GENERAL APTITUDE

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REASONING

Analogy

Q. Planet : Orbit :: Projectile : ?

A. Track B. Path C. Milky Way D. Trajectory

Ans D

Q. Pigeon : Peace :: White Flag : ?

A. Friendship B. Victory C. Surrender D. War

Ans C. (negotiations)

Analogy

Q. Complete analogous pair

Elephant : Howdah :: Horse:?

A. Lounge B. Hoof C. Saddle D. Hump

Ans : C

Analogy

Complete analogous pair

sphere :circle :: cuboid : ?

A. Square
B. Parallelogram
C. Rhombus
D. Rectangle
E. Pentagon

Ans: D

Analogy

Q. 5 : 35 :: ?

A. 7 : 77 B. 9 : 45 C. 11 : 55 D. 3 : 24

Ans : A

Q. 9 : 8 :: 16 : ?

A. 27 B. 17 C. 14 D. 18

Ans: A

Analogy

Complete analogous pair

17 : 272 :: ? : 650

A. 40 B. 24 C. 26 D. 28 E. 25

Ans: C

Analogy(Assignment)

Q. 25 : 37 :: 49 : ?

A. 41 B. 56 C. 60 D. 65

Ans : D

Analogy(Assignment)

Q1. 8 : 256 :: ?

A. 7 : 343 B. 9 : 243 C. 10 : 500 D. 5 : 75

Ans C

Q2. 8 : 28 :: 27 : ?

A. 8 B. 28 C. 64 D. 65

Ans D

Q3. 3 : 11 :: 7 : ?

A. 22 B. 29 C. 18 D. 51

Ans D

Analogy(Assignment)

Q1. Newspaper : Press :: Cloth : ?

A. Tailor B. Textile C. Factory D. Mill

Ans D

Q2. Train : Track ::

A. Idea : Brain B. Bullet : Barrel

C. Water : Boat D. Fame : Television

Ans B

Q3. Fear : Threat :: Anger : ?

A. Compulsion B. Panic C. Provocation D. Force

Ans C

Odd One out

Q. Find the odd one out:

A. 263 B. 111 C. 551 D. 383

Ans : D

Odd One out

Q. Find the odd one out -

A. Newspaper-Editor B. Film – Director

C. Car – Driver D. Book - Author

Ans : C

Find the Odd one out

Choose or find odd out

A. Food : Hunger

B. Water : Thirst

C. Air : Suffocation

D. Talent : Education

E. Leg : Lame

Ans: D

Find the Odd one out

Q. Choose or find odd word:

Beans, Gourd, Brinjal, Cucumber, Potato

A. Beans B. Gourd C. Brinjal D. Cucumber E. Potato

Ans: E

Find the Odd one out

Choose or find odd out

A. Chair B. sheep C. bench D. table

Ans: B

Odd One out(Assignment)

Q1. Find the odd one out –

A. Sprinkle - Pour B. Happiness - Merriment C. Mist – Fog D. Sad – Unhappy

Ans : D

Q2. A. Petrol B. Taxi C. Cart D. Driver

Ans : C

Q3. A. Court B. Radium C. King D. Palace

Ans: B

Q4. A. Donkey B. Camel C. Cow D. Mule

Ans: C

Odd One out(Assignment)

Q1. Find the odd one out –

A. Paint B. touch C. color D. whitewash

Ans : B

Q2. A. ball B. catch C. take D. hold

Ans : A

Q3. A. garment B. cotton C. sugar D. shirt

Ans: C

Q4. A. canteen B. stage C. dancer D. makeup

Ans: A

Q5. A. blackboard B. Duster C. chalk D. computer

Ans: D

Odd One out(Assignment)

Q1. Find the odd one out –

A. Petrol B. Taxi C. Cart D. Driver

Ans : C

Q2. A. court B. radium C. king D. palace

Ans : B

Q3. A. judge B. chamber C. tennis D. lawyer

Ans: C

Odd One out(Assignment)

Q1. A. Curd B. Butter C. Oil D. Cheese

Ans C

Q2. A. POCG B. KLIZ C. BUDX D. FMQV

Ans D

Q3. A. 751 B. 734 C. 981 D. 862

Ans A

Q4. A. 12 B. 25 C. 37 D. 64

Ans C

Q5. A. Arrow B. Axe C. Dagger D. Sword E. Knife

Ans : A

Coding Decoding(A-Z)

Q. In a certain code, COMPATIBLE is written as BQNPDDKAHS. How is STABILISED written in that code?

A. TUBCJCDRHK

B. JCBUTEDTHM

C. JCBUTCDRHK

D. JCBUTEFTJM

E. None of these

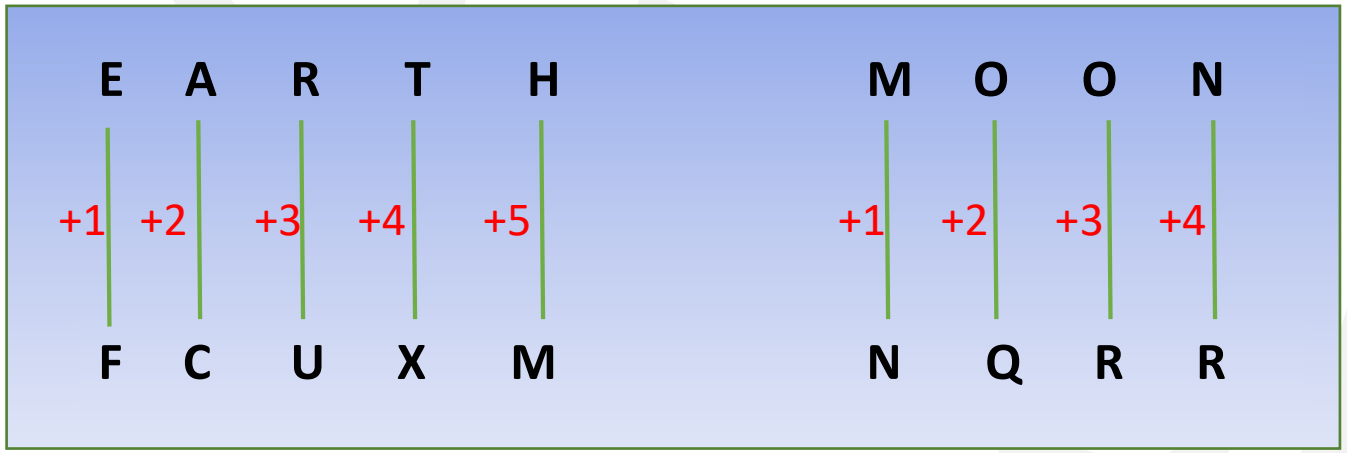
Ans: C

(The letters in the first half and second half of the word are written in the reverse order and in the group of letters so obtained, each letter in the first half is moved one step forward while that in the second half is moved one step backward.

STABILISED => STABI/LISED => IBATS/DESIL => JCBUT/CDRHK)

Coding Decoding(A-Z)

Q. If EARTH is written as FCUXM in a certain code. How is MOON written in that code?



Q. If DELHI is written as EDMGJ in a certain code. How is NEPAL written in that code?

A. ODQZM B. FENHK C. OFQBM D. EFMIJ

Ans: A

Coding Decoding(A-Z)(Assignment)

Q. In a coded language “SHOWER” is coded as “RHWOES”. What is the code for “FATHER”?

A. RHAEFT B. RAHTEF C. RTHAEF D. THAREF

Ans : B

Coding Decoding(A-Z)(Assignment)

Q. If “PATHOLOGY” is coded as “HTAPOYGOL”, then what is the code for “PROGRAMME”?

A. GORPREMMA B. GOREPRMMA

C. GORREPMMA D. ROGEPRMMA

- **Ans : A**

Coding Decoding(Assignment)

Q1. BANK : CBOL :: GROVE : _____

A. SPOMP B. HSPWF C. EVORG D. PSWFH

Ans : B

Q2. LARGE : NCTIG :: QUIET : _____

A. SWKGV B. GKVWS C. RPQMN D. TEIUG

Ans : A

Coding Decoding(Assignment)

Q. RATES : ENGRF :: DWELT : _____

A. PRSTA B. RYJYM C. QJRYG D. RJMKN

Ans: C

Coding Decoding(Assignment)

