being disoriented  
 (e) dismissing opportunities

9. Which one of the following qualities characterizes a leader?  
 (a) ruling by proxy  
 (b) earning co-operation by use of threat  
 (c) underestimating men  
 (d) leading by going in front and motivating men ✓  
 (e) driving from behind and motivating men

10. Choose the word which is most opposite in meaning to the word 'privileges' as used in the passage.  
 (a) perks ✓  
 (b) division  
 (c) dues  
 (d) deprivation  
 (e) peculiar

# Abhis

## Analogy

'Analogy' means 'Similarity'. In this type of questions, two objects related in some way are given and another similar relationship has to be identified.

### Types of questions :

(i) \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ :: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ : ?

In this type, objects I and II, related in some way, are given and object III is also given. We have to find out object IV from the alternative provided which bears the same relationship with the object III as objects I and II are related.

(ii) \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ :: \_\_\_\_\_ : ?

In this type, we have to find the pair of objects as objects III & IV which bears the same relationship as objects I & II are related.

### ✓ ANTONYM RELATIONSHIP:

Deep : Shallow :: Freedom : ?

~~✓~~ Democracy (b) Convict (c) Prison (d) Discipline

Solution: (d) 'DEEP' is the antonym of 'SHALLOW' while 'Freedom' is the antonym of 'Discipline'.

### ✓ SYNONYM RELATIONSHIP:

Genuine : Authentic :: Mirage : ?

(a) Image (b) Transpiration (c) Reflection (d) Illusion

Solution: (d) 'Illusion' is the synonym of 'Mirage'.

### ✓ QUANTITY AND UNIT:

Volume : Litre :: Area : ?

~~✓~~ Hectare (b) Degree (c) Radian (d) Newton

Solution: (a) Area : Hectare

### ✓ INDIVIDUAL AND GROUP/CLASS:

Moon : Satellite :: Earth : ?

(a) Sun (b) Planet (c) Solar system (d) Asteroid

Solution: (b) Moon is a satellite and Earth is a planet.

### ✓ PRODUCT AND RAW MATERIAL

Candle : Wax :: Paper : ?

(a) Wood (b) Tree (c) Bamboo (d) Pulp

Solution: (d) First is made from the second

### ✓ 8. TROPHY AND GAME:

~~✓~~ Wimbledon Trophy : Tennis :: Walker's Cup : ?

(a) Hockey (b) Polo (c) Golf (d) Wrestling

Solution: (c) Walker's Cup : Golf

### ✓ 9. WORKER AND WORKING PLACE

Doctor : Hospital :: Teacher : ?

(a) Office (b) School (c) House (d) Field

Solution: (b) Teacher : School

### ✓ 8. WORKER AND PRODUCT

Producer : Film :: Author : ?

(a) Food (b) Newspaper (c) Book (d) Poem

Solution: (c) Author : Book

### ✓ 9. TOOL AND WORKER

Pen : Author :: Sword : ?

(a) Carpenter (b) Warrior (c) Tailor (d) Farmer

Solution: (b) Sword : Warrior

### ✓ 10. ORGAN AND DISEASE

Eye : Myopia :: Teeth : ?

~~✓~~ Pyorrhoea (b) Cataract (c) Trachoma (d) Eczema

Solution: (a) Second is a disease of the first

### ✓ 11. CAPITAL AND COUNTRY

Ottawa : Canada :: Canberra : ?

(a) Argentina (b) Switzerland (c) Sri Lanka (d) Australia

Solution: (d) Ottawa is the capital of Canada and Canberra is the capital of Australia.

### ✓ 12. CAUSE AND EFFECT

Race : Fatigue :: Fast : ?

(a) Hunger (b) Sleep (c) Energy (d) Disease

Solution: (a) Fast : Hunger

### ✓ 13. INSTRUMENT AND MEASUREMENT

Scale : Length :: Odometer : ?

(a) Temperature (b) Current Speed (d) Rain

Solution: (c) Odometer : Speed

### ✓ 14. MALE AND FEMALE

Son : Daughter :: Nephew : ?

(a) Girl (b) Lady (c) Cousin (d) Niece

Solution: (d) Nephew : Niece

### ✓ 15. STUDY AND TOPIC

Virology : Virus :: Entomology : ?

