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Introduction: Alpha - Numeric - Symbol series is a combination of alphabets, Numbers, and symbols. This chapter is one of the important chapters because in every competitive exam around five questions come from this chapter.

* Some important points you have to keep in your mind:

- (1) Vowels - A, E, I, O, U
- (2) Consonants - All letters except vowels
- (3) Numbers - 1, 2, 3, 4 etc
- (4) Symbols - ! @ # \$ % etc

In whole chapter we will use these four points by applying some different conditions.

* Some twisted terms, you must understand to solve the questions:

- (1) A precedes B means A will left to B (i.e AB)
- (2) B is preceded by A (It also means that A will left to B). (i.e AB)
- (3) B follows A means B will right to A (i.e AB)
- (4) A is followed by B

It also means that B will right to A (i.e AB)

* Some common types of series are:

- Alphabet series- this can be of two types
 - Where all the elements are alphabets.
Ex- E N D H A G S I H D L F
 - Where elements are in the form of words having 3 or 4 alphabets in each
Ex- RHU SNJ OKF INK ABH
- Number series- where all given elements are numerals.
Ex- 3 5 7 8 9 0 1 9 3 8 4 7
- Alpha-numeric series- where given elements are combination of alphabets and numbers.
Ex- A N D 9 7 2 M K 6 3 7 B R 0
- Alpha-symbol series- where given elements are combination of alphabets and symbols.
- Ex- J * F A B \$ # N J * I %
- Numeric-symbol series- where given elements are combination of numbers and symbols.
Ex- 8 7 # % 9 8 % 4 3 & @
- Alpha-numeric-symbol series- combination of alphabets, numbers and symbols are given here and this is very common type of series found in exam.
Ex- * S D % 6 J \$ Q 5 ! O \$ P 7 ^ M @ X C 3 5 B
- 3-digit number series- Here, all elements are numbers having three digits in each.
Ex- 571 095 387 204 184

* Some important examples you have to keep in mind:

3-digit number series example is given-

634 563 086 456 678

- (a) Here, number is - 634 (complete term)

Digit is - 6, 3, 4 (single numeral)

- (b) When numbers are arranged in ascending/descending order, then only numbers are arranged and digits remain same on their position.
 Ascending- 086 456 563 634 678
 Descending- 678 634 563 456 086
- (c) When digits are operated in ascending/descending/reversed order, then only digits are arranged and numbers remain same on their position.
 Ascending- 346 356 068 456 678
 Descending- 643 653 860 654 876
 Reversed- 436 365 680 654 876
- (d) When digits interchange their position, then numbers remain same on their position.
 Ex- 2nd and 3rd digit interchange their position, so new arrangement is
 643 536 068 465 687

*** Important tips:**

Left + Left = (-) from Left

Right + Right = (-) from Right

Left + Right = (+) from Right

Right + Left = (+) from Left

Example:

Read the following character sequence carefully and then answer the questions given below it:

B C Z 4 X 6 Δ G \$ M P • 5 % R

- (1) Which character is 3rd to the right of 4th from the right?

Explanation: 3rd to the right of 4th from the right means $(4 - 3)$ from right = 1st from right = R

- (2) Which character is 2nd to the left of 7th from left?

Explanation: 2nd to the left of 7th from left means $(7 - 2)$ from left = 5th from left = X

- (3) Which character is 2nd to the left of 7th from right?

Explanation: 2nd to the left of 7th from right means $(7 + 2)$ from right = 9th from right = Δ

- (4) Which character is 2nd to the right of 7th from left?

Explanation: 2nd to the right of 7th from left means $(7 + 2)$ from left = 9th from left = \$

Points to Remember:

- (1) Give proper attention to twisted terms like "Preceded" and "Followed/succeeded".
- (2) Follow the important tips which are mentioned in concept part to solve questions in less time.
- (3) Count characters from left or right in series properly because a silly mistake will make your answer wrong.

Foundation

Directions (1-20): What should be come in place of question mark (?)

1. ABABCABCDABCD?

- | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|
| (a) A | (b) B | (c) C |
| (d) D | (e) E | |

2. ZZYZYXZYXWZY?

- | | | |
|-------|-------------------|-------|
| (a) Z | (b) Y | (c) X |
| (d) W | (e) None of these | |

- | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|--------|
| 3. ANZBOYCPXD?W | | |
| (a) Q | (b) R | (c) S |
| (d) T | (e) U | |
| 4. ABDGKP? | | |
| (a) S | (b) T | (c) Q |
| (d) V | (e) None of these | |
| 5. AY, BX, CW, DV, ? | | |
| (a) GH | (b) EF | (c) EU |
| (d) EV | (e) None of these | |

27. If '1' is added to the second digit and then the first and second digits are interchanged. Which number will be third highest?
 (a) 684 (b) 483 (c) 572
 (d) 937 (e) 765
28. If the order of first and last digit is reversed and then the numbers are arranged in descending order, which numbers will be second from right.
 (a) 937 (b) 483 (c) 765
 (d) 572 (e) 684
29. If in each number the positions of first and second digits are interchanged, which number will be the smallest?
 (a) 684 (b) 572 (c) 765
 (d) 483 (e) 937
30. If in each number '1' is added to the last digit and then the position of second and third digits are interchanged which number will be the largest.
 (a) 483 (b) 684 (c) 765
 (d) 937 (e) 572

Directions (31-35): The following questions are based on the five three digit numbers given below:

374 659 821 945 247

31. If 1 is subtracted from the last digit of each numbers how many numbers thus formed is divisible by two?
 (a) None (b) one (c) two
 (d) three (e) four
32. If in each number the first and second digits are interchanged, which of the following will be the third lowest number?
 (a) 374 (b) 247 (c) 659
 (d) 821 (e) 945
33. If in each number 2 is added to the middle digit and then first two digit are interchanged then which of the number will be the largest?
 (a) 659 (b) 945 (c) 374
 (d) 247 (e) 821
34. If 1 is subtracted from the last digit of each of the numbers then in how many numbers thus formed will be the last digit be perfect square (one is also a perfect square)

- (a) None (b) one (c) two
 (d) three (e) four
35. If in each number, all the three digits are arranged in ascending order within the number which of the following will be the second highest number.
 (a) 247 (b) 374 (c) 659
 (d) 821 (e) 945
- Direction (36-40):** Following questions are based on the five three digit numbers given below:
 328 642 836 697 954
36. If all the numbers are arranged in descending order from left to right, which of the following will be the product of the first and the second digits of the number which is exactly in the middle of the new arrangement.
 (a) 6 (b) 63 (c) 24
 (d) 54 (e) 45
37. One is subtracted from the first digit and two is subtracted from third digit of each of the numbers. What will be the difference between the first digit of the highest number and the third digit of the lowest number?
 (a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3
 (d) 4 (e) 5
38. What will be the resultant if the 1st digit of the second highest number is divided by the 3rd digit of the highest number.
 (a) 2 (b) 1 (c) 4
 (d) 6 (e) None of these
39. If the position of the first and the third digits of each of the numbers are interchanged. What will be the sum of all the digit of the second highest number thus formed?
 (a) 12 (b) 13 (c) 17
 (d) 18 (e) 22
40. If all the digits in each of the number are arranged in descending order within the number, which of the following will form the lowest number in the new arrangement of numbers.
 (a) 328 (b) 642 (c) 697
 (d) 836 (e) 954

Moderate

Directions (1-5): These questions are based on the following set of numbers.

538 687 239 764 848

1. If in each number the first and the third digits are interchanged and then newly formed numbers are arranged in ascending order, which number will be the third?

- (a) 538 (b) 687 (c) 764
 (d) 848 (e) 239
2. If '1' is added to the first digit of each number and '1' is subtracted from the second digit, which number will be the largest?
 (a) 687 (b) 239 (c) 848
 (d) 538 (e) 764

Directions (11-15): Study the following arrangement carefully to answer the questions given below:

7, 2, 6, 3, 7, 5, 6, 4, 2, 9, 6, 1, 3, 4, 1, 6, 3, 9, 1, 5, 6,
9, 2, 3, 1, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 9, 6, 7, 1, 6, 3

- 11.** How many 6s are there in the following numbers series, each of which is immediately preceded by 1 or 5 and immediately followed by 3 or 9?
(a) None (b) One (c) Two
(d) Three (e) None of these

12. How many 3s are there in the following number series each of which is preceded by its multiple and immediately followed by its multiple also.
(a) One (b) Two (c) Three
(d) More than three (e) None of these

13. Which is 7th digit to the right of 25th from right end?
(a) 5 (b) 1 (c) 6
(d) 7 (e) None of these

14. How many 1s are there which are followed as well as preceded by even number?
(a) None (b) One (c) Two
(d) Three (e) None of these

15. Which is 5th digit to the left of 20th from right end?
(a) 3 (b) 9 (c) 2
(d) 4 (e) None of these

Directions (16-20): Study the following arrangement carefully and answer the questions given below:

7 6 1 7 9 2 4 1 5 6 4 9 2 3 4 1 2 5 8 5 8 4 8 3 1
2 7 5 2 6 7 2 9 5 3

16. How many 2s are there in the above arrangement, each of which is immediately followed by a digit which have a numerical value of more than four?
(a) None (b) One (c) Two
(d) Three (e) More than three

17. How many such 1s are there in the above arrangement, each of which is immediately preceded by a perfect square?
(a) None (b) One (c) Two
(d) Three (e) More than three

18. How many such 5s are there in the above arrangement each of which is immediately preceded and followed by an odd digit?
(a) None (b) One (c) Two
(d) Three (e) More than three

19. Which of the following is third to the left of the eighteenth digit from the left end of the above arrangement?
(a) 8 (b) 3 (c) 4
(d) 5 (e) 1

20. If all the even digits are deleted from the above arrangement, which of the following will be ninth from the right end of arrangement?
(a) 9 (b) 3 (c) 1
(d) 5 (e) 7

Directions (21-25): Study the following arrangements carefully and answer the question given below.

2 4 8 5 6 β 1 3 @ 6 4 5 2 # 9 7 1 3 ≤

21. Which of the following digit/symbol is second to the right of the 10th from the left end?

- (a) 6 (b) 4 (c) 5
 (d) 3 (e) None of these

22. How many pairs of numbers are there in the series highlighted in bold in the above arrangement each of which has many numbers between them (in both forward and backward directions) as they have between them in the numerical series?

- (a) one (b) two (c) three
 (d) four (e) None of these

23. How many symbol are there in the above arrangement each of which is immediately followed by perfect square (one is a perfect square)

- (a) one (b) two (c) three
 (d) four (e) five

24. How many perfect squares are there in the above arrangement, each of which is immediately preceded by an even number? (One is also a perfect square).

- (a) one (b) two (c) three
 (d) four (e) None of these

25. If all the symbols are dropped from the above arrangement, which of the following will be the 12th from the right end of the above arrangement?

- (a) 5 (b) 3 (c) 6
 (d) 1 (e) None of these

Directions (26-30): Study the following arrangements carefully and answer the question given below.

3 4 2 6 8 7 © 5 4 * 3 2 9 \$ 1 6 5 3 7 # 9 8 6 @ 2 1 4 3 π 9 8 7 2

b 4 3

26. How many 2's are there in the above arrangement, each of which is immediate followed by a perfect square?

- (1 is also a perfect square)
 (a) None (b) One (c) Two
 (d) Three (e) More than Three

27. Which of the following is 5th to the right of 18th from the left end of the above arrangement?

- (a) \$ (b) 9 (c) 2
 (d) @ (e) 6

28. How many symbols are there in the above arrangement each of which is immediately preceded as well as followed by an even number in the above arrangement

- (a) None (b) One (c) Two
 (d) Three (e) More than Three

29. If all the digits that are perfect square are dropped from the above arrangement, which of the following will be 13th (digit/symbol) from the left end of the above arrangement.

- (a) \$ (b) 2 (c) #
 (d) 7 (e) 5

30. How many pairs of digit are there in the number highlighted in bold in the above arrangement each of which has many digits between them (in both forward and backward directions) as they have between them in the numerical series?

- (a) One (b) Two (c) Three
 (d) Four (e) Five

Directions (31-35): Following questions are based on the five three-digit numbers given below.

452 869 125 345 854

31. If all the digits in the number are arranged in the descending order within the number from left to right, then which among the following will be the lowest number after re arrangement?

- (a) 452 (b) 869 (c) 125
 (d) 345 (e) 854

32. What is the product of 3rd digit of 2nd lowest number and 1st digit of 2nd highest number?

- (a) 36 (b) 38 (c) 40
 (d) 44 (e) None of these

33. If 1 is subtracted from each number than how many numbers thus formed are odd numbers?

- (a) One (b) Two (c) Three
 (d) Four (e) None of these

34. What is the product of the 1st digit of highest number and 2nd digit of the lowest number?

- (a) 6 (b) 8 (c) 15
 (d) 16 (e) None of these

35. If all the numbers are added, then what will be the 3rd digit of the new number formed?

- (a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 6
 (d) 4 (e) None of these

Directions (36-40): These questions are based on the following five numbers:

451 685 254 723 132

36. If we arranged all numbers in descending order from left then, the position of how many numbers are remain unchanged?

- (a) One (b) None (c) Three
 (d) Two (e) More than three

37. If we interchanged 1st and 3rd digit of each number then, how many numbers become even?

- (a) None (b) Three (c) Two
 (d) One (e) More than three

- 38.** If we interchanged 1st and 2nd digit of each number then, which of the following number becomes 3rd highest number?
(a) 451 (b) 685 (c) 254
(d) 723 (e) 132

39. If we interchanged 2nd and 3rd digit of each number, then how many numbers become odd?
(a) One (b) None (c) Two
(d) Three (e) More than three

40. What is the total sum of 3rd digit of 2nd number from left and 2nd digit of 3rd number from right?
(a) 10 (b) 8 (c) 9
(d) 11 (e) None of these

Directions (41-45): Following questions are based on the five words given below, Study the following words and answer the following question:

SAND CARE RUIN MOON NICE

41. If the letters are arranged in alphabetical order within the words then how many words will start with a vowel?
(a) One (b) Three (c) Two
(d) Four (e) Five

42. If the given words are arranged in the order as they appear in a dictionary from left to right, then which of the following word will be second from the right end?
(a) RUIN (b) MOON (c) SAND
(d) NICE (e) CARE

43. How many letters are there between the first letter of the first word from the left end and the second letter of the third word from the right end?
(a) Two (b) Three (c) Four
(d) One (e) More than four

44. If in each of the given words, every consonant is changed to its previous letter and every vowel is changed to its next letter according to the English alphabetical series, then in how many words, thus formed, at least one vowel will appear?
(a) One (b) Two (c) Three
(d) More than three (e) None

45. If the given words are arranged in the order as they appear in a dictionary from right to left, which of the following will be second from the left end?
(a) RUIN (b) MOON (c) NICE
(d) SAND (e) CARE

Direction (46-49): Study the following alphabetic series carefully and answer the questions given below:
C V B N H G M K J N X Z A E S Q W E R P X I U T R L O A

46. How many letters are there in the series which is preceded by vowel and succeeded by consonant?
(a) None (b) One (c) Two
(d) Three (e) More than three

47. Which of the following letter is 9th from left of 'U'?
(a) A (b) E (c) S
(d) Q (e) None of these

48. If all vowels are eliminated from the series then, which of the following letter is 11th from right end?
(a) N (b) Z (c) X
(d) S (e) None of these

49. How many letters are there in the series which is preceded by vowel and succeeded by the letter which comes before K in English alphabetical series?
(a) None (b) One (c) Two
(d) Three (e) More than Three.

Difficult

Directions (1-5): In each of the questions given below, a group of letters is given followed by four combinations of symbols/numbers (a), (b), (c) and (d). You have to find out which of the four combinations correctly represents the group of letters based on the symbol/number codes and the conditions given below. If none of the four combinations represents the group of digits correctly, give
(e) 'None of these' as the answer.

K	Z	M	Q	A	B	S	E	D	P	I	L	X	O	C	U
2	3	@	7	%	#	1	6	0	8	5	!	4	+	^	9

Steps:

- (a) If the first and fourth letter of the word are vowel, then both are coded as first letter.

- (b) If the first letter is vowel and last letter is consonant, then both are coded as last letter.

(c) If the both first and last letter of the word are vowel, then the codes for both letter will be interchanged.

(d) If the both first and last letter of the word are consonant, then both are coded as &.

1. ALXBC
(a) ^!4#^ (b) %!4#^ (c) ^! #4^
(d) ^ 4 #! ^ (e) None of these

2. SMZPQ
(a) 1@387 (b) &3@8& (c) 7@381
(d) &83@& (e) None of these

3. OPDCM
(a) @08%3 (b) @08^3 (c) @80^@
(d) 3%80+ (e) None of these

- 4.** BELXU
 (a) #4!69 (b) #6!49 (c) 6#!46
 (d) #6!94 (e) None of these
- 5.** IBXCU
 (a) 5#4^9 (b) 94#^5 (c) 59#4^
 (d) 9#4^5 (e) None of these

Directions (6-10): In each of the following below is given a group of letters followed by four combinations of digits/symbols numbered (a), (b), (c) and (d). You have to find out which of the combinations correctly represents the group of letters based on the following coding system and mark the number of that combination as the answer. If none of the four combinations correctly represents the group of letters, mark (e), i.e. 'None of these', as the answer. Note: More than one condition may apply.

Letter	R	G	F	A	P	Q	U	N	E	I	K	J	S	O	H
Digit/ Symbol	#	2	7	μ	%	3	&	9	1	@	5	©	6	8	\$

Conditions:

- (i) If first letter is vowel and last letter is consonant then both are coded with the code of the consonant.
- (ii) If both the 2nd letter and the last letter is vowel, then their codes are to be interchanged.
- (iii) If the second letter is a consonant and the 2nd last letter is a vowel, then both are to be coded as the code for the vowel.
- (iv) If both 1st and fifth letter is consonant then both are coded as the code of third letter.
- (v) If only one condition is applied among the above given, then the code of first letter is interchanged with code of second letter and third letter code interchanged with 4th letter and so on after that applied condition.

- 6.** ANSHIKA
 (a) μ96\$5@μ (b) μ96\$5@\$ (c) μ9@6\$5μ
 (d) μ96@\$5μ (e) None of these
- 7.** RFKOSH
 (a) 7558\$5 (b) 758\$55 (c) 57585\$
 (d) 7585\$5 (e) None of these
- 8.** NIHONE
 (a) \$@8\$@ (b) \$1@8\$@ (c) \$1\$8\$@
 (d) \$1\$7\$@ (e) None of these
- 9.** HSJEQP
 (a) 6©1@%© (b) 6©1©\$© (c) 6©1©%6
 (d) 6©1©%© (e) None of these
- 10.** AROHIS
 (a) 6@8\$@6 (b) 6#8\$#6 (c) 6@6\$#6
 (d) 6@8\$#6 (e) None of these

Directions (11-15): Study the following alphanumeric series carefully and answer the questions given below:

L E 8 Y O & H G 9 J 9 @ % S 4 I O 9 U * K # 3 \$ 1 T 3 @ 9

STEP 1: The letters which are immediately followed and immediately preceded by a number are arranged in the end of the series in the alphabetical order.

STEP 2: The numbers which are immediately preceded by the number and immediately followed by the symbols are arranged in the starting of the series in the ascending order. (They are arranged just before L)

STEP 3: The symbols which are immediately followed by number are interchanged its position with respect to the element just after it.

NOTE: STEP-2 is applied after STEP-1 and STEP-3 is applied after STEP-2.

- 11.** How many letters are arranged before letter (K) of the series in the step-1?

- (a) Twenty (b) Nineteen (c) Seventeen
 (d) Ten (e) None of these

- 12.** How many vowels are immediately followed by letter in step-3?

- (a) Five (b) Three (c) One
 (d) Six (e) None of these

- 13.** Which among the following are the elements which are 4th position from the left end in the step-2 and 7th position from the right end in step-1?

- (a) Y3 (b) E3 (c) P#
 (d) E\$ (e) None of these

- 14.** How many symbols are immediately preceded by number in step-2?

- (a) Five (b) Three (c) One
 (d) Two (e) None of these

- 15.** Which among the following element is exactly between the element, which is 5th from the left end and the element, which is 7th from the right end in step-3?

- (a) % (b) 4 (c) S
 (d) I (e) None of these

Directions (16-20): Study the following information and answer the given questions:

Arrange the following string, as per the steps given below-

Z 7 U @ 6 D £ 5 ¥ G 8 \$ K # 3 E 2 R & % 1 P 9 B μ ^ A 4 H

STEP 1: The Numbers which is immediately preceded by the symbol and immediately followed by an Alphabet are written from the right end in ascending order.

STEP 2: Interchanging the even number with the previous element in the series to form the step-2

STEP 3: Alphabet which is immediately preceded by a symbol are written between seventh and eighth element from the left end in alphabetical order.

STEP 4: The first fourteen element from the left end is written after the last element in series in the reverse order (It means fourteenth element from the left end is written immediately after the last element and so on..)

NOTE: (STEP II is applied after STEP I and STEP III is applied after STEP II and STEP IV is applied after STEP III)

16. Which of the following element is sixth to the right of the element which is ninth from the left end in step 3?

- (a) \$ (b) K (c) #
 (d) G (e) None of these

17. If the alphabet which is immediately followed by a consonant is changed to next letter in alphabet series in step 2, then how many vowels are present in the newly formed series?

- (a) Two (b) None (c) Three
 (d) One (e) More than three

18. If all the symbols are removed from the step 1, then which of the following element will be in the middle of the series?

- (a) 2 (b) P (c) R
 (d) Both (a) and (c)
 (e) Both (a) and (b)

19. How many alphabets are immediately followed and immediately preceded by number in step 4?

- (a) One (b) Two (c) None
 (d) Three (e) More than three

20. What will be the product of the number which is sixth from the right end in step 1 and the number which is fifth from the left end in step 4?

- (a) 48 (b) 42 (c) 54
 (d) 24 (e) 12

Directions (21-24): Study the following alphanumerical series carefully and answer the questions given below:

A S 2 ! D F @ 9 G H 7 # 8 J K 3 \$ % L Z * 5 ^ X C 4 V & B 6 N 1

STEP 1: The letters which are immediately preceded by symbol and immediately followed by a consonant are arranged just after 2 in the series in the alphabetical order.

STEP 2: The numbers which are immediately preceded by the symbol and immediately followed by the letter are arranged between 6 and N in the decreasing order.

STEP 3: The letters which are immediately preceded by the symbol and immediately followed by the number are arranged in the beginning of the series in the alphabetical order.

NOTE: (STEP 2 is applied after STEP 1 and STEP 3 is applied after STEP 2)

21. How many numbers are between 4th element from left and 7th element from right in the last step?

- (a) Two (b) Three (c) Four
 (d) Six (e) None of these

22. Which of the following element is 3rd to the left of 5th element from the right end in Step 2?

- (a) C (b) 4 (c) &
 (d) B (e) V

23. How many symbols are immediately followed by numbers in Step 3?

- (a) One (b) Three (c) Four
 (d) Five (e) Two

24. Which of the following element is 7th to the left of "8" in the Step 2?

- (a) C (b) ^ (c) 4
 (d) V (e) %

Direction (25-29): There are two rows given and to find out the resultant of a particular row we need to follow the following steps:-

STEP 1: If an even number is followed by an odd number then the resultant will be the addition of both the numbers.

STEP 2: If an odd number is followed by a perfect square then the resultant will be the difference of that square number from the odd number.

STEP 3: If an odd number is followed by another odd number (but not a perfect square) then the resultant will be the addition of both the numbers.

STEP 4: If an odd number is followed by an even number (but not a perfect square) then the resultant comes by multiplying the numbers.

STEP 5: If an even number is followed by another even number then the resultant will be the division of first number by the second number.

25. If the sum of the resultants of two rows is 37. Then find the value of X.

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 5 | 2 | 5 |
| 8 | 3 | X |
- (a) 7 (b) 3 (c) 2
 (d) 5 (e) 9

26. Find the sum of the resultant of the two rows

- | | | |
|---|----|---|
| 6 | 2 | 1 |
| 4 | 11 | 2 |
- (a) 38 (b) 32 (c) 34
 (d) 26 (e) None of the above

27. If the resultant of the first row is double the resultant of the second row. Then find the value of X.

- | | | |
|---|----|---|
| 5 | 15 | X |
| 6 | 3 | 4 |
- (a) 6 (b) 7 (c) 8
 (d) 2 (e) None of the above

- 28.** Find the difference between the resultant of first and second row.

23	17	2
4	11	12
(a) 117	(b) 126	(c) 157
(d) 96	(e) None of the above	

- 29.** The resultant of the first row is how much less or more than the resultant of the second row?

13	3	7
16	13	19
(a) 11	(b) 85	(c) 10
(d) 20	(e) 25	

Direction (30-33): There are two rows given and to find out the resultant of a particular row we need to follow the following steps:-

STEP 1: If an odd number is followed by an even number then the resultant will be the addition of both the numbers.

STEP 2: If an even number is followed by a perfect cube (excluding 1) then the resultant will be the positive difference of that cube number and the even number.

STEP 3: If an even number is followed by another even number (but not a perfect cube) then the resultant will be the addition of both the numbers.

STEP 4: If an even number is followed by an odd number (but not a perfect cube) then the resultant comes by multiplying the numbers.

STEP 5: If an odd number is followed by another odd number then the resultant will be the division of first number by the second number.

- 30.** Find the sum of the resultant of two rows?

109	80	27
54	27	162
(a) 189	(b) 169	(c) 190
(d) 197	(e) None of the above	

- 31.** Find the difference between the resultant of first and second row.

16	64	3
111	24	9
(a) 128	(b) 192	(c) 129
(d) 127	(e) None of the above	

- 32.** Find the value X if the sum of the resultant of two rows is 177?

26	5	12
23	6	X
(a) 3	(b) 6	(c) 2
(d) 5	(e) None of the above	

- 33.** Find the multiplication of the resultant of first and second row.

33	3	2
11	4	3
(a) 3	(b) 87	(c) 29
(d) 26	(e) None of these	

Direction (34-38): There are two rows given and to find out the resultant of a particular row we need to follow the following steps:-

STEP 1: If an even number is followed by an odd number then the resultant will be the addition of both the numbers.

STEP 2: If an odd number is followed by a perfect square then the resultant will be the difference of that square number and the odd number.

STEP 3: If an odd number is followed by another odd number (but not a perfect square) then the resultant will be the addition of both the numbers.

STEP 4: If an odd number is followed by an even number (but not a perfect square) then the resultant comes by multiplying the numbers.

STEP 5: If an even number is followed by another even number then the resultant will be the division of first number by the second number.

- 34.** Find the sum of two rows

10	2	3
13	8	9
(a) 78	(b) 107	(c) 123
(d) 98	(e) None of these	

- 35.** If the sum of the resultants of two rows is 52. Then find the value of X.

11	4	9
30	6	X
(a) 16	(b) 27	(c) 10
(d) 15	(e) None of these	

- 36.** Find the difference between the resultant of first and second row.

15	5	9
6	13	14
(a) 137	(b) 126	(c) 159
(d) 237	(e) None of these	

- 37.** Find the multiplication of the resultant of first and second row.

27	23	10
18	15	11
(a) 110	(b) 85	(c) 176
(d) 220	(e) None of these	

- 38.** Find the sum of the resultant of first and second row.

3	10	5
7	4	9
(a) 89	(b) 41	(c) 28
(d) 135	(e) None of these	

Directions (39-40): Study the following arrangement carefully and answer the questions given below:

7 R E T 4 A 9 % D F 1 U # B @ 8 H I © W M _ 3 2 V \$ 5 N P 6 Q

39. How many such vowels are there in the above arrangement, each of which is immediately followed by a symbol?

- (a) None (b) One (c) Two

- (d) Three (e) More than three
40. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way based on their position in the above arrangement and so form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to the group?

- (a) RTA (b) 9DF (c) #@H
 (d) 3V5 (e) IW_

Previous Year (Memory Based)

Directions (1-5): Study the following arrangement carefully and answer the questions given below:

1 \$ 6 H J A 7 ♦ G Q # 2 M E K % R 5 @ N D I P 4 C T 3 9 F

1. If all the symbols in the above arrangement are dropped, which of the following will be 10th from the right end?

- (a) E (b) N (c) 5
 (d) R (e) None of these

2. Which of the following is fifth to the left of eighteenth from the left end in the above arrangement?

- (a) B (b) # (c) 2
 (d) M (e) None of these

3. How many such vowels are there in the above arrangement each of which is immediately preceded by a number and immediately followed by a consonant?

- (a) None (b) Two (c) Three
 (d) Four (e) None of these

4. What will come in place of question mark (?) in the following series based on the above arrangement?

- 6AJ ♦#Q 2KE RN@ ?
 (a) NP4 (b) @IP (c) IC4
 (d) I4C (e) None of these

5. How many such consonants are there in the above arrangement, each of which is immediately preceded by a number and immediately followed by a letter?

- (a) One (b) Three (c) Four
 (d) None (e) None of these

Directions (6-10): Study the following arrangement carefully and answer the questions given below:

D F 3 # R N 8 A @ Y 4 M ª W P 6 H U 9 1 K 2 E

6. How many such numbers are there in the above arrangement each of which is immediately preceded by a vowel?

- (a) None (b) One (c) Two
 (d) Three (e) None of these

7. Which of the following is sixth to the right of the nineteenth from the right end of the above arrangement?

- (a) Y (b) M (c) 4
 (d) @ (e) None of these

8. How many such consonants are there in the above arrangement each of which is immediately preceded by a symbol and immediately followed by a letter?

- (a) None (b) One (c) Two
 (d) Three (e) None of these

9. If all numbers are dropped from the above arrangement, which of the following will be the fourteenth from the left end?

- (a) I (b) P (c) W
 (d) U (e) None of these

10. If it is possible to make a meaningful word with the fifth, sixth, eighth, twelfth, twentieth and twenty-third letter of the above arrangement, which of the following will be the fourth letter from the left?

- (a) E (b) I (c) N
 (d) R (e) Either I or A

Directions (11-15): Study the following arrangement carefully and answer the questions given below:

O P 5 Q 6 ♦ S E 9 % X Z 1 Y 8 L H 3 T @ A U 4 7 2 W

11. If all symbols are dropped from the given arrangement which element will be eighth will be eighth from the left end?

- (a) X (b) 9 (c) Z
 (d) E (e) None of these

12. How many such numbers are there in the above arrangement each of which is immediately preceded by a vowel?

- (a) None (b) One (c) Two
 (d) Three (e) None of these

13. How many such consonants are there in the above arrangement each of which is immediately followed by a consonant?

- (a) None (b) One (c) Two
 (d) Three (e) None of these

14. 'O' is related to '♦' in the same way as '9' is related to 'Y'. Following the same pattern, '8' is related to which of the following?

- (a) T (b) @ (c) A
 (d) U (e) None of these

15. Which of the following is the sixth to the right of the thirteenth from the right end?

- (a) @ (b) Y (c) E
 (d) E (e) None of these

Directions (16-20): Study the following arrangement carefully and answer the given questions:

K 2 8 % P # B 3 H \$ G T I A Y E £ ☆ 4 9 L U @ 7 C N

16. If all the symbols are dropped from the above arrangement, which of the following will be tenth from the right end?

- (a) A (b) Y (c) 9
 (d) G (e) None of these

17. How many such consonants are there in the above arrangement each of which is not immediately preceded by a symbol?

- (a) None (b) One (c) Two
 (d) Three (e) More than three

18. How many such letters are there in the above arrangement each of which is immediately followed by a number?

- (a) One (b) Two (c) Three
 (d) None (e) None of these

19. How many such symbols are there in the above arrangement each of which is not immediately preceded by a consonant but followed by a vowel?

- (a) Two (b) Three (c) Four
 (d) None (e) None of these

20. If all the alphabets in the above arrangement are arranged in English alphabetical order within the series, which of the following will be sixteenth from the left?

- (a) N (b) ☆ (c) L
 (d) K (e) 4

Directions (21-25): Study the following arrangement carefully and answer the questions given below:

A % D F K E 8 J Q 1 ☆ V T U 2 \$ W # 6 B G @ I L 7 3 H

21. If all the symbols are dropped from the above arrangement, which of the following will be eleventh from the right end?

- (a) W (b) 2 (c) U
 (d) T (e) None of these

22. How many such letters are there in the above arrangement each of which is immediately followed by a number?

- (a) None (b) One (c) Two
 (d) Three (e) None of these

23. How many such symbols are there in the above arrangement each of which is immediately preceded by a consonant and followed by a vowel?

- (a) None (b) One (c) Two
 (d) Three (e) None of these

24. How many such consonants are there in the above arrangement each of which is not immediately preceded by a symbol but followed by a vowel?

- (a) One (b) Two (c) Three
 (d) Four (e) None of these

25. How many such vowels are there in the above arrangement each of which is immediately preceded by a number?

- (a) One (b) Two (c) Three
 (d) Four (e) None of these

Directions (26-30): These questions are based on the following arrangement of numbers, letters and symbols. Study them carefully and answer the questions given below:

1 8 Q W 3 d Z 5 ☆ 2 J @ U K 9 P I % R 4 \$ M E 7 T # A 6 F

26. Which of the following should come in place of question mark (?) in the following series based on the elements in the above arrangement?

- 3WZ 2☆@ 9KI ?
 (a) %14 (b) 4RM (c) 4%\$
 (d) \$4E (e) None of these

27. How many such letters are there in the above arrangement each of which is not immediately preceded by a symbol?

- (a) Five (b) Six (c) Seven
 (d) Eight (e) More than eight

28. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way based on their positions in the above arrangement and hence form a group. Find out the one that does not belong to that group.

- (a) W1 (b) ☆δ (c) @ 9
 (d) IK (e) 4I

29. Which of the following is fifth to the right of the fifteenth from the right end?

- (a) 4 (b) 9 (c) \$
 (d) P (e) None of these

30. How many such numbers are there in the above arrangement each of which is immediately followed by a symbol and also immediately preceded by a latter?

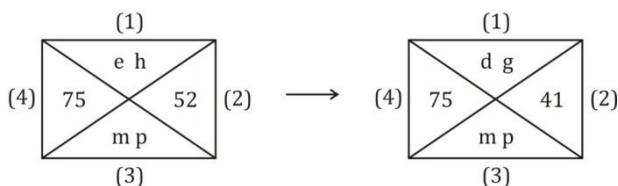
- (a) One (b) Two (c) Three
 (d) Four (e) None of these

Directions (31-35): Study the following information and answer the questions given below:

There are four triangles given in question on which some operations are applied individually on each triangle and then it is converted into solution. You have to answer the questions from the triangle which comes after the operation applied on the given triangle.

[IBPS CLERK MAINS 2017]

For example-



For triangle 1- if the difference between the place value of the letters in triangle 1 is less than four then change each letter to previous letter according to English alphabetical series

For triangle 2- if the difference between given two digit is less than 5 then change the each digit to previous digit.

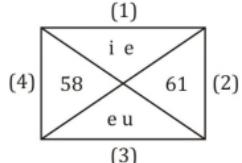
For triangle 3- if the total letters between given two letters is more than 5 then change the each letter to

For triangle 4- if the difference between given two digits is more than 2 then 1st and 2nd digit to give a digit

Note- If the above condition are not applied then you have to write the digit and letter as it is in resultant.

have to write the digit and letter as it is in resultant triangle.

Based on the above example solve the given question.



31. How many meaningful words are formed by letter combining from triangle 1 and triangle 3?

(a) None (b) Two (c) Three
(d) One (e) Four

32. What is the sum of each digits which is obtained in triangle 2 and triangle 4?

(a) 17 (b) 18 (c) 19
(d) 20 (e) 16

33. Which of the following letter is obtained in triangle 3?

(a) d,f (b) t,c (c) d,t
(d) d,v (e) t,b

34. What is the product of 2nd digit of triangle4 and 1st digit of the triangle2?

(a) 45 (b) 56 (c) 48
(d) 42 (e) none of these

35. What is the sum of the numerical value of the 1st letter in triangle1 and 2nd letter of triangle 3?

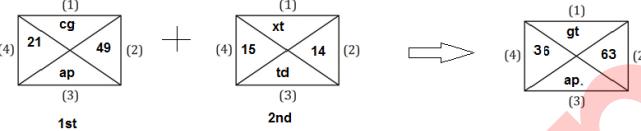
(a) 30 (b) 31 (c) 28
(d) 26 (e) none of these

Directions (36-40) : Study the following information and answer the questions given below:

There are four triangles in each square given in question on which some operations are applied individually on

each triangle and then it is converted into solution. You have to answer the questions from the triangle which comes after the operation applied on the given triangle.

For example-



For triangle 1- if the letters in the 2nd square are reverse of the letters in the 1st square ,then write the 2nd letter of the 1st square and 2nd square.

For triangle 2- if there is a common factor for the numbers in 1st and 2nd square then write the sum of the the two numbers.

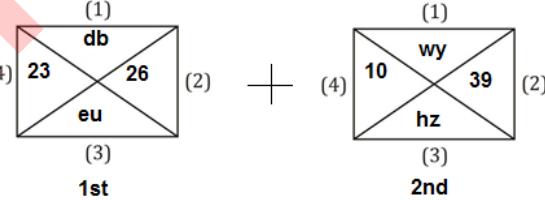
For triangle 3- if the total letters between given two letters of the both the squares is more than 13 then write the letters of the 1st square as it is.

For triangle 4- if there is a common factor between the numbers in 1st and 2nd square then write the sum of the two numbers

Note- If the above condition are not applied then you have to write the digit and letter as it of the triangles of 1st square in the triangles of resultant square.

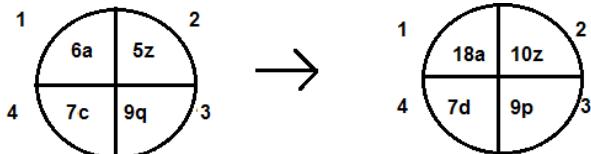
Based on the above example solve the given question.

wy



Directions (41-45) : Study the following information and answer the questions given below:

There are four sectors in a circle given in question on which some operations are applied individually on each sectors and then it is converted into solution. You have to answer the questions from the sectors which comes after the operation applied on the given sectors.

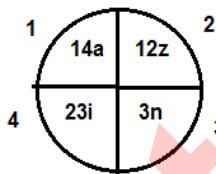


For example-

- (1) For sector 1- if the number is an even number, then multiply it by 3 and write the letter as it is.
 - (2) For sector 2- if the number is an odd number, then multiply with 2 and write the letter as it is.
 - (3) For sector 3- if the place value of the letter is an even number, then change the letter to the previous letter and write the number as it is.
 - (4) For sector 4- if the place value of the letter is an odd number, then change the letter to the next letter and write the number as it is.

Note- If the above condition are not applied then you have to write the digit and letter as it is in the question

Based on the above example solve the given question.

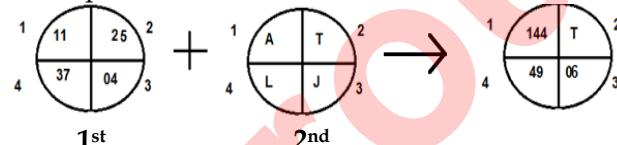


45. What is the product of the number in 1st sector and place value of the letter in 3rd sector?
(a) none of these (b) 516 (c) 576
(d) 546 (e) 676

Directions (46-50) : Study the following information and answer the questions given below:

There are four sectors in each circle given in question on which some operations are applied individually on each sectors and then it is converted into solution. You have to answer the questions from the sectors which comes after the operation applied on the given sectors.

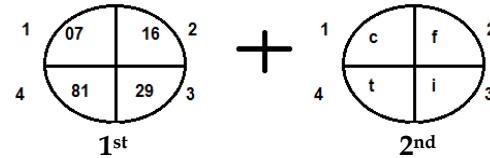
For example-



- (1) For sector 1- if the number in the 1ST circle is odd, then write the square of the sum obtained from the number in 1st circle and place value of the letter in 2nd circle .
 - (2) For sector 2- if the number in the 1st circle is a perfect square ,then write the letter of the 2 nd circle in a resultant circle.
 - (3) For sector 3- if the place value of the letter in the 2nd circle and the number in the 1st circle are even ,then write the difference of the two.
 - (4) For sector 4- if the place value of the letter in the 2nd circle is even and the number in the 1 st circle is odd, then add the two..

Note- If the above condition are not applied then you have to write the digit and letter as it is in the 1st circle

Based on the above example solve the given question.



- 49.** Which of the following is obtained on dividing the number in the 1st sector by 25?
- (a) 6 (b) 5 (c) 4
 (d) 3 (e) none of these

- 50.** Which is the next letter to the letter obtained in the 2nd sector?
- (a) D (b) F (c) E
 (d) G (e) none of these

Directions (51-55): Study the following information and answer the questions given below:

There are four diagrams given in question on which some operations are applied individually on each diagram and then it is converted into solution. You have to answer the questions from the diagram which comes after the operation applied on the given diagram.

For example-

$$\begin{array}{ll}
 \begin{array}{l} (1) \quad \frac{\text{ABC}}{2} \\ (2) \quad \frac{\text{DEF}}{3} \\ (3) \quad \frac{\text{GHI}}{4} \\ (4) \quad \frac{\text{JKL}}{5} \end{array} & \rightarrow \begin{array}{l} 9 \\ 125 \\ 144 \\ 33 \end{array}
 \end{array}$$

- (1) For diagram 1- if the sum of the place value of the letters is divisible by 2, then write the square of the result obtained on division
- (2) For diagram 2- if the sum of the place value of the letters is divisible by 3, then write the cube of the result obtained on division
- (3) For diagram 3-if the sum of the 1st and 3rd letter is divisible by 4, then multiply the sum of 1st and 3rd letter with 9.
- (4) For diagram 4- if the place value of the middle letters is odd, then multiply it with 3

Note- If the above condition are not applied then you have to write the digit which is divisor in the diagram as it is in solution part.

Based on the above example solve the given question.

$$\begin{array}{ll}
 \begin{array}{l} (1) \quad \frac{\text{stu}}{2} \\ (2) \quad \frac{\text{mja}}{3} \\ (3) \quad \frac{\text{hcl}}{4} \\ (4) \quad \frac{\text{niy}}{5} \end{array} & \rightarrow
 \end{array}$$

- 51.** What is the sum of all the numbers obtained in resultant diagram?
- (a) 1443 (b) 1445 (c) 1446
 (d) 1442 (e) none of these

- 52.** Which alphabet represents the the number obtained in 3rd diagram according to English dictionary?
- (a) f (b) b (c) d
 (d) z (e) none of these

- 53.** In how many diagrams can a meaning full word be formed from the letters of question part by rearrangement?

- (a) none (b) three (c) two
 (d) one (e) four

- 54.** How many perfect cubes are there in the numbers obtained?

- (a) none (b) one (c) two
 (d) three (e) four

- 55.** What is the difference between the value which is obtained from the addition of 1st and 4th diagrams and the one which is obtained from the addition of 2nd and 3rd diagrams?

- (a) 1381 (b) 411 (c) 365
 (d) 341 (e) none of these

Directions (56-60): Study the following information and answer the questions given below:

There are four diagrams given in question on which some operations are applied individually on each diagram and then it is converted into solution. You have to answer the questions from the diagram which comes after the operation applied on the given diagram.

For example-

$$\begin{array}{ll}
 \begin{array}{l} (1) \quad \frac{\text{cts}}{4} \\ (2) \quad \frac{\text{hcl}}{5} \\ (3) \quad \frac{\text{inf}}{6} \\ (4) \quad \frac{\text{len}}{7} \end{array} & + \begin{array}{l} \frac{\text{hol}}{2} \\ \frac{\text{mak}}{3} \\ \frac{\text{han}}{8} \\ \frac{\text{bir}}{9} \end{array} \rightarrow \begin{array}{l} 31 \\ 15 \\ n \\ 7 \end{array}
 \end{array}$$

- (1) For diagram 1- if the difference between the place value of the 1st letters in the two fraction is more than 3, then add the place values of the last digits of both fraction.
- (2) For diagram 2- if the difference between the middle letters is less than 3, then multiply the numbers of the denominators.
- (3) For diagram 3-if there is any common letter in the two fractions, then write the common letter
- (4) For diagram 4- if the difference between the place values of the middle letter of the 1st fraction and 1st letter of the 2nd fraction is more than 5, then add the two numbers of the denominator

Note- If the above condition are not applied then you have to write the digit of denominator of the 1st fraction as it is in solution part.

- | | | | | |
|-----|-----------------|---|-----------------|---|
| (1) | <u>ter</u>
4 | + | <u>yan</u>
2 | → |
| (2) | <u>ick</u>
5 | + | <u>aly</u>
3 | → |
| (3) | <u>ken</u>
6 | + | <u>kha</u>
8 | → |
| (4) | <u>hat</u>
7 | + | <u>urf</u>
9 | → |

Direction (61-64): Study the following arrangement carefully and answer the questions given below:

3 9 1 8 1 2 5 8 6 3 6 4 2 5 2 8 5 2 6 4 5 1 4 9 4 7 3 2 7 2 5 9

- Year: 2020 IBPS Clerk Pre**

61. How many 2's is there in the above arrangement, each of which is immediately preceded by a digit which has a numerical value of more than 5?

(a) None (b) One (c) Two
(d) Three (e) More than three

62. Which of the following number is seventh to the left of the twentieth from the left end of the above arrangement?

(a) 3 (b) 9 (c) 2
(d) 7 (e) 1

63. If all the even digits are removed from the above arrangements then, which of the following digit will be tenth from the right end of the arrangement?

(a) 9 (b) 5 (c) 1
(d) 3 (e) 7

Direction (65-69): Following questions are based on the five words given below. Study the following numbers and answer the following question:

BOY CAT RAT MAT SIT PEN

Year : 2020 RBI Assistant Pre

65. If the vowel in each of the given words is changed to its next letter and each consonant is changed to its previous letter according to the English alphabetical series, then in how many words there are repeated letters?

(a) One (b) Two (c) Three
(d) Four (e) Five

67. If the words are arranged according to the English dictionary from left to right then which of the following word is second from the left end?

(a) BOY (b) SIT (c) CAT
(d) RAT (e) None of these

69. If the first letter is interchanged with the third letter within the word then how many words starts with a vowel?
(a) None (b) One (c) Two
(d) Three (e) More than three

Directions (70-74): Following questions are based on

Directions (70-74). Following questions are based on the five numbers given below. Study the given information and answer the following questions.

625 427 189 258 469

Year: 2020 SBI Clerk Pre

70. What is the sum of the 3rd digit of second number from left and 2nd digit of third number from right?
(a) 10 (b) 15 (c) 14
(d) 12 (e) None of these

71. If the position of first and third digits of each of the numbers are interchanged, then which among the following is the highest number?
(a) 258 (b) 469 (c) 189
(d) 427 (e) 625

72. If all the digits in the number are arranged in the descending order within the number from left to right, then which among the following will be the lowest number after rearrangement?
 (a) 427 (b) 189 (c) 258
 (d) 625 (e) 469
73. What is the product of 3rd digit of 2nd lowest number and 1st digit of 2nd highest number?
 (a) 32 (b) 72 (c) 24
 (d) 36 (e) None of these
74. If 2 is subtracted from each number, then how many numbers thus formed are odd numbers?

- (a) One (b) Two (c) Three
 (d) More than three (e) None



Solutions

Foundation

1. (e): E
 2. (c): X
 3. (a): ANZ, BOY, CPX, DQW

4. (d): A $\xrightarrow{+1}$ B $\xrightarrow{+2}$ D $\xrightarrow{+3}$ G $\xrightarrow{+4}$ K $\xrightarrow{+5}$ P $\xrightarrow{+6}$ V

5. (c): A B C D E
 Y X W V U

6. (b): A 2 Y, B 4 W, C 6 U, D 8 S

7. (d): A $\xrightarrow{+2}$ C $\xrightarrow{+2}$ E $\xrightarrow{+2}$ G $\xrightarrow{+2}$ I
 B $\xrightarrow{+4}$ F $\xrightarrow{+4}$ J $\xrightarrow{+4}$ N $\xrightarrow{+4}$ R

8. (b): B $\xrightarrow{+2}$ D $\xrightarrow{+2}$ F $\xrightarrow{+2}$ H $\xrightarrow{+2}$ J
 Y $\xrightarrow{-2}$ W $\xrightarrow{-2}$ U $\xrightarrow{-2}$ S $\xrightarrow{-2}$ Q

9. (a): T
 10. (c): Z

Direction (11-15):

11. (b): (&M*) and (%U&)

12. (a)
 13. (a)
 14. (b)
 15. (a)

Direction (16-20):

16. (d): R6Y, V1X

17. (c)

18. (b): \$7@

19. (c)

20. (b)

21. (a): after adding 1 last digit = 5,9,2,6,8 only 9 is a perfect square.

22. (d): after subtracted 1 to from each 1st digit of each number, the number become 474, 558, 721, 845, 147. Only 474, 558 and 147 are divisible by three

23. (b): after arranging each digit in ascending order the number become 457, 568, 128, 459, 247. So highest number which is 568 comes from 658.

24. (d): In 124, 118, 101, 135, 67. Largest no. is 135 which come from 945.

25. (c): after changing first and second digit the number be 754, 568, 281, 495, 427. So smallest number 821 comes from 281.

26. (b): 684

27. (c): after doing this process the number will be 497, 943, 775, 852, 964. Third highest number will be 852 which comes from 572.

28. (b): after doing this process the number will be 739, 384, 567, 275, 486. So after arranging in descending order the number from right be second lowest which is 384 which comes from 483

29. (e): 937

30. (d): 937

Directions (31-35):

31. (c) 32. (c) 33. (b) 34. (d) 35. (d)

Directions (36-40):

36. (d): 451 685 254 723 132

723 685 451 254 132

37. (b) 38. (c) 39. (d) 40. (a)

Moderate

1. (a): New numbers -
835 786 932 467 848
Ascending order -
467 < 786 < 835 < 848 < 932
Ans. 538
2. (c): New numbers after applying operations -
628, 777, 329, 854, 938
largest number is 848
3. (b): New numbers after interchanging operation -
358, 867, 329, 674, 488
Ans. 239
4. (a): $538 \rightarrow 437 \rightarrow 473$
 $687 \rightarrow 586 \rightarrow 568$
 $239 \rightarrow 138 \rightarrow 183$
 $764 \rightarrow 663 \rightarrow 636$
 $848 \rightarrow 747 \rightarrow 774$
Ascending order - 183 < 473 < 568 < 636 < 774
Ans. 538
5. (d): New numbers -
528, 677, 219, 754, 838
Ascending order -
219 < 528 < 677 < 754 < 838
Ans. 2, 5, 8, 7
6. (c): 6,2,9,7,4 perfect square is 9 and 4
7. (a): after processing the series will be 7435, 9721, 5468, 2816, 8573 and desired result will be $1+2=3$
8. (c): $9 - 5 = 4$
9. (d): after this process numbers are 7543, 9721, 8654, 8621, 8753
 $8654 = 8 + 6 + 5 + 4 = 23$
10. (e) : 7583
11. (d): three = 163, 569, 163
12. (a): one = 639
13. (a): 18th digit from right = 5
14. (b): one = 416
15. (a): 25th digit from right end = 3
16. (e): four = 25, 27, 26, 29
17. (c): two = 41, 41
18. (b): one = 953
19. (c): 15th from left = 4
20. (d): 5
21. (c): 12th from left = 5
22. (d): 4
-
23. (b): two = $\beta 1$, #9
24. (b): two = 24, 64
25. (a): 5
26. (c): two = 29, 21
27. (e): 23rd from left end = 6
28. (c): two = 6@2, 2â4
29. (e): 5
-
30. (d): 4 =
31. (d): VCV = EDA, ADE, ACU, EBA, UDE
32. (c): meaningful word from D,B,U is BUD, DUB
-
33. (e): four =
34. (c): According to the question = B
35. (b): 5th to the left of the 17th from the left means 12th from the left end. i.e. U
-
36. (c): two =
37. (a): 11th from left = E
38. (b): required alphabets = U, D, E
Meaningful word = DUE
39. (d): U
40. (b): VVC = AUC, AED
- Directions (11-15):**
41. (b): SAND CARE RUIN MOON NICE
ADNS ACER INRU MNOO CEIN
42. (a): Arrangement according to dictionary from left to right: CARE, MOON, NICE, RUIN, SAND
43. (d): Number of letters between S and U is one
44. (e): SAND CARE RUIN MOON NICE
RBMC BBQF QVJM LPPM MJBF
45. (a): Arrangement according to dictionary from right to left: SAND, RUIN, NICE, MOON, CARE
- Direction (16-19):**
46. (e): A E S, E S Q, E R P, I U T, U T R
47. (b):
48. (c):
49. (a):

Difficult**Directions (1-5):**

1. (a) 2. (e) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (d)

Directions (6-10):

6. (e): No condition applies
 7. (d): Condition (iv) and (v) is applied
 8. (c): Condition (ii) and (iv) is applied
 9. (d): Condition (iv) and (v) is applied
 10. (a): Condition (i) and (iii) is applied

Directions (11-15):

STEP 1: L E 8 Y O & H G 9 9 @ % S 4 I O 9 U * K # 3 \$ 1 3
 @ 9 J T

STEP 2: 3 9 L E 8 Y O & H G 9 @ % S 4 I O 9 U * K # 3 \$ 1
 @ 9 J T

STEP 3: 3 9 L E 8 Y O & H G 9 @ % S 4 I O 9 U * K 3 # 1 \$
 9 @ J T

11. (d) 12. (c) 13. (d) 14. (b) 15. (c)

Directions (16-20):

Z 7 U @ 6 D £ 5 ¥ G 8 \$ K # 3 E 2 R & % 1 P 9 B μ ^ A 4 H
STEP 1: Z 7 U @ D £ 5 ¥ G 8 \$ K # E 2 R & % P 9 B μ ^ A
 4 H 1 3 6

STEP 2: Z 7 U @ D £ 5 ¥ 8 G \$ K # 2 E R & % P 9 B μ ^ 4
 A H 1 6 3

STEP 3: Z 7 U @ £ 5 D K P ¥ 8 G \$ # 2 E R & % 9 B μ ^ 4
 A H 1 6 3

STEP 4: 2 E R & % 9 B μ ^ 4 A H 1 6 3 # \$ G 8 ¥ P K D 5 £
 @ U 7 Z

16. (e): 6th (right) + 9th (left end) = 15th from left end in
 Step 3 is - 2.

17. (d): Step II: Z 7 U @ D £ 5 ¥ 8 G \$ K # 2 E R & % P 9 B
 μ ^ 4 A H 1 6 3

New formed step: Z 7 U @ D £ 5 ¥ 8 G \$ K # 2 F
 R & % P 9 B μ ^ 4 B H 1 6 3

18. (d): Step I: Z 7 U @ D £ 5 ¥ G 8 \$ K # E 2 R & % P 9 B
 μ ^ A 4 H 1 3 6

After removed symbols - Z 7 U D 5 G 8 K E 2 R P
 9 B A 4 H 1 3 6

19. (c): Step IV: 2 E R & % 9 B μ ^ 4 A H 1 6 3 # \$ G 8 ¥ P
 K D 5 £ @ U 7 Z

20. (e): Step I: Z 7 U @ D £ 5 ¥ G 8 \$ K # E 2 R & % P 9 B
 μ ^ A 4 H 1 3 6

Step IV: 2 E R & % 9 B μ ^ 4 A H 1 6 3 # \$ G 8 ¥ P
 K D 5 £ @ U 7 Z

Product is = $2 \times 6 = 12$

Directions (21-24):

A S 2 ! D F @ 9 G H 7 # 8 J K 3 \$ % L Z * 5 ^ X C 4 V & B
 6 N 1

STEP 1: A S 2 D L X ! F @ 9 G H 7 # 8 J K 3 \$ % Z * 5 ^ C
 4 V & B 6 N 1

STEP 2: A S 2 D L X ! F @ G H 7 # J K 3 \$ % Z * 5 ^ C 4 V
 & B 6 9 8 N 1

STEP 3: B C A S 2 D L X ! F @ G H 7 # J K 3 \$ % Z * 5 ^ 4
 V & 6 9 8 N 1

21. (e)

22. (e)

23. (b): * 5, ^ 4, & 6

24. (a)

Direction (25-29):

25. (c): **For row-1:**

An odd number is followed by even number =
 $5*2=10$

Then an even number is followed by an odd
 number = $10+5=15$

For row-2:

Even number is followed by an odd number =
 $8+3=11$

The resultant of row-2 is = $37-15=22$

So, the value of X must be 2.

26. (b): **For row-1:**

An even number is followed by another even
 number = $6/2=3$

Then an odd number is followed by a perfect
 square = $3-1=2$

For row-2:

An even number is followed by an odd number
 $= 4+11=15$

Then an odd number is followed by an even
 number = $15*2=30$

The sum is = $2+30=32$

27. (d)

28. (e): **For row-1:**

An odd number is followed by another odd
 number = $23+17=40$

An even number is followed by an even number
 $= 40/2=20$

For row-2:

An even number is followed by an odd number =
 $4+11=15$

An odd number is followed by an even number =
 $15*12=180$

The difference of row-1 and row-2 = $180-20=160$

29. (e): **For row-1:**

An odd number is followed by another odd
 number = $13+3=16$

An even number is followed by an odd number
 $= 16+7=23$

For row-2:

An even number is followed by an odd number
 $= 16+13=29$

An odd number is followed by an odd number
 $= 29+19=48$

The difference of row-1 and row-2 = $48-23= 25$

Direction (30-33):

30. (e): In row-1:

Odd number is followed by an even number so
 $= 109+80 = 189$

Odd number is followed by an odd number so =
 $189/27 = 7$

In row-2:

Even number is followed by a perfect cube so =
 $54- 27 = 27$

Odd number is followed by an even number so =
 $= 27+162 = 189$

So, the sum of resultant of two rows = $7+ 189 = 196$

31. (c): In row-1

Even number is followed by a perfect cube so =
 $64 - 16 = 48$

Even number is followed by an odd number so =
 $48 * 3 = 144$

In row-2:

Odd number is followed by an even number so
 $= 111+24 = 135$

Odd number is followed by another odd number
 $so=135/9= 15$

So, the difference of the resultant of the both
rows = $144-15 = 129$

32. (b): In row-1

Even number is followed by an odd number so =
 $26 * 5 = 130$

Even number is followed by another even
number so = $130+12= 142$

In row-2:

Odd number is followed by an even number
 $so=23+6= 29$

If sum of resultant of both row is 177, therefore
resultant of 2nd row is 35

Odd number is followed by an even number so =
 $29+6=35$

So value of X will be 6

33. (e): In row-1

Odd number is followed by an odd number so =
 $33/3 = 11$

Odd number is followed by an even number so
 $= 11+2 = 13$

In row-2

Odd number is followed by an even number
 $so=11+4= 15$

Odd number is followed by an odd number so =
 $15/3 = 5$

So, multiplication of resultant of two rows is 65

Direction (34-38):

34. (e): For row-1:

An even number is followed by another even
number = $10/2 = 5$

An odd number is followed by another odd
number (but not a perfect square) = $5 + 3 = 8$

For row-2:

An odd number is followed by an even number
(but not a perfect square) = $13 \times 8 = 104$

An even number is followed by an odd number
= $104 + 9 = 113$

The sum is = $113+8= 121$

35. (c): For row -1:

An odd number is followed by a perfect square
= $11-4 = 7$

An odd number is followed by a perfect square
= $9 - 7 = 2$

For row-2:

An even number is followed by another even
number = $30/6 = 5$

The resultant of row-2 is = $52-2 = 50$

Then value of X must be = 10

36. (d): For row - 1:

An odd number is followed by another odd
number (but not a perfect square) = $15 + 5 = 20$

An even number is followed by an odd number
= $20 + 9 = 29$

For row - 2:

An even number is followed by an odd number
= $6 + 13 = 19$

An odd number is followed by an even number
(but not a perfect square) = $19 \times 14 = 266$

The difference of row-1 and row-2 = $266 - 29 = 237$

37. (d): For row - 1:

An odd number is followed by another odd
number (but not a perfect square) = $27 + 23 = 50$

An even number is followed by another even
number = $50/10 = 5$

For row - 2:

An even number is followed by an odd number
= $18 + 15 = 33$

An odd number is followed by another odd
number (but not a perfect square) = $33 + 11 = 44$

The multiplication of row-1 and row-2 = $5 \times 44 = 220$

38. (b): For row - 1:

An odd number is followed by an even number (but not a perfect square) = $3 \times 10 = 30$

An even number is followed by an odd number = $30 + 5 = 35$

For row - 2:

An odd number is followed by a perfect square

$$= 7 - 4 = 3$$

An odd number is followed by a perfect square = $9 - 3 = 6$

The multiplication of row-1 and row-2 = $35 + 6 = 41$

39. (c): VS = I©, U#

40. (b): 9DF

Previous Year (Memory Based)

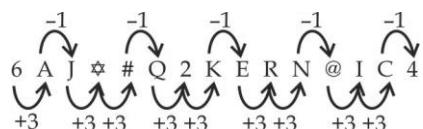
Directions (1-5):

1. (b): 10th from the right end, i.e., N.

2. (d): Fifth to the left of the 18th from the left end = $18 - 5 = 13$ th from the left, ie 2.

3. (a)

4. (c):



5. (b): 6HJ, 2ME, 4CT

Directions (6-10)

6. (b): U9

7. (c): Sixth to the right of the 19th from the right end, that is $(19 - 6 =) 13$ th from the right, i.e., 4.

8. (c): #RN, ©WP

9. (d): D F # R N A @ Y M © W P H U K E

10. (e): Fifth letter → R

Sixth letter → N

Eighth letter → A

Twelfth letter → M

Twenty-first letter → I

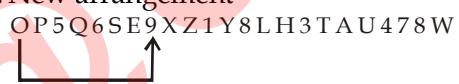
Twenty-third letter → E

The meaningful words that can be formed are MA RINE and REMAIN.

Hence, either I or A will be fourth letter from the left.

Directions (11-15)

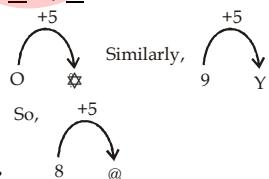
11. (b): New arrangement



Hence the eighth from the left end is 9.

12. (c): E 9, U 4

13. (c): X Z, L H



14. (b):

15. (a): Sixth to the right of thirteenth from the right end is $(13 - 6 =) 7$ th from the right end, i.e. @.

Directions (16-20):

16. (a): New arrangement

K 2 8 P B 3 H G T I A Y E 4 9 L U 7 C N

Hence, 10th from right end is A.

17. (e): K, 3H, GT, AY, 9L, 7C, and CN

18. (b): K2 and B3

19. (d):

20. (a): New arrangement:

A 2 8 % B # C 3 E \$ G H I K L N £ 4 9 P T @ 7 U Y
Hence, sixteenth from the left is N.

Directions (21-25):

21. (c): New arrangement: A D F K E 8 J Q 1 V T U 2 W
6 B G I L 7 3 H.

Hence, eleventh from right end is U.

22. (e): E8, Q1, U2, L7. Hence there are four such letters.

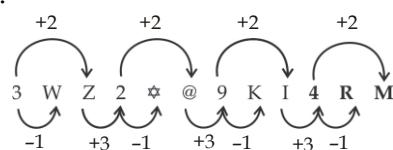
23. (b): G @ I

24. (b): FKE, VTU

25. (e)

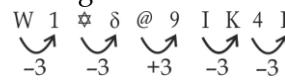
Directions (26-30)

26. (b):



27. (e): 8Q, 2J, 9P, 7T, 6F, QW, UK, ME, PI

Hence, there are nine letters in the given arrangement.

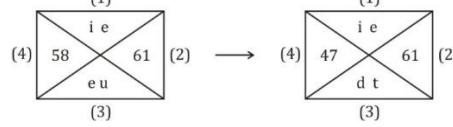


28. (c):

29. (a): Fifth to the right of fifteenth from the right end = $(15 - 5 =) 10$ th from the right, ie 4.

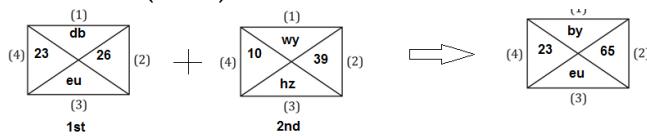
30. (c): W3#, Z5\$, R4\$

Directions (31-35):



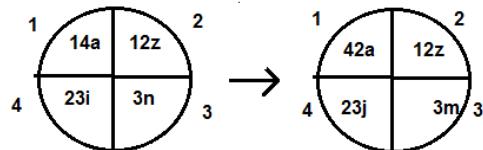
31. (c): 32. (b): 33. (c): 34. (d): 35. (e):

Directions (36-40):



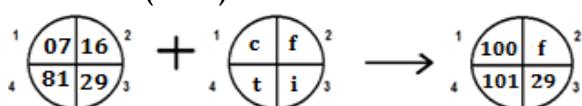
36. (b): 37. (a): 38. (e): 39. (a): 40. (b):

Directions (41-45):



41. (a): 42. (c): 43. (b): 44. (c): 45. (d):

Directions (46-50):



46. (b): 47. (b): 48. (b): 49. (c): 50. (d):

Directions (51-55):

(1)	$\frac{stu}{2}$	\rightarrow	900
(2)	$\frac{mja}{3}$	\rightarrow	512
(3)	$\frac{hck}{4}$	\rightarrow	4
(4)	$\frac{niy}{5}$	\rightarrow	27

51. (a): 52. (c): 53. (d): 54. (c): 55. (b):

Directions (56-60):

(1)	$\frac{ter}{4}$	$+$	$\frac{yan}{2}$	\rightarrow	32
(2)	$\frac{ick}{5}$	$+$	$\frac{aly}{3}$	\rightarrow	5
(3)	$\frac{ken}{6}$	$+$	$\frac{kha}{8}$	\rightarrow	k
(4)	$\frac{hat}{7}$	$+$	$\frac{urf}{9}$	\rightarrow	16

56. (a): 57. (b): 58. (c): 59. (d): 60. (b):

Directions (61-64):

61. (b): "7 2"

62. (c): "2"

63. (b): "5"

64. (b): "1 4"

Directions (65-69):

65. (a): 66. (e): 67. (c): 68. (c): 69. (a):

Directions (70-74):

70. (b): 71. (c): 72. (d): 73. (a): 74. (d):



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Cause and effect

Cause is an event that leads to another event, which is its effect. An event or action that causes something else to happen. "Becuase" is a clue word that helps identify the cause. It answer the question "Why"

→ An event or action that happened as a result of another event or action. It answers the question "what happened".

In short: A cause is why something happens. An effect is What happens. Look for clue words, such as if, then, because, since and so.

There are two methods which are usually ask in paper

- (i) By using two statement
- (ii) By using given passage.

(i) **By using two statement:** There are two statements are given we have to find which one cause and which one effect and is they relate to each other or not.

Their directions are

- (a) Statement I is cause and II its effect
 - (b) Statement II is cause and I its effect
 - (c) Both are independent causes.
 - (d) Both statements are effects of independent cause.
 - (e) Both statements are effects of common cause.
- (ii) **By using given passage:** Their is any economic, any company data or scheme given we are having four statement as options and we have to find out according to question which one effect or cause of above passage.

For example: (i) The prices of petroleum products drop marginally last week.

(ii) The state government reduced the tax on petroleum products last week.

Solution: This is a direct relationship where statement II is the cause and statement I its effect. The common phrases in both the statements "last week" and "petroleum products" justify the relationship. Also it a common economic trend that when the taxes are reduced prices fall. Hence answer (b).

The points which you have to remember for findout cause and effect which are following.

- (i) First find out that both statements are having similar situation.
- (ii) Find out which statement have occur firstly then corelated this statement to another one cheek that it is its effect or not.

In Second type their is a passage given which related to any scheme, economic survey in that situation we have to find out reason or effect of any line.

Points to Remember:

- (1) A cause is "WHY" something happens.
- (2) An effect is "WHAT" happens.
- (3) Cause and effect are combination of action and reaction.
- (4) Remember that no effect can occur without a cause.
- (5) No effect can be its own cause.
- (6) Every cause must produce an effect.
- (7) Cause and effect cannot happen simultaneously.

Foundation

Directions (1-30): In each of the following questions, two statements numbered I and II are given. There may be cause and effect relationship between the two statements. These two statements may be the effect of the same cause or independent causes. These statements may be independent causes without having any relationship. Read both the statements in each question and mark your answer as.

- (a) If statement I is the cause and statement II is its effect;
 - (b) If statement II is the cause and statement I is its effect;
 - (c) If both the statement I and II are independent causes;
 - (d) If both the statements I and II are effects of independent causes; and
 - (e) If both the statements I and II are effects of same common causes.
1. I. The prices of vegetables have been increased considerably during this summer.
II. There is tremendous increase in the temperature during this summer thereby damaging crops greatly;
 2. I. Police resorted to lathi-charge to disperse the unlawful gathering of large number of people.
II. The citizen's forum called a general strike in protest against the police atrocities.
 3. I. It is the aim of the city's civic authority to get the air pollution reduced by 20% in the next two months.
II. The number of asthma cases in the city is constantly increasing.
 4. I. The police authority has recently caught a group of house breakers.
II. The citizens group in the locality have started night vigil in the area.
 5. I. The university authority has instructed all the colleges under its jurisdiction to ban use of all phones inside the college premises.
II. majority of the teachers of the colleges signed a joint petition to the university complaining the disturbances caused by cell phone ring-tones inside the classrooms.
 6. I. The government has recently fixed the fees for professional courses offered by the unaided institutions which are much lower than the fees charged last year.

- II. The parents of the aspiring students launched a severe agitation last year protesting against the high fees charged by the unaided institutions.
7. I. Large number of people living in the low-lying areas have been evacuated during the last few days to safer places.
II. The Government has rushed in relief supplies to the people living in the affected areas.
8. I. The performance of most of the students in final exam of class X in the schools run by the Government was excellent.
II. Many teachers of the Government schools left the school and joined private schools.
9. I. Majority of the citizens in the locality belong to higher income group.
II. The sales in the local super market are comparatively much higher than in other localities.
10. I. There is considerable reduction in the number of people affected by waterborne diseases in City A during this rainy season.
II. The government has opened four new civil hospitals in City A in the beginning of the year.
11. I. The literacy rate in the district has been increasing for the last four years.
II. The district administration has conducted extensive training programme for the workers involved in the literacy drive.
12. I. Most of the steel producing companies in the country have made considerable profit during the last financial year.
II. Many Asian countries have been importing huge quantities of steel from India.
13. I. Rural and semi-urban areas in the country have been suffering due to load shedding for quite some time.
II. If the Government is not able to overcome the power crisis, load shedding will be extended even to the urban areas.
14. I. The employees of the biggest bank in the country have given an indefinite strike call starting from third of the next month.
II. The employees of the Central Government have withdrawn their week long demonstrations.