Q. In a certain language, CHENNAI is coded as DGFMOZJ. How is MUMBAI coded in the same language ?

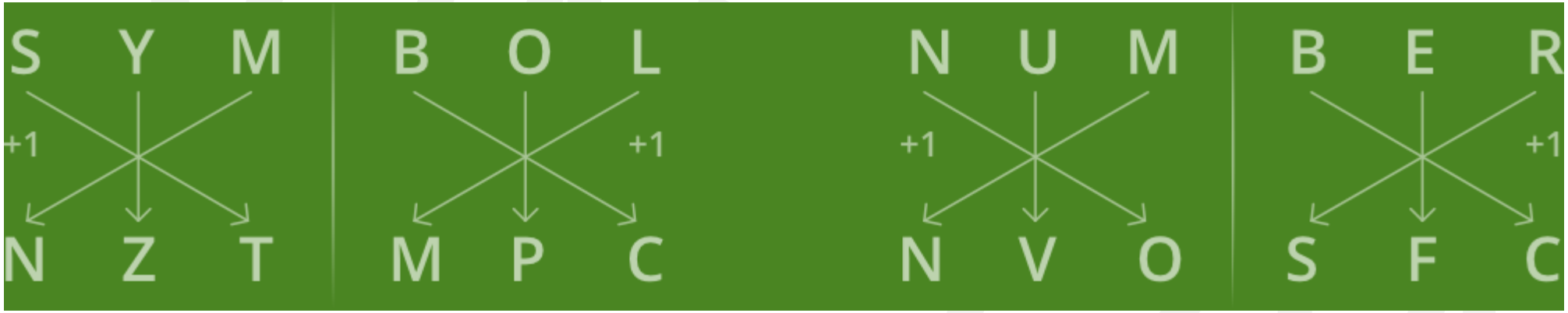
A. NTNABH **B.** LVLCZJ **C.** LTLCBH **D.** NVNCBJ

Ans: A

Coding Decoding(Assignment)

- If SYMBOL is written as NZTMPC is a certain code. How is NUMBER written in that code?

Ans: NVOSFC



Coding Decoding(Assignment)

Q1: If in a certain language, MADRAS is coded as NBESBT, how is BOMBAY coded in that code?

A. CPNCBX B. CPNCBZ C. CPOCBZ D. CQOCBZ E. None of these

Ans: B

Q2: In a certain code, TRIPPLE is written as SQHOOKD. How is DISPOSE written in that code?

A. CHRONRD B. DSOESPI C. ESJTPTF D. ESOPSID E. None of these

Ans: A

Q3: If in a code language. COULD is written as BNTKC and MARGIN is written as LZQFHM, how will MOULDING be written in that code?

A. CHMFINTK B. LNKTCHMF C. LNTKCHMF D. NITKHCMF E. None of these

Ans: C

Coding Decoding(Assignment)

Q4: In a certain code, MONKEY is written as XDJMNL. How is TIGER written in that code?

A. QDFHS B. SDFHS C. SHFDQ D. UJHFS E. None of these

Ans: A

Q5: If FRAGRANCE is written as SBHSBODFG, how can IMPOSING be written?

A. NQPTJHOJ B. NQPTJOHI C. NQTPJOHJ D.NQPTJOHJ E. None of these

Ans: D

Coding Decoding(Assignment)

In a certain code, POETRY is written as QONDSQX and OVER is written as PNUDQ. How is MORE written in that code language?

A. LNNQD

B. NNNQD

C. NLNQD

D. NLPQD

E. None of these

Ans: C

(The first letter of the word is replaced by a set of two letters - one following it and the other preceding it - in the code. The remaining letters of the word are each moved one step backward)

Series-Numerical

- **Series** : In case of a series there may not be a particular formula but the terms have definite relationship which has to be recognized.
- **Difference or Sum Type Series**

1, 4, 10, 19, 31, ?

Difference between 2 terms increases in multiples of 3

- **Cumulative Series**

1, 3, 4, 7, 11, 18….

Each term is the addition of the previous terms.

- **Power Series**

0, 6, 24, 60, 120, ….

Here each term is defined as $n^3 - n$

- **Alternate Series**

1, 5, 9, 10, 25, 15, 49,….

Consists of two series of alternate terms having relationship.

Puzzle Test(Coding-Decoding)

Q. If pen is called table, table is called fan, fan is called chair and chair is called roof, on which of the following will a person sit ?

A. Fan B. Chair C. Roof D. Table E. Pen

Ans: C

is called

find universal answer first if means then

Previous word is answer

Coding-Decoding

If ‘football’ is called ‘cricket’, ‘cricket’ is called ‘basketball’, ‘basketball’ Is called ‘badminton’, ‘badminton’ is called ‘volleyball’, ‘volleyball’ is called ‘hockey’ and ‘hockey is called ‘golf, which of the following games is not played using a ball ?

A. Volleyball B. Basketball C. Hockey

D. Cricket E. None of these

Ans: A

Puzzle Test(Assignment)

- If white is called blue, blue is called red, red is called yellow, yellow is called green, green is called black, black is called violet and violet is called orange, what would be the colour of human blood ?
- A. Red B. Green C. Yellow D. Voilet E. Orange
- **Ans: C**

- If sky is called sea, sea is called water, water is called air and air is called cloud, then what do we drink when thirsty?

A. Sky B. Air C. Water D. Sea

Ans: B

Puzzle Test(Assignment)

- If pen is called butter, butter is called soap, soap is called ink, ink is called honey. Which of the following is used for washing clothes?

A. Honey B. Butter C. Red D. Ink

Ans: D

- If air is called green, green is called blue, blue is called sky, sky is called yellow, then what is the colour of clear sky?

A. Yellow B. Pink C. Sky D. Water

Ans: C

Puzzle Test(Assignment)

- If train is called bus, bus is called tractor, tractor is called car, car is called scooter. Which is used to plough a field?

A. Train B. Bus C. Tractor D. Car

Ans: D

- If room is called bed, bed is called window, window is called flower and flower is called cooler. On what would a man sleep?

A. Window B. Bed C. Flower D. Cooler

Ans: A

Puzzle Test(Assignment)

- If book is called watch, watch is called bag, bag is called bottle and bottle is called window. Which is used to carry the books?

A. Bottle B. Bag C. Book D. Watch

Ans: A

- If fork is called glass, glass is called tray, tray is called bucket, then what is used to drink water?

A. Fork B. Glass C. Tray D. Bucket

Ans: C

Q. If 'paper' is called 'wood', 'wood' is called 'straw', 'straw' is called 'grass', 'grass' is called 'rubber' and 'rubber' is called 'cloth', what is furniture made up of -