(a) Insects (b) Animals (c) Fungi (d) Fishes

Solution: (a) Entomology : Insects

### ✓ 16. TOOL AND ACTION

Pen : Write :: Gun : ?

(a) Dig (b) Shoot (c) Cut (d) Guard

Solution: (b) Gun : Shoot

### ✓ 17. WORD AND INTENSITY

Quarrel : War :: Unhappy : ?

(a) Happy (b) Sad (c) Refuse (d) Deny

Solution: (b) Unhappy : Sad

### ✓ 18. SYMBOLIC RELATIONSHIP

Redcross : Hospital :: Red : ?

(a) Roses (b) Danger (c) Blood (d) None of these

Solution: (b) Red : Danger

### ✓ 19. HISTORICAL BUILDING AND PLACE

Red Fort : Delhi :: Golden Temple : ?

(a) Agra (b) Amritsar (c) Jama Masjid (d) Taj Mahal

## ANALOGY

1. Flying : Bird :: Creeping : ?
  - (a) Airplane (b) Snail (c) Ground (d) Flower
2. Clock : Time :: Thermometer : ?
  - (a) Heat (b) Radiation (c) Energy (d) Temperature
3. Man: Walk :: Fish : ?
  - (a) Swim (b) Eat (c) Live (d) Sleep
4. Import: Export:: Expenditure : ?
  - (a) Deficit (b) Income (c) Debt (d) Tax
5. Ocean: Water:: Glacier : ?
  - (a) Refrigerator (b) Ice (c) Mountain (d) Cave
11. Medicine: Sickness :: Book : ?
  - (a) Ignorance (b) Knowledge (c) Author (d) Teacher
12. Bank: River :: Coast : ?
  - (a) Flood (b) Waves (c) Sea (d) Beach
13. Supervisor: Worker :: ?
  - (a) Junior: Senior (b) Elder: Younger
  - (c) Debtor: Creditor (d) Officer: Clerk
14. Thunder: Rain :: Night : ?
  - (a) Day (b) Dusk (c) Darkness (d) Evening
18. Court: Justice :: School : ?
  - (a) Teacher (b) Student (c) Ignorance (d) Education
19. Breeze: Cyclone :: Drizzle : ?
  - (a) Earthquake (b) Storm (c) Flood (d) Downpour
20. Oxygen: Burn: : Carbon dioxide : ?
  - (a) Isolate (b) Foam (c) Extinguish (d) Explode
21. Teheran : Iran :: Beijing : ?
  - (a) China (b) Japan (c) Turkey (d) Malaysia
23. Disease: Pathology:: Planet : ?
  - (a) Astrology (b) Geology (c) Astronomy (d) Paleontology
24. Foresight: Anticipation:: Insomnia : ?
  - (a) Treatment (b) Disease (c) Sleeplessness (d) Unrest
26. Ocean: Pacific :: Island : ?
  - (a) Greenland (b) Ireland (c) Netherland (d) Borneo
27. Tuberculosis: Lungs:: Cataract : ?
  - (a) Ear (b) Throat (c) Skin (d) Eye
28. Oasis: Sand:: Island : ?
  - (a) River (b) Sea (c) Water (d) Waves
29. Major: Battalion:: Colonel : ?
  - (a) Company (b) Regiment (c) Army (d) Soldiers
30. Shout: Whisper:: Run : ?
  - (a) Stay (b) Stand (c) Walk (d) Hop
45. Wine: Grapes:: Vodka : ?
  - (a) Apple (b) Potatoes (c) Oranges (d) Flour
46. Teeth: Chew :: ?
  - (a) Mind : Think (b) Sweater : Heat
  - (c) Food : Taste (d) Eyes : Flicker
47. Eyes: Tears::?
  - (a) Sea: Water (b) Volcano: Lava
  - (c) Heart: Artery (d) Hunger: Bread
48. Lawn: Grass ::?
  - (a) Wool: Sheep (b) Skin : Goat
  - (c) Pelt: Fur (d) Rice : Farm