- | | |
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| <p>15. I. The school authority has asked the X Std. students to attend special classes to be conducted on Sunday.</p> <p>II. The parents of the X Std. students have withdrawn their wards from attending private tuitions conducted on Sunday.</p> <p>16. I. The farmers have decided against selling their Kharif crops to the Government agencies.</p> <p>II. The Government has reduced the procurement price of Kharif crops starting from last month to the next six months.</p> <p>17. I. The government has decided to make all the information related to primary education available to the general public.</p> <p>II. In the past, the general public did not have access to all these information related to primary education.</p> <p>18. I. The life today is too fast, demanding and full of variety in all aspects which at times leads to stressful situations.</p> <p>II. Number of suicide cases among teenagers is on increase.</p> <p>19. I. There is unprecedented increase in the number of young unemployed in comparison to the previous year.</p> <p>II. A large number of candidates submitted applications against an advertisement for the post of manager issued by a bank.</p> <p>20. I. All the schools in the area had to be kept closed for most part of the week.</p> <p>II. Many parents have withdrawn their children from the local schools.</p> <p>21. I. There has been a high increase in the incidents of atrocities against women in the city during the past few months.</p> <p>II. The police authority has been unable to nab the culprits who are committing crime against women.</p> <p>22. I. The prices of petrol and diesel in the domestic market have remained unchanged for the past few months.</p> | <p>II. The crude oil prices in the international market have gone up substantially in the last few months.</p> <p>23. I. The Government has imported large quantities of sugar as per trade agreement with other countries.</p> <p>II. The prices of sugar in the domestic market have fallen sharply in recent months.</p> <p>24. I. India has surpassed the value of tea exports this year over all the earlier years due to an increase in demand for quality tea in the European market.</p> <p>II. There is an increase in demand of coffee in the domestic market during the last two years.</p> <p>25. I. There is increase in water level of all the water tanks supplying drinking water to the city during the last fortnight.</p> <p>II. Most of the trains were cancelled last week due to water-logging on the tracks.</p> <p>26. I. This year, the cut off percentage for admission to junior colleges have increased over the last year.</p> <p>II. This year performance of students in Xth final exam was considerably higher than the previous year.</p> <p>27. I. The conditions of most of the national highways are very bad.</p> <p>II. Govt. has now sanctioned a huge amount of money to maintain the national highways.</p> <p>28. I. Many students of the local school have failed in English Language paper in the annual examination.</p> <p>II. Many students of the local school have failed in Mathematics paper in the annual examination.</p> <p>29. I. Rain and thunder showers based the city during the past three days.</p> <p>II. Many people stayed indoor during the past three days.</p> <p>30. I. There has been a considerable increase in the sale of fat free food articles.</p> <p>II. Now people have become more conscious about their health condition and food habits</p> |
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Moderate

Directions (1-30): In each of the following questions, two statements numbered I and II are given. There may be cause and effect relationship between the two statements. These two statements may be the effect of the same cause or independent causes. These statements may be independent causes without having any relationship. Read both the statements in each question and mark your answer as.

- (a) If statement I is the cause and statement II is its effect;
 - (b) If statement II is the cause and statement I is its effect;
 - (c) If both the statement I and II are independent causes;
 - (d) If both the statements I and II are effects of independent causes; and
 - (e) If both the statements I and II are effects of same common causes.
1. I. Computer education has been made compulsory for all the classes by many schools.
II. The current job market prefers computer literate workforce.
 2. I. The standard of education in evening colleges of the State has been deteriorating.
II. The standard of school education has been fast deteriorating in the State.
 3. I. All domestic airlines increased the fares in all sectors with immediate effect.
II. Railways increased the fare of all its classes with immediate effect.
 4. I. The prices of fruits and vegetables fell substantially over the last few days.
II. The quality of fruits and vegetables improved considerably over the last few days.
 5. I. Recent floods in the area changed the nutritional contents of the soil.
II. Farmers in the area switched over to cultivating rice instead of wheat.
 6. I. Large number of primary schools in the villages in the district are closed down this year.
II. Severe draught situation gripped the state resulting into acute shortage of drinking water.
 7. I. Govt. has imposed a strict ban on use of plastics all over the state.
II. All the small scale units producing plastic products are on the verge of closure.

8. I. Police had launched a crack-down on all the criminal activities in the locality last month.
II. There has been a significant decline in the cases of criminal activities in the locality.
9. I. Large number of devotees visited the shrine on Saturday.
II. Every Saturday special prayers are offered.
10. I. The Village Panchayats in the state are empowered by the Govt. to settle cases of land disputes in the villages.
II. There has been significant reduction in the number of criminal cases in the district court.
11. I. The government has amended tax laws to boost exports.
II. The export sector has been passing through difficult times due to heavy tax burdens.
12. I. Budgetary allocation for building a better railway network e.g. constructing new railway lines has increased.
II. There has been a substantial drop in the number of passenger opting for air travel.
13. I. The production of pulses has dropped for the third consecutive year.
II. India has decided to import pulses this year.
14. I. The Bank has provided a link on its website to obtain feedback from customers.
II. Customers have been complaining about poor services in the Bank's branches.
15. I. Indian citizens are willing to incur the cost of using environment friendly technology.
II. Many countries are taking steps to cut their carbon emissions.
16. I. Government of state 'X' imposed a higher sales tax on petroleum products compared to the neighbouring states.
II. All the petrol pumps in the state observed 'bandh' in protest.
17. I. Attendance for the All India examination held in July 2006 was poor at all the centres.
II. Western States of the country were affected by heavy floods during July 2006.
18. I. High Court has declared stay on construction of residential buildings on the land under dispute.
II. A large number of middle class salaries people had booked flats in the buildings under dispute.

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| <p>19. I. Residents in the locality have now decided to launch a cleanliness drive.
 II. Civic authorities in the city have recorded many cases of Cholera and gastro.</p> <p>20. I. Senior citizens of the city have complained about the late night disturbance caused due to loudspeakers used during festivals.
 II. Though, the Government has issued a directive banning late night celebrations involving use of loudspeakers, it is not being strictly followed in some of the areas.</p> <p>21. I. Parents in the locality decided to stop sending their children to school by private vehicles.
 II. A major accident of a private van carrying school children lead to deaths of few and injuries for many children.</p> <p>22. I. The city observed lowest temperature of the last decade accompanied by heavy fog during the week.
 II. Most of the flights from the city were indefinitely delayed causing panic among the passengers.</p> <p>23. I. In the past few years the job market has improved for the professionally qualified youth.
 II. Many youth are not able to get jobs upto their expectations.</p> <p>24. I. During peak hours roads are overcrowded with vehicles causing traffic jams in most parts of the city.
 II. Many companies are planning to launch low priced vehicles.</p> | <p>25. I. During evening hours roads are overcrowded with vehicles causing very slow movement of vehicles.
 II. Pollution level in the air has substantially increased in the recent past.</p> <p>26. I. There has been mass recruitment of IT professionals by Indian IT companies
 II. Many developed countries are increasingly outsourcing IT related functions to India and China.</p> <p>27. I. Many farmers have given up jute cultivation as it is no longer economically viable.
 II. The textile ministry has proposed a hike in the Minimum Support Price of jute.</p> <p>28. I. The government is considering changes in the Land Acquisition Act.
 II. Several large infrastructure development projects have been stalled due to unavailability of land.</p> <p>29. I. The Government is considering the possibility of involving private sector companies in highway construction projects.
 II. The implementation of many highway projects undertaken by government is behind schedule in various states.</p> <p>30. I. The price of aircraft fuel has risen during the past few months.
 II. Many passenger airlines in India have been forced to cut their fares by about 10 per cent.</p> |
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Difficult

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| <p>1. High-end pawn stores are getting increasingly popular, which of the following may be a probable reason for the above phenomenon?</p> <p>(a) For those who borrow a couple of thousand dollars against say a Rolex watch, the rates range from 12% to more than 60% on an annualised basis.</p> <p>(b) That pawnshops exist to lend money to those who fall on hard times is either a necessary or unfortunate facet of life, depending on one's point of view.</p> <p>(c) Conventional leaders over the past 5 to 6 years have become increasingly reluctant to advance credit on all fronts.</p> | <p>(d) When a business needs liquidity to fund operations or growth, they are able to go to capital markets and use business assets to obtain loans.</p> <p>(e) None of these</p> <p>2. Company Y has changed delivery slots for many of its orders. Which of the following may be a probable cause for taking the above step?</p> <p>(a) It has suddenly seen a shortage of staff.</p> <p>(b) It can't cope with the sudden surge in demand of its products.</p> <p>(c) It doesn't have adequate logistic support for the delivery of its products.</p> <p>(d) Both a and b</p> <p>(e) All of the above</p> |
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- 3.** As a society we are getting more assertive and traditional power structure are eroding.
Which of the following can be a possible effect of the above cause?
 (a) Social media rapidly build or damage brands.
 (b) Consumers are getting more unforgiving, fully aware of their buyer power.
 (c) Social media weapons allow consumers to express their displeasure and cause reputation damage.
 (d) Casterism is on the rise in the country and this is evident in elections.
 (e) None of these
- 4. Effect:** The 40th edition of the New delhi world Book fair is all set to be inaugurated on Monday, but the six stalls reserved for Pakistani publishers might remain empty A contingent of at least 20 publishers from the neighbouring country was expected in India this week, but is yet to get a Visa.
Which of the following can be a probable cause of the above effect?
 (1) Last month, India was defeated by pakistan in the cricket match played between the two countries.
 (2) Pakistani books are charged a higher price than the ones published in India.
 (3) The relation between India and Pakistan is in troubled waters these days.
 (a) Only 1 (b) Only 1 and 3 (c) Only 2
 (d) Only 3 (e) None of these
- 5.** The luxury car manufacturer phantom has increased the price of its stunning, fastest limousine car by about 45% which of the following can be the best possible reason for the above step taken by the car manufacturer?
 (a) The government is planning to review taxes on the raw materials for manufacturing cars.
 (b) The car sales market is going through a jubilant phase as the volume of sales has picked up considerably in the recent past.
 (c) The limousine car is the best in its segment and no other car is posing any challenge to this car.
 (d) Car buyers prefer to buy limousine car as it provide efficient after sales service.
 (e) None of these
- 6.** A technical snag in the signal disrupted the services of Indian Railways for the whole day. Which of the following can be possible effect of the above case?
 (a) People are now used to these technical snags.
 (b) There was a strike of the Railways trade Union a couple of days ago.
 (c) Majority of the coaches and engines are in a ruined state.
 (d) These were lots of people who could not reach their workplaces at the stipulated time.
 (e) None of these
- 7.** At least 25 people were seriously injured while going for a picnic on a weekend. Which of the following can be probable cause of the above effect?
 (i) The bus in which people were travelling met with an accident while taking a turn on the highway.
 (ii) The state government has banned all picnics for the next six months with immediate effect.
 (iii) The driver of the bus in which the people were travelling did not report after reaching the halting place of their journey.
 (a) Only I (b) Only II (c) Only III
 (d) Only I and II (e) Only II and III
- 8.** Most of pre-poll surveys show that in this dection congress led UPA alliance will get maximum of 100 seats. Which of the following is the best reason for the above assertion?
 (a) This election will have corruption and mis-governance as major issues and people will vote against the last 10 years of misgovernance by the congress.
 (b) People will vote for the UPA as they claimed they have done tremendous work in the last 10 years.
 (c) Congress gradually forgot the aam aadmi and moved towards safegurarding the interests of the corporate world.
 (d) The congress could not control corruption in the last 10 years.
 (e) Inflation could not be contrdled by the UPA government in the last years and that impacted aam aadmi very badly.

- 9.** Marking a major initiative for urban development in the country, Prime minister launched the smart cities Mission. A budget of Rs. 3 lakh crore has been allocated, which will be spent on the project in the next 5 years. Which of the following will be an effect of the initiative taken by the government?
- Quality of life will improve in rural and urban areas.
 - Millions of jobs will be created in rural areas.
 - Scar city of houses will be removed.
 - All the villages will have pucca houses.
 - None of these
- 10.** Player X, one of the best tennis doubles players of all time and certainly India's best alongside player Y, has been dropped for the tie against Chinese Taipei. Which of the following may be a probable cause for taking the above step?
- He has fallen victim to a battle with the establishment.
 - Player Y is not available for selection.
 - There is lack of transparency and accountability in selection.
 - The form of player Y has of late been on the wane.
 - None of these.
- 11.** The rupee has been under considerable stress. Which of the following can be a possible effect of the above cause?
- The rupee has been depreciated.
 - The RBI has decided to release cash into the market.
 - The RBI has clamped down on rupee forward contract transactions.
 - There will be lesser shocks from the overseas market.
 - None of these.
- 12.** RBI reduced 0.25 basis point in Repo rate. RBI governor said that it will be beneficial for Indian economy. Which of the following can be a possible effect of the above case?
- Investors have believed in India's macroeconomic soundness and put money into this market which in turn appreciated rupee.
 - Repo rate increase produce less liquidity in the market.
 - This rate cut boost demand and productivity and increase expansion by companies.
 - Both a and c.
 - None of these
- 13.** RBI unlocks Rs. 40,000 crore additional capital for banks. Which of the following can be a possible effect of the above line?
- A big relief for PSBs after this capital announcement for further investment.
 - RBI will pressurize to the private Banks.
 - This additional capital can create extra burden to economy.
 - Only a and c
 - None of these
- 14.** The Government attached Aadhar card to new upcoming scheme. What be the possible cause behind this step?
- Government want to improve the revenue of the state budget.
 - Government established a clearance and Transparency in all scheme.
 - By this step we reduce the paperwork and provide online platform to all service.
 - Only b and c
 - None of these
- 15.** Japanese government will stipulate a long term goal of cutting greenhouse gas emissions by 80 percent by 2050 from current levels. What will be cause behind the above statements?
- Japan target the new G7 summit plan.
 - Current levels of greenhouse gas is normal they doesn't have any requirement to cut this emission.
 - Japanese government want to decrease danger of greenhouse effect with help of other countries.
 - Japanese government pressurize by their citizens to decrease green house gas emissions.
 - None of these
- 16.** According budget 2016-17, 28.5 lakh hectares will be brought under irrigation under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchay Yojana. What will be the effect of above announcement?
- The government increase the food production of our country.
 - By increase irrigation programme, the farmer can increase their income.
 - Agriculture sector will boost by this step at particular significance improvement
 - All may be effect
 - None of these

- 17.** Targeted Delivery of Government subsidies and benefits to ensure that they reach the poor and the deserving. What will be the cause of above government budget?
- Some portion are until untouched from new subsidies and other scheme.
 - Some urban sector can get subsidy scheme profit.
 - DBT ensures related information about the poor people for subsidies.
 - The transparency and clearance will be increased.
 - None of these
- 18.** Finance minister announced the fiscal deficit target of 3.5% of GDP in 2016-17 which is less than previous year. What will be the possible cause behind this less fiscal deficit?
- Due to economy decline, the government collect higher taxes.
 - Due to Indian rupees positive growth against dollar the deficit decrease.
 - Government announced new taxes scheme and e-scheme by which deficit of revenue decrease.
 - Indian economy boost by FDI and investment policies and it collect higher export collection.
 - All except a.
- 19.** Oil prices dropped on wednesday in the wake of industry data that showed a huge build in U.S. crude stockpiles. What will be the possible cause behind this oil result?
- The price value of U.S. dollar in international market increase.
 - The global over supply is increasing oil stockpiles.
 - The demand for fuel decline in this time period.
 - All are being possible cause
 - Only b and c
- 20.** The U.S. Greenhouse gas emission rates increase with 0.2% in comparison with last year. What will be possible effect of above phenomena?
- Increase in Co2 levels have made the world's oceans 30% more acidic.
 - Co2 and other gases will be higher amounts in the air and it effect the growth and nutrition in plants.
 - The U.S. government banned on old industries which gives bad effect on environment.
 - All a, b, c
 - None of these
- 21.** Fresh data from china has confirmed its economy is continuing to lose steam. what will be the possible effect of above statement?
- The china currency will be slow down in comparison to international currency like dollar.
 - The factory activity, production will be increased.
 - China's slowing growth has been dragging the global economy.
 - Only 1
 - Only 1 and 2
 - Only 3
 - Only 1 and 3
 - None of these
- 22.** The government has taken "one step forward" to resolve the retrospective tax cases by putting in a place a statutory mechanism for ending such disputes. What will be effect of above government announcement?
- Government has brought in an amendment in Income tax act and made it effective from a backdate
 - The tax payers including non resident companies clearly felt cheated and let down because what they did at any point of law was in accordance with law.
 - Only (1)
 - Only (2)
 - Both (1) and (2)
 - None
 - None of these
- 23.** Sukanya Samriddhi Account Scheme is a small deposit scheme for girl child, as part of Beti Bachao Beti Padhao' campaign, which would fetch yearly interest rate of 9.1% and provide income tax deduction under section 80 C of the Income Tax Act, 1961?
- What will be possible cause to implement this scheme.
- Despite Sincere efforts from GoI, sex ratio in India is still a grave concern and it shows the backwardness of the country.
 - GoI is taking steps to change the mindset of people towards girl child
 - Government of India has given a lot of flexibility in terms of taxations so public may be interested in this scheme.
 - All a, b, c
 - None of these

- 24.** Enhanced mobile payments technology along with 4 G introduction will prove to be a game changes, facilitating for implementation of government's social sector schemes in a faster and more secure manner. What will be the possssible cause of above survey result?
- Mobiles can't only transfer money quickly and securely but also improve the quality and convenience of service delivery.
 - The growth of telecommunications is one of key drivers of socio economic development and the performance.
 - Rural sector doesn't facilitate by new mobile technology.
- (a) Only 3 (b) Only 1 and 3 (c) Only 1 and 2
 (d) All 1, 2, 3 (e) None of these
- 25.** "GST will applied from 1st April 2016 in whole country" as per newspaper headlines. What will be effect of GST on business firms?
- Prices of certain goods and services might be lower.
 - It will increase gross domestic product.
 - It makes our export more competitive as exports are to be zero-rates.
 - It will be reduce cash flow problems, credit offset mechanism in business firms.
 - All of the above
- 26.** Economic survey has pegged India's growth at 7-7.5% for the next fiscal with downside risks which is less than assuming growth. What will be the reason of above result?
- It may be analysis due to weak global economic.
 - Exports are not likely to contribute substantially to GDP growth.
 - It may be due to extra fiscal deficit.
 - All of the above
 - None of these
- 27.** China aims to build 30 nuclear power units in countries involving with its silk road initiative by 2030 as it looks to cash in its new 1000 MW nuclear reactor technology.
- What will be the effects of above announcements?
- China can improve their power consumption for better implementation.
- (b) Silk road initiative can increase production with positive growth.
 (c) It will actively promote localisation of the technology and strive to establish an integrated industrial system.
 (d) Only b and c
 (e) All a, b, c
- 28.** The export of oil meals during October 2015 is reported at just 13,716 tonnes against 2,38,703 tonnes in October 2014, that is down by 94%. What will be possible causes behind the survey?
- It may be reduced due to continous disparity.
 - The high price of domestic market affecting overall domestic availability of both oil and meals.
 - Either a or b
 - Both a and b
 - None of these
- 29.** Performance of the agriculture sector has been patchy in recent years it grew 1.5% in 2012-13 and 4.2% in 2013-14, but then shrank 0.2% in 2014-15. Estimates for 2015-16 suggest a 1.1% expansion. What will be cause behind this uncertainty?
- Fact that 60% of agriculture in India is rain dependent.
 - Irrigation sector totally depends on poor irrigation plans.
 - a and b
 - Either a and b
 - None of these
- 30.** The government will buy 15,000 tonnes of onion from farmers to create a buffer stock to be utilised for market intervention in the event of price rise during a lean season.
- What will be reason behind this announcement?
- The sharp rise in prices had forced the government to boost supply in the market by forced the government to boost supply in the market by purchasing onions from domestic market as well as international market.
 - The government will intervene in the market if there is any price rise in any parts of the country.
 - Both a and b
 - None
 - None of these

Previous Year (Memory Based)

Directions (1-30): Below in each of the questions are given two statements I and II. These statements may be either independent causes or may be effects of independent causes or a common cause. One of these statements may be the effect of the other statements. Read both the statements and decide which of the following answer choice correctly depicts the relationship between these two statements.

Mark answer

- (a) If statement I is the cause and statement II is its effect.
- (b) If statement II is the cause and statement I is its effect.
- (c) If both the statements I and II are independent causes.
- (d) If both the statements I and II are effects of independent causes.
- (e) If both the statements I and II are effects of some common cause.

1. Statements:

- I. The university officers have decided to conduct last examination every year in March/April in order to announce the result at proper time.
- II. In past the result was declared late by the University due to the lack of number of examiners.

2. Statements:

- I. The State Government has announced special tax package for the new industries to be set-up in the State.
- II. Last year the State Government had hiked the taxes for all industrial activities in the State.

3. Statements:

- I. The government has allowed private airline companies in India to operate to overseas destinations.
- II. The national air carrier has increased its flights to overseas destinations.

4. Statements:

- I. The Government has imported large quantities of sugar as per trade agreement with other countries.
- II. The prices of sugar in the domestic market have fallen sharply in the recent months.

5. Statements:

- I. Many people in the area are reported to be suffering from Malaria.
- II. Private Medical Practitioners in the area have decided to close their clinics for few days.

6. Statements:

- I. Large numbers of people have fallen sick after consuming sweets from a particular shop in the locality.
- II. Major part of the locality is flooded and has become inaccessible to outsiders.

7. Statements:

- I. The life today is too fast, demanding all full of variety in all aspects which at times leads to stressful situation.
- II. Number of suicide cases among teenagers is on increase.

8. Statements:

- I. The university authority has instructed all the colleges under its jurisdiction to ban use of cell phones inside the college premises.
- II. Majority of the teachers of the college signed a joint petition to the university complaining the disturbances caused by cell phone ring tones inside the classrooms.

9. Statements:

- I. Majority of people residing in the locality have decided to protest against the municipality authority's decision to allow construction of a shopping mall in the locality.
- II. Many shopping malls have been opened all over the city in the recent time.

10. Statements:

- I. The Government has reduced the prices of petroleum products by five percent a week after increasing the prices by ten percent.
- II. The rate of inflation dropped marginally during the last week.

11. Statements:

- I. Rural and semi-urban areas in the country have been suffering due to load-shedding for quite some time.
- II. If the Government is not able to overcome the power crisis, load-shedding will be extended even to the urban areas.

12. Statements:

- I. The Government has increased rates of petrol and diesel by 10% from the immediate effect.
- II. Oil producing countries have decided to increase 10% of production on crude oil from the last quarter.

13. Statements:

- I. The vegetable prices in the local market have increased manifold during the past few days.
- II. Incessant rains have created flood like situation in most rural parts of the State.

14. Statements:

- I. Police had resorted to lathi-charge to disperse the unruly mob from the civic headquarters.
- II. The civic administration has recently hiked the property tax of the residential buildings by about 30 percent.

15. Statements:

- I. The government has decided to give tax benefits for small savings for investments and benefit accruals. However, all withdrawals of such savings are to be taxed.
- II. People have been investing more in small savings than in equity market to avail maximum tax benefits.

16. Statements:

- I. The prices of food grains and other essential commodities in the open market have risen sharply during the past three months.
- II. The political party in opposition has given a call for general strike to protest against the government's economic policy.

17. Statements:

- I. The Government has decided to hold a single entrance test for admission to all the medical colleges in India.
- II. The State Government has debarred students from other States to apply for the seats in the medical colleges in the State.

18. Statements:

- I. Large number of Primary Schools in the rural areas is run by only one teacher.
- II. There has been a huge dropout from the primary schools in rural areas.

19. Statements:

- I. The employees of the biggest bank in the country have given an indefinite strike call starting from the third of the next month.
- II. The employees of the Central Government have withdrawn their week long demonstrations.

20. Statements:

- I. Police resorted to lathi-charge to disperse the unlawful gathering of large number of people.
- II. The citizens' forum called a general strike in protest against the police atrocities.

21. Statements:

- I. The farmers have decided against selling their Kharif crops to the Government agencies.
- II. The Government has reduced the procurement price of Kharif crops starting from the last month to the next six months.

22. Statements:

- I. Many people visited the religious place during the week-end.
- II. Few people visited the religious place during the week days.

23. Statements:

- I. All the schools in the area had to be kept closed for most part of the week.
- II. Many parents have withdrawn their children from the local schools.

24. Statements:

- I. The literacy rate in the district has been increasing for the last four years.
- II. The district administration has conducted extensive training programme for the workers involved in the literacy drive.

25. Statements:

- I. The car manufacturing companies have recently increased the prices of mid-sized cars.
- II. The Government recently increased the duty on mid-sized cars.

26. Statements:

- I. Standard of living among the middle class society is constantly going up since part of few years.
- II. Indian Economy is observing remarkable growth.

27. Statements:

- I. The meteorological Department has issued a statement mentioning deficient rainfall during monsoon in many parts of the country.
- II. The Government has lowered the revised estimated GDP growth from the level of earlier estimates.

28. Statements:

- I. The staff of Airport Authorities called off the strike they were observing in protest against privatization.
- II. The staff of Airport Authorities went on strike anticipating a threat to their jobs.

29. Statements:

- I. A huge truck overturned on the middle of the road last night.
- II. The police had cordoned off entire area in the locality this morning for half of the day.

30. Statements:

- I. Importance of Yoga and exercise is being realized by all sections of the society.
- II. There is an increasing awareness about health in the society particularly among middle ages group of people.

Solutions

Foundation

1. (b): Direct Relationship:

Because of tremendous increase in temperature this summer, crops were greatly damaged resulting into increased prices this summer.

2. (a): Direct Relationship:

Police resorted to lathi charge on the unlawful gathering of large number of people effecting into a strike by citizen's forum against police atrocities.

3. (b): Direct Relationship:

The constant increase in the number of asthma cases resulting into civic authority's decision to get the pollution reduced in coming months.

4. (e): No Direct Relation:

As there is a doubt about two incidents taking at the same place or not. Also it is not sure what is the cause of the vigil by locality citizens.

Both can be effects of a common cause, i.e. house breakers

5. (b): Direct Relationship

The petition signed by the teachers of the university effected into banning of mobiles in all colleges insides the premises.

6. (b): Direct Relationship

The agitation by parents of students in unaided institutions last year effected into lowering fees in the unaided institutions this year.

7. (e): No Direct Relationship can be obtained

Both can be effects of a common cause, i.e. tsunami or typhoon or any other natural calamity.

8. (d): No Direct Relationship can be obtained

Both effects are independent and possibly cannot have same cause to their origin.

They can be effects of independent causes. Students may have worked hard effecting into a good result. Teachers might have been unsatisfied due to some reason effecting into change of school.

9. (a): Direct Relationship

The citizens of the locality are of high income group effecting into high sales of local super market.

10. (c): No Direct Relationship

It might seem that because of opening of new hospitals there were reduction in patients of water borne diseases. But opening of hospitals doesn't reduce the number of patients, rather number of patients getting proper treatment increases.

Since II statement is long term it has to be a cause.

Therefore, (d) and (e) also get eliminated.

Best answer Independent cause.

11. (b): Direct Relationship

The extensive training program conducted by the administration for the workers involved in the literacy drive resulted into increasing literacy rate for the past four years.

12. (b): Direct Relationship

Many Asian countries have been importing large quantities of steel from India effecting into considerable profit made by steel producing companies during the last financial year.

13. (e): No Direct Relationship

We cannot say that the problem of load shedding in rural and semi urban areas may effect in to load shedding of urban areas in the future. It is generally accepted fact, that the power requirements of the urban areas are met first rather than rural areas.

These are effects of a common cause, i.e. Load shedding.

14. (d): No Direct Relationship

Both cannot be effects of a common cause, as calling off a strike and calling on a strike cannot have the same cause.

Both are effects of independent causes.

15. (a): Direct Relationship

The school authority asked the students to attend special classes on Sunday effecting into withdrawal of the children from private students by their parents.

16. (b): Direct Relationship

The government reduced the procurement price of Kharif crops for the coming months effecting into farmer's decision of not selling their Kharif crops to the government.

17. (b): Direct Relationship

In the past, the information related to primary education was not available to general public and hence the government decided to make all the information available.

18. (a): Direct Relationship

The fast, demanding and full of variety in life leads to stressful situations effecting into suicide cases of teenagers.

19. (e): No Direct Relationship

It might seem a direct relationship where a large amount of young unemployed applied for the manager's profile. But there is a big doubt that the unemployed are youth and they would not tend to apply for a high profile job of a manager for which experienced professionals are required.

Both can be effects of common cause such as unemployment.

20. (d): No Direct Relationship

Schools kept closed for most part of the week could be an outcome of bad weather or holidays etc.

Withdrawing children from school would have resulted from a serious long term cause such as bad reputation of school or bad academic results etc.

Both are effects of independent causes.

21. (b): Direct Relationship

The police has not been able to nab the culprits and hence the incidents of atrocities have increased against women.

22. (d): No Direct Relationship

Both are trends of different markets and hence both cannot have the same cause.

They are effects of independent causes.

23. (a): Direct Relationship

The import of large quantity of sugar by the government has resulted into fall of prices of sugar in the domestic market.

24. (d): No Direct Relationship

Since tea and coffee are different beverages and the concerned markets are also different, they cannot be effects of common cause. They are effects of independent causes.

25. (e): No Direct Relationship

Since both are short term and sudden changes, they can be effects of a common cause which can be excessive rainfall.

26. (d): Both statements shown result but their doesn't any common cause behind cut off percentage for admission and year performance of students in Xth final exam so answer will be D.

27. (a): Govt. has now sanctioned a huge amount of money to maintain the NH due to its very bad conditions so first statement is cause and second one its effect.

28. (e): Both are results and belonging from annual examination of local school and both are negative results so they have any common reason behind both results so answer will be E.

29. (a): Due to Rain and thunder showers, many people stayed indoor during the past 3 days so answer will be A.

30. (b): People are more conscious about their health and food habits so the sale of fat free food articles increase so answer will be B.

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Moderate

1. (b): The current job preference define to computer literate being cause to compulsion on computer education so answer will be B.
2. (e): Both are result of an education system of a state and both are having deteriorating so they have any common cause, So answer will be E.
3. (e): Both are part of transport industry having immediate effect increment so they definitely related to common cause, So answer will be E.
4. (c): The quality and prices are having different factors for fruits and vegetables so these both results are having independent cause.
5. (a): Due to changes in nutritional contents of soil farmers switched over to cultivating rice instead of wheat, so answer will be A.
6. (d): Closing of school and severe draught situations are different cases to each other and both are result and they have been follow different causes also. So answer will be D.
7. (a): After strict ban by govt. on use of plastics all over the rate, all small scale units are on verge of closure so answer will be A.
8. (a): Police had launched a crack-down on all the criminal activities in the locality by this step their is a decline in the cases of criminal activities so answer will be A.
9. (b): On saturday special large number of devotees visited the shrine on saturday, so answer will be B.
10. (d): In first their is cases of land disputes given and in second one number of criminal cases reduction show both are different from each other so they doesn't have any common cause, so answer will be D.
11. (b): The export sector has been passing through difficult times so government amended tax laws to boost exports, so answer will be B.
12. (d): First one related to railway lines construction and second one is related to air travel passengers both are from different fields having different causes also, so answer will be D.
13. (a): Due to dropping in production, India has decided to import pulses this year, So answer is A.
14. (b): After getting more complain the bank provided a link on website to obtain feedback, so answer will be B.
15. (e): Both are results related to environment regarding their more concentration on climate issues, so both results are having common causes, so answer will be E
16. (a): After imposed a higher tax on petroleum products, all the petrol pumps in the state observed 'bandh' in protest, so answer will be A.
17. (d): Both results are doesn't related to any common field, so answer will be D.
18. (c): In first one statement the high court stay reason shown and second one booking of flats discusses both are independent reason, so answer will be C.
19. (b): After many cases of cholera and gastro, residents in the locality have now decided to launch a cleanliness drive, so answer is B.
20. (a): Due to complained by senior citizen, the govt banned late night celebrations involving use of loudspeakers, so answer is A.
21. (b): After a major accident of a private van, parents in the locality decided to stop sending their children to school by private vehicles, so answer will be B.
22. (a): Most of the flights were delayed due to lowest temperature and heavy fog during the week, so answer is A.
23. (d): In first statement talking about improvement in professionally qualified youth which doesn't depend on second one which shown job expectations, so both are unrelated effects with independent cause, so answer will be D.
24. (c): Both are belonging from different fields and having different causes, so answer will be c.
25. (d): Both are results but one shown for traffic and second one for pollution level, so answer will be D.
26. (b): After announcement of It related functions to India and china, there has been mass recruitment by IT companies so answer will be B.

- 27. (a):** After farmers give up of jute cultivation, the textile ministry has proposed a hike in the minimum support price of jute so answer will be A.
- 28. (d):** Changes in the land acquisition act and stalling due to unavailability of land are result of same related fields, so both are dependent causes follow so answer will be D.
- 29. (b):** After taking many highway projects the govt. consider the possibility of involving private sector companies in highway construction projects, so answer will be B.
- 30. (d):** If price of aircraft fuel increased then the fare of air lines also be increased but in second their is a cut of 10% in airfare so both are results of independent causes, so answer will be D.

Difficult

- 1. (c):** Since conventional lenders have become increasingly reluctant, borrowers have to resort to pledging their property in order to borrow money.
- 2. (e):** The delivery depends on several factors - adequate staff, adequate logistic support etc. Again this adequacy may change if there is a surge in demand.
- 3. (b):** The erosion of traditional power structure has given much more power in the hands of the consumers. We can't go for C because in this statement the focus shifts to social-media weapons.
- 4. (d):** Note that the problem here is denial of visa. Bad relationship between the two countries seems to be cause.
- 5. (a):** The reason for such a steep hike in prices must be a rise increase in taxes on raw material. However, note that the govt is still planning to review taxes. And actual prices are not increased on mere anticipation.
- 6. (d):** Disrupted services lead to commuting chaos.
- 7. (a):** Often accidents lead to such incidents.
- 8. (b):** The passage points to the predicted collapse of UPA alliance in the General Election 2014.
- 9. (e):** Note that we are talking about smart cities mission. Thus anything related to rural areas is beyond the scope of the question.
- 10. (c):** Such battles are nothing new in the arena of sports and have ruined many a career.
- 11. (b):** Forward trading is a known culprit in bringing imbalance in the markets.
- 12. (d):** By Reduction in basis points in repo rate. The foreign market interested to invest in Indian market and by this manufacturing and production will be increased in positive manners, so option D is correct.
- 13. (a):** By using this additional capital the public sector banks can improve their stability and take relief for pressure of further investment, so only option A is correct.
- 14. (d):** By e-aadhar card government can take a clearance and transparency in all scheme and reducing of paperwork also be purpose of this step, so B and C both follow.
- 15. (c):** Japan is a developed country and it emit maximum carbon emission so by this decrement of 80% it reduce greenhouse effect, so only c is possible cause.
- 16. (d):** All options are positively relevant to the increment in production, improvement in irrigation system with a good income of farmers, so all are correct.
- 17. (a):** Govt. promulgated about subsidies and benefits to give benefit to untouched portion of our population.
- 18. (e):** If any country decrease fiscal deficit than it is good for their economy. It will become lesser, if currency improve their position, if revenue deficit decrease and economy boost, So all except A may be reason for above result.
- 19. (d):** Crude oil price dropped in U.S. then it may be possible that currency value increase, global over supply and demand for fuel decline in that time, so all are being positive causes behind dropped out price of oil.
- 20. (d):** Increment in CO₂ emission and others having this possible effect that by this oceans acidic level increase, quality and nutrition will decrease. It may be govt. banned old industries that emit these gases a lot so all are being possible effect.

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| <p>21. (d): If we confirmed about slow down in China economy that it may be probably result out that currency slow down and China's dragont from global economy, so only 1 and 3 possible a result.</p> <p>22. (c): Retrospective tax is an special amendment in Income tax act and non-resident companies may be felt cheated and let down so both are possible effect of above statement.</p> <p>23. (d): The reason behind this scheme the GoI want to increase female no. in sex ratio, change the mindset of people towards Girl child and by these scheme facility people will be interested in this scheme implementation, so all are being probably cause of this scheme.</p> <p>24. (c): By enhanced mobile payment technology we can improve the quality and convenience of service and developed socio-economic, so both 1 and 2 is probably cause.</p> <p>25. (e): Goods and service Tax may be decrease price of some commodities, increase GDP, make more export and reduction in some business issues like cash flow problem, so all of options are possible effect of apply on GST.</p> | <p>26. (d): If growth predicate less than assuming percentage or as 7-7.5%, It may be due to slow down in economy not well exports and increment in fiscal deficit.</p> <p>27. (e): If china build extra nuclear power-plants up to 2030 using silk route countries than it fill up requirement of energy, increase production by using this. It enhance localisation of technology and an integrated industrial system.</p> <p>28. (d): High fall in production of oil meals, it may be due to continuous disparity and having high domestic price market so both statements are eligible for possible cause.</p> <p>29. (c): According numeric data with slow and UP growth it estimates that behind this result it may be due to rain dependency and poor irrigation plans, so both reason are probably occur.</p> <p>30. (c): Behind this stock process the GoI want to boost economy in high price situation it may be nation or internation level both are possible reason behind this storage step.</p> |
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Previous Year (Memory Based)

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| <p>1. (b): Since in the past the result was declared late by university, it has decided to conduct the examination in March/April in order to announce the result at proper time.</p> <p>2. (b): Because due to hike of taxes last year the State Government has announced special tax package the new industries to be set up in the State.</p> <p>3. (a): Since the Government has allowed private airline companies in India to operate to overseas, so the national air carrier has increased its flights to overseas destinations.</p> <p>4. (a): Since the Government has imported large quantities of sugar as per trade agreement with other countries, therefore, the prices of the sugar in the domestic market have fallen sharply in the recent months.</p> <p>5. (d): Both the statements I and II are effects of independent causes. Because spreading malaria or to be suffering from malaria may be due to mosquitoes or dirtiness. But the decision of private medical practitioners to close the clinics may be due to other causes.</p> <p>6. (d): Both statements I and II are the effects of independent causes.</p> | <p>7. (e): Both statements are related to the human behavior results so related from some same cause.</p> <p>8. (b): Since the teachers of the colleges complained to the university about the disturbances caused by cell phone ring-tones inside the class-rooms, the university authority has instructed all the colleges under its jurisdiction to ban use of cell phones inside the college premises.</p> <p>9. (b): Since in the recent time, many shopping malls have been opened all over the city, therefore, majority of the people residing in the locality have decided to protest against the municipality authority's decision to allow construction of a shopping mall in the locality.</p> <p>10. (d): Both the statements I and II are effects of independent causes.</p> <p>11. (e): If certain preventive measures are practiced at the rural and semi urban areas the problem will be solved. But if the same is not practiced even at the cities the problem may roll into the city also, so the two effects are of some common cause.</p> |
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- 12. (d):** Both statements I and II are the effects of independent causes.
- 13. (b):** The transportation gets effect due to the flood created by incessant rains in the most rural parts of State. Therefore, on account of this, it is possible to increase the vegetable prices in the local market.
- 14. (d):** Both the statements I and II are the effects of independent causes.
- 15. (c):** Both the statements I and II are independent causes.
- 16. (a):** Since the prices of food grains and other essential commodities in the open market have been raised sharply during the past three months, so the political party in opposition has given a call for general strike to protest against the government's economic policy.
- 17. (e):** Both the statements are effects of some common cause.
- 18. (a):** Since large numbers of primary schools in the rural areas are run by only one teacher so there has been a huge dropout from the Primary Schools in rural areas.
- 19. (d):** Both the statements are effects of the Independent causes.
- 20. (a):** As, police resorted to lathi-charge to disperse the unlawful gathering of large number of people, the citizens forum called a general strike against the police atrocities.
- 21. (b):** Since the government has reduced the procurement price of Kharif crops starting from the last months to the next six months, therefore, the farmers have decided against selling their Kharif crops to the Government agencies.
- 22. (e):** Both the statements I and II are the effects of some common cause.
- 23. (e):** Both the statements are effects of some common cause.
- 24. (b):** As the district administration has conducted extensive training programme for the workers involved in the literacy drive, therefore, the literacy in the district has been increasing for the last four years.
- 25. (b):** Since the government has recently increased the duty on mid-sized cars, therefore, the car manufacturing companies have recently increased the prices of mid-sized cars.
- 26. (a):** Since the standard of living among the middle class society is constantly going up so Indian Economy is observing remarkable growth.
- 27. (d):** Both the statements I and II are effects of independent causes.
- 28. (d):** Both the statements I and II are effects of independent causes.
- 29. (a):** Since a huge truck overturned on the middle of the road last night, so, the police had cordoned off the entire area in the locality last morning for half of the day.
- 30. (b):** As the awareness about health in the society is increasing particularly among middle-aged group of people, the importance of Yoga and exercise is being realized by all sections of the society.

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ACE REASONING

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RANKING TEST

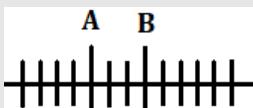
In Ranking test, types of questions that comes in examination are:

- (1) Rank of a particular person are mentioned from left and right and the total number of persons are asked in the question.
- (2) Sometimes, total number of persons are mentioned in the question and rank of a particular person from left are given then rank of that particular person from right are asked.
- (3) Sometimes, total number of persons are mentioned and rank of a particular person from right are given then rank of a particular person from left are asked.
- * Total number of persons = [(Rank of a particular person from the left + Rank of same particular person from the right)-1]
- (4) Sometimes, questions are asked to find minimum number of persons and maximum number of persons in the row by giving position of two persons from left and right and number of persons sit between them. (also called the case of overlapping)

Example: A sits 5th from left. B sits 6th from right. 2 persons sit between them. Find how many maximum and minimum number of persons can sit in the row.

Sol. Here, we have two cases i.e., case-1 and case-2

Case-1: for maximum number of persons

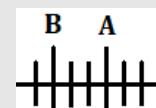


$$= L + R + \text{mid}$$

$$= 5 + 6 + 2 = 13$$

Total persons= 13

Case-2: for minimum number of persons



$$= (L + R) - (\text{mid} + 2)$$

$$= (5 + 6) - (2 + 2) = 7$$

Total persons= 7

[Note: L= position from left end, R= position from right end, mid= number of persons sit in middle]

* You should keep in mind that 'left' is also called 'top' and 'right' is also called 'bottom'

Now, see the examples given below that will better illustrate the above-mentioned points:

Example 1: Aniket ranks sixteenth from the top and fifteenth from the bottom in a certain exam. How many students are there in his class?

Solution: Total number of students in the class = [(Rank of Aniket from the top + Rank of Aniket from the bottom) - 1]

$$= (16 + 15) - 1$$

$$= 31 - 1$$

$$= 30$$

Example 2: Meena ranks third from the top and total number of students in the class are 25. Then find the rank of Meena from the bottom.

Solution: You know that,

$$\text{Total number of students} = [(\text{Left} + \text{Right}) - 1]$$

So, rank of Meena from the bottom = 26 - 3 = 23rd from the bottom.

* Sometimes the question is asked in the form of a puzzle of interchanging seats by two persons. It may be asked in the form of comparison of height, weight, strength, size, age etc. among the persons.

Example 3: In a row of 21 girls, when Meena was shifted by four places towards the right, she became 12th from the left end. what was her earlier position from the right end of the row?

Solution: According to the question, Meena was shifted 4 places rightward. Therefore earlier position of Meena was $(12 - 4) = 8$ th from the left.

Again, there are 21 girls in all. Hence Meena's position from the right end = $(21 - 8 + 1) = 14$ th from the right end. Clearly, Meena's earlier position was 14th from the right end.

Example 4: Neeraj is stronger than Shivam but not as strong as Prashant. Gopal is stronger than Prashant but not as strong as Anil. Anil is weaker than Saurabh but not as weak as Atul. Who is the strongest?

Solution: From the given information,

Prashant > Neeraj > Shivam ... (i)

Anil > Gopal > Prashant ... (ii)

Saurabh > Anil > Atul ... (iii)

Combining (i), (ii) and (iii) we get,

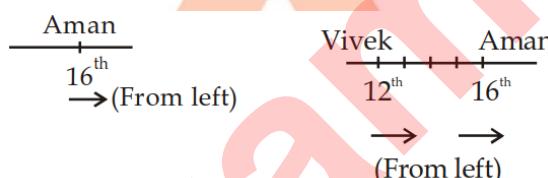
Saurabh > Anil > Gopal > Prashant > Neeraj > Shivam

Atul is weaker than Anil, Atul must be weaker than Saurabh but Atul's position is not cleared with the given information. Atul can be weaker to Gopal, Prashant, Neeraj and Shivam. Hence, Saurabh is the strongest.

* Another type of questions that are asked in the exam are :

Example 5: Aman is 16th from the left end in a row of a boys and Vivek is 4th to the left of Aman. Then find the position of Vivek from the left end.

Solution:



Quick approach: $(16 - 4)$

= 12th from left.

→ Right + Right = (-)

Left + Left = (-)

Right + Left = (+)

Left + Right = (+)

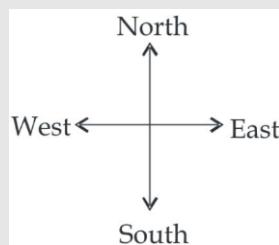
By keeping above table in your mind, you can solve question of Ranking in less time.

DIRECTION TEST

Direction test are introduced to test the 'sense of direction' of the candidate. This test is for ascertain the final direction or distance between two points.

* Points to keep in mind while solving direction test :-

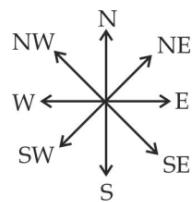
(1) Always try to use the direction planes as the reference for all the questions.



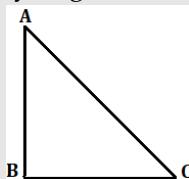
(2) Always mark the starting point and end point different from the other points.

(3) Always be attentive while taking right and/or left turns.

- (4) While solving direction test, you should keep in mind the below diagram as reference :-



- (5) To find shortest distance between two points, Pythagoras theorem is used.



Ex-

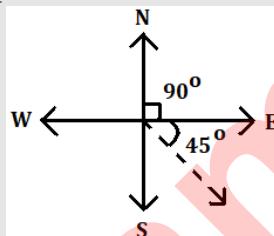
According to given figure,

Total distance from point A to C or point C to A = AB + BC

Shortest distance between A and C is-

$$AC^2 = AB^2 + BC^2 \quad (\text{pythagoras theorem})$$

- (6) You should be aware about degree concept, how it is used in direction related problems.

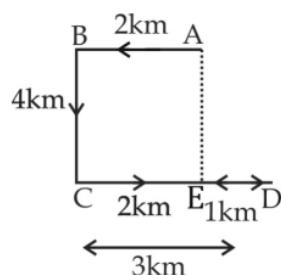


- Angle between two main directions is always 90 degree.
- Angle between main direction and sub-direction is always 45 degree. (sub-direction is considered in middle/ between two main directions hence angle is also considered as half).
- When one is moving/turned in clockwise direction then he is moving/turned towards his right.
- When one is moving/tuned in anticlockwise direction then he is moving/turned towards his left.
- When one is moving/turned towards his right/left and angle is not given then it is considered as 90-degree turn/move.

Note: While a person moves, its left-hand side will be the left turn and similarly its right-hand side will be the right turn.

Example 1: Rahul walked 2km west of his house at point A to point B and then turned in south direction covering 4 km and reached point C. Finally, he moved 3 km towards east and reached point D then again, he turned 1km in west direction and reached point E. How far is he from the initial position?

Solution:

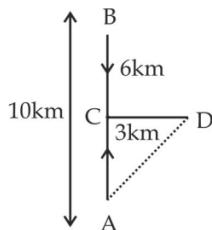


Rahul starts from his house at A, moves 2km west upto B, then 4km to the south upto C, 3 km east upto D and finally 1km west upto E. Thus, his distance from the initial position A will be AE.

And, AE = BC = 4km.

Example 2: Shivam walks 10 km towards north from point A to B. From there he walks 6 km towards south and reached point C. Then he walks 3 km towards East and reaches point D. How far and in which direction is he with reference to his starting point?

Solution:



Shivam, walks 10km from A to B. After that 6km south from B to C. And 3km toward east from C to D. Therefore, his distance from starting point A to point D.

$$AD = \sqrt{AC^2 + CD^2} = \sqrt{4^2 + 3^2} = 5 \text{ km in North East direction.}$$

WORD FORMATION

- (1) REASONING - pair of letters in both forward and backward order.



Total number of pair=3

We count from both forward and backward direction.

Points to Remember:

- (1) This chapter is scoring for exam purpose, but you have to be attentive during solving the questions.
 - (2) you should be careful at the time of counting from left/right.
 - (3) Remember the formula that, total number of persons = [(Rank of same particular person from the left + Rank of same particular person from the right) -1]
 - (4) Always try to use the direction planes as the reference for all the questions.
 - (5) Always be attentive while taking right and/or left turns.

Foundation

1. In a class of 45 student Aditya's rank is twelve from top what is his rank from bottom.
(a) 33 (b) 34 (c) 35
(d) cannot be determined (e) None of these

2. In a class of 42 students Nutan's Rank is 22 from bottom what is her rank from top.
(a) 21 (b) 22 (c) 23
(d) cannot be determined (e) None of these

3. In a class, Sonal rank is 10th from top what is his rank from bottom.
(a) 24 (b) 25 (c) 26
(d) cannot be determined (e) None of these

4. In a class Sonu rank is 15th from top and twelve from bottom how many students are there in that class.
(a) 21 (b) 25 (c) 26
(d) cannot be determined (e) None of these

5. In a class of 80 boys a student rank is 48th from top what is his rank from bottom.
(a) 32 (b) 34 (c) 35
(d) cannot be determined (e) None of these

6. In a class, Abhinav rank 79 from bottom while there are 80 boys in class what is Abhinav rank from top
(a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 4
(d) cannot be determined (e) None of these

7. In a class of 41 children, Aditya's rank is eight from top. Mamta is seven ranks below Aditya. What is Mamta rank from bottom?
(a) 26 (b) 27 (c) 25
(d) Cannot be determined (e) None of these

8. In a class of 34 children, Ajay's rank from the top is twelfth. Manoj is eight ranks below Ajay. What is Manoj's rank from the bottom.
(a) 15 (b) 16 (c) 14
(d) cannot be determined (e) None of these

- 9.** In a row of boys, Aditya is seventh from the start and eleventh from the end. In another row of girl, Nutan is tenth from the start and twelfth from the end. How many students are there in both the rows together?
 (a) 36 (b) 37 (c) 39
 (d) Can not be determined (e) None of these
- 10.** In a row of girls, Priya is thirteenth from the left and Dauli is seventeenth from the right. If in this row Priya is eleventh from the right then what is the position of Dauli from the left?
 (a) 6th (b) 7th (c) 10th
 (d) 12th (e) None of these
- 11.** Forty boys are standing in a row facing the north. Amit is eleventh from the left and Sanjay is thirty-first from the right end of the row. How far will Shreya, who is third to the right of Amit in the row, be from Sanjay?
 (a) 2nd to the right (b) 3rd to the right
 (c) 4th to the right (d) 5th to the right
 (e) None of these
- 12.** In a class, among the passed students, Amisha is twenty-second from the top and Anuja, who is 5 ranks below Amisha, is thirty-fourth from the bottom. All the students from the class have appeared for the exam. If the ratio of the students who passed in the exam to those who failed is 4 : 1 in that class, how many students are there in the class?
 (a) 60 (b) 75 (c) 90
 (d) Data inadequate (e) None of these
- 13.** In a row of girls facing North, Soni is 10th to the left of Pallavi, who is 21st from the right end. If Malini, who is 17th from the left end, is fourth to the right of Soni, how many girls are there in the row?
 (a) 37 (b) 43 (c) 44
 (d) Data inadequate (e) None of these
- 14.** Raj is seventeenth from the left end of a row of 29 boys and Karan is seventeenth from the right end in the same row. How many boys are there between them in the row?
 (a) 3 (b) 5 (c) 6
 (d) Data inadequate (e) None of these
- 15.** In a row of forty children, A is thirteenth from the left end and Q is ninth from the right end. How many children are there between A and R if R is fourth to the left of Q?
 (a) 12 (b) 13 (c) 14
 (d) 15 (e) None of these
- 16.** George is fifth from the left and Peter is twelfth from the right end in a row of children. If Peter shifts by three places towards George, he becomes tenth from the left end. How many children are there in the row?
 (a) 21 (b) 22 (c) 23
 (d) 24 (e) None of these
- 17.** In a row of boys, if A who is tenth from the left and B who is ninth from the right interchange their positions, A becomes fifteenth from the left. How many boys are there in the row?
 (a) 23 (b) 27 (c) 28
 (d) 31 (e) None of these
- 18.** If A is to the south of B and C is to the east of B, in what direction is A with respect to C?
 (a) North-east (b) North-west (c) South-east
 (d) South-west (e) None of these
- 19.** A is 40 m South-west of B. C is 40 m South-east of B. Then, C is in which direction of A?
 (a) East (b) West (c) North-east
 (d) South (e) None of these
- 20.** Aditya went 15 kms to the west from his house, then turned left and walked 20 kms. He then turned East and walked 25 kms and finally turning left covered 20 kms. How far was he from his house?
 (a) 5 kms (b) 10 kms (c) 40 kms
 (d) 80 kms (e) None of these
- 21.** From his house, Lokesh went 15 kms to the North. Then he turned West and covered 10 kms. Then, he turned South and covered 5 kms. Finally, turning to East, he covered 10 kms. In which direction is from his house?
 (a) East (b) West (c) North
 (d) South (e) None of these
- 22.** I am facing South. I turn right and walk 20 m. Then I turn right again and walk 10 m. Then I turn left and walk 10 m and then turning right walk 20 m. Then I turn right again and walk 60 m. in which direction am I from the starting point?
 (a) North (b) North-west (c) East
 (d) North-east (e) None of these
- 23.** You go North, turn right, then right again and then go to the left. In which direction are you now?
 (a) North (b) South (c) East
 (d) West (e) None of these

- 24.** Deepak starts walking straight towards east. After walking 75 meters, he turns to the left and walks 25 meters straight. Again he turns to the left, walks a distance of 40 meters straight, again he turns to the left and walks a distance of 25 metres. How far is he from the starting point?
- (a) 25 metres (b) 50 metres (c) 115 metres
 (d) 140 metres (e) None of these
- 25.** Kunal walks 10 kilometres towards North. From there, he walks 6 kilometres towards South. Then, he walks 3 kilometres towards East. How far and in which direction is he with reference to his starting point?
- (a) 5 KM West (b) 5 KM North-east
 (c) 7 KM East (d) 7 KM West
 (e) None of These
- 26.** Rohan walks a distance of 3 km towards North, then turns to his left and walks for 2 km. He again turns left and walks for 3 km. At this point he turns to his left and walks for 3 km. how many kilometers is he from the starting point?
- (a) 1 km (b) 2 km (c) 3 km
 (d) 5 km (e) None of these
- 27.** Manick walked 40 metres towards North, took a left turn and walked 20 metres. He again took a left turn and walked 40 metres. How far and in which direction is he from the starting point?
- (a) 20 metres East (b) 20 metres North
 (c) 20 metres South (d) 100 metres South
 (e) None of these
- 28.** Namita walks 14 metres towards west, then turns to her right and walks 14 metres and then turns to her left and walks 10 metres. Again turning to her left she walks 14 metres. What is the shortest distance (in metres) between her starting point and the present position?
- (a) 10 (b) 24 (c) 28
 (d) 38 (e) None of these
- 29.** A man leaves for his office from his house. He walks towards East. After moving a distance of 20 m, he turns South and walks 10 m. then he walks 35 m towards the West and further 5 m towards the North. He then turns towards East and Walks 15 m. What is the distance between his initial and final positions?
- (a) 0 (b) 5 (c) 10
 (d) Cannot be determined (e) None of these
- 30.** Amit walked 30 metres towards East, took a right turn and walked 40 metres. Then he took a left turn and walked 30 metres. In which direction is he now from the starting point?
- (a) North-east (b) East (c) South-east
 (d) South (e) None of these
- 31.** A girl leaves from her home. She first walks 30 metres in North-west direction and then 30 metres in South-west direction. Next, she walks 30 metres in South-east direction. Finally, she turns towards her house. In which direction is she moving?
- (a) North-east (b) North-west (c) South-east
 (d) South-west (e) None of these
- 32.** If the letters of the word "CHANDNI" is arranged alphabetically from right to left. How many letters will remain at the same position?
- (a) None (b) One (c) Two
 (d) Three (e) More than three
- 33.** If the letters of the word "SHIKHA" is arranged alphabetically from right to left. How many letters will remain at the same position?
- (a) None (b) One (c) Two
 (d) Three (e) More than three
- 34.** If the letters of the word "SAURABH" is arranged alphabetically from right to left. How many letters will remain at the same position?
- (a) None (b) One (c) Two
 (d) Three (e) More than three
- 35.** If the letters of the word "MAYANK" is arranged alphabetically from right to left. How many letters will remain at the same position?
- (a) None (b) One (c) Two
 (d) Three (e) More than three
- 36.** If the letters of the word "MANISH" is arranged alphabetically from right to left. How many letters will remain at the same position?
- (a) None (b) One (c) Two
 (d) Three (e) More than three
- 37.** If in the number "73548961" all the digits are arranged in descending order from left to right, how many digits will remain at the same position?
- (a) None (b) One (c) Two
 (d) Three (e) More than three
- 38.** If in the number "68715492" all the digits are arranged in descending order from left to right, how many digits will remain at the same position?
- (a) None (b) One (c) Two
 (d) Three (e) More than three

- 39.** If in the number "5321674" all the digits are arranged in descending order from left to right, how many digits will remain at the same position?
 (a) None (b) One (c) Two
 (d) Three (e) More than three
- 40.** If in the number "53498167" all the digits are arranged in descending order from left to right, how many digits will remain at the same position?
 (a) None (b) One (c) Two
 (d) Three (e) More than three
- 41.** If in the number "68195342" all the digits are arranged in descending order from left to right, how many digits will remain at the same position?
 (a) None (b) One (c) Two
 (d) Three (e) More than three
- 42.** If in the number "53749686" all the digits are arranged in descending order from left to right, how many digits will remain at the same position?
 (a) None (b) One (c) Two
 (d) Three (e) More than three
- 43.** If in the number "246817935" all the digits are arranged in descending order from left to right, how many digits will remain at the same position?
 (a) None (b) One (c) Two
 (d) Three (e) More than three
- 44.** If in the number "68561327" all the digits are arranged in descending order from left to right, how many digits will remain at the same position?
 (a) None (b) One (c) Two
 (d) Three (e) More than three
- 45.** If in the number "48612597" all the digits are arranged in descending order from left to right, how many digits will remain at the same position?
 (a) None (b) One (c) Two
 (d) Three (e) More than three
- 46.** If in the number "5734629" all the digits are arranged in descending order from left to right, how many digits will remain at the same position?
 (a) None (b) One (c) Two
 (d) Three (e) More than three
- 47.** How many such digits are there in the number "56298732" each of which as far away from the beginning of the numbers as when the digits are rearranged in ascending order?
 (a) None (b) One (c) Three
 (d) Four (e) None of these
- 48.** How many such digits are there in the number "92745876" each of which as far away from the beginning of the numbers as when the digits are rearranged in ascending order?
 (a) None (b) One (c) Three
 (d) Four (e) None of these
- 49.** How many such digits are there in the number "46315825" each of which as far away from the beginning of the numbers as when the digits are rearranged in ascending order?
 (a) None (b) One (c) Three
 (d) Four (e) None of these
- 50.** How many such digits are there in the number "612426716" each of which as far away from the beginning of the numbers as when the digits are rearranged in ascending order?
 (a) None (b) One (c) Three
 (d) Four (e) None of these
- 51.** How many such digits are there in the number "926357721" each of which as far away from the beginning of the numbers as when the digits are rearranged in ascending order?
 (a) None (b) One (c) Three
 (d) Four (e) None of these
- 52.** How many such digits are there in the number "65789423" each of which as far away from the beginning of the numbers as when the digits are rearranged in ascending order?
 (a) None (b) One (c) Three
 (d) Four (e) None of these
- 53.** How many such digits are there in the number "92785461" each of which as far away from the beginning of the numbers as when the digits are rearranged in descending order?
 (a) None (b) One (c) Three
 (d) Four (e) None of these
- 54.** How many such digits are there in the number "48661535" each of which as far away from the beginning of the numbers as when the digits are rearranged in ascending order?
 (a) None (b) One (c) Three
 (d) Four (e) None of these
- 55.** How many such digits are there in the number "5237563" each of which as far away from the beginning of the numbers as when the digits are rearranged in ascending order?
 (a) None (b) One (c) Three
 (d) Four (e) None of these
- 56.** How many such digits are there in the number "125216343" each of which as far away from the beginning of the numbers as when the digits are rearranged in ascending order?
 (a) None (b) One (c) Two
 (d) Four (e) None of these

Moderate

1. Kashish goes 30 metres North, then turns right and walks 40 metres, then again turns right and walks 20 metres, then again turns right and walks 40 metres. How many metres is he from his original position?
 (a) 0 (b) 10 (c) 20
 (d) 40 (e) None of these
2. A man walks 30 metres towards South. Then, turning to his right, he walks 30 metres. Then, turning to his left, he walks 20 metres. Again, he turns to his left and walks 30 metres. How far is he from his initial position?
 (a) 20 metres (b) 30 metres (c) 60 metres
 (d) 80 metres (e) None of these
3. Rohit walked 25 metres towards South. Then he turned to his left and walked 20 metres. He then turned to his left and walked 25 metres. He again turned to his right and walked 15 metres. At what distance is he from the starting point and in which direction?
 (a) 35 metres East (b) 35 metres North
 (c) 40 metres East (d) 60 metres East
 (e) None of these
4. Starting from a point P, Sachin walked 20 metres towards South. He turned left and walked 30 metres. He then turned left and walked 20 metres. He again turned left and walked 40 metres and reached a point Q. How far and in which direction is the point Q from the point P?
 (a) 20 metres West (b) 10 metres East
 (c) 10 metres West (d) 10 metres North
 (e) None of these
5. Ramakant walks northwards. After a while, he turns to his right and a little further to his left. Finally, after walking a distance of one kilometer, he turns to his left again. In which direction is he moving now?
 (a) North (b) South (c) East
 (d) West (e) None of these
6. How many such pairs of letters are there in the word 'PRODUCTION' each of which has as many letters between them in the word (in both forward and backward direction) as they have between them in English alphabetical series?
 (a) None (b) One (c) Two
 (d) Three (e) None of these
7. How many such pairs of letters are there in the word 'WONDERS' each of which has as many letters between them in the word (in both forward and backward direction) as they have between them in English alphabetical series?
 (a) None (b) One (c) Two
 (d) Three (e) None of these
8. How many such pairs of letters are there in the word 'PLANTS' each of which has as many letters between them in the word (in both forward and backward direction) as they have between them in English alphabetical series.
 (a) None (b) One (c) Two
 (d) Three (e) None of these
9. How many such pairs of letters are there in the word 'UBJMTQJO' each of which has as many letters between them in the word (in both forward and backward direction) as they have between them in English alphabetical series?
 (a) None (b) One (c) Two
 (d) Three (e) None of these
10. How many such pairs of letters are there in the word 'VCKNURKP' each of which has as many letters between them in the word (in both forward and backward direction) as they have between them in English alphabetical series?
 (a) None (b) One (c) Two
 (d) Three (e) None of these
11. How many such pairs of letters are there in the word 'JOURNEY' each of which has as many letters between them in the word (in both forward and backward direction) as they have between them in English alphabetical series?
 (a) None (b) One (c) Two
 (d) Three (e) None of these
12. How many such pairs of letters are there in the word 'SONAL' each of which has as many letters between them in the word (in both forward and backward direction) as they have between them in English alphabetical series.
 (a) None (b) One (c) Two
 (d) Three (e) None of these

- 13.** How many such pairs of letters are there in the word ‘MINORITY’ each of which has as many letters between them in the word (in both forward and backward direction) as they have between them in English alphabetical series?
- (a) None (b) One (c) Two
 (d) Three (e) None of these
- 14.** How many such pairs of letters are there in the word ‘SHUKLA’ each of which has as many letters between them in the word (in both forward and backward direction) as they have between them in English alphabetical series?
- (a) None (b) One (c) Two
 (d) Three (e) None of these
- 15.** How many such pairs of letters are there in the word ‘CONSUMER’ each of which has as many letters between them in the word (in both forward and backward direction) as they have between them in English alphabetical series?
- (a) None (b) One (c) Two
 (d) Three (e) None of these
- 16.** How many such pairs of letters are there in the word ‘BANKPOWER’ each of which has as many letters between them in the word (in both forward and backward direction) as they have between them in English alphabetical series?
- (a) None (b) One (c) Two
 (d) Three (e) None of these
- 17.** How many such pairs of letters are there in the word ‘SAURABH’ each of which has as many letters between them in the word (in both forward and backward direction) as they have between them in English alphabetical series?
- (a) None (b) One (c) Two
 (d) Three (e) None of these
- 18.** If the letter of the word “HANDOVER” are arranged alphabetically from left to right. How many letters will remain at the same position?
- (a) None (b) One (c) Two
 (d) Three (e) More than three
- 19.** If the letter of the word “NUTAN” are arranged alphabetically from left to right. How many letters will remain at the same position?
- (a) None (b) One (c) Two
 (d) Three (e) More than three
- 20.** If the letter of the word “SANJAY” are arranged alphabetically from left to right. How many letters will remain at the same position?
- (a) None (b) One (c) Two
 (d) Three (e) More than three
- 21.** If the letter of the word “SHIPRA” are arranged alphabetically from left to right. How many letters will remain at the same position?
- (a) None (b) One (c) Two
 (d) Three (e) More than three
- 22.** If the letter of the word “SHEFALI” are arranged alphabetically from left to right. How many letters will remain at the same position?
- (a) None (b) One (c) Two
 (d) Three (e) More than three
- 23.** If the letter of the word “ABHINAV” are arranged alphabetically from left to right. How many letters will remain at the same position?
- (a) None (b) One (c) Two
 (d) Three (e) More than three
- 24.** If the letters of the word “MISHRA” is arranged alphabetically from right to left. How many letters will remain at the same position?
- (a) None (b) One (c) Two
 (d) Three (e) More than three
- 25.** If the letters of the word “ADITYA” is arranged alphabetically from right to left. How many letters will remain at the same position?
- (a) None (b) One (c) Two
 (d) Three (e) More than three

Directions (26-28): Study the information carefully and answer the questions given below:

Vertical axis is running from H to I, which is north to H. Horizontal axis runs from G to F, which is east to G. B is midpoint of both the axis. A is 1m north to G. E is 1m west to H. D is 1m south to F. C is 1 m east to I. Length to GF and HI is same i.e. 2m.

- 26.** In which direction is point G with respect to C?
- (a) North east (b) North west (c) South east
 (d) South west (e) None of these
- 27.** What is the shortest distance between A and D?
- (a) 7 (b) 5 (c) 6
 (d) 8 (e) None of these
- 28.** In which direction is point I with respect to F?
- (a) North east (b) North west (c) South east
 (d) South west (e) None of these

Directions (29-31): Study the information carefully and answer the questions given below:

A walks for 4m from point X in the east direction. He then takes a right and a left turn and walked for 3m and 2m respectively and finally reaches point Z. B starts walking from point Y and walks for 8m in east direction, he then takes three consecutive right turns and walks 10m, 2m and 3m respectively and reaches Z.

29. In which direction is point Z with respect to point Y?
 (a) Southwest (b) Northeast (c) Southeast
 (d) Northwest (e) None of these

30. What is shortest distance between point X and point Y?
 (a) 10m (b) 6m (c) 8m
 (d) 4m (e) None of these

31. In which direction is point X with respect to point Y?
 (a) North (b) East (c) South
 (d) West (e) None of these

Direction (32-33): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

Point S is 12m to the West of point G. Point M is 4m to the North of Point S. Point J is 10m to the South of Point Q. Point F is 6m to the West of point J. Point G lies exactly between Point Q and Point J.

32. What is the shortest distance between Point S and Point Q?
 (a) 10m (b) 12m (c) 13m
 (d) 17m (e) None of these

33. If Point N is 6m to the East of Point M, then how far is Point F from Point N?
 (a) 12m (b) 10m (c) 9m
 (d) 8m (e) None of these

Direction (34-35): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

Point H is 110m west from Point G, which is 150m north from Point F. Point B is 50m west from Point A. Point B is 80m north from Point C. Point D is 150m east from Point C. Point E is 70m south from Point D. Point F is 60m east from Point E.

34. What is the direction of Point H with respect to Point E?
 (a) South-west (b) North-west (c) South
 (d) North (e) None of these

35. What is the total distance between Point D and G?
 (a) 2800m (b) 170m (c) 80m
 (d) 200m (e) None of these

Direction (36-37): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

A is 8m East of D who is 6m North of B. E is 4m South of F who is 8m North of A. D is 11m West of H who is 4m South of S.

36. S is in which direction with respect to E?
 (a) West (b) East (c) North-east
 (d) North-west (e) None of these

37. What is the shortest distance between A and B?
 (a) 5m (b) 7m (c) 10m
 (d) 11m (e) None of these

Direction (38-40): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

Point E is in 24m north from Point D. Point G is in 12m south from Point F. Point H is in 8m north from Point A, which is 16m in west from Point B. Point C is in 16m south from Point B. Point D is in 12m east from Point C. Point F is in 8m east from Point E.

38. What is the total distance between Point B to Point E?
 (a) 40m (b) .052km (c) 42m
 (d) 62m (e) None of these

39. What is the direction of Point F with respect to Point D?
 (a) North-west (b) North (c) South-west
 (d) North-east (e) South-east

40. What is the shortest distance between Point B and Point D?
 (a) 22m (b) 18m (c) 20m
 (d) 24m (e) 19m

Difficult

Direction (1-3): In the following questions, the symbols #, %, @ and * are used with the following meanings as illustrated below:

Study the following information and answer the given questions:

Note: The directions which are given indicated exact directions.

P#Q - Q is in the south direction of P at distance of 5m.

P%Q - Q is in the north direction of P at distance of 4m

P@Q - Q is in the east direction of P at distance of 3m

P*Q - Q is in the west direction of P at distance of 6m.

P#*Q - Q is in the southwest direction of P.

P%@Q - Q is in the northeast direction of P.

1. If F@C#B*D#E is true, then find the shortest distance between E and F?

- (a) $2\sqrt{10}$ m (b) $\sqrt{103}$ m (c) $5\sqrt{5}$ m
 (d) $\sqrt{109}$ m (e) None of these

2. If K*L%M@N is true, then find the shortest distance between N and K?
- (a) 8m (b) 5m (c) $\sqrt{14}$ m
 (d) 3 2 m (e) None of these
3. C%@H%J@R, then R is in which direction with respect to C?
- (a) Northeast (b) North (c) Southwest
 (d) Southeast (e) None of these
- Direction (4-5): In the following questions, the symbols *, &, @ and \$ are used with the following meanings as illustrated below:**
- Study the following information and answer the given questions:
- Note: The directions which are given indicates exact directions.
- A&B - A is in the south direction of B.
 A\$B - A is in the north direction of B.
 A@B - A is in the east direction of B.
 A*B - A is in the west direction of B.
4. If J@K&M\$N is true, then N is in which direction with respect to J?
- (a) Northeast (b) Northwest (c) Southeast
 (d) Southwest (e) Cannot be determined
5. If P*Q&R*S, then S is in which direction with respect to P?
- (a) Northeast (b) North (c) Southwest
 (d) South (e) Cannot be determined
- Directions (6-8): Read the following instructions carefully and answer the following questions:**
- Ram is riding a bike with his friend Shyam. He starts moving towards the west direction and after moving 12km, he takes a right turn and moves further 15km to reach a T-point where he dropped Shyam. From there, they start moving towards opposite directions at the same time. After dropping Shyam, Ram moves 18km towards east and takes a left turn and moves 24km to reach at market. Shyam also starts walking and after moving 14km he takes a left turn and after walks 10km he reaches at playground.
6. What is the shortest distance between Market and Playground?
- (a) $\sqrt{2180}$ km (b) $2\sqrt{535}$ km (c) 28 km
 (d) Cannot be determined (e) None of these
7. In which direction is Playground with respect to the point from which they start journey?
- (a) South-west (b) North-west (c) South-east
 (d) North-east (e) None of these

8. What is the shortest distance between starting point and Playground?
- (a) $\sqrt{721}$ km (b) 26km (c) $\sqrt{701}$ km
 (d) 28km (e) None of these
- Directions (9-11): Read the following information carefully to answer the questions that follow. The questions are based on following coding formats:**
- P\$Q (02) means P is 4m East of Q,
 P@Q (05) means P is 7m west of Q,
 P#Q (08) means P is 10m north of Q,
 P%Q (11) means P is 13m south of Q,
 P&Q (14) means P is 16m north-west of Q,
 P^Q (17) means P is 19m southwest of Q
 B\$A(08), C#B(0 8), D&C(06), E%D(04), F@E(03), G%F(08), E@C
9. E is in which direction with respect to B?
- (a) North (b) West (c) North-west
 (d) East (e) South-west
10. If R is the midpoint of the line AB, then what is the distance between R and G?
- (a) 12m (b) None of these (c) 16m
 (d) 17m (e) 11m
11. What is the shortest distance between A and C?
- (a) 10"2m (b) 12"5m (c) 6m
 (d) 16m (e) 14m
- Directions (12-13): Read the following information and answer the questions that follow:**
- Sonu walks 10 m west from point A to reach point B. He takes a left turn and walks 9m to reach point C. On the other side, Dinesh walks 5m east from point P to reach point Q. Point A is 9m either north or south from point P. Next Dinesh turns to his left from point Q and walks 4m to reach point R. Sonu also turned left from point C and reached point D after walking 5m. Q is in east direction from D.
12. What is the shortest distance between points D and Q?
- (a) 10 m (b) 26 m (c) 18 m
 (d) 12 m (e) None of these
13. If Dinesh walks 4 m west from point R, then he is in which direction with respect to point P?
- (a) South (b) North-west (c) North-east
 (d) North (e) South-west

Direction (25-26): Read the following instructions carefully and answer the given questions.