A. grass B. straw C. wood D. paper

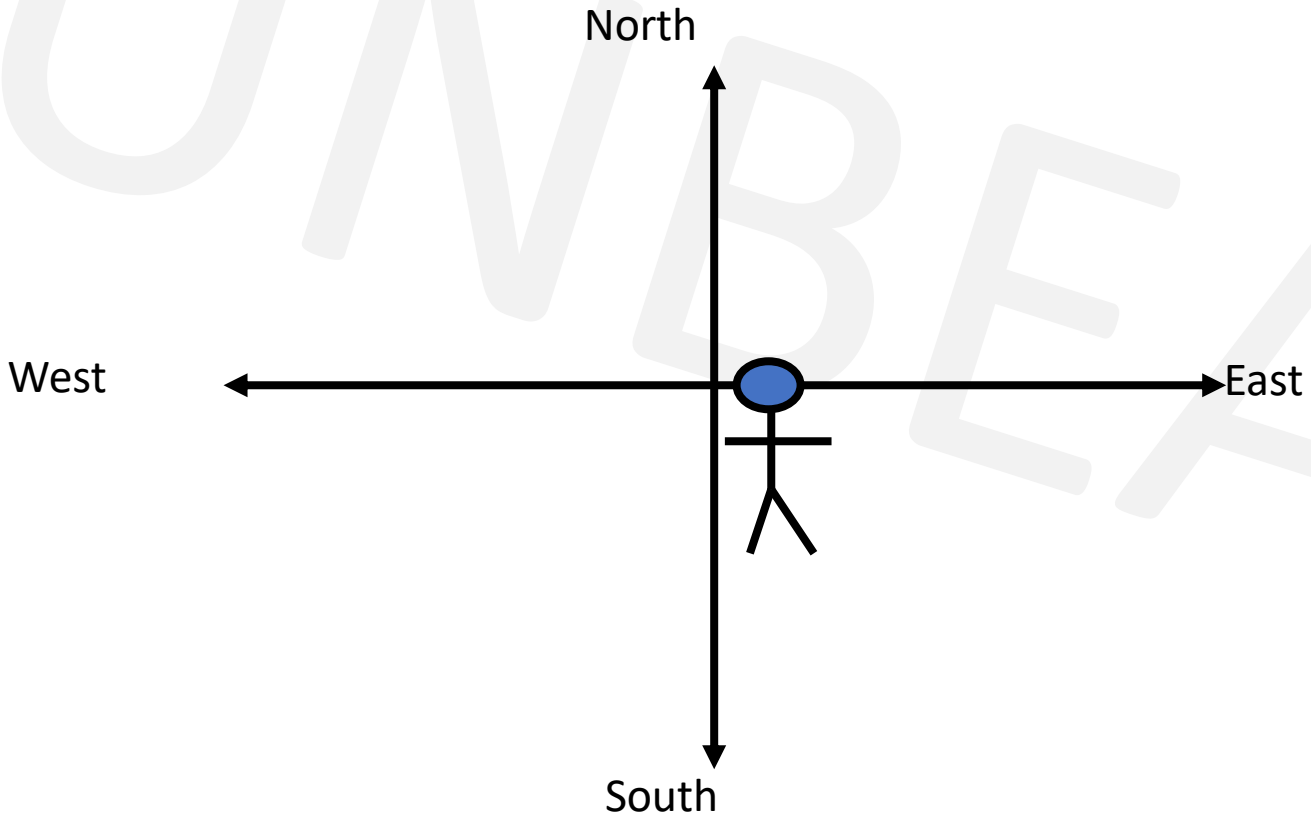
Ans: B

Directions

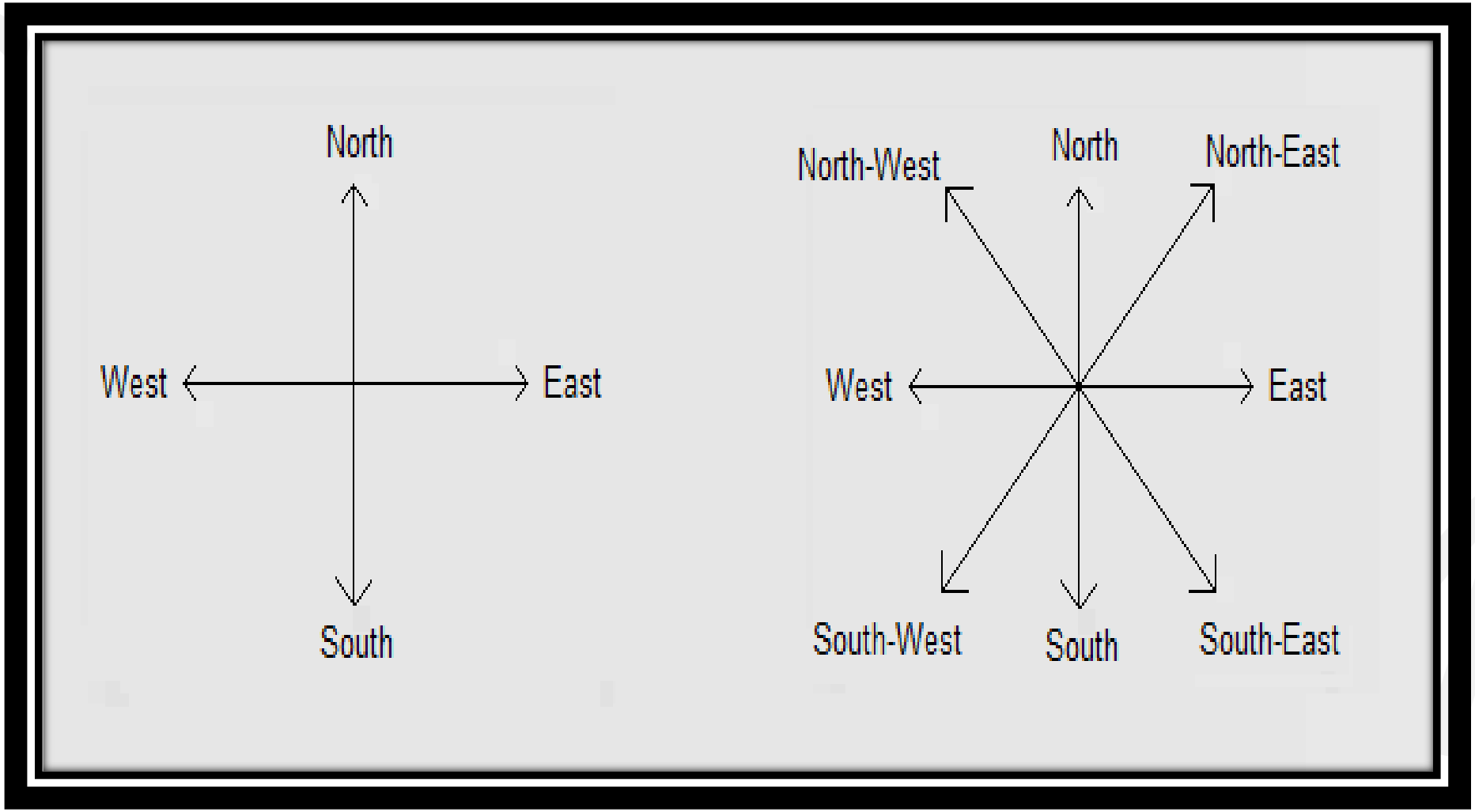
The key to solving these problems is **getting your directions right.**

It is the person's right or left not yours. The key is to think that you are walking as per the directions given in place of the man.

Visualize.



Directions


North
West
East
South
North-West
North
North-East
West
East
South-West
South
South-East

Directions

Q. A person starts from a point A and travels 3 km eastwards to B and then turns left and travels thrice that distance to reach C. He again turns left and travels five times the distance he covered between A and B and reaches his destination D. The shortest distance between the starting point and the destination is:

A. 12km B. 15km C. 16km D. 18km

Ans : B

"**In a right-angled triangle, the square of the hypotenuse side is equal to the sum of squares of the other two sides**", **hypotenuse** is the longest side, as it is opposite to the angle 90°

Hypotenuse² = Perpendicular² + Base²

By Pythagoras Theorem –

Min dist = $\sqrt{(12^2+9^2)}$

= $\sqrt{144+81}$

= $\sqrt{225}$

= 15

Directions

A and B start walking from a point, in opposite directions. A covers 3km and B covers 4km. Then turns right and walks 4km while B turns left and walks 3km. How far is each from the starting point?

A. 5 kms B. 4 kms C. 10kms D. 8 kms

Ans: A

"**In a right-angled triangle, the square of the hypotenuse side is equal to the sum of squares of the other two sides**", **hypotenuse** is the longest side, as it is opposite to the angle 90°

$Hypotenuse^2 = Perpendicular^2 + Base^2$

By Pythagoras Theorem –

Directions

Q. Raj walked 30 meters towards East, took a right turn and walked 40 meters. Then he took a left turn and walked 30 meters. In which direction is he now from the starting point?

A. North - East

B. East

C. South - East

D. South

E. None of these

Ans: C

Directions(Assignment)

Q. Starting from a point x Ramu walked 25 meters towards the west he turned to his left and walked 30 meters he then turned to his left and walked 25 meters he then further turned to his right and walked 12 meters how far is Ramu from the point x and in which direction?

A. 42 m south B. 47 m east C. 42 m north D. 27 m south

Ans : A

Directions(Assignment)

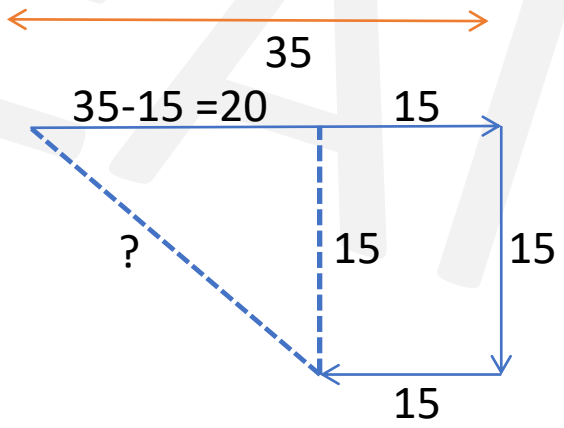
Q. I start walking towards east and after 35 metres turn right and walk another 15 metres and again turn right and walk further 15 metres and stop. What is the minimum distance I have to walk to get to my starting point?

A. 25 metres B. 30 metres C. 35 metres D. 20 metres

Ans: A

"**In a right-angled triangle, the square of the hypotenuse side is equal to the sum of squares of the other two sides**", **hypotenuse** is the longest side, as it is opposite to the angle 90°

Hypotenuse² = Perpendicular² + Base²



By Pythagoras Theorem –

Min dist $= \sqrt{(20^2+15^2)}$

$= \sqrt{400+225}$

$= \sqrt{625}$

$= 25$

Directions(Assignment)

Q. A walks southwards then turns right, then right again and then left and again left. In which direction is he from his starting point if he walked the same distance in before each turn?

A. North-west B. South-east C. South-west D. South

Ans: C

Directions(Assignment)

Q. A walks 10m in front and 10m to the right. Then every time turning to his left, he walks 5, 15 and 15m respectively. How far is he now from his starting point and facing in which direction?

A. 5m south B. 15m north

C. 5m north D. 15m south

Ans : A

Directions(Assignment)

Q. I am facing East. Turning to the right I go 20 m, then turning to the left I go 20 m and turning to the right I go 20 m, then again turning to the right I go 40 m and then again I go 40 m to the right. In which direction am I from my original position?