49. Telephone : Ring :: ?
  - (a) Door: knock (b) Gate: open
  - (c) Door: wood (d) Lock: key
50. Always : Never ::?
  - (a) Often: Rarely (b) Frequently: Normally
  - (c) Constantly: Frequently (d) Intermittently: Casually
51. Insult: Humiliate ::?
  - (a) Shoot: Kill (b) Abuse: Disrespect
  - (c) Dog: Bark (d) Injury: Pungent
52. Soldier: Regiment ::?
  - (a) Wheels: Bearings (b) Coil: Motor
  - (c) Book: Printer (d) Nitrogen: Gas
54. Seldom: Rarely ::?
  - (a) Frequent: Infrequently (b) Often: Usually
  - (c) Collectively: Selectively (d) Tantamount: Equivalent
55. Stag : Deer ::?
  - (a) Otter: Ostrich (b) Ox: Bull (c) Mare: Horse (d) Bull: Cow
57. Dawn : Twilight ::?
  - (a) Night: Day (b) Nine: Ninety
  - (c) Prologue: Epilogue (d) Day: Evening
59. Miami : Florida ::?
  - (a) Albany: New York (b) Chicago: Albany
  - (c) South America: Sydney (d) Chicago: USA
60. Volcano : Lava ::?
  - (a) Fault: Earthquake (b) Death: Sorrow
  - (c) Delta: River (d) Rock: Sand
61. Shoe : Leather ::?
  - (a) Bus: Conductor (b) Train: Wagon
  - (c) Highway: Asphalt (d) Medicine: Doctor
62. Dinosaur: Dragon ::?
  - (a) Evolution: Revelation (b) Gorilla: Soldier
  - (c) Snow: Ice (d) Primeval: Medieval
63. Ink : Paper ::?
  - (a) Pen: Pencil (b) Paint: Painting
  - (c) Chalk: Blackboard (d) Carbon paper: Ballpoint pen
64. 'Driving' is related to 'bus' in the same way as 'flying' is related to
  - (a) air (b) kite (c) bird (d) aero plane
65. 'Chapter' is related to 'Book' in the same way as 'brick' is related to
  - (a) heap (b) building (c) clay (d) mason
66. 'Water' is related to 'Ocean' in the same way as 'snow' is related to
  - (a) Peaks (b) Hail (c) Glacier (d) Mountain
68. 'Hygrometer' is related to 'Humidity' in the same way as 'Sphygmomanometer' is related to
  - (a) Pressure (b) Blood Pressure (c) Precipitation (d) Heart Beat
69. 'Engineer' is related to 'Machine' in the same way as 'Doctor' is related to
  - (a) Hospital (b) Body (c) Disease (d) Medicine
70. 'Charminar' is related to 'India' in the same way as 'Sphinx' is related to....?
  - (a) England (b) Canada (c) Egypt (d) Vatican

## LOGICAL - PUZZLE

**Direction for 1 to 3 :** Madhu and Shivani are good in Dramatics and Computer Science. Asha and Madhu are good in Computer Science and physics. Asha, Pratibha and Namita are good in Physics and Mathematics. History. Namita and Asha are good in Physics and Mathematics. Pratibha and Shivani are good in History and Dramatics.

1. Who is good in Physics, History and Mathematics, but not in CS ?

A] Pratibha B] Asha C] Madhu D] Namita

2. Who is good in History, Physics, Computer Science and Mathematics ?

A] Namita B] Asha C] Madhu D] Pratibha

3. Who is good in Physics, History and Dramatics?

A] Pratibha B] Madhu C] Shivani D] Asha

**Direction for 4 to 6:**

Four friends A, B, C and D are studying together in class 10+2. A and B are good in Hindi but poor in English. A and C are good in Sanskrit but poor in Maths. C & D are good in English but poor in Geography. D and B are good in Maths as well as Sanskrit.

4. Who amongst the following friends is not good in Maths but good in Hindi ?

A] C B] A C] D D] B

5. Which of the following pairs of friends is good both in English and Sanskrit ?

A] A and D B] A and C C] C and D D] D and B

6. Which one of the following friends is good in Sanskrit but poor in Geography ?

A] A B] D C] C D] Both A and C

**Direction for 7 to 8:**

In an institute there are five identical rooms having different items in it. Every identical looking room has a name indicating its contents. The details of the contents and the name of each room are as given below.

Contents	Name of Rooms
Two printers	Pashupatti
Two computers	Chandra
Two bags	Bagbahadur
1 printer & 1 computer	Purnachandra
1 bag and 1 computer	Biswachakra

One day somebody in the institute changed the name plate of every room such that no room contains the name correctly explaining its contents

7. If the supervisor of the institute opened a room named Biswachakra and found that one item was a bag, then which of the following would definitely be correct?