Starting from his office, Kamal drives his car towards the North for 40 km. He then takes a right turn and travels for 30 km to reach 'Indian oil petrol pump'. From there, he again drives North-West for a distance of 50 km before travelling 40 km north. Finally, he turns and travels towards South-West for 100 km and stops. Kamal's last position is in west of Indian oil petrol pump.

25. What is his direction of his third turning point with respect to the 'Indian oil petrol pump'?

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------|
| (a) North-West | (b) East |
| (c) Can't be determined | (d) West |
| (e) South-West | |

26. What is the shortest distance of Kamal's last position and his office?

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------|
| (a) 10 26 km | (b) 10 13 km |
| (c) Can't be determined | (d) 20 km |
| (e) 50 km | |

27. In a row of girls, there are 16 girls between Priya and Natasha. Priya is thirty-second from the left end of the row. If Priya is nearer than Natasha to the right end of the row, then how far away is Natasha from the left end of the row?

- | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|----------|
| (a) 16th | (b) 14th | (c) 15th |
| (d) Data inadequate | (e) None of these | |

28. Raj travelled from a point X straight towards east to Y at a distance of 80 metres. He turned right and walked 50 metres, then again turned right and walked 70 metres. Finally, he turned right and walked 50 metres. How far is he from the starting point?

- | | | |
|---------------|-------------------|---------------|
| (a) 10 metres | (b) 20 metres | (c) 50 metres |
| (d) 70 metres | (e) None of these | |

29. Radha moves towards South-east a distance of 7 m, then she moves towards West and travels a distance of 14 m. From here, she moves towards North-west a distance of 7 m and finally she moves a distance of 4 m towards East and stood at that point. How far is the starting point from where she stood?

- | | | |
|----------|-------------------|----------|
| (a) 3 m | (b) 4 m | (c) 10 m |
| (d) 11 m | (e) None of these | |

30. Sonu is fifteenth from the front in a column of boys. There were thrice as many behind him as there were in front. How many boys are there between Sonu and the seventh boy from the end of the column?

- | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|--------|
| (a) 33 | (b) 34 | (c) 35 |
| (d) Data inadequate | (e) None of these | |

Previous Year (Memory Based)

1. Y is to the East of X, which is to the North of Z. If P is to the South of Z, then P is in which direction with respect to Y?

- | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|----------------|
| (a) North | (b) South | (c) South-East |
| (d) North-East | (e) None of these | |

5. Town D is to the West of town M. Town R is to the South of town D. Town K is to the East of town R. Town K is towards which direction of town D?

- | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|----------------|
| (a) South | (b) East | (c) North-East |
| (d) South-East | (e) None of these | |

Directions (6-7): Study the information given below carefully and answer the questions that follow:

On a playing ground, Dilip, Krish, Neeraj, Arpit and Pappu are standing as described below facing the North

(i) Krish is 40 metres to the right of Arpit

(ii) Dilip is 60 metres to the south of Krish.

(iii) Neeraj is 25 metres to the west of Arpit

(iv) Pappu is 90 metres to the north of Arpit

6. Who is to the north-east of the person who is to the left of Krish?

- | | | |
|--------------|-------------------|----------|
| (a) Dilip | (b) Neeraj | (c) Atul |
| (d) Prashant | (e) None of these | |

7. If a boy walks from Neeraj, meets Arpit followed by Krish, Dilip and then Pappu, how many metres has he walked if he has travelled the straight distance all through?

- | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|----------------|
| (a) 155 metres | (b) 185 metres | (c) 215 metres |
| (d) 245 metres | (e) None of these | |

Directions (8-9): Study the information given below carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Raman started point 'P' and walked 2 km towards north. He turned towards right and walked 2 km and then turned left and walked 2 km. He turned to right and walked further 2 km.

8. How far will he be from his original point, if he walked 4 km towards right?

(a) 2 km (b) 3 km (c) 4 km
 (d) 5 km (e) Can't be determined

9. Which direction is he facing now?

(a) East (b) West (c) South
 (d) North (e) South-East

10. Divyarat started walking in east and walked 12 m. Now he turned south and walked 4 m and turned to his left and walked 3 m. Now he turned south and walked 7 m. Now to his left and walked 7 m. Now he turned south and walked 8 m, then to west and walked 5 m. Now to his left walking 3 m and finally turned right and walked 3 m. Find the distance from where he started walking.

(a) 30 m (b) 25 m (c) 20 m
 (d) 22 m (e) 18 m

11. Divyarat and Abhinav are two friends talking with each other. The shadow of Divyarat falls on the right side of Abhinav. If Divyarat is facing north then the direction in which Abhinav is facing.

(a) South (b) north (c) east
 (d) west (e) Can't be determined.

Directions (12-13): Study the information given below carefully and answer the question that follow:

Reena drives 10 km to the north, turns left and drives 4 km, and then turned right and cover another 5 km, and then again turned right and travels another 4 km.

12. How far is she from her starting point?

(a) 10 km (b) 12 km (c) 15 km
 (d) 5 km (e) 20 km

13. In which direction would she be now?

(a) East (b) West (c) South
 (d) South-East (e) North

Directions (14-15): Study the information given below carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Facing South Don walked 50 metres before turning to his left to walk 30 metres. From this point, he turned towards North and walked for 30 metres more before reaching his friend's house. To return to his house he turned left and walked straight 30 metres.

14. How far is Don house from his starting point?

(a) 20 m (b) 10 m (c) 15 m
 (d) 25 m (e) 18 m

15. In which direction is his friend's house from Don house?

(a) East (b) West (c) South
 (d) North (e) None of these

16. Among four persons, B is taller than C. A is taller than D, but not as tall as C. Who among them is the tallest?

(a) A (b) B (c) C
 (d) Data inadequate (e) None of these

17. Six friends A, B, C, D, E and F start climbing a hill together. After some time it is observed that 'D' has reached a position higher than 'B' but not as high as 'E'. 'C' is at a position not higher than 'D' and not lower than 'A', who is not lower than 'F' and not higher than 'B'. Who has climbed the highest position?

(a) D (b) E (c) B
 (d) Can't be determined (e) None of these

18. State B is better than state C but not as good as State A, which is worse than State E. State G is not as good as State E and not as bad as State A. How many states are better than State G?

(a) One (b) Two (c) Three
 (d) Data inadequate (e) None of these

19. Rakesh obtained more mark than Shivam but less than Santosh. Hemant and Santosh obtained less than Rajesh. Who obtained the highest marks?

(a) Santosh (b) Rakesh (c) Ramesh
 (d) Rajesh (e) Hemant

20. In a group of five friends A, B, C, D and E, 'B' is younger to C but elder to A. If they are arranged in ascending order of age, then D gets fifth rank, who is the youngest in age?

(a) B (b) R (c) Either E or C
 (d) Only C (e) Data inadequate

21. M is older than R. Q is younger than R and N. N is not as old as M. Who among M, N, R and Q is the oldest?

(a) M (b) R (c) M or R
 (d) Data inadequate (e) None of these

22. Among P, Q, R, S and T, S is older than R but not as old as T; Q is older than only P. Who among them is the youngest?

(a) P (b) Q (c) R
 (d) Can't be determined (e) None of these

- 23.** Among A, B, C, D and E, A is taller than B but shorter than C. B is taller than only E. C is not the tallest. Who among them will be in the middle if they stand in the order of their height?
 (a) A (b) C (c) B
 (d) Can't be determined (e) None of these
- 24.** Garima is Senior of shilpa but not to Deepa. Gayatri is junior to Deepa. No one is senior to Fatima. Who is most junior?
 (a) Shilpa (b) Garima (c) Gayatri
 (d) Data inadequate (e) None of these
- 25.** Among M, T, R and P. M is older than only P. T is older than R. Who among them is the oldest?
 (a) T (b) R (c) T or R
 (d) Data inadequate (e) None of these
- 26.** Among five friends Mahesh is taller than Kunal but not tall as yash. Hrithik is taller than Yash but smaller than Abhishek. If they stand in increasing order of their heights, who will be first in line?
 (a) Abhishek (b) Yash (c) Kunal
 (d) Data inadequate (e) None of these
- 27.** Madan is older than prabir, Suresh is younger than Prabir. Mihir is older than Suresh but younger than prabir. Who among the four is the youngest?
 (a) Prabir (b) Mihir (c) Madan
 (d) Suresh (e) Data inadequate
- 28.** Among M, N, T, R and D each having a different height, T is taller than D but shorter than M. R is taller than N but shorter than D. Who among them is the tallest?
 (a) D (b) T (c) M
 (d) R (e) N
- 29.** Among P, Q, R, S and T, T is shorter than S and P. Q is shorter than only P. Who among them is the shorest?
 (a) Cant' ne determined (b) R
 (c) T (d) Q (e) None of these
- 30.** Among P, Q, R, S and T, each having different height, Q is shorter than only T and P is taller than only S. Who will be third when they are arranged in descending order of their height?
 (a) R (b) S (c) T
 (d) Data inadequate (e) None of these

Direction (31-34): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

P@Q: It means that P is in East of Q

P#Q: It means that P is in West of Q

P\$Q: It means that P is in North of Q

P%Q: It means that P is in South of Q
 P(7)\$Q means that P is 7m North of Q
 P\$@Q means that P is in North-east of Q
 Paul and Raj are starting their journey from point V and U respectively and both reaches at point W as per the given information-

Paul- R(13)#V, S(8)%R, T(5)@S, X(4)%T, Y(10)#X, W(15)\$Y
 Raj- J(5)#U, K(11)\$J, L(11)@K, M(4)\$L, N(5)@M, W(10)%N

31. If point A(2)%R then, what is the direction and shortest distance of A with respect to U?

- (a) A(15)\$@U (b) A(16)@U (c) A(16)\$@U
 (d) A(15)@U (e) None of these

32. Which of the following is true?

- (a) M\$@X (b) U%@N (c) U#R
 (d) J%#V (e) None is true

33. If B(5)@L and C(8)#W are true then, what is the shortest distance between B and C?

- (a) 5 m (b) 10 m (c) 15 m
 (d) 20 m (e) None of these

34. U is in which direction with respect to V?

- (a) U\$@V (b) U%@V (c) U%#V
 (d) U#V (e) None is true

Directions (35-36): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

F is 1m to the north of A. C is 3m to the east of A. B is 2m to the north of C. D is 1m to the west of B. D is 4m to the north of E.

35. What is the shortest distance between E and B?

- (a) 17 m (b) 16 m (c) 17 m
 (d) 16 m (e) None of these

36. What is the shortest distance between A and D?

- (a) 10 m (b) 8 m (c) 13 m
 (d) 12 (e) None of these

Direction (37-39): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

Richard starts walking from point A and walked 6m towards south and after reaching at point B he takes a left turn and reached at point C after walking 6m. From there he again takes a left turn and walked 2m to reach at point D and now he takes a right turn and walked 5m to reach at point E. From there he takes a left turn and walked 4m to reach at point F. At the end he takes a left turn and after walking 3m he reaches at point G.

- 37.** Point D is in which direction with respect to point G?
 (a) South east (b) South west (c) North
 (d) North east (e) North west
- 38.** What is the shortest distance between the point B and point D?
 (a) 40 m (b) 211 m (c) 210 m
 (d) None of these (e) 41 m
- 39.** What is the shortest path between point A and point G?
 (a) 8 m (b) 9 m (c) 10 m
 (d) None of these (e) 4 m

Direction (40-42): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

Ramesh goes to his office from point M. He walks 8m in east and reaches at point N. Then, he turns his left and walk 4m to reach at point O. Now, he turns to his right and walk 5m to reach at point P. Again, he turns to his right and walk 8m to reach at point Q. Again, he turns to his right and walk 5m to reach at point R. Then, he turns to his left and walk 5m to reach at point S. finally, he turns to his right and walk 8m to reach his office.

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- 40.** What is the direction of point P with respect to point S?
 (a) South-east (b) North-east (c) North
 (d) South (e) None of these
- 41.** Which of the following points are in straight line?
 (a) P, O, S (b) N, O, S (c) P, N, Q
 (d) M, N, S (e) None of these
- 42.** Ramesh's office is in which direction with respect to point M?
 (a) North (b) North-west (c) South-east
 (d) South (e) None of these

Direction (43-45): Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions.

Point Q is 15m west of point P. Point R is exactly between point P and point X. Point W is 15 east of point R. Point U is 9m south of point W and in east of point X. Point T is in 23m west of point R. X is south of P.

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- 43.** What is the direction of point W with respect to point Q?
 (a) South-east (b) North (c) North-west
 (d) South-west (e) None of these
- 44.** Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and so form a group. Find the one who does not belong to that group?
 (a) T-X (b) Q-R (c) P-U
 (d) W-Q (e) P-W

- 45.** If Point S is south of point Q and east of point T then, what is the shortest distance between point S and point W?
 (a) 15m (b) 23m (c) 30m
 (d) 38m (e) None of these

Directions (46-48): Study the information carefully and answer the questions given below.

Point P is 26m west of point S. Point G is 52m north of point P. Point M is 39m east of point G and point K is 13m south of point G. Point H is 39m north of point S.

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- 46.** In which direction point P with respect to point M?
 (a) South (b) South-east (c) North-east
 (d) East (e) None of these
- 47.** What is the shortest distance between point K and point H?
 (a) 13m (b) 26m (c) 39m
 (d) 25m (e) None of these
- 48.** If Point Z is 13m north of point H, then what is the distance between point M and point Z?
 (a) 13m (b) 26m (c) 39m
 (d) 25m (e) None of these

Direction (49-51): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

Point E is in 15m north of Point D. Point F is in 20m north of Point C. Point A is in 35m east of Point F. Point P is in 25m south of Point A. Point E is in 20m east of Point P.

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- 49.** What is the direction of point F with respect to point P?
 (a) North-west (b) North-east (c) South-west
 (d) South-east (e) North
- 50.** Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and hence they form a group. Which one of the following does not belong to that group?
 (a) C-P (b) A-E (c) A-C
 (d) P-D (e) F-E
- 51.** If point X is 20m south of point C, then what is the total distance between point X and point D?
 (a) 40m (b) 35m (c) 55m
 (d) 65m (e) 85m
- 52.** In the word 'BACKGROUND' all consonants are written as their preceding letter and all vowels are written as their following letters. Then, how many letters repeated in the new arrangement?

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- (a) One (b) Two (c) Four
 (d) Three (e) More than four

Directions (53-57): Study the following information carefully and answer the question given below-
 Six persons are arranged according to their weight in descending order from left to right. E is not the heaviest among all. A is heavier than F and C. F is heavier than B and D but not heavier than E. B and C are not the lightest among all. A is not just heavier than F. E is heavier than C, who is not the 3rd heaviest among all. Weight of the 2nd lightest person is 17kg. Total weight of B and C is 44kg. 2nd heaviest person is twice heavy to the one who is 2nd lightest. C is just lighter than F. Total weight of all the persons are 150kg.

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53. What may be the possible weight of F?
 (a) 30kg (b) 38kg (c) 24kg
 (d) 25kg (e) None of these
54. The number of persons is heavier than F is same as the number of persons lighter than ____?
 (a) A (b) C (c) D
 (d) B (e) None of these
55. If D is 10kg lighter than B and F is 5kg heavier than C then what is the weight of A?
 (a) 23kg (b) 43kg (c) 30kg
 (d) 33kg (e) None of these
56. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and so form a group. Find the one who does not belong to that group?
 (a) E-C (b) F-A (c) D-C
 (d) B-D (e) F-B
57. Which of the following statement is true?
 (a) Only one person is lighter to C
 (b) D is the lightest among all
 (c) A is lighter to D
 (d) Weight of A is 50 kg
 (e) None is true
58. In the Given number '843576529' How many such numerals will remain at the same position, when arranged in ascending order from left to right?

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- (a) More than Four (b) Four
 (c) Two (d) Three
 (e) One
59. How many pairs of letters are there in the word "CHRISTMAS" which has as many letters between them as we have in the English alphabetical series (from both forward and backward direction)?
 (a) Three (b) One (c) Two
 (d) None (e) More than three

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60. How many such pairs of digits are there in the given number '73951286' each of which has as many digits between them in the number as in the Number series (From both backward and forward)?

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- (a) Two (b) One (c) Four
 (d) Three (e) More than four
61. If vowels are arranged in alphabetical increasing order from left to right and then consonants are arranged in alphabetical increasing order from left to right in the given word 'ALONGSIDE'. Then which letter is 4th from the left side in the new word?

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- (a) A (b) I (c) S
 (d) O (e) None of these
62. In the word 'PLANTED', how many pairs of the letters have the same number of letters between them in the given word as they have in the English alphabet series?

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- (a) One (b) Two (c) Four
 (d) Three (e) More than four
63. In the given number '69286257', If all digits are arranged in increasing and decreasing order in 1st and 2nd arrangement respectively from left to right, then how many digits are remains the same position in both new arrangement?

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- (a) Three (b) Two (c) None
 (d) One (e) None of these
64. In the word 'Creation', if all the letters are arranged in alphabetical increasing order from left to right, then how many letters are remains in the same position?

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- (a) Only 'N' (b) Both 'A' and 'T'
 (c) Only 'E' (d) Both 'C' and 'O'
 (e) None of these
65. In the word 'EXAMINATION' all consonants are written as their preceding letter and all vowels are written as their following letters. Now all letters are arranged in alphabetical order from left to right and all the repeated letters are eliminated. Then, how many such pairs of letters are there, each of which have as many letters between them in the word (in both forward and backward direction) as they have between them in the English alphabetical series?

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- (a) One (b) Two (c) Four
 (d) Three (e) More than four

66. Find odd one out?

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- | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|
| (a) SNQ | (b) YSV | (c) IDG |
| (d) JEH | (e) RMP | |

Direction (67-69): Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions.

Seven persons are arranged according to their weight in descending order from left to right. The weight of S is $\frac{1}{5}$ th of L. The one who is 4th heaviest is of 35kg. Only two persons heavier than W. Q is just heavier to B, who is not the lightest among all. G is heavier to M, who is heavier than the 4th lightest person among all. S is lighter to Q, who is not 35kg.

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67. If M is 45kg heavier to S then what is the possible weight of W?

- | | | |
|----------|-------------------|----------|
| (a) 70kg | (b) 48kg | (c) 56kg |
| (d) 54kg | (e) None of these | |

68. How many persons are heavier to the one who just lighter to L?

- | | | |
|----------|--------------------|---------|
| (a) Five | (b) Three | (c) Two |
| (d) Four | (e) More than four | |

69. If Q is 5 kg lighter to L then find the average weight of Q, L and S?

- | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|
| (a) 24kg | (b) 26kg | (c) 28kg |
| (d) 21kg | (e) 19kg | |

70. If 2 is subtracted from each even digit and 1 is added to each odd digit in the given number '2145673', then how many digits will appear more than one in the new number thus formed?

Year: 2020 RRB PO Pre

- | | | |
|-----------|-------------------|---------|
| (a) None | (b) One | (c) Two |
| (d) Three | (e) None of these | |

71. How many pairs of letters are there in the word "GRANDUAL" each of which have as many letters between them in the word as they have between them in the English alphabetical series?

Year: 2020 RRB PO Pre

- | | | |
|-----------|----------|---------|
| (a) Three | (b) Four | (c) Two |
| (d) One | (e) Five | |

72. How many such numerals are there in the number '645903287' which will remain at the same position when arranged in ascending order from left to right?

Year: 2020 SBI Clerk Pre

- | | | |
|-----------|-------------------|---------|
| (a) Three | (b) Two | (c) One |
| (d) Four | (e) None of these | |

73. If it is possible to make only one meaningful word with the 1st, 3rd, 5th and 11th letters of the word 'INHERITENCE', which would be the third letter of the word from the left? If more than one such word can be formed give 'Y' as the answer. If no such word can be formed, give 'Z' as your answer.

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- | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|
| (a) Y | (b) R | (c) I |
| (d) E | (e) Z | |

74. In the given number "729645138" if all the even digits are added by 1 and all the odd digits are subtracted by 1. What is the resultant when third and sixth digits from the left end are multiplied?

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- | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|
| (a) 24 | (b) 18 | (c) 25 |
| (d) 36 | (e) 32 | |

75. If it is possible to make meaningful word with the 1st, 3rd, 9th and 11th letters of the word 'AGGREGATION' which would be the third letter of the word from the left? If more than one such meaningful word can be formed give 'Y' as the answer. If no such meaningful word can be formed, give 'Z' as your answer.

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- | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|
| (a) Y | (b) A | (c) I |
| (d) Z | (e) N | |

76. In the word 'HANDCRAFT', how many pairs of the letters have the same number of letters between them in both forward and backward direction in the word as in alphabetical series?

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- | | | |
|---------------------|-----------|---------|
| (a) One | (b) Three | (c) Two |
| (d) More than three | (e) None | |

77. In the given word "CARBONIZE" if vowel is replaced with its next letter and consonant is replaced with its previous letter then how many letters repeated?

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- | | | |
|---------------------|----------|-----------|
| (a) Two | (b) One | (c) Three |
| (d) More than three | (e) None | |

Direction Based Puzzle

The questions based on Direction sense are commonly seen topic in exam. Mostly 2-3 question have been asked in the examination from this topic. But now-a-days these questions have been asked in the form of a puzzle. In this new pattern direction puzzle the directions are given in the coded form or there may be some other elements which are given with directions. In these new pattern direction based puzzle the information is given indirectly or in a twisted way so you have to pay attention while solving such questions. While solving such questions you have to just follow the information and instructions given in the question. There can be more than one possibility hence draw the figure according to the all possibilities. Mention all the points, distance in the diagram to avoid ambiguity.

Now we are providing you some examples based on the new pattern direction based puzzle to help you to understand this new pattern question better.

Direction (1-5): In the following questions, the symbols &, %, @ and \$ are used with the following meanings as illustrated below. Study the following information and answer the given questions:

Note: The directions which are given indicated exact directions.

A\$B - B is in the west direction of A at distance of 3m.

A%B - B is in the east direction of A at distance of 2m

A@B - B is in the north direction of A at distance of 6m

A&B - B is in the south direction of A at distance of 4m.

A&\$B - B is in the southwest direction of A.

A@%B - B is in the northeast direction of A.

- If P%Q&R\$S is true, then find the shortest distance between P and S?

(a) $\sqrt{13}$ m (b) $\sqrt{19}$ m (c) $\sqrt{17}$ m
 (d) $3\sqrt{5}$ m (e) None of these

- If K@%J@L\$M&N is true, K is in line with M and N is the midpoint of MK and if we draw a perpendicular from J then it bisects the line NK, then what is shortest distance of KJ?

(a) $\sqrt{13}$ m (b) $\sqrt{3}$ m (c) $3\sqrt{2}$ m
 (d) $\sqrt{11}$ m (e) None of these

- If E%F&G@H\$J is true, EGH are in line and E is the midpoint of GH, What is the shortest distance between point J and F and also find the direction of F with respect to J?

(a) 23 m, south-west (b) 37 m, north-east
 (c) 34 m, south-east (d) 41 m, south-west
 (e) None of these

- If D\$S@T&O%V is true, then what is the shortest distance between point V and D?

(a) 3 m (b) 5 m (c) 2 m
 (d) 7 m (e) None of these

- If C&X\$Y@Z is true, then find the direction of Z with respect of C?

(a) south-west (b) north-east (c) south-east
 (d) north-west (e) None of these

Direction (6-10): In the following questions, the symbols &, *, @ and \$ are used with the following meanings as illustrated below. Study the following information and answer the given questions:

Note: The directions which are given indicates exact directions.

P*Q - Q or P is in the south direction of P or Q at distance of 4m.

P@Q - Q or P is in the north direction of P or Q at distance of 7m.

P&Q - Q or P is in the east direction of P or Q at distance of 5m.

P\$Q - Q or P is in the west direction of P or Q at distance of 6m.

P*&Q - Q or P is in the southeast direction of P or Q.

P*\$Q - Q or P is in the southwest direction of P or Q

P@&Q - Q or P is in the northeast direction of P or Q.

P@\$Q - Q or P is in the northwest direction of P or Q.

- If A@&B*C\$D is related to each other, point C is in south of point B, point A is vertically in line with point D, point D is in southeast of B, then find out the shortest distance between point B and D?

(a) 13 m (b) 12 m (c) 8 m
 (d) 2 13 m (e) None of these

- If Q*\$W@U&F is related to each other, Q is the midpoint of UF and U is in south of W then find the direction of W with respect to Q?

(a) North (b) South-west (c) North-east
 (d) West (e) None of these

- If J*&K*L\$M*N&O, both K and N are horizontally inline and K is in 10m southeast of J, M is to the south of J and O is to northwest of M then what is the probable shortest distance between J and O?

(a) 93 m (b) 73 m (c) 9 m
 (d) 89 m (e) None of these

- 9.** If A*&B@C\$D@&E&F are related to each other such that B, E and F are inline horizontally, both E and F are east of B, F is in west direction from E and B is in southeast of A then what is the direction of F with respect to A?
 (a) South-west (b) East (c) North-west
 (d) South-east (e) None of these
- 10.** If A&B*C@\$D@&E@F are related to each other, E and C are horizontally inline, G is to the south of both B and C and E is to the northwest of A. F is to the west of G such that F is to south west of D which is to the north of A, C is in north of B then what is the distance between E and G when DE=8m, DC=6m and angle EDC=90°?
 (a) 103 m (b) 149 m (c) 119 m
 (d) 17m (e) Can't be determined
- Directions (11-15):** Study the following information and answer the questions given below:
- There are AB axis in such a way that A is in north and B is in south direction. There is XY axis in such a way that X is in west direction and Y is in east direction. AB axis and XY axis intersect at a point Q in such a way that AQ is 12m, QB is 15m, QX is 10m, QY is 8 m.
- Swati starts from point A and walks 8m in west direction and turns to left and walks again 2m then again turns left and walks 5m till point P. Diya starts from point Y walks in south direction to 6m and turns right and walks 5m then again turns right and walks 4m till point R. Riya starts from point B and walks in east direction 2m and turns to left and walks 4m and again turns to his left and walks 7m till point S. Piya starts from point X and walks 5m in south direction and then turns left and walk 5m till point T.
- 11.** Point T is in which direction and how far from Riya's current position?
 (a) 5m, south (b) 3m, south-east
 (c) 4m, south-west (d) 5m, west
 (e) 6m, north
- 12.** Diya's current position is in which direction with respect to Swati's current position?
 (a) north (b) east (c) south-east
 (d) south-west (e) south
- 13.** What is the shortest distance between point Q and Diya's current position?
 (a) $\sqrt{13}$ m (b) $\sqrt{5}$ m (c) $\sqrt{17}$ m
 (d) $\sqrt{11}$ m (e) None of these
- 14.** What is the shortest distance between Riya's current position and Riya's initial position?
 (a) $\sqrt{31}$ m (b) $\sqrt{41}$ m (c) $\sqrt{71}$ m
 (d) $\sqrt{37}$ m (e) None of these
- 15.** What is the distance between Swati's current position and Piya's initial position?
 (a) $\sqrt{137}$ m (b) $\sqrt{149}$ m (c) $\sqrt{171}$ m
 (d) $\sqrt{113}$ m (e) None of these
- Direction (16-20):** Study the following information and answer the questions given below:
 Eight friends A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H purchased their own houses in a city.
 The house of A is in south-west of C. The house of C is exactly in between the houses of D and E vertically.
 The house of F is 3m north of G. The distance between the houses of H and G is 10m.
 The total distance between the houses of D and E is 8m.
 The house of B is in west of the house of C at a distance of 5m. House of B is in north of the house of H.
 If G starts walking from his house to F's house and from there both of them turns to the left and walk 5m then they reached at E's house.
 Now D decided to meet B, and start walking. On the way of his journey he first visits C's house and then takes a right turn. And then reached at B's house he realized that B is not at his home, so he turns immediately to left and walks 6m and finally reached A's house.
- 16.** If A wants to go to E's house from his house via shortest distance then what distance he needs to travel?
 (a) $\sqrt{31}$ m (b) $\sqrt{29}$ m (c) $\sqrt{23}$ m
 (d) $\sqrt{37}$ m (e) None of these
- 17.** B's house in which direction from G's house?
 (a) north-west (b) south-east (c) east
 (d) north-east (e) None of these
- 18.** How far is D's house from A's house?
 (a) $4\sqrt{3}$ m (b) $5\sqrt{5}$ m (c) $2\sqrt{7}$ m
 (d) $3\sqrt{3}$ m (e) None of these
- 19.** E's house is how far and in which direction from H's house?
 (a) $\sqrt{31}$ m, South-west (b) $\sqrt{51}$ m, South-east
 (c) $\sqrt{71}$ m, North-west (d) $\sqrt{34}$ m, North-east
 (e) None of these

- 20.** C's house is how far and in which direction from F's house?
- $\sqrt{31}$ m, southeast
 - $\sqrt{41}$ m, northwest
 - $\sqrt{71}$ m, southwest
 - $\sqrt{37}$ m, south
 - None of these
- Directions (21-25):** Study the following information and answer the questions given below:
- Ram starts travelling in east direction from point A. After travelling 4km till point B he turns to his left and starts moving on a circular track having radius 7km and after covering the half of the circumference of the circle having center O till point C he again turns to his left and travel 4km till point D. From there he takes a right turn and walks 6km and stop at point E. His Friend Shyam starts travelling from G and turned to his left travelling 2km till point H. From there he turns to his left and travel 5km to reach point I. Then turns to his right and travel 3km till point J. Thereafter turns to his right and travel 3km till point K. From K he turns to his left and travel 4km and reach point L. Finally, he turns to his right and travel 7km to reach point M. Point M is somewhere in south of E.
- 21.** If the distance between E and M is 1km then what is the shortest distance between K and E?
- $4\sqrt{5}$ km
 - $5\sqrt{5}$ km
 - $2\sqrt{7}$ km
 - $3\sqrt{3}$ km
 - None of these
- 22.** What is total distance covered by Ram?
- 44 km
 - 54 km
 - 28 km
 - 36 km
 - None of these
- 23.** What is the shortest distance between K and G?
- $\sqrt{23}$ km
 - $\sqrt{29}$ km
 - $\sqrt{17}$ km
 - $\sqrt{19}$ km
 - None of these
- 24.** In which direction is Shyam facing initially before starting his journey?
- north
 - east
 - south-east
 - north-west
 - None of these
- 25.** Point B is in with direction with respect to point J?
- north
 - east
 - south-east
 - north-west
 - None of these
- Directions (26-30):** Study the following information and answer the questions given below:
- Point B is to the north of point A at a distance of 4m. Point D is to east of point A. Point D is to the west of E. Point C is to the south of A. Point F is to the west of point D. The total distance between F and D is 6m and distance between A and E is 8m. Point B is to north-east of point F. Point C is to the south-west of point E. The shortest distance between F and C is 5m. Point G is 3m to the east of Point B. Point H is 2m north of point F.
- 26.** If $AD = 3m$ then find the distance between A and C?
- 4m
 - 5m
 - 8m
 - 6m
 - None of these
- 27.** Which among the following are inline?
- A, F and H
 - A, B, G and D
 - F, A, D and E
 - D, B and E
 - None of these
- 28.** If $AF = 4m$ then find the distance between D and C?
- $\sqrt{15}$ m
 - $\sqrt{11}$ m
 - $\sqrt{17}$ m
 - $\sqrt{13}$ m
 - None of these
- 29.** If A is the midpoint of FD then find the distance between D and E?
- 4m
 - 5m
 - 8m
 - 6m
 - None of these
- 30.** If the shortest distance between H and A is $\sqrt{13}$ m then find point G is how far and in which direction from point D?
- 5m, south
 - 3m, south-east
 - 4m, north
 - 5m, west
 - 6m, north

Solutions

Foundation

- 1.** (b): rank from bottom $[(\text{total no. of students} + 1) - \text{rank from top}] = [(45 + 1) - 12] = 34$ th
- 2.** (a): $(42 + 1) - 22 = 21$
- 3.** (d): cannot be determine
- 4.** (c): total no. student = $[(\text{rank from top} + \text{rank from bottom}) - 1] = 15 + 12 - 1 = 26$
- 5.** (e): $[(80 + 1) - 48] = 81 - 48 = 33$
- 6.** (a): $[(80 + 1) - 79] = 2$
- 7.** (b): Mamta Rank from top = $8 + 7 = 15$
From below her rank = $(41 + 1 - 15) = 27$
- 8.** (a): Ajay rank from top = $12 + 8 = 20$
Ajay rank from bottom = $(34 + 1 - 20) = 35 - 20 = 15$
- 9.** (e): in first row = $(7 + 11 - 1) = 17$ students
In second row = $(10 + 12 - 1) = 21$ students
Total = $21 + 17 = 38$ students
- 10.** (b): Clearly, Priya is 13th from the left and 11th from the right end of the row. So, number of girls in the row = $(12 + 1 + 10) = 23$. Now, Dauli is 17th

from the right. Number of girls to the left of Dauli = $(23 - 17) = 6$. Hence, Dauli is 7th from the left end of the row.

- 11. (c):** Number of boys to the left of Sanjay = $(40 - 31) = 9$.

So, Sanjay is 10th from the left end. Shreya is third to the right of Amit. So, Shreya is 14th from the left end. Clearly, Shreya is fourth to the right of Sanjay.

- 12. (b):** Amisha is 22nd from the top and Anuja is 5 ranks below Amisha. So, Anuja is 27th from the top. Also, Anuja is 34th from the bottom. So, Number of students passed = $(26 + 1 + 33) = 60$; Let the number of students passed and the number failed be $4x$ and x respectively. Then, $4x = 60$ or $x = 15$. Hence, number of students in the class = $(60 + 15) = 75$.

- 13. (b):** Pallavi is 21st from right and Soni is 10th to the left of Pallavi. So, Soni is 31st from right. Malini is 4th to the right of Soni. So, Malini is 27th from the right. Also, Malini is 17th from the left. So, Number of girls in the row = $(26 + 1 + 16) = 43$.

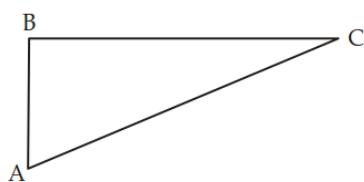
- 14. (a):** Karan is 17th from the right end. Number of boys to the left of Karan = $(29 - 17) = 12$. So, Karan is 13th from the left end. Also, Raj is 17th from the left end. Clearly, there are 3 boys between Raj and Karan.

- 15. (c):** Q is 9th from the right end and R is fourth to the left of Q. so, R is 13th from the right end. Number of children to the left of R = $(40 - 13) = 27$. Thus, R is 28th from the left end. Also, A is 13th from the left end. Clearly, there are 14 persons between A and R.

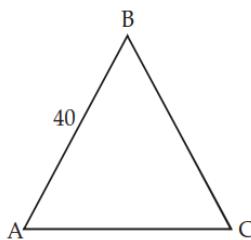
- 16. (d):** Clearly, George lies towards the left end while Peter lies towards the right end of the row. So, when Peter shifts towards George, he shifts 3 places to the left. Thus, Peter is now 15th from the right end. But, Peter is 10th from the left end. So, Number of children in the row = $(14 + 1 + 9) = 24$.

- 17. (a):** Clearly, A's new position is 15th from the left. But this is the same as B's earlier position which is 9th from the right.

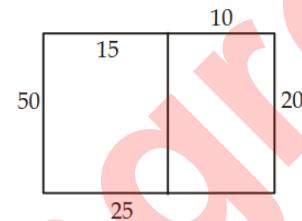
- 18. (d):** South-West



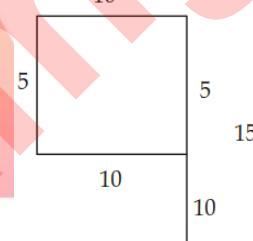
- 19. (a):**



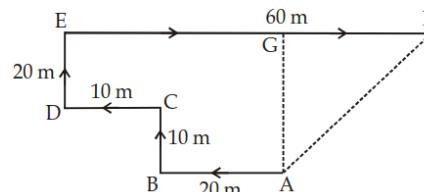
- 20. (b):** 10 km



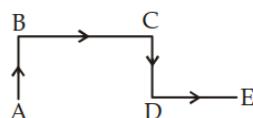
- 21. (c):**



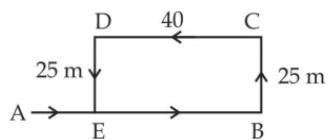
- 22. (d):** The movements of the person are from A to F, as shown in figure. Clearly, the final position if F which is to the North-east of the starting point.



- 23. (c):** The movements indicated are as shown in figure. Thus, the final movements in the direction indicated by DE, which is east.



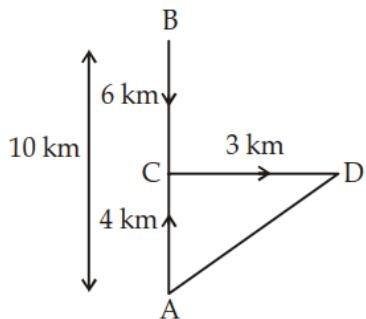
- 24. (e):** The movements is shown in figure – Clearly, $EB = DC = 40$ m. So, distance from the starting point A = $(AB - EB) = (75 - 40)$ m = 35 m.



- 25. (b):** The movements is as shown in figure.

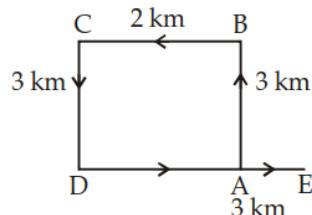
$AC = (AB - BC) = (10 - 6) \text{ km} = 4 \text{ km}$. Clearly, D is to the North-east of A.

So, Kunal's distance from starting point A = AD = $\sqrt{AC^2 + CD^2} = \sqrt{4^2 + 6^2} = \sqrt{52} = 2\sqrt{13} \text{ km}$. So, it is $2\sqrt{13} \text{ km}$ to the North-east of his starting point.

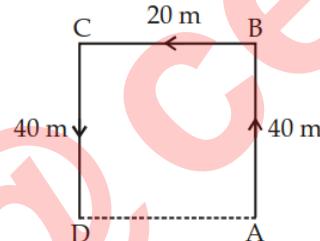


- 26. (a):** The movements of Rohan are as shown in figure (A to B, B to C, C to D and D to E). Clearly, $AD = BC = 2 \text{ km}$

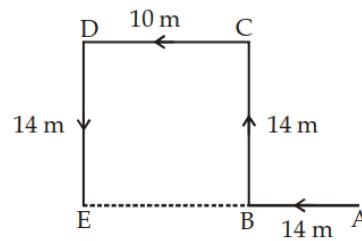
So, required distance = AE = $(DE - AD) = (3 - 2) = 1 \text{ km}$.



- 27. (e):** The movements of Manick are as shown in figure (A to B, B to C and C to D). Clearly, ABCD is a rectangle and so $AD = BC = 20 \text{ m}$. Thus, D is 20 m to the west of A.

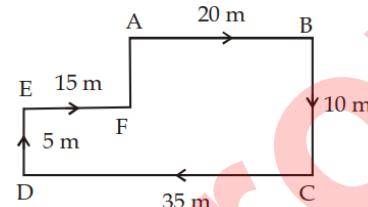


- 28. (b):** The movements of Namita are shown in figure (A to B, B to C, C to D and D to E). Clearly, Namita's distance from his initial position = AE = $(AB + BE) = (AB + CD) = (14 + 10) \text{ m} = 24 \text{ m}$.

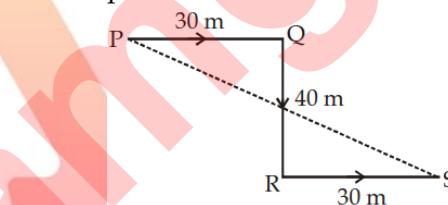


- 29. (b):** Clearly, DC = AB + FE. So, F is in the line with A.

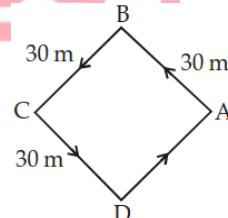
Also, AF = $(BC - DE) = 5 \text{ m}$. So, the man is 5 metres away from his initial position.



- 30. (c):** The movements of Amit are shown in figure (P to Q, Q to R and R to S). Clearly, his final position is S which is to the South-east of the starting point P.



- 31. (a):** The movements of the girl are as shown in figure (A to B, B to C, C to D, D to A). Clearly, she is finally moving in the direction DA i.e., North-east.



- 32. (b):** CHANDNI

NNIHDC

- 33. (e):** SHIKHA

SKIHHA

- 34. (a):** SAURABH

USRHBAA

- 35. (a):** MAYANK

YNMKAA

- 36. (b):** MANISH

SNMIHA

- 37. (a):** 73548961

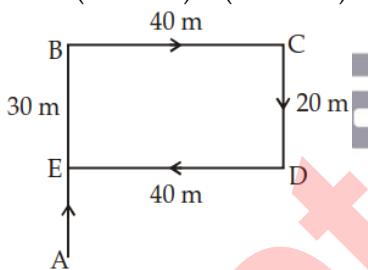
98765431

38. (e): Three → 68715492
98765421
39. (a): None → 5321674
7654321
40. (a) None → 53498167
98765431
41. (c): Two → 68195342
98654321
42. (b): One → 53749686
98766543
43. (a): None → 246817935
987654321
44. (d): Three → 68561327
87665321
45. (b): One → 48612597
98765421
46. (b): One → 5734629
9765432
47. (b): One → 56298732

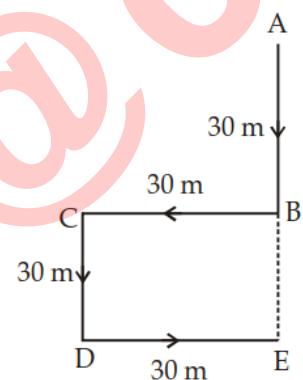
- 22356789
48. (a): None → 92745876
24567789
49. (e): Two → 46315825
12345568
50. (c): Three → 612426716
112246667
51. (d): 926357721
122356779
52. (a): None → 65789423
23456789
53. (d): Two → 927854612
987654221
54. (a): None → 48661535
13455668
55. (c): Three → 5237563
2335567
56. (c): Two → 125216343
112233456

Moderate

1. (b): The movements of Kashish are as shown in figure (A to B, B to C, C to D, D to E). So, Kashish's distance from his original position A = AE = (AB - BE) = (AB - CD) = (30 - 20) m = 10 m.



2. (e): The movements of the man are as shown in figure. So, Man's distance from initial position A = AE = (AB + BE) = (AB + CD) = (30 + 20) m = 50 m.

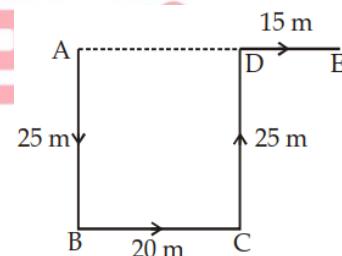


3. (a): The movements of Rohit are as shown in the

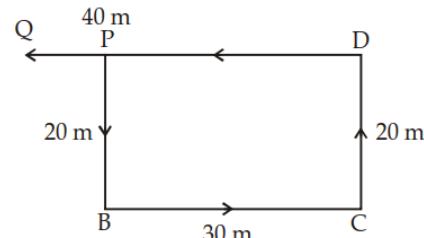
figure.

So, Rohit's distance from starting point A = AE = (AD + DE) = (BC + DE) = (20 + 15) m = 35 m.
Also,

E is to the East of A.

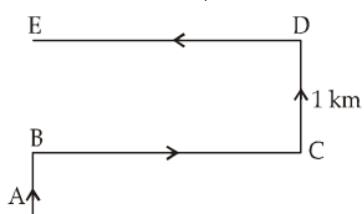


4. (c): The movements of Sachin are as shown in figure (P to B, B to C, C to D and D to Q). Clearly, distance of Q from P = PQ = (DQ - PD) = (DQ - BC) = (40 - 30) m = 10 m. Also, Q is to the West of P. So, Q is 10 m West of P.



5. (d): The movements of Ramakant are as shown in figure. Clearly, he is finally walking in the

direction DE i.e., West.



6. (d):



7. (e): W O N D E R S total = 4 RW, NO, DE, RS

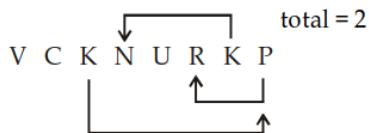
8. (d):



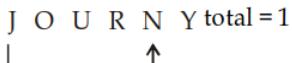
9. (d):



10. (d):



11. (b):



12. (d):



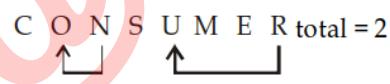
13. (c):



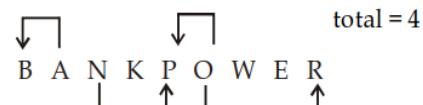
14. (c):



15. (c):



16. (e):



17. (c):



18. (a): HANOVER

ADEHNORY

Means none.

19. (a): NUTAN

ANNTU

20. (c): SANJAY

AAJNSY

21. (e): SHIPRA

AHIPRS

22. (b): SHEFALI

AEFHILS

23. (c): ABHINAV

AABHINV

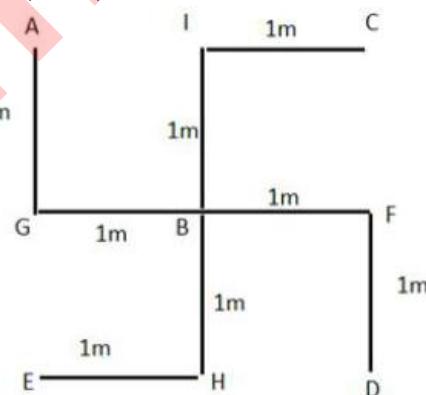
24. (b): MISHRA

SRMIHA

25. (c): ADITYA

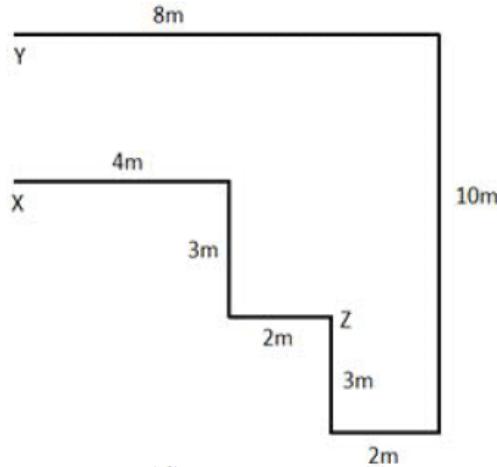
YTIDAA

Directions (26-28):



26. (d) 27. (d) 28. (b)

Directions (29-31):

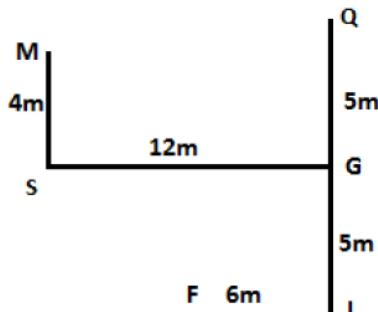


29. (c) 30. (d)

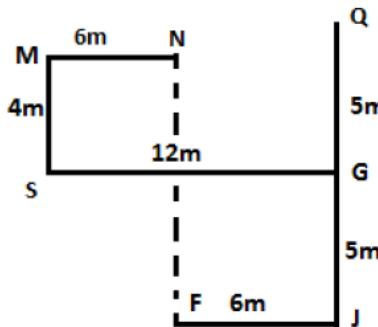
31. (c)

Directions (32-33):

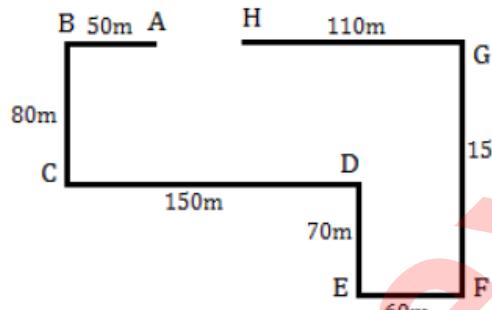
32. (c): Distance = $\sqrt{12^2 + 5^2} = 13$ m



33. (c): Distance = $5 + 4 = 9$ m



Direction (34-35):

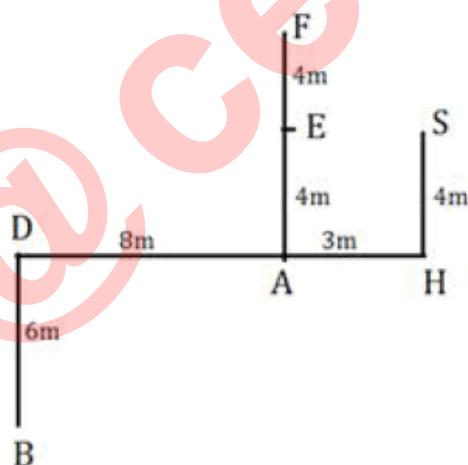


34. (b):

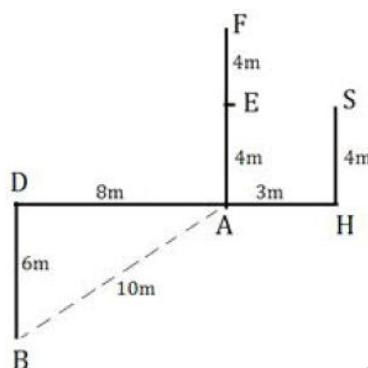
35. (e): 280m

Direction (36-37):

36. (b):

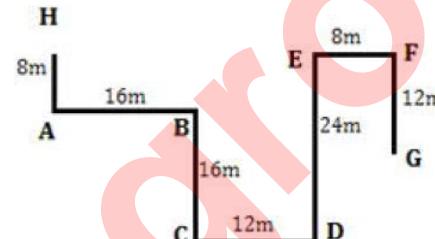


37. (c):

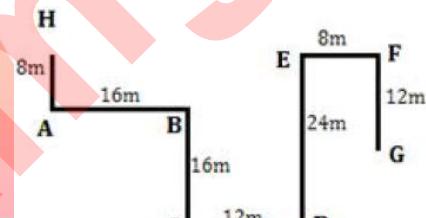


Direction (38-40):

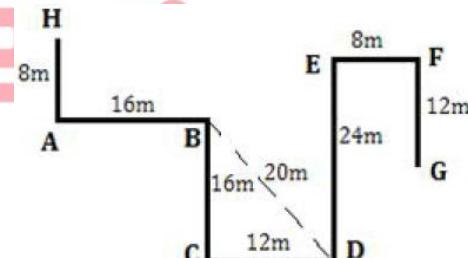
38. (b):



39. (d):



40. (c):





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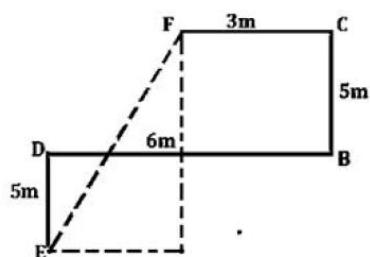
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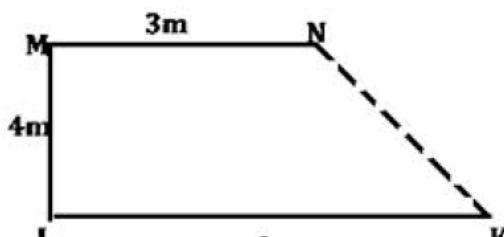
Directions (1-3):

1. (d):



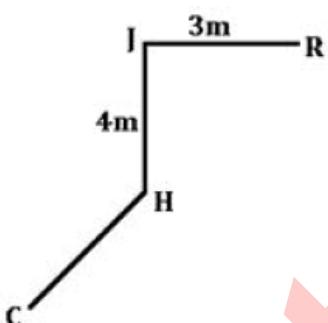
$$EF = \sqrt{3^2 + 10^2} = \sqrt{109} \text{ m}$$

2. (b):



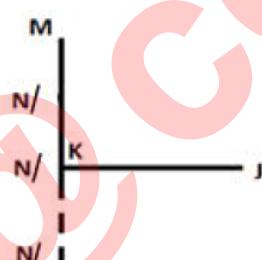
$$NK = \sqrt{3^2 + 4^2} = 5 \text{ m}$$

3. (a):

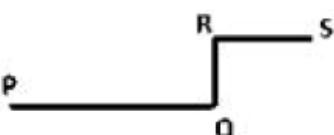


Directions (4-5):

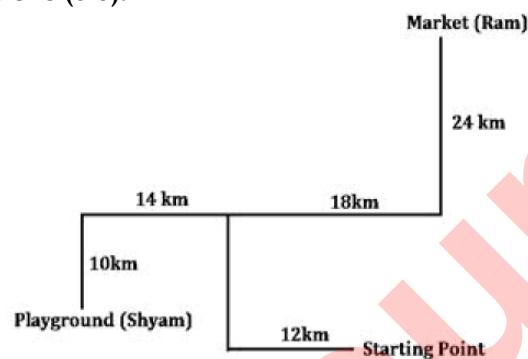
4. (e): Since distance is not given therefore direction of N with respect to J cannot be determined.



5. (a) Northeast

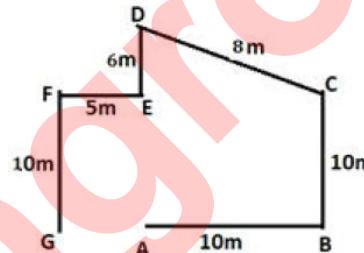


Directions (6-8):



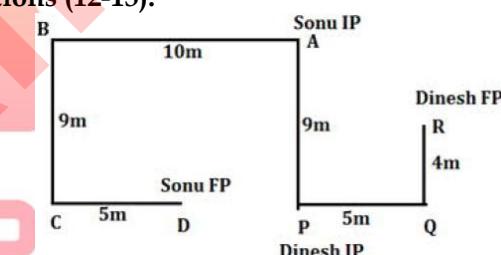
6. (a) 7. (b) 8. (c)

Directions (9-11):



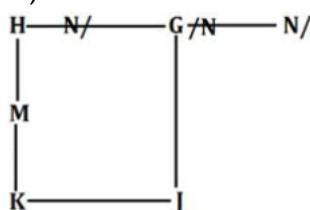
9. (c) 10. (b) 11. (a)

Directions (12-13):



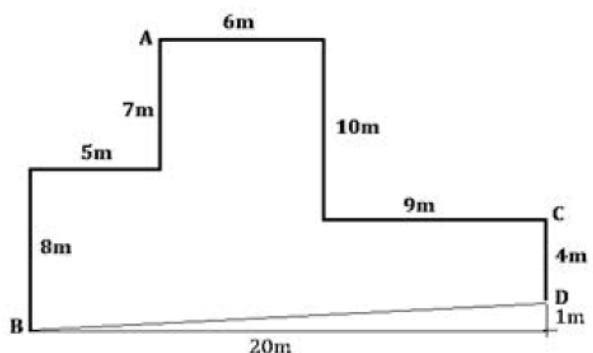
12. (a) 13. (c)

Directions (14-15):

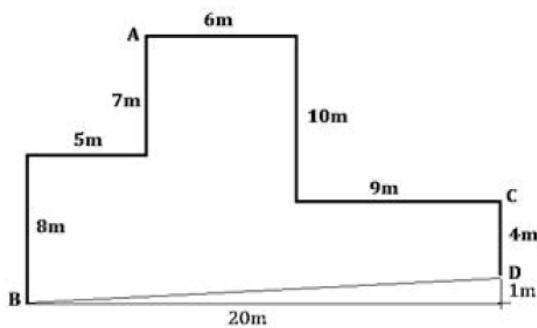


14. (e) 15. (e)

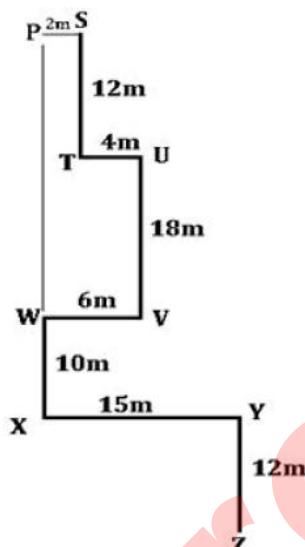
Directions (16-17):



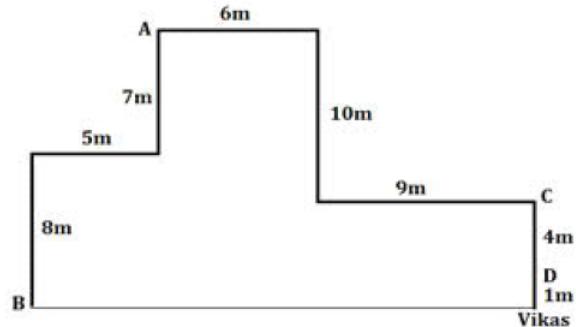
16. (b):



20. (a):

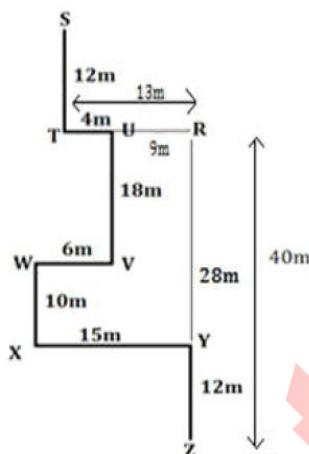


17. (b):

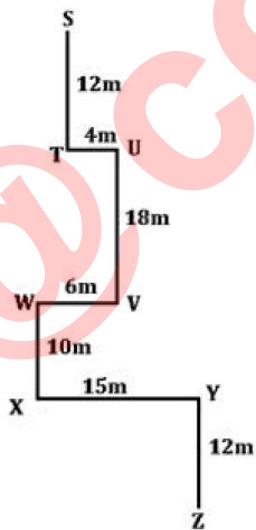


Directions (18-20):

18. (d):

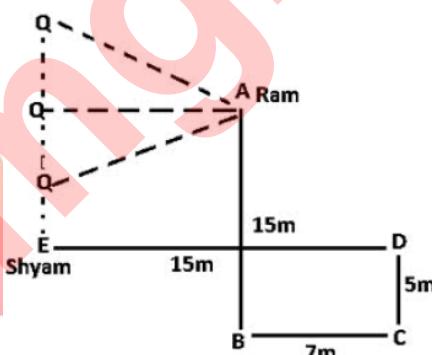


19. (e):

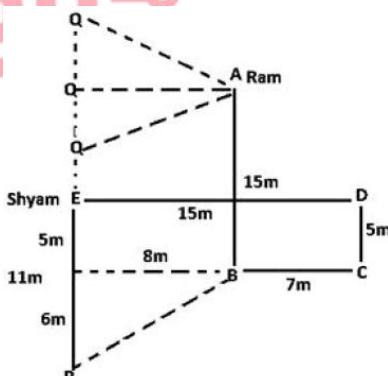


Direction (21-22):

21. (d):

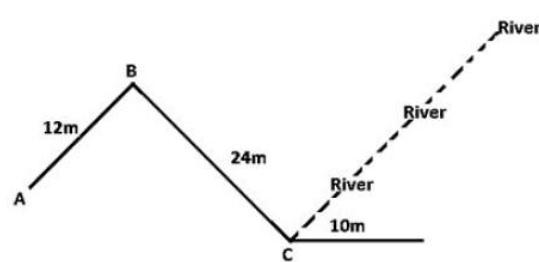


22. (b):

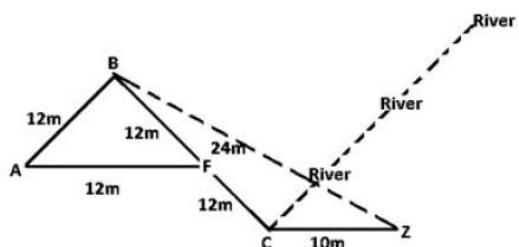


Direction (23-24):

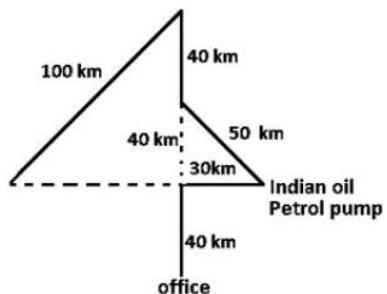
23. (d):



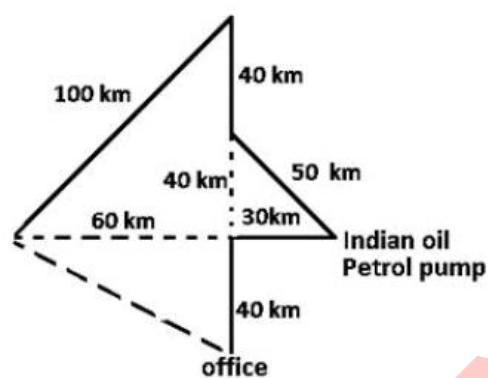
24. (c):



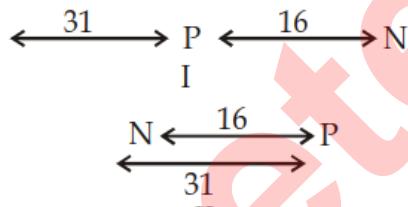
25. (a):



26. (d):



27. (c): There are two possible arrangements:

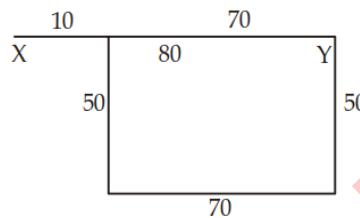


But since Priya is nearer than Natasha to the right

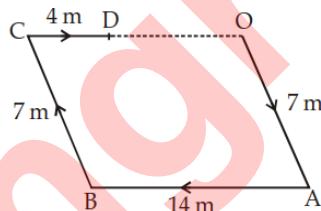
end of the row, so only arrangement II follows.

Number of girls to the left of Natasha in II = [31 - (1 + 16)] = 14. Clearly, Natasha is 15th from the left end of the row

28. (a):



29. (c): The movements of Radha are as shown in figure. Clearly, Radha's distance from the starting point O = OD = (OC - CD) = (AB - CD) = (14 - 4) m = 10 m.



30. (c): Number of boys in front of Sonu = 14. Number of boys behind Sonu = (14 * 3) = 42. So, Total number of boys in the column = (14 + 1 + 42) = 57. In a column of 57 boys, the seventh boy from the end is clearly 51st from the start. Thus, we have to find the number of boys between the 15th and the 51st boy, which is clearly 35th.

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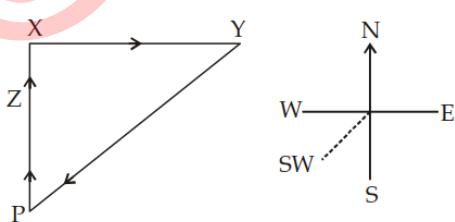
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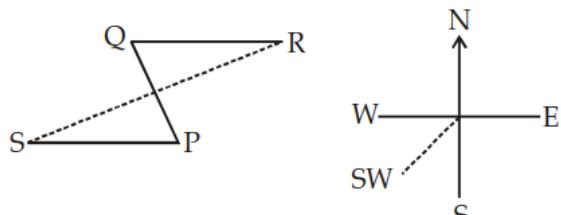
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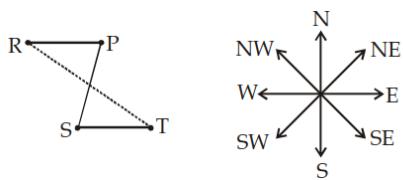
1. (e): Obviously P is in south-West direction with respect to Y.



2. (b): Village S is in South-West direction w.r.t. R

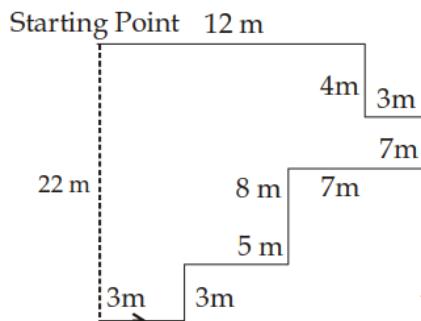


3. (e)

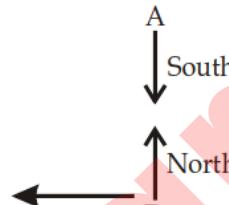


T is in South-east direction with reference to R.

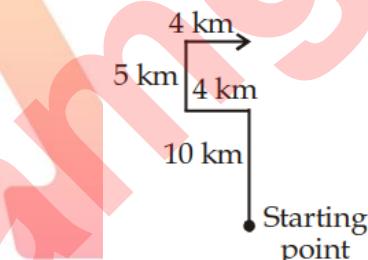
10. (d): 22 m



11. (a): South



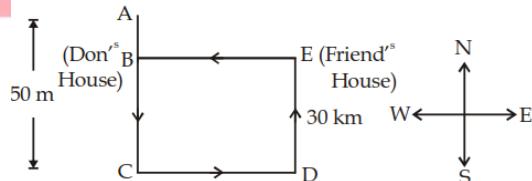
Directions (12-13)



12. (c): $PQ + QT = PQ + RS = 10 + 5 = 15 \text{ km}$

13. (a): East

Directions (14-15)



A = Starting Point

B = Don's house

E = House of Don's friend

14. (a): 20m

$$QAB = AC - BC = 50 - 30 = 20 \text{ m}$$

15. (d): East

16. (b): When we arrange the given information, we get $B > C > A > D$. Therefore, B is the tallest.

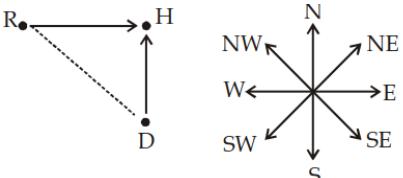
17. (b): $E > D > B \dots (i)$

$$D > C > A > F \dots (ii)$$

$$B > A \dots (iii)$$

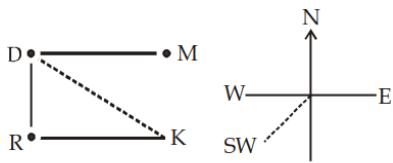
After combining equations (i), (ii) and (iii), we get that E has climbed the highest position.

4. (d):

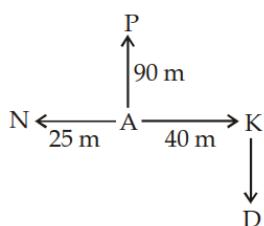


Clearly, the direction of D with respect to R is South-East.

5. (d):



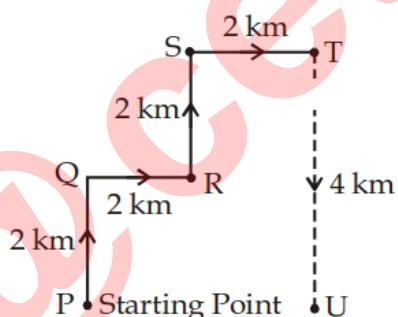
Directions (6-7): Clearly the arrangement of boys is as shown below:



6. (e): Clearly, Arpit is to the left of Krish and Pappu is to the north of Arpit.

7. (e): Required distance = $NA + AK + KD + DK + KA + AP = (25 + 40 + 60 + 60 + 40 + 90) = 315 \text{ m}$.