A. North B. West C. South D. East

Ans : B

Blood Relation

List of different types of relations to solve questions based on Blood Relationships.	
Relationship	Terms
Father's son or mother's son	Brother
Father's daughter or mother's daughter	Sister
Mother's brother (younger or elder)	Maternal Uncle
Father's brother (younger or elder)	Uncle (Paternal)
Father's sister (younger or elder)	Aunt
Mother's sister (younger or elder)	Aunt
Son's wife	Daughter-in-law
Daughter's husband	Son-in-law
Sister's husband	Brother-in-law
Husband's brother or wife's brother	Brother-in-law
Brother's wife	Sister-in-law
Husband's sister or wife's sister	Sister-in-law
Husband's father or wife's father	Father-in-law
Husband's mother or wife's mother	Mother-in-law
Brother's son or sister's son	Nephew

Blood Relation

Type of Relationship	Terminology in Use
Mother’s or Father’s son	Myself/Brother
Mother’s or Father’s daughter	Myself/Sister
Mother’s or Father’s brother	Uncle
Mother’s or Father’s sister	Aunt
Mother’s or Father’s father	Grandfather
Mother’s or Father’s mother	Grandmother
Son’s wife	Daughter-in-law
Daughter’s husband	Son-in-law
Husband’s or wife’s sister	Sister-in-law
Husband’s or wife’s brother	Brother-in-law
Brother’s son	Nephew
Brother’s daughter	Niece
Uncle or aunt’s son or daughter	Cousin
Sister’s husband	Brother-in-law
Brother’s wife	Sister-in-law
Grandson’s or Granddaughter’s daughter	Great-granddaughter

Blood Relation

Q. Pointing to a man in a photograph, Veena said, "His mother's only daughter is my mother.“ How is Veena related to that man?

A. Nephew

B. Sister

C. Wife

D. Niece

Ans: D

Blood Relation

Q. Pointing towards a girl in the picture, Seema said, "She is the mother of Neeta whose father is my son." How is Seema related to the girl in the picture?

A. Mother-in-law

B. Aunt

C. Cousin

D. None of these

Ans: A

Blood Relations(Assignment)

Q. Pointing to a boy in the photograph, Monika said, “His sister is the only daughter of my father”. How is the boy related to Monika’s father?

A. Nephew

B. Father

C. Son

D. Brother

E. None of these

Ans: C

Blood Relations(Assignment)

Pointing to a photograph ,Nitin said " She is the grandmother of my father's sister's son". How is the woman in the photograph related to Nitin?

A. Mother B. Aunt C. Cousin D. Grandmother

Ans: D

Blood Relations(Assignment)

Q. Introducing a man, a woman said, "He is the only son of my mother's mother." How is the woman related to the man ?

A. Mother

B. Aunt

C. Sister

D. Niece

E. None of these

Ans: D

(Mother's mother---Maternal grand mother; Maternal grand mother's only son----Maternal uncle.
So, the man is woman's maternal uncle i.e., the woman is man's niece.)

Blood Relations(Assignment)

Q. A woman introduces a man as the son of the brother of her mother. How is the man related to the woman?

A. Nephew

B. Son

C. Cousin

D. Uncle

E. Grandson

Ans: C

Blood Relations(Assignment)

Q. P and Q are sisters and R and S are brothers. P's daughter is S's sister. How is Q related to R?

A. Aunt

B. Niece

C. Nephew

D. Grandmother

Ans: A

Blood Relations(Assignment)

Q. Pointing to a girl, Kirti Said, “She is the daughter of my brother’s wife”. How is the girl related to Kirti?

A. Nephew

B. Niece

C. Sister-in-law

D. Mother

E. None of these

Ans: B

Blood Relations(Assignment)

Q. A is the son of C; C and Q are sisters; Z is the mother of Q and P is the son of Z. Which of the following statements is true?

A. P and A are cousins

B. P is the maternal uncle of A

C. Q is the maternal grandfather of A

D. C and P are sisters

Ans: B

- C and Q are sisters and A is the son of C.
- C is the mother of A and Z is the mother Q.
  Hence, Z is the maternal grandmother of A.
- P is the son of Z.
- Hence, P is the maternal uncle of A.

Blood Relations(Assignment)

Q. Sherlock said to a lady sitting in a car, "The only daughter of the brother of my wife is the sister-in-law of the brother of your sister." How the husband of the lady is related to Sherlock ?

A. Maternal uncle B. Uncle C. Father D. Son-in-law

Ans: D

- Sherlock's son-in-law is the brother of the lady who was sitting in the car.
- Hence, the husband is also the son-in-law of Sherlock .

Data Sufficiency

The last Sunday of March, 2006 fell on which date ?

Statements :

I. The first Sunday of that month fell on 5th.

II. The last day of that month was Friday.

A. I alone is sufficient while II alone is not sufficient

B. II alone is sufficient while I alone is not sufficient

C. Either I or II is sufficient

D. Neither I nor II is sufficient

E. Both I and II are sufficient

Ans: C

Data Sufficiency

Q. How many speeches were delivered in the two days' programme ?
Statements:

I. 18 speakers were invited to give at least one speech (maximum of two speech), out of which one-sixth of the speakers could not come.
II. One-third of the speakers gave two speeches each.

A. I alone is sufficient while II alone is not sufficient

B. II alone is sufficient while I alone is not sufficient

C. Either I or II is sufficient

D. Neither I nor II is sufficient

E. Both I and II are sufficient

Ans: E

Data Sufficiency(Assignment)

Q. What day is the fourteenth of a given month?

I. The last day of the month is a Wednesday.

II. The third Saturday of the month was seventeenth.

A. I alone is sufficient while II alone is not sufficient

B. II alone is sufficient while I alone is not sufficient

C. Either I or II is sufficient

D. Neither I nor II is sufficient

E. Both I and II are sufficient

Ans : B

Data Sufficiency(Assignment)

Q. You must submit your application within 10 days from, the date of release of this advertisement." What is the exact date before which the application must be submitted?

I. The advertisement was released on 18th February.

II. It was a leap year.

- a. If the data in statement I alone are sufficient.
- b. If the data in statement II alone are sufficient.
- c. If the data either in statement I alone or in statement II alone are sufficient.
- d. If the data given in both the statements I and II together are not sufficient.
- Answer: a

Linear Arrangement

Five friends are sitting on a bench.

Sunil is sitting next to Sunita & Sanjay is next to Bindu.

Bindu is not sitting with Sumit. Sumit is on the left end of the bench & Sanjay is on the second position from the right.

Sunil is on the right of Sunita & Sunita on the right side of Sumit. Sunil & Sanjay are sitting together.

Based on the above data, answer the following:

1	2	3	4	5
Sumit	Sunita	Sunil	Sanjay	Bindu

Q1. Who occupies the centre position?

A. Sumit B. Sunil C. Sanjay D. Bindu

Ans: B

Q2 Sunil is sitting between

A. Sunita & Bindu B. Sumit & Bindu C. Sunita & Sanjay D. Sanjay & Sumit

Ans: C

Q3. Sumit is sitting on the

A. second place from right B. extreme left C. second place from left D. extreme right

Ans: B

Q4. Sunita is sitting how many places away from Bindu?

A. 1 B. 4 C. 2 D. 5

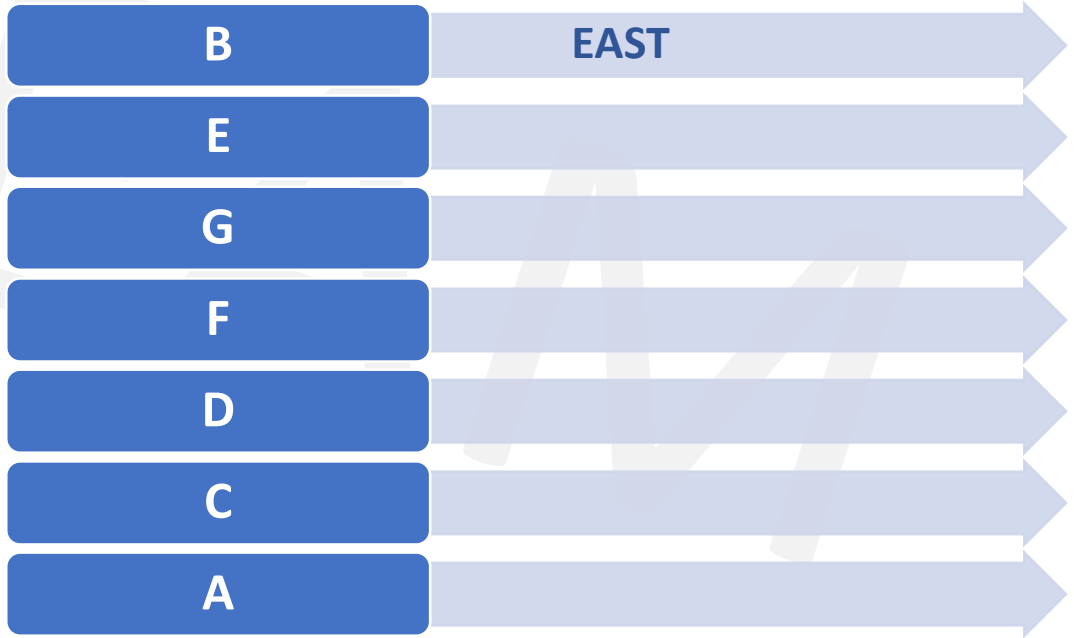
Ans: C

Linear Arrangement(Assignment)

Q. A, B, C, D, E, F & G are sitting on a wall all facing east. C is immediate to the right of D. B is at an extreme end and has E as his neighbor. G is between E and F. D is sitting third from the south end. Who are D's neighbors?