- A. The other item will be a bag.
- B. The other item will not be a bag.
- C. The other room named Bagbahadur will contain a bag
- D. The other item is a computer.

8. If it is known that the room named Purnachandra does not contain either any printer or any computer, the room named Pashupatti does not contain any printer and the room named Chandra contains one computer and one bag, then which of the following will definitely be true if only one of the remaining rooms is opened?

- A. It will have at least one computer and printer.
- B. It will have two printers. C. It will have at least one computer.
- D. It will have at least one printer.

**Directions for questions 9 to 11:**

These questions are based on the following information.

Each of the six persons A, B, C, D, E and F belong to a different city among Mumbai, Hyderabad, Delhi, Chennai, Bangalore and Kolkata not necessarily in the same order. Further it is known that (i) Neither B nor E belongs to Chennai. (ii) Either C or F belongs to Bangalore and E does not belong to Delhi. (iii) D belongs to either Hyderabad or Kolkata. (iv) F belongs to Hyderabad.

9. Who belongs to Delhi?

- a) A b) B c) D d) E

10. Who belongs to Kolkata?

- a) D b) B c) E d) C

11. Which among the following is definitely false?

- a) B belongs to Delhi b) E does not belong to Chennai.
- c) C belongs to Bangalore d) E belongs to Kolkata.

**Directions (12-15):**

Students P, Q, R, S, T, V & W study in different standards from I to X and study different subjects – English, Science, History, Geography, Math, Hindi and Sanskrit.

- (a) Q studies in VII standard & does not like Math & Geography.
- (b) R likes English and does not study either in V or IX.
- (c) T studies in VIII standard and does like Hindi.
- (d) The one who likes Science studies in X. (e) S studies in IV.
- (f) W likes Sanskrit. (g) P does not study in X.
- (h) The one who likes Geography studies in V.

12. In which standard does W study?

- a. VII b. IX c. X d. Data Inadequate e. None of these

13. Which subject does P like?

- a. Geography b. Maths c. English d. History e. None of these

14. Which subject does S like?

- a. History b. Geography c. Math d. Data Inadequate e. None of these

15. In which standard does P study?

- a. IV b. VII c. IX d. X e. None

16. The surnames of four professionals are: Bannerji, Chatterji, Mukherji and Pestonji. Their professions are accountant, lawyer, dentist and doctor (not necessarily in this order). The accountant and lawyer work in their offices, while the dentist and doctor work in their nursing homes. The accountant looks after Mukherji's and Chatterji's account. Chatterji, does not know Bannerji, although his nursing home is in the same street as Bannerji's office. Chatterji is not a doctor.

What are the occupations of the four people?

- A. Bannerji – Doctor, Chatterji – Dentist, Mukherji – Accountant and Pestonji – Lawyer

- B. Bannerji – Lawyer, Chatterji – Dentist, Mukherji – Accountant and Pestonji – Doctor

- C. Bannerji – Doctor, Chatterji – Accountant, Mukherji – Dentist and Pestonji – Lawyer

- D. Bannerji – Lawyer, Chatterji – Dentist, Mukherji – Doctor and Pestonji – Accountant

- E. Bannerji – Dentist, Chatterji – Lawyer, Mukherji – Doctor and Pestonji – Accountant

## SEATING ARRANGEMENT - CIRCULAR

Directions for Questions 1 to 5: Read the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:  
 P, Q, R, S, T, U and V are sitting around a circular table facing the centre. R is next to the left of U and V is second to the left of R. P is sitting third to the left of T. Q is between S and T.

Q.1. Which of the following is false?

1. P is fourth to the right of T.
2. U is to the immediate right of R.
3. U is third to the right of S.
4. Q is to the immediate left of S.

Q.2. Which of the following is true?

1. R is fourth to the right of T.
2. P is to the immediate right of V.
3. S is second to the left of T.
4. Q is second to the right of V.

Q.3. Which of the following pairs has the first person sitting to the immediate left of the second person?

1. QT
2. RP
3. VS
4. SV

Q.4. In which of the following options, the middle person is sitting between the other two?