Directions (8-9):

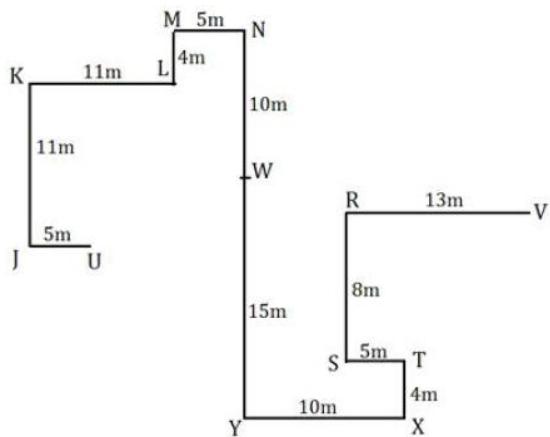


8. (c): If he had walked 4 km more he would have reached point U. The distance between P and U = Distance between Q and R + Distance between S and T = $2 \text{ km} + 2 \text{ km} = 4 \text{ km}$

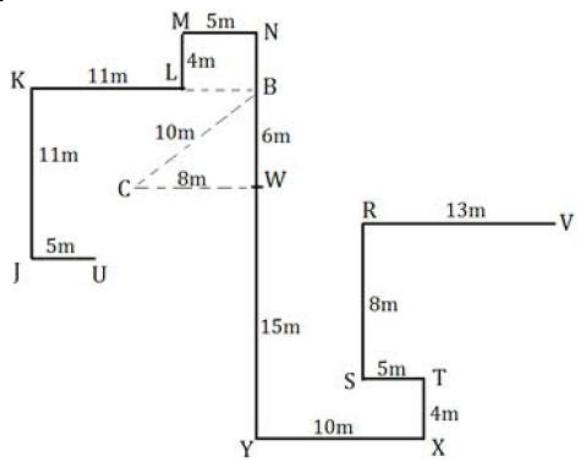
9. (a): East

- 18. (a):** E > A > B > C ... (i)
 E > G > A ... (ii)
 Combining (i) and (ii), we get
 E > G > A > B > C.
 Hence only state E is better than state G.
- 19. (d):** Santosh > Rakesh > Shivam ... (i)
 Hemant > Ramesh > Rajesh > Santosh ... (ii)
 Combining (i) and (ii), we have
 Rajesh > Hemant > Santosh > Rakesh > Shivam
- 20. (e):** C > B > A ... (i)
 D > C > B > A ... (ii)
 From statements (i) and (ii), it is clear that A is the youngest in the age among five friends.
 But status of E is not clear from the given statements (i) and (ii). Hence it cannot be said clearly who is the youngest.
- 21. (a):** M > R ... (i)
 Q < R, N ... (ii)
 N < M ... (iii)
 From, (i), (ii) and (iii), we have
 Q < R < M and Q < N < M
 From the above, it is clearly said that M is the oldest.
- 22. (a):** T > S > R ... (i)
 Q > P ... (ii) [Q is older than P only]
 This means that Q is the second youngest among them.
 Hence, from (i) and (ii), we get
 T > S > R > Q > P
 Obviously P is the youngest.
- 23. (a):** C > A > B ... (i)
 B > E ... (ii) [B is taller than only E]
 Therefore, from (i) and (ii), we get
 C > A > B > E
 As information 'C is not the tallest' is given in the question, we get
 D > C > A > B > E
 Clearly, A is in the middle.
- 24. (d):** Deepa > Garima > Shilpa ... (i)
 Gayatri < Deepa ... (ii)
 Fatima is seniormost
 [Since, 'No one is senior to Fatima' is given in the question].
 From the above, we get two cases.
 (i) Fatima > Deepa > Garima > Shilpa
 (ii) Fatima > Deepa > Gayatri
 Therefore, it cannot be determined as to who is the junior-most.
- 25. (a):** T > R ... (i)
 P > M ... (ii) ['P is older than only M' (given)]
 Therefore, M is the youngest.
 From (i) and (ii), we get
- T > R > P > M
 Clearly, T is the oldest.
- 26. (c):** Yash > Mahesh < Kunal ... (i)
 Abhishek > Harithik > yash ... (ii)
 From (i) and (ii), we have
 Kunal < Mahesh < Yash < Harithik < Abhishek
 Obviously 'Kunal' will be the required answer.
- 27. (d):** Madan > Prabir ... (i)
 Suresh < Prabir ... (ii)
 Mihir > Suresh, Prabir ... (iii)
 From (i) and (ii), we get
 Madan > Prabir > Suresh ... (iv)
 Again, from (iii) and (iv), we get Suresh is the youngest.
- 28. (c):** M > T > D ... (i)
 D > R > N ... (ii)
 Combining (i) and (ii), we get
 M > T > D > R > N
 Clearly, M is the tallest.
- 29. (a):** T < S, P ... (i)
 Q < P ... (ii)
 [Q is shorter than only P (given)]
 Combining (i) and (ii), we get
 T < S < Q < P
 But the position of R is not known. Therefore it can not be determined that who the shortest is.
- 30. (a):** Q < T ... (i) [Q is shorter than only T]
 P > S ... (ii) [P is taller than only S]
 T > Q > R > P > S.
- Direction (31-34):**
- 31. (b)**
-

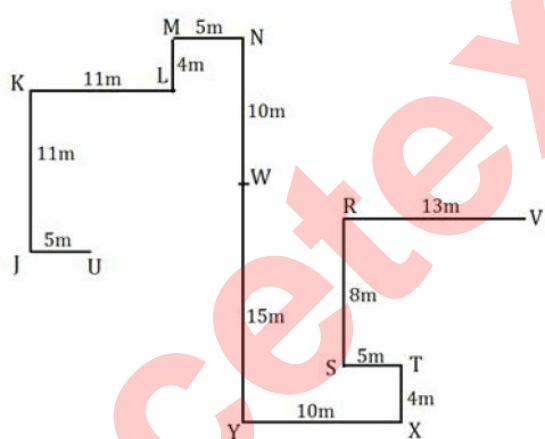
32. (d)



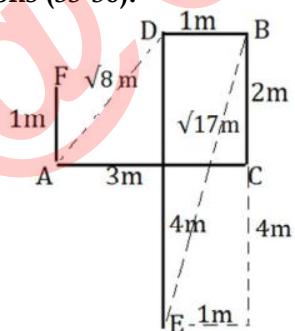
33. (b):



34. (c):



Directions (35-36):

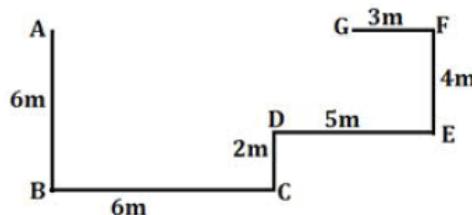


35. (a)

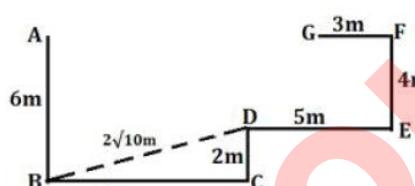
36. (b)

Direction (37-39):

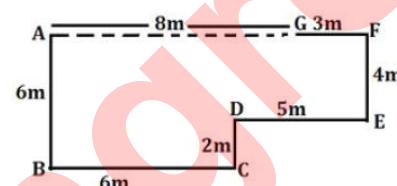
37. (b)



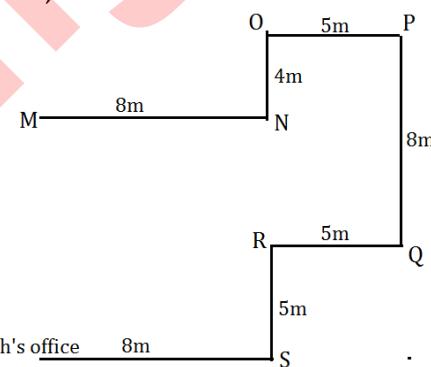
38. (c):



39. (a):

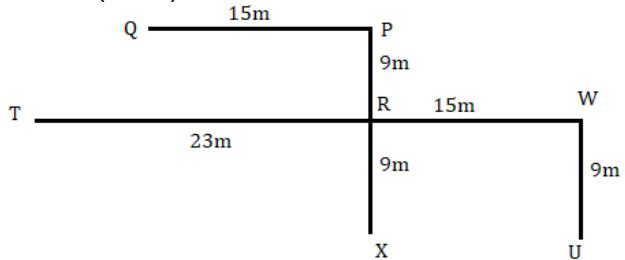


Direction (40-42):



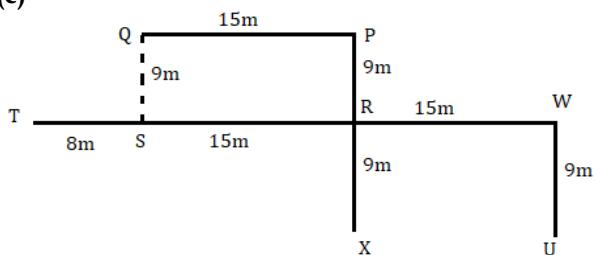
40. (b): 41. (b): 42. (d):

Direction (43-45):

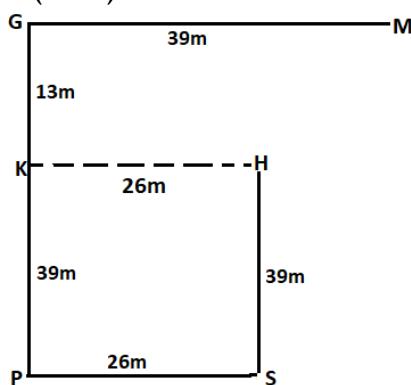


43. (a) 44. (d)

45. (c)



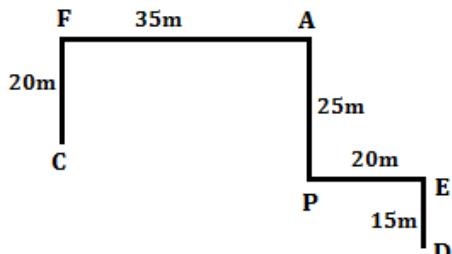
Direction (46-48):



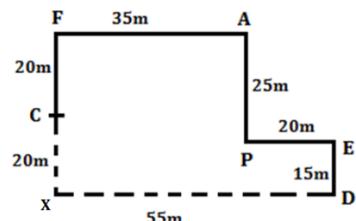
46. (e) 47. (b) 48. (a)

Direction (49-51):

49. (a)



50. (c)
51. (c)



52. (a)

B A C K G R O U N D
A B B J F Q P V M C

Directions (53-57):

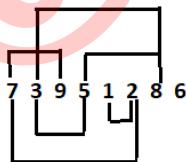
A > E > F > C > B > D
34 27 17

53. (a) 54. (b) 55. (d) 56. (d) 57. (b)
58. (d)



59. (c) C H R I S T M A S

60. (e)



61. (d) ALONGSIDE

AEIODGLNS

62. (d):



63. (b): Two

64. (c): One

65. (a):

E X A M I N A T I O N
F W B L J M B S J P M
B F J L M P S W

B F J L M P S W
█

66. (b):

Direction (67-69):

67. (b):

G > M > W > L > Q > B > S
52kg 48kg 35kg 7kg

68. (d):

G > M > W > L > Q > B > S
35kg 7kg

69. (a):

G > M > W > L > Q > B > S
35kg 30kg 7kg

70. (c): 2 1 4 5 6 7 3

0 2 2 6 4 8 4

71. (c):

G R A N D U A L
█

72. (c): 6 4 5 9 0 3 2 8 7

0 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

73. (a): Hire, Heir

74. (e): 729645138

638754029

$$8 \times 4 = 32$$

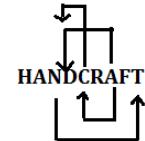
75. (c):

AGGREGATION



Meaningful Word-- GAIN

76. (d):



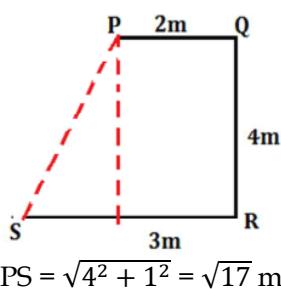
77. (b): CARBONIZE

BBQAPMJIYF

Direction Based Puzzle

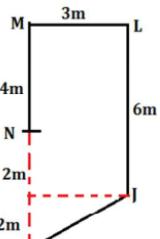
Direction (1-5):

1. (c):



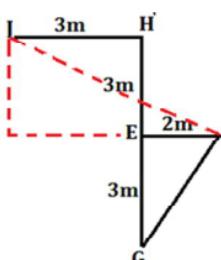
$$PS = \sqrt{4^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{17} \text{ m}$$

2. (a):



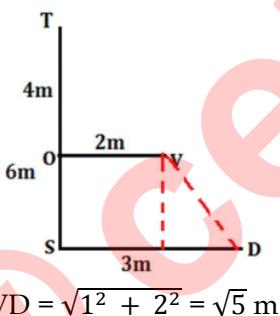
$$KJ = \sqrt{2^2 + 3^2} = \sqrt{13} \text{ m}$$

3. (c):



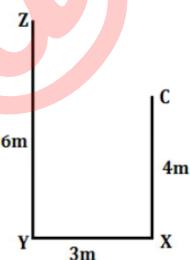
$JF = \sqrt{3^2 + 5^2} = \sqrt{34} \text{ m}$ and the direction of F with respect to J is south-east.

4. (b):



$$VD = \sqrt{1^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{5} \text{ m}$$

5. (d):

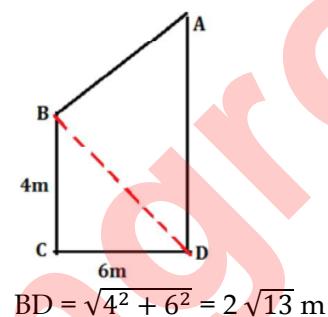


Direction (6-10):

6. (d): Note-These questions are new pattern of direction which was asked in IBPS PO MAINS 2017. Before starting with explanation of these question we want to make you understand this question. In this question information is given like:

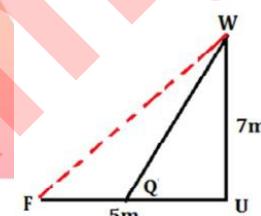
P*Q- Q or P is in the south direction of P or Q at distance of 6m.

It means "Q is in the south of P at distance of 6m"
Or "P is in the south of Q at distance of 6m"

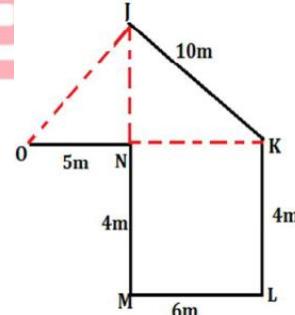


$$BD = \sqrt{4^2 + 6^2} = 2\sqrt{13} \text{ m}$$

7. (c):



8. (d):

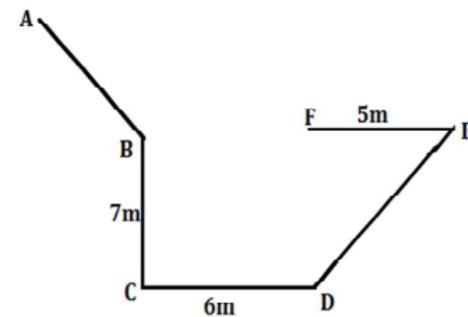


$$JN^2 = (JK)^2 - (NK)^2 = (10)^2 - (6)^2$$

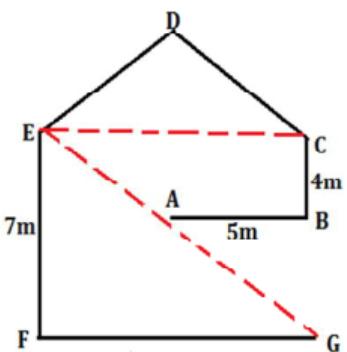
$$JN = 8\text{m}$$

$$\text{Now, } JO = \sqrt{5^2 + 8^2} = \sqrt{89} \text{ m}$$

9. (d):



10. (b):



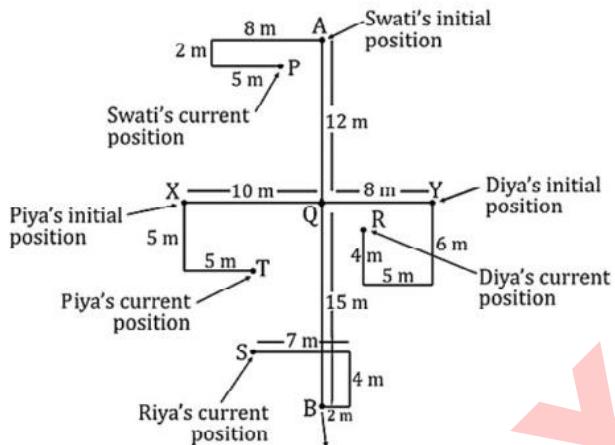
$$(EC)^2 = (DE)^2 + (DC)^2 = (8)^2 + (6)^2$$

$$EC = 10\text{m} \text{ and } EC = FG = 10\text{m}$$

$$\text{Now, } (EG)^2 = (EF)^2 + (FG)^2 = (10)^2 + (7)^2$$

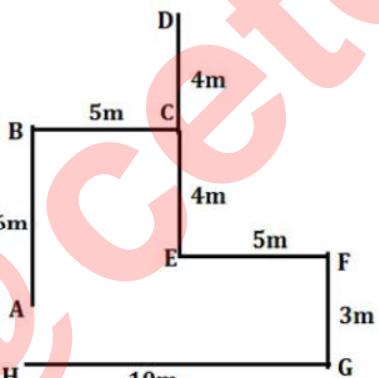
$$EG = \sqrt{149} \text{ m}$$

Direction (11-15):



11. (e) 12. (c)

Direction (16-20):



16. (b)

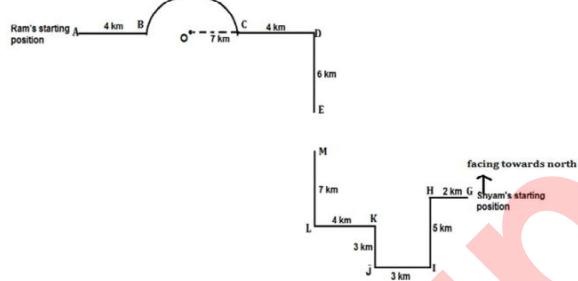
17. (a)

18. (b)

19. (d)

20. (b)

Direction (21-25):



$$21. (a): EL = EM + ML = 1 + 7 = 8\text{km}$$

$$(EK)^2 = (EL)^2 + (LK)^2 = (8)^2 + (4)^2$$

$$EK = \sqrt{80} = 4\sqrt{5} \text{ km}$$

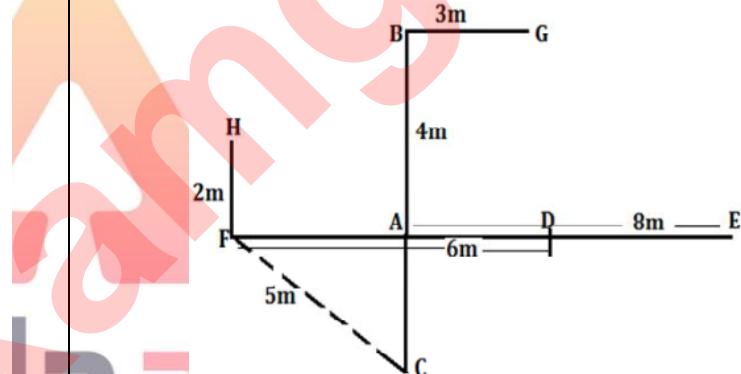
$$22. (d): \text{total distance covered by Ram} = 4 + 1/2 \times 2 \times 22 / 7 \times 7 + 4 + 6 = 36 \text{ km}$$

$$23. (b): KG = \sqrt{2^2 + 5^2} = \sqrt{29} \text{ km}$$

24. (a):

25. (d):

Direction (26-30):



$$26. (a): AF = 6 - 3 = 3\text{m}$$

$$(AC)^2 = (FC)^2 - (AF)^2 = (5)^2 - (3)^2 = 16$$

$$AC = 4\text{m}$$

27. (c):

$$28. (d): (AC)^2 = (FC)^2 - (AF)^2 = 25 - 16 = 9$$

$$AC = 3\text{m}$$

$$(DC)^2 = (AD)^2 + (AC)^2 = (2)^2 + (3)^2 = 13$$

$$DC = 13 \text{ m}$$

29. (b): If A is the midpoint of FD then AD = 3m

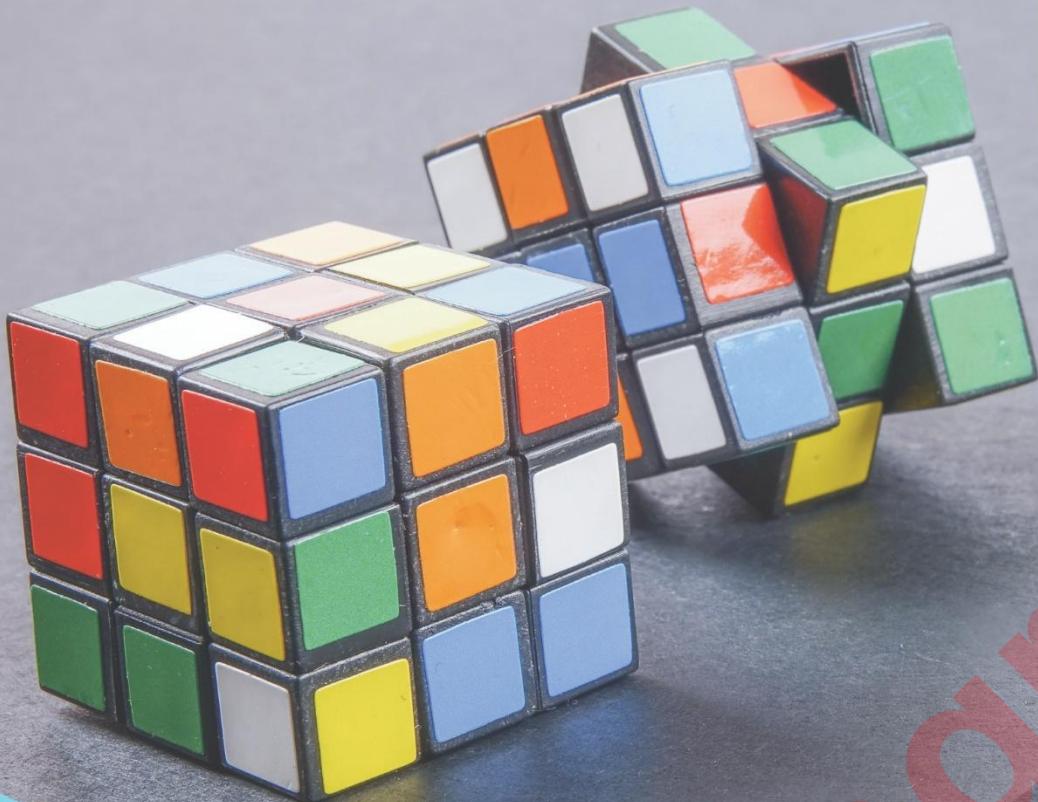
$$\text{So, } DE = 8 - 3 = 5\text{m}$$

$$30. (c): (AF)^2 = (HA)^2 - (HF)^2 = 13 - 4 = 9$$

$$AF = 3\text{m}$$

$$\text{Now, } AD = FD - AF = 6 - 3 = 3\text{m}$$

So, G is in north and 4m away from H.



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Introduction: A course of action is 'a step or administrative decision to be taken for improvement, follow-up or further action with regard to the problem, policy etc. on the basis of the information given in the statement'. The question in this section, thus involve finding the appropriate course of action, considering the problem or policy being talked about in the statement.

In this type of question, a statement is given followed by two courses of action numbered I and II. The candidate is required to grasp the statement, analyze the problem or policy it mention and then decide which of the course of action logically follow(s).

Format of the problem: Normally, the directions of the questions will be long and reading them in the examination hall is time consuming. Hence, understanding the question properly and quickly is more important.

Key points to keep in mind with respect to courses of action.

(1) **Course of action should be RELEVANT:** The problem or situation at hand should be directly related to the course of action and it should not overshadow the given situation.

(2) **Course of action should have IMMEDIATE IMPACT:** The course of action should be such that there should be immediate action involved in it to solve the problem.

Immediate action does not mean that problem is immediately solved, which is not possible in most of the cases. It refers to take immediate action which can take some time to handle the situation.

Statement: The city has been troubled with high pollution levels for the past ten years.

Course of Action: The polluting factories should be shifted outside the city.

The suggested course of action does not refer to shift the factories immediately. It mean to pass the suitable law and give the factories due time to shift. The course of action follows.

(3) **LONG TERM AND SHORT TERM Courses of Action:** The problems in the statement can be generally divided into two categories: Short term and Long term. The problems related to poverty, pollution, corruption, unemployment, epidemic etc are long term. They can be followed by long term courses of action. Short term problems are generally not followed by long term courses of action.

Statement: There has been a drop of 10% literacy rate as compared to 2001 as mentioned in the latest census report.

Course of action: The government should allocate special funds for development of education in the yearly budgets and five year plans.

Being a long term problem, course of action can be long term.

(4) **The Course of Action should be taken with reasonable proof.**

Statement: The Chief Minister is suspected to have given illegal contracts of mining to family members.

Course of Action: The minister should be forced to step down as the Chief Minister. This Course of Action is taken on the basis of suspicion; hence, it cannot be justified. The Course of action does not follow.

Statement: The investigation bureau evidently proved cases of illegal mining against the State's Chief Minister.

Course of Action: The minister should be forced to step down as the Chief Minister.

This Course of action follows, as it is justified, with the evidences from the bureau.

(5) **The Course of action cannot be illegal.**

All the actions, no matter how big the problem is, should be under the legal jurisdiction. Even if the problem can be solved, no illegal means can be adopted.

Statement: In the year before elections, at least ten high profile cabinet ministers were convicted of corruption charges causing a loss of crores of rupees to the central government.

Course of Action: All the convicted ministers should be killed by hanging them publicly.

This course of action doesn't follow. No doubt with the killings, the corrupt minister will be removed forever and many will be afraid to do such acts in the future. But, it is an undemocratic and illegal act to follow.

- (6) The Course of Action should not be **EXTREME**:

Let us study a course of action for the statement in the previous point.

Course of Action: The political parties which the ministers were representing, should never be allowed to contest for elections in the future.

This course of action cannot follow as it is an extreme step to take the contesting right away from all the party members.

Let study another example:

Statement: In the past few months, many cases have been reported against private courier companies for delays in scheduled delivery timing.

Course of Action: Such private courier companies should be banned.

It is an extreme course of action, as services given to millions of consumers would be disrupted and it would lead to bigger problems for the government.

- (7) The course of action cannot follow for one off cases. (i.e. rules are not changed for exceptions)

Statement: The student entered the class when half of the lecture was already delivered. He requested the lecturer to repeat what he has already taught, as he met with an accident and couldn't reach on time.

Course of Action: The lecturer should start the lecture again.

This course of action cannot follow as rules cannot be changed for exception. Other students cannot be made to suffer because of one student.

- (8) **A Course of Action cannot be repeated if it has previously failed.** We cannot accept the optimism, that the previously failed step would be successful if implemented again.

- (9) **A Course of Action should be PREVENTIVE in nature.** No matter, how convincing or relevant a course of action appears, it should have a tendency to reduce/remove the problem in future or handle a situation in hand.

Statement: A group of school students was reported to be enjoying at a picnic spot during school hours.

Course of action:

I. The principal of the school should contact the parents of those students and inform them with a real warning for future.

II. Some disciplinary action must be taken against those students for the awareness of all the other students.

Both the courses of action are relevant to problem and can be immediately implemented. Along with it, these actions tend to control the problem from occurring in the future, hence preventive in nature.

- (10) **OPINIONS (irrelevant) are not Course of Action:** A valid course of action comprises of an act which is practical, feasible and falls within the domain of legal jurisdiction. Any action violating the above mentioned characteristics is an opinion, hence, not practically applicable.

Statement: A large number of people visiting India from Country X have been tested positive for carrying viruses of a killer disease.

Course of Action: The government of India should immediately put a complete ban on people coming from Country X including those Indians who are settled in Country X.

This course of action is neither practical nor feasible, being solely an opinion. It cannot follow.

Important note: While approaching a question set, read the statement carefully and understand the domain and extremity of the statement. Observe key words like, "all", "immediate", "impossible", "completely" etc. for better understanding.

Always keep aside your personal opinion about the statement.

Read the Course of action carefully and try to correlate it with the statement, ignoring "any" other course of action in your mind that is not mentioned in the question.

• **Questions are of the following format**

Directions: In the following questions a fact situation is given followed by two suggested courses of action. Read the situation and then decide which of the given courses of action follows.

Give answer

- (1) if only course of action I follows
 - (2) if only course of action II follows
 - (3) if either course of action I or course of action II follows.
 - (4) if neither course of action I nor course of action II follows.
 - (5) if both courses of action I and II follow.
- Some examples based on the above concept:-

(1) **Statement:** Drinking water supply is getting polluted due to leakage in pipes.

Courses of action:

- I. The government should order an enquiry into the matter.
- II. The civic body should set up a fact-finding team assess the damage and take effective step.

Explanation: Considering the nature of problem, course of action I is not necessary. Again, it is mentioned that water supply is disrupted due to loss of water owing to leakage in pipes supplying owing to leakage in pipes supplying water. Thus, reason for disruption of water supply is known. Then, what is the need of setting-up of fact-finding mission.

So, both course of action do not follow.

(2) **Statement:-** There is an alarming increase in the number of people suffering from malaria in many parts of the city.

Courses of action:

- I. The municipal corporation has advised all the government hospitals to store adequate supply of malaria drugs.
- II. The municipal corporation has urged people to use mosquito repellants and keep their premises clean.

Explanations: Both the courses of Action are suitable for pursuing. In case of outbreak of malaria adequate supply of drugs is necessary. Again the people should use mosquito repellants and keep their premises clean to check breeding of mosquitoes.

(3) **Statement:** Many people have encroached into the government property and built their houses and business establishments.

Courses of action:

- I. The government should take immediate steps to remove all unauthorized constructions on government land.
- II. All the encroachers should immediately be put behind bars and also be slapped with a heavy fine.

Explanation: Only course of Action I seems to be suitable for pursuing. Course of Action II is too harsh to be suitable.

(4) **Statement:** People residing in some tribal areas are far from education.

Courses of action:

- I. Schools for children and adults should be opened there.
- II. Social workers should be entrusted with the job of educating them.

Explanation: Both course of actions are suitable.

(5) **Statement:-** Youngsters are often found staring at obscene posters.

Courses of action:

- I. Children should be punished and penalized if they are found doing so.
- II. Any display of such banners should be banned.

Explanation: 1st action is not a judicious step in dealing such problem. But putting a complete ban can be helpful in solving the problem by way of preventing from such exposures.

Hence only II course of action follows.

- Hope, you have understand the detailed concept of courses of action.
For more speed, accuracy and clarification practice our Assignments.....

Points to Remember:

- (1) Evaluating courses of action is a major area of logical reasoning. This type of questions is intended to scrutinise the decision-making skills of the candidate.
- (2) You should take that course of action which are of solving, minimizing or reducing type nature.
- (3) Remember that course of action should be practical in nature.
- (4) Some suggested course of action may indeed solve a problem but in practical life it may not be advisable or possible. If it is so, then that course of action is rejected.
- (5) Never allow your personal perceptions to come into play while evaluating the suggested courses of action.
- (6) Courses of action should be impartial and impersonal.
- (7) Try to analyze the given courses of action in your first attempt. so, that this habit will help you to solve these type of questions in less time.

Foundation

Directions (1-30): In each question below is given a statement followed by two courses of action numbered I and II. A course of action is a step or administrative decision to be taken for improvement, follow up or further action in regard to the problem, policy etc. On the basis of the information given in the statement, you have to assume everything in the statement to be true and then decide which of the suggested courses of action logically follows for pursuing. Give answer –

- (a) if only Course of action I follows.
- (b) if only Course of action II follows.
- (c) if either Course of action I or Course of action II follows.
- (d) if neither Course of action I nor Course of action II follows.
- (e) if both courses of action I and II follow.

1. **Statement:** An increasing number of graduates produced by Indian universities are unemployable.

Course of Action:

- I. Colleges and Institutes of higher learning should be given greater autonomy to decide course content.
- II. World class foreign universities should be encouraged to set up campuses in India.

2. **Statement:** Heavy rains hit the state during October, just before the State Assembly elections and caused heavy damage to standing crops in most parts of the state.

Course of Action:

- I. Elections should be postponed to give candidates the opportunity to campaign.
- II. The Government should announce a relief package for those who are affected.
3. **Statement:** Cell phone users have found that tariff plans are not as attractive as promoted by telecom companies and complained to regulatory authority about the same.

Course of Action:

- I. The regulatory authority should direct telecom companies to be transparent on the tariff structure of all plans.
- II. The government should restrict the number of telecom companies operating in the country.
4. **Statement:** A number of school children in the local schools have fallen ill after the consumption of their subsidised tiffin provided by the school authority.

Course of Action:

- I. The tiffin facility of all schools should be discontinued with immediate effect.
- II. The government should implement a system to certify the quality of tiffin provided by the school.

5. **Statement:** The dolphin population in India has been decreasing sharply over the past few years.

Course of Action:

- I. Dolphins should be declared an endangered species and be bred in aquariums or protected areas.
- II. Locals should be enlisted to protect dolphins.

6. Statement: Cases of road accidents are increasing constantly, particularly in the urban areas.

Course of Action:

- I. Transport Authorities in the urban areas should impose stringent norms for maintenance of vehicles.
- II. Traffic police should severely punish those found to be violating traffic rules.

7. Statement: Despite good economic progress of the country, significant number of undernourished children has been observed in the rural parts of the country.

Course of Action:

- I. Government should increase Wealth Tax/Income Tax and use that money for upliftment of the deprived class.
- II. Govt. should introduce schemes like free meals in primary schools and make primary education compulsory.

8. Statement: Launching of new brands of four wheelers is adding to the traffic congestion in the metro cities.

Course of Action:

- I. Public should be encouraged to share their private vehicles while travelling to their work places.
- II. Govt. should levy heavy taxes on motor cars in metro cities.

9. Statement: Increasing levels of air-pollution is creating health hazards for people living in the cities.

Course of Action:

- I. All industries should be shifted to the outskirts of the cities.
- II. Transport Authorities should take steps for converting all public transport vehicles to run on CNG.

10. Statement: Large number of college students are found to be focusing more on fashion than on studies.

Course of Action:

- I. Colleges should impose restrictions on use of fashionable clothes and accessories.
- II. Colleges should keep the students busy enough with studies, so that they can't be able to find the time for fashion.

11. Statement: There has been an unprecedented increase in the number of requests for berths in most of the long distance trains during the current holiday season.

Course of Action:

- I. The railway authority should immediately increase the capacity in each of these trains by attaching additional coaches.
- II. The people seeking accommodation should be advised to make their travel plan after the holiday.

12. Statement: The killer enteric fever has so far claimed 100 lives in some tribal villages in M.P. during the past three weeks.

Course of Action:

- I. The residents of these villages should immediately be shifted to a non-infected area.
- II. The Government should immediately send a medical squad to this area to restrict spread of the killer disease.

13. Statement: Most of those study in premier engineering colleges in India migrate to developed nations for better prospects in their professional pursuits.

Course of Action:

- I. All the students joining these colleges should be asked to sign a bond at the time of admission to the effect that they will remain in India at least for ten years after they complete education.
- II. All those students who desire to settle in the developed nations should be asked to pay entire cost of their education which the government subsidies.

14. Statement: Severe drought is reported to have set in several parts of the country.

Course of Action:

- I. Government should immediately make arrangement for providing financial assistance to those affected.
- II. Food, water and fodder should immediately be sent to all these areas to save the people and cattle.

15. Statement: The Union Ministry of Tourism and civil Aviation has fixed an annual target of Rs 10,000 crores by way of tourism earnings towards the end of the current decade.

<p>Course of Action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. There is no need of development of further new tourist spots to meet the target. II. The Ministry should evolve attractive packages to woo the foreign tourists to meet the target. <p>16. Statement: The car dealer found that there was a tremendous response for the new XYZ's car-booking with long queues of people complaining about the duration of business hours and arrangements.</p> <p>Course of Action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. People should make their arrangement of lunch and snacks while going for car XYZ's booking and be ready to spend several hours. II. Arrangement should be made for more booking desks and increased business hours to serve more people in less time. <p>17. Statement : The Meteorology Department has forecast that a severe cyclonic storm would hit coastal Andhra Pradesh and Orissa in the next forty-eight hours.</p> <p>Course of Action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. The local administration should advise the fishermen not to go to dangerous area in the sea. II. The local administration should alert the people of coastal areas of these two states and they should be prepared to shift to safer places. <p>18. Statement : The Committee has criticized the Institute for its failure to implement a dozen of regular programmes despite of increase in the staff strength and not drawing up a firm action plan for studies and research.</p> <p>Course of Action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. The broad objectives of the Institute should be redefined to implement a practical action plan. II. The Institute should give a report on reasons for not having implemented the planned programmes. <p>19. Statement: Majority of the students in many schools do not pass in the final examination.</p> <p>Course of Action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. These schools should be closed down as these have become unproductive. II. The teachers of these schools should immediately be retrenched. <p>20. Statement : The Kharif crops have been affected by the insects for consecutive three years in the district and the farmers harvested less than fifty percent of produce during these years.</p>	<p>Course of Action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. The farmers should seek measures to control the attack of insects to protect their crops next year. II. The Government should increase the support price of Kharif crops considerably to protect the economic interests of farmers. <p>21. Statement: The Finance Minister submits his resignation a month before the new budget is to be presented in the Parliament.</p> <p>Course of Action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. The resignation should be accepted and another person should be appointed as the Finance Minister. II. The resignation should not be accepted. <p>22. Statement: Three persons were caught with huge arms and ammunition in the city.</p> <p>Course of Action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Police should be instructed for night patrolling. II. The three persons should be set free and their movements should be carefully watched to nab the other criminals. <p>23. Statement: India today is midstream in its demographic transaction. In the last 60 years there has been an almost continuous decline in mortality; while fertility has declined over the last 20 years. The consequence is that there has been a rapid growth in population over the last 50 years.</p> <p>Course of Action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. India should immediately revitalize its family planning programme. II. The Government should immediately launch a massive education programme through mass media highlighting the implication of population growth at the present rate. <p>24. Statement: Duty free technology parks where foreign firms can manufacture electronic hardware components are proposed to be established at various places in the country.</p> <p>Course of Action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Government should immediately implement the proposal to augment the foreign currency reserve by exporting the products. II. Government should not implement the proposal as it will hinder indigenous production of hardware components.
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25. Statement: The Asian Development Bank has approved a \$285 million loan to finance a project to construct coal ports by Paradip and Madras Port Trusts.

Course of Action:

- I. India should use financial assistance from other international financial organizations to develop such ports in other places.
- II. India should not seek such financial assistance from the international financial agencies.

26. Statement: The alert villagers caught a group of dreaded dacoits armed with murderous weapons.

Course of Action:

- I. The villagers should be provided sophisticated weapons.
- II. The villagers should be rewarded for their courage and unity.

27. Statement: The Secretary lamented that the electronic media was losing its communications with the listeners and the viewers. He also emphasized the need for training to improve the functioning.

Course of Action:

- I. Efforts should be made to get organized feed back on the programme.
- II. The critical areas in which the staff requires training should be identified.

28. Statement: Orissa and Andhra Pradesh have agreed in principle to set up a joint control board for better

control, management and productivity of several inter-state multipurpose projects.

Course of Action:

- I. Other neighboring states should set up such control boards.
- II. The proposed control board should not be allowed to function as such joints boards are always ineffective.

29. Statement: Researchers are feeling agitated as libraries are not equipped to provide the right information to the right users at the right time in the required format. Even the users are not aware about various services available for them.

Course of Action:

- I. All the information available to the libraries should be computerized to provide faster services to the users.
- II. Library staff should be trained in computer operations.

30. Statement: The Indian electronic component industry venturing into the West European markets faces tough competition from the Japanese.

Course of Action:

- I. India should search for other international markets for its Products.
- II. India should improve the quality of the electronics components to compete with the Japanese in capturing these markets.

Moderate

Directions (1-30): In each question below is given a statement followed by two courses of action numbered I and II. A course of action is a step or administrative decision to be taken for improvement, follow up or further action in regard to the problem, policy etc. On the basis of the information given in the statement, you have to assume everything in the statement to be true and then decide which of the suggested courses of action logically follows for pursuing. Given answer:

- (a) if only Course of action I follows.
- (b) if only Course of action II follows.
- (c) if either Course of action I or Course of action II follows.
- (d) if neither Course of action I nor Course of action II follows.
- (e) if both courses of action I and II follow.

1. Statement: There has been a significant drop in the water level of all the lakes supplying water to the city.

Course of Action:

- I. The water supply authority should impose a partial cut in supply to tackle the situation.
- II. The government should appeal to all the residents through mass media for minimal use of water.

2. Statement: As many as ten coaches of a passenger train have derailed and blocked both pair of the railway tracks.

Course of Action:

- I. The railway authorities should immediately send men and equipment to the spot to clear the railway tracks.
- II. All the trains running in both directions should be diverted to other routes.

- 3. Statement:** Most of the development plans develop in papers only.
- Course of Action:**
- I. The incharges should be instructed to supervise the field-work regularly
 - II. The supply of paper to such departments should be cut short.
- 4. Statement:** There is an unprecedented increase in migration of villagers to urban areas as repeated crop failure has put them into precarious financial situation.
- Course of Action:**
- I. The villagers should be provided with alternate source of income in their villages which will make them stay put.
 - II. The migrated villagers should be provided with jobs in the urban areas to help them survive.
- 5. Statement:** India has been continuously experiencing military threats from its neighboring countries.
- Course of Action:**
- I. India should engage into an all out war to stop the nagging threats.
 - II. India should get the neighbours into serious dialogue to reduce the tension at its borders.
- 6. Statement:** There has been less than forty percent voter turnout in the recent assembly elections.
- Course of Action:**
- I. The election commission should cancel the entire election process as the votes cast are not adequate to represent people.
 - II. Election commission should take away the voting rights of those who did not exercise their rights.
- 7. Statement:** The Central Bureau of Investigation receives the complaint of an officer taking bribe to do the duty he is supposed to.
- Course of Action:**
- I. CBI should try to catch the officer red-handed and then take a strict action against him..
 - II. CBI should wait for some more complaints about the officer to be sure about the matter.
- 8. Statement:** Many medical and engineering graduates are taking up jobs in administrative services and in banks.
- Course of Action:**
- I. All the professionals should be advised to refrain from taking up such jobs.

- II.** The government should appoint a committee to find out the reasons for these professionals taking up such jobs and to suggest remedial measures.
- 9. Statement:** The cinema halls are incurring heavy losses these days as people prefer to watch movies in home on TV than to visit cinema halls.
- Course of Action:**
- I. The cinema halls should be demolished and residential multi-storey buildings should be constructed there.
 - II. The cinema halls should be converted into shopping malls.
- 10. Statement:** Due to substantial reduction in fares by different airline services, large number of passengers so far traveling by upper classes in trains have switched over to airline services.
- Course of Action:**
- I. The railways should immediately reduce the fair structure of the upper classes substantially to retain its passengers.
 - II. The railways should reduce the capacity of upper classes in all trains to avoid loss.
- 11. Statement:** A large number of engineering graduates in the country are not in a position to have gainful employment at present and the number of such engineers is likely to grow in the future.
- Course of Action:**
- I. The government should launch attractive employment generation schemes and encourage these graduates to opt for such schemes to use their expertise and knowledge effectively.
 - II. This happened due to proliferation of engineering colleges in the country and thereby lowered the quality of the engineering graduates. Those colleges which are not equipped to impart quality education should be closed down.
- 12. Statement:** Certain mining industries in Gujarat may come to a standstill because of the notification issued by the Department of Environment and Forest banning mining operations and industries alike within 25 km of National Park, the game sanctuary and reserve forest areas.

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| <p>Course of Action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. The Department should be asked to immediately withdraw the notification. II. The Government should make effort to shift the parks, sanctuaries and reserve forests to other non-mining areas. <p>13. Statement: There has been an unprecedented increase in the number of successful candidates in this year's School Leaving Certificate Examination.</p> <p>Course of Action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. The Government should make arrangements to increase number of seats of intermediate courses in existing colleges. II. The government should take active steps to open new colleges to accommodate all these successful candidates. <p>14. Statement: There have been many instances of derailment of trains due to landslide in the hilly areas which caused loss of many lives.</p> <p>Course of Action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. The railway authority should arrange to deploy pilot engines before movement of passenger trains in the hilly areas to alert the trains in case of any landslide. II. The railway authority should strengthen the hills slopes by putting iron meshes so that the loose boulders do not fall on the track. <p>15. Statement: Footpaths of a busy road are crowded with vendors selling cheap items.</p> <p>Course of Action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. The help of police should be sought to drive them away. II. Some space should be provided to them where they can earn their bread without blocking footpaths. <p>16. Statement: A very large number of students have failed in the final high school examination due to faulty questions in one of the subjects.</p> <p>Course of Action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. All the students who have failed in the subject should be allowed to take supplementary examination. II. All those who are responsible for the error should be suspended and enquiry should be initiated to find out the facts. | <p>17. Statement: It is necessary to adopt suitable measures to prevent repetition of bad debts by learning from the past experiences of mounting non-performing assets of banks.</p> <p>Course of Action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Before granting loan to customers their eligibility for loan should be evaluated strictly. II. To ensure the payment of installments of loan, the work, for which loan was granted, should be supervised minutely on regular basis. <p>18. Statement: The sale of a particular product has gone down considerably causing great concern to the company.</p> <p>Course of Action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. The company should make a proper study of rival products in the market. II. The price of the product should be reduced and quality improved. <p>19. Statement: The police department has come under a cloud with recent revelations that at least two senior police officials are suspected to have been involved in the illegal sale of a large quantity of weapons from the state police armory.</p> <p>Course of Action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. A thorough investigation should be ordered by the State Government to bring out all those who are involved in the illegal sale of arms. II. State police armory should be kept under Central Government's control. <p>20. Statement: A recent study shows that children below five die in the cities of the developing countries mainly from diarrhea and parasitic intestinal worms.</p> <p>Course of Action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Governments of developing countries should take adequate measures to improve the hygienic conditions in the cities. II. Children below five years in the cities of the developing countries need to be kept under periodic medical checkup <p>21. Statement: Every year large number of devotees die due to severe cold on their way to the shrine located at the top of the mountain range.</p> <p>Course of Action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. The devotees should be discouraged to visit the shrine without having proper warm clothes and other amenities. II. The government should provide warm clothes and shelter to all the devotees visiting the shrine. |
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22. Statement: It is reported that though Vitamin E present in fresh fruits and vegetables is beneficial for human body, capsule Vitamin E does not have the same effect on human body.

Course of Action:

- I. The sale of capsuled Vitamin E should be banned.
- II. People should be encouraged to take fresh fruits and vegetables to meet the body's requirement of Vitamin E.

23. Statement: A large number of people visiting India from country X have been tested positive for carrying viruses of a killer disease.

Course of Action:

- I. The government of India should immediately put a complete ban on people coming to India from country X including those Indians who are settled in country X.
- II. The government of India should immediately set up detection centers at all its airports and seaports to identify and quarantine those who are tested positive.

24. Statement: Mr. X, an active member of the Union, often insults his superiors in the office with his rude behavior.

Course of Action:

- I. He should be transferred to some other department.
- II. The matter should be referred to the Union.

25. Statement: As stated in the recent census report the female to male ratio is alarmingly low.

Course of Action:

- I. The government should conduct another census to verify the results.
- II. The government should immediately issue orders to all the departments to encourage in improving the ratio.

26. Statement: India's performance in the recent Olympic Games was very poor. Not even a single medal could be bagged by the players. Government has spent Rs.5 crores in training and deputing a team of players to participate in the Olympic Games.

Course of Action:

- I. India should stop sending players to the future Olympic Games.
- II. Government should immediately set up and enquiry commission to find out the reason for India's dismal performance.

27. Statement: A large number of students caught using unfair means during the final-year degree examination.

Course of Action:

- I. All these students should be debarred permanently from appearing for any examination conducted by the authority.
- II. The guardians of these students should be called by the authority to inform them that any such behavior in future will not be tolerated.

28. Statement: The vegetable traders feel that prices of onion will again go up shortly in the State 'P'.

Course of Action:

- I. The 'P' State Government should purchase and store sufficient quantity of onion in advance to control process.
- II. The 'P' State Government should make available network of fair price shops for the sale of onion during the period of shortage.

29. Statement: The State Government has decided to declare 'Kala Azar' as a notifiable disease under the Epidemics Act. Family members or neighbours of the patient are liable to be punished in case they did not inform the State authorities.

Course of Action:

- I. Efforts should be made to effectively implement the Act.
- II. The cases of punishment should be propagated through mass media so that more people become aware of the stern actions.

30. Statement: Financial stringency prevented the State Government from paying salaries to its employees since April this year.

Course of Action:

- I. The State Government should immediately curtail the staff strength at least by 30%.
- II. The State Government should reduce wasteful expenditure and arrange to pay the salaries of its employees.

Difficult

Directions (1-30): In each question below is given a statement followed by two courses of action numbered I and II. A course of action is a step or administrative decision to be taken for improvement, follow up or further action in regard to the problem, policy etc. On the basis of the information given in the statement, you have to assume everything in the statement to be true and then decide which of the suggested courses of action logically follows for pursuing. Given answer

- (a) if only Course of action I follows.
- (b) if only Course of action II follows.
- (c) if either Course of action I or Course of action II follows.
- (d) if neither Course of action I nor Course of action II follows.
- (e) if both courses of action I and II follow.

1. Statement: A country cannot develop without fast and easy communication.

Course of Action:

- I. Govt. should provide communication facilities to the public at a cheaper rate.
- II. More private companies should be permitted to enter into field of communication to strengthen the network.

2. Statement: "Due to availability of air tickets at cheaper rates from various airlines large no. of people now a days prefer to travel by air than travelling by train."

Course of Action:

- I. Railway ministry has to put in its best efforts to improve the quality of rail journey in respect of facilities and also the punctuality.
- II. Airlines should not be allowed to introduce various schemes offering concessional fare.

3. Statement: Continuous use of computers is affecting the eyesights of many youth.

Course of Action:

- I. All the establishments should permit the people using computer to take a short break after every hour of work on the computer.
- II. Use of computers should be discouraged by the managements of the establishments.

4. Statement: Proportion of females compared to that of males in the population of our country has drastically gone down in the recent past.

Course of Action:

- I. Social workers should take up the task of emphasizing the importance of having atleast one female child in each family in both rural and urban areas of the country.
- II. Government should severely punish the persons involved in the practice of female foeticide.

5. Statement: Reading habits in the children of coming generations is diminishing day by day.

Course of Action:

- I. Access to various electronic gadgets such as television, computer and particularly the internet should be controlled.
- II. Parents should ensure and cultivate reading habits among their children.

6. Statement: A large number of people in ward X of the city are diagnosed to be suffering from a fatal malaria type.

Course of Action:

- I. The city municipal authority should take immediate steps to carry out extensive fumigation in ward X.
- II. The people in the area should be advised to take steps to avoid mosquito bites.

7. Statement: There have been sporadic cases of stone throwing and damaging vehicle in the locality during the day following altercation between two local youth clubs last night.

Courses of Action:

- I. The local police administration should arrest all those who are caught committing these acts.
- II. The local police administration should call a meeting of office bearers of both the clubs of the locality to bring the situation under control.

8. Statement: Since its launching in 1981, Vayudoot has so far accumulated losses amounting to Rs 153 crore.

Course of Action:

- I. Vayudoot should be directed to reduce wasteful expenditure and to increase passenger fare.
- II. An amount of about Rs 300 crore should be provided to Vayudoot to make the airliner economically viable.

9. Statement: Exporters in the capital are alleging that commercial banks are violating a Reserve Bank of India directive to operate a post shipment export credit denominated in foreign currency at international rates from January this year.

Course of Action:

- I. The officers concerned in the commercial banks are to be suspended.
- II. The RBI should be asked to stop giving such directives to commercial banks.

10. Statement: A large number of people die every year due to drinking polluted water during the summer.

Course of Action:

- I. The government should make adequate arrangements to provide safe drinking water to all its citizens.
- II. The people should be educated about the dangers of drinking polluted water.

11. Statement: There has been large number of cases of internet hacking in the recent months creating panic among the internet users.

Course of Action:

- I. The government machinery should make an all out effort to nab those who are responsible and put them behind bars.
- II. The internet users should be advised to stay away from using internet till the culprits are caught.

12. Statement: The weather bureau has through a recent bulletin forecast heavy rainfall during the next week which may cause water logging in several parts of the city.

Course of Action:

- I. The bulletin should be given wide publicity through the mass media.
 - II. The civic authority should keep in readiness the pumping system for removal of water from these parts.
 - III. The people should be advised to stay indoors during the period.
- (a) None follows
 (b) Only I and II follow
 (c) Only II follows
 (d) Only II and III follow
 (e) None of these

13. Statement: A train derailed near a station while moving over a bridge and fell into a river, resulting in the death of 65 people.

Course of Action:

- I. The Railway Authorities should clarify the reason of the accident to the Government.
 - II. The Government should allocate funds to compensate the destruction caused.
 - III. The protection walls of the bridge should be made strong enough to avoid such accidents.
- A. Only I and II follow
 B. Only II and III follow
 C. Only III follows
 D. All follow
 E. None of these

14. Statement: Poverty is increasing because the people, who are deciding how to tackle it, know absolutely nothing about the poor.

Course of Action:

- I. The decision makers should go to the grass root levels.
 - II. The decision makers should come from the poorer sections of the society.
 - III. A new set of decision makers should replace the existing one.
- (a) Only I follows (b) Only II follows
 (c) Only either I or III follows
 (d) All follow (e) None of these

15. Statement: Besides looks and appearances, it is also important to develop oneself from within.

Course of Action:

- I. One should not pay attention to fashion.
 - II. One should pay attention to fashion.
 - III. Books on self-development should be encouraged.
- (a) Only I follows (b) Only II follows
 (c) Only III follows (d) Only I and III follow
 (e) None of these

16. Statement: There is an unprecedented increase in the production of wheat this kharif season in most parts of the country.

Course of Action:

- I. The government should immediately lower down the procurement price of wheat.
- II. The farmers should be asked to store the excess produce with themselves to be used for future.

- III.** The government should make its best efforts to export wheat to augment its presence in international market.
- (a) Only I and II follow (b) Only II and III follow
 (c) Only I and III follow (d) All follow
 (e) None of these
- 17. Statement:** A large number of students are reported to be dropping out of school in villages as their parents want their children to help them in farms.
- Course of Action:**
- I.** The government should immediately launch a programme to create awareness among the farmers about the value of education.
- II.** The government should offer incentives to those farmers whose children remain in schools.
- III.** Education should be made compulsory for all children up to the age of 14 and their employment banned.
- (a) Only I and II follow (b) Only II and III follow
 (c) Only I and III follow (d) All follow
 (e) None of these
- 18. Statement:** Without the active cooperation between the proprietor and the employees of the mill, it cannot remain a profitable concern for long.
- Course of Action:**
- I.** The mill should be closed down.
- II.** The workers should be asked to cooperate with the owners.
- III.** The owners should be asked to cooperate with the employees.
- (a) None follows (b) Only I and II follow
 (c) All follow (d) Only II and III follow
 (e) None of these
- 19. Statement:** The air and rail services have been severely disrupted due to thick fog in the northern part of the country.
- Course of Action:**
- I.** The rail and air services should be temporarily suspended in the region.
- II.** People should be advised to make their travel plan keeping in mind the probable disruption resulting in delay or cancellation of services.
- III.** The government should immediately install modern machines which will enable it to guide the rail and air services even if the thick fog develops.
- (a) Only II follows (b) Only III follows
 (c) Only II and III follow (d) All follow
 (e) None of these
- 20. Statement:** There are more than 200 villages in the hill area of Uttar Pradesh which are severely damaged due to cyclone and it causes an extra burden of Rs 200 crore on State Government for relief and rehabilitation work.
- Course of Action:**
- I.** People of hill area should be shifted to other safer places.
- II.** State Government should ask more financial support from Central Government.
- III.** Government should levy relief tax to the corporate sector to ease the additional burden.
- (a) None follows (b) Only I and II follow
 (c) Only II and III follow (d) Only I and III follow
 (e) None of these
- 21. Statement:** Any further increase in the pollution level in the city by way of industrial effluents and automobile exhaustions would pose a severe threat to the inhabitants.
- Course of Action:**
- I.** All the factories in the city should immediately be closed down.
- II.** The automobiles should not be allowed to ply on the road for more than four hours a day.
- III.** The Government should restrict the issue of fresh licences to factories and automobiles.
- (a) None follows (b) Only II follows
 (c) Only III follows (d) All follows
 (e) None of these
- 22. Statement:** A huge truck overturned on the middle of the main road and blocked most part of the road, causing a huge traffic jam.
- Courses of action:**
- I.** The traffic department should immediately deploy its personnel to divert traffic through other roads.
- II.** The traffic department should immediately send men and equipment to move the truck and clear the road.
- (a) Only I follows (b) Only II follows
 (c) Both I and II follow (d) None follow
 (e) Either I or II follows

23. Statement: Over 27,000 bonded labourers identified and freed are still awaiting rehabilitation.

Course of Action:

- I. More cases of bonded labourers should be identified.
 - II. Till the proper rehabilitation facilities are available, the bonded labourers should not be freed.
 - III. The impediments in the way of speedy and proper rehabilitation of bonded labourers should be removed.
- (a) None follows (b) Only I follows
 (c) Only II follows (d) Only III follows
 (e) Only II and III follow

24. Statement: Number of dropouts from the municipal schools has significantly increased after withdrawal of mid-day meal scheme.

Course of Action:

- I. The government should reconsider its decision of withdrawal of midday meal scheme.
 - II. The government should close down some of the municipal schools.
 - III. The government should carry out a detailed study to find out the reasons for school dropouts.
- (a) None follows (b) Only I follows
 (c) Only I and III follow (d) Only II and III follow
 (e) All follow

25. Statement: There has been unprecedented increase in the prices of essential commodities during the past few days due to the strike call given by the transporters association.

Course of Action:

- I. The transporters' association should be ordered by the government to immediately withdraw strike call or else they will face severe consequences.
 - II. The government should immediately make alternative arrangements to ensure adequate supply of essential commodities in the market.
 - III. The government should immediately declare the strike illegal and put all those responsible for the strike behind the bars.
- (a) Only I and II follow (b) Only II and III follow
 (c) Only I and III follow (d) All follow
 (e) None of these

26. Statement: A large number of students studying in municipal schools could not pass the Xth Std. Board examination causing frustration among the students and their parents.

Course of Action:

- I. The Municipal authority should immediately review the position and initiate measures to improve the situation.
 - II. The municipal authority should immediately fill up the teachers' vacancies in the municipal schools.
 - III. The municipal authority should close down some of their schools and concentrate their attention on remaining schools to improve the conditions.
- (a) Only I and II follow (b) Only II and III follow
 (c) Only I and III follow (d) All follow
 (e) None of these

27. Statement: Incessant rain for the past several days has posed the problem of overflowing and flood as the river bed is full of silt and mud.

Course of Action:

- I. The people residing near the river should be shifted to a safe place.
 - II. The people should be made aware about the imminent danger over radio/television.
 - III. The silt and mud from the river bed should be cleared immediately after the receding of the water level.
- (a) None follows (b) Only I and II follow
 (c) Only II and III follow (d) Only I and III follow
 (e) All follow

28. Statement: Some strains of mosquito have become resistant to chloroquine - the widely used medicine for malaria patients.

Course of Action:

- I. Selling of chloroquine should be stopped.
 - II. Researchers should develop a new medicine for patients affected by such mosquitoes.
 - III. All the patients suffering from malaria should be checked for identification of causal mosquito.
- (a) None follows (b) Only I and III follow
 (c) All follow (d) Only II and III follow
 (e) None of these

Previous Year (Memory Based)

Directions (1-5): A statement is given followed by three courses of action. A course of action is taken for improvement, follow-up etc. Read the statement carefully and pick the correct answer choice.

1. **Statement:** Tomorrow will be the first day of operation of Metro Railways for general public. No doubt a large number of people will turn up tomorrow to enjoy the facility of Metro Railways.

Courses of action:

- I. Metro authorities should seek additional police force.
 - II. Sightseers should be appealed to come only during non-peak hours.
 - III. All the windows for issuing tickets should be ready to issue tickets and entry of the people should be regulated to manageable limits.

(a) Only I and II follow

(b) Only II and III follow

(c) Only I and III follow

(d) All follow

(e) None of these

2. **Statement:** About 125 Dalits, including 15 women and five children, of Sikhara village converted to Christianity during a special Christmas prayer.

Courses of action:

- I. All the 125 persons should be issued summons by the court.
 - II. An FIR should be lodged against the concerned persons who converted these Dalits into Christians.

- III.** A ritual bath ceremony should be organised to reconvert these Christians to Dalits.

(a) None follow
(b) Only I and II follow
(c) All follow
(d) Only II and III follow
(e) None of these

3. **Statement:** Three persons of an upper-caste family died of hunger in state X recently.
Courses of action:

I. A high-level inquiry should be made into irregularities in the listing of people under below poverty line (BPL) scheme.

II. The remaining members of the family be enlisted under BPL scheme.

III. A committee should be constituted to find out ways to restrict such deaths further as well as the circumstances which caused them hunger.

(a) All follow
(b) Only I and III follow
(c) Only II and III follow
(d) Only III follow
(e) None of these

4. **Statement:** "Despite the government's continued efforts for the development of the Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs) the progress made in relation to development of these groups 'is negligible'." — A leader of PTGs of country X

Courses of action:

- I. Ministry of Tribal Affairs should collect authentic data of the PTG population in the country and conduct a tribewise benchmark of PTGs within a timeframe.
 - II. Information, including PTGs' social status, be gathered in a time-bound manner.
 - III. A rehabilitation programme should be launched to rehabilitate PTGs in their own areas and a Bill should be moved in the Parliament in this regard.
- (a) None follow
 (b) All follow
 (c) Only I and III follow
 (d) Only II and III follow
 (e) None of these

5. Statement: Tourism in India is an industry with huge potential. But India's share is very less in world's total tourism sector.

Courses of action:

- I. Tourism should be declared as an infrastructure industry.
 - II. A committee should be constituted under the Ministry of Tourism to address the problems of tourism industry.
 - III. Heritage monuments should be sold to a country which has better experience than India in this regard.
- (a) None follow
 (b) All follow
 (c) Only I and II follow
 (d) Only II and III follow
 (e) None of these

Directions (6-10): In each question below is given a statement followed by two courses of action numbered I and II. A course of action is a step or administrative decision to be taken for improvement, follow-up or further action in regard to the problem, policy etc on the basis of the information given in the statement. You have to assume everything in the statement to be true. Then decide which of the two given suggested courses of action logically follows for pursuing. Give answer

- (a) if only I follows.
 (b) if only II follows.
 (c) if either I or II follows.
 (d) if neither I or II follows.
 (e) if both I and II follow.

6. Statement: The number of politicians who file their nomination from more than one seat is increasing resulting in political chaos and economic burden.

Courses of action:

- I. An amendment to prevent the politicians from doing so should be brought in.
- II. Expenditure for re-election should be borne by the candidate who wins from more than one seat and resigns from all the other seats (except one).

7. Statement: Some advertisements of beauty soaps and fairness creams try to establish the illusion as a fact that fairness is a necessary ingredient for success.

Courses of action:

- I. Such advertisements should be restricted as they are misguiding.
- II. A body should be constituted to scrutinise such type of advertisements.

8. Statement: There are reports of Indian ex-servicemen being drafted illegally for security duties in trouble-torn country X by the coalition forces led by the countries Y and Z.

Courses of action:

- I. The Indian government should order a probe into the matter.
- II. The ex-servicemen sent to the country X should be brought back and jailed.

9. Statement: In a country where the average age of the population is 25 years, the average age of politicians is more than 55 years. There are so many politicians of the age of more than 80 years.

Courses of action:

- I. A provision should be made with the consensus of all political parties to ensure a retirement age for politicians.
- II. The political parties should not authorize any person above an upper age limit to fight election.

10. Statement: In the recent Lok Sabha election many non-political persons, especially film stars and goons, have kept many well-known, experienced and efficient politicians out of the parliament by persuading (by some other way) voters.

Courses of action:

- I. Such experienced persons (defeated) should be elected to the Rajya Sabha.
- II. Such film stars as well as goons should be allowed to contest election only against the candidates from similar backgrounds.

Directions(11-15): In each question below is given a statement followed by two courses of action numbered I and II. A course of action is a step or administrative decision to be taken for improvement, follow-up or further action in regard to the problem, policy etc. on the basis of the information given in the statement. You have to assume everything in the statement to be true. Then, decide which of the two given suggested courses of action logically follows for pursuing.

Give answer

- (1) If only I follows
- (2) If Only II follows
- (3) If either I or II follows
- (4) If neither I nor II follows
- (5) If both I and II follow

11. Statement : A phone was received at the district control office from an anonymous person that there was a deadly bomb in the secretariat.

Courses of action

- I. Bomb defusing squad should be sent immediately.
- II. The authority should not give any heed to this type of hoax.

12. Statement: The hygienic condition of the city X is not good. Polythenes and garbage are littered all over.

Courses of action

- I. The hygienic condition of the city X is a problem which has been persisting over a long time and can't be improved immediately.
- II. NGOs and Nagar Nigam should start a cleanliness movement.

13. Statement: Rajdhani Express was derailed while crossing a bridge near city Y. This resulted in loss of life and property.

Courses of action

- I. An investigation committee should be set up to look into the matter related to the accident.
- II. Proper action should be taken against the accused.

14. Statement: There is great fear among people that a neighbouring country X will drop an atom bomb on India within 24.

Courses of action

- I. India should take initiative, drop atom bombs and destroy the atomic centres of country X.
- II. The President of India should talk to his counterpart of country X.

15. Statement: The epidemic of porno websites is spreading in India and thus harming Indian youths by degrading their moral and ethical values.

Courses of action

- I. Cabin facilities should not be given to Internet users.

- II. Porno sites should not be allowed to be free sites.

Directions (16-20): In each question below is given a statement followed by two courses of action numbered I and II. A course of action is a step or administrative decision to be taken for improvement, follow-up or further action in regard to the problem, policy etc. on the basis of the information given in the statement. You have to assume everything in the statement to be true. Then decide which of the two given suggested courses of action logically follows for pursuing. Give answer :

- (a) if only I follows.
- (b) if only II follows.
- (c) if either I or II follows.
- (d) if neither I nor II follows.
- (e) if both I and II follow.

16. Statement: Taking advantage of loopholes in service rules and protection from political authorities, a large number of government employees have been doing a "disappearing act" by remaining absent from work for prolonged periods after availing simple leave for a brief period.

Courses of action:

- I. All such employees should be shown the door immediately.
- II. All the erring employees should be deprived of pension and other such benefits.

17. Statement: There has been more than one accident on each day of the tenure of Railway minister X. 60% of accidents have been caused by human error and 20% due to inadequate expansion of railway lines.

Courses of action:

- I. New trains should not be introduced in an overburdened system.
- II. New technology should be introduced and provision for this should be made in the budget in this regard.

18. Statement: Proliferating computer graveyards have become a major threat for human health.

Courses of action:

- I. Major computer firms should be requested to create a common facility to collect and recycle e-waste.

- II.** Efforts should be made to follow the guidelines issued by the government in reprocessing of computer waste.
- 19. Statement:** Some of India's greatest musicians and folk artistes are struggling to make both ends meet.
- Courses of action:**
- I.** The folk artistes should be advised to leave their traditional profession and adopt any other profession to earn their living.
 - II.** The government should give financial aids to these artistes.
- 20. Statement:** PTV, Pakistan's official television, is posing threat to the viewership of DD, India's official television.
- Courses of action:**
- I.** The threat should be ignored as both countries are not comparable when it comes to democracy and individual freedom the two are not comparable in quality and professionalism.
 - II.** Doordarshan network should be expanded and efforts should be made to make it more professional.
- Directions (21-25):** In each question below is given a statement followed by two courses of action I and II. A course of action is a step or administrative decision to be taken for improvement, follow-up or further action in regard the problem, policy, etc. on the basis of the information given in the statement. You have to assume everything in the statement to be true, then decide which of the given suggested courses of action (s) logically follows for pursuing.
- Give answer :
- (a) if only I follows.
 - (b) if only II follows.
 - (c) if either I or II follows.
 - (d) if neither I nor II follows.
 - (e) if both I and II follow.
- 21. Statement:** Severe draught is reported to have 'set in' several parts of the country.
- Courses of Action:**
- I.** Govt. should immediately make arrangement for providing financial assistance to those affected.
 - II.** Food, water and fodder should immediately be sent to all these areas to save the people and cattle.
- 22. Statement:** A larger number of lower ranked politicians are murdered by anti-social elements in City A.
- Courses of Action:**
- I.** All those in the city with criminal records should immediately be arrested.
 - II.** The city police should keep a close vigil on the movements of antisocial elements so as to prevent future attacks.
- 23. Statement:** It is reported that though Vitamin E present in fresh fruits and fresh vegetables is beneficial for human body. capsuled, Vitamin E does not have same effect on human body.
- Courses of Action:**
- I.** The sale of capsuled Vitamin E should be banned.
 - II.** People should be encouraged to take fresh fruits and fresh vegetables to meet the body requirement of Vitamin E.
- 24. Statement:** India has been continuously experienced military threats from its neighbouring countries.
- Courses of Action :**
- I.** India should engage into an all out war to stop the nagging threats.
 - II.** India should get the neighbours into a serious dialogue to reduce the tension at its borders.
- 25. Statement:** India has now been recognised by the Western World as a vast resource of knowledge and are eager to use the same.
- Courses of Action:**
- I.** India should exploit this opportunity to hasten its economic growth.
 - II.** India should bargain effectively with the Western World and become a super power in South Asia.
- Directions (26-30):** In each question given below a statement is followed by three courses of action numbered I, II and III. A course of action is a step or administrative decision to be taken for improvement, follow-up or further action in regard to the problem, policy etc on the basis of the information given in the statement. You have to assume everything in the statement to be true, then decide which of the three given/suggested courses of action logically follows for pursuing and decide the answer.



Solutions**Foundation**

- 1. (d): I. Doesn't follow:** The statement aims at unemployability which can have two reasons: Careless graduates or incompetence of the mentioned university. Autonomy cannot be given to deploy changes in the course content so that students start getting jobs. Getting jobs is not the responsibility of the university, it's only education they have to think about.
- II. Doesn't follow:** It is an irrelevant course of action. It will over shadow the problems of Indian universities, and not directly solve them.
- 2. (b): I. Doesn't follow:** The statement shows damage to standing crops which could result in lack of food supply. The immediate and right course of action needs to focus on food. Election is not the priority.
- II. Follows:** Relevant course of action which is directly associated to the problem and would take care of probable food scarcity in the future.
- 3. (a): I. Follows:** It is probably, one of the very few actions of the government which can be taken immediately and would prevent the problem from recurring in the future. Transparency would mean that consumers would get account of their usage through any medium.
- II. Doesn't follow:** It is an extreme course of action. If few people lodge a complaint against any telephone company, the company cannot be restricted, which provides service to millions of consumers.
- 4. (b): I. Doesn't follow:** It is an extreme course of action. The problem is with local schools, for that "all" school's facility cannot be stopped.
- II. Follow:** It is relevant, and would be preventive in future. No doubt, the implementation of such a system throughout the country would take time,
- but action to initiate it, can be taken immediately.
- 5. (a): I. Follows:** It is relevant and can be initialized immediately. It would recover their population in the coming years.
- II. Doesn't Follow:** By enlisting, it would mean to hire locals on a payable basis. Since there is no reasonable proof that this action would be beneficial, it cannot be implemented. The locals cannot be trusted with such a responsibility.
- 6. (e): I. Follows:** Increase in accidents "constantly" shows the intensity of the problem. One of the major reasons of road accidents is lack of maintenance of vehicles, against which stringent norms are relevant and preventive in future.
- II. Follows:** Severely punishing the traffic violators is justified as it is a matter of life and death.
- Both the course of actions can be immediately implemented.
- 7. (d): I. Doesn't follow:** It is extreme and unjustified. Despite the good economic progress tax cannot be extracted from the wealthy people.
- II. Doesn't follow:** Introducing free meals is justified, but by making education "compulsory" the course of action weakens as education is not a problem shown in the statement.
- 8. (a): I. Follows:** Encouraging people (not forcing them) to share vehicles (among people of work places) is totally relevant and practical. With minimal effort good response from the people can be expected, which would result in lesser traffic.
- II. Doesn't Follow:** It is an extreme course of action. "Heavy" taxes are not justified. It would not be a practical and feasible decision of making the product available and then imposing higher taxes on them.

- 9. (b): I. Doesn't follow:** Shifting "all" industries outside the cities is an extreme course of action. Industries like banking, food, education, entertainment do not cause pollution.
- II. Follows:** It is a long term action, which is justified as pollution is a long term problem. "All" is justified as vehicles in public domain are in the control of government. Such a step has to be taken for the welfare of the people.
- 10. (d): Doesn't follow:** It is irrelevant as the college cannot take away the freedom of students to act fashionably in colleges. Only action they can take is, if anything is done against discipline or any hindrance is created against the education system.
- 11. (e):** Both follow, I can remedy the problem to some extent in the short term, II is preventive in nature
- 12. (b): I.** is extreme and is difficult to implement in the short term,
- II.** has direct impact and is preventive in nature.
- 13. (d):** Both are extreme actions
- 14. (e):** Both have immediate and direct impact
- 15. (b):** I is irrelevant, II is immediate and direct
- 16. (b):** I is irrelevant, II is immediate and direct
- 17. (e):** Both are direct and relevant
- 18. (b):** I is not relevant and objectives cannot be changed for short term problems, II is direct and relevant
- 19. (d):** Both are extreme course of action, so, both can't be followed.
- 20. (e):** Both follow as they are relevant
- 21. (c):** Either course of action follows but not at the same time.
- 22. (d):** I is not relevant, II does not have any impact rather it is going to worsen the problem.
- 23. (e):** Both follow as they are immediate, direct and relevant
- 24. (d):** I is an action without sufficient proof, II is not directly related
- 25. (d):** Neither is relevant to the statement.
- 26. (b):** I is irrelevant, II is direct, immediate and preventive in nature
- 27. (e):** Both are direct and relevant courses of action.
- 28. (d):** I does not follow as boards simply cannot be set up without any reason, II is an opinion and not a course of action
- 29. (a):** Only I follows as it is direct and relevant courses of action.
- 30. (b):** I is not relevant to the Statement , II is direct, relevant and immediate. So, only 2nd course of action follows.