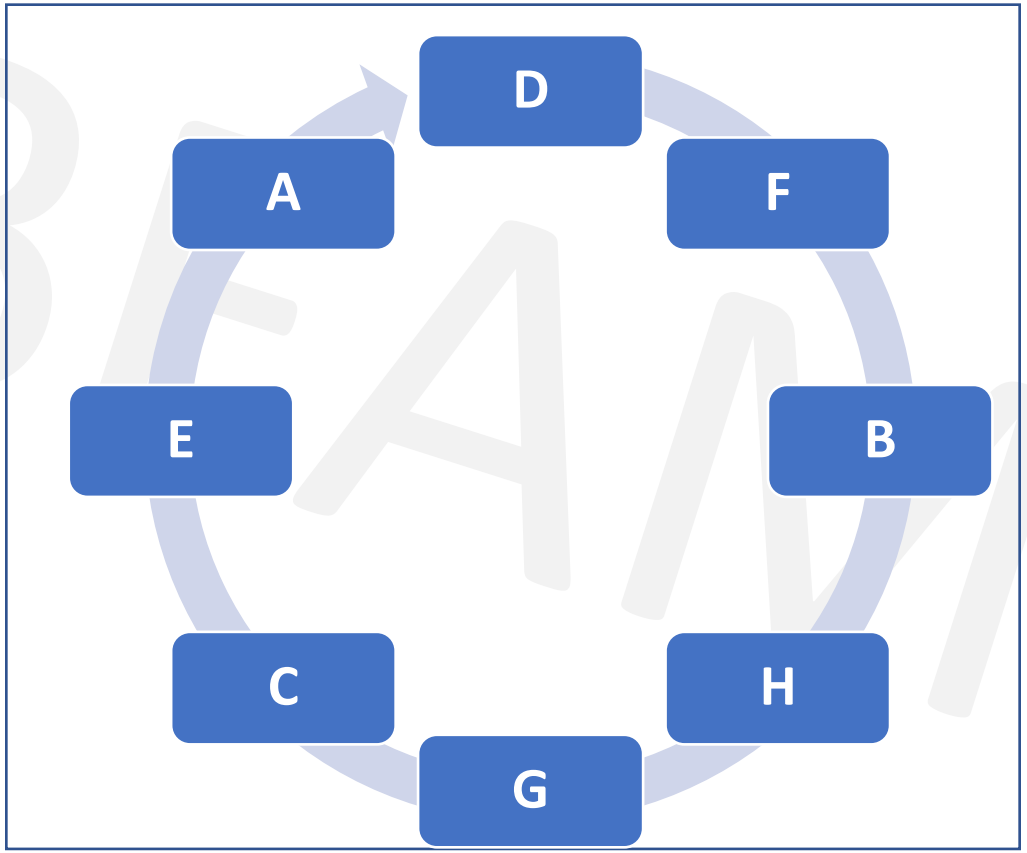
A. C,E B. A,C C. C,F D. A,F

Ans: C



Circular Seating Arrangement

Q. A group of 8 members sit in a circle facing towards the centre. D is between A & F & D is opposite to G. E is to the right of A but E is on the left of C, C whose right hand neighbour is G. B has H to his left & F to his right.



Who is diagonally opposite to A?

A. B B. F C. G D. H

Ans: D

Who is to the right of D?

A. B B. G C. A D. H

Ans: C

Circular Seating Arrangement(Assignment)

Q. Eight friends J,K,L,M,N,O,P and Q are sitting around a circular table playing cards. J is second to the right of P who is third to the right of K. M is second to the left of O who sits between P and J. L is not a neighbour of K or N.

1. Who is to the immediate left of K?

A. N B. J C. Q D. Cannot be determined E. None of these

Ans: C

2. Which of the following is the correct position of N?

A. Second to the right of K

B. To the immediate left of K

C. To the immediate right of M

D. To the immediate right of K

E. None of these

Ans: D

Circular Seating Arrangement(Assignment)

Q. Six friends are playing a card game on a round table. Subodh is to the right of Prabodh. There is one person between Sudha and Uma. Prabir is between Subodh & Uma & second to the left of Alok.

Who is to the right of Sudha?

A. Prabodh B. Uma C. Alok D. Prabir

Ans : A

Who is diagonally opposite of Prabir?

A. Prabodh B. Uma C. Sudha D. Prabir

Ans : C

Matrix Arrangement

Q. There are 6 friends A,B,C,D,E & F. Each one is proficient in one of the games, namely, Badminton, Volleyball, Cricket, Hockey, Tennis & Polo. Each owns a different colored car, namely, yellow, green, black, white, blue & red. D plays Polo & owns a yellow car. C does not play either Tennis or Hockey & owns neither Blue nor Yellow car. E owns a White car & plays Badminton. B does not play Tennis, he owns a Red car. A plays Cricket & owns a Black car.

Q1. Who plays Volleyball?

A. B B. C C. F D. Data Inadequate

Ans : B

Q2. What is the color of F's car?

A. Green B. Blue C. Red D. Either Green or Blue.

Ans : B

Matrix Arrangement(Assignment)

There are 5 people each of whom wear only one of five different brands of shirts.
Five people --- A, B, C, D & E
Five brands --- Parx, Allen Solly, Newport, Arrow & Excalibur
1] A does not wear Allen Solly or Excalibur.
2] D wears Newport or Allen Solly.
3] C wears Parx.
4] B does not wear Arrow, Newport or Excalibur.

Q1. Who wears Excalibur?
A. A B. E C. B D. D
Ans: B

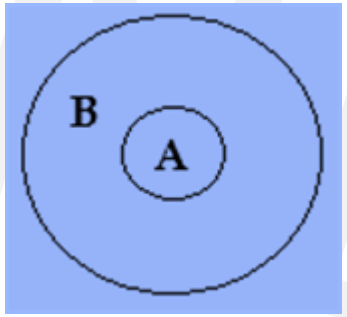
Q2 What does D wear?
A. Arrow B. Allen Solly C. Newport D. Excalibur
Ans: C

Syllogisms

- The syllogisms are just argument sentences that require deductive reasoning to arrive at some conclusions.
- **Steps to solve the Syllogism questions:-**
- Read the question thoroughly
- Start drawing the Venn diagram to make the explanation more clear and simplified.
- Follow the sequence of the question while drawing
- Analyse the conclusion from the Venn diagram
- Check for other alternative solutions at the end
- Always pay attention to words like ‘some’, ‘a few’, ‘all’, ‘atleast’, etc. These words form the base to solve the syllogism questions.
- Never assume anything while solving the syllogism questions. The only data that has to be followed while solving the question is the data mentioned in the question. No extra assumption must be made while solving questions.

Types of Syllogism

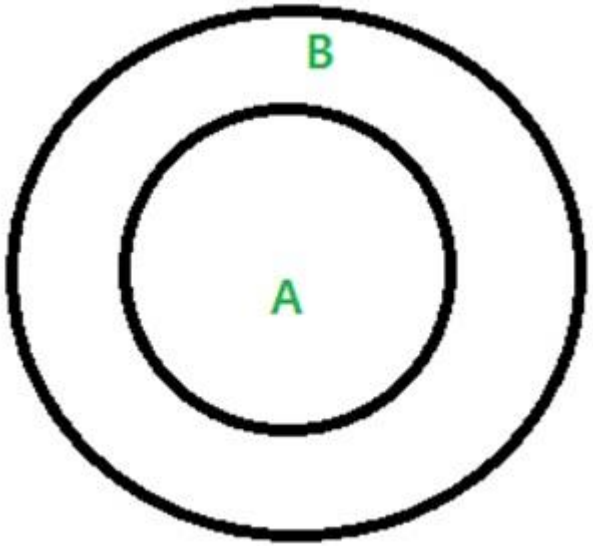
- **1. All A are B**
- A is contained in B but not necessarily vice versa.
- This means A is a subset of B, but B may not be a subset of A.