1. URT
2. TUQ
3. STQ
4. None of these

Q.5. What is the position of U?

1. Fourth to the right of S
2. To the immediate left of R
3. Between P and T
4. To the immediate right of P

Directions for Questions 6 to 10: Read the following information carefully and answer these questions: K, L, M, N, O, P and Q are sitting in a circle facing at the centre and playing cards. O is neighbour of K and N. Q is not between P and M. P is to the immediate right of K. L is second to the left of Q.

Q.6. Which of the following does not have the pair of persons sitting adjacent to each other?

1. LK
2. ML
3. NO
4. QN

Q.7. Which of the following pairs has the second person sitting immediately to the right of the first?

1. KL
2. ML
3. OK
4. None of these

Q.8. What is the position of P?

1. Second to the left of M
2. Second to the right of M

3. To the immediate left of K
4. To the immediate right of L

Q.9. Who are the neighbours of L?

1. K and P
2. M and N
3. P and M
4. None of these

Q.10. Which of the following persons are sitting adjacent to each other in clockwise order as shown?

1. LQM
2. PLM
3. MNQ
4. ONQ

(11-14) Six friends are sitting in a circle and are facing the centre of the circle. Deepa is between Prakash and Pankaj. Priti is between Mukesh and Lalit. Prakash and Mukesh are opposite to each other.

11. Who is sitting right to Prakash?

- A. Mukesh
- B. Deepa
- C. Pankaj
- D. Lalit

12. Who is just right to Pankaj?

- A. Deepa
- B. Lalit
- C. Prakash
- D. Priti

13. Who are the neighbours of Mukesh?

- A. Prakash and Deepa
- B. Deepa and Priti
- C. Priti and Pankaj
- D. Lalit and Priti

14. Who is sitting opposite to Priti?

- A. Prakash
- B. Deepa
- C. Pankaj
- D. Lalit

(15-18) P, Q, R, S, T, U, V and W are sitting round the circle and are facing the centre: P is second to the right of T who is the neighbour of R and V. S is not the neighbour of P. V is the

neighbour of U. Q is not between S and W. W is not between U and S.

15. Which two of the following are not neighbours?

- A. RV
- B. UV
- C. RP
- D. QW

16. Which one is immediate right to the V?

- A. P
- B. U
- C. R
- D. T

17. 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

18. 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

(19-22) 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 is second to the left of S.

19. Which one is sitting opposite to P?

- A. R
- B. Q
- C. T
- D. S

20. Who is the fourth person to the left of Q?

- A. P
- B. U
- C. R
- D. Data inadequate

21. Which of the following are the neighbours of P?

- A. U and P
- B. T and R
- C. U and R
- D. Data inadequate

22. Which one is sitting opposite to T?

- A. R
- B. Q
- C. Cannot be determined
- D. S

(23-26) P, Q, R, S, T, V and J are sitting around a circle facing the centre. S is not an immediate neighbour of V. S is second to the right of T, who is second to the right of Q. R is third to the right of J and second to the left of P.

23. Who is on the immediate right of Q?

- A. S
- B. R
- C. V
- D. Data inadequate

24. What is J's position with respect to P?

- A. Third to the right.
- B. Second to the left
- C. Second to the right
- D. Data inadequate

25. How many of them are there between Q and S?

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

26. Who among the following is sitting between V and R?

- A. Q
- B. J
- C. T
- D. S

(27-29) Bunty, Dev, Manav, Kavya, Payal, Qasturba, Wasir and Himmat are sitting around a circle facing at the centre. Manav is to the immediate right of Bunty who is 4<sup>th</sup> to the right of Kavya. Payal is 2<sup>nd</sup> to the left of Bunty and is 4<sup>th</sup> to the right of Wasir. Qasturba is 2<sup>nd</sup> to the right of Dev who is 2<sup>nd</sup> to the right of Himmat.

27. Who is 3<sup>rd</sup> to the right of Bunty?

- A. Wasir
- B. Manav
- C. Kavya
- D. Himmat

28. Which of the following represents the immediate neighbours of D?

- A. Payal and Qasturba
- B. Kavya and Himmat
- C. Payal and Manav
- D. Payal and Kavya

29. Who is 3<sup>rd</sup> to the right of Wasir?

- a) Payal
- b) Dev
- c) Kavya
- d) Qasturba