MODERATE

- 1. (e): I. Follows:** A partial cut in supply is justified, as there has been a significant drop in the water level.
- II. Follows:** Appealing to all its residents is the first step which the authority needs to take so that the consumers become careful and avoid wastage of water.
- Both are relevant, can be immediately implemented and preventive in nature.
- 2. (e): I. Follows:** The tracks need to be cleared as soon as possible so that the line is clear and further traffic can proceed.
- Also, at the same time it has to be made sure that all the trains running in either direction are diverted to other routes to avoid any further accidents.
- Both the actions are relevant, can be immediately implemented and preventive in nature.
- 3. (a): I. Follows:** The statement shows the lack of implementation and the course of action is relevant as it focuses on regular field work.
- II. Doesn't follow:** It is an opinion which is not relevant to the problem.
- 4. (a): I. Follows:** The statement shows the doubtful financial situation of the villager forcing them to migrate. This can be prevented by giving them alternate source of income in the villages. This course of action might take time to implement but action can be immediately taken.

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| <p>II. Doesn't follow: It is an opinion, as giving work to the villagers in urban areas would motivate other villagers to head towards the cities. This would result into a bigger problem for the government.</p> <p>5. (b): I. Doesn't follow: It is an opinion as it is an extreme course of action.</p> <p>II. Follows: It is one of the very few practical and feasible decision which can be taken which can be preventive in nature.</p> <p>6. (d): I. Doesn't follow: It is an opinion. The voter's percentage adequacy is no scenario to cancel the election. It would be extreme course of action not following under legal jurisdiction.</p> <p>II. Doesn't follow: It is also an opinion as the citizens have a right to vote but it is not a compulsion. They can use it whenever they wish to.</p> <p>7. (a): I. Follows: It is relevant, and immediately implementable to prevent the event of bribery from acting in the future.</p> <p>II. Doesn't follow: It is an opinion as we cannot be sure about the matter just from complaints. It is not a practical course of action.</p> <p>8. (b): I. Doesn't follow: It is an inappropriate course of action as the professionals can be advised to refrain from taking up such jobs. It is a person's own choice to pursue any career of his choice.</p> <p>II. Follows: "Many" engineers and doctors are leaving their fields to enter into administrative services; it is a sign of problems in future. The reasons need to be found to take suitable action on the arising imbalance.</p> <p>9. (d): I. Doesn't follow: The statement says that cinema halls are suffering heavy losses "these days". To demolish the halls and make residential buildings would be an extreme course of action.</p> <p>II. Doesn't follow: Again it would be an extreme course of action based on the losses of "few days".</p> | <p>10. (a): I. Follows: The statement shows a large number of passengers shifting their medium of travelling to airplanes due to reduction in fares. The railways should immediately cut the fares to make it attractive for the customers.</p> <p>II. Doesn't follow: It would be an extreme course of action to remove upper class seats from all the trains.</p> <p>11. (a):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Follows: The statement shows a long term problem for which such initiative is must. It can be immediately brought in to action to prevent problems in the professionals employment scenario in the future. II. Doesn't follow: It is an opinion of extreme nature which cannot be implemented. The first attempt should focus on, improvement in the present curriculum and economic setup to generate employable graduates. <p>12. (d):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Doesn't follow: The Department of environment must have predicted serious harm to the nature and withdrawing the notice will not solve the problem, rather ignore it. II. Doesn't follow: It is an opinion, which is not practical and feasible as a natural habitat cannot be shifted from one place to another. <p>13. (a): I. Follows: Since the increase is unprecedented, an effort should be made to accommodate the increased number of students in present facilities.</p> <p>II. Doesn't follow: Again an unprecedented increase cannot be followed by a course of action which is long term. If in the coming years the successful candidates come down to the original number, the new opened colleges will remain vacant.</p> <p>14. (e): I. Follows: It is relevant being a cautious act which could prevent any harm to the lives of people travelling in the passenger trains.</p> <p>II. Follows: Since hindrance in transportation is a long term problem, such a long term course of action is justified to safeguard the security of the people in the longer run.</p> |
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- 15. (e): Both Follow:** Both the courses of action need to be taken together as dislocation of the people can only be done if they have an alternate place to start their work. Police's help is needed because vendors would not tend to leave their present set up, unless they are forced by the police.
- 16. (e): Both follow** as I is relevant and have direct impact, II follows because it is a preventive action
- 17. (e): Both follow** as they are preventive actions and have direct impact
- 18. (e): Both follow** because it has direct and immediate impact, II follows because improved quality with reduced price will help rising sales.
- 19. (a): I follows** because it has direct and immediate impact, II does not follow because policies cannot be changed for one case.
- 20. (e): Both follow** as they are preventive actions and have direct impact
- 21. (c):** Either course of action follows, but both cannot follow at the same time, If govt. gives amenities, then there is not point in discouraging people, If discourages people then it cannot give amenities
- 22. (b):** I does not follow because it is extreme, II follows because it is preventive and has immediate impact
- 23. (b):** I does not follow because it is extreme level, II follows because it is preventive and has immediate impact
- 24. (b):** I does not follow because it has no impact, II follows because it is preventive
- 25. (b):** I does not follow as it is a relatively extreme action, conducting census is a serious activity, II follows for it has direct impact and is preventive in nature
- 26. (b):** I. does not follow as it is extreme course of action.
II. follows because it is immediate course of action, a commission should be set up to find out the reason of poor performance so that performance of Indian team could be improved in future games.
- 27. (d):** Neither follows, I is extreme, II is not preventive in nature, the correct course of action is to debar the students from this examination, but they should be given another chance
- 28. (b):** I does not follow as it is an action on the basis of "feeling" and not solid proof, II follows as it is preventive.
- 29. (e):** Both follow as I has direct impact, II is preventive in nature
- 30. (b):** I. is extreme, course of action. so, I will not follow.
II. follows because paying salary to their employees is necessary.

DIFFICULT

- 1. (e):** Both courses of action I and II follow because for development it is necessary of communication. And at cheaper rate all people can avail this facility and strengthening the network is necessary for fast and easy communication.
- 2. (e):** 1st Course of action follows because it is immediate course of action i.e to improve the quality, facilities and punctuality of Railway. We cannot follow 2nd course of action because we cannot force any department not to introduce concessional schemes.
- 3. (e):** Only 1st course of action follows because it is preventive course of action. 2nd is not possible because use of computers is necessary in almost all establishment.
- 4. (e):** Both courses of action follow. 1st course of action will have direct impact. 2nd course of action is preventive to increase the ratio of female in our country.
- 5. (b):** Only 2nd course of action follows because in digital era we cannot restrict children for access to electronic gadgets but parents should motivate their children to cultivate their reading habits.
- 6. (e):** Both courses of action follow because 1st is immediate course of action and 2nd is preventive course of action.

- 7. (b):** II would suffice; hence no need to go for I.
- 8. (a):** Only 1st course of action follows because it is preventive and immediate course of action. 2nd course of action is not direct course of action.
- 9. (d):** Neither courses of action follows because 1st one is extreme course of action and 2nd cannot be followed because RBI is the Central Bank of India and it has rights to give directives to commercial banks.
- 10. (e):** Both courses of action follow.
1st one has direct impact on given problem and 2nd one is preventive in nature.
- 11. (a):** Only 1st course of action follows because 1st one is immediate course of action but 2nd will not follow because we can't keep internet users away from internet.
- 12. (d):** Only II and III follow. Both II and III courses of action are preventive in nature.
- 13. (d):** All course of action follow. I and II are immediate courses of action and III one is preventive course of action to prevent further accidents.
- 14. (d):** Only 1st follows because it is necessary for decision makers to go to the grass root levels and know the exact reason for poverty of poor people. It is not necessary that decision makers should from poorer sections of the society and replacement is opinion so, III does not follow.
- 15. (c):** For self development, it is not important to pay attention to fashion. But a person can take help from book self development.
- 16. (e):** Only IIIrd course of action follows.
If there is increase in the production, government should use this opportunity to make its presence in international market. Lowering or increasing the price are done only by checking the market balance.
- 17. (d):** All courses of action follow because creating awareness among farmers about the education is necessary and by offering incentives to farmers, govt. can help farmer financially. And making education compulsory is an important course of action.
- 18. (d):** Only II and III follow because for better functioning and for making profit from mill is necessary that both owner and worker should cooperate each other.
- 19. (c):** Only II and III follow.
2nd course of action is preventive in nature for passengers.
- 20. (e):** Only 1st course of action follows because it is mentioned in statement that hill area is severely damaged. 2nd and 3rd course of action do not follow because it is not mentioned in statement that state Govt. is not capable of tackling Rs. 200 cr. burden and govt. can't levy relief tax to the corporate sectors to ease burden.
- 21. (c):** Only IIIrd course of action follows.
Ist and 2nd are extreme course of action. So, these two do not follow and 3rd one is preventive course of action.
- 22. (c):** Both of these are solutions to traffic jam but both together may not be feasible or necessary.
- 23. (d):** Only IIIrd follows because it is preventive in nature. The process of rehabilitation should be proper and fast.
- 24. (c):** Only I and III follow.
The government should reconsider its scheme because withdrawal of mid-day meal may be the reason of students dropouts. And government should also find out the exact reason for dropouts because they may be another reason also for this situation.
- 25. (a):** Only I and II follow.
The government should give threat and make alternative arrangement for immediate balancing of market. And 3rd one does not follow because it is extreme course of action.
- 26. (e):** Only 1st course of action follows.
The municipal authority should review the matter and find out the reason behind failures of student and initiate measures to improve the situation.
2nd and 3rd course of action do not follow because it is not clear that failures of student is due to lack of teachers and closing down of school is not a solution.
- 27. (e):** All courses of action followed.
I and II have immediate impact for flood related problems and river bed should be cleared after receding of water level.

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| <p>28. (d): Only II and III follow because both are preventive courses of action.</p> <p>29. (d): Either II or III follows because both are preventive courses of action which public sector bank must follow to remain in competition.</p> | <p>30. (e): None course of action follows.</p> <p>It is not necessary to close operation which was provided by local private companies and it is also not necessary to stop tap water schemes.</p> |
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PREVIOUS YEAR (MEMORY BASED)

Directions (1-5)

- 1. (d):** I is advisable because it will ensure safe running of trains and the well-being of passengers. II is also advisable because this will reduce the crowd during peak hours. III is advisable because it will restrict the over-burden.
- 2. (a):** I does not follow because it will be a violation of fundamental right.
II does not follow because the statement does not say that the conversions were done by force. III does not follow because this will also violate the fundamental right of those person who embraced Christianity.
- 3. (d):** I is not advisable because the statement does not say anything about irregularities in listing the people under BPL scheme.
II does not follow. III is advisable because it will be helpful in reducing hunger deaths.
- 4. (b):** All course of action follows because by collecting authentic data of the PTG population, PTG social status and by launching rehabilitation programme by government will help in the development of the primitive Tribal Groups.
- 5. (c):** Only I and II follow.
1st one is immediate course of action and by implementing 2nd course of action, govt. can find out the solution of the problem. But 3rd one is impractical and inappropriate.

Directions (6-10)

- 6. (a):** Only I logically follows. II is not advisable because it is impractical and inappropriate as well.
- 7. (b):** Only 2nd course of action follows because restriction is extreme course of action but if any advertising companies are trying to create any type of wrong illusion then a proper body can be set up to verify this type of advertisements..

- 8. (a):** I is best way to find out the reason. II is unconstitutional. Hence II is not advisable.
- 9. (a):** Efficiency of a person decreases after a certain limit of age. Hence I is advisable. The solution to the problem does not follow by 2nd course of action, because it will not restrict the candidates from fighting an election independently.
- 10. (d):** Here the real problem is that of the parliament getting filled with persons having little experience of politics. Neither of the two courses of action addresses the real problem. Hence neither I nor II is advisable.

Directions (11-15)

- 11. (a):** I is advisable because it will be helpful in tackling the problem. II is not advisable because even an anonymous call can't be termed as a hoax without investigation and inspection.
- 12. (b):** I is not a course of action. II is advisable because it will be helpful in reducing the problem.
- 13. (e):** I and II follow, because both are appropriate action to find out the actual cause of accident and proper action should be taken against accused.

- 14. (d):** I is not advisable because of several reasons. Firstly we are not sure whether the fear among the people is genuine. India should seek international support to mount a pressure on the neighbouring country to curb the menace. II is not advisable unless the veracity of problem becomes clear.

- 15. (4):** I is not advisable because it will create problem regarding secrecy for internet users. II is not advisable.

Directions (16-20)

- 16. (d):** I is not advisable because of two reasons. First, it is not prudent to take action against all such employees because there may be some employees who are on leave for genuine reasons. Second, a proper enquiry must be made

and a notice should be sent to such employees in this regard. Taking hasty action does not seem judicious. In other words, course of action I is a harsh one hence not advisable. Course of action II is also not advisable on similar grounds.

17. (e): I is advisable because it will reduce the menace of accidents by putting a check on the load on rail lines. II is also advisable because upgradation and introduction of new technology will ensure more safety to a great extent.

18. (e): Both I and II are advisable. Efforts made by major firms collaboratively will be pragmatic approach. Hence I is advisable. II is also advisable because this will reduce the menace up to some extent.

19. (b): I is not advisable because it is not a rational way to tackle the problem. II is advisable because the more will reduce the miseries of the artistes.

20. (b): I is not advisable because no threat should be taken lightly. II is advisable because it will be helpful in improving the viewership of Doordarshan.

Directions (21-25)

21. (b): Govt. should immediately provide food, water and fodder. so only II follows. 1st will not follow because in 1st statement “immediate” word is mentioned but only 2nd course of action is there which should take immediately.

22. (b): Only II follows because to prevent future attacks, city police should keep close vigil on all the anti social elements . 1st doesn't follow because persons who had criminal records and

had served their punishment in past and if they are out of jail, they cannot be arrest on just suspicion.

23. (b): Banning is not a solution. people should encouraged to take fresh vegetables and fruits. so only II follows.

24. (b): India should talk seriously with their neighbours. War is extreme course of action.

25. (a): Only conclusion 1st follows , India should use this opportunity to increase its economic growth.

Directions (26-30)

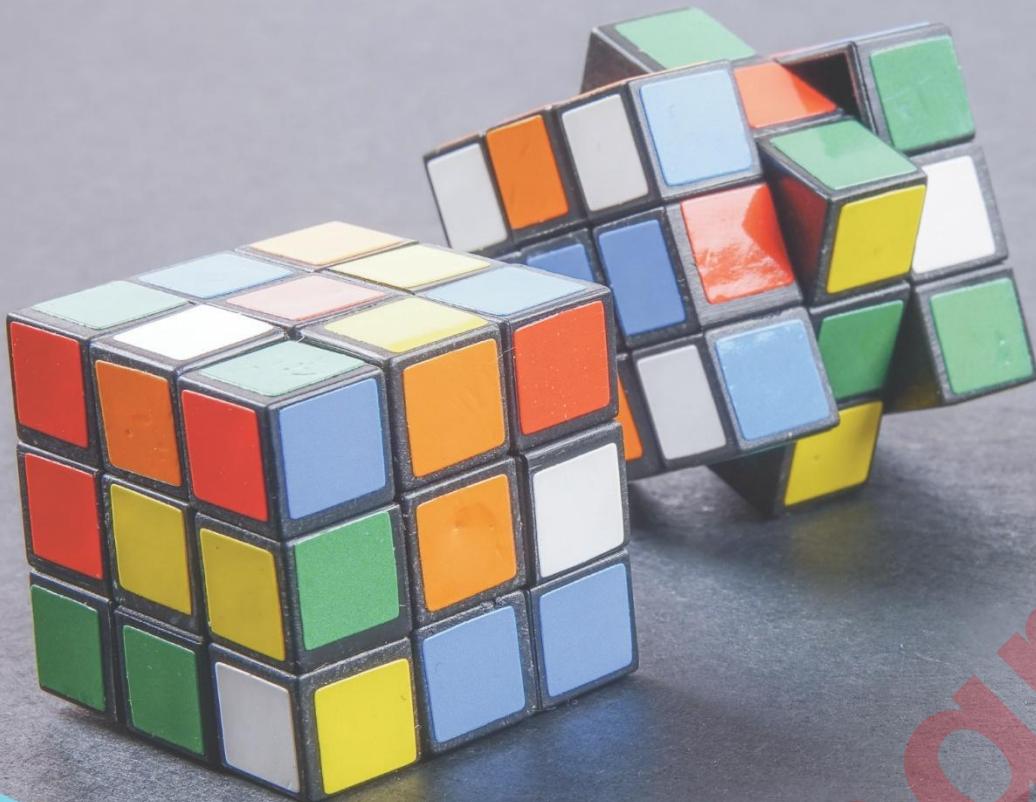
26. (b): 1st is an absurd course of action. Hence I. is not advisable. II is advisable because the move will compel the organised retailers to be involved in a dialogue to sort out the problem. III is the right way to eliminate the problem. Hence, III is advisable.

27. (d): All follow because an effort should be made to find the root of the problem and method to find out the soln.

28. (a): I is necessary to solve the problem. II and III are not advisable because the matter is very sensitive. The problem is not of one or two sugar mills. All sugar mill owners are opposing the decision of the government.

29. (d): All follows . An enquiry should be set up to find out the exact reason and improve the situation by implementing important policies and support system.

30. (e): All follows. Public sector banks can sort out problems of talent by deploying right manpower, by giving proper training to them and by setting a committee and by implementing their recommendation.



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Definition: In this type of test secret messages or words have to be deciphered or decoded. They are coded according to a definite pattern or rule which should be identified first. Then the same rule be applied to decipher another coded word or message.

Types of Coding-Decoding

1. Letter coding
2. Coding by Analogy
3. Coding in Fictitious Languages
4. Coding by substitution
5. Coding by shifting words
6. Coding based on conditions
7. Mathematical operation Based coding

1. LETTER CODING

(i) Coding by shifting letters

Example: In a certain code language the word METAL is coded as LDSZK. How will the word ZINC be written in that language?

Solution:

M	E	T	A	L
-1↓	-1↓	-1↓	-1↓	-1↓
L	D	S	Z	K

Similarly,

Z	I	N	C
-1↓	-1↓	-1↓	-1↓
Y	H	M	B

Note: For coding concepts, you must know about numerical order of alphabet, which is A to Z.

Example:

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

K	L	M	N	O	P
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
11	12	13	14	15	16

Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26

(ii) Coding by re-arranging letters

Example: In a certain code language the word NUMERICAL is written as LMUIREACN. How will be the word PUBLISHED be written in that language?

Solution:

N	U	M	E	R	I	C	A	L	⇒	L	M	U	I	R	E	A	C	N
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	⇒	9	3	2	6	5	4	8	7	1

Therefore,

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc} P & U & B & L & I & S & H & E & D \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 \end{array} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{ccccccccc} D & B & U & S & I & L & E & H & P \\ 9 & 3 & 2 & 6 & 5 & 4 & 8 & 7 & 1 \end{array}$$

2. CODING BY ANALOGY

(i) Coding by shifting letters

Example: In a certain code language PEAR is written as RCCP and AUNT is written as CSPR. How is LAND written in that code?

Solution:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc} P & E & A & R & & A & U & N & T \\ +2\downarrow & -2\downarrow & +2\downarrow & -2\downarrow & \text{and} & +2\downarrow & -2\downarrow & +2\downarrow & -2\downarrow \\ R & C & C & P & & C & S & P & R \end{array}$$

Similarly,

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc} L & A & N & D & & & & & \\ +2 & -2\downarrow & +2\downarrow & -2\downarrow & & & & & \\ N & Y & P & B & & & & & \end{array}$$

(ii) Digit-coding

Example: In a certain code ROAM is written as 5913 and DONE is written as 4962. How is MEAN written in that code?

Solution:

Letter	A	D	E	M	N	O	R
Code	1	4	2	3	6	9	5

Similarly,

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc} M & E & A & N & & & & & \\ \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & & & & & \\ 3 & 2 & 1 & 6 & & & & & \end{array}$$

(iii) Symbol Coding

Example: In a certain code BROTHER is written as \$%53#4% and DREAM is written as 9%47*. How is THREAD written in that code?

Solution:

Letter	A	B	D	E	H	M	O	R	T
Code	7	\$	9	4	#	*	5	%	3

Similarly:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc} T & H & R & E & A & D & & & \\ \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & & & \\ 3 & # & % & 4 & 7 & 9 & & & \end{array}$$

3. CODING IN FICTITIOUS LANGUAGE

Example: In a certain code 'nik ma de' means 'he has come', 'de lit pa' means 'come here fast' and 'ma la se' means 'she has gone'. What is the code for 'he'?

Solution: We have,

nik ma de \Rightarrow he has come

... (i)

de lit pa \Rightarrow come here fast

... (ii)

ma la se \Rightarrow she has gone

... (iii)

Word	Code	
He	-	nik
Has	-	ma
Come	-	de

Here	-	lit/pa
Fast	-	lit/pa
She	-	la/se
Gone	-	la/se

'He' code is 'nik'

4. CODING BY SUBSTITUTION

Example: White means black, black means red, red means blue, blue means yellow and yellow means grey, then which of the following represents the colour of clear sky?

Solution: Clearly, we know that, the actual colour of sky is blue, and as given blue means yellow. Hence, the colour of sky is yellow.

5. CODING BY SHIFTING WORDS

Example: If the sentence 'layman can practice successful psychotherapy without great training' is written as 'practice without successful layman training psychotherapy can great' in a certain code, then how will I would have to think all the time' be written in that code?

Solution: Layman can practice successful psychotherapy without great training

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Then after coding

3	6	4	1	8	5	5	2	7
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

practice without successful layman training psychotherapy can great

Similarly,

I	Would	have	to	think	all	the	time
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

then after coding

3	6	4	1	8	5	2	7
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Have all to I time think would the

6. CODING BASED ON CONDITIONS

Example:

Directions (1-3): Digits in the number given in each of the following questions are to be coded based on the codes and the condition given below:

Digit	2	9	4	6	3	8	1	7	5	0
Code	P	M	R	K	T	V	B	W	F	D

Conditions:

- (i) If both the first and the last digits of a number are odd numbers, they should be coded as 'Z'.
- (ii) If both the first and the last digits of a number are even numbers, they should be coded as 'A'

Questions and Solutions:

Q.(1) 9 3 8 7 5 2

No conditions are applied

9	3	8	7	5	2
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
M	T	V	W	F	P

Q.(2) 3 7 2 5 8 1

Condition (i) Applies

3	7	2	5	8	1
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
Z	W	P	F	V	Z

Q.(3) 8 4 3 7 2 6

Condition (ii) Applies

8	4	3	7	2	6
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
A	R	T	W	P	A

7. MATHEMATICAL OPERATION BASED CODING

Example: If the alphabets are assigned values such as A = 3, D = 6, G = 8, I = 2, L = 4, and T = 5 then what is the sum of values of all the alphabets in the word DIGITAL?

Solutions:

A	D	G	I	L	T
3	6	8	2	4	5

$$6 + 2 + 8 + 2 + 5 + 3 + 4 = 30$$

- (i) Alphabets and their numerical/place values play an important role in most of the part of reasoning like in coding decoding, machine input, alphabet series etc.
- (ii) You should have these values on your tips to solve the problems faster and smarter.

TIPS AND TRICKS: In order to solve such questions quickly you need to memorize the following table of the reverse and the numerical values the ranks of the alphabets:

Numerical Value	Alphabets	Reverse	Numerical Value
1	A	Z	26
2	B	Y	25
3	C	X	24
4	D	W	23
5	E	V	22
6	F	U	21
7	G	T	20
8	H	S	19
9	I	R	18
10	J	Q	17
11	K	P	16
12	L	O	15
13	M	N	14

- (iii) There are some pair of words which help to learn you these values more easily.

E	J	O	T	Y
5	10	15	20	25
C	F	I	L	O
3	6	9	12	15

R	U	X
3	6	9

- (iv) When 26 alphabets are broken into two series i.e., first 13 and last 13 alphabets and placed parallel to each other then, they make an 'opposite letter series'. This series also has an important role in multiple topics and mainly in coding decoding. The opposite letter series is given below:

A - Z = AZad

H - S = High School, Harbhajan Singh

B - Y = BoY

I - R = Indian Railway

C - X = CraX

J - Q = Jungle Queen, Jack Queen

D - W = DraW, DeW

K - P = Kevin Pietersen

E – V = EVen, EVening

L – O = LOve

F – U = FUel

M – N = MaN

G – T = GaTe, Game of Thrones

[Note: some combination of words is given to memorise these pairs easily.]

Points to Remember:

- (1) Coding and Decoding questions are designed to judge the candidate's ability to decipher the rule that given code follows.
- (2) While approaching a question, firstly decide the type of question asked, and then examine common Pattern in them.
- (3) After decoding every code, arrange all code in tabular form so, that you can easily find the answer to every questions.
- (4) Remember that it is scoring chapter, but a single mistake can make your every answer wrong.

Foundation

1. If in a certain code, LUTE is written as MUTE and FATE is written as GATE, then how will BLUE be written in that code?
 (a) CLUE (b) GLUE (c) FLUE
 (d) SLUE (e) None of these
2. If in a certain language, MADRAS is coded as NBESBT, how BOMBAY coded in that language?
 (a) CPNCBX (b) CPNCBZ (c) CPOCBZ
 (d) CQOCBZ (e) None of these
3. If FISH is written as EHRG in a certain code, how would JUNGLE be written in that code?
 (a) ITMFKD (b) ITNFKD (c) KVOHMF
 (d) TIMFKD (e) None of these
4. In a certain code, TWINKLE is written as SVHOJKD then how would FILTERS be written in that code?
 (a) EHKSDQR (b) EHKUDQR (c) EGHUDQR
 (d) GJMSFST (e) None of these
5. In a certain code, ROAD is written as URDG. How is SWAN written in that code?
 (a) VXDQ (b) VZDQ (c) VZCP
 (d) UXDQ (e) None of these
6. If in a certain code, CHILDREN is written as BGHKESFO. How is GEOMETRY written in that code?
 (a) FDNMFUSX (b) FDNLFUSZ (c) HDNMFUTY
 (d) HDMNFUTZ (e) None of these
7. In a certain code, FAVOUR is written as EBUPTS. How is DANGER written in that code?
 (a) CBFFDS (b) CBMHDS (c) EBFHDS
 (d) EBHHFS (e) None of these
8. In a certain code, Productions is written as QQPCVEUHPMT. How is ORIENTATION written in that code?
 (a) PQJD OVBSJNO (b) PQJDOUBUJPO
 (c) PSJFOVBSJNO (d) NSHFMVBSJNO
 (e) None of these
9. If in a code, MIND becomes KGLB and ARGUE becomes YPESC, then what will DIAGRAM be in that code?
 (a) BGYEPYK (b) BGYPYEK (c) GLPEYKB
 (d) LKBGYPK (e) None of these
10. In a certain code, BASIC is written as DDULE. How is LEADER written in that code?
 (a) NGCFGTE (b) NHCGGU (c) OGDFHT
 (d) OHGDHUI (e) None of these
11. In a certain code "UNDER" is written as "6152@@" and "DEAF" is written as "52#7". How "FRAUD" is written in that code
 (a) 7@#6#5 (b) 72#65 (c) 7@#65
 (d) 6@#7#5 (e) None of these
12. In a certain code language, 'coll tip mot' means 'singing is appreciable', 'mot baj min' means 'dancing is good' and 'tip nop baj' mean 'singing and dancing', which of the following means 'good' in that code language?
 (a) Not (b) min (c) baj
 (d) Cannot be determined (e) None of these
13. In a certain code language, 'mink yang pe' means 'fruits are ripe', 'pe lao may mink' means 'oranges are not ripe' and 'may pe nue mink' means 'mangoes are not ripe'. Which word in that language means 'mangoes'?
 (a) May (b) pe (c) nue
 (d) mink (e) None of these

- 14.** In a certain code language, 'tom kun sud' means 'dogs are barking', 'kun jo mop' means 'dogs and horses' and 'mut tom ko' means 'donkeys are mad'. Which word in that language means 'barking'?
- (a) Sud (b) kun (c) jo
 (d) tom (e) ko
- 15.** In a code language, 'mok dan sil' means 'nice big house', ' fit kon dan' means 'house is good' and 'warm tir fit' means 'cost is high'. Which word stands for 'good' in that language?
- (a) Mok (b) dan (c) fit
 (d) kon
- 16.** If 'ski rps tri' stands for 'nice Sunday morning', 'the sti rps' stands for 'every Tuesday morning' and 'ski ptr qlm' stands for 'nice market place', which word stands for Sunday?
- (a) ski (b) rps (c) tri
 (d) qlm
- 17.** In a certain language, 'pre nat bis' means 'smoking is harmful', 'vog dor nat' means 'avoid harmful habit' and 'dor bis yel' means 'please avoid smoking'. Which of the following means 'habit' in that language?
- (a) vog (b) nat (c) dor
 (d) bis (e) None of these
- 18.** In a certain coding system, 'rbm std bro pus' means 'the cat is beautiful', 'tnh pus dim std' means 'the dog is brown', 'pus dim bro pus cus' means 'the dog has the cat'. What is the code for 'has'?
- (a) Std (b) dim (c) bro
 (d) cus
- 19.** In a certain language, 'put tir fin' means 'delicious juicy fruti', 'tie dip sig' means 'beautiful white lily' and 'sig lon fin' means 'lily and fruti'. Which of the following stands for 'and' in that language?
- (a) long (b) sig (c) fin.
 (d) None of these
- 20.** In a certain code language, 'dom pul ta' means 'bring hot food', 'pul tir sop' means 'food is good' and 'tak da sop' means 'good bright boy'. Which of the following does mean 'hot' in that language?
- (a) dom (b) pul (c) ta
 (d) Cannot be determined (e) None of these
- 21.** In a certain code language, 'po ki top ma' means 'Usha is playing cards', 'kop ja ki ma' means 'Asha is playing tennis', 'ki top sop ho' means 'they are playing football' and 'po sur kop' means 'cards and tennis'. Which word in that language means 'Asha'?
- (a) Ja (b) ma (c) kop
 (d) top (e) ki
- 22.** In a certain code language, 'pen pencil' is written as '\$*', 'eraser sharpener' is written as '@#' and 'pencil eraser' is written as '#\$. Then, what is the code for 'pen'?
- (a) # (b) \$ (c) *
 (d) ≤ (e) None of these
- 23.** In a certain code, '786' means 'study very hard', '958' means 'hard work pays' and '645' means 'study and work'. Which of the following is the code for "very"?
- (a) 8 (b) 6 (c) 7
 (d) Cannot be determined (e) None of these
- 24.** In a certain code language, '123' means 'hot filtered coffee', '356' means 'fire hot day' and '589' means 'fire is effect'. Which of the numerals is used for 'fire'?
- (a) 9 (b) 5 (c) 8
 (d) 2 (e) 6
- 25.** In a certain code language, '234' means 'spark and fire', '456' means 'spark is cause' and '378' means 'and good books'. What stands for 'and' in that code?
- (a) 3 (b) 4 (c) 5
 (d) 6
- 26.** In a certain code language, '253' means 'books are old', '546' means 'man is old' and '378' means 'buy good books'. What stands for 'are' in that code?
- (a) 2 (b) 4 (c) 5
 (d) 6 (e) 9
- 27.** In a certain code, '467' means 'leaves are given', '485' means 'given is good' and '639' means 'they are playing'. Which digit stands for 'leaves' in that code?
- (a) 4 (b) 6 (c) 7
 (d) 3 (e) None of these
- 28.** In a certain code language, '134' means 'good and tasty', '478' means 'see good pictures' and '729' means 'pictures are faints'. Which of the following digit stand for 'see'?
- (a) 9 (b) 2 (c) 1
 (d) 8 (e) None of these

- 45.** If white is called blue, blue is called red, red is called green and green is called saffron. What is the color of Indian flag's first (top).
 (a) white (b) blue (c) Red
 (d) green (e) Cannot be determined
- 46.** 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 color of human blood?
 (a) Red (b) Green (c) Yellow
 (d) Violet (e) Orange
- 47.** If orange is called 'butter', butter is called 'soap', soap is called 'ink', ink is called 'honey' and honey is called 'orange' which of the following is used for washing clothes?
- (a) Honey (b) Butter (c) Orange
 (d) Soap (e) Ink
- 48.** If blue means 'green', green means 'white', white means 'yellow', yellow means 'black', 'black means 'red', red means 'brown', then what is the color of milk?
 (a) Black (b) Brown (c) Blue
 (d) Yellow (e) Green
- 49.** If black means red, red means green, green means yellow, yellow means blue blue means pink, pink means violet. then what is color of human blood.
 (a) red (b) blue (c) green
 (d) white (e) None of these

Moderate

Directions (1-5): In a certain code 'ge ji zo' means 'had horrible dream', lit zo pit' means 'realise your dream' and 'ge ze pat ze' means 'very very horrible experience'.

- 1.** Which of the following is the code of 'your'?
 (a) lit (b) zo (c) pit
 (d) Cannot be determined (e) None of these
- 2.** 'ji ze pit lit' may represent:
 (a) very horrible you realize
 (b) you had realize your
 (c) had realize your very
 (d) your very realize dream
 (e) your very very had
- 3.** 'dream had horrible experience', can be coded as ¾
 (a) zo ge ji ze (b) pat ge zo ji (c) zo jig e pit
 (d) Cannot be determined (e) None of these
- 4.** Which of the following is the code of 'very'?
 (a) ge (b) pat (c) ze
 (d) Cannot be determined (e) None of these
- 5.** Which of the following is the code of 'had'?
 (a) ge (b) ji (c) zo
 (d) Cannot be determined (e) None of these

Directions (6-10): In a certain code language, 'hop to see you' is coded as 're so na di', 'please come to see the party' is coded as 'fi ge na di ke zo', 'hope to come' is coded as 'di so ge' and 'see you the party' is coded as 're fi zo na'.

- 6.** How is 'please' coded in the given code language?
 (a) Di (b) ke (c) fi
 (d) na (e) None of these
- 7.** What does the code 'so' stand for in the given code language?
 (a) hope (b) come (c) see
 (d) to (e) None of these

- 8.** How is 'party' coded in the given code language?
 (a) either 're' or 'fi'
 (b) Either 'zo' or 'na'
 (c) Either 'zo' or 'fi'
 (d) Either 'zo' or 'ge'
 (e) either 'ke' or 'fi'

- 9.** How will 'please see you' be coded in the given code language?
 (a) Re na ke (b) so re na (c) zo re na
 (d) na di ke (e) ke re ge

- 10.** Which one of the following will be coded as 'so di re' in the given code language?
 (a) you see hope (b) hope you please
 (c) hope you come (d) the hope to
 (e) you hope to

Directions (11-15): In a certain code 'look at this' means 'me non cac', 'this is beautiful' means 'qa se non', look beautiful

thing, means 'dha qa me', 'at this place time' means 'cac non le dho' and 'time is going' means 'se dho wh'.

- 11.** What should be the code for 'thing'?
 (a) qa (b) me (c) dha
 (d) dha or qa (e) None of these
- 12.** What would be the code of 'time is beautiful'
 (a) se dho cac (b) me dho se (c) dho qa se
 (d) non qa se (e) None of these
- 13.** What should be the code for 'le'
 (a) at (b) place (c) going
 (d) look (e) None of these
- 14.** What would be the possible code for 'wh'?
 (a) this (b) going (c) is
 (d) at (e) None of these

15. What should be the code for 'wh dha non le'

 - (a) going place things beautiful
 - (b) this place is beautiful
 - (c) going beautiful look place
 - (d) can't determined
 - (e) None of these

Directions (16-20): 'more money in market' is written as 'zo pi ab to', share in market loss' is written as 'vo to je pi', 'making more loss now' is written as 'su je zo ka', now the market gains' is written as 'do pi yo su' 16. Which of the following does 'vo' stand for?

19. Which of the following can be the code for 'the more you share'?

(a) do yo zo vo (b) vo wi zo do (c) vo zo wi bu
(d) yo jo vo wi (e) None of these

20. 'to ka pi ab' is a code for which of following?

 - (a) share more in market
 - (b) now share more gains
 - (c) the gains in market
 - (d) the gains in loss
 - (e) None of these

Direction (21-25): In a certain code 'it is rush hour traffic' is written as 'sa le do mi ru' 'go to school' is written as 'be no pa', 'one hour to go' is written as 'mi fi pa be', rush to one' is written as 'fi be sa' and 'traffic is fine' is written as 'ga ru do'.

21. 'ru be wa' would mean:

 - (a) is to way
 - (b) traffic is to
 - (c) way is traffic
 - (d) to traffic way
 - (e) None of these

22. What is the code for 'fine'?

 - (a) ga
 - (b) ru
 - (c) pa
 - (d) do
 - (e) None of these

23. 'mi fi le' would mean
(a) It one to (b) to rush one (c) rush hour it
(d) it one hour (e) None is correct

25. Which of the following may represent 'traffic is for one hour'?

 - (a) Fi ye no mi ru
 - (b) fi le do mi ru
 - (c) fi ye do mi ru
 - (d) Cannot be determined
 - (e) None of these

Directions (26-30): Study the following statement carefully and answer the given questions.

In a certain code

- 'arti favourite sweets kaju' is written as 'pi li si xi',
- 'saurabh iron man kaju' is written as 'ti pi hi chi',
- 'favourite man iron arti' is written as 'ti chi si xi'
- 'sweets iron favourite dangerous' is written as 'xi ni chi li'.

26. What is the code for 'iron'?

 - (a) xi
 - (b) chi
 - (c) pi
 - (d) ti
 - (e) ni

27. 'chi xi pi hi' could be a code for which of the following?

 - (a) Favourite iron saurabh kaju
 - (b) saurabh iron man kaju
 - (c) sweets iron Favourite dangerous
 - (d) can't be determined
 - (e) None of these

28. What does 'xi' stand for?
(a) arti (b) man (c) Favourite
(d) iron (e) None of these

29. Which of the following may represent 'Favourite dangerous kaju'?
(a) hi li pi (b) pi xi li (c) xi nisi
(d) pi ni xi (e) None of these

30. What is the code for 'dangerous'?

(a) ni (b) ti or ni (c) si or ni
(d) Can't be determined (e) None of these

Directions (31-35): Study

carefully and answer the questions given below:
In a certain code language:

'offer for festive season' is

'winter season offer best' is coded as '@23X, @19W, #15X,

'online shopping festive discounts' is coded as '#15Z,

'best for winter discounts' is coded as '@6Y, @23X, @4X,

- 31.** What is the code for the word 'festive' in the given code language?
 (a) @6Z (b) #15Z (c) @19W
 (d) Either (a) or (b) (e) None of these
- 32.** What is the code for the word 'online' in the given code language?
 (a) #15X (b) @19X (c) #15Z
 (d) None of these (e) Either (b) or (c)
- 33.** '@19W' is the code for the word ____?
 (a) for (b) season (c) offer
 (d) Either (a) or (b) (e) Either (b) or (c)
- 34.** If 'best for celebrating' is coded as '@2Y, @6Y, @3Z' then what is the code for 'celebrating online shopping'?
 (a) @6Y, @3Z, @19W (b) @3Z, @4X, @19X
 (c) @6Z, @19X, #15Z (d) @3Z, #15Z, @19W
 (e) @3Z, #15Z, @19X
- 35.** What is the code for 'offer-season' in the given code language?
 (a) @23X-#15X (b) @19W-#15X (c) @2Y-#15X
 (d) @2Y-#15Z (e) None of these
- Directions (36-40):** Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below
- In a certain code language:
 'cash payment not necessary' is coded as 'abb, opp, yzz, qrr'
 'digital payment is encouraged' is coded as 'uvv, opp, stt, cdd'
 'digital through mobile application' is coded as 'uvv, eff, ghh, wxx'
 'necessary application is downloaded' is coded as 'qrr, wxx, stt, ijj'
- 36.** What is the code for the word 'application'?
 (a) qrr (b) uvv (c) stt
 (d) wxx (e) opp
- 37.** What is the code for the word 'encouraged'?
 (a) qrr (b) cdd (c) uvv
 (d) eff (e) Either (a) or (c)
- 38.** If 'mobile application is downloaded' is coded as 'eff, wxx, stt, ijj' then what will be the code for 'mobile is necessary'?
 (a) eff, stt, abb (b) ijj, stt, qrr (c) wxx, eff, ijj
 (d) wxx, stt, abb (e) eff, stt, qrr
- 39.** What is the code for 'cash'?
 (a) opp (b) abb (c) yzz,
 (d) Either (a) or (b) (e) Either (b) or (c)

- 40.** What is the code for 'payment'?
 (a) opp (b) stt (c) qrr
 (d) wxx (e) None of these
- Direction (41-45):** Study the following information carefully to answer the given questions:
- In a certain code language
 "The potential of space" is written as "Z16@ X19@ L15# S20@"
 "Scheme after downgrade was" is written as "V1# Z23@ N19@ W4@"
 "No transactions are allowed" is written as "I1# M20@ M14@ V1#"
 "Light amplification by emission" is written as "Y2@ L5# L1# S12@"
- 41.** What is the code for the word 'stimulation' in the given code language?
 (a) R19@ (b) G19# (c) L19@
 (d) L19# (e) None of these
- 42.** What is the code for the word 'Daily exercise' in the given code language?
 (a) H6# O4@ (b) H5# O4@ (c) None of these
 (d) V5# R13@ (e) S1@ W14#
- 43.** Which of the following words could be coded as 'N5#'?
 (a) Crown (b) Seniors (c) Economist
 (d) Economy (e) Exploit
- 44.** Which of the following words could be coded as 'V19@'?
 (a) Salty (b) Sensex (c) Share
 (d) Both (a) and (b) (e) Strong
- 45.** What is the code for the word 'Paragraph' in the given code language?
 (a) K16@ (b) Z16# (c) K16#
 (d) I12# (e) T15@
- Direction (46-50):** Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:
- In a certain code:
 "New type of series" is coded as "wo np cz rd"
 "What does new do" is coded as "md sc wo sg"
 "Do not watch series" is coded as "sg dr dh rd"
 "Watch your new type" is coded as "dh kf wo np"
- 46.** What is the code for the word "New"?
 (a) wo (b) np (c) cz
 (d) rd (e) Cannot be determined
- 47.** What is the code for the word "What"?
 (a) md (b) sc (c) wo
 (d) sg (e) Cannot be determined

- 48.** Which word is coded as "Kf"?
- (a) new (b) type (c) Watch
 (d) Your (e) Cannot be determined

- 49.** Which word is coded as "sc"?
- (a) What (b) does (c) Watch
 (d) Your (e) Cannot be determined

- 50.** What is the code for the word "series"?
- (a) wo (b) np (c) cz
 (d) rd (e) Cannot be determined

Directions (51-52): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

In a certain code language

'jar jam table cloth' is written as 'A B C D',
 'month butter table cloth' is written as 'E F C D',
 'knife cloth money pen' is written as 'G D H I'
 'knife eraser jar week' is written as 'G J A K '.

- 51.** What is the code for 'jar'?
- (a) A (b) B (c) C
 (d) D (e) None of these
- 52.** Which of the following is the code for 'money butter cloth'?
- (a) IHD (b) IFD (c) IED
 (d) HFD (e) can't be determined

Directions (53-56): Study the information and answer the following questions:

In a certain code language

"Fairy Tale Differ Reality" is written as " Z5 S6 Z7 F4 ",
 "Around Poem Flower Fly" is written as " S6 Z3 N4 E6 ",
 "Delight Poetry Cute Object" is written as " U6 Z6 U7 F4 ",

- 53.** What is the code for 'Amazing' in the given code language?
- (a) B7 (b) N5 (c) H4
 (d) H7 (e) None of these

- 54.** What is the code for the word 'Beauty Thought' in the given code language?
- (a) Z6 U6 (b) C6 U7 (c) Z7 U7
 (d) Z6 U7 (e) None of these

- 55.** If the code for the words 'Ultimate happiness ____' is coded as 'F8 T9 M4' in the coded language then what will be the missing word?
- (a) Soul (b) Mind (c) Surround
 (d) Goal (e) Both (a) and (d)

- 56.** What is the code for 'Tomorrow' in the given code language?
- (a) U7 (b) D7 (c) X8
 (d) X7 (e) None of these

Directions (57-60): Answer these questions based on the following information.

In a certain code:

"business designed digital" is coded as - "10M 11R 12T"
 "luxurious amazon Eduventures" is coded as - "7Z 16F 21R"

"announcement download contribute" is coded as - "12O 13N 13Y"

- 57.** What will be the code for "authority changes"?

- (a) 6I 12T (b) 20S 7Z (c) 10I 10M
 (d) Can't be determined (e) 22I 14O

- 58.** What may be the code for "council"?

- (a) 21U (b) 10M (c) 4W
 (d) 18I (e) None of these

- 59.** "22L 8k" may be the code for?

- (a) Keep aside
 (b) Beside airport
 (c) International airport
 (d) Flag international
 (e) None of these

- 60.** "11L 26E" may be the code for?

- (a) Keep distance (b) Beside table (c) Fight debate
 (d) Focus solving (e) none of these

Direction (61-65): Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions:

In coded language

"Global Quarter Import" is coded as - '13NS 21T 12X'.
 "Suggest External sector" is coded as - '21F 24CB 5J'.
 "current account deficit" is coded as - '21K 3XO 5P'.

- 61.** What can be the code of 'unseemly tussle'?

- (a) 21M 14MM (b) 21M 14MN (c) 21N 14MN
 (d) 21M 14NM (e) None of these

- 62.** What can be the code of 'Personal Questions'?

- (a) 21OF 5X (b) 21EO 5X (c) 21OE 5X
 (d) 21FO 5X (e) None of these

- 63.** What can be the code of 'Indeed attempt'?

- (a) 14MF 20QG (b) 14MF 20GQ (c) 14FM 20GQ
 (d) 14MF 21GQ (e) None of these

- 64.** What can be the code of 'bound ability'?

- (a) 14K 2YU (b) 15K 2UY (c) 14K 2YU
 (d) 15K 3YU (e) 15K 2YU

- 65.** What can be the code of 'macro issues'?

- (a) 1X 19FH (b) 1X 18HF (c) 1X 19HF
 (d) 2X 19HF (e) None of these

Difficult

Directions (1-5): Study the information carefully and answer the questions given below.

In a certain code language

"Continue working hard always" is written as '%8A \$14I %12A %16N'

"Mission management ensured that" is written as '%8H \$14I %20E \$14R'

"Judgement was reserved yet" is written as '\$18E \$6Y %16V \$6W'

"Inflow and outflow cash" is written as '\$14L %8A \$6A %12L'

1. What is the code for the word 'Creative' in the given code language?

- (a) \$15I (b) \$12U (c) %16I
 (d) \$16I (e) None of these

2. What is the code for the word 'Pattern' in the given code language?

- (a) \$14R (b) \$15A (c) %14E
 (d) \$14E (e) None of these

3. Which of the following words could be coded as '\$14G'?

- (a) Hungry (b) Voltage (c) Counter
 (d) Merger (e) Amalgam

4. What is the code for the word 'Happy way' in the given code language?

- (a) %6A \$3W (b) \$5Y \$8A (c) None of these
 (d) \$10P \$6W (e) %10P %6W

5. Which of the following words could be coded as '%16I'?

- (a) Accounts (b) None of these (c) Similar
 (d) Official (e) Gateway

Direction (6-10): Study the following information and answer the given questions:

In alphabetical series A-Z each letter except vowels is assigned a different number from 1-7 (for ex- B is coded as 1, C-2.....J-7) and again those numbers get repeated (for ex-K-1, L-2.....so on).

Besides the above information, following operations are to be applied for coding the words given in the questions below.

Each letters of the given questions will be coded as per the given conditions:

- Vowels appearing before 'M' in the Alphabetical series will be coded as '9'.
- Vowels appearing after 'M' in the alphabetical series will be coded as '11'.
- Number immediately preceded by vowel will be coded as '#%'.
- Number immediately followed by vowel will be coded as '%&'.

6. What will possibly be the code for 'PUZZLE'?
 (a) %&#%7%&11 (b) %&1177%&9
 (c) %&11%7%&9 (d) %&11%6%&9
 (e) None of these

7. What will possibly be the code for 'AIRLIFT'?
 (a) 99#% %&9#%2 (b) 99#% %&9#%4
 (c) 99#% %&9#%2 (d) 99#% %&9#%4
 (e) None of these

8. What will possibly be the code for 'SOBBING FORM'?
 (a) #%11#% %&9#%5 %&11#%3
 (b) %&11#% %&9#%5 %&9#%3
 (c) %&11#% %&9#%4 %&11#%3
 (d) %&11#% %&9#%5 %&11#%3
 (e) None of these

9. If the code for the words 'BEST WORD ____' is coded as '%&9#%2 %&11#%3 2%&11#%' in the given coded pattern, then what will be the missing word?

- (a) CLUB (b) MONTH (c) STUN
 (d) LIMB (e) Both a and c

10. What is the code for 'ORTOGRAF'?

- (a) 9#% %&%&%&9#% (b) 11#% %&11#% %&9#%
 (c) 9#% %&%&%&9#% (d) 11#% %&%&%&9%&
 (e) None of these

Direction (11-15): Study the following information and answer the given questions:

In alphabetical series A-Z each letter except vowels is assigned a different number from 1-6 (for ex- B is coded as 1, C-2.....H-6) and again those numbers get repeated (for ex-J-1, K-2.....so on).

Also each vowel is coded with different letters viz. g, w, q, c, k.

In coded language-

"Life lesson" is coded as - 3k4g 3g33q5

"start think" is coded as - 34c24 46k52

"view process" is coded as - 5kg6 62q2g33

- If first letter is consonant and last letter is vowel then the codes of both of them will be interchanged.
- If both first and last letter are vowel then they are to be coded as \$.
- If first letter of a word is vowel and last letter is consonant then both are to be coded as @.
- If both first and last letter are consonant then they are to be coded as &.

(If the word does not satisfy the conditions given above then the letters of that word are to be coded as per the directions given above)

- 11.** What can be the code of 'Fragile'?
- (a) 42c5k3g (b) gc25k34 (c) g2c5k43
 (d) g2c5k34 (e) None of these
- 12.** What can be the code of 'Trip'?
- (a) 42k6 (b) &2k6 (c) &2k&
 (d) 42k& (e) None of these
- 13.** What can be the code of 'Editorial'?
- (a) g3k4q2kc3 (b) @3k4q2kc@ (c) @3k4q2kc3
 (d) g3k4q2kc@ (e) None of these
- 14.** What can be the code of 'Issue'?
- (a) \$33w\$ (b) k33w\$ (c) \$33wg
 (d) k33wg (e) None of these
- 15.** What can be the code of 'Mountain'?
- (a) 4qw54ck& (b) 4qw54ck5 (c) &qw54ck&
 (d) 4qw54ck6 (e) None of these

Directions (16-19): Study the information and answer the following questions:

In a certain code language

'winter happy feeling' is coded as ' I13¥ E11φ O22Ψ'
 'summer heat mountain' is coded as ' I14¥ A26¥ U6© '
 'raining queueing clown' is coded as ' O18Ψ U22Ω E12φ '

- 16.** What is the code for 'Maximize' in the given code language?
- (a) E22Ψ (b) O3Ω (c) U22Ψ
 (d) U3© (e) None of these
- 17.** What is the code for 'College days' in the given code language?
- (a) I12¥ E2φ (b) E15φ A2© (c) O15Ψ A2φ
 (d) A2Ψ O15Ω (e) None of these
- 18.** What may be the possible code for 'Naval army' in the given code language?
- (a) E14¥ A13© (b) E5¥ A14φ (c) O5¥ E13φ
 (d) A14φ I13W (e) None of these
- 19.** What may be the possible code for 'Veracity' in the given code language?
- (a) U9Ψ (b) O5Ω (c) E9Ψ
 (d) A2© (e) None of these

Directions (20-24): These questions are based on the following informations.

In a certain code:

'Three states left deal' is coded as 'V*I V#Z U©U Z©Z'.
 'Party and Selection Committee' is coded as 'G*I M@W L%O V%N'.
 'fronted Debate over youthful' is coded as 'G#Y V©V F\$F V&L'.

- 20.** What will be the code for 'RELATIVE'?
- (a) E©O (b) E\$O (c) E\$N
 (d) E%O (e) None of these
- 21.** What will be the code for 'BOTTLES'?
- (a) V&G (b) G&V (c) G%V
 (d) G©V (e) None of these
- 22.** If the code for the words 'Disburse Party _____' is coded as 'H\$H G*I V#X' in the coded language, then what will be the missing word?
- (a) Process (b) command (c) Extend
 (d) Ticket (e) None of these
- 23.** Which of the following can be coded as 'V*I'?
- (a) Jaxes (b) Zumbo (c) Judge
 (d) April (e) None of these
- 24.** What could be the code for 'Perceived bigger Claim'?
- (a) V%I V\$T N*Z (b) W#I I#T N*Z
 (c) V%I V#T R*Z (d) W%I I#T N@Z
 (e) V%I V©T R*Z

Direction (25-29): Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions:

In alphabetical series A-Z each letter except vowels is assigned a different number from 1-5 (for ex- B is coded as

1, C-2.....G-5) and again those numbers get repeated (for ex- H-1, J-2.....so on).

Also, each vowel is assigned a different symbol viz. #, \$, %, @, ©.

In coded language-

"Opens Route for Trade" is coded as - '#2\$15 4#@1\$ 4#4 14@3\$'.

"Port with Contracts" is coded as - "2#41 3%11 2#114@215".

"Free trade Zone" is coded as - "44\$\$ 14@3\$ 1#1\$".

Besides the above example, following operations are to be applied for coding the words given in the questions below.

- (i) If both first and last letter of a word is consonant then the codes of both the consonant are change with the code for last letter.
- (ii) If both first letter and last letter of a word is vowel then both are to be coded as '?'.
- (iii) If the first letter of a word is Vowel and last letter is consonant then the codes of both the letters gets interchanged.
- (iv) If the word does not satisfy the conditions given above then the letters of that word are to be coded as per the directions given above)

- 25.** What can be the code of 'Indian Market'?
- (a) 113%@% 1%43\$1 (b) 113%@% 1@43\$%
- (c) 131%@% 1@43\$1 (d) 113%@% 1@43\$1
- (e) None of these
- 26.** What can be the code of 'Route Hold'?
- (a) 4#@1\$ 3#43 (b) 4#@1\$ ##43
- (c) 3#@1\$ 3#43 (d) 4#@1\$ 3#34
- (e) None of these
- 27.** What can be the code of 'Timeliners'?
- (a) 5%5\$4%1\$54 (b) 5%5\$4%\$145
- (c) 5%5\$4%1\$45 (d) 55%\$4%1\$45
- (e) None of these
- 28.** What can be the code of 'Transit Fare'?
- (a) 14@15%1 4@4\$ (b) 14@15%1 @44\$
- (c) 14@15%1 4@4\$ (d) 14@1%51 4@4\$
- (e) None of these
- 29.** What can be the code of 'Idle Money'?
- (a) a34a 5#\$15 (b) a34a 5#1\$5
- (c) a44a 5#1\$5 (d) a43a 5#1\$5
- (e) None of these
- Direction (30-33):** Study the following information and answer the given questions:
- In alphabetical series A-Z each letter except letters having place value (as per alphabetical series) as multiple of 5 is assigned a different number from 5-10 (for ex- A is coded as 5, B-6.....G-10)and again those numbers get repeated(for ex- H-5, I-6.....so on).
- Also letter which has place value as multiple of 5 is assigned a different symbol viz. £ , ? , μ , ? , ? .
- In coded language-**
- "syntax of though " is coded as - 8?10?56 μ9 ?5μ9105
- "paragraph jam time " is coded as - 5575107555 £59 ?69£
- "formal used yield " is coded as - 9μ7958 98£8 ?6£88
- Besides the above example, following operations are to be applied for coding the words given in the questions below.
- If both first and last letter of a word is vowel then the codes of both the vowels are interchanged.
 - If first letter of a word is vowel and last letter is consonant then both are to be coded as *.
- (If the word does not satisfy the conditions given above then the letters of that word are to be coded as per the directions given above)
- 30.** What can be the code of 'third letter'?
- (a) ∞5677 8£∞∞£8 (b) 58710∞ 8£∞∞£7
- (c) ∞5678 8£∞∞£7 (d) 891056 895557
- (e) None of these
- 31.** What can be the code of 'Exam one level'?
- (a) *65* £10μ 8£10£8 (b) £659 £10μ 98689
- (c) 8967 464 8£10£8 (d) £65* μ10£ 8£10£8
- (e) None of these
- 32.** What can be the code of 'Create system'?
- (a) 77£5∞£ 8W8∞£8 (b) 77£5∞£ 686∞∞9
- (c) 967765 8W8∞£9 (d) 77£5∞£ 8W8∞£9
- (e) None of these
- 33.** What can be the code of 'journey about'?
- (a) βμ9710£Ω *6μ9? (b) βμ9710£Ω *6μ9*
- (c) βμ9710£Ω 56μ9∞ (d) βμ971089 56μ9∞
- (e) None of these
- Directions (34-37):** Study the information carefully and answer the questions given below.
- In a certain code:
- "financial world monetary policy" is coded as - "18 18 24 10"
- "budget economics survey loans" is coded as - "18 18 18 10"
- "credit deposit advances asset" is coded as - "18 14 24 10"
- 34.** What will be the code for "reconstruction"?
- (a) 16 (b) 20 (c) 42
- (d) Cannot be determined (e) 22
- 35.** What is the code for "reforms issues"?
- (a) 10 18 (b) 24 14 (c) 10 21
- (d) 16 27 (e) None of these
- 36.** "26" may be the code for?
- (a) Keep (b) Beside (c) Fight
- (d) Flag (e) None of these
- 37.** "24 26" may be the code for?
- (a) Keep Organizations (b) Beside treasury
- (c) Articles organizations (d) Flag risk
- (e) None of these
- Directions (38-41):** Study the information carefully answers the questions given below.
- α means either hour hand or minute hand is at 8
- ∞ means either hour hand or minute hand is at 11
- ® means either hour hand or minute hand is at 6
- £ means either hour hand or minute hand is at 3
- Å means either hour hand or minute hand is at 12
- μ means either hour hand or minute hand is at 5
- Ψ means either hour hand or minute hand is at 9
- Note:** if two symbols are given than by default second symbol is consider as minute hand and first symbol is considered as hour hand.

38. If Mamta leaves from her house to office at $\oplus\mu$. Usually she takes 1 hour 40 min to reach office, but that day she reaches 5 min earlier, then at what time she will reach her office on that day?
 (a) $\oplus\infty$ (b) $\alpha\bar{A}$ (c) $\infty\ell$
 (d) $\alpha\alpha$ (e) None of these
39. Anju takes 50 minutes to reach airport from her office and she has to catch airplane that is scheduled to depart at ' $\infty\ell$ ' so at what time should she leave from her office for the airport to arrive at the airport 2 hours earlier?
 (a) $\mu\Psi$ (b) $\oplus\alpha$ (c) $\alpha\mu$
 (d) $\Psi\infty$ (e) None of these
40. If a man leaves from his home to club at ' $\oplus\ell$ ' and he takes 55 minutes to reach club, but in the way his car breakdown due to which his 1 hour 45 minutes got wasted, then at what time he will reach to club?
 (a) $\Psi\bar{A}$ (b) $\Psi\bar{\alpha}$ (c) $\alpha\infty$
 (d) Can't be determined (e) None of these
41. Dr. Reena got a call from her patient at ' $\alpha\infty$ '. She leaves after 5 minutes from her home. Also, she takes 25 minutes to reach her clinic. At what time she reach her clinic?
 (a) $\mu\Psi$ (b) $\Psi\oplus$ (c) $\alpha\mu$
 (d) $\Psi\mu$ (e) None of these

Direction (42-43): Study the information carefully and answer the questions given below.

There is 3×5 matrix which can produce signals which in turn help in the illumination of some bulbs. The row of the matrix are denoted by @, % and # from bottom to top and the columns are denoted by the alphabets A, B, C D and E from left to right.

@ row contains number which are consecutive multiple of 17, starting from 17 (from left to right).

% row contains number which are consecutive multiple of 13, starting from 26 (from left to right).

row contains number which are consecutive multiple of 9, starting from 27 (from left to right).

The matrix helps in producing signals which can be either a single string of number X- or two-line string X and Y.

There are 4 lights P, Q, R and S. Based on the outcome of the strings mentioned above one of the light blinks.

Condition for blink:

1. If the outcome is below 90, then P will blink
2. If outcome range is 90-110, then Q blinks

3. If outcome range is 111-190, then R blinks
4. If outcome is greater than 190, then S blinks

For outcome of the string:

1. If the string has all even numbers, then outcome of the string is obtained by adding all the numbers.
 2. If the string contains more than two odd number then the one's places of all the two-digit numbers are deleted and, tenth place are multiplied to get the outcome
 3. If the string contains 2 prime number, then the tenth's place is deleted from each of the two-digit number and remaining number are multiplied.
 4. If no above logic is followed, then simple outcome is addition of the numbers.
42. If $x = \#B \%C @D$, then which bulb blink?
- (a) S (b) Q (c) P
 (d) R (e) Either R or S
43. If $X = @A @C \#D \%B$ and $Y = @B \%E \%A$ and it is given that final outcome= $X+Y$ then which bulb blink?
- (a) S (b) Q (c) P
 (d) R (e) Either P or Q

Directions (44-45): Study the information carefully answers the questions given below.

! means either hour hand or minute hand is at 1

@means either hour hand or minute hand is at 5

means either hour hand or minute hand is at 8

\$ means either hour hand or minute hand is at 10

% means either hour hand or minute hand is at 12

& means either hour hand or minute hand is at 4

Note: if two symbols are given than default first symbol is consider as hour hand and second one is considered as minute hand.

44. If a train leaves at $!@$, and reaches its destination in 4hours,then at what time does it reaches its destination?

- (a) @@ (b) @! (c) \$\$
 (d) #\\$ (e) none of these

45. It takes 4hrs 05 mins for Vanya to reach her home from office. But she got late by 15mins and reached home at $\#\&$. At what time did she leave her office?

- (a) %% (b) \$\$ (c) #@
 (d) &% (e) none of these

Previous Year (Memory Based)

Directions (1-5): Study the information and answer the following questions:

In a certain code language

Get details for venue --- fe wi mo rs

Venue book required details --- rs gt rd wi

Details required book guest --- wi gt rd ra

Guest get more venue ---- ra fe gk rs

1. What is the code for 'details' in the given code language?

- (a) fe
- (b) mo
- (c) wi
- (d) ra
- (e) None of these

2. What is the code for the word 'guest venue' in the given code language?

- (a) gt gk
- (b) fe mo
- (c) rs ra
- (d) gt ra
- (e) None of these

3. What is the code for the word 'get' in the given code language?

- (a) gt
- (b) fe
- (c) rs
- (d) rd
- (e) None of these

4. If the code for the words 'for _____' is coded as 'mo gk' in the coded language then what will be the missing word?

- (a) book
- (b) required
- (c) guest
- (d) more
- (e) either (a) or (d)

5. What is the code for 'book' in the given code language?

- (a) rs
- (b) gt
- (c) rd
- (d) kl
- (e) either (b) or (c)

Direction (6-10): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

In a certain code language:

"give our new details" is coded as "cp rb nk ak"

"expert advice give explore" is coded as "rb nj df ry"

"our future explore new" is coded as "nk pn ry cp"

"give details expert you" is coded as "pj rb nj ak"

6. What is the code for "expert" in the given code language?

- (a) nj
- (b) df
- (c) cp
- (d) nk
- (e) cp

7. If "give him new" is coded as "nk ut rb" than what is the code for "details him our" in the given code language?

- (a) ut nk cp
- (b) cp pn nk
- (c) rb ut np
- (d) ut cp ak
- (e) Either (a) or (d)

8. What is the code for "explore details future" in the given code language?

- (a) rb ak cp
- (b) pn ry ak
- (c) df ry ak
- (d) rb cp ry
- (e) None of these

9. Which of the following is coded as "df pj"?

- (a) expert explore
- (b) our advice
- (c) future new
- (d) advice you
- (e) None of these

10. What is the code for "give new details" in the given code language?

- (a) rb nk cp
- (b) nk cp df
- (c) rb nk aj
- (d) pn ry cp
- (e) Can't be determined

Directions (11-12): Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions.

In a certain code language,

'good key friends' is coded as 'xo pe cm'

'key law found' is coded as 'xo og bt'

'data key good' is coded as 'tu xo pe'

11. Which of the following is the code for 'good'?

- (a) xo
- (b) pe
- (c) tu
- (d) cm
- (e) None of these

12. Which of the following word is coded as 'og'?

- (a) law
- (b) good
- (c) found
- (d) Either (a) or (c)
- (e) key

13. In the given coding system 'Now they live for' is coded as 'gn mu sy fd' and 'go now run for' is coded as "gn sy mo lt". Which of the following statement among the given is required to code 'go there now'?

- I. 'Give it for' is coded as 'la sa sy'.
- II. 'Go there get ready' is coded as 'ht mo ga sx'
- III. 'Now there fall' is coded as 'za ga gn'
- (a) Only I
- (b) Both II and III
- (c) Only II
- (d) Both I and II
- (e) Either I or II

Directions (14-17): Study the information and answer the following questions:

In a certain code language

"Entire Money Board Perfect" is written as "Q7 N5 F6 C5",

"Sleeve Washing World Stories" is written as "X7 T6 T7 X5",

"Moving Partly Falls Objects" is written as "N6 P7 G5 Q6"

14. What is the code for 'Radio' in the given code language?

- (a) S5
- (b) R5
- (c) S4
- (d) R6
- (e) None of these

- 15.** What is the code for the word 'Rising Normal' in the given code language?
 (a) S5 O6 (b) O5 S6 (c) O6 S6
 (d) O5 S5 (e) None of these
- 16.** If the code for the words 'they forward ____' is coded as 'U4 G7 T5' in the coded language then what will be the missing word?
 (a) South (b) Mount (c) Stone
 (d) Climb (e) Both (a) and (c)
- 17.** What is the code for 'Elegant' in the given code language?
 (a) G7 (b) D7 (c) F6
 (d) F7 (e) None of these
- Directions (18-22): Study the given information carefully to answer the given questions.**
- In a certain code languages 'Cinderella shouted for rescue' is written as 'pr co ly bu', 'rescue all the bugs' is written as 'ke mt co rx', 'bugs ate all carrots' is written as 'vg rx ke sh', 'carrots for pretty Cinderella' is written as 'ly pr vg as'. (All code are two-letter codes only.)
- 18.** In the given code language, what does the code 'pr' stand for?
 (a) Either 'bugs' or 'shouted' (b) rescue
 (c) Either 'Cinderella' or 'for' (d) for
 (e) pretty
- 19.** What will be the code for 'the pretty' in the given code language?
 (a) bu rx (b) as mt (c) ke as
 (d) Other than those given us options
 (e) mt bu
- 20.** What is the code for 'bugs' in the given code language?
 (a) Other than those given as options
 (b) co
 (c) sh
 (d) Either 'co' or 'vg'
 (e) Either 'ke' or 'rx'
- 21.** What may be the possible code for 'shouted and ate' in the given code language?
 (a) bu sh mt (b) rx co gy (c) ly rx vg
 (d) gy sh as (e) sh gy bu
- 22.** What is the code for 'carrots' in the given code language?
 (a) co (b) ly (c) as
 (d) Other than those given as options
 (e) vg

Directions (23-27): Study the given information carefully to answer the given questions.

In a certain code language, 'committee to review papers' is

written as 'es fr re pt', 'review meeting in mourning' is written as 'ch ba mo fr' 'meeting to appoint members' is written as 're dv ch gi' and 'appoint chairman in review' is

written as 'mo gi fr yu' (All the codes are two-letter codes only.)

23. What is the code for 'mourning' in the given code language?

- (a) mo (b) yu (c) ch
 (d) Other than those given as options
 (e) ba

24. In the given code language, what does the code 'pt' stand for?

- (a) appoint (b) Either 'papers' or 'committee'
 (c) morning (d) review
 (e) Either 'for' or 'members'

25. What may be the code for 'review call' in the given code language?

- (a) dv iq (b) iq gi (c) iq fr
 (d) gi es (e) fr dv

26. What is the code for 'to' in the given code language?

- (a) mo (b) fr (c) gi
 (d) dv (e) re

27. If 'appoint new members' is coded as 'dv wz gi' in the given code language, then what is the code for 'new chairman meeting'?

- (a) wz ch es (b) ch wz yu (c) yu mo wz
 (d) fr es wz (e) ch yu fr

Directions (28-32): Study the given information carefully to answer the given questions.

In a certain code language, 'festival for women only' is written as 'pa ge bo xu', 'provide peace to women' is written as 'wr dl nj ge', 'women like to celebrate' is written as 'ge ct fx wr' and 'celebrate peace in festival' is written as 'dl bo sv ct'. (All codes are two-letter codes only.)

28. What may be the possible codes for 'provide idea' in the given code language?

- (a) fx hy (b) xu bo (c) hy nj
 (d) nj xu (e) wr fx

29. What is the code for 'celebrate' in the given code language?

- (a) sv (b) wr (c) ct
 (d) dl (e) fx

Direction (38-42) : Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

In a certain code language:

"group rate drive dare" is coded as "RF \$# CY C?"

"nose final read less" is coded as "R¥ ?U %¥ ?%"

"gear other mind most" is coded as "@¥ f& Rβ ?%"

Directions (48-52): Answer these questions based on the following information.

In a certain code:

"awards schemes quality business" is coded as - "rp yz ko zn"

"business economy country summits" is coded as - "fm rq ko rk"

"agriculture ground curriculum quality schemes" is coded as - "nc zn rp rx un"

"summits curriculum country" is coded as - "rq nc fm"

Year: 2020 RBI Assistant Mains

48. What will be the code for "country"?

- (a) ko
- (b) fm
- (c) rp
- (d) rq
- (e) either fm or rq

49. If "Financial country" is coded as "rq wf" then, what will be the code for "summits here"?

- (a) un dl
- (b) rq rp
- (c) fm dl
- (d) nc fm
- (e) fm yz

50. Which among the following word is coded as "un rp"?

- (a) agriculture quality
- (b) ground quality
- (c) schemes agriculture
- (d) can't be determined
- (e) ground schemes

51. What may be the code for "schemes water business"?

- (a) un rk fm
- (b) ko ch un
- (c) ch ko rt
- (d) nc rp yz
- (e) None of these

52. What may be the code for "economy curriculum"?

- (a) nc rk
- (b) ko rp
- (c) ch ko
- (d) nc rp
- (e) None of these

Direction (53-57): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

In a certain code language

'plan to go exam' is coded as 'oj kr mn pc'

'exam today easy' is coded as 'si oj ly'

'plan your exam today' is coded as 'zm oj si mn'

'make your plan today' is coded as 'zm si mn rk'

Year: 2020 RRB PO Pre

53. What is the code of 'make' as per the given code language?

- (a) zm
- (b) mn
- (c) rk
- (d) pc
- (e) None of these

54. What is the code of 'exam' as per the given code language?

- (a) rk
- (b) pc
- (c) kr
- (d) oj
- (e) None of these

55. What is the code of 'go' as per the given code language?

- (a) pc
- (b) si
- (c) kr
- (d) either 'pc' or 'kr'
- (e) None of these

56. What is the code of 'exam today' as per the given code language?

- (a) si oj
- (b) mn kr
- (c) lv si
- (d) zm oj
- (e) None of these

57. If 'easy to plan' is coded as 'mn ly pc' then what is the code of 'go' as per the given code language?

- (a) pc
- (b) zm
- (c) kr
- (d) mn
- (e) None of these

Direction (58-61): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

In a certain code language:

"Club house near located" is coded as "ol gp ox ot"

"both club view near" is coded as "mt ox sq ot"

"make located house view" is coded as "nk ol gp sq"

"near club view area" is coded as "ot ox sq tm"

Year: 2020 SBI Clerk Pre

58. What is the code for "both" in the given code language?

- (a) ox
- (b) sq
- (c) mt
- (d) ot
- (e) Either (b) or (c)

59. What is the code for "house" in the given code language?

- (a) ol
- (b) ox
- (c) gp
- (d) Either (a) or (c)
- (e) None of these

60. The code "nk" is stands for?

- (a) make
- (b) both
- (c) area
- (d) club
- (e) None of these

61. What may be the possible code for "both house" in the given code language?

- (a) gp mt
- (b) mt nk
- (c) mt sq
- (d) ox mt
- (e) gp sq

Practice Questions Based on Latest Pattern

As you can observe from the recent IBPS exam-2016, coding-decoding question's pattern has changed. In these questions we cannot find the code for a word by cancelling out the common words in two sentences, as each word is different.