- It is visible that circle A is inside the circle B, which means that B contains the entire A, i.e. All A are B.

Example

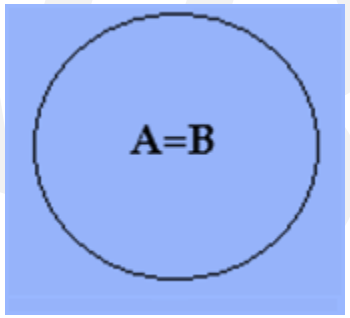
- **1) All A are B**
- Conclusions -
- Some B are A.
- Some A are B.



- **Example: All cats are animals.**
- Conclusions -
- Some animals are cats..
- Some cats are animals.

Types of Syllogism

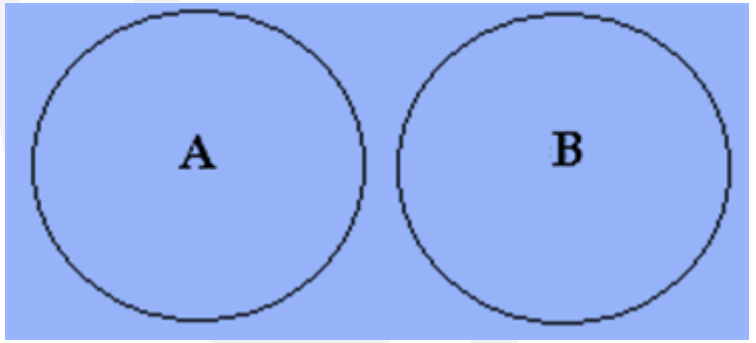
- **2. A = B**
- In this case, the conclusion is similar to the first type, i.e. “All A are B”. Here not only “All A are B”, but also “All B are A”.
- This means A is a subset of B and B is also a subset of A.



- Here A is contained in B and so is B contained in A. So, here A contains all B and again B also contains all A.

Types of Syllogism

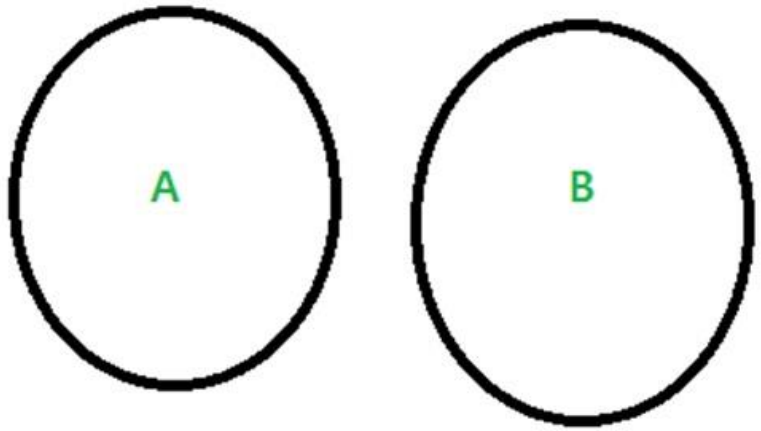
- **3. No A are B**
- B does not contain any of A and so A is not contained in B.
- This means that A and B are disjoint sets.



- Here no part of A is present inside of B and similarly, no part of A is present in A. So neither A nor B contain any part of B or A respectively.

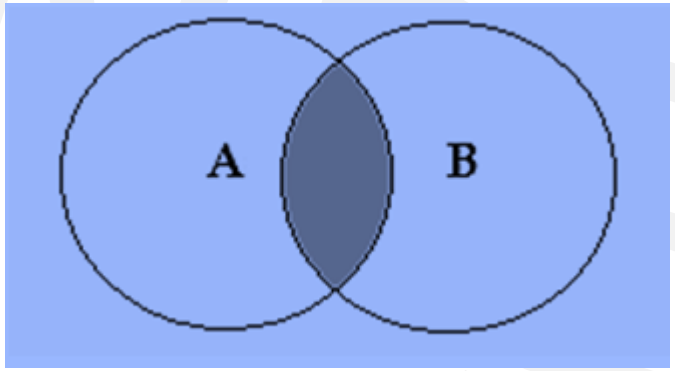
Examples

- **Example: No cats are animals.**
- Conclusions we get from the above pattern:
- No animals are cats.



Types of Syllogism

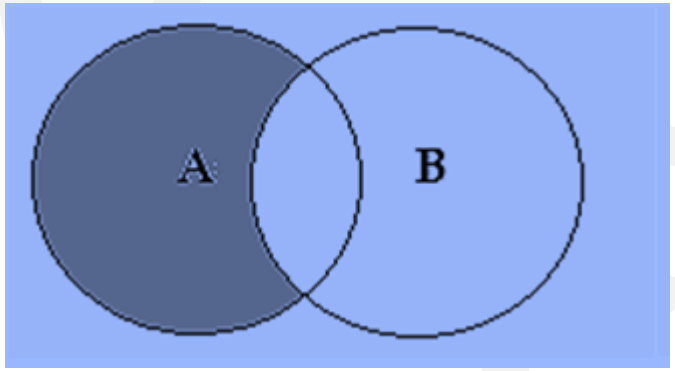
- **4. Some A are B**
- This is the case when some of A is in B that is A and B are intersecting, and thus some B are A will also be true.



- Here, the shaded portion indicates that some portion of A is contained in B while the unshaded portion is uncertain portion and does not indicate anything whether A is contained in B or not.

Types of Syllogism

- **5. Some A are not B**
- This means that some portion of A is not included in B for sure while the other part of A is uncertain whether it is included in B or not.



- Some portion of A is surely not included in B while there is no surety whether the shaded region is included in B or not.

Syllogisms

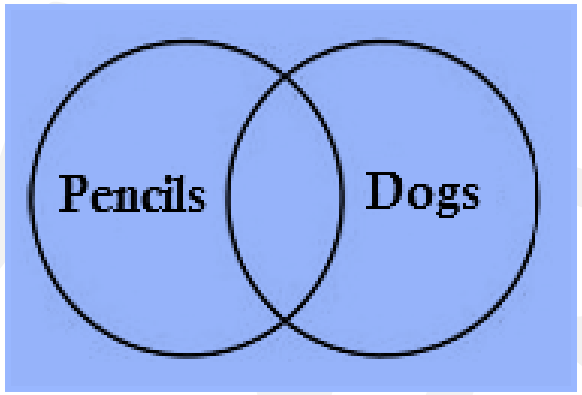
- Some rules that should be followed while solving the syllogism questions:
- Any “All” and “All” sentence will always imply an “All” conclusion.
- Any “All’ and “No” sentence will always imply a “No” conclusion.
- Any ‘All” and “Some” sentence will always imply a “No” conclusion.
- Any “Some” and “All” sentence will always imply a “Some” conclusion.
- Any “Some” and “No” sentence will always imply a “Some not’ conclusion.
- Any “Some” and “Some” sentence will always imply a “No” conclusion.

Syllogisms

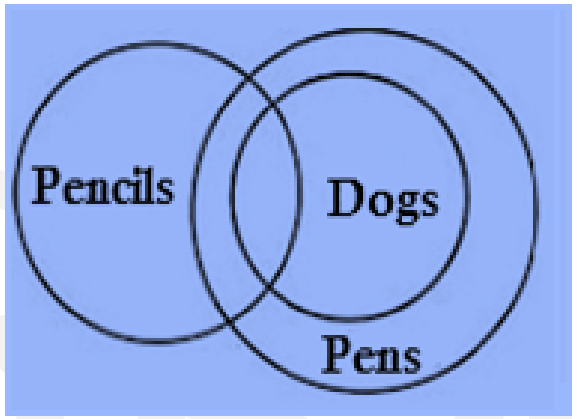
- **Statements:**
- Some pencils are dogs
- All dogs are pens
- All pens are cats

- **Conclusions:**
- All dogs are cats
- Some pens are pencils
- Some pencils are cats