In these types of questions, there is no common logic that we can use for all types of questions as there is a different logic being used in each question. However, there are some commonly used logics from which we can solve most of the questions. They are as follows:-

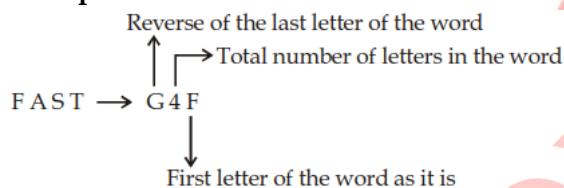
- (i) Reversing the alphabet: For example E is coded as V i.e. V will occupy the same position in the alphabetical series as E, when the whole alphabetical series is written in reverse order.
- (ii) Using the numerical value of the rank of the alphabets in the alphabetical series. For example C=3.
- (iii) Using the numerical value of the rank of the reverse of alphabets. For example A=26(value of rank of Z).
- (iv) Using the vowels of the word in the code as it is.
- (v) Using the vowels of the word in the code and reversing it or using its numerical value in the code.
- (vi) Using the numerical value of the total number of letters of the word in the code.
- (vii) Coding an alphabet in the word as the next or previous letter of that alphabet in the alphabetical series. For example D is coded as E or C.

The above given operations are generally performed on the first or last letter of the input word.

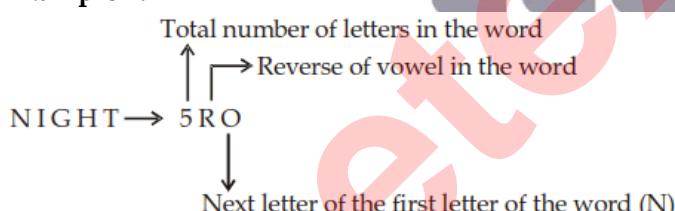
- Most of the questions of changed pattern revolve around the above mentioned logic.

Following are some examples to help you understand the use of above mentioned concepts.

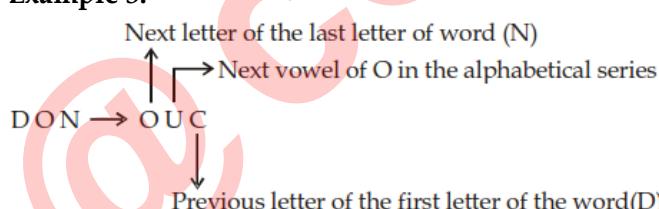
Example 1.



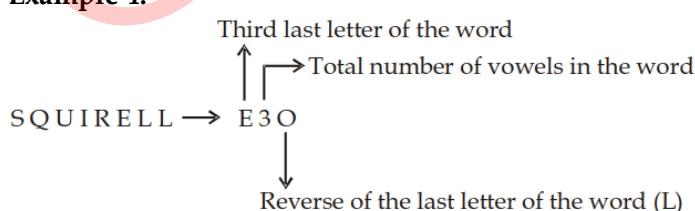
Example 2.



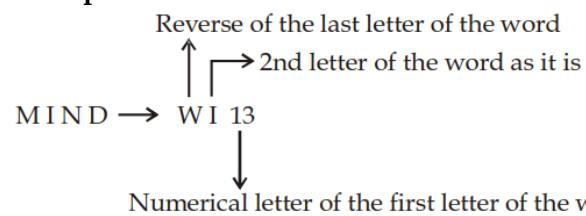
Example 3.



Example 4.



Example 5.



Directions (1-5): Study the information and answer the following questions:

In a certain code language

"only festival for student" is coded as "GS%8 IF\$21 OF#21 BO@12"

"massive movement in life" is coded as "VL\$15 MI%18 GM@14 VM#14"

"now promote to self" is coded as "US%8 LT\$7 VP#11 DN@13"

"hard work plus luck" is coded as "PL@15 HP#11 PW\$4 WH%19"

1. What is the code for 'next time' in the given code language?
 - (a) GN@13 VT#7
 - (b) GN@13 VT@7
 - (c) GN@13 TV#7
 - (d) GN#13 VT#7
 - (e) None of these
2. What is the code for 'you create history' in the given code language?
 - (a) FY@2 VC#24 HB%19
 - (b) YF@2 VC#24 BH%19
 - (c) FY@2 VC#24 BH%19
 - (d) FY@2 CV#24 BH%19
 - (e) None of these
3. What may be the possible code for 'stringent action must required' in the given code language?
 - (a) GS@8 MA%26 GM#14 RW\$9
 - (b) GS@8 AM%26 GM#14 WR\$9
 - (c) SG@8 MA%26 GM#14 WR\$9
 - (d) GS@8 MA%26 GM#14 WR\$9
 - (e) None of these
4. What may be the possible code for 'utilise time' in the given code language?
 - (a) VU@6 VT#7
 - (b) UV@6 VT#7
 - (c) VU@6 TV#7
 - (d) VU#6 VT#7
 - (e) None of these
5. What is the code for 'convert weakness into strength' in the given code language?
 - (a) GC@24 HW#4 LI\$18 SS%8
 - (b) CG@24 HW#4 LI\$18 SS%8
 - (c) GC@24 WH#4 LI\$18 SS%8
 - (d) GC@24 HW#4 IL\$18 SS%8
 - (e) None of these

Solutions

Foundation

1. (a): The first letter of the word is moved one step forward to obtain the first letter of the code, while the other letters remain unaltered.
2. (b): Each letter in the word is moved one step forward to obtain the corresponding letter of the code.
3. (a): Each letter in the word is moved one step backward to obtain the corresponding letter of the code.
4. (b): Each letter in the word, except the middle letter, is moved one step backward while the middle letter is moved one step forward to obtain the corresponding letter of the code.
5. (b): Each letter in the word is moved three steps forward to obtain the corresponding letter of the code.
6. (b): Each of the first four letters in the word is moved one step backward, while each of the last four letters is moved one step forward to obtain the corresponding letter of the code.
7. (b): Each first, third and fifth letters are each moved one step backward, while the second, fourth and sixth letters are each moved one step forward to obtain the corresponding letter of the code.
8. (a): The first, third, fifth, seventh, ninth and eleventh letters in the word are each moved one step forward; the second, fourth, eighth and tenth letters are each moved one step backward, while the middle (i.e. sixth) letter is moved two steps forward to obtain the corresponding letters of the code.
9. (a): Each letter in the word is moved two steps backward to obtain the corresponding letter of the code.
10. (b): The letters at the odd-numbered positions in the word are each moved two steps forward while those at the even-numbered positions are each moved three steps forward to obtain the corresponding letters of the code.
11. (c): compare UNDER and DEAF you see that DE is common and in code "52" is common in same pattern you find that code as follows:
- | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|
| U → 6 | D → 5 | F → 7 |
| N → 1 | E → 2 | R → @ |
| D → 5 | A → # | A → # |
| E → 2 | F → 7 | V → 6 |
| R → @ | | D → 5 |

12. (b): col tip mot → singing is appreciable ... (i)
 Mot baj min → dancing is good ... (ii)
 Tip nop baj → singing and dancing ... (iii)
 Code of good is in equation (2) there are two other words dancing and is from (1) and (2) together we see that "mot" and "is" common in both cases means not is code of is. Similarly from (2) and (3) we see that "baj" and "dancing" are common means code of baj should be dancing. So we found after this process code for good be min.
13. (c): nue
 14. (a): sud
 15. (d): kon
 16. (c): tri
 17. (a): vog
 18. (d): cus
 19. (a): long
 20. (d): dom pul ta → bring not food
 Pil tri sop → food is good
 Tak da sop → good bright boy
 For finding code of hot we first have to find out code of bring and food from equation (2) we can find out code of food but we can't find code of bring.

21. (a): ja
 22. (c): *
 23. (c): 7
 24. (b):
 25. (a):
 26. (a): 2
 27. (c): 7
 28. (d): 8
 29. (c): 8b
 30. (c): 7
 31. (b): 6

Directions (32-34): The following are the codes of the words:

Words	Codes
is/game	rash/tash
football	jash
important	mash
life of	lash/cash
part	dash
interesting	nash
player	bash
truth	wash

32. (d)

33. (e)

34. (e)

house	vash
is	rash

Directions (35-39): The codes for the words are as follows:

Words	Codes
Exams	jam
Growth	ram
For	mam
Good	Dam
Bank	Pam
Difficult	Bam
Are	Vam
Easy	tam
Not	Lam
Preferred	Sam

35. (a)	36. (e)	37. (c)	38. (c)	39. (d)
---------	---------	---------	---------	---------

Directions (40-41)

40. (c): bull dozer

41. (a):

Directions (42-44)

42. (b): red 43. (c): green 44. (d): yellow

45. (e)

46. (c): The color of the human blood is 'red' and as given, 'red' is called 'yellow'. So, the color of human blood is 'yellow'.

47. (e): Clearly, 'soap' is used for washing the clothers. But, 'soap' is called 'ink'. So, 'ink' is used for washing the clothers.

48. (d): The color of milk is 'white'. But, as given, 'white' means 'yellow'. So, the color of milk is 'yellow'.

49. (c): green

Moderate

Directions (1-5):

Zo = dream, ge = horrible, jl = had, ze = very, pat = experience, lit/pit = relies/your

1. (d)
2. (c): had realize your very
3. (b): pat ge zo ji
4. (c): ze
5. (b): jl

Directions (6-10):

See = na, to = di, hope = so, you = re, come = ge, the/party = fi/zo, please = ke

6. (b): ke
7. (a): hope
8. (c):
9. (a): re na ke
10. (e):

Directions (11-15):

Look = me, at = cac, this = non, is = se, beautiful = qa, things = dha, place = le, time = dho, going = wh

11. (c): dha
12. (c):
13. (b): place
14. (b): going
15. (e): going things this place

Directions (16-20):

Market = pi, in = to, more = zo, money = ab, share = vo, loss = je, now = su, making = ka, the/gains = do/yo

16. (c): share
17. (a): ka 18. (e) 19. (b) 20. (e)

Directions (21-25):

It = le, fine = ga, rush = sa, hour = mi, traffic/is = ru/do, to = be, one = fi, go = pa, school = no

21. (e): 22. (a): 23. (d) 24. (a): rush 25. (c)

Directions (26-30)

Kaju → pi
Favourite → xi
Arti → si
Sweets → li
Iron → chi
Man → ti
Saurabh → hi
Dangerous → ni

26. (b) 27. (a) 28. (c) 29. (d) 30. (a)

Directions (31-35): The codes for the words are as follows:

Words	Codes
offer/season	#15X/@19W
festive	@6Z
for	@6Y
best/winter	@23X/@2Y
discounts	@4X
online/shopping	#15Z/@19X

31. (a)	32. (e)	33. (d)
---------	---------	---------

34. (e): Codes for the words are as follows:

Words	Codes
best	@ 2Y
For	@ 6Y
celebrating	@ 3Z

35. (b):

Directions (36-40): The following are the codes of the words:

Words	Codes
Payment	opp
Necessary	qrr
Is	stt
Digital	uvv
application	wxx
cash/not	yzz/abb
encouraged	cdd
through/mobile	eff/ghh
downloaded	ijj
36.(d)	37. (b)
38. (e)	39. (e)
40. (a)	

Direction (41-45):

Logic

(reverse of second letter from the right end)
 space → X 19 @ → (If word start with a consonant use @, If word start with a vowel use #)
 ↓
 (Place value of first letter from the left end)

41.(c) 42. (b) 43. (d) 44. (b) 45. (a)

Direction (46-50):

Words	Codes
New	Wo
type	Np
of	Cz
series	Rd
What/does	md/sc
do	Sg
not	Dr
watch	Dh
your	Kf
46.(a)	47. (e)
48. (d)	49. (e)
50. (d)	

Continue → % 16 N ← (Third letter from the right end)
 ↓
 (Number of letters × 2)

1. (c) 2. (d) 3. (e) 4. (d) 5. (d)

Directions (51-52):

Jar	A
Cloth	D
Table	C
Jam	B
Month/butter	E/F
Knife	G
Pen/money	I/H
Eraser/week	J/K

51.(a) 52. (e)

Direction (53-56):

FAIRY =
 Letter immediate after the last letter of the word
 Total number of letters in the word.

53.(d) 54. (d) 55. (e) 56. (c)

Directions (57-60):

Total number of letters + place value of first letter according to alphabetical series

DESIGNED 12 T
 reverse of the 4th last letter according to alphabetical series

57.(c) 58. (b) 59. (c) 60. (d)

Direction (61-65): Let us understand the logic behind the given coding decoding

Case-1: If the first letter of the code is consonant-

second preceding letter of the opposite letter of second last letter of the word

Festival 5 X
 Place value of 2nd letter of word.

Case-2: If the first letter of the code is vowel-

opposite of second letter of the word

Iconic 3 X I
 next letter of second last letter of the word
 Place value of 2nd letter of the word.

61.(a) 62. (e) 63. (b) 64. (e) 65. (e)

Difficult

Directions (1-5):

Logic

(for even number of letters=%/for odd number of letters = \$)

Direction (6-10):

Logic: The different number codes for all the consonants as per the given condition are,

Continue → % 16 N ← (Third letter from the right end)
 ↓
 (Number of letters × 2)

1. (c) 2. (d) 3. (e) 4. (d) 5. (d)

B-1, C-2, D-3, F-4, G-5, H-6, J-7
 K-1, L-2, M-3, N-4, P-5, Q-6, R-7
 S-1, T-2, V-3, W-4, X-5, Y-6, Z-7

Step 1: The consonants of the word 'NORMAL' are to be coded as the number allotted to the consonant:

N	O	R	M	A	L
4	O	7	3	A	2

Step 2: The numbers immediately preceded and followed by the vowels are to be coded as per the given conditions; So, the code for consonant for word 'NORMAL' is coded as '4O73A2', numbers 4 and 7 is immediately preceded and followed by 'O' so, '4' is coded as '%&' and '7' is coded as '#%'. Similarly, '3' and '2' is immediately preceded and followed respectively by 'A' so, '3' is coded as '%&' and '2' is coded as '#%'.

N	O	R	M	A	L
Step 1: 4	O	7	3	A	2
Step 2: %&	O	#%	%&	A	#%

Step 3: Now the vowels are to be coded as per the given conditions, as 'O' comes after 'M' in the alphabetical series so 'O' is coded as '11' and 'A' comes before 'M' in the alphabetical series so, 'A' is to be coded as '9'. So, the final code for the word 'NORMAL' is '%&11#%&9#%'.

N	O	R	M	A	L
Step 1: 4	O	7	3	A	2
Step 2: %&	O	#%	%&	A	#%
Step 3: %&	11	#%	%&	9	#%

6. (c): Therefore, the code for the word 'PUZZLE' is '%&11#%7%&9'.
7. (a): The code for the word 'AIRLIFT' is '99#%&9#%2'.
8. (d): The code for 'SOBBING FORM' is '%&11#%&9#%5 %&11#%3'.
9. (a): The code for 'CLUB' is '2%&11#%'.
10. (b): The code for 'ORTOGRAF' is '11#%&11#%&9#%'.

Direction (11-15): In this new pattern coding decoding each letter, except vowel, is assigned a number from 1-6 So, B-1, C-2, D-3, F-4, G-5, H-6, J-1, K-2, L-3, M-4, N-5, P-6, Q-1, R-2, S-3, T-4, V-5, W-6, X-1, Y-2, Z-3.

Also, each vowel is assigned different letters. So, for vowels the letters are - A-c, E-g, I-k, O-q, U-w.

11. (d): 'Fragile' - Condition (i) applied- g2c5k34
12. (c): 'Trip' - Condition (iv) applied- &2k&
13. (b): 'Editorial' - Condition (iii) applied- @3k4q2kc@
14. (a): 'Issue' - Condition (ii) applied- \$33w\$
15. (c): 'Mountain' - Condition (iv) applied- &qw54ck&

Directions (16-19):

Symbol: Symbols in the code are used according to number of vowels present in the word i.e.

1 vowel- ϕ
2 vowels- Ψ
3 vowels- ?
4 vowels- ©
5 vowels- Ω

Vowels: Vowels in the code are used according to number of letters in the word

4 letters- A
5 letters- E
6 letters- I
7 letters- O
8 letters- U

Number: Numbers in the code are used according to place value of the reverse letter of the 3rd letter of the word.

16. (d) 17. (c) 18. (b) 19. (a)

Directions (20-24): The given words are coded as per following pattern:

(i) First letter of the code represents the opposite letter of the second last letter of the given word.
For example. Again- 'T'=R

(ii) Last letter of the code represents the opposite letter of the third letter of the given word.
For example. Again- 'A'=Z

(iii) The symbol of the code is depending on the total number of letters in the given word.

No. of letters - Symbol

3 - @
4 - ©
5 - *
6 - #
7 - &
8 - \$
9 - %

For ex. Again - The code is 'R*Z'.

20. (b) 21. (a) 22. (d) 23. (e) 24. (c)

Direction (25-29): In this new pattern coding decoding each letter, except vowel, is assigned a number from 1-5 So, B-1, C-2, D-3, F-4, G-5, H-1, J-2, K-3, L-4, M-5, N-1, P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-5, T-1, V-2, W-3, X-4, Y-5, Z-1.

Each vowel is assigned a different symbol as-%, #, \$, @, &.

So, for vowels the symbols are - A-@, O-#, I-%, E-\$, U-©.

25. (d): 'Indian' - Condition (iii) applied- '113%@%'.
 'Market'- Condition (i) applied- '1@43\$1'.
26. (a): 'Hold' - Condition (i) applied- '3#43'
 'Route'- No Condition applied-'4#@1\$'.
27. (c): 'Timeliners' - Condition (i) applied- '5%5\$4%1\$45'.
28. (c): 'Transit"- Condition (i) applied- '14@15%1'.
 "Fare"- No Condition applied- '4@4\$'.
29. (b): "Idle"- Condition (ii) applied- 'a34a'.
 Money- Condition (i) applied- '5#1\$5'.

Directions (30-33): In this new pattern coding decoding each letter, except letters having place value (alphabetical series) as multiple of 5 , is assigned a number from 5-10 So, A-5 B-6, C-7, D-8, F-9, G-10, H-5,I-6, K-7, L-8, M-9, N-10, P-5, Q-6, R-7, S-8, U-9, V-10, W-5, X-6, Z-7.

Each alphabet with place value as multiple of 5 is assigned a different symbol as-£ , β, ∞, Ω, μ. So, the symbols are - E- £, J-β, O-μ, T-β, Y-β.

30. (c): third - ∞5678 letter- 8£∞∞£7
31. (a): exam - *65* one - £10μ level- 8£10£8
32. (d): create - 77£5∞£ system-8Ω8∞£9
33. (b): journey- βμ9710£Ω about - *6μ9*

Directions (34-37): The words are coded according to the total number of letters in the word. If the total number of letter is even then it is multiplied by 3 and if it is odd then it is multiplied by 2.

POLICY-6*3=18

WORLD-5*2=10

34. (c) 35. (e) 36. (e) 37. (c)

Directions (38-41):

38. (b): Mamta leave her house at '®μ' means 6.25, she takes 1 hour 40 min to reach office, but she reaches 5 min earlier means she reach office at 8.00 means 'αΑ'.

39. (c): Airplane departure time is '∞£' means 11.15, anju wants to reach airport 2 hours earlier also she takes 50 minutes to reach airport means she should leave office at 8.25 means 'αμ'.

40. (c): A man leave his home at '@£' means 6.15, and he takes 55 minutes to reach club from his home, also car breakdown time 1 hour 45 minutes that means he reaches club at 8.55 means 'αο'.

41. (d): Dr. Reena got call at 'αο' means 8.55, and she leaves after 5 minutes from his home, also she takes 25 minutes to reach her office that means she reaches clinic at 9.25 means 'Ψμ'.

Direction (42-43):

	A	B	C	D	E
#	27	36	45	54	63
%	26	39	52	65	78
@	17	34	51	68	85

42. (d): $x = \#B \%C @D$

$$\text{So, } x = 36\ 52\ 68$$

As condition (1) is applicable in the above ques so the outcome will be-Outcome= $(36 + 52 + 68) = 156$

As the outcome is between 111-190, so clearly R will blink.

43. (a): $X = @A @C \#D \%B$

$$\text{So, } X = 17\ 51\ 54\ 39$$

As condition (2) is applicable in the above ques so the outcome will be-

$$\text{Outcome} = 1*5*5*3 = 75$$

And, $Y = @B \%E \%A$

$$\text{So, } Y = 34\ 78\ 26$$

As condition (1) is applicable in the above ques so the outcome will be-

$$\text{Outcome} = 34 + 79 + 26 = 138$$

$$\text{Now, Outcome} = (X+ Y) = 75 + 138 = 213$$

As the outcome is more than 190, so clearly S will blink.

Directions (44-45):

44. (a): the train leaves at !@ i.e. 1:25, reaches after 4 hours then the train reaches at 5:25 i.e. @@

45. (d): #& i.e. 8:20. Usually she arrives 15min before, means at 8:05 or #!. It takes her 4 hrs. 5 mins. To reach home from office, therefore she left office at &% i.e. 4:00.



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Previous Year (Memory Based)

Direction (1-5):

Words	Code
Venue	rs
Details	wi
Get	Fe
For	Mo
Guest	Ra
book / required	gt / rd
More	Gk

1. (c) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (d)

5. (e)

Direction (6-10):

Word	Code
give	rb
our	nk / cp
new	nk / cp
details	ak
expert	nj
advice	df
explore	ry
future	pn
you	pj

6. (a) 7. (d) 8. (b) 9. (d)

10. (e)

Directions (11-12):

Word	Code
Friends	cm
key	xo
good	pe
law / found	og / bt
data	tu

11. (b)

12. (d)

13. (b): From II and III, the code of 'go there now' is gn
ga mo

Directions (14-17):

MONEY = $\frac{N5}{\text{Total number of letters in the word}}$ ————— Letter immediate after the first letter of the word

14. (a)

15. (c)

16. (e)

17. (d)

Directions (18-22):

Word	Code
cinderella	pr/ly
shouted	b u
for	pr/ly
rescue	c o
all	rx/ke
the	m t
bugs	rx/ke
ate	s h
carrots	v g
Pretty	a s

18. (c) 19. (b) 20. (e) 21. (e) 22. (e)

Directions (23-27):

Word	Code
Committee	es/pt
to	re
review	fr
papers	es/pt
meeting	ch
in	mo
morning	ba
appoint	gi
members	dv
chairman	yu

23. (e) 24. (b) 25. (c) 26. (e) 27. (b)

Directions (28-32):

Word	Code
festival	bo
for	pa/xu
women	ge
only	pa/xu
provide	nj
peace	dl
to	wr
like	fx
celebrate	ct
in	sv

28. (c) 29. (c) 30. (b) 31. (e) 32. (c)

Direction (33-37):

Word	Code
Jump	Ku
Terrace	ct
From	vh / se
The	vh / se
High	pt
Garden	rd
Made	Em
them	un
Twice	ws
Raise	jo

33. (b) 34. (c) 35. (d) 36. (a) 37. (b)

Direction (38-42):

Logic: Each word has code which consists only two symbols.

1st symbol is the code of the number which is the difference between the place values of 1st and last letter in each word.

2nd symbol is the code of the number which is the difference between the place values of 2nd letter from right and 2nd letter from left.

Code of difference of place values is as follows:

difference	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19
code	© ? £ ¥ ? ? ? μ ® € @ ? \$ % & * ? ? #

38. (c) 39. (b) 40. (d) 41. (b) 42. (c)

Direction (43-47):

WORDS	CODES
work	jk
is	rt
worship	pq
hard	mn
always	uv
do	st
Time/passes	ab/ef

43. (d) 44. (a) 45. (b) 46. (d) 47. (e)

Direction (48-52):

Word	Code
Agriculture/ground	Un/rx
Economy	Rk
Summits/country	Fm/rq
Curriculum	Nc
Schemes/quality	Rp/zn
Business	ko
Awards	yz

48. (e) 49. (c) 50. (d) 51. (e) 52. (a)

Direction (53-57):

Words	Codes
Plan	mn
To	kr/pc
Go	pc/kr
Exam	oj
Easy	ly
Today	si
Your	zm
Make	rk

53. (c) 54. (d) 55. (d) 56. (a) 57. (c)

Direction (58-61):

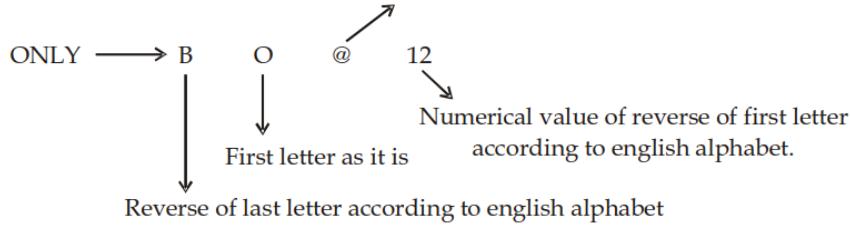
Word	Code
Club	Ox/Ot
Near	Ot/Ox
House/Located	Ol/gp
Both	Mt
Make	Nk
Area	Tm
View	Sq

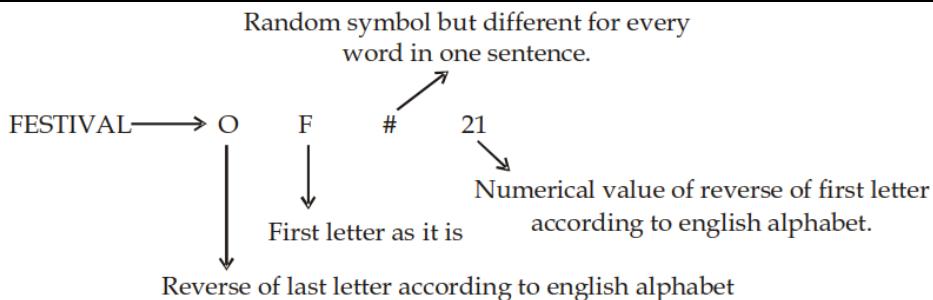
58. (c) 59. (d) 60. (a) 61. (a)

Practice Questions Based on Latest Pattern

Solutions (1-5): These are the latest pattern of coding-decoding questions. In these questions we are applying following concept:

Random symbol but different for every word in one sentence.





1. (a): GN@13 VT#7

For each input sentence, the symbols used for coding of each word is different, so option (b) and (d) will be wrong.

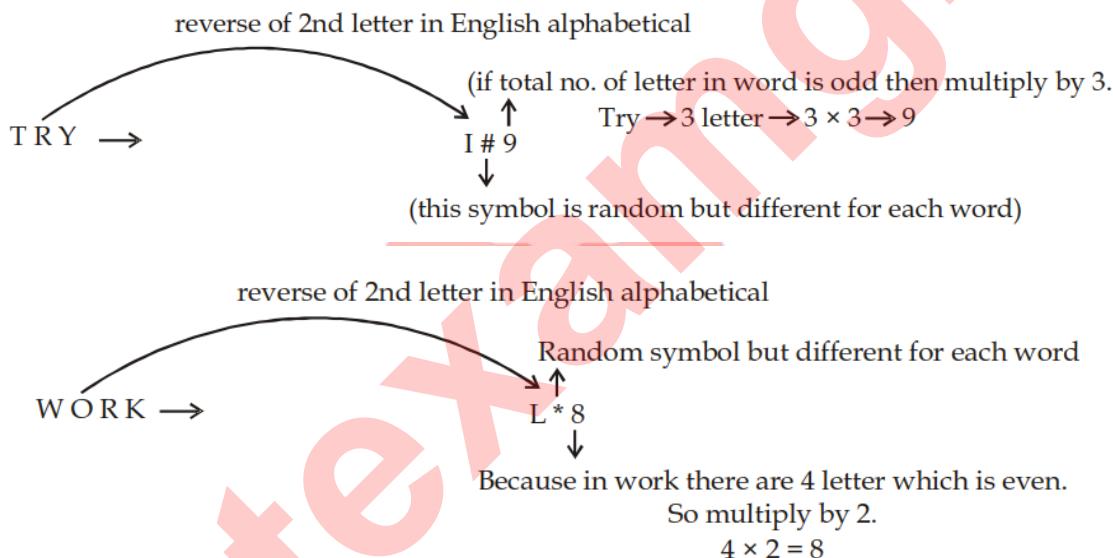
2. (c): FY@2 VC#24 BH%19

3. (d): GS@8 MA%26 GM#14 WR\$9

4. (a): VU@6 VT#7

5. (a): GC@24 HW#4 LI\$18 SS%8

Directions (6-10): These are the latest pattern of coding-decoding questions. In these questions we are applying following concept:-



6. (e): M%33

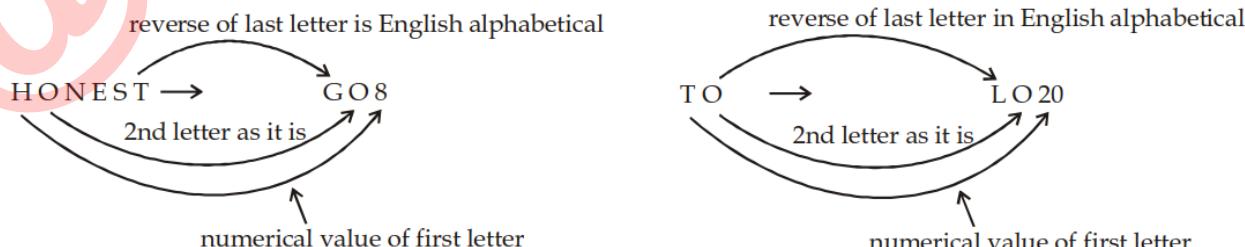
7. (b): L%8 H@4 S*15 N#27

8. (c): M%20

9. (b): M*12

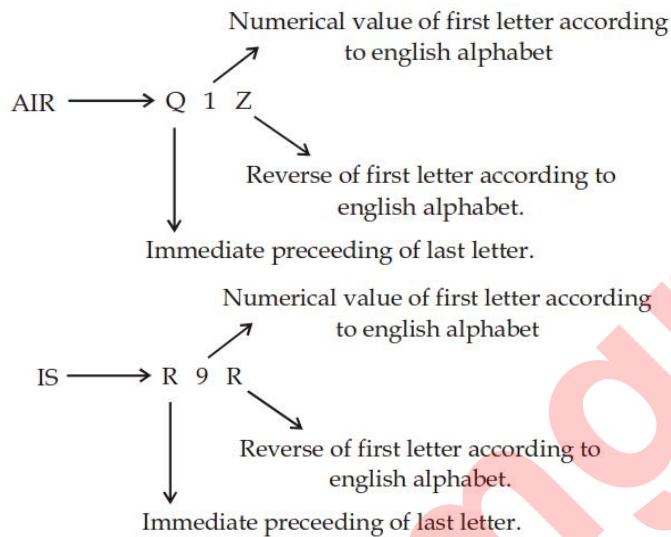
10. (c): As code of air is given in instruction so, R%9 R@8

Directions (11-15): These are the latest pattern of coding-decoding questions. In these questions we are applying the following concept:-



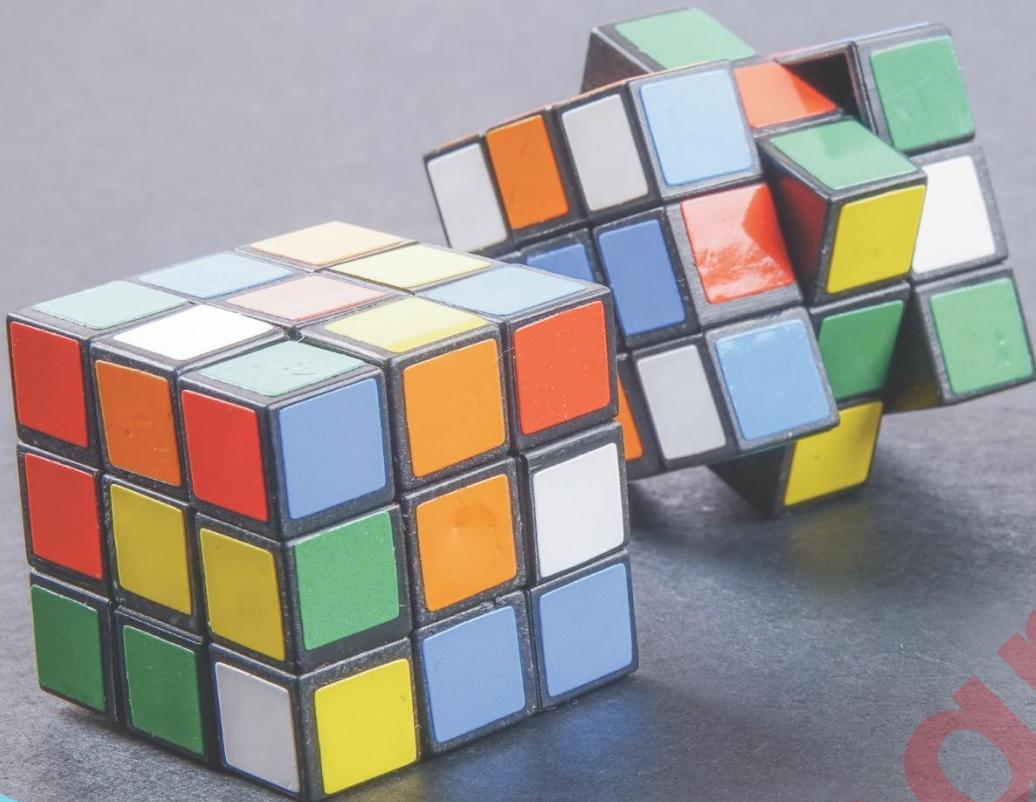
11. (b): BA23 OI6
12. (c): GO8 PP19
13. (b): GE18
14. (a): GI22
15. (b): VE4 GO8 LO20 BR20

Directions (16-20): These are the latest pattern of coding-decoding questions. In these questions we are applying following concept:-



16. (d): S19H
17. (c): X21F
18. (d): F4W J2Y
19. (b): N13N
20. (a): S1Z





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Introduction: The questions in this chapter consists of a statement (which consists of facts, observations, discussions etc) and followed by assumptions, of which the validity is to be checked.

What is an Assumption? An assumption is that hidden part of the statement which is assumed /supposed and taken for granted. Something that is not clearly mentioned in the statement, but is an integral part of it.

For eg: Let's take an example of a five storey building made of glass and steel pillars. Now, the glass, the steel pillars can be clearly seen, but the foundation or base of the building is hidden or not clearly seen.

This analogy can be used to explain the questions type. The glass, pillars which can be clearly seen are parts of the building. This building is the statement of the question. On the other hand, the foundation is the hidden part, not clearly seen, which is the assumption. So, the assumption is the hidden or the implicit part of the statement without which the statement cannot exist.

Ex.1 Statement: Amitabh Bachchan says, "Today, I have money, fame, property, bank balance. What do you have?"
Shashi Kapoor says, "I have my mother."

Assumption: Mother is above all materialistic pleasures of life. This assumption is valid as without assuming it, Shashi Kapoor wouldn't have concluded what he said.
To check whether an assumption is implicit or not, keep the following points in mind.

- (1) The Assumption should be in the domain of the statement, i.e., it should be directly related to the statement. If the assumption talks about any point, not mentioned in the statement, it has to be out rightly rejected.

Eg. 2 Statement: "All the sweets available in our shop are made from pure ingredients." The banner outside a sweet shop

Assumption-1: People can spend any amount of money to buy sweets made from pure ingredients. Invalid Assumption: The owner of the sweet shop may have thought about the money factor associated with the sweets, but the assumption cannot be accepted as it is not mentioned in the statement.

- (2) Any assumption can be accepted if it is:
 - (a) Root Cause of a statement, or
 - (b) Desired effect of a statement. For the statement discussed above

Assumption-2: People want sweets made from pure ingredients.

→ **Valid assumption:** The assumption is the root cause of the statement. People want sweets made from pure ingredients, that is why the banner was put up.

Assumption-3: The owner of the shop expected that people will get attracted from the banner and his sales will increase. **Valid Assumption:** This is the desired effect of the statement.

Important Notes:

- (1) Always check whether an assumption is implicit or not, by "Keeping yourself in the shoes of the subject". Think from the perspective of the person saying the line in the statement, the person giving the advertisement, the person advising someone etc. As in the example above, check the assumptions from the perspective of owner of the shop, not yourself.
- (2) Always be careful of the extreme words used in the sentence, such as, most, only, all, best, definitely etc. the statement are supposed to be read carefully to pick the right assumption.

Statement: The country's overall development has struggled since independence. Government should make every possible step to eradicate corruption.

Assumption-1: Eradicating corruption is the only solution for country's overall development.

Assumption-2: Eradicating corruption is the best solution for country's overall development.

Assumption-3: Eradicating corruption is the definite solution for country's overall development.

Assumption-4: Eradicating corruption would probably help in overall development. In 1, 2, 3 the words only, best, definite are extreme words with no proof from statement. Whereas "probably" is acceptable in context of the statement.

Points to Remember:

- (1) Always remember that Assumption is always indefinite and positive.
- (2) Some words like only, each, any, every, all, Question indicating words (why, these, what), Answer indicating words (therefore), Definitely, But, Certainly exist in the assumption and that assumption will always be explicit (False).
- (3) Some words like some, to large extent, many, much, exist in the assumption and that assumption will always be implicit (True).
- (4) Any assumption that is conveying the message of advertisement, notice and appeal, that assumption will always be implicit (True).
- (5) Any assumption that is talking about the social welfare (positive), govt. policies that assumption will always be implicit (True).
- (6) If any assumption is talking about past and future that assumption will always be explicit (False).
- (7) If any assumption showing the word like suggestion, order, request that will always be implicit (True).
- (8) Remember that restatement is never implicit.
- (9) Comparison are always wrong.
- (10) By keeping all above points you can solve questions of assumptions easily.

Foundation

Directions (1-30): In each questions given below, a statement followed by two assumptions numbered I and II.

An assumption is something supposed or taken for granted. You have to consider the statement and the following assumptions, and decide which of the assumptions is implicit in the statement?

Give answer:

- (a) if only assumption I is implicit.
- (b) if only assumption II is implicit.
- (c) if either assumption I or II is implicit.
- (d) if neither assumption I nor II is implicit.
- (e) if both assumption I and II are implicit.

1. Statement: A nationalized bank issued an advertisement in the national dailies asking the eligible candidates to apply for 100 posts of chartered accountants.

Assumptions:

- I. The eligible chartered accountants may respond to the advertisement.

II. There may be adequate number of eligible chartered accountants who may want to join a nationalized bank.

2. Statement : The municipal authority announced before the onset of monsoon that the roads within the city will be free of potholes during monsoon.

Assumptions:

- I. The roads were repaired so well that potholes may not reappear.
- II. People may not complain even if the potholes reappear.

3. Statement: "Our Europe Holiday Package costs less than some of the holiday Packages within the country" – An advertisement by an Indian travel company.

Assumptions:

- I. People may prefer to travel to foreign destinations than to the places within the country at comparable cost.
- II. People generally take their travel decisions after getting information from such advertisements.

- 4. Statement :** The retail vegetable vendors increased the prices of vegetables by about 20 per cent due to non-availability of vegetables at lower prices at the wholesale market.
- Assumptions:**
- I. The customers may totally stop buying vegetables at higher prices.
 - II. The customers may still buy vegetables from the retail vendors.
- 5. Statement :** A large number of students and parents stood in the queue to collect forms for admission to various under-graduate courses in the college.
- Assumptions:**
- I. The college authority may be able to admit all those who stood in the queue.
 - II. The college authority may have adequate number of forms for all those standing in the queue.
- 6. Statement:** "Ensure freedom from thieves with this car locking system."
- Assumptions:**
- I. This car locking system is the best.
 - II. It is desired to have freedom from thieves.
 - III. There are thieves everywhere.
- (a) I and II are implicit. (b) II and III are implicit.
 (c) I and III are implicit. (d) Only II is implicit.
 (e) All are implicit.
- 7. Statement:** "We deal in used cars. Contact us at phone no. XYZ, at the earliest possible." – an advertisement.
- Assumptions:**
- I. Some people want to sell old cars.
 - II. The advertisement will be read by the needy people.
 - III. Used cars may not be totally useless.
- (a) Only I is implicit.
 (b) Only II and III are implicit.
 (c) Only I and III are implicit.
 (d) All I, II, III are implicit.
 (e) None of I, II, III are implicit.
- 8. Statement:** "Lalu Prasad is expected to announce several schemes for poor people in the budget." – a news reporter.
- Assumptions:**
- I. The reporter has a fair reporting.
 - II. The news-reporter has genuine report sources.
 - III. Lalu Prasad is capable of announcing schemes.
- (a) I and II are implicit. (b) II and III are implicit.
 (c) Only III is implicit. (d) All are implicit.
 (e) None is implicit.
- 9. Statement:** Mr X tells Mrs X: "I cannot send my child to that school. Children over there smoke and drink." Which of these assumptions is implicit?
- Assumptions:**
- I. Smoking and drinking are not desirable of children.
 - II. Their child will agree to their decision.
 - III. The school has a good reputation.
- (a) I and II (b) II and III (c) III and I
 (d) I only (e) All I, II, III
- 10. Statement:** Monica's advice to Sonia: "Go to Chandigarh via Ambala – the best route."
- Assumptions:**
- I. Sonia wants to go to Chandigarh.
 - II. Monica loves advising everybody.
 - III. They love Chandigarh.
- (a) I is implicit. (b) II is implicit.
 (c) Either I or II is implicit.
 (d) Neither I nor II is implicit.
 (e) Both are implicit.
- 11. Statement:** If the city bus which runs between Ram Nagar and Sant Colony is extended to Vasant Vihar, it will be convenient. - Appeal of residents of Ram Nagar to the city bus company.
- Assumptions:**
- I. The convenience of the city bus company is much more important than the needs of the consumers.
 - II. The city bus company is indifferent to the aspirations of the residents of Sant Colony.
- 12. Statement:** "Fly X airways whenever you decide to go places. Our fares are less than train fares." – An advertisement.
- Assumptions:**
- I. People prefer to travel by air when the fares are reasonable.
 - II. The fares of other airlines are costlier than those of X airways.
- 13. Statement:** There has been a remarkable increase in the air traffic in India during the past few years.
- Assumptions:**
- I. Traveling by air has become a status symbol now.
 - II. Large number of people are able to afford air travel now.

14. Statement: The school authorities have decided to increase the number of students in each classroom to seventy from the next academic session to bridge the gap between the income and the expenditure to a large extent.

Assumptions:

- I. The income generated by way of fees of the additional students will be sufficient enough to bridge the gap.
- II. The school will get all the additional students in each class from the next academic session.

15. Statement: "Two months ago, it was announced that Central Government pensioners would get dearness relief with immediate effect but till date, banks have not credited the arrears." - A statement from a Pensioners' Forum.

Assumptions:

- I. Most of the banks normally take care of the pensioners.
- II. Two months' time is sufficient for the government machinery to move and give effect to pensioners.

16 Statement: The head of the organization congratulated the entire staff in his speech for their sincere effort to bring down the deficit and urged them to give their best for attaining a more profitable position in future.

Assumptions:

- I. The employees may get motivated and maintain and if possible enhance their present level of work.
- II. The employees may now relax and slow down in their day to day work as there is no immediate threat of huge deficit.

17. Statement: The government has decided to hold the employers responsible for deducting tax at source for all its employees.

Assumptions:

- I. The employers may still not arrange to deduct tax at source for its employees.
- II. The employees may not allow the employers to deduct tax at source.

18. Statement: An advertisement: "Our shoes are for the rich."

Assumptions:

- I. Many people like to be labeled as rich.
- II. One can't become rich unless one has that brand of shoes.

19. Statement: The host in one of the popular T.V. programmes announced that the channel will contact the viewers between 9.00 a.m. to 6.00 p.m. on weekdays and the lucky ones will be given fabulous prizes.

Assumptions:

- I. The people may remain indoors to receive the phone call.
- II. More people may start watching the programmes.

20. Statement: In view of the violent situation due to students' agitation the state government has decided to close down all the educational institutions in the state for two weeks with immediate effect.

Assumptions:

- I. The students' agitation may subside after two weeks.
- II. The students may not find a place to come further and continue agitation after the closure of the educational institutions.

21. Statement: Municipal Corporation has decided to ban the entry of vehicles from sub-urban areas to the main city through main routes during peak hours to avoid traffic congestion.

Assumptions:

- I. The people of sub-urban areas should not bring their vehicles during peak hours.
- II. There is no traffic congestion by the vehicles of people residing in the main city.

22. Statement: Highly brilliant and industrious students do not always excel in the written examination.

Assumptions:

- I. The written examination is good mainly for mediocre students.
- II. The brilliant and industrious students cannot always write good answers in the exam.

23. Statement: Sachin's mother instructed him to return home by train if it rains heavily.

Assumptions:

- I. Sachin may not be able to decide himself if it rains heavily.
- II. The trains may ply even if it rains heavily.

24. Statement: An advertisement: If you want to follow the footprints of an ideal leader, wear 'X' brand of shoes.

Assumptions:

- I. Most people like to become ideal leaders.
- II. One can't become ideal leader unless one wears 'X' brand of shoes.

25. Statement: The union Government has decided to withdraw existing tax relief on various small savings schemes in a phased manner to augment its tax collection.

Assumptions:

- I. People may still continue to keep money in small savings schemes and also pay taxes.
- II. The total tax collection may increase substantially.

26. Statement: An announcement: Passengers in their own interest are advised to fasten their seat belts while seated in the trolley of the ropeway.

Assumptions:

- I. People are always careful about their own safety.
- II. Unless advised, Passengers might not use the seat belts.

27. Statement: The government has decided to remove its subsidy on LPG, however the subsidy on kerosene remains unchanged.

Assumptions:

- I. Those people who buy LPG can afford to purchase LPG at higher price.
- II. Many people may stop buying LPG and instead use kerosene.

28. Statement: The General Administration Department has issued a circular to all the employees informing them that henceforth the employees can avail their

lunch break at any of the half-hour slots between 1.00 p.m. and 3.00 p.m.

Assumptions:

- I. The employees may welcome the decision and avail lunch break at different time slots.
- II. There may not be any break in the work of the organization as the employees will have their lunch break at different time slots.

29. Statement: In spite of less than normal rainfall in the catchments areas during the first two months of monsoon of the lakes supplying water to the city the authority has not yet effected any cut in the water supply to the city.

Assumptions:

- I. The rainfall during the remaining part of the monsoon may be adequate for normal water supply.
- II. The present water level of the lakes supplying water to the city may be adequate for normal supply.

30. Statement: It is not true that the mightiest superpower always wins wars and gets accolades from other countries.

Assumptions:

- I. Winners are sometimes admired and appreciated.
- II. Winners are occasionally criticized.

Moderate

Directions (1-30): In each question below is given a statement followed by two assumptions numbered I and II. An assumption is something supposed or taken for granted. You have to consider the statement and the following assumptions and decide which of the assumptions is implicit in the statement?

Give answer:

- (a) if only assumption I is implicit.
- (b) if only assumption II is implicit.
- (c) if either assumption I or II is implicit.
- (d) if neither assumption I nor II is implicit.
- (e) if both assumption I and II are implicit.

1. Statement: The government has decided to pay compensation to the tune of Rs.1 lakh to the family members of those who are killed in railway accidents.

Assumptions:

- I. The government has enough funds to meet the expenses due to Compensation.
- II. There may be reduction in incidents of railway accidents in near future.

2. Statement: "I have not received telephone bills for nine months inspite of several complaints"-A telephone customer's letter to the editor of a daily

Assumptions:

- I. Every customer has a right to get bills regularly from the telephone company.
- II. The customer's complaints points to defect in the services which is expected to be corrected.

3. Statement: The management of XYZ Pvt. Ltd. Asked the workers' union to call off strike immediately otherwise the management would be forced to close down the factory.

Assumptions:

- I. No alternative other than closing down the factory is left for the management of XYZ Pvt. Ltd.
- II. Such threat may have some effect on the worker's union.

- 4. Statement:** Why don't you go to the court if the employer does not pay you the provident fund contribution?

Assumption:

- I. Courts can intervene in matters of dispute between employer and employees.
- II. It is obligatory for the employer to pay the Provident Fund Contribution to the employees.

- 5. Statement:** Nobody can predict as to how long our country would take to contain the unfortunate and disastrous terrorist activities.

Assumption:

- I. It is impossible to put an end to terrorist activities.
- II. Efforts to control the terrorist activities are on.

- 6. Statement:** The Principal instructed all the teachers to be careful in class because some students may disturb other students.

Assumption:

- I. The teachers will handle the situation properly and they will point out the naughty students.
- II. The students will welcome the decision of the Principal.

- 7. Statement:** Provide mid-day meals to the children in primary schools to increase the number of students attending schools.

Assumption:

- I. Mid-day meals will attract the children to the schools.
- II. Those children who are otherwise deprived of good food will attend the schools.

- 8. Statement:** Traffic jams on most of the roads in the city have become a regular feature during monsoon.

Assumption:

- I. Material used for road construction cannot withstand the fury of monsoon resulting into innumerable potholes on the roads.
- II. Number of vehicles coming on the road is much more in monsoon as compared to other seasons.

- 9. Statement:** "Private property, trespassers will be prosecuted"- A notice on a plot of land.

Assumptions:

- I. The passerby may read the notice and may not trespass.
- II. The people are scared of prosecution.

- 10. Statement:** Use our product to improve memory of your child. It is based on natural herbs and has no harmful side effects." - An advertisement of a pharmaceutical company.

Assumptions:

- I. People generally opt for a medical product which is useful and has no harmful side effects.
- II. Improving memory of child is considered as important by many parents.

- 11. Statement:** The government has decided to disinvest large chunk of its equity in select public sector undertakings for a better fiscal management.

Assumptions:

- I. The amount generated out of the disinvestment process may reduce substantially the mounting fiscal deficits.
- II. There will be enough demand in the market for the shares of these undertakings.

- 12. Statement:** Kartik left for Delhi on Tuesday by train to attend a function to be held on Friday at his uncle's house in Delhi.

Assumptions:

- I. Kartik may reach Delhi on Wednesday.
- II. Kartik may reach Delhi before Friday.

- 13. Statement:** The civic authority has advised the residents in the area to use mosquito repellents or sleep inside nets as large number of people are suffering from malaria.

Assumptions:

- I. Local residents have enough money to arrange for the repellents or nets.
- II. People may ignore and continue to get mosquito bites as they have other pressing needs.

- 14. Statement:** "The Bridge was built at the cost of Rs. 128 crores and even civil bus service is not utilizing it, what a pity to see it grossly underutilized."----- A citizen's view on a new flyover linking east and west sides of a suburb.

Assumptions:

- I. The building of such bridges does not serve any public objective.
- II. There has to be some accountability and utility of money spent on public projects.

- 15. Statement:** Because of the large number of potholes in road X, reaching airport in time has become difficult.

Assumptions:

- I. Reaching airport in time may not be always necessary.

II. There is no other convenient road to the airport.

16. Statement: The Parent Teacher Association (PTA) of a school has informed the Principal that they will not send their children to the school unless the school authority reduces the fees with immediate effect.

Assumptions:

- I. Majority of the parents may agree with the PTA and not sent their wards with the school.

II. The school authority may accede to the demand of the PTA and reduce the fees.

17. Statement: The State Government has abolished the scheme of providing concessional air ticket to students.

Assumptions:

- I. Students will not travel by air in future.
- II. The students who resort to travel by air can bear the expenses of air ticket.

18. Statement: The government has set up a fact finding mission to look into the possible reasons for the recent violence in the area.

Assumptions:

- I. The mission may be able to come up with credible information about the incidents.
- II. The people in the area may cooperate with the mission and come forward to give detailed information related to the incidents.

19. Statement: The city bus transport corporations has decided to change routes of three buses plying between points A and B in the city to make them economically viable.

Assumptions:

- I. These buses may get more passengers on the revised routes.
- II. Many people residing on the old routes may not avail bus services.

20. Statement: Cases of food poisoning due to consumption of liquor are increasing in rural areas.

Assumptions:

- I. Percentage of people consuming liquor is more in rural areas.
- II. There are many unauthorized spurious liquor shops in the rural areas.

21. Statement: The State government has decided to appoint four thousand primary school teachers during the next financial year.

Assumptions:

- I. There are enough schools in the state to accommodate four thousand additional primary school teachers.

II. The eligible candidates may not be interested to apply as the government may not finally appoint such a large number of primary school teachers.

22. Statement: The Company has the right to reject any application form without furnishing any reason while sorting the list of candidates for interview- A condition mentioned in the employment notice.

Assumptions:

- I. It is desirable to call only eligible candidates for interview.
- II. The company believes in following impartial practice in all its functions.

23. Statement: Greater public participation results in good civic governance.- Statement of Municipal Commissioner of city A.

Assumptions:

- I. The municipal office is not competent to effect good civic administration.
- II. Good civic governance is a matter of collective will and effort of the people and administration.

24. Statement: "Please do not wait for me, I may be late, start taking lunch as soon as the guests arrive." - A message from a Director of a Company to his office managers.

Assumptions:

- I. Keeping guests waiting is not desirable.
- II. Lunch may not be ready in time.

25. Statement: "Apply nets on windows to prevent the entrance of mosquitoes in the house."

Assumptions:

- I. The entering of mosquitoes from entrances other than windows is undesirable.
- II. Nets are not available to apply on doors.

26. Statement: Success is how much a person bounces up after hitting the bottom.

Assumptions:

- I. Success requires conscious efforts without being discouraged by failure.
- II. Failure cannot be considered an acceptable thing.

27. Statement: The Government has decided to levy 2 percent on the tax amount payable for funding drought relief programmes.

Assumptions:

- I. The Government does not have sufficient money to fund drought relief programmes.
- II. The amount collected by way of surcharge may be adequate to fund these drought relief programmes.

28. Statement: Without reforming the entire administrative system, we cannot eradicate corruption and prejudice from the society.

Assumptions:

- I. The existence of corruption and prejudice is good.
- II. There is enough flexibility to change the administrative system.

29. Statement: "But out of A, B, C and D products, you buy B which alone is based on the international technology." - A shopkeeper tells a customer.

Assumptions:

- I. The customers normally accept the recommendation of the shopkeeper.
- II. Use of international technology is supposed to ensure better quality standards.

30. Statement: The 'M' Cooperative Housing Society has put up a notice at its gate that sales persons are not allowed inside the society.

Assumptions:

- I. All the sales persons will stay away from the 'M' Cooperative Housing Society.
- II. The security guard posted at the gate may be able to stop the sales persons entering the society.

Difficult

Directions (1-30): In each question below is given a statement followed by two assumptions numbered I and II. An assumption is something supposed or taken for granted. You have to consider the statement and the following assumptions and decide which of the assumptions is implicit in the statement? Give answer:

- (a) if only assumption I is implicit.
- (b) if only assumption II is implicit.
- (c) if either assumption I or II is implicit.
- (d) if neither assumption I nor II is implicit.
- (e) if both assumptions I and II are implicit.

1. Statement: Job rotation helps employees get an overview of the organization.

Assumptions:

- I. Job rotation is the only method to get an overview of the organization.
- II. It is required to have an overview of the organization.

2. Statement: Let us appoint Ms. X as the CEO of our Company so that the Company's products are also perceived to be genuine.

Assumptions:

- I. CEO can change the perception of products.
- II. Perception is same as the actual reality.

3. Statement: An advertisement — The new model has been launched with K-series engine.

Assumptions:

- I. People know about K-series engine.
- II. Engine type/ series is important for buyers.

4. Statement: Mohan tells Nita, 'Let us meet over lunch tomorrow'.

Assumptions:

- I. Lunch timings are known to both.
- II. Both are aware of the venue for lunch.

5. Statement: You need to be talented to identify talent.

Assumptions:

- I. Talent is acquired and developed.
- II. Talent is hereditary.

6. Statement: The movie is a super-duper hit and has broken all the records.

Assumptions:

- I. There is no authentic criterion to judge a hit or a flop.
- II. The performance of earlier movies is known.

7. Statement : Please send an official letter rather than semiofficial on this subject this time.

Assumptions:

- I. The format and emphasis of different types of letters is different.
- II. We can send different types of letters on the same subject.

8. Statement : Please check the availability of 2 tickets from Delhi to Lucknow.

Assumptions:

- I. Person checking knows the desired mode of travel.
- II. Person checking knows the details of the person travelling.

- 9. Statement:** If you want to increase your writing speed, use 0.7 pen.
- Assumptions:**
- I. There are different types of pens available.
 - II. The persons being told understands what is 0.7 pen.
- 10. Statement :** In order to build more space, extra FSI needs to be bought.
- Assumptions:**
- I. The person being told does not know the meaning of FSI.
 - II. More space will reduce the construction cost.
- 11. Statement :** Let there be a signboard also indicating the directions and instructions.
- Assumptions:**
- I. Sign-board can be prepared without using any language.
 - II. Sign-board is the only effective tool to indicate directions.
- 12. Statement:** "Enroll with us before 30th November to get the advantage of our 20% discount offer". -An advertisement by a coaching class
- Assumptions:**
- I. Discount offer is bound to attract good students as well.
 - II. Even those students who cannot afford to pay the fees of coaching classes may join this class.
- 13. Statement:** "Join our Yoga institute to keep yourself completely fit." -An advertisement
- Assumptions:**
- I. People may prefer exercise to medication.
 - II. There is an awareness to a great extent about Yoga exercises among people.
- 14. Statement:** If you want to get a good job you must have at least the basic knowledge of computers.
- Assumption:**
- I. All good jobs involve use of computers.
 - II. Computer knowledge has been made an essential criterion by most of the companies nowadays.
- 15. Statement:** As a measure to avoid occurrence of the epidemics due to monsoon the civic authorities have organized free vaccination camps all over the city.
- Assumptions:**
- I. There may be a good response to the camps organized by civic authorities.
 - II. people are generally aware about the need for vaccination.
- 16. Statements:** In view of the large number of cases of suicides committed by the farmers in State X the State Government has decided to waive off the agriculture loans granted to the farmers.
- Assumptions:**
- I. This may stop further cases of suicides committed by the farmers in State X.
 - II. This move of the Government may be welcomed by the public at large.
- 17. Statement:** Please note that the company will provide accommodation to only outside candidates if selected.' - A condition in an advertisement.
- Assumptions:**
- I. The local candidates would be having some other arrangement for their stay.
 - II. The company plans to select only local candidates.
- 18. Statement:** Cases of food poisoning due to consumption of liquor are increasing in rural areas.
- Assumptions:**
- I. Percentage of people consuming liquor is more in rural areas.
 - II. There are many unauthorized spurious liquor shops in the rural areas.
- 19. Statement:** Lack of stimulation in the first four or five years of life can have adverse consequences.
- Assumptions:**
- I. A great part of the development of observed intelligence occurs in the earliest years of life.
 - II. 50 percent of the measurable intelligence at age of 17 is already predictable by the age of four.
- 20. Statement:** The X-Airlines has decided to increase the passenger fare by 15 percent with immediate effect.
- Assumptions:**
- I. The demand for seats of X-Airlines may remain unchanged even after the hike of fare.
 - II. Other airline companies may also hike the passenger fares.
- 21. Statement:** Shalini made an application to the bank for a loan of Rs. 1,80,000 by mortgaging her house to the bank and promised to repay it within five years.
- Assumptions:**
- I. The bank has a practice of granting loans for Rs. 1,00,000 and above.
 - II. The bank accepts house as collateral security against such loans.

22. Statement: The State government has decided to appoint 4000 primary school teachers during the next financial year.

Assumptions:

- I. There are enough schools in the state to accommodate four thousand additional primary school teachers.
- II. The eligible candidates may not be interested to apply as the government may not finally appoint such a large number of primary school teachers.

23. Statement: A warning in a train compartment - "To stop train, pull chain. Penalty for improper use Rs. 500."

Assumptions:

- I. Some people misuse the alarm chain.
- II. On certain occasions, people may want to stop a running train.

24. Statement: If it is easy to become an engineer, I don't want to be an engineer.

Assumptions:

- I. An individual aspires to be professional.
- II. One desires to achieve a thing which is hard earned.

25. Statement: The concession in rail fares for the journey to hill stations has been cancelled because it is not needed for people who can spend their holidays there.

Assumptions:

- I. Railways should give concession only to needy persons.
- II. Railways should not encourage people to spend their holidays at hill stations.

26. Statement: "The bridge was built at the cost of Rs. 128 crores and even civil bus service is not utilizing it, what a pity to see it grossly underutilized." - A citizen's view on a new flyover linking east and west sides of a suburb.

Assumptions:

- I. The building of such bridges does not serve any public objective.
- II. There has to be some accountability and utility of money spent on public projects.

27. Statement: The education of a student at collegiate level, not taking into account maintenance expenses, costs four hundred rupees a year. Collegiate education is thus drawing heavily upon the national resources of an impoverished community. So college education should be restricted to a brilliant few.

Assumptions:

- I. Our resources are very limited.
- II. Only a few students should be admitted to the colleges.

28. Statement: A's advice to B - "Go to Jammu via Amritsar - the shortest route".

Assumptions:

- I. B wishes to go to Jammu.
- II. A gives advice to everybody.

29. Statement: All existing inequalities can be reduced, if not utterly eradicated, by action of governments or by revolutionary change of government.

Assumptions:

- I. Inequality is a man-made phenomenon.
- II. No person would voluntarily part with what he possesses.

30. Statement: The campaign of 'Keep your city clean' started by the Civil Council did not evoke any response from the citizens.

Assumptions:

- I. People do not desire to keep their city clean.
- II. The Civil Council has failed in its campaign.

Previous Year (Memory Based)

Directions (1-30): In each of the following questions a statement is followed by two assumptions numbered I and II. An assumption is something that is supposed or taken for granted. You have to consider the statement and the following assumptions and decide which of the assumptions is implicit in the statement.

Give answer:

- (1) if only assumption I is implicit.
- (2) if only assumption II is implicit.
- (3) if either assumption I or II is implicit.

(4) if neither assumption I nor II is implicit.

(5) if both assumptions I and II are implicit.

1. Statement: It is not true that the mightiest superpower always wins wars and gets accolades from other countries.

Assumptions :

- I. Winners are sometimes admired and appreciated.
- II. Winners are occasionally criticised.

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| <p>2. Statement: Nobody can predict as to how long our country would take to contain the unfortunate and disastrous terrorist activities.</p> <p>Assumptions :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. It is impossible to put an end to terrorist activities. II. Efforts to control the terrorist activities are on. <p>3. Statement: Wars must be discouraged vehemently even though majority of the victims might have been a nuisance to peace-loving people.</p> <p>Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Some people create problems to peace-loving people. II. Wars kill majority of the wicked people. <p>4. Statement: In the recently imposed war, global public opinion was dishonoured by the economically strong and scientifically advanced superpower.</p> <p>Assumptions :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Superpowers need not take any heed of global public opinion. II. Global public opinion should 'have been against the imposition of war'. <p>5. Statement: Wars must be discouraged vehemently even though majority of the victims might have been a nuisance to peace loving people.</p> <p>Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Innocent people are also killed in wars. II. Vehement opposition to wars may have some desirable impact. <p>6. Statement: XYZ government has planned to attach lands from those developers who have not started minimum permissible construction on the allotted sites and have been sitting on it for more than five years.</p> <p>Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. The move may reduce the artificial land scarcity. II. The move may ensure that more land is available for actual development in the area. <p>7. Statement: "To buy, sell or rent properties please log in on <i>magic bricks. com</i>". – An advertisement by a company Magic Bricks</p> <p>Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Magic Bricks is the only company which gives good services. II. There may be some buyers or sellers who do not want involvement of the company. | <p>8. Statement: In a bid to deter crime, authorities in the city XYZ have painted the town bright pink.</p> <p>Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. By painting all buildings bright pink, it is possible to lift morale among the residents. II. Bright pink symbolises good mood, soothing sight and good feelings. <p>9. Statement: "In case you are suffering from high fever with joint & muscular pain, nausea, skin rash, fatigue ... it could be Dengue. Consult the nearest health centre/hospital immediately."</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A notice issued in public interest by the ministry of health and family welfare <p>Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. People will read the notice and adhere to it. II. People may not be well aware of the symptoms of Dengue. <p>10. Statement: The government has advised all the public schools in city X to keep the school closed on the coming two days because of the bandh called by the traders of the city 'X'.</p> <p>Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. The bandh may create obstruction for school-goers in the city 'X'. II. The government has no adequate forces to curb the nuisance created during the bandh in the city 'X'. <p>11. Statements Instead of burning the leaves, bury them in compost pits, by which it gets converted to natural manure, making it beneficial for the soil. ___ A notice issued in public interest by Department of Environment</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Whenever leaves are burnt in the open, the air gets laden with tiny particulate matter which raises air pollution to alarming levels, Which cause severe respiratory disorders and eye infections to those exposed to it. II. Benefits gained from ashes of leaves burnt are not as much as the benefits gained from the natural manure obtained from leaves by burning it. <p>12. Statements "A tempting cup of garmagarma Georgia now awaits you at every street corner. So, no matter who you are or where you go, a Georgia Vending Machine will hand you the same clean,</p> |
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delicious cup of tea in Regular, Adrak, Elaichi and Masala and if you're looking for a change try the Regular, Mocha and Cappuccino coffee. One sip will make you realize why every other alternative is a mere compromise!" — An advertisement

Assumptions

- I. Most of the people need delicious cup of tea or coffee with a change in taste.
- II. Every person is addicted to either tea or coffee.

13. Statements "If you ask me about the daunting challenges that I face, I would say that my government's first priority is to improve the existing law and order situation. Then follows the issue of prices of commodities." — Mr. Y, a newly appointed PM of country X.

Assumptions

- I. If a citizen of country X can sleep peacefully, he/she can then think of providing food to his/her family, ponder over education and move about freely in the country.
- II. Prices of the commodities affect the common man greatly.

14. Statements "If you have any unresolved consumer disputes, do not feel that you are helpless, do not hesitate to assert your rights. Approach the District Consumer Forum for speedy redressal." — Department of Consumer Affairs

Assumptions

- I. People don't want to approach consumer forum due to the red-tapism in procedure adopted by the forum.
- II. Speedy redressal will attract more unresolved consumer disputes.

15. Statements It is not always true that only an intelligent person can qualify the written examination for Probationary Officers (Pos).

Assumptions

- I. An intelligent person can qualify the written examination for POs.
- II. A person who is not intelligent can also qualify the written examination for Pos.

16. Statement: "If you do not receive a bill within the date that you normally expect the bill to be delivered on to you, kindly contact the Assistant Finance

Officer of your district." — Director of XYZ Co Ltd, a power supplier company

Assumptions:

- I. The concerned officer may facilitate customer's payment by issuing a duplicate bill wherever possible.
- II. Most of the customers have the experience of receiving of bills in the past.

17. Statement: "The Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India has predicted that the growth in agriculture would exceed the projected 8 per cent target during 2003-04. So far as per the government records agriculture growth rate for the first three quarters of the fiscal 2003-04 has been 9.4 per cent

Assumptions:

- I. The growth in the fourth quarter may be more than 3.8 per cent.
- II. Good monsoon candidate would prevail in the coming months of the fourth quarter.

18. Statement: "The government 'X' has decided to set up a road quality testing lab for itself instead of outsourcing the work to the Central Road Research Institute (CRRI) and IIT.

Assumptions:

- I. The government 'X' is equipped with the basic requirements for the laboratories.
- II. The government 'X' has found itself dissatisfied with the testing of road quality done by CRRI and IIT.

19. Statement: "The contents of the advertisements published in the XYZ Employment News belong to the organization or their representatives. The Employment News is in no way responsible for any liability arising out of the contents/text of these advertisements." — Disclaimer by XYZ Employment News

Assumptions:

- I. The views expressed by the authors in the article published in the XYZ Employment News may be their own.
- II. The views expressed by the authors in the articles published in the XYZ Employment do not necessarily reflect the views of the government or the organisations they work for.

20. Statement: There are no bad actors, there are only bad directors who cannot make their actors act." – An actor

Assumptions:

- I. The performance of an actor depends upon true efforts of the director.
- II. The performance of a director depends upon true efforts of the actor.

21. Statement: "Today, on JRD Tata's 96th birth anniversary, we re-affirm our commitment to his vision." — A Tata group ad

Assumptions:

- I. JRD Tata was the backbone of the Tata group.
- II. People will get attracted to the Tata group if it is believed to be holding firm to JRD's vision.

22. Statement: Stock prices go up in the morning and come down in the evening, even though there is no policy decision in the intervening period.

Assumptions:

- I. The market has its own logic why it reacts to a situation in a particular fashion.
- II. Indian stock markets are extremely safe; they are not volatile.

23. Statement: Given the plethora of militant organisations operating in the Kashmir Valley, the unilateral offer of a three-month ceasefire by the HizbulMujahideen does not amount to much.

Assumptions:

- I. HizbulMujahideen should be allowed to represent the militant organisations.
- II. Other militant organisations will continue their terrorist activities.

24. Statement: As long as the power to nationalise exists in law, some will be tempted to use it.

Assumptions:

- I. It is necessary to have the provision for nationalisation so that companies do not engage in treason or espionage.
- II. The nationalisation clause should be scrapped to prevent its abuse.

25. Statement: It is a shame that the UN, the only institution we have for global governance, is labouring under severe financial pressure at the very moment when we need it most.

Assumptions:

- I. The countries across the world do not make adequate contributions to the UN.

- II. The state of the UN is a reflection upon the state of the world.

26. Statement: The Government has recently hiked the prices of diesel and petrol to reduce the oil pool deficit.

Assumptions:

- I. The amount earned by this increase may be substantial enough to reduce the deficit.
- II. There may be wide spread protests against the price hike.

27. Statement: The X passenger car manufacturing company announced a sharp reduction in the prices of their luxury cars.

Assumptions:

- I. There may be an increase in the sale of their luxury cars.
- II. The other such car manufacturers may also reduce their prices.

28. Statement: A foreign film producer rendered his apology before Indian society for misinterpreting a part of India epic.

Assumptions:

- I. Indian are very sensitive to the misinterpretation of their epic.
- II. It is possible to derive wrong meaning from the epic.

29. Statement: Aswin's mother instructed him to return home by train if it rains heavily.

Assumptions:

- I. Aswin may not be able to decide himself if it rains heavily.
- II. The trains may ply even if it rains heavily.

30. Statement: The Government of India has decided to start a track II dialogue with its neighbour to reduce tension in the area.

Assumptions:

- I. The neighbouring country may agree to participate in the track II dialogue.
- II. The people involved in track II dialogue may be able to persuade their respective Governments.

Solutions

Foundation

1. (e): Both Assumptions are implicit. In case of advertisement it is valid to assume that it will have some desired effect and what is being looked for is available.
2. (a): Only assumption I is implicit because Municipal authority must have assumed that roads were repaired well.
3. (e): I. **Implicit:** Cause of giving advertisement.
II. **Implicit:** Advertisement are prepared assuming that they will affect the decision.
4. (b): I. **Not implicit:** It vendors have assumed this they would not have increased the price.
II. **Implicit:** This is the reason/cause, why vendors increased their price.
5. (b): I. **Not implicit:** Statement does not talks about number of candidates to be admitted.
II. **Implicit:** People in queue must have assumed that every one will get form.
6. (b): I. **Non implicit:** we do not assume something as Best.
II. **Implicit:** This is the cause/reason of having a car locking system.
III. **Implicit:** The statement says "freedom". Freedom means the car is safe from thieves everywhere. Hence, it must have been assumed that thieves are everywhere.
7. (d): I. **Implicit:** Cause of giving advertisement.
II. **Implicit:** desired effect of advertisement.
III. **Implicit:** This is the basis of used car business.
8. (b): I. **Not implicit:** In context of news "fair" or "unfair" cannot be used.
II. **Implicit:** It is assumed that news reporters have genuine sources.
III. **Implicit:** News reporter must have assumed that Lalu Prasad is capable of announcing schemes.
9. (a): I. **Implicit:** This is the reason Mr. X does not want to send his child to that school.
II. **Implicit:** Parents assume that their child will agree to their decision.
III. **Not Implicit:** Contrary to statement of Mr. X.
10. (a): I. **Implicit:** In advice it is assumed that person getting advice needs the advice.
II. and III. are not-implicit. As they are not related to statement.
11. (d): Neither is implicit as both are contrary to statement.
12. (a): I. **Implicit:** Reason of giving this advertisement.
II. **Not-implicit:** Not related to statement.
13. (b): I. **Not-implicit:** Statement does not talk about status symbol.
II. **Implicit:** This is the reason of increasing air traffic.
14. (a): I. **Implicit:** This may be assumed as a reason of increasing number of students.
II. **Not-implicit:** This is a rearrangement of given statement.
15. (b): I. **Not-implicit:** Not related to statement.
II. **Implicit:** This is the reason of the statement.
16. (a): I. **Implicit:** It is the desired effect of the speech.
II. **Not-implicit:** Contrary to desired effect.
17. (d): Both Assumption are not-implicit as they are contrary to what government has decided.
18. (a): I. **Implicit:** Reason/cause of this advertisement.
II. **Not-implicit:** Irrelevant assumption.
19. (e): Both are implicit. As both assumptions are the desired effect of announcement.
20. (e): I. **Implicit:** Government must have assumed this before deciding 2 weeks time.
II. **Implicit:** This may be the of closing educational institutions.
21. (a): I. **Implicit:** This is the desired effect of the ban.
II. **Not-implicit:** Not related to statement.
22. (b): I. **Not-implicit:** Statement does not talk whether written examination is good for many or not.
II. **Implicit:** It is a cause.
23. (b): I. **Not-implicit:** Contradicts the statement. He must be able to decide if it rains heavily, then only he can get train to return home.
II. **Implicit:** Reason for this instruction.

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| <p>24. (a): I. Implicit: Reason for this advertisement.
II. Not-implicit: This can not be the only way to become ideal leader.</p> <p>25. (e): Both are implicit as they are desired effect. Government decide/announce something assuming that it will have positive effect and people will agree to it.</p> <p>26. (e): Both are implicit.
I. Announcement was made assuming people care about their own safety.
II. Reason for announcement.</p> <p>27. (a): I. Implicit: This is the reason for removing LPG subsidy.
II. Not-implicit: It is not desired by government.</p> | <p>28. (e): Both are implicit.
I. This type of circulars are issued by department assuming that employee will welcome change and will follow.
II. This may be a reason for this type of decision.</p> <p>29. (e): Both are implicit.
I. City authority must have this monsoon prediction, to ensure adequate water supply.
II. Reason for supplying regular water to city.</p> <p>30. (e): Both are implicit as they are reasons for the statement.</p> |
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Moderate

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| <p>1. (a): I. Implicit: The government must have decided to pay the compensation to the victims assuming they have enough fund to meet expenses.
II. Not-implicit: Statement does not talk about reduction in accidents.</p> <p>2. (e): I. Implicit: Customer writes the letter to the editor assuming that every customer has a right to get bill.
II. Implicit: This is the desired effect of customer's letter to editor.</p> <p>3. (e): I. Implicit: The statement mentions that the management asked the union to call off the strike immediately else they would be "forced" to close down the factory which shows that there is no other alternative with them.
II. Implicit: It is the desired effect of management's threat of closing factory.</p> <p>4. (e): I. Implicit: Root Cause. The concerned person must have advised someone to go to the court, after assuming the fact that courts can intervene in such cases.
II. Implicit: Root Cause. Again he advises an extreme course of action of going to the court assuming the fact that it is an obligation on the employer to pay the provident fund to the employees.</p> <p>5. (b): I. Not-Implicit: If it would have been "impossible", the person would say that such unfortunate and disastrous terrorist</p> | <p>activities could never be contained. He wouldn't have been optimistic about it.
II. Implicit: Root Cause. It must have been assumed that the efforts to control such acts are on, that is why it is said that no one can predict how long it would take to control such acts.</p> <p>6. (a): I. Implicit: Desired Outcome. The principal warned the teachers because he desired that teachers would handle the situation properly and point out the naughty students.
II. Not-Implicit: Not related to the statement. The perspective of the students is not mentioned in the statement, hence the assumption cannot be accepted.</p> <p>7. (a): I. Implicit: Root Cause. It must have been assumed that the scheme will attract the students, that is why it is proposed to be implemented.
II. Not-Implicit: Not related to the statement. There is no mention of "good food" in the statement. It says the children who are otherwise deprived of good food, who might be getting ordinary food to eat, would attend the school. There is no proof of such thought in the statement.</p> <p>8. (d): I. Not-Implicit: Not related to the statement. The statement talks about traffic jams on roads. There is no mention about the cause of the traffic jams. The material resulting in the potholes on roads can be a cause. But</p> |
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| <p>this assumption cannot be accepted for sure as there is no mention about it in the statement.</p> <p>II. Not-Implicit: Not related to the statement. The assumption shows the comparison of monsoons with other seasons. There is no such proof in the statement. Hence, the assumption cannot be accepted.</p> <p>9. (e): I. Implicit: Desired outcome. At the time of putting up the notice, the author must have assumed people would read it and desired that people may not trespass.</p> <p>II. Implicit: Root Cause. The author cautioned the people about the prosecution by assuming that people will be scared of it.</p> <p>10. (e): Both are Valid</p> <p>11. (e): I. Implicit: Desired outcome. The government would have decided to disinvest the equity with a desire of generating enough amount which would manage the fiscal deficit.</p> <p>II. Implicit: Root Cause. The government would have decided to make the shares available in the market with an assumption that there would be enough demand for them in the market.</p> <p>12. (b): Only II assumption implicit because I is not talking about particular day of reaching.</p> <p>13. (b): Only II assumption implicit.</p> <p>14. (b): I. Not-Implicit: Not directly related to the statement. The statement shows that author points out at "underutilization" of the bridge. No where it is mentioned that such bridges don't serve "any" public objective.</p> <p>II. Implicit: Root Cause. The citizen must have kept in mind the accountability and the utility of money spent, that is why he complaints about the underutilization.</p> <p>15. (b): I. Not-Implicit: Not related to the statement. There is no proof in the statement about reaching airport all the time being a necessity.</p> <p>II. Implicit: Root Cause. Since the author focuses on the fact that because of too many potholes on road X, it is difficult to reach the airport on time shows that there is no other convenient road which can be opted for.</p> | <p>16. (e): I. Implicit: PTA is assumed to represent every parent and every parent will agree to the decisions of PTA.</p> <p>II. Implicit: PTA has taken this decision hoping that school will reduce the fees.</p> <p>17. (b): I. Not-implicit: This is not the reason why gov. abolished the scheme.</p> <p>II. Implicit: Those who resort to travel by air, will any way travel by air. This is the reason to abolish the scheme.</p> <p>18. (e): I. This is the reason of setting-up of fact finding mission.</p> <p>II. Government must have assumed the people will come forward to give information.</p> <p>19. (a): I. Implicit: Desired effect, Routes have been changed hoping to get more passengers.</p> <p>II. Not-implicit: Statement does not talks about the bus-service availability on old routes.</p> <p>20. (d): I. Not-implicit: Not directly related to statement. Since the statement shows increase in the number of cases of food poisoning. Large number of people cannot justify increase in cases.</p> <p>II. Not-implicit: No directly related to statement. Statement does not talk about number of unauthorised shops.</p> <p>21. (a): I. Implicit: When a government/department/Institute decide something, it is assumed that adequate resources are available to fulfill/carryout decisions.</p> <p>II. Not-implicit: Not related to statement.</p> <p>22. (a): I. Implicit: Company will only shortlist eligible candidates for interview.</p> <p>II. Not-implicit: No company will want to promote negative image.</p> <p>23. (b): I. Not-implicit: In case of public-notice, the subject-matter is assumed to be with in the power of issuer of notice.</p> <p>II. Implicit: This is the reason for issuing such notice.</p> <p>24. (a): I. Implicit: This is the reason/cause, so manager gave this message.</p> <p>II. Not-implicit: Statement does not tell about the time taken in preparing lunch.</p> <p>25. (d): I. Not-implicit: It is contrary to statement.</p> <p>II. Not-implicit: Does not talk about availability of Net for doors.</p> |
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| <p>26. (a): I. Implicit: A person bounce back after hitting the bottom only by conscious efforts.</p> <p>II. Not-implicit :- It is an observation, Not related to statement.</p> <p>27. (e): I. Implicit: It is the reason for levying extra tax.</p> <p>II. Implicit: Government must have decided 2 percent extra tax, by calculating the money required to fund the relief programmes.</p> <p>28. (b): I. Not-implicit: Contrary to the statement.</p> | <p>II. Implicit: Without flexibility system cannot be reformed.</p> <p>29. (e): I. Implicit: Advice is assumed to be accepted.</p> <p>II. Implicit: Shopkeeper recommends international technology assuming that it is of better quality.</p> <p>30. (b): I. Not-implicit: Not every one will follow the instructions of notice.</p> <p>II. Implicit: This is the reason of putting up the notice at the gate.</p> |
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Difficult

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| <p>1. (b): I. Not-implicit: There can not be "only" way to do something.</p> <p>II. Implicit: This is the reason for job rotation.</p> <p>2. (a): I. Implicit: This is the reason to appoint Ms. X as CEO.</p> <p>II. Not-Implicit :- Statement says that products will be perceived to be genuine. So it is not reality of products.</p> <p>3. (e): I. Implicit: Advertisement assumes that people known about product.</p> <p>II. Implicit: This the reason why k-series is mentioned in the advertisement.</p> <p>4. (e): Both are imimplicit. While inviting someone, it is assumed the he knows the time and place.</p> <p>5. (d): Both are not-implicit.
Both assumption are observations and are not related to the statement.</p> <p>6. (e): I. Implicit: Movie is super-duper hit, this means there must be a criterion to judge a hit or flop.</p> <p>II. Implicit: Movie has broken all record, this can be said only when performance of earlier movies are known.</p> <p>7. (e): I. Implicit: This is the reason for changing the formate of the letter.</p> <p>II. Implicit: On the basis of the this assumption, the statement asks for different formate on same subject.</p> <p>8. (a): I. Implicit: Person checking for ticket must know the mode of transport.</p> <p>II. Not-implicit: Statement does not talk about the personal detail of person travelling.</p> <p>9. (e): I. Implicit: Person is suggesting a specific Pen, this means there are other type of pens.</p> <p>II. Implicit: When someone gives a suggestion, it is assumed that he know about topic.</p> | <p>10. (a): I. Implicit: whenever special jargon is used, it is assumed that person being told knows the meaning.</p> <p>II. Not-implicit: Not related to statement.</p> <p>11. (d): I. Not-implicit: In a statement there is nothing said about how a sign is prepared so I is not implicit.</p> <p>II. Not-implicit: word "only" is used. There can not be a only way to do something.</p> <p>12. (b): I. Not-Implicit: Statement does not talk about quality of students.</p> <p>II. Implicit: This is purpose of offering discount.</p> <p>13. (b): I. Not-implicit: Statement does not talk about preference of excercise.</p> <p>II. Implicit: Advertisement is done with the assumption that people are aware and will pay attention to the advertisement.</p> <p>14. (a): I. Implicit: This the reason for having basic knowledge of computer.</p> <p>II. Not-implicit: Statement does not talks about how many companies have made computer knowledge as essential critesion.</p> <p>15. (e): Both assumption are implicit, as government actions like mass vaccination are based on assumption that people are aware and will respond positively.</p> <p>16. (e): I. Implicit: Government has decided to waive off the loans to stop further cases of suicides.</p> <p>II. Implicit: Government always assume that their decision/schemes will be welcomed by larger public.</p> <p>17. (a): I. Implicit: Company must have assumed that local candidates have their accomodation.</p> <p>II. Implicit: Not related to statement.</p> |
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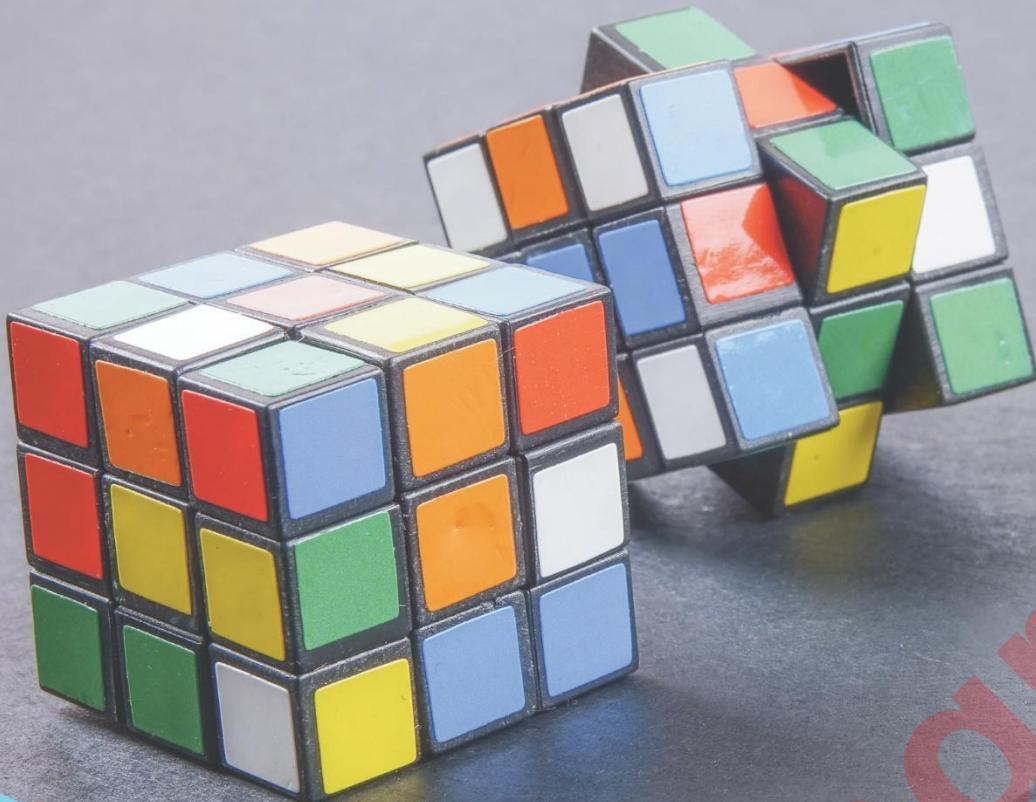
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| <p>18. (d): I. Not-implicit: Not directly related to statement. Since the statement shows increase in the number of cases of food poisoning. Large number of people cannot justify increase in cases.</p> <p>II. Not-implicit: No directly related to statement. Statement does not talk about number of unauthorised shops.</p> <p>19. (a): I. Implicit: This is the reason why lack of stimulation in earliest years of life is important.</p> <p>II. Not implicit: Statement does not talk about measurement of intelligence.</p> <p>20. (a): I. Implicit: X-Airlines must have assumed that demand for seats will remain unchanged.</p> <p>II. Not-implicit: Statement does not talk about other airlines.</p> <p>21. (e): Both are implicit.
When someone apply for a loan, it is assumed that he knows the amount upto which bank grants loan and type of mortgage bank accepts.</p> <p>22. (a): I. Implicit: When Government decides something it is assumed that it has resources to implement the decision.</p> <p>II. Not-implicit: Statement does not talks about, whether eligible candidate may apply or not.</p> <p>23. (e): Both are implicit.</p> | <p>Warnings are issued only when there are some cases of misuse/inappropriate actions.</p> <p>24. (b): I. Not-implicit: Not related to statement.</p> <p>II. Implicit: this is the reason for making that statement.</p> <p>25. (a): I. Implicit: Reason/cause for statement.</p> <p>II. Not-implicit: Not related to statement.</p> <p>26. (b): I. Not-implicit: The statement shows that author points out at "Underutilization" of the bridge. No where it is mentioned that bridge does not serve "any" public objective.</p> <p>II. Implicit: The citizen must have kept in mind the accountability and the utility of money spent.</p> <p>27. (e): Both are implicit :- Statement talks about judicious utilisation of national resources so, resources must be limited.</p> <p>28. (a): I. Implicit: Case of Advice.</p> <p>II. Not-implicit: Not related to statement.</p> <p>29. (a): I. Implicit: Government can eradicate inequality only if it is a man-made phenomenon.</p> <p>II. Not-implicit: Not related to statement.</p> <p>30. (e): I. Implicit: People did not response to compain means, they do not want to keep their city clean.</p> <p>II. Implicit: Campain failed as people did not responded.</p> |
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Previous Year (Memory Based)

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| <p>1. (e): I is implicit as statement says winner do not "always" get accolades, this means sometimes they do gets accolades. II is implicit as it is the cause of statement .</p> <p>2. (b): I is not implicit. It is not impossible, statement has optimistic tone that war will end eventually. II is implicit, efforts are on, then only war will end.</p> <p>3. (a): I is implicit, reason for the statement. II is not implicit because statement does not talk about type of people killed in war.</p> <p>4. (b): I is not implicit, statement uses word "any", it is a extreme assumption so I does not implicit. II is implicit, because global public opinion was against the war.</p> <p>5. (e): I is implicit, because it is a known fact. II is implicit because this is the reason of saying that war must be discouraged.</p> | <p>6. (e): From the plan formulated by XYZ government, it is clear that XYZ government seems serious about actual development. The government must be assuming I and II both. Hence, both I and II are implicit.</p> <p>7. (d): I is not implicit because of the word 'only'. Again, the request made by the company to buyers, sellers, and landlords, implies that the company assumes that such people may prefer the company's involvement in their dealings. II goes against this assumption of the company. Hence II is not implicit.</p> <p>8. (d): The course of action taken by the authorities implies that they assume that the action taken by them may help to deter crime. But we don't know the relationship assume in this. Hence, I and II are not implicit.</p> |
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- 9. (e):** Why did the need to issue such an instruction arise? The government must be assuming II. Hence II is implicit. The motive of the government can't be fulfilled without I. Hence, I is implicit.
- 10. (a):** I is obvious from the advice. Hence I is implicit. II may or may not be an assumption, because the advice can be given even if the government finds itself fully prepared to face the situation.
- 11. (b):** Assumption I goes very deep. Hence it is not implicit. But assumption II is implicit.
- 12. (a):** I is implicit reason for giving this advertisement. II is not implicit because statement does not talk about addiction.
- 13. (d):** I is not implicit. II is not implicit because the PM only assumes that law and order affects the common man more than prices do.
- 14. (b):** I is not implicit not related to statement. II implicit department of consumer affairs must have assumed that consumer need speedy redressal.
- 15. (e):** I and II both are implicit. Both assumptions are cause statement.
- 16. (a):** Why did the Director of the XYZ company request the customer to contact Assistant Finance officer of the respective district, in case the problem arises. Obviously, the Director must be assuming that the officer concerned enjoys sufficient power to solve the customer's problem. Hence I is implicit. II may or may not be implicit because even without any such experience one can have idea about the time when the bill would reach him.
- 17. (d):** I is not implicit. Note that annual growth can't be calculated as a simple average of the growths in each of the four quarters. It would be a weighted average. II is not implicit because Jan-Mar growth is not dependent on monsoons.
- 18. (a):** Government can set up a new testing lab. Obviously, it must be assuming that it has sufficient fund, manpower, equipment etc. Hence I is implicit. II does not implicit.
- 19. (d):** Note that the statement talks about the ads while the assumptions talk about the articles.
- 20. (a):** The tone of the statement makes I implicit. II is not implicit because the speaker uses the words 'only bad directors'
- 21. (e):** Putting such an ad by a business group clearly assumes public approval. Hence II is implicit. And if JRD's vision is being given so much prominence, his gigantic stature in the functioning of the group is also being assumed. Hence I is implicit.
- 22. (a):** I is implicit when you negate external policies – the factor that usually makes the difference. II is not implicit. In fact, the "go up" and "come down" activities point to the contrary.
- 23. (b):** The assumption is that since Hizbul is only one of the militant organisations, its decision does not apply to others. Hence II is implicit. I is not implicit because the statement does not assume what the ideal should be.
- 24. (b):** Clearly, the word tempted suggests that the nationalisation clause is being seen as the culprit.
- 25. (b):** The reason for the UN's financial pressure can't be assumed. Hence I is not implicit. II is implicit; that is why "it is a shame".
- 26. (e):** Both the assumptions are implicit in the statement.
It is clearly mentioned in the statement that the Government has hiked the prices of diesel and petrol to reduce the oil pool deficit. whenever the prices of commodities are hiked, generally people raised the voice against such measure.
- 27. (e):** The price of any product is lowered assuming that its demand will increase. Therefore, assumption I is implicit in the statement.
- 28. (e):** From the content of the statement it is clear that both the assumption are implicit in the statement.
- 29. (b):** Only assumption II is implicit in the statement. If Aswin's mother asked his son to return home by train if it rains heavily, it implies that the trains would ply even if it rains heavily.
- 30. (e):** Both the assumptions are implicit in the statement.

...**Adda247**...



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Introduction: Questions based on the inequalities are commonly of two types.

1. Direct inequalities and
2. Coded inequalities

What is an inequality?

We know that the result of multiplication between 5 and 3 and number 15 are equal. Since they are equal it is an equality. In the same way, $5 \times 5 \neq 15$. Here the product of 5 and 5 is not equal to the number 15. And since they are not equal, it is an inequality.

Signts of inequalities: There are usually five types of inequalities as given below:

(i)	Greater than	>
(ii)	Less than	<
(iii)	Equal to	=
(iv)	Greater than or equal to	\geq
(v)	Less than or equal to	\leq

Example:

A is greater than B	$A > B$
A is less than B	$A < B$
A is equal to B	$A = B$
A is greater than or equal to B	$A \geq B$
A is less than or equal to B	$A \leq B$

Combining inequalities: If $A > B$ and $B > C$ then we can say $[A > B > C] \rightarrow$ combined form

If $A \geq B$ and $B \geq C$

Then we can say $[A \geq B \geq C] \rightarrow$ combined form

Solved Example: Relationship Between A and C

(1)	$A \geq B > C$	$A > C$
(2)	$A \leq B \leq C$	$A \leq C$
(3)	$A < B \leq C$	$A < C$
(4)	$A > B \geq C$	$A > C$
(5)	$A \geq B \geq C$	$A \geq C$

If the direction of sign changes, then no relationship can be established.

Example: $X < Y > Z$, then No Relationship can be inferred between X and Z, as the direction of the sign is opposite that is $<, >$

Similarly, If $X > Y \leq Z \geq P > Q$, then between

X and Z \rightarrow no relation ($>, \leq$)

X and P \rightarrow no relation ($>, \leq, \geq$)

Y and P \rightarrow no relation (\leq, \geq)

Z and Q \rightarrow relation ($\geq, >$)

"Either or" Case

If $x \geq y$, then the conclusion:

- (a) $x > y$ is false (Because $x \geq y$, not $x > y$) and
- (b) $x = y$ is false (Because $x \geq y$, not $x = y$)

However,

Either (a) or (b) is definitely true; either $x > y$ or $x = y$. It is just like saying $x \geq y$.

Complicated case of "Either or"

Statement: $H \geq M \leq V = K$

Find the what is relation between H and K?

Conclusion: (i) $H < K$

(ii) $H \geq K$

In the above statement we cannot find relation between H and K. But there are three relationship possibilities between H and K.

(i) $H > K$ (ii) $H = K$ and (iii) $H < K$

And all three possibilities are given in the above conclusion.

So, this case are also "Either or"

$H \geq K$ or $H < K$

Example of direct inequalities:

Statement

Statement (1) $A=B \geq C < D=E \leq F$

Conclusion

(i) $F > B$ (ii) $B \geq D$

Here, conclusion (i) as well as conclusion (ii) does not follow

Statement (2) $P > M > Q, Q > Z > N$

(i) $M \geq Z$ (ii) $N < P$

Solution: $P > M > Q > Z > N$

(i) Not follow (ii) Follow

Statement (3) $X > Y, Y \geq Z, Z = V, V < W$

(i) $Y = V$ (ii) $Y > V$

Solution: $X > Y \geq Z = V < W$

(i) Not follow (ii) Not follow, but either (i) or (ii) follow

Example of coded Inequalities

Directions (1-5): In these questions, symbols ©, #, %, \$ and @ are used with different meanings as follows:

'A©B' Means 'A' is smaller than 'B'

'A#B' Means 'A' is greater than B

'A%B' Means 'A' is either smaller than or equal to 'B'

'A\$B' Means 'A' is either greater than or equal to 'B'

'A@B' means 'A' is neither smaller than nor greater than 'B'

1. **Statement:** $V\#S, S\odot L, L\odot J$

Conclusion: I. $V\odot L$ II. $S\odot J$

2. **Statement:** $M\#R, R\odot J, J\#H$

Conclusion: I. $M\#H$ II. $R\odot H$

3. **Statement:** $M\$F, F@G, G\%M$

Conclusion: I. $F\$H$ II. $F@M$

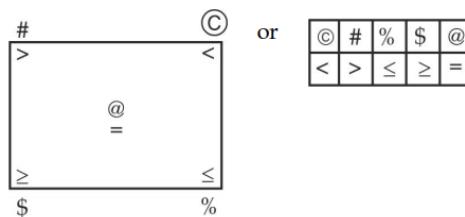
4. **Statement:** $T\#L, L\%W, W@V$

Conclusion: I. $L\%V$ II. $T\%W$

5. **Statement:** $K\%L, L\%T, I\$T$

Conclusion: I. $L\%I$ II. $L\#I$

Solutions:



1. $V > S < L < J$	(i) Not follow	(ii) Follow
2. $M > R < J > H$	(i) Not follow	(ii) Not follow
3. $H \geq F = G \leq M$	(i) Not follow	(ii) Not follow
4. $T > L \leq W = V$	(i) Follow	(ii) Not follow
5. $K \leq L \leq I \geq T$	(i) Follow	(ii) Not follow

Some common examples asked in mains exam-

Directions (1-3): In the following questions, the symbols @, #, \$, % and & are used with the following meaning as illustrated below-

'M@N' means 'N is smaller than or equal to M'

'M#N' means 'N is greater than or equal to M'

'M\$N' means 'N is equal to M'

'M%N' means 'N is greater than M'

'M&N' means 'N is smaller than M'

Now in each of the following questions assuming the given statements to be true, find which of the three conclusions I, II and III given below them is/are definitely true and give your answer accordingly.

Example 1: Statements: U & V @ W%X; P# W\$Q; R&X

Conclusions: I. P%U II. R&W III. Q&X

- (a) Only I is true
- (b) Only II is true
- (c) Both I and II are true
- (d) Both III and II are true
- (e) All are true

Solution. (c): I. P%U (True) II. R&W (True) III. Q&X (False)

Example 2: Statements: A # B\$ C&D; E % B@ F; G & D&X

Conclusions: I. F#A II. G&B III. B&X

- (a) Only III is true
- (b) Only II is true
- (c) Only I is true
- (d) Both I and II are true
- (e) All are true

Solution (a): I. F#A (False) II. G&B (False) III. B&X (True)

Example 3: Statements: F \$G #S &T ; Q@ S #R ; B\$ T

Conclusions: I. F#Q II. G%R III. B%G

- (a) Only I is true
- (b) Only II is true
- (c) Only III is true
- (d) Both I and II are true
- (e) All are true

Solution (a): I. F#Q (True) II. G%R (False) III. B%G (False)

Directions (4-6): In the following questions, the symbols @, &, \$, μ and © are used with the following meaning as illustrated below-

'P&Q' means 'Q is smaller than or equal to P'

'P\$Q' means 'Q is greater than or equal to P'

'P μ Q' means 'Q is equal to P'

'P@Q' means 'Q is greater than P'

'P©Q' means 'Q is smaller than P'

Now in each of the following questions assuming the given statements to be true, find which of the three conclusions I, II and III given below them is/are definitely true and give your answer accordingly.

Example 4: Statements: A©B&C μ D ; F&C μ E ; G&D

Conclusions: I. B&E

II. G\$B

III. E\$G

(a) Only I is true

(b) Only II is true

(c) Both I and II are true

(d) Both I and III are true

(e) All are true

Solution (d): I. B&E (True) II. G\$B (False) III. E\$G (True)

Example 5: Statements: I& J ©K ; L@K μ M ; N©J

Conclusions: I. N© K

II. I© L

III. L@J

(a) Only I is true

(b) Only II is true

(c) Only III is true

(d) Both I and II are true

(e) All are true

Solution (e): I. N© K (True) II. I© L (True) III. L@J (True)

Example 6: Statements: U©V&W@X ; Y@V μ Z ; X © Y

Conclusions: I. Y@W

II. W©Y

III. U©W

(a) Only I is true

(b) Only II is true

(c) Only III is true

(d) Both I and II are true

(e) All are true

Solution (c): I. Y@W (False) II. W©Y (False) III. U©W (True)

Points to Remember:

- (1) In chapter of Inequalities, you should give proper attention to sign of inequalities.
- (2) Be careful about "either-or" case which has been clearly described in concept part.
- (3) In case of coded inequalities, you should read the directions and decode them properly.
- (4) Use the tabular form for coded inequalities, which will help you to solve questions in less time.
- (5) Relate the conclusion from the given statements carefully.

Foundation

Directions (1-10): In each of the following questions assuming the given statements to be true, find which of the two conclusions I and II given below is/are definitely true and give your answer accordingly.

Directions (11-20): In each of the following questions assuming the given statements to be true, find which of the following, conclusion I and II given below is/are definitely true and give your answer accordingly:

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| 17. Statements: | $Z = N$, $N \geq K$, $K > M$, $M < D$ |
| Conclusions: | I. $D = N$ II. $Z = M$ |
| 18. Statements: | $F \geq K$, $K > T$, $D = T$, $V \geq D$ |
| Conclusions: | I. $T \geq F$ II. $D = K$ |
| 19. Statements: | $H > J$, $J < Y$, $Y \geq K$, $K = W$ |
| Conclusions: | I. $W = Y$ II. $K < J$ |
| 20. Statements: | $F \geq K$, $K > T$, $D = T$, $V \geq D$ |
| Conclusions: | I. $D < F$ II. $V = K$ |

Directions (21-30): In each of the following questions assuming the given statements to be true, find which of the following conclusion I and II given below is/are definitely true and give your answer accordingly.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| (a) If, I is true. | (b) If, II is true. |
| (c) If, either I or II is true | (d) If, neither I nor II is true |
| (e) If, Both I and II is true | |
| 21. Statements: | $M < D, D = K, K \leq R, R = F$ |
| Conclusions: | I. $F < K$ II. $D = F$ |
| 22. Statements: | $B \geq K, K > T, T = F, H < F$ |
| Conclusions: | I. $B > T$ II. $T < B$ |
| 23. Statements: | $W = B, B \leq F, F < R, R > F$ |
| Conclusions: | I. $W = F$ II. $W < F$ |
| 24. Statements: | $E \leq K, K > T, T < N, B \geq N$ |
| Conclusions: | I. $T \geq E$ II. $K < N$ |
| 25. Statements: | $Z > B, B \geq M, M < F, F \leq R$ |
| Conclusions: | I. $Z = M$ II. $F = B$ |
| 26. Statements: | $M < D, D = K, K \leq R, R = F$ |
| Conclusions: | I. $M < R$ II. $D = R$ |
| 27. Statements: | $B \geq K, K > T, T = F, H < F$ |
| Conclusions: | I. $H < K$ II. $F < B$ |
| 28. Statements: | $W = B, B \leq F, F < R, R > F$ |
| Conclusions: | I. $R = B$ II. $B < R$ |
| 29. Statements: | $H \leq T, T > N, F < N, B \geq F$ |
| Conclusions: | I. $F \leq H$ II. $F < T$ |
| 30. Statements: | $H \leq T, T > N, F < N, B \geq F$ |
| Conclusions: | I. $B = T$ II. $B \geq H$ |

Direction (31-35): In each of the questions below are given some statements followed by two conclusions. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

- (a) If only conclusion I follows.
 - (b) If only conclusion II follows.
 - (c) If either conclusion I or II follows.
 - (d) If neither conclusion I nor II follows.
 - (e) If both conclusions I and II follow.

- 31. Statements:** $S > D = F \geq G \geq H \leq K, Y \leq H = T$
Conclusions: I. $S > Y$ II. $S > T$
- 32. Statements:** $W \geq E > R < T \leq Y, Y \leq U = I \geq O$
Conclusions: I. $R < I$ II. $E > O$
- 33. Statements:** $X < C < V = B \leq N, V > L = O \geq U$
Conclusions: I. $B \leq O$ II. $B < O$
- 34. Statements:** $X = F < Y > H = I ? O, F ? E = R$
Conclusions: I. $Y > R$ II. $Y \geq R$
- 35. Statements:** $M > K > L = O \geq P, K < B = G \leq Y \leq T$
Conclusions: I. $L > Y$ II. $O < G$

Directions (36-39): In the given questions, assuming the given statements to be true. Find which of the given two conclusions numbered I, and II is/are definitely true and give your answer accordingly.

- (a) If only conclusion I is true
- (b) If only conclusion II is true
- (c) If either conclusion I or II is true
- (d) If neither conclusion I nor II is true
- (e) If both conclusions I and II are true

- 36. Statements:** $T > N \geq E > I \leq S \leq U < X$
Conclusions: I. $T > I$ II. $X > I$
- 37. Statements:** $N > V > M \leq O; M \geq Z > B$
Conclusions: I. $Z \leq O$ II. $N > O$
- 38. Statements:** $K \geq B > E = F; M < B < N$
Conclusions: I. $N < K$ II. $K > M$
- 39. Statements:** $Z > G \leq P \leq Q; G \geq V < U$
Conclusions: I. $Z > Q$ II. $P < G$

Direction (40-43): In this question, relationship between different elements is shown in the statements. The statements are followed by conclusions. Study the conclusions based on the given statement and select the appropriate answer.

- (a) Only conclusion I is true.
 - (b) Only conclusion II is true.
 - (c) Either conclusion I or II is true.
 - (d) Neither conclusion I nor II is true.
 - (e) Both conclusions I and conclusion II are true.
- 40. Statements:** $D \geq E = T \leq S < M \leq B; C \geq D > A; D < P$
Conclusions: I. $E < B$ II. $A ? M$
- 41. Statements:** $P > D \geq E = T; C \geq D > A; T \leq S < M \leq B$
Conclusions: I. $C = T$ II. $C > T$
- 42. Statements:** $W < U; A < J < U = D \leq V$
Conclusions: I. $J < V$ II. $V > W$
- 43. Statements:** $P < N \leq L > Q; G \geq S; L \geq F; S = X < P$
Conclusions: I. $P < F$ II. $Q > X$

Directions (44-48): In these questions, relationship between different elements is shown in the statements. These statements are followed by two conclusions. Give answer-

- (a) If only conclusion I follows.
- (b) If only conclusion II follows.
- (c) If either conclusion I or II follows.
- (d) If neither conclusion I nor II follows.
- (e) If both conclusion I and II follow.

- 44. Statements:** $G \geq F > E = D \geq C > B$
Conclusions: I. $G \geq B$ II. $B < G$
- 45. Statements:** $J > I = H < G \leq F < E; L > G \leq K$
Conclusions: I. $I < L$ II. $K \leq H$
- 46. Statements:** $N < M = L \geq K \leq J = I; O > P = K$
Conclusions: I. $O < M$ II. $M \leq O$
- 47. Statements:** $N > F > O \leq M; O \leq B > A$
Conclusions: I. $M \geq B$ II. $N > A$
- 48. Statements:** $B \geq A > D = E; C < A < F$
Conclusions: I. $F < B$ II. $B \geq C$

Direction (49-53): In each of the questions below are given a statement followed by two conclusions. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

- (a) If only conclusion I follows.
- (b) If only conclusion II follows.
- (c) If either conclusion I or II follows.
- (d) If neither conclusion I nor II follows.
- (e) If both conclusions I and II follow.

- 49. Statements:** $K > M < P \leq L \leq U = Y > D$
Conclusions: I. $Y < M$ II. $M < Y$
- 50. Statements:** $H \geq G \geq R \leq W \leq A < O \leq L$
Conclusions: I. $R \leq A$ II. $L < W$
- 51. Statements:** $T > R = E > W < Q = S \leq A < Y$
Conclusions: I. $T > S$ II. $W < Y$
- 52. Statements:** $S > D = R < W \geq F \leq G; B > D \geq X$
Conclusions: I. $X < W$ II. $B > R$
- 53. Statements:** $E > H > G = D < L < O = P$
Conclusions: I. $D < E$ II. $P < G$

Direction (54-58): In each of the questions below are given some statements followed by two conclusions. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

- (a) If only conclusion I follows.
- (b) If only conclusion II follows.
- (c) If either conclusion I or II follows.
- (d) If neither conclusion I nor II follows.
- (e) If both conclusions I and II follow.

54. Statements:	$A < B \leq L \leq U > R = S > T$
Conclusions:	I. $A < U$ II. $B < R$
55. Statements:	$C > D = H \geq G < S \leq N < M$
Conclusions:	I. $D > S$ II. $S < M$
56. Statements:	$X \leq Y < A > W = H \geq G > J$
Conclusions:	I. $Y < W$ II. $W < J$
57. Statements:	$V > D > E = K < Q > F \geq H$
Conclusions:	I. $V > K$ II. $Q > H$
58. Statements:	$G \leq O < R \leq Y < P = K < L$
Conclusions:	I. $G < Y$ II. $G \leq Y$

Direction (59-60): In these questions, relationship between different elements is show in the statements. The statements are followed by conclusions. Study the conclusions based on the given statements and select the appropriate answer:

- (a) If only conclusion I follows.
- (b) If only conclusion II follows.
- (c) If either conclusion I or II follows.
- (d) If neither conclusion I nor II follows.
- (e) If both conclusions I and II follow.

59. Statements:	$G > R \geq E \geq W = S > D \leq F$
Conclusions:	I. $R > D$ II. $R = W$
60. Statements:	$G = N < S \leq L \leq O < Q = W$
Conclusions:	I. $S > Q$ II. $S = Q$

Moderate-Difficult

Direction (1-25): In each of the following questions assuming the given statements to be true, find out which of the two conclusions I and II given below them is/ are definitely true

Give answer (a) If only Conclusion I is true.

Give answer (b) if only Conclusion II is true.

Give answer (c) if either Conclusion I or II is true.

Give answer (d) if neither Conclusion I nor II is true.

Give answer (e) if both Conclusion I and II are true.

Directions (1-7): In the following questions, the symbols @, ©, %, \$ and d are used with the following meanings illustrated.

'P % Q' means 'P is greater than Q'.

'P d Q' means 'P is neither greater than nor smaller than Q'.

'P @ Q' means 'P is smaller than Q'.

'P © Q' means 'P is either smaller than or equal to Q'.

'P \$ Q' means 'P is either greater than or equal to Q'.

1. **Statements:** $M @ J, J \odot R, R d K$

Conclusions: I. $K d J$ II. $K \% J$

2. **Statements:** $N \$ T, T d H, N @ W$

Conclusions: I. $W \% T$ II. $H \odot N$

3. **Statements:** $F @ R, R \odot V, V \$ T$

Conclusions: I. $V \% F$ II. $F @ T$

4. **Statements:** $W \odot D, D \$ B, B @ H$

Conclusions: I. $H \% D$ II. $W @ B$

5. **Statements:** $F d T, T \$ M, M \odot R$

Conclusions: I. $R \$ F$ II. $M \odot F$

6. **Statements:** $H \$ N, N \% R, R @ J$

Conclusions: I. $R @ H$ II. $J \% H$

7. Statements:	$V \% B, B \$ D, D \odot E$
Conclusions:	I. $E d B$ II. $D @ V$

Directions (8-13): In the following questions, the symbols @, ©, %, d and # are used with the following meaning as illustrated below:

'P % Q' means 'P is not greater than Q'.

'P d Q' means 'P is neither greater than nor smaller than Q'.

'P # Q' means 'P is neither greater than nor equal to Q'.

'P © Q' means 'P is not smaller than Q'.

'P @ Q' means 'P is neither smaller than nor equal to Q'.

8. Statements:	$R \odot T, T @ M, M \delta D$
Conclusions:	I. $D \# T$ II. $M \# T$

9. Statements:	$B @ N, N \% R, R \odot F$
Conclusions:	I. $B @ F$ II. $N \# F$

10. Statements:	$D \# T, T @ R, R \odot M$
Conclusions:	I. $M \# D$ II. $M \# T$

11. Statements:	$K \delta H, H \% F, F \# J$
Conclusions:	I. $F \odot K$ II. $J \odot H$

12. Statements:	$W @ G, N \odot G, N \% V$
Conclusions:	I. $W @ N$ II. $V \odot G$

13. Statements:	$T \odot Y, Y \% M, M @ R$
Conclusions:	I. $R \# Y$ II. $T \delta M$

Directions (14-18): In the following questions, the symbols @, ©, #, \$ and % are used with the following meaning as illustrated below:

'P © Q' means 'P' is either greater than or equal to Q'.

'P%Q' means 'P' is either smaller than or equal to Q'.

'P@Q' means 'P' is neither greater than nor smaller than Q'.

'P#Q' means 'P is smaller than Q'.

'P \$ Q' means 'P is greater than Q'.

Now in each of the following questions assuming the given statements to be true, find which of the two conclusions I and II given below them is / are definitely true?

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| 14. Statements: | K © R, R \$ F, F # B |
| Conclusions: | I. B \$ R II. F # K |
| 15. Statements: | J \$ M, M © K, K # N |
| Conclusions: | I. J \$ K II. N \$ M |
| 16. Statements: | F # T, T @ W, W \$ H |
| Conclusions: | I. F # H II. F © H |
| 17. Statements: | M % T, T # R, R @ D |
| Conclusions: | I. D \$ T II. R \$ T |
| 18. Statements: | D \$ N, N # F, F © T |
| Conclusions: | I. T # N II. D \$ F |

Directions (19-23): In the following questions, the symbols #, \$, %, * and @ are used with the following meaning as illustrated below:

'A # B' means 'A is not greater than B'.

'A \$ B' means 'A is neither smaller nor equal to B'.

'A % B' means 'A is neither smaller nor greater than B'.

'A * B' means 'A is neither greater nor equal to B'.

'A @ B' means 'A is not smaller than B'.

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 19. Statements: | A # B, B % C, C * D |
| Conclusions: | I. C @ A II. A # D |
| 20. Statements: | P \$ Q, Q @ S, S % R |
| Conclusions: | I. P @ R II. R \$ Q |
| 21. Statements: | W * X, X # Y, Y \$ Z |
| Conclusions: | I. W * Z II. W @ Z |
| 22. Statements: | G @ H, H \$ J, J % K |
| Conclusions: | I. K * G II. J * G |
| 23. Statements: | N @ M, M \$ P, P # T |
| Conclusions: | I. T # N II. P * N |

Directions (24-25): In these questions, relationship between different elements is shown in the statements. These statements are followed by two conclusions.

Mark answer (a) if only conclusion I follows.

Mark answer (b) if only conclusion II follows.

Mark answer (c) if either conclusion I or conclusion II follows.

Mark answer (d) if neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows.

Mark answer (e) if both conclusions I and II follow.

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 24. Statements: | A = B ≥ C < D = E ≤ F |
| Conclusions: | I. F > B II. B ≥ D |
| 25. Statements: | P > M > Q, Q > Z > N |
| Conclusions: | I. M ≥ Z II. N < P |

Direction (26-40): In each of the following questions assuming the given statements to be true, find out which of the two conclusions I and II given below them is/ are definitely true

Give answer (a) If only Conclusion I is true.

Give answer (b) if only Conclusion II is true.

Give answer (c) if either Conclusion I or II is true.

Give answer (d) if neither Conclusion I nor II is true.

Give answer (e) if both Conclusion I and II are true.

Direction: (26-30)

'P © Q' means 'P is neither smaller than nor greater than Q'.

'P # Q' means 'P is neither greater than nor equal to Q'.

'P \$ Q' means 'P is neither smaller than nor equal to Q'.

'P @ Q' means 'P is either greater than or equal to Q'.

'P % Q' means 'P is either smaller than or equal to Q'.

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 26. Statements: | M \$ N, N \$ O, O % P |
|------------------------|-----------------------|

Conclusions: I. O # M II. P © N

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| 27. Statements: | 5 @ 7, 7 # 8, 8 \$ 9 |
|------------------------|----------------------|

Conclusions: I. 9 # 7 II. 8 \$ 5

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| 28. Statements: | X # Y, Y @ Z, Z @ D |
|------------------------|---------------------|

Conclusions: I. D % Y II. Z @ X

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| 29. Statements: | P @ Q, Q \$ R, R # S |
|------------------------|----------------------|

Conclusions: I. S \$ Q II. R # P

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| 30. Statements: | C © B, B % D, D \$ E |
|------------------------|----------------------|

Conclusions: I. D \$ C II. D © C

Direction (31-35): In each of the following questions assuming the given statements to be true, find out which of the two conclusions I and II given below them is/ are definitely true

Give answer (a) If only Conclusion I is true.

Give answer (b) if only Conclusion II is true.

Give answer (c) if either Conclusion I or II is true.

Give answer (d) if neither Conclusion I nor II is true.

Give answer (e) if both Conclusion I and II are true.

'A © B' means 'A is smaller than B'

'A # B' means 'A is either smaller than or equal to B'

'A _ B' means 'A is greater than B'

'A \$ B' means 'A is either greater than or equal to B'

'A @ B' means 'A is neither smaller than nor greater than B'

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------|
| 31. Statements: | V#S, S©L, L©J |
|------------------------|---------------|

Conclusions: I. V © L II. S © J

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------|
| 32. Statements: | M#R, R©J, J#H |
|------------------------|---------------|

Conclusions: I. M # H II. R © H

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------|
| 33. Statements: | H\$F, F@G, G_M |
|------------------------|----------------|

Conclusions: I. H_M II. H_G

34. Statements: R©J, J _T, T # L Conclusions: I. R @ T II. J @ L	(a) Only I is true (b) Only II is true (c) Both I and II is true (d) Either I or III is true (e) None is true
35. Statements: W@T, T\$K, K_F Conclusions: I. W \$ K II. W @ K	Directions (44-48) : In the following questions, the symbols @, #, %, \$ and © are used with the following meaning as illustrated below- 'P#Q' means 'P is neither greater than nor equal to Q' 'P©Q' means 'P is neither equal to nor smaller than Q' 'P%Q' means 'P is neither smaller than nor greater than Q' 'P\$Q' means 'P is not smaller than Q' 'P@Q' means 'P is not greater than Q' Now in each of the following questions assuming the given statement to be true, find which of the three conclusions I, II and III given below them is/are true and give your answer accordingly.
Directions (36-40): 'P © Q', means 'P is not greater than Q'. 'P * Q', means 'P is not smaller than Q'. 'P @ Q', means 'P is neither greater than nor smaller than Q'. 'P \$ Q', means 'P is neither smaller than nor equal to Q'. 'P % Q', means 'P is neither greater than nor equal to Q'. 36. Statements: M % T, T \$ K, K © D Conclusions: I. T \$ D II. D \$ M	44. Statements: J@M©L\$H%R Conclusions: I. J©R II. M\$H III. H#J (a) None is true (b) Only I is true (c) Only I and II is true (d) Only III is true (e) Only II is true
37. Statements: F @ B, B % N, N © H Conclusions: I. N \$ F II. H \$ F	45. Statements: A#B\$C©D#E Conclusions: I. A\$C II. A#C III. B©E (a) Only I is true (b) Only II is true (c) Either I or II is true (d) III and either I or II is true (e) None is true
38. Statements: R * M, M @ K, K © J Conclusions: I. J \$ M II. J @ M	46. Statements: R%G\$H%J@K Conclusions: I. R©H II. R\$K III. G©J (a) Only I is true (b) Only III is true (c) None is true (d) Both I and II is true (e) Only II is true
39. Statements: B \$ N, N * R, R @ K Conclusions: I. K © N II. B \$ K	47. Statements: A#B\$C©D%E Conclusions: I. E#B II. C@B III. C©E (a) Only I is true (b) Only II is true (c) Both I and II is true (d) Only III is true (e) All are true
40. Statements: J © K, K \$ N, N * D. Conclusions: I. J % N II. D % K	48. Statements: R%G#H@J©K Conclusions: I. R#J II. G@J III. K©G (a) Only II is true (b) Only III is true (c) Both I and III is true (d) Only I is true (e) Both II and III is true
Directions (41-43): In the following questions, the symbols @, #, %, \$ and © are used with the following meaning as illustrated below- 'P#Q' means 'P is neither greater than nor equal to Q' 'P©Q' means 'P is neither equal to nor smaller than Q' 'P%Q' means 'P is neither smaller than nor greater than Q' 'P\$Q' means 'P is not smaller than Q' 'P@Q' means 'P is not greater than Q' Now in each of the following questions assuming the given statement to be true, find which of the three conclusions I, II and III given below them is/are true and give your answer accordingly.	Directions (49-53) : In the following questions, the symbols @, ^, *, # and © used with the following meaning as illustrated below: 'A & B' means 'A is not greater than B' 'A \$ B' means 'A is not smaller than B'
41. Statements: J%L, T@L, L#M Conclusions: I. M©L II. T#J III. T%J (a) Only I is true (b) Either II or III are true (c) None is true (d) I and either II or III are true (e) None of these	
42. Statements: K@T, L#M, K\$L, L©R Conclusions: I. T©M II. L©T III. T#R (a) None is true (b) Only I is true (c) Only II is true (d) Either I or II is true (e) Only III is true	
43. Statements: G©R%H@N©J Conclusions: I. H#N II. J#G III. R\$J	

'A @ B' means 'A is neither smaller than nor equal to B'
 'A # B' means 'A is neither greater than nor equal to B'
 'A % B' means "A is neither greater than nor smaller than B'

Now, in each of the following questions assuming the given statements to be true, find which of the three conclusions I, II and III is/are definitely true and give your answer accordingly.

49. Statements: N & M, M \$ J, J # K, K @ L

Conclusions: I. N @ K II. K \$ N III. J & L
 (a) Either I or II is true (b) None is true
 (c) Only II is true (d) Only III is true
 (e) Only I and III are true

50. Statements: H \$ G, G @ D, D % E, E # F

Conclusions: I. D # F II. H \$ E III. G % F
 (a) Only I and II are true (b) Only I is true
 (c) Only III and II are true (d) Only III is true
 (e) Only I and III are true

51. Statements: A % B \$ C @ D # E

Conclusions: I. B @ D II. A @ E III. A & E
 (a) Only I is true (b) Only III is true
 (c) Only II is true (d) Only either III or I is true
 (e) Only either III or II and I are true

52. Statements: V & Z, Z \$ W, W # X, X @ Y

Conclusions: I. Y # W II. Z % X III. V # X
 (a) None is true (b) Only I is true
 (c) Only II is true (d) Only III is true
 (e) Only I and II are true

53. Statements: N & O \$ P @ Q # M

Conclusions: I. P & O II. Q # P III. P @ M
 (a) Only I is true
 (b) Only I and II are true
 (c) Only II and III are true
 (d) Only I and III are true
 (e) All I, II, III are true

Directions (54-58) : In the following questions, the symbols @, &, %, \$ and * are used with the following meaning as illustrated below-

'P&Q' means 'P is neither greater than nor equal to Q'

'P*Q' means 'P is neither equal to nor smaller than Q'

'P\$Q' means 'P is neither smaller than nor greater than Q'

'P%Q' means 'P is not smaller than Q'

'P@Q' means 'P is not greater than Q'

Now in each of the following questions assuming the given statement to be true, find which of the two conclusions I and II given below them is/are definitely true and give your answer accordingly.

54. Statements: R\$S, S*L, L\$Q
Conclusions: I. R*Q II. S\$Q
 (a) None is true (b) Only I is true
 (c) Only II is true (d) Either I or II are true
 (e) Both are true

55. Statements: B%J, J&M, M@V
Conclusions: I. J@V II. B*M
 (a) Only I is true (b) Only II is true
 (c) Either I and II are true (d) Both are true
 (e) None is true

56. Statements: C*X, G\$X, Y%G
Conclusions: I. Y*X II. Y\$X
 (a) None is true (b) Only I is true
 (c) Only II is true (d) Both II and I are true
 (e) Either I or II is true

57. Statements: A\$D, D%V, V*Z
Conclusions: I. D*Z II. V@A
 (a) None is true (b) Only I is true
 (c) Only II is true (d) Either I or III is true
 (e) Both are true

58. Statements: Q@T, T&K, K%E
Conclusions: I. T\$E II. T*T
 (a) Either I or II are true (b) Only I is true
 (c) Both I and II are true (d) Only II true
 (e) None is true

Directions (59-63): In the following questions, the symbols @, !, %, \$ and & are used with the following meaning as illustrated below:

'A & B' means 'A is not smaller than B'

'A \$ B' means 'A is neither smaller than nor equal to B'

'A ! B' means 'A is neither smaller than nor greater than B'

'A % B' means 'A is not greater than B'

'A @ B' means 'A is neither greater than nor equal to B'

(a) If only conclusion I is true

(b) If only conclusion II is true

(c) If either conclusion I or II is true

(d) If neither conclusion I nor II is true

(e) If both conclusions I and II are true

59. Statements: N ! M, M & L, L \$ K, P & K

Conclusions: I. N ! L II. L @ N

60. Statements: X ! W, V \$ U, Z @ X, W % V

Conclusions: I. Z @ V II. W % U

61. Statements: M % N, K @ L, L ! M, J @ K

Conclusions: I. L @ N II. M \$ J

62. Statements: C % B, E & D, F \$ E, D \$ C

Conclusions: I. F & C II. C ! E

63. Statements: E ! F, F & G, G % H, D \$ E

Conclusions: I. E % H II. G @ D

Directions (64-69): In each of the following questions, assuming the given statements to be true, find which of the following two conclusions I and II is/are definitely true. Give answer:

- (a) if only conclusion I is true.
- (b) if only conclusion II is true.
- (c) if either I or II is true.
- (d) if neither I nor II is true.
- (e) if both I and II are true.

'P b Q' means 'P is not smaller than Q'.

'P + Q' means 'P is neither greater nor smaller than Q'.

'P \$ Q' means 'P is not greater than Q'.

'P a Q' means 'P is neither smaller than nor equal to Q'.

'P * Q' means 'P is neither greater than nor equal to Q'.

64. Statements: M b N, H \$ Q, Q b M

Conclusions: I. H + M II. Q b N

65. Statements: C a B, L * S, S \$ C

Conclusions: I. B a S II. C a L

66. Statements: I b H, E a F, I + F

Conclusions: I. E a I II. H * E

67. Statements: V + O, R + V, O b B

Conclusions: I. R + B II. R a B

68. Statements: L a U, T + V, U * V

Conclusions: I. T a L II. U + T

69. Statements: A * B, A b Z, Y * Z

Conclusions: I. Y * B II. A b Y

Directions (70-76): In the following questions, the symbols \$, @, ©, % and # are used with the following meaning as illustrated below:

'P \$ Q' means 'P is not smaller than Q'.

'P @ Q' means 'P is not greater than Q'.

'P © Q' means 'P is neither greater than nor equal to Q'.

'P % Q' means 'P is neither smaller than nor equal to Q'.

'P # Q' means 'P is neither greater than nor smaller than Q'.

Now in each of the following questions assuming the given statements to be true, find which of the conclusions I, II and III given below them is / are definitely true and give your answer accordingly.

70. Statements: M © T, T @ J, J # D

Conclusions: I. D # T II. D % T III. D % M
 (a) All are true (b) Only I is true
 (c) Only II is true (d) Only either I or II true
 (e) Only either I or II & III are true

71. Statements: H \$ J, J © M, M @ T

Conclusions: I. H % M II. H \$ T III. T % J
 (a) Only I is true (b) Only III is true
 (c) Only II is true (d) Only I and II are true
 (e) None of these

72. Statements: R @ N, N % E, E # K

Conclusions: I. R © K II. K % N III. E % R
 (a) None is true (b) Only I is true
 (c) Only II is true (d) Only III is true
 (e) Only II and III are true

73. Statements: M © K, K % T, T \$ R

Conclusions: I. R © K II. R © M III. T © M
 (a) Only I is true (b) Only II is true
 (c) Only III is true (d) Only I and II are true
 (e) None of these

74. Statements: D # W, W \$ Z, Z % M

Conclusions: I. Z @ D II. M © D III. D \$ M
 (a) Only I and II are true (b) Only II and III are true
 (c) Only I & III are true (d) All are true
 (e) None of these

75. Statements: K % N, N \$ B, B © D

Conclusions: I. D % N II. K % D III. B © K
 (a) None is true (b) Only II is true
 (c) Only III is true (d) Only I is true
 (e) Only II and III are true

76. Statements: T # A, A \$ B, B @ D

Conclusions: I. D # A II. D # T III. B @ T
 (a) None is true (b) Only I is true
 (c) Only II is true (d) Only III is true
 (e) Only II and III are true

Previous Year (Memory Based)

Directions (1-5): In these questions, relationship between different elements is shown in the statements. The statements are followed by conclusions. Study the conclusions based on the given statements and select the appropriate answer:

1. Statements: L = P ≤ W < V ≤ K ≥ Q; B < L; K = M

Conclusions: I. B < V II. M > P
 (a) Only conclusion I is true
 (b) Only conclusion II is true
 (c) Either conclusion I or II are true
 (d) Both conclusion I and II are true
 (e) Neither conclusion I nor II is true

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>2. Statements: $L = P \leq W < V \leq K \geq Q; B < L; K = M$
 Conclusions: I. $L > Q$ II. $W = M$</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Either conclusion I or II is true (b) Neither conclusion I nor II is true (c) Only conclusion I is true (d) Only conclusion II is true (e) Both conclusion I and II are true <p>3. Statements: $R \leq U = B < S; B \leq X$
 Conclusions: I. $X > R$ II. $X = R$</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Both conclusion I and II are true (b) Either conclusion I or II is true (c) Only conclusion I is true (d) Neither conclusion I nor II is true (e) Only conclusion II is true <p>4. Statements: $C > U \leq S < T = O > D \geq Y; Z = O \leq P$
 Conclusions: I. $U > D$ II. $S < P$</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Neither conclusion I nor II is true (b) Both conclusion I and II are true (c) Only conclusion I is true (d) Either conclusion I or II is true (e) Only conclusion II is true <p>5. Statements: $C > U \leq S < T = O > D \geq Y; Z = O \leq P$
 Conclusions: I. $Z > Y$ II. $C < O$</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Only conclusion I is true (b) Both conclusion I and II are true (c) Only conclusion II is true (d) Either conclusion I or II is true (e) Neither conclusion I nor II is true | <p>8. Statements: $Z = M < T \geq F > U$
 Conclusions: I. $Z < F$ II. $U < M$</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Only conclusion I is true (b) Both conclusion I and II is true (c) Only conclusion II is true (d) Either conclusion I or II is true (e) Neither conclusion I nor II is true <p>9. Statements: $S < T \geq O = R; T < T$
 Conclusions: I. $V > S$ II. $R < V$</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Either conclusion I or II is true (b) Neither conclusion I nor II is true (c) Only conclusion II is true (d) Only conclusion I is true (e) Both conclusion I and II are true <p>10. Statements: $M < A \leq L = V < B \geq V$
 Conclusions: I. $B > A$ II. $T \leq M$</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Only conclusion I is true (b) Only conclusion II is true (c) Both conclusion I and II are true (d) Either conclusion I or II is true (e) Neither conclusion I nor II is true |
|--|---|
- Directions (11-15):** In these questions, relationship between different elements is shown in the statements. The statements are followed by conclusions. Study the conclusion based on the given statements and select the appropriate answer.
- 11. Statements:** $P < L \leq A > M = K \geq E$
Conclusions: I. $K \leq L$ II. $P < E$
- (a) Only conclusion II is true
 - (b) Either conclusion I or II is true.
 - (c) Both conclusion I and II are true.
 - (d) Neither conclusion I nor II is true.
 - (e) Only conclusion I is true.
- 12. Statements:** $P > R = A < Y; D < A$
Conclusions: I. $P > D$ II. $D < Y$
- (a) Both conclusion I and II are true.
 - (b) Only conclusion I is true.
 - (c) Neither conclusion I nor II is true.
 - (d) Either conclusion I or II is true.
 - (e) Only conclusion II is true.
- 13. Statements:** $P > R = A < Y; D < A$
Conclusions: I. $P < Y$ II. $R \leq D$
- (a) Both conclusions I and II are true.
 - (b) Neither conclusion I nor II is true.
 - (c) Only conclusion I is true.
 - (d) Only conclusion II is true.
 - (e) Either conclusion I or II is true.

14. Statements: $C \geq R > A = S \leq H; R < P < Q$

Conclusions: I. $C > S$ II. $P < C$

- (a) Either conclusion I or II is true.
- (b) Both conclusion I and II are true.
- (c) Only conclusion II is true
- (d) Neither conclusion I nor II is true.
- (e) Only conclusion I is true.

15. Statements: $C \leq R > A = S \leq H; R < P < Q$

Conclusions: I. $H \geq R$ II. $R < Q$

- (a) Both conclusions I and II are true.
- (b) Only conclusion II is true.
- (c) Only conclusion I is true.
- (d) Either conclusion I or II is true
- (e) Neither conclusion I nor II is true.

Directions (16-20): In the following questions, the symbols @, #, \$, % and & are used with the following meaning as illustrated below-

'P@Q' means 'P is neither smaller than nor equal to Q'

'P#Q' means 'P is neither greater than nor equal to Q'

'P\$Q' means 'P is neither smaller than nor greater than Q'

'P%Q' means 'P is not greater than Q'

'P&Q' means 'P is not smaller than Q'

Now in each of the following questions assuming the given statements to be true, find which of the three conclusions I, II and III given below them is/are definitely true and give your answer accordingly.

16. Statements: $N@V\$W, W%K#L, L%R$

Conclusions: I. $L@N$ II. $K#R$ III. $V%R$

- (a) Only I
- (b) Both II and III
- (c) Only I and II
- (d) Only II
- (e) All I, II, III

17. Statements: $J#K&L, L@M\$O, O@N%G$

Conclusions: I. $G&M$ II. $K@O$ III. $M@G$

- (a) Either I or III
- (b) II and Either I or III
- (c) Only I
- (d) I and Either II or III
- (e) Both I and II

18. Statements: $N#M&L; L#J&O; O&V$

Conclusions: I. $M@N$ II. $J#V$ III. $L%N$

- (a) Only I
- (b) Only II
- (c) Both I and II
- (d) Both II and III
- (e) None of these

19. Statements: $A@B&D; D%E#F; H@G&D$

Conclusions: I. $D#A$ II. $F@D$ III. $H%E$

- (a) Both I and II
- (b) Only II
- (c) Both II and III
- (d) Only I
- (e) All I, II, III

20. Statements: $H#G; H#I&J; M#F%I$

Conclusions: I. $G%J$ II. $F@H$ III. $I@M$

- (a) Both I and II
- (b) Only I
- (c) Only III
- (d) Both I and III
- (e) Only II

Direction (21-25): In each of the questions below are given some statements followed by two conclusions. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

- (a) If only conclusion I follows.
- (b) If only conclusion II follows.
- (c) If either conclusion I or II follows.
- (d) If neither conclusion I nor II follows.
- (e) If both conclusions I and II follow.

21. Statements: $J>Z \geq R < Q=P, R>S < J$

Conclusions: I. $Z < R$ II. $J>P$

22. Statements: $M \leq B=C>D, A \geq B < K$

Conclusions: I. $M < K$ II. $D < A$

23. Statements: $E>F=G \geq S, T \leq G \geq H$

Conclusions: I. $E < S$ II. $T < F$

24. Statements: $P > Q \leq R < S \leq T = U > V = W$

Conclusions: I. $R < P$ II. $Q < T$

25. Statements: $J > K \leq L < M \leq N = O > P = Q$

Conclusions: I. $J < L$ II. $M > J$

Directions (26-30): In these questions, relationship between different elements is shown in the statements. These statements are followed by two conclusions. Mark answer as:

- (a) If only conclusion I follows.
- (b) If only conclusion II follows.
- (c) If either conclusion I or II follows.
- (d) If neither conclusion I nor II follows.
- (e) If both conclusions I and II follow.

26. Statements: $A \geq M \geq H \geq K \geq L < N \leq B$

Conclusions: I. $A > L$ II. $B \geq K$

27. Statements: $A \geq M \geq H \geq K \geq L > N \geq B$

Conclusions: I. $A \geq B$ II. $B < K$

28. Statements: $P < A \leq R = K, S \leq R \leq N,$

Conclusions: I. $N > P$ II. $K \leq N$

29. Statements: $M \leq E \leq L \leq T > S, L > V$

Conclusions: I. $V \geq S$ II. $S > V$

30. Statements: $P < A \leq R = K, S \leq R \leq N$

Conclusions: I. $K > A$ II. $A \leq K$

Direction (31-33): In each of the questions below are given some statements followed by two conclusions. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

- (a) If only conclusion I follows.
- (b) If only conclusion II follows.
- (c) If either conclusion I or II follows.
- (d) If neither conclusion I nor II follows.
- (e) If both conclusions I and II follow.

31. Statements: $V > B \geq G = H > F < D \leq T, Q < W = E \leq F$

Conclusions: I. $B > W$ II. $E \geq B$

32. Statements: II: $M < N = B \leq V > C, L > K \geq J = H \geq B$

Conclusions: I. $N ? H$ II. $B > J$

33. Statements: $P = L > O \geq K > U > M, N < H \leq M = B < K$

Conclusions: I. $L > B$ II. $N < U$

Directions (34-38): In these questions, a relationship between different elements is shown in the statements. The statements are followed by two conclusions. Give answer

34. Statements: $L \leq T \leq I \geq M < X, W < P \leq L \geq B \geq K$

Conclusions: I. $K < X$ II. $W > M$

- (a) if only conclusion II is true.
- (b) if only conclusion I is true.
- (c) if neither conclusion I nor II is true.
- (d) if either conclusion I or II is true.
- (e) if both conclusions I and II are true.

35. Statements: $Z < U \leq D \leq A \leq M < S, Q > A \leq Y < G$

Conclusions: I. $Z < Y$ II. $S > Q$

- (a) if both conclusion I and II are true.
- (b) if only conclusion I is true.
- (c) if neither conclusion I nor II is true.
- (d) if either conclusion I or II is true.
- (e) if only conclusion II is true.

36. Statements: $L \leq T \leq I \geq M < X, W < P \leq L \geq B \geq K$

Conclusions: I. $K \geq M$ II. $P > M$

- (a) if only conclusion II is true.
- (b) if either conclusion I or II is true.
- (c) if neither conclusion I nor II is true.
- (d) if only conclusion I is true.
- (e) if both conclusions I and II are true.

37. Statements: $Z < U \leq D \leq A \leq M < S, Q > A \leq Y < G$

Conclusions: I. $M \geq U$ II. $G > Z$

- (a) if only conclusion II is true.
- (b) if only conclusion I is true.
- (c) if neither conclusion I nor II is true.
- (d) if either conclusion I or II is true.
- (e) if both conclusions I and II are true.

38. Statements: $J > K \geq H = U \geq B \leq T < F \leq R$

Conclusions: I. $J > B$ II. $H < R$

- (a) if only conclusion II is true.
- (b) if either conclusion I or II is true.
- (c) if neither conclusion I nor II is true.
- (d) if only conclusion I is true.
- (e) if both conclusions I and II are true.

Directions (39-41): In these questions, relationship between different elements is shown in the statements. Two conclusions follow these statements:

Give answer,

(a) If only conclusion I follows.

(b) If only conclusion II follows.

(c) If either conclusion I or II follows.

(d) If neither conclusion I nor II follows.

(e) If both conclusion I and II follow.

39. Statements: $B < W \leq A < D \leq K < I$

Conclusions: I. $W < I$ II. $K \geq W$

40. Statements: $L = K \geq R > D \geq M < N$

Conclusions: I. $N < R$ II. $R > M$

41. Statements: $L < K, N \leq M < R, K = N$

Conclusions: I. $N < R$ II. $R > L$

Directions (42-46): In these questions, relationship between different elements is shown in the statements. The statements are followed by conclusions.

Give answer

(a) If only conclusion I is true

(b) If only conclusion II is true

(c) If either conclusion I or II is true

(d) If neither conclusion I nor II is true

(e) If both conclusions I and II are true

42. Statements: $X \geq G = H; G > J \geq L; J \geq K < Y$

Conclusions: I. $X > L$ II. $K < G$

43. Statements: $A > B = R \geq S \geq T; X < J \leq K < T$

Conclusions: I. $A > X$ II. $R \geq T$

44. Statements: $M > L \geq K \leq J; N \geq R \geq S = M$

Conclusions: I. $R > J$ II. $J \geq R$

45. Statements: $C \geq D = E; A = B \leq S \geq C$

Conclusions: I. $C < A$ II. $D \leq B$

46. Statements: $X \geq G > H \geq I; M > H \geq L$

Conclusions: I. $X > M$ II. $X > L$

Directions (47-50): In these questions, relationship between different elements is shown in the statements. The statements are followed by conclusions.

Give answer

(a) If only conclusion I is true

(b) If only conclusion II is true

(c) If either conclusion I or II is true

(d) If neither conclusion I nor II is true

(e) If both conclusions I and II are true

Year: 2020 IBPS Clerk Pre

47. Statements: $F > R \geq T = E > W \leq Q$

Conclusions: I. $E < F$ II. $Q \geq T$

48. Statements: $W = G \geq H \geq T = C \leq V \leq B$

Conclusions: I. $T < G$ II. $C = G$

49. Statements: $K > I \geq G > F \leq T < R$

Conclusions: I. $K > T$ II. $R > F$

50. Statements: $K < G \leq D < C > R \leq Y$

Conclusions: I. $C > G$ II. $K < D$

Directions (51-53): In these questions, relationships between different elements are shown in the statements. These statements are followed by two conclusions. Give answer

(a) if only conclusion I is true

(b) if only conclusion II is true

(c) if either conclusion I or conclusion II is true

(d) if neither conclusion I nor conclusion II is true

(e) if both conclusions I and II are true

Year: 2020 IBPS PO Pre

51. Statement: $D > G \leq H = J; J > F \geq L; K = L$

Conclusions: I. $H > F$ II. $K \leq G$

52. Statement: $V < Q \leq R; W = R > M; W > P \geq X$

Conclusions: I. $P > Q$ II. $Q \geq X$

53. Statement: $W > S = Q; S \leq N = O \geq Y$

Conclusions: I. $Q \leq N$ II. $W \geq O$

Direction (54-56): In each of the questions below are given some statements followed by two conclusions. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

(a) If only conclusion I follows.

(b) If only conclusion II follows.

(c) If either conclusion I or II follows.

(d) If neither conclusion I nor II follows.

(e) If both conclusions I and II follow.

Year: 2020 RBI Assistant Pre

54. Statements: $V > B \geq G = H > F < D \leq T, Q < W = E \leq F$

Conclusion I. $B > W$ II. $E \geq B$

55. Statements: $M < N = B \leq V > C, L > K \geq J = H \geq B$

Conclusion I. $N \leq H$ II. $B > J$

56. Statements: $P = L > O \geq K > U > M, N < H \leq M = B < K$

Conclusion I. $L > B$ II. $N < U$

Directions (57-60): In these questions, relationships between different elements are shown in the statements. These statements are followed by two conclusions. Give answer

(a) If only conclusion I follows.