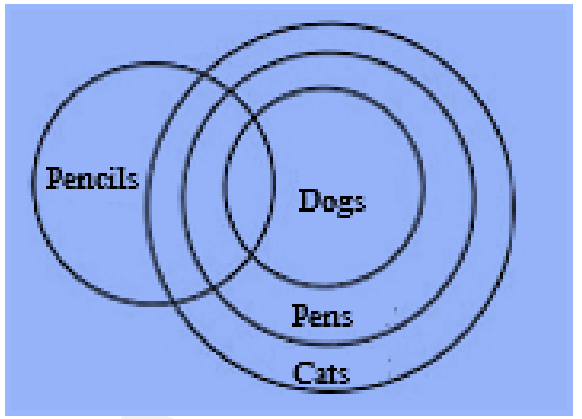
Some pencils are dogs



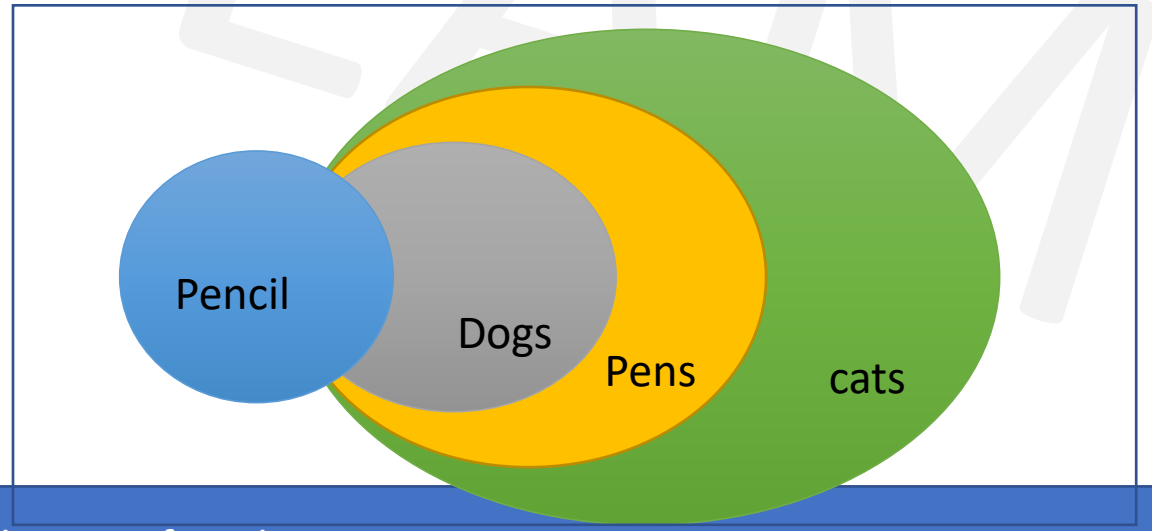
All dogs are pens



All pens are cats

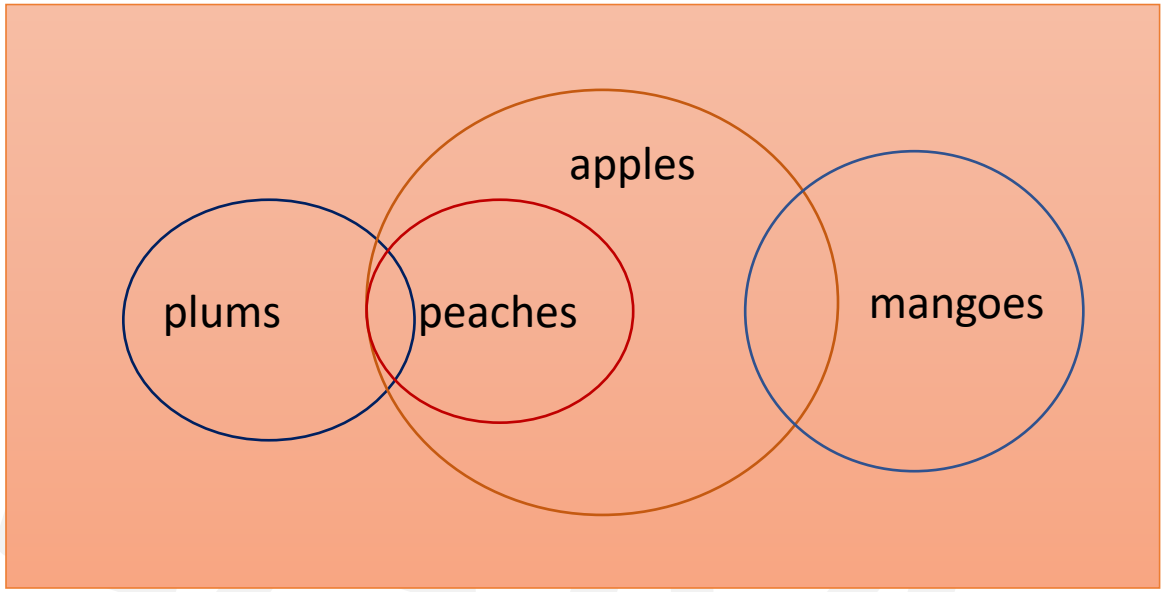


OR



Syllogisms

- **Statement I: Some plums are peaches**
- **Statement II: All peaches are apples**
- **Statement III: Some apples are mangoes**
- **Conclusion I:** Some mangoes are peaches
- **Conclusion II:** Some apples are peaches
- A. If only conclusion I follow
- B. If only conclusion II follows
- C. If conclusion I and II both follow
- D. If neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows
- E. If either conclusion I or conclusion II follows
- **Ans: B**



Syllogisms

Q. Statements: All men are vertebrates. Some mammals are vertebrates.

Conclusions:

1. All men are mammals.

2. All mammals are men.

3. Some vertebrates are mammals.

4. All vertebrates are men.

A. Only (4)

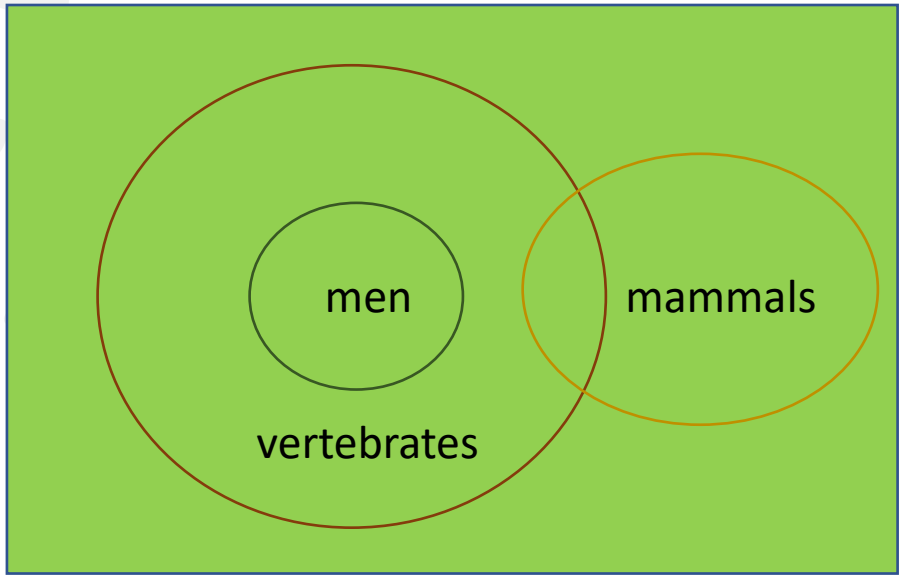
B. Only (2)

C. Only (3)

D. Only (1)

E. Only (1) and (3)

Ans: C



Syllogisms

- **Statement I: Some spiders are pigeons**
- **Statement II: All pigeons are apples**
- **Conclusion I:** All apples are pigeons
- **Conclusion II:** Some spiders are apples
- A. If only conclusion I follow
- B. If only conclusion II follows
- C. If conclusion I and II both follow
- D. If neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows
- E. If either conclusion I or conclusion II follows
- **Ans: B**

Syllogism

Statements:

Some actors are singers.

All the singers are dancers.

Conclusions:

1. Some actors are dancers.

2. No singer is actor.

A. Only (1) conclusion follows

B. Only (2) conclusion follows

C. Either (1) or (2) follows

D. Neither (1) nor (2) follows

E. Both (1) and (2) follow

Ans: A

Miscellaneous

If you write down all the numbers from 1 to 100, then how many times do you write 3 ?

A. 11 B. 18 C. 20 D. 21

Ans: C

Miscellaneous

Q. What will be the difference between the sum of all the odd digits and sum of the even digits in the number 857423?

A. 0 B. 1 C. 2 D. 4

Ans: B

Miscellaneous

Q. How many 7s immediately preceded by 6 but not immediately followed by 4 are there in the following series?

7 4 2 7 6 4 3 6 7 5 3 5 7 8 4 3 7 6 7 2 4 0 6 7 4 3

A. 1 B. 2 C. 4 D. 6

Ans: B

Soln:

- 7 4 2 7 6 4 3 **6 7 5** 3 5 7 8 4 3 7 **6 7 2** 4 0 6 7 4 3
  There are 2 such 7s in the series that are immediately preceded by 6 and not immediately followed by 4.

Miscellaneous

Q. Arrange the given words in the sequence in which they occur in the dictionary.

1. Terrible 2. Thaw 3. Thank less 4. Testify 5. Terrain

A. 3, 4, 5, 1, 2

B. 2, 1, 5, 4, 3

C. 5, 1, 4, 3, 2

D. 2, 1, 3, 4, 5

Ans: C

- The dictionary sequence is:
- T**erra**in → T**erri**ble → T**es**tify → T**han**k less → T**haw**.

Miscellaneous

Q. Arrange the given words in the sequence in which they occur in the dictionary and then choose the correct sequence.

1. Select 2. Seldom 3. Send 4. Selfish 5. Seller

A. 1,2,4,5,3

B. 2,1,5,4,3

C. 2,1,4,5,3

D. 2,5,4,1,3

Ans: C

- The dictionary sequence is:
- Seldom → Select → Selfish → Seller → Send

Miscellaneous

Q. If $ means +, # means - , @ means x and * means ÷, then what is the value of 16 $ 4 @ 5 # 72 * 8 ?

A. 27 B. 25 C. 29 D. 36

Ans: A

Miscellaneous

Q. If '+' stands for division,' ÷' stands for multiplication , 'x' stands for subtraction and '-' stands for addition. Which one of the following equation is correct?

A. 18 ÷6-7+5x2 = 20

B. 18+6 ÷7x5-2 = 18

C. 18x6+7 ÷5-2 = 16

D. 18 ÷6x7+5-2 = 22

Ans: B

Miscellaneous

Q. How many such digits are there in the number 9346715 each of which is as far away from the beginning of the number as when the digits are rearranged in ascending order within the number?

A. 2 digits B. 3 digits C. 4 digits D.1 digit

Ans: A

- 9346715
- 9 - 1 places away from start
- **3 - 2 away**
- **4 - 3 away**
- 6 4 away
- 7 5 away
- 1 6 away
- 5 7 away
- 9**34**6715
- 1**34**5679
- There are **two** such digits 3 and 4 in the number 9346715 each of which is as far away from the beginning of the number as when the digits are rearranged in ascending order within the number

9346715 arranged in ascending order

1345679

1 - 1 places away from start

3 - 2 away

4 - 3 away

5 4 away

6 5 away

7 6 away

9 7 away

Miscellaneous(Assignment)

In the following list of numerals, how many 2's are followed by 1's but not preceded by 4 ?

4 2 1 2 1 4 2 1 1 2 4 4 4 1 2 2 1 2 1 4 4 2 1 4 2 1 2 1 2 4 1 4 2 1 2 4 1 4 6

A. Two B. Three C. Four D. Five

Ans: C

Miscellaneous(Assignment)

Q. Arrange the given words in the sequence in which they occur in the dictionary.

1. Spruce 2. Spume 3. Spree 4. Spurt 5. Sprawl

A. 5,3,1,2,4

B. 1,2,3,4,5

C. 3,5,1,4,2

D. 5,4,3,2,1

Ans: A

Miscellaneous(Assignment)

Q. Arrange the given words in the sequence in which they occur in the dictionary.

1.Wrinkle 2. Wriggle 3. Writhe 4. Wretch 5. Wrath

A. 4,5,1,2,3

B. 5,4,2,1,3

C. 4,2,5,1,3

D. 5,2,1,3,4

Ans: B

Miscellaneous(Assignment)

Q. BOOK coded as 32, FLOWER coded as 128 then KEYBOARD is coded as ?

A. 512 B. 256 C. 1024 D. 64

Ans: A

Soln:

Output = $2^{(\text{no.of letters}+1)}$

Ranking & Ordering

Type 1 - Total persons in a queue-

Total number of persons = [Position of person from upward/right + Position of person from downward/left] – 1

Q. Arush ranks seventh from the top and twenty-sixth from the bottom in a class. How many students are there in the class?

A. 31 students B. 32 students C. 33 students D. 34 students

Ans: B

- The whole class consists of:

- |----------| Arush |----------|

  6 students 25 students

So, total students = (6 + 1 + 25) = 32 students.

Total students = [Position of person from upward/right + Position of person from downward/left] – 1

Total students = [7 + 26] – 1
= 33 – 1
= 32 students

Ranking & Ordering

Q. Arush ranks seventh from the top and twenty-sixth from the bottom in a class. How many students are there in the class?

A. 31 students B. 32 students C. 33 students D. 34 students

Ans: B

- The whole class consists of:

- |----------| Arush |----------|

  6 students 25 students

So, total students = (6 + 1 + 25) = 32 students.

Total students = [Position of person from upward/right + Position of person from downward/left] – 1

Total students = [7 + 26] – 1
= 33 – 1
= 32 students

Ranking & Ordering(Assignment)

Q. Rahim ranks 7th from the top and 28th from bottom in a class. How many students are there in the class ?

A. 34 students B. 35 students C. 36 students D. 37 students

Ans: A

Total number of students = [7 + 28] – 1 = 35 – 1 = 34 students

Type 1 - Total persons in a queue-

Total number of persons = [Position of person from upward/right + Position of person from downward/left] – 1

Ranking & Ordering

Type 2 - Rank of person in a queue-

Position of person from upward = [total number of persons – position of person from down] + 1

Position of person from downward= [total number of persons – position of person from up] + 1

Position of person from right= [total number of persons – position of person from left] + 1

Position of person from left= [total number of persons – position of person from right] + 1

Ranking & Ordering

Q. Ravi is 7 ranks ahead of Sumit in a class of 39. If Sumit's rank is seventeenth from the last, what is Ravi's rank from the start?

A. 14th B. 15th C. 16th D. 17th

Ans: C

- Sol.
- So, Ravi is 24th from the last.
- |----------| Ravi |----------| Sumit |----------|
- ? 6 16
- Ravi's rank from start = [39 – 17+7)] +1 = 15 +1 = 16th
- So, Ravi is 16th from the start.

Position of person from upward = [total number of persons – position of person from down] + 1
Rank of Ravi from last(bottom) = 17+7 = 24th
Ravi's rank from start = [39 – 24)] +1 = 15 +1 =16th

Type 2 - Rank of person in a queue-

Position of person from upward = [total number of persons – position of person from down] + 1
Position of person from downward= [total number of persons – position of person from up] + 1
Position of person from right= [total number of persons – position of person from left] + 1
Position of person from left= [total number of persons – position of person from right] + 1

Ranking & Ordering(Assignment)

Q. In class of 40 students rank of A from end is 20. Find rank of B from start if she is 5 ranks ahead of A?

A. 14th B. 15th C. 16th D. 17th

Soln:

- |----------| B |-------------| A |-------------------------|
- ? 4 20 19
- Rank of B from last = 20 + 5 = 25th
- Position of person from upward = [total number of persons – position of person from down] + 1
- Rank of A from start = (40 – 25) + 1 = 15 + 1 = 16th
- So, B is 16th from the start.

Ans : C

Ranking & Ordering(Assignment)

Q. Anita ranks twelfth in a class of forty six. What will be her rank from the last?

A. 31th B. 35^{th} C. 36^{th} D. 37^{th}

Ans: B

Rank of Anita from last = [total students – her rank from first] + 1

= (46 -12) + 1

= 35^{th}

Ranking & Ordering

- **Type 3 – when two persons change their rank in a queue**
- If two persons are on a definite position from up and down(or left and right) and they interchange their ranks, then Total no. of persons in order = [present position of first person + previous position of second person] - 1

Ranking & Ordering

In a row of girls , Sheena is eighth from the left and Heena is seventeenth from the right. If they interchange their positions, Sheena becomes fourteenth from the left. How many girls are there in the row?

A. 34 B. 35 C. 30 D. 37

Ans: C

Total number of girls = [present position of Sheena + previous position of Heena] – 1

= [14 + 17] -1

= 30

Type 3 – when two persons change their rank in a queue

If two persons are on a definite position from up and down(or left and right) and they interchange their ranks, then

Total no. of persons in order = [present position of first person + previous position of second person] - 1

Ranking & Ordering

- **Type 4 – when two persons change their rank in a queue**
- Previous position of first person = Difference of two positions of second person + previous position of second person
- **OR**
- present position of second person = Difference of two positions of first person + previous position of second person

Ranking & Ordering

Q. In a row of children, Dipa is fifth from the left and Vinay is sixth from the right. When they interchange their places among themselves, Dipa becomes thirteenth from the left. Then, what will be Vinay's position from right?

A. 4^{th} B. 14^{th} C. 8^{th} D. 12^{th}

Ans: B

Present position of Vinay = Difference of two positions of Dipa + previous position of Vinay

= (13 – 5) + 6

= 14^{th}

Type 4 – when two persons change their rank in a queue

Previous position of first person = Difference of two positions of second person + previous position of second person

OR

present position of second person = Difference of two positions of first person + previous position of second person

Ranking & Ordering

Q. Tanuj is on the 9th position from upwards and on 38th position from downwards in a class. How many students are in the class?

A. 47 B. 45 C. 46 D. 48

Ans: C

Type 1 - Total persons in a queue-

Total number of persons = [Position of person from upward/right + Position of person from downward/left] – 1


THANK
YOU!