(b) If only conclusion II follows.

(c) If either conclusion I or II follows

(d) If neither conclusion I nor II follows.

(e) If both conclusions I and II follow.

Year: 2020 RRB PO Pre

57. Statements: $Z > O = G < I \leq S > P$

Conclusions: I. $S > O$ II. $P > G$

58. Statements: $K \geq M > W \geq T \leq Y < Q$

Conclusions: I. $T < Q$ II. $T < K$

59. Statement: $J \leq V < R > M, L > M = I \geq H$

Conclusions: I. $V \geq H$ II. $H \leq M$

60. Statement: $I = H \geq B \geq N < D > L$

Conclusions: I. $B < N$ II. $L > H$

Directions (61-63): In each of the question, relationships between some elements are shown in the statements. These statements are followed by conclusions numbered I and II. Read the statements and give the answer.

(a) If only conclusion I follows.

(b) If only conclusion II follows.

(c) If either conclusion I or II follows.

(d) If neither conclusion I nor II follows.

(e) If both conclusion I and II follows.

Year: 2020 SBI Clerk Pre

61. Statements: $P > Q \geq R = S < T = U$

Conclusions: I. $Q > S$ II. $S = Q$

62. Statements: $J < D = L \leq K \leq Q \geq R$

Conclusions: I. $J < Q$ II. $L \leq R$

63. Statements: $O > P = G > B \geq X = M \leq H$

Conclusions: I. $G > X$ II. $O > M$

Solutions

Foundation

Directions (1-10)

1. (e): $J > M > R \geq N$, Both are true.

2. (b): $F < N = D > T$, only II is true.

3. (d): $Z \geq H > B < K$, none is true.

4. (b): $F < N = D > T$, only II is true.

5. (a): $J > M > R \geq N$

6. (b): $Z \geq H > B < K$, only II is true.

7. (a): $H \leq R < M = J$, only I is true.

8. (b): $B \leq K > M \leq C$, only II is true.

9. (a): $H \leq R < M = J$, only I is true.

10. (d): $B \leq K > M \geq C$, none is true.

Directions (11-20)

11. (b): $B \leq K > M \geq C$, Only II is true.

12. (d): $B \leq K > M \geq C$, none is true.

13. (b): $B \leq K > M \geq C$, only II is true.

14. (d): $F < W > V = B \geq D$, none is true.

15. (d): $Z = N \geq K > M < D$, none is true.

16. (d): $F < W > V = B \geq D$, none is true.

17. (d): $Z = N \geq K > M < D$, none is true.

18. (d): $F \geq K > T = D \geq V$, none is true.

19. (d): $H > J < Y \geq K = W$, none is true.

20. (a): $F \geq K > T = D \leq V$, only I is true.

Directions (21-30)

21. (d): $M < D = K \leq R = F$, none is true.

22. (e): $B \geq K > T = F > H$, both are true.

23. (c): $W = B \leq F < R > F$, Either I or II is true

24. (d): $E \leq K > T < N \leq B$, None is true.

25. (d): $Z > B \geq M < F \leq R$, none is true.

26. (a): $M < D = K \leq R = F$, only I is true.

27. (e): $B \geq K > T = F > H$, Both are true.

28. (b): $W = B \leq F < R > F$, only II is true.

29. (b): $H \leq T > N > F \leq B$, only II is true.

30. (d): $H \leq T > N > F \leq B$, none is true.

Direction (31-35):

31. (e): I. $S > Y$ (True) II. $S > T$ (True)

32. (a): I. $R < I$ (True) II. $E > O$ (False)

33. (d): I. $B \leq O$ (False) II. $B < O$ (False)

34. (d): I. $Y > R$ (False) II. $Y \geq R$ (False)

35. (b): I. $L > Y$ (False) II. $O < G$ (True)

Directions (36-39):

36. (e): I. $T > I$ (True) II. $X > I$ (True)

37. (a): I. $Z \leq O$ (True) II. $N > O$ (False)

38. (b): I. $N < K$ (False) II. $K > M$ (True)

39. (d): I. $Z > Q$ (False) II. $P < G$ (False)

Directions (40-43):

40. (a): I. $E < B$ (True) II. $A ? M$ (False)

41. (c): I. $C = T$ (False) II. $C > T$ (False)

42. (e): I. $J < V$ (True) II. $V > W$ (True)

43. (d): I. $P < F$ (False) II. $Q > X$ (False)

Directions (44-48):

44. (b): I. $G \geq B$ (False) II. $B < G$ (True)

45. (a): I. $I < L$ (True) II. $K \leq H$ (False)

46. (c): I. $O < M$ (False) II. $M \leq O$ (False)

47. (e): I. $M \geq B$ (True) II. $N > A$ (True)

48. (d): I. $F < B$ (False) II. $B \geq C$ (False)

Direction (49-53):

49. (b): I. $Y < M$ (False) II. $M < Y$ (True)

50. (a): I. $R \leq A$ (True) II. $L < W$ (False)

51. (b): I. $T > S$ (False) II. $W < Y$ (True)

52. (e): I. $X < W$ (True) II. $B > R$ (True)

53. (a): I. $D < E$ (True) II. $P < G$ (False)

Direction (54-58):

54. (a): I. $A < U$ (True) II. $B < R$ (False)

55. (b): I. $D > S$ (False) II. $S < M$ (True)

56. (d): I. $Y < W$ (False) II. $W < J$ (False)

57. (e): I. $V > K$ (True) II. $Q > H$ (True)

58. (a): I. $G < Y$ (True) II. $G \leq Y$ (False)

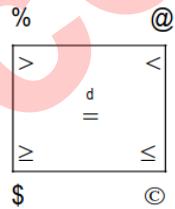
Direction (59-60):

59. (a): I. $R > D$ (True) II. $R = W$ (False)

60. (d): I. $S > Q$ (False) II. $S = Q$ (False)

Moderate-Difficult

Directions (1-7)



1. (c): $M < J \leq R = K$

$K \leq J$ Making when both conclusion compile. So either are true

2. (e): $W > N \geq T = H$ ----- I. Follow II. Follow

3. (a): $F < R \leq V \geq T$ ----- I. Follow II. Not follow

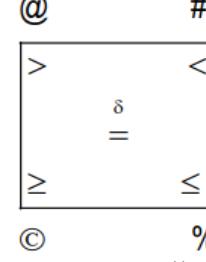
4. (d): $W \leq D \geq B < H$ ----- I. Not follow II. Not follow

5. (b): $F = T \geq M \leq R$ ----- I. Not follow II. Follow

6. (a): $H \geq N > R < J$ ----- I. Follow II. Not follow

7. (b): $V > B \geq D \leq E$ ----- I. Not follow II. Follow

Directions (8-13):



8. (e): $R \geq T > M = D$ ----- I. Follow II. Follow

9. (d): $B > N \leq R \geq F$ ----- I. Not follow II. Not follow

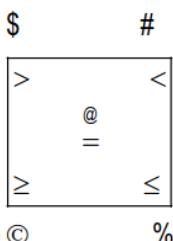
10. (b): $D < T > R \geq M$ ----- I. Not follow II. Follow

11. (a): $K = H \leq F < J$ ----- I. Follow II. Not follow

12. (b): $W > G \leq N \leq V$ ----- I. Not follow II. Follow

13. (d): $T \geq Y \leq M > R$ ----- I. Not follow II. Not follow

Directions (14-18)



14. (b): $K \geq R > F < B$ ----- I. Not follow II. Follow

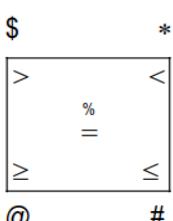
15. (a): $J > M \geq K < N$ ----- I. Follow II. Not follow

16. (c): $F < T = W > H$ ----- I. Not follow II. Not follow

17. (e): $M \leq T < R = D$ ----- I. Follow II. Follow

18. (d): $D > N < F \geq T$ ----- I. Not follow II. Not follow

Directions (19-23)



19. (a): $A \leq B = C < D$ ----- I. Follow II. Not follow

20. (d): $P > Q \geq S = R$ ----- I. Not follow II. Not follow

21. (c): $W < X \leq Y > Z$ ----- I. Not follow II. Not follow

22. (e): $G \geq H > J = K$ ----- I. Follow II. Follow

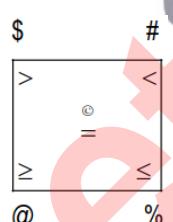
23. (b): $N \geq M > P \leq T$ ----- I. Not follow II. Follow

Directions (24-25)

24. (d): $A = B \geq C < D = E \leq F$ I. Not follow II. Not follow

25. (b): $P > M > Q > Z > N$ ----- I. Not follow II. Follow

Directions (26-30)



26. (a): $M > N > O \leq P$ I. Follow II. Not follow

27. (d): $5 \geq 7 < 8 > 9$ I. Not follow II. Not follow

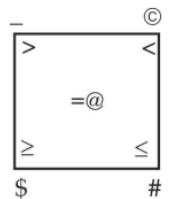
28. (a): $X < Y \geq Z \geq D$ I. Follow II. Not follow

29. (b): $P \geq Q > R < S$ I. Not follow II. Follow

30. (c): $C = B \leq D > E$ I. Not follow II. Not follow

But D & E are complementary pair when we add both these equations we get: $D \geq C$.

Directions (31-35)



31. (e): Conclusion: $V \leq S < L < J$

$V < L$ follow $S < J$ Follow

32. (b): $M \leq R < J \leq H$

$M \leq H$ Not follow $R < H$ Follow

33. (a): $H \geq F = G > M$

$H > M$ Follow $H > G$ Not follow because $H \geq G$.

34. (d): $R < J > K \leq T$

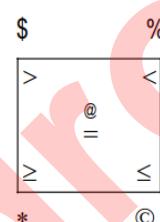
$R = T$ Relation cannot be established

$J = L$ Relation cannot be established

35. (a): $W = T \geq K > F$

$W \geq K$ Follow $W = K$ Not follow

Directions (36-40)



36. (d): $M < T > K \leq D$ I. Not follow II. Not follow

37. (e): $F = B < N \leq H$ I. Follow II. Follow

38. (c): $R \geq M = K \leq J$ I. Not follow II. Not follow

But when we mix both equations we get ' $J \geq M$ ' which is a relation.

39. (e): $B > N \geq R = K$ I. Follow II. Follow

40. (b): $J \leq K > N \geq D$ I. Not follow II. Follow

Directions (41-43) :

Symbol	#	©	%	\$	@
Meaning	<	>	=	\geq	\leq

41. (d): I. $M \odot L$ (True) II. $T \# J$ (False) III. $T \% J$ (False)

42. (a): I. $T \odot M$ (false) II. $L \odot T$ (false) III. $T \# R$ (false)

43. (e): I. $H \# N$ (false) II. $J \# G$ (false) III. $R \$ J$ (false)

Directions (44-48) :

44. (a): I. $J \odot R$ (False) II. $M \$ H$ (False) III. $H \# J$ (False)

45. (c): I. $A \$ C$ (False) II. $A \# C$ (False) III. $B \odot E$ (False)

46. (c): I. $R \odot H$ (False) II. $R \$ K$ (False) III. $G \odot J$ (False)

47. (e): I. $E \# B$ (True) II. $C @ B$ (True) III. $C \odot E$ (True)

48. (d): I. $R \# J$ (True) II. $G @ J$ (False) III. $K \odot G$ (False)

Directions (49-53) :

49. (a): I. $N @ K$ (False) II. $K \$ N$ (False)

III. $J \& L$ (False)

50. (b): I. $D \# F$ (True) II. $H \$ E$ (False)

III. $G \% F$ (False)

51. (e): I. $B @ D$ (True) II. $A @ E$ (False)

III. $A \& E$ (False)

52. (a): I. $Y \# W$ (False) II. $Z \% X$ (False)

III. $V \# X$ (False)

53. (b): I. $P \& O$ (True) II. $Q \# P$ (True)

III. $P @ M$ (False)

Direction (54-58) :

& → <

* → >

\$ → =

% → ?

@ → ?

54. (b): 55. (e): 56. (e): 57. (e): 58. (e):

Directions (59-63) :

59. (c): I. N ! L (False) II. L @ N (False)

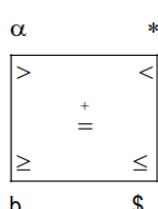
60. (a): I. Z @ V (True) II. W % U (False)

61. (b): I. L @ N (False) II. M \$ J (True)

62. (d): I. F & C (False) II. C ! E (False)

63. (b): I. E % H (False) II. G @ D (True).

Directions (64-69)



64. (b): $H \leq Q \geq M \geq N$ I. Not follow II. Follow

65. (b): $L < S \leq C > B$ I. Not follow II. Follow

66. (e): $E > F = I \geq H$ I. Follow II. Follow

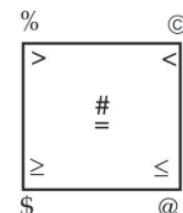
67. (c): $R = V = O \geq B$ I. Not follow II. Not follow

But this is complementary pair, when we mix up these two equations we get either of them is true.

68. (d): $L > U < V = T$ I. Not follow II. Not follow

69. (a): $B > A \geq Z > Y$ I. Follow II. Not follow

Directions (70-76):



70. (e): $M < T \leq J = D$ I. Not follow II. Not follow
III. Follow

But I & II are complementary pair. So, either I or II and III follow.

71. (b): $H \geq J < M \leq T$ I. Not follow II. Not follow
III. Follow

72. (a): $R \leq N > E = K$ I. Not follow II. Not follow
III. Not follow

73. (a): $M < K > T \geq R$ I. Follow II. Not follow
III. Not follow

74. (a): $D = W \geq Z > M$ I. Follow II. Follow
III. Not follow

75. (c): $K > N \geq B < D$ I. Not follow II. Not follow
III. Follow

76. (d): $T = A \geq B \leq D$ I. Not follow II. Not follow
III. Follow

Previous Year (Memory Based)

Directions (1-5)

Statements 1. (d)

Conclusion I: $B > L = P \leq W < V$, follow

Conclusion II: $M = K \geq V > W \geq P$, follow

Statements 2. (b)

Conclusion I: $L = P \leq W < V \leq K \geq Q$, Not follow

Conclusion II: $W < V \leq K = M$, Not follow

Statements 3. (b)

Conclusion I: $X \geq B = U \geq R$, Not follow

Conclusion II: $X \geq B = U \geq R$, Not follow

But, Either I or II is true

Statements 4. (e)

Conclusion I: $U \leq S < T = O > D$, not follow

Conclusion II: $S < T = O \leq P$, follow

Statement 5. (a)

Conclusion I: $Z = O > D \geq Y$, follow

Conclusion II: $C > U \leq S < T = O$, Not follow

Directions (6-10)

Statement 6. (d)

Conclusion I: $C < O \geq M > P = T > S$, follow

Conclusion II: $C < O \geq M > P = T > S$, Not follow

Statement 7. (d)

Conclusion I: $S < T \geq 0 = R$, Not follow

Conclusion II: $T \geq 0 = R$, follow

Statement 8. (e)

Conclusion I: $Z = M < T \geq F > U$, Not follow

Conclusion II: $Z = M < T \geq F > U$, Not follow

Statement 9. (e)

Conclusion I: $S < T < V$, follow

Conclusion II: $V > T \geq O = R$, follow

Statement 10. (a)

Conclusion I: $M < A \leq L = V < B \geq T$, follow

Conclusion II: $M < A \leq L = V < B \geq T$, Not follow

Directions (11-15)

Statement 11. (d)

Conclusion I: $P < L \leq A > M = K \geq E$, Not follow

Conclusion II: $P < L \leq A > M = K \geq E$, Not follow

Statement 12. (a)

Conclusion I: $P > R = A > D$, follow

Conclusion II: $D < A < Y$, follow

Statement 13. (b)

Conclusion I: $P > R = A < Y$, Not follow

Conclusion II: $R = A > D$, Not follow

Statement 14. (e)

Conclusion I: $C \geq R > A = S$, follow

Conclusion II: $P > R \leq C$, Not follow

Statement 15. (b)

Conclusion I: $R > A = S \leq H$, Not follow

Conclusion II: $R < P < Q$, follow

Directions (16-20) :

16. (d): I. $L @ N$ (false) II. $K \# R$ (true) III. $V \% R$ (false)

17. (b): I. $G \& M$ (false) II. $K @ O$ (true) III. $M @ G$ (false)

18. (a): I. $M @ N$ (true) II. $J \# V$ (false) III. $L \% N$ (false)

19. (a): I. $D \# A$ (true) II. $F @ D$ (true) III. $H \% E$ (false)

20. (c): I. $G \% J$ (false) II. $F @ H$ (false) III. $I @ M$ (true)

Direction (21-25) :

21. (d): I. $Z < R$ (False) II. $J > P$ (False)

22. (e): I. $M < K$ (True) II. $D < A$ (True)

23. (d): I. $E < S$ (False) II. $T < F$ (False)

24. (b): I. $R < P$ (False) II. $Q < T$ (True)

25. (d): I. $J < L$ (False) II. $M > J$ (False)

Directions (26-30) :

26. (d): I. $A > L$ (False) II. $B \geq K$ (False)

27. (b): I. $A \geq B$ (False) II. $B < K$ (True)

28. (e): I. $N > P$ (True) II. $K \leq N$ (True)

29. (c): I. $V \geq S$ (False) II. $S > V$ (False)

30. (b): I. $K > A$ (False) II. $A \leq K$ (True)

Direction (31-33) :

31. (e): I. $B > W$ (True) II. $E \geq B$ (False)

32. (e): I. $N \leq H$ (True) II. $B > J$ (False)

33. (e): I. $L > B$ (True) II. $N < U$ (True)

Direction (34-38) :

34. (c): I. $K < X$ (false) II. $W > M$ (false)

35. (b): I. $Z < Y$ (True) II. $S > Q$ (false)

36. (c): I. $K \geq M$ (false) II. $P > M$ (false)

37. (e): I. $M \geq U$ (True) II. $G > Z$ (True)

38. (d): I. $J > B$ (True) II. $H < R$ (false)

Directions (39-41) :

39. (a): I. $W < I$ (True) II. $K \geq W$ (False)

40. (b): I. $N < R$ (False) II. $R > M$ (True)

41. (e): I. $N < R$ (True) II. $R > L$ (True)

Directions (42-46) :

42. (e): I. $X > L$ (True) II. $K < G$ (True)

43. (e): I. $A > X$ (True) II. $R \geq T$ (True)

44. (c): I. $R > J$ (False) II. $J \geq R$ (False)

45. (d): I. $C < A$ (False) II. $D \leq B$ (False)

46. (b): I. $X > M$ (False) II. $X > L$ (True)

Direction (47-50):

47. (a): I. $E < F$ (True) II. $Q \geq T$ (False)

48. (c): I. $T < G$ (False) II. $C = G$ (False)

49. (b): I. $K > T$ (False) II. $R > F$ (True)

50. (e): I. $C > G$ (True) II. $K < D$ (True)

Directions (51-53):

51. (a): I. $H > F$ (True) II. $K \leq G$ (False)

52. (d): I. $P > Q$ (False) II. $Q \geq X$ (False)

53. (a): I. $Q \leq N$ (True) II. $W \geq O$ (False)

Direction (54-56):

54. (a): I. $B > W$ (True) II. $E \geq B$ (False)

55. (a): I. $N \leq H$ (True) II. $B > J$ (False)

56. (e): I. $L > B$ (True) II. $N < U$ (True)

Direction (57-60):

57. (a): I. $S > O$ (True) II. $P > G$ (False)

58. (e): I. $T < Q$ (True) II. $T < K$ (True)

59. (b): I. $V \geq H$ (False) II. $H \leq M$ (True)

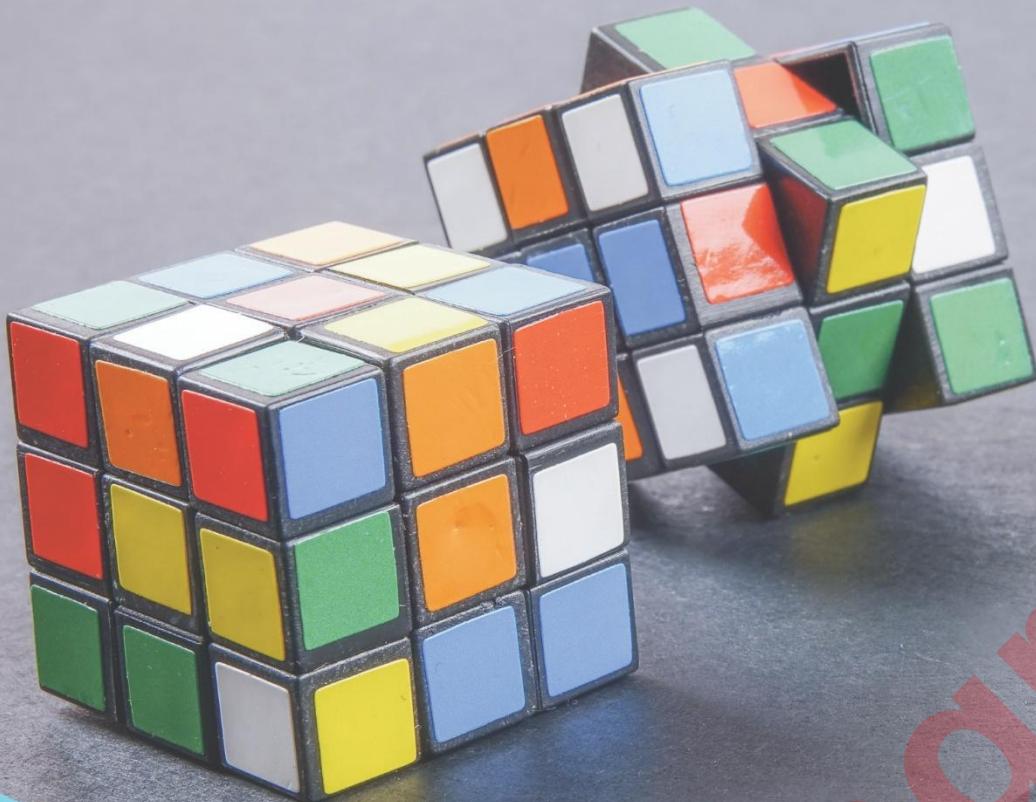
60. (d): I. $B < N$ (False) II. $L > H$ (False)

Directions (61-63):

61. (c): I. $Q > S$ (False) II. $S = Q$ (False)

62. (a): I. $J < Q$ (True) II. $L \leq R$ (False)

63. (e): I. $G > X$ (True) II. $O > M$ (True)



ACE REASONING

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Arguments is a logical statement that uses to prove and make strong to given statement. Or we can say it is a reason given in Proof or rebuttal for a given statement.

→ Always semesters Argument never analyse as wrong because it is a part of thinking. It may be in favour or against in given data. Argument further classified in two types which are:

- (i) Strong Argument
- (ii) Weak Argument

- (1) Strong Argument which in favour or support to the statement are called strong argument.
- (2) Weak argument which weakens or against to the statements.

Strong Argument consists some facts which are given below:

- (i) Universal facts
- (ii) Analysed and experience based date
- (iii) In favour people and country
- (iv) Always Authorised by any govt. bodies like government, supreme court and constitution.
- (v) Logical predictions. Weak argument consists some facts which are given below:
 - (a) Ambiguities (unclear data) and Restatement.
 - (b) Option and comparison, irrelevant data.
 - (c) Against government and country.

Above all these Hints you have to follow some other points also to understand or easily find out strong argument.

- (i) The argument should not be just an opinion. It must answer one of the questions, why, How, when, of the statements otherwise it is not an argument.
- (ii) An argument also depends on the language used because by changing a few words we can make a weak argument forceful.
- (iii) The argument must be an argument and not with what somebody or news paper says.
- (iv) If some one is quoted in support of the statement it can't be a forceful argument.
- (v) The argument is based on an assumption and hence it cannot be forceful.
- (vi) If the argument is in form of a simple sentence Lacking any facts any facts or established notions is not ambiguous is consider as weak argument.
- (vii) If the argument the superfluous and only glances at the theme without making an indepth analysis of the facts or information, the argument will be weak.
- (viii) If any argument contain only, the best, will be, until, unless and definitely such word make it weak.

Points to Remember:

- (1) Strength of argument are classified in two types:
 - (a) Strong Argument
 - (b) Weak Argument
- (2) Strong Argument are always in favour of the statements.
- (3) Weak Argument are always in against of the statements.
- (4) Remember that Universal facts are Strong Argument.
- (5) Some words like only, until, unless and definitely make argument weak.

Foundation

Directions (1-30): In making decisions about important questions, it is desirable to be able to distinguish between strong arguments and weak arguments. Strong arguments are those which are both important and directly related to the question. Weak arguments are those which are of minor importance and also may not be directly related to the question or may be related to a trivial aspect of the question. Each question below is followed by two arguments numbered I and II. You have to decide which of the arguments is a strong argument and which is a weak argument.

Give answer :

- (a) if only argument I is strong;
- (b) if only argument II is strong;
- (c) if either I or II is strong;
- (d) if neither I nor II is strong and;
- (e) if both I and II are strong.

1. **Statement:** Should the prestigious people who have committed crime unknowingly, be met with special treatment?

Arguments:

- I. Yes. The prestigious people do not commit crime intentionally.
- II. No. It is our policy that everybody is equal before the law.

2. **Statement:** Should octroi be abolished?

Arguments:

- I. Yes. It will eliminate an important source of corruption.
- II. No. It will adversely affect government revenues.

3. **Statement:** Should the railways immediately stop issuing free passes to all its employees?

Arguments:

- I. No. The employees have the right to travel free.
- II. Yes. This will help railways to provide better facility.

4. **Statement:** Should there be a world government?

Arguments:

- I. Yes. It will help in eliminating tension among the nations.
- II. No. Then, only the developed countries will dominate in the government.

5. **Statement:** Should all the colleges in India be allowed to devise their own curriculum and syllabus for the vocational courses promoting self-employment.

Arguments:

- I. Yes. This is an important step to generate employment opportunities.
- II. No. This will affect the quality of education due to lack of uniformity in syllabus.

6. **Statement:** Should new universities be established in India?

Arguments:

- I. No. We have still not achieved the target for literacy.
- II. No. We will have to face the problem of unemployed but highly qualified people.

7. **Statement:** Should the council of ministers once appointed be kept the same for the entire period intervening two elections?

Arguments:

- I. No. Shuffling of ministers and portfolios is a healthy democratic process.
- II. Yes. The ministers do not get hold on their portfolio unless they are kept for a longer duration.

8. **Statement:** Is the Government justified in spending so much on defense?

Arguments:

- I. Yes. Safety of the country is of prime importance.
- II. No. During peace, this money could be used for the development of the country.

9. **Statement:** Should all the unauthorized structures in the city be demolished?

Arguments:

- I. No. Where will the people residing in such houses live?
- II. Yes. This will give a clear message to general public and they will refrain from constructing unauthorized buildings.

10. **Statement:** Should there be a ceiling on the salary of top executives of multinationals in our country?

Arguments:

- I. Yes. Otherwise it would lead to unhealthy competition and our own industry would not be able to withstand that.

- II.** No. With the accent on liberalization of economy, any such move would be counter-productive. Once the economy picks up, this disparity will be reduced.
- 11. Statement:** Should all the annual examinations upto Std. V be abolished?
- Arguments:**
- I. Yes. The young students should not be burdened with such examinations which hampers their natural growth.
 - II. No. The students will not study seriously as they will get automatic promotion to the next class and this will affect them in future.
- 12. Statement:** Can pollution be controlled?
- Arguments:**
- I. Yes. If everyone realizes the hazards it may create and cooperates to get rid of it, pollution may be controlled.
 - II. No. The crowded highways, factories and industries and an ever-growing population eager to acquire more and more land for constructing houses are beyond control.
- 13. Statement:** Should there be reservation in Government jobs for candidates from single child family?
- Arguments:**
- I. No. This is not advisable as the jobs should be offered to only deserving candidates without any reservation for a particular group.
 - II. Yes. This will help reduce the growing population in India as the parents will be encouraged to adopt single child norm.
- 14. Statement:** Should there be no place of interview in selection?
- Arguments:**
- I. Yes. It is very subjective in assessment.
 - II. No. It is the only instrument to judge candidates' motives and personality.
- 15. Statement:** Should all news be controlled by Government in a democracy?
- Arguments :**
- I. Yes. Variety of news only confuses people.
 - II. No. Controlled news loses credibility.
- 16. Statement:** Should the education at all levels be offered only in vernacular medium?
- Arguments:**
- I. Yes. This is the only way to enhance performance of the students.
 - II. No. This will severely affect acquiring knowledge for want of good text books in vernacular medium.
- 17. Statement:** Should articles of only deserving authors be allowed to be published?
- Arguments:**
- I. Yes. It will save a lot of paper which is in short supply.
 - II. No. It is not possible to draw a line between the deserving and the undeserving.
- 18. Statement:** Should there be reservation of seats and posts on communal basis?
- Arguments:**
- I. Yes. It will check most of the inter-communal biases.
 - II. No. Ours is a secular state.
- 19. Statement:** Should we scrap the 'Public Distribution System' in India?
- Arguments :**
- I. Yes. Protectionism is over, everyone must get the bread on his/her own.
 - II. Yes. The poor do not get any benefit because of corruption.
- 20. Statement:** Should there be students' union in college/university?
- Arguments:**
- I. No. This will create a political atmosphere in the campus.
 - II. Yes. It is very necessary. Students are future political leaders.
- 21. Statement:** Should an organization like UNO be dissolved?
- Arguments:**
- I. Yes. With cold war coming to an end. Such organizations have no role to play.
 - II. No. In the absence of such organizations there may be a world war.
- 22. Statement:** Should India support all the international policies of United States of America?
- Arguments :**
- I. No. Many other powerful countries do not support the same.
 - II. Yes. This is the only way to gain access to USA developmental funds.

23. Statement: Should school education be made free in India?

Arguments:

- I. Yes. This is the only way to improve the level of literacy.
- II. No. It would add to the already heavy burden on the exchequer.

24. Statement: Should there be an upper age limit of 65 years for contesting Parliamentary/Legislative Assembly elections?

Arguments:

- I. Yes. Generally, people above the age of 65 lose their dynamism and will power.
- II. No. The life span is so increased that people remain physically and mentally active even up-to the age of 80.

25. Statement: Should adult education programme be given priority over compulsory education programme?

Arguments:

- I. No. It will also help in success of compulsory education programme.
- II. Yes. It will help to eliminate the adult illiteracy.

26. Statement: Should religion be banned?

Arguments:

- I. Yes. It develops fanaticism in people.
- II. No. Religion binds people together.

27. Statement: Should all the drugs patented and manufactured in Western countries be first tried out on sample basis before giving license for sale to general public in India?

Arguments:

- I. Yes. Many such drugs require different doses and duration for Indian population and hence it is necessary.

- II. No. This is just not feasible and hence cannot be implemented.

28. Statement: Should internal assessment in colleges be abolished?

Arguments:

- I. Yes. This will help in reducing the possibility of favouritism.
- II. No. Teaching faculty will lose control over students.

29. Statement: Should the railways in India be privatized in phased manner like other public sector enterprises?

Arguments:

- I. Yes. This is the only way to bring in competitiveness and provide better services to the public.
- II. No. This will pose a threat to the national security of our country as multinationals will enter into the fray.

30. Statement: Should so much money be spent on advertisements?

Arguments :

- I. Yes. It is an essential concomitant in a capitalist economy.
- II. No. It leads to wastage of resources.

Moderate

Directions (1-30): Each of the following questions consists of a Statement followed by two Arguments I and II.

Give answer :

- (a) if only argument I is strong;
- (b) if only argument II is strong;
- (c) if either I or II is strong;
- (d) if neither I nor II is strong and;
- (e) if both I and II are strong.

1. Statement: Should there be compulsory medical examination of both the man and the woman before they marry each other?

Arguments:

- I. No. This is an intrusion to the privacy of an individual and hence cannot be tolerated.
- II. Yes. This will substantially reduce the risk of giving birth to children with serious ailments.

2. Statement: Should we scrap the system of formal education beyond graduation?

Arguments:

- I. Yes. It will mean taking employment at an early date.
- II. No. It will mean lack of depth of knowledge.

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| <p>3. Statement: Should 'computer knowledge' be made a compulsory subject for all the students at secondary school level</p> <p>Arguments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. No. Our need is 'bread' for everyone, we cannot follow western models. II. Yes. We cannot compete in the international market without equipping our children with computers. <p>4. Statement: Should India make efforts to harness solar energy to fulfill its energy requirements?</p> <p>Arguments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Yes. Most of the energy sources used at present are exhaustible. II. No. Harnessing solar energy requires a lot of capital, which India lacks in. <p>5. Statement: Should import duty on all the electronic goods be dispensed with?</p> <p>Arguments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. No. This will considerably reduce the income of the government and will adversely affect the development activities. II. No. The local manufacturers will not be able to compete with the foreign manufacturers who are technologically far superior. <p>6. Statement: Should public holidays be declared on demise of important national leaders?</p> <p>Arguments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. No. Such unscheduled holidays hamper national progress. II. Yes. People would like to pay their homage to the departed soul. <p>7. Statement: Should cutting of trees be banned altogether?</p> <p>Arguments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Yes. It is very much necessary to do so to restore ecological balance. II. No. A total ban would harm timber based industries. <p>8. Statement: Should Government close down loss-making public sectors enterprises?</p> <p>Arguments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. No. All employees will lose their jobs, security and earning, what would they do? II. Yes. In a competitive world the rule is 'survival of the fittest'. | <p>9. Statement: Should there be uniforms for students in the colleges in India as in the schools?</p> <p>Arguments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Yes. This will improve the ambience of the colleges as all the students will be decently dressed. II. No. The college students should not be regimented and they should be left to choose their clothes for coming to the college. <p>10. Statement: Should Doordarshan be given autonomous status?</p> <p>Arguments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Yes. It will help Doordarshan to have fair and impartial coverage of all important events. II. No. The coverage of events will be decided by a few who may not have healthy outlook. <p>11. Statement: Should girls learn arts like judo and karate?</p> <p>Arguments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Yes. It will enable them to defend themselves from rogues and ruffians. II. No. They will lose their feminine grace. <p>12. Statement: Should the political parties be banned?</p> <p>Arguments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Yes. It is necessary to teach a lesson to the politicians. II. No. It will lead to an end of democracy. <p>13. Statement: Should the educated unemployed youth be paid "unemployment allowance" by the Government?</p> <p>Arguments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Yes. It will provide some monetary help to either seek employment or to kick start some self-employment venture. II. No. It will dampen their urge to do something to earn their livelihood and thus promote idleness among the unemployed youth. <p>14. Statement: Should foreign films be banned in India?</p> <p>Arguments :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Yes. They depict an alien culture which adversely affects our values. II. No. Foreign films are of a high artistic standard. <p>15. Statement: Should all the practicing doctors be brought under Government control so that they get salary from the Government and treat patients free of cost?</p> |
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Arguments:

- I. NO. How can any country do such and undemocratic thing?
- II. Yes. Despite many problems. It will certainly help minimize, if not eradicate, unethical medical practices.

16. Statement: Should higher education be completely stopped for sometime?

Arguments:

- I. No. It will hamper the country's future progress.
- II. Yes. It will reduce the educated unemployment.

17. Statement: Should there be more than one High Courts in each state in India?

Arguments:

- I. No. This will be a sheer wastage of taxpayers' money.
- II. Yes. This will help reduce the backlog of cases pending for a very long time.

18. Statement: Are nuclear families better than joint families?

Arguments:

- I. No. Joint families ensure security and also reduce the burden of work.
- II. Yes. Nuclear families ensure greater freedom.

19. Statement: Should students take part in politics?

Arguments:

- I. Yes. It inculcates in them qualities of leadership.
- II. No. They should study and build up their career.

20. Statement: Should there be concentration of foreign investment in only few states?

Arguments:

- I. NO. It is against the policy of overall development of the country.
- II. Yes. A large number of states lack infrastructure to attract foreign investment.

21. Statement: Should luxury hotels be banned in India?

Arguments:

- I. Yes. They are places from where international criminals operate.
- II. No. Affluent foreign tourists will have no place to stay.

22. Statement: Should India engage into a dialogue with neighboring countries to stop cross border tension?

Arguments:

- I. Yes. This is the only way to reduce the cross border terrorism and stop loss of innocent lives.
- II. No. Neighboring countries can not be relied upon in such matters, they may still engage in subversive activities.

23. Statement: Should a total ban be put on trapping wild animals?

Arguments:

- I. Yes. Trappers are making a lot of money.
- II. No. Bans on hunting and trapping are not effective.

24. Statement: Should system of offering jobs only to the wards of government employees be introduced in all government offices in India?

Arguments:

- I. No. It denies opportunity to many deserving individuals and government may stand to lose in the long run.
- II. No. It is against the principle of equality. Does not government owe its responsibility to all its citizens?

25. Statement: Should young entrepreneurs be encouraged?

Arguments:

- I. Yes. They will help in industrial development of the country.
- II. Yes. They will reduce the burden on employment market.

26. Statement: Should the sex determination test during pregnancy be completely banned?

Arguments:

- I. Yes. This leads to indiscriminate female foeticide and eventually will lead to social imbalance.
- II. No. People have a right to know about their unborn child.

27. Statement: Should government jobs in rural areas have more incentives?

Arguments:

- I. Yes. Incentives are essential for attracting government servants there.
- II. No. Rural areas are already cheaper, healthier and less complex than big cities. So, why offer extra incentives!

28. Statement: Should there be only one rate of interest for term deposits of varying durations in banks?

Arguments:

- I. No. People will refrain from keeping money for longer duration resulting into reduction of liquidity of level of banks.

- II.** Yes. This will be much simple for the common people and they may be encouraged to keep more money in banks.
- 29. Statement:** Should a refugees, who make unauthorized entry into a country, be forced to go back to their homeland?
- Arguments:**
- I. Yes. They make their colonies and occupy a lot of land.
- II.** No. They leave their homes because of hunger or some terror and on human grounds, should not be forced to go back.
- 30. Statement:** Should government stop spending huge amounts of money on international sports?
- Arguments:**
- I. Yes. This money can be utilized for upliftment of the poor.
 - II. No. Sports persons will be frustrated and will not get international exposure.

Difficult

Directions (1-30): In making decisions about important questions, it is desirable to be able to distinguish between strong arguments and weak arguments. Strong arguments are those which are both important and directly related to the question. Weak arguments are those which are of minor importance and also may not be directly related to the question or may be related to a trivial aspect of the question. Each question below is followed by two arguments numbered I and II. You have to decide which of the arguments is a strong argument and which is a weak argument.

Give answer :

- (a) if only argument I is strong;
- (b) if only argument II is strong;
- (c) if either I or II is strong;
- (d) if neither I nor II is strong and;
- (e) if both I and II are strong.

- 1. Statement:** Should the oil companies be allowed to fix the price of petroleum products depending on market conditions?

Arguments:

- I. Yes. This is the only way to make the oil companies commercially viable.
- II. No. This will put additional burden on the retail prices of essential commodities and will cause a lot of hardships to the masses.

- 2. Statement:** Should there be a maximum limit for the number of ministers in the Central Government?

Arguments:

- I. No. The political party in power should have the freedom to decide the number of ministers to be appointed.
- II. Yes. The number of ministers should be restricted to a certain percentage of the total number of seats in the parliament to avoid unnecessary expenditure.

- 3. Statement:** Should officers accepting bribe be punished?

Arguments:

- I. No. Certain circumstances may have compelled them to take bribe.
- II. Yes. They should do the job they are entrusted with, honestly.

- 4. Statement:** Should India become a permanent member of UN's Security Council?

Arguments:

- I. Yes. India has emerged as a country which loves peace and amity.
- II. No. Let us first solve problems of our own people like poverty, malnutrition.

- 5. Statement:** Should the persons below the age of 18 years be allowed to join armed forces?

Arguments:

- I. No. Persons below the age of 18 do not attain both the physical and mental maturity to shoulder such burden.
- II. Yes. This will help the country develop its armed forces which will serve the country for a longer time.

- 6. Statement:** Should there be a ban on product advertising?

Arguments:

- I. No. It is an age of advertising. Unless your advertisement is better than your other competitors, the product will not be sold.
- II. Yes. The money spent on advertising is very huge and it inflates the cost of the product.

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| <p>7. Statement: Should income tax be abolished in India?</p> <p>Arguments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Yes. It is an unnecessary burden on the wage earners. II. No. It is a good source of revenue. <p>8. Statement: Does India need so many plans for development?</p> <p>Arguments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Yes. Nothing can be achieved without proper planning. II. No. Too much time, money and energy is wasted on planning. <p>9. Statement: Should fashionable dresses be banned?</p> <p>Arguments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Yes. Fashions keep changing and hence consumption of cloth increases. II. No. Fashionable clothes are a person's self expression and therefore his/her fundamental right. <p>10. Statement: Should all the infrastructural development projects in India be handed over to the private sector?</p> <p>Arguments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. No. The private sector entities are not equipped to handle such projects. II. Yes. Such projects are handled by private sector in the developed countries. <p>11. Statement: Should colleges be given the status of a university in India?</p> <p>Arguments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Yes. Colleges are in a better position to assess the students' performance and therefore the degrees will be more valid. II. No. It is utopian to think that there will not be nepotism and corruption in awarding degrees by colleges. <p>12. Statement: Should our country extend generous behavior and goodwill to our erring and nagging neighbors?</p> <p>Arguments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Yes. Goodwill always pays dividend. II. No. Our generous behavior and goodwill will be considered as our weakness. | <p>13. Statement: Should cottage industries be encouraged in rural areas?</p> <p>Arguments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Yes. Rural people are creative. II. Yes. This would help to solve the problem of unemployment to some extent. <p>14. Statement: Should Indian scientists working abroad be called back to India?</p> <p>Arguments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Yes. They must serve the motherland first and forget about discoveries, honours, facilities and all. II. No. We have enough talent, let them stay where they want. <p>15. Statement: Should judiciary be independent of the executive?</p> <p>Arguments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Yes. This would help curb the unlawful activities of the executive. II. No. The executive would not be able to take bold measures. <p>16. Statement: Should the opinion polls prediction outcome of elections before the elections be banned in India?</p> <p>Arguments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Yes. This may affect the voters' mind and may affect the outcome. II. No. Such polls are conducted all over the world. <p>17. Statement: Should words like 'Smoking is injurious to health' essentially appear on cigarette packs?</p> <p>Arguments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Yes. It is a sort of brainwash to make the smokers realize that they are inhaling poisonous stuff. II. No. It hampers the enjoyment of smoking. <p>18. Statement: Should shifting agriculture be practiced?</p> <p>Arguments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. No. It is a wasteful practice. II. Yes. Modern methods of farming are too expensive. <p>19. Statement: Should higher education be restricted to only those who can bear the expenditure?</p> <p>Arguments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Yes. Higher education is very costly, hence it should not be given free. II. No. There are a large number of brilliant students who cannot afford to pay and they should be given higher education. |
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20. Statement: Should the vehicles older than 15 years be rejected in metros in India?

Arguments:

- I. Yes. This is a significant step to lower down the pollution level in metros.
- II. No. It will be very difficult for vehicle owners to shift to other parts in country because they will not get suitable job for their very existence.

21. Statement: Should there be a restriction on the migration of people from one state to another state in India?

Arguments:

- I. No. Any Indian citizen has a basic right to stay at any place of his/her choice and hence they can not be stopped.
- II. Yes. This is the way to effect an equitable distribution of resources across the states in India.

22. Statement: Should the tuition fees in all post-graduate courses be hiked considerably?

Arguments:

- I. Yes. This will bring in some sense of seriousness among the students and will improve the quality.
- II. No. This will force the meritorious poor students to stay away from post-graduate courses.

23. Statement: Should high chimneys be installed in industries?

Arguments:

- I. Yes. It reduces pollution at ground level.
- II. No. It increases pollution in upper atmosphere.

24. Statement: Should persons convicted of criminal offences in past be allowed to contest elections in India?

Arguments:

- I. No. Such persons cannot serve the cause of the people and country.
- II. Yes. It is democracy- let people decide whom to vote.

25. Statement: Should India create a huge oil reserve like some Western countries to face difficult situations in future?

Arguments:

- I. No. There is no need to block huge amount of foreign exchange and keep the money idle.

II. Yes. This will help India withstand shocks of sudden rise in oil prices due to unforeseen circumstances.

26. Statement: Should India encourage exports, when most things are insufficient for internal use itself?

Arguments:

- I. Yes. We have to earn foreign exchange to pay for our imports.
- II. No. Even selective encouragement would lead to shortages.

27. Statement: Is pen mightier than a sword?

Arguments:

- I. Yes. Writers influence the thinking of the people.
- II. No. With the help of physical force one can conquer all.

28. Statement: Should family planning be made compulsory in India?

Arguments:

- I. Yes. Looking to the miserable conditions in India, there is no other go.
- II. No. In India there are people of various religions and family planning is against the tenets of some of the religions.

29. Statement: Should children be legally made responsible to take care of their parents during their old age?

Arguments:

- I. Yes. Such matter can only be solved by legal means.
- II. Yes. Only this will bring some relief to poor parents.

30. Statement: Should there be a cap on maximum number of contestants for parliamentary elections in any constituency?

Arguments:

- I. Yes. This will make the parliamentary elections more meaningful as the voter can make a considered judgment for casting their vote.
- II. No. In a democracy any person fulfilling the eligibility criteria can contest parliamentary elections and there should be no restrictions.

Previous Year (Memory Based)

Directions (1-30): In making decisions about important questions, it is desirable to be able to distinguish between strong arguments and weak arguments. Strong arguments are those which are both important and directly related to the question. Weak arguments are those which are of minor importance and also may not be directly related to the question or may be related to a trivial aspect of the question. Each question below is followed by two arguments numbered I and II. You have to decide which of the arguments is a strong argument and which is a weak argument.

Give answer (a) if only arguments I is strong.

Give answer (b) if only arguments II is strong.

Give answer (c) if either argument I or II is strong.

Give answer (d) if neither argument I nor II is strong.

Give answer (e) if both arguments I or II are strong.

1. Should there be a restriction on the number of one day international cricket matches to be played by a country within a calendar year?

Arguments:

I. No, each country should have the freedom to play as many matches as they want.

II. Yes, otherwise the top ranking players will burn out in quick time.

2. Should there be only one type of schools up to matriculation in the entire country?

Arguments:

I. Yes, this exists in some of the western countries.

II. No, schools in rural and urban areas need to be different.

3. Should all the small shops selling household commodities be closed down in big cities in India?

Arguments:

I. No, all those people engaged in running these small shops will be jobless and will be left with no earning to manage their livelihood.

II. Yes, people prefer to carry out all their purchases under one roof in big shopping malls in the big cities and hence these small shops may not get customers to survive.

4. Should there be a complete ban on the use of pesticides for maintaining fully grown plants and trees.

Arguments:

I. No, all these plants and trees will get destroyed by the attacks of the pests, causing severe financial loss to the farmer.

II. Yes, the hazardous chemicals used in the pesticides find their way into the fruits, causing serious health hazard to all those who consume these fruits.

5. Should gambling be made legal in India?

I. Yes, government can earn huge amount of money by imposing tax on the amount involved in gambling as people otherwise gamble illegally.

II. No, people belonging to the poor sections of the society will spend their entire earning on gambling if it is made legal which will lead them and their family to starvation.

6. **Statement:** Should the Indian Railways be corporatized?

Arguments:

I. Yes, the move will make it an autonomous entity, which will bring in enormous changes like quick decision-making.

II. No, it is futile unless we put an end to the handling of archaic rules in the appointment of favourites to the top positions.

7. **Statement:** Should there be a law against superstition in India?

Arguments:

I. Yes, it is a belief in magical and similar influences, in idea or practice based on this.

II. No, it has been recognized by our forefathers and has a strong base in our society.

8. **Statement:** Should there be death punishment for those who are involved in manufacturing spurious drugs?

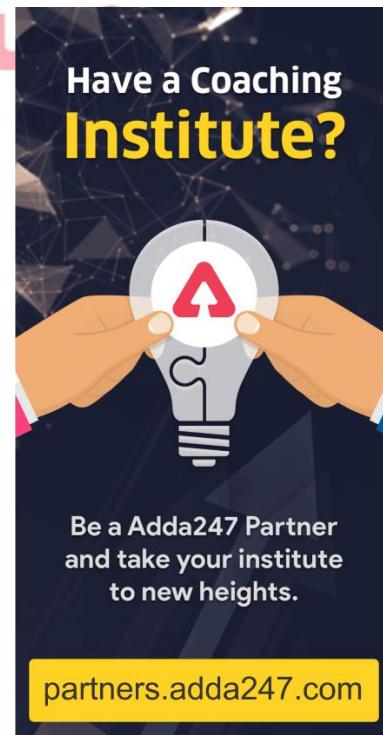
Arguments:

I. Yes, mass murder for the sake of profit should be treated only by one law — death penalty.

II. No, the main objective of the punishment is to bring reform in a convicted person by punishing him/her.

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| <p>9. Statement: Should companies' donation to political parties be banned in India?</p> <p>Arguments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Yes, it was banned during 1969 and 1985 also. II. No, donation to political parties is not a new thing in the country and has been in existence right from 1956. <p>10. Statement: Should there be uniform civil code in India?</p> <p>Arguments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Yes. Many personal laws relating to marriage, inheritance, guardianship, divorce, maintenance and property relations in all communities are unjust, especially unjust to women. II. No, India has a rich cultural mosaic and any artificial singularity, sought to be achieved through a common civil code, would only make the society more fragmented. <p>11. Statement: Should India develop a national water grid by connecting all the rivers in the country?</p> <p>Arguments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. No, this is just not possible as we do not have the technical knowledge. II. Yes, this will greatly help the entire country by effectively channelizing the excess water to the areas having shortage. <p>12. Statement: Should there be Board examination at the end of Std. IV for all the students in India?</p> <p>Arguments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. No, this will unnecessarily burden the children at their tender age and hamper normal growth. II. Yes, in today's competitive world the children need to be prepared right from the beginning to face such difficult examinations. <p>13. Statement: Should India create a huge oil reserve like some western countries to face difficult situations in future?</p> <p>Arguments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. No, there is no need to block huge amount of foreign exchange and keep the money idle. II. Yes, this will help India withstand shocks of sudden rise in oil prices due to unforeseen circumstances. <p>14. Statement: Should the parents of those children who do not send their wards to school be fined?</p> <p>Arguments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Yes, this is the only way to eradicate illiteracy. II. No, why should the parents be fined? | <p>15. Statement: Should there be a total ban on all tobacco products in India?</p> <p>Arguments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. No, this will render a large number of people jobless. II. No, the government will lose huge amount of money as it will not earn by way of taxes on these products. <p>16. Statement: Should the existing labour laws be changed in the favour of owners?</p> <p>Arguments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Yes, the existing labour laws give much more protection to employees than required and thus production is reduced. II. No, because owners would exploit employees as before when there were no labour laws. <p>17. Statement: Should India acquire/manufacture the latest nuclear weapons?</p> <p>Arguments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Yes, the enemies of India are improving their weapons continuously. II. No, it will be against our policy of maintaining world peace. <p>18. Statement: Should animals be killed in the name of laboratory experiment?</p> <p>Argument:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Yes, they are available in abundance. II. No, we have been supporting non-violence on every step of our lives. <p>19. Statement: Should the prestigious people be met with special treatment by law if they have committed crime unknowingly?</p> <p>Arguments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Yes, because the prestigious people do not commit crime intentionally. II. No, it is our policy that everybody is equal before the law. <p>20. Statement: Should mutual funds be brought under stricter Government control?</p> <p>Arguments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Yes, that is one of the ways to protect the interest of the investors. II. No, stricter Government controls are likely to be counterproductive. |
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- 21. Statement:** Should all beggars on the roads in the big cities in India be forcibly sent to villages?
- Arguments:**
- I. No, this is grossly unfair and these people will die of hunger if they are sent to villages.
 - II. Yes, these people create a bad impression of our country in the eyes of the foreigners who visit our country and hence should be removed.
- 22. Statement:** Should all the criminals convicted for committing murder be awarded capital punishment?
- Arguments:**
- I. Yes, this will be a significant step towards reducing cases of murder in future.
 - II. No, nobody has the right to take any person's life irrespective of the acts of such individuals.
- 23. Statement:** Should all the professional colleges in India be encouraged to run their own courses without affiliation to any university?
- Arguments:**
- I. Yes, this is only way to create more opportunities for those who seek professional training.
 - II. No, this will dilute the quality of professional training as all such colleges may not be equipped to conduct such courses.
- 24. Statement:** Should there be a compulsory military training for each college student in India?
- Arguments:**
- I. No, this goes against the basic democratic right of an individual to choose his/her own programs.
 - II. Yes, this is the only way to build a strong and powerful nation.
- 25. Statement:** Should there be a maximum ceiling imposed on the earnings of an individual in an organization?
- Arguments:**
- I. Yes, this will help equitable distribution of earnings to all the employees.
 - II. No, the organization should have free hand to decide the pay packets of its employees.
- 26. Statement:** Should the habit of late coming in educational institutions be checked?
- Argument:**
- I. No. Until it affects the work
 - II. Yes. Discipline must be maintained.
- 27. Statement:** Should seniority be the only criterion for the promotion?
- Arguments:**
- I. No. All the senior employees are not interested in promotion.
 - II. Yes. Otherwise senior employees do feel humiliated.
- 28. Statement:** Should children be prevented completely from watching television?
- Arguments:**
- I. No. We get vital information regarding education through television.
 - II. Yes. It hampers the study of children.
- 29. Statement:** Should trade unions be banned completely?
- Arguments:**
- I. No. This is the only way through which employees can put their demands before management.
 - II. Yes. Employees get their illegal demands fulfilled through these unions.
- 30. Statement:** Should women be given equal opportunity in matter of employment in every field?
- Arguments:**
- I. Yes. They are equally capable.
 - II. No. They have to shoulder household responsibilities too.



Solutions**Foundation****Directions (1-30):**

- 1. (b): I.** **Weak:** The argument is questioning the statement. The statement says, for example, If Shahrukh Khan commits crime unknowingly, should he be given special treatment? The argument questions the statement by quoting, that Shahrukh Khan does not commit crime intentionally.
- II. Strong:** It is a universally accepted truth that law is unpartial and equal for all individuals.
- 2. (b): I.** **Weak:** The relation between corruption and octroi (road tax on goods carrying vehicles) is not shown. The argument is not directly related to the statement, as it is not a generally accepted truth.
- II. Strong:** It predicts an undesirable outcome in the future. We do not want that there should be a loss in government revenues.
- 3. (d):**
 - I. Weak :** The employees do not have the “right” to travel free. People have a right to vote, education, freedom of speech, not of travelling free in train, even if they are employees. It is a facility. The argument is **factually incorrect**.
 - II. Weak:** It is an **opinion** as there is no fact in the argument which can prove improvement in facilities. It is **based on an assumption** that the money generated by converting free passes to tickets, would give better facilities. Argument based on assumptions rather than facts cannot be accepted.
- 4. (d): I.** **Weak:** It is an opinion as how the tension will be eliminated is not explained. There is no fact. It may look like a strong argument as it predicts a desirable outcome but it is **not generally accepted**. People may /may not support the statement around the globe.
- II. Weak:** The word “only” makes the argument weak. It becomes an **extreme argument**. “Only” cannot be justified. No doubt, that developed nations have a dominating role in world bodies like UN, NATO etc, but since a world government has never been formed, this extreme argument cannot be accepted as it is just an opinion.
- 5. (b): I.** **Weak:** It repeats what the author has said in the statement. **Reiterating the statement** can never be strong. It looks like predicting a desirable outcome, but it has already been mentioned by the author in the statement. There is no new supporting fact in the argument.
- II. Strong:** If all the colleges have the freedom of devising their own curriculum there will be irregularities in the course content of colleges all over the country. Some might teach up to the mark, but many might teach below standards. Hence, the quality, may suffer. It is predicting an undesirable outcome, based on a generally accepted fact that freedom is generally misused.
- 6. (d): I.** **Weak:** It is a **counter example**. We cannot stop establishing universities if the literacy target is not achieved. A person who is illiterate has nothing to do with a university. Both are parallel activities. One cannot be stopped because the other is suffering due to some other reasons.
- II. Weak:** It is an **opinion** as it is based on a vague assumption that highly qualified people will face the problem of unemployment. Whereas, generally people with higher education get jobs easily.
- 7. (d): I.** **Weak:** It is an **opinion** as, why the shuffling of ministers would be healthy is not explained. It is not generally accepted.
- II. Weak:** It is an **opinion** that the ministers should not be changed for an entire span of five years, because they have to learn their job alongside, which may take long time. It is vague as the council of ministers are appointed and elected keeping in mind that whatever job or sector they are given, they would start the work immediately. That is why, they are ministers.
- 8. (d): I.** **Strong:** It is a **universally accepted truth**. Nothing stands above that safety of an individual.

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| <p>II. Weak: It is a vague argument as this period “During peace” does not exist. We cannot be sure that it is a period of peace. Any country can get into a state of war anytime, it has to develop its defense all the time keeping it in sync with the technology of the enemy for the safety of its people.</p> <p>9. (b): I. Weak: It is a counter question. Where will people live cannot be justified as the houses are unauthorized and illegal.</p> <p>II. Strong: It is a right course of action as it will prevent building of unauthorized structures in the future which is a desirable outcome.</p> <p>10. (d): I. Weak: It is an opinion as how it would be unhealthy and why the industry will not be able to withstand it has not been explained. There is no supporting fact.</p> <p>II. Weak: The argument is based on an assumption that such an activity would be counterproductive. The supporting fact is missing. Also it assumes that once the economy picks up the disparity will be reduced, which is again an assumption of the future.</p> <p>11. (b): I. Weak: The hampering of natural growth by the burden of annual examinations is not justified and cannot be accepted. It is just an opinion. Also “All” examinations cannot be abolished.</p> <p>II. Strong: It predicts an undesirable outcome that the abolishing of all examinations would affect the students in future. It is generally accepted that it would be undesirable to give them automatic promotion devoid of any challenges, which would definitely affect their future.</p> <p>12. (a): I. Strong: It is a rational thought in favour of a big problem like pollution, that every individual needs to understand and take suitable endeavours, to control pollution.</p> <p>II. Weak: It is an opinion as it is based on an assumption that any development in the future would also cause pollution. The development can also be done in ecofriendly conditions and hence development and environment friendly condition can co-exist.</p> <p>13. (a): I. Strong: It is a generally accepted truth that jobs should be offered to only deserving students.</p> | <p>II. Weak: Giving jobs to single child families is a wrong course of action. We cannot give jobs based on such a scenario. Any wrong course of action cannot be a strong argument.</p> <p>14. (d): I. Weak: It is an opinion without justification. On the other hand, the interviews are taken to test the subjective qualities of a candidate. It would be irrelevant to remove interviews based on an argument which is totally opposite to its cause.</p> <p>II. Weak: It is not the “only” instrument to judge candidate’s motives and personality. The word “only” makes the argument very weak.</p> <p>15. (b): I. Weak: It is an opinion that variety of news confuses people. It is upon the people to choose the type and channel they want to see, devoid of confusion.</p> <p>II. Strong: It is a generally accepted truth. If the news is controlled, or if the government will make the people aware of what they want them to be aware of, the news will lose its credibility. All news events will be manipulated in the favour of government.</p> <p>16. (d): I. Weak: It is an opinion as it is not “the only way” of enhancing performance.</p> <p>II. Weak: The argument tends to predicts an undesirable outcome based on a fact which is incorrect. The knowledge will be affected as there is lack of books in vernacular (of region) medium, is a factually unacceptable argument.</p> <p>17. (d): I. Weak: It is based on a weak opinion of saving paper having no relation to the statement.</p> <p>II. Weak: It is an extreme argument. It might be difficult to draw a line between deserving and undeserving but not “impossible” as quoted in the argument. Hence cannot be generally accepted.</p> <p>18. (d): I. Weak: It is an opinion, as how the inter communal biases would be checked has not been mentioned, i.e. no supporting fact.</p> <p>II. Weak: Communal basis, i.e. on the basis of caste, status, religion, region (any one of the above). Just because ours is a secular (freedom of religion) state, reservation on all the basis cannot be controlled or abolished.</p> |
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- 19. (d): I. Weak:** It is an extreme argument. It is the responsibility of the government to take care of its citizens. The poor and unprivileged cannot be left on their own, without help of the government.
- II. Weak:** Again an extreme argument as it cannot be accepted that people do not get "any" benefit because of corruption.
- 20. (d): I. Weak:** It is opinion based on an assumption that political atmosphere is not healthy for a college/university. Whereas, it also has a lots of benefits working the favour of students and their acceptable demands. It has benefits and shortcomings at the same time, but cannot be disregarded completely.
- II. Weak:** Again the argument focuses on its necessity for students to make them into future political leaders. The union cannot be formed keeping in mind that future politicians would be nurtured in such an environment. It is not the basic motive of unions in universities.
- 21. (b): Weak:** Today UNO plays important role in international peace keeping efforts.
- 22. (d):** Both are **weak**, I is a counter example, II is factually incorrect
- 23. (b):** I is factually **incorrect**, II is predicting a negative effect
- 24. (a):** I is an accepted **truth**, II is a mere opinion
- 25. (d):** Both are **weak** as they are not directly related to the statement. I talks about success of compulsory education and not adult education, II is a generalised opinion
- 26. (d):** Both are **weak** as they are mere opinions and not prevailing notions of truth
- 27. (a):** I is an established **fact**, II is a mere opinion
- 28. (e):** Both are **strong** as they predict desired and negative effects respectively
- 29. (a):** I is a prevailing notion of **truth**, II is factually incorrect
- 30. (d):** Both are **weak**, I is not directly related/factually incorrect, II is a mere opinion

Moderate

Directions (1-30):

- 1. (e):** Both are strong, I is an accepted truth, II predicts desirable results
- 2. (b):** I is weak as it is not directly related, II predicts negative effects
- 3. (b):** I is a mere opinion, II is a prevailing notion of truth
- 4. (e):** I is an established fact, II is a prevailing notion of truth
- 5. (a):** I is an established fact, II is not directly related to the statement, protecting local manufacturers is not the primary objective of import duty
- 6. (a):** I is an established fact, II is a mere opinion
- 7. (e):** I is an established fact, II predicts a negative result
- 8. (b):** I is a counter question, II is a generally accepted truth
- 9. (b):** I is a mere opinion which assumes that dressing is related to ambience, and that students are indecently dressed, II is an accepted truth
- 10. (a):** I predicts a desirable result, II predicts a negative result that may not essentially follow
- 11. (a):** I is a generally accepted truth, II is a mere opinion
- 12. (b):** I is not directly related to the question, II is an accepted truth

- 13. (e): I. Strong:** It is predicting a desirable outcome for the unemployed youth who are educated and is a practical course of action.
- II. Strong:** it is predicting an undesirable outcome which might be possible with the youth. It can make them complacent and laid back, which will adversely affect the government in the longer run.
- 14. (d): I. Weak:** It is an opinion. It does predict an undesirable outcome but it is factually incorrect and generally not accepted.
- II. Weak:** It is again an opinion. The high artistic standards of the films are not related to their banning and any desirable fact is not associated to it.
- 15. (b): I. Weak:** it is counter questioning the statement. Also, there is nothing undemocratic in the statement, as they are not proposed to work free for the government.
- II. Strong:** It is predicting a desirable outcome in the favour of citizens of the country in the longer run
- 16. (a):** I is predicting a negative effect, II does not have proper cause and effect as we are talking about education and not employment

- | | |
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| <p>17. (b): I. Weak: It is an opinion and not directly related to the statement.</p> <p>II. Strong: It predicts a desirable outcome. An extra number of courts would result in solving of many pending cases, which is a generally accepted truth.</p> <p>18. (e): I. Strong: It is very strong as it explains two strong desirable outcomes in favour of having joint families.</p> <p>II. Strong: It explains the fact of having freedom of taking one's own decision not influenced by other members of the family which is generally accepted.</p> <p>19. (a): I is an accepted truth, II is not directly related as student politics itself implies practicing politics while studying.</p> <p>20. (e): Both are strong, I is an accepted truth, II is a universal truth</p> | <p>21. (b): I is factually incorrect, II is predicting a negative effect</p> <p>22. (a): I is a universal truth, II is predicting a negative effect that may not follow</p> <p>23. (d): I is not directly related to the question, II is a predicting a result that may or may not follow.</p> <p>24. (e): Both are accepted truths</p> <p>25. (a): I is an accepted truth, II is not directly related as entrepreneurship and unemployment are not directly related</p> <p>26. (e): Both are strong, I predicts a desired result. II is an accepted truth</p> <p>27. (a): I is an accepted truth, II is factually incorrect</p> <p>28. (a): I predicts a negative effect, II is predicting a result which may or may not follow.</p> <p>29. (e): Both are Strong as they are accepted truths</p> <p>30. (e): Both are Strong , I predicts desirable results, II predicts negative effects.</p> |
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Difficult

Directions (1-30):

- 1. (e):** I predicts a desirable result, II predicts negative effect
- 2. (b):** I is a mere opinion, II is an accepted truth
- 3. (b):** I is a mere opinion, II is an accepted fact
- 4. (d):** Both are mere opinions
- 5. (e):** Both predict negative and desired effects respectively
- 6. (b):** I is weak as it is just an opinion, II is an accepted truth
- 7. (b):** I is an opinion, II is an established fact
- 8. (a):** I is an accepted truth, II is a mere opinion
- 9. (b):** I is a mere opinion, II is an accepted truth
- 10. (d):** Both are weak , I is factually incorrect, II is a counter example which may not be relevant to India.
- 11. (b):** I is a mere opinion, and not an accepted truth, II is predicting a harmful result.
- 12. (e):** I is an accepted truth , II is predicting a negative result
- 13. (b):** I is a mere opinion, II is predicting a desired effect
- 14. (d):** Both are mere opinions
- 15. (e):** Both are generally accepted truths
- 16. (a):** I is an accepted truth, II is weak because it is a counter example, what may happen in the rest of the world may not happen in India.

- 17. (a):** I is strong because it is an accepted truth, II is a mere opinion
- 18. (b):** I is a mere opinion, II is an accepted truth
- 19. (b):** I is weak because it a mere opinion, II is a generally accepted truth
- 20. (a):** I is strong as it is an accepted truth, II is weak because it is not directly related to the statement
- 21. (a):** I is an established fact, II is a mere opinion
- 22. (e):** Both predict desirable and negative effects respectively
- 23. (c):** It is one of the rare cases where Both arguments can be strong but not at the same time, hence either I or II is strong.
- 24. (e):** Both are strong as both are prevailing notions of truth.
- 25. (b):** I is a mere opinion , II predicts a desirable result
- 26. (e):** I is an established fact. II predicts a negative result
- 27. (e):** Both are strong as they are prevailing notions of truth
- 28. (b):** I is weak as it is an opinion, II is strong as it is an established fact
- 29. (d):** Both are weak , I is an opinion which states that this matter can be solved only by legal means, II predicts a result which may or may not follow
- 30. (e):** Both are Strong , I predicts desirable results, II predicts negative effects

Previous Year (Memory Based)**Directions (1-30):**

1. (b): Argument I is not strong because it is supported on trivial grounds. It does not mention the loss (if any) caused by the move II is true. To remain fit for cricket, cricketers must given time for rest.
2. (b): I is not strong because it is supported on trivials grounds. It does not mention the loss (if any) caused by the move. II is strong, because the argument makes an important distinction.
3. (a): I is true. Any such move to close down small shops will increase unemployment which is not desirable
4. (e): I is true. (The interest of farmers must be protected). II is true. (on the basis of health ground)
5. (a): I is true (move will be helpful in generating revenue). II is false(because the problem is not only concerned with the powerful people of the society in a country)
6. (a): I. is true as the new entity will give a new shape to the performance of the Indian Railways. Hence I is strong.
II. is not strong because the argument rambles into concerns other than corporatisation.
7. (d): I. is not an argument. It defines superstition. Hence I is not strong.
II. is not strong because it is obsessed with the wrong assumption that a belief which prevails in our society deeply needs no intervention of law.
8. (b): I is extreme argument so it is weak. II is a strong argument it is a fact.
9. (d): Both I and II are weak arguments. Both are trivial fact without reason.
10. (e): I. is strong because it will bring some reform in our society and help ensure justice for women.
II. is strong because it will ruin the cultural identity and abet disharmony in society.
11. (b): I. is just an opinion and
II. is strong as it is known fact.
12. (a): I. is strong, gives negative effect.
II. is weak as it is an opinion.
13. (b): I. is not directly related to question and
II. is strong as it give reason.
14. (d): I. is weak because it can't be only way .
II. weak as it questions the statement.
15. (e): Both argument I and II are strong.
16. (e): Both are strong argument
17. (a): I is strong as it gives reason for having latest weapons.

II.is weak as policy does not stop from having latest weapons.

18. (d): Laboratory experiment is not related to abundance and non-violence.
19. (b): Everyone in the country is equal before law.
20. (a): In government control money of investors will be in safe hand.
21. (d): None of the argument is strong. From statement I, we cannot say that these people will die of hunger in villages. They might get some small work for their living. From statement II, we cannot ignore our country man who are deprive of some reasons just for foreigners.
22. (b): From statement I, we cannot be sure that even after getting capital punishment, crime will reduce. Statement II follows.
23. (b): Statement I is wrong because this is not the only way for improving professional training. There are other ways also.
24. (a): Statement II is wrong. This not the only way to build a strong nation. No one can force any student to choose military training. Hence statement I follows.
25. (d): Statement I is wrong as equitable distribution of salary is not possible. It depends on skills and knowledge of the person. Statement II is also wrong because there can be a partiality within the organization.
26. (b): Only argument II is strong.
27. (d): Neither of the argument is strong
28. (a): Only argument I is strong. Now-a-days television is an essential means to provide useful academic information. Therefore, it is not desirable to prevent children from watching selected programmes on television. For the same reason, argument II is invalid.
29. (a): Only argument is strong. it is true that employees put their genuine demands before the management through the trade unions. Therefore, it is not judicious to ban the trade unions completely. It is true that employees compel the management in some instances to concede their some illegal demands through the unions but the solution suggested is not appropriate.
30. (a): Only argument I is strong. Women are equally capable and they should be given equal opportunity in matter of employment. Argument II makes no point.



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Introduction: Problems on Blood Relation involve analysis of certain blood relations and then inferring on the basis of the given information. In these type of problem you should give proper attention to find out the correct relation.

Some of the blood relation which are generally used in the question are given below in tabular form:

Mother's or Father's son	Brother
Mother's or father's daughter	Sister
Father's brother	Uncle
Father's sister	Aunt
Father's father	Grand father
Father's mother	Grand mother
Mother's brother	Maternal Uncle
Mother's sister	Maternal Aunt
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
Sister's husband	Brother-in-law
Brother's wife	Sister-in-law
Mother's father	Maternal Grand Father
Mother's Mother	Maternal Grand Mother
Husband's or wife's mother	Mother-in-law
Husband's or wife's father	Father-in-law
Uncle's or aunt's child	Cousin
Child	Either son or daughter
Parent	Either mother or father
Spouse	Either wife or husband

- Note:**
- (1) In a question if it is not mentioned about paternal or maternal. By default we consider paternal type.
 - (2) We cannot determine the gender of a person by name.
 - (3) In this chapter, male are represented by \square (square) or + (plus) sign. And female are represented by O (circle) or - (minus) sign.

- Tips:**
- (1) Always solve statements in generations.

- (2) Always be careful about "He", "She" because from this you can determine gender.

(3) For Husband - wife relation, use double line (=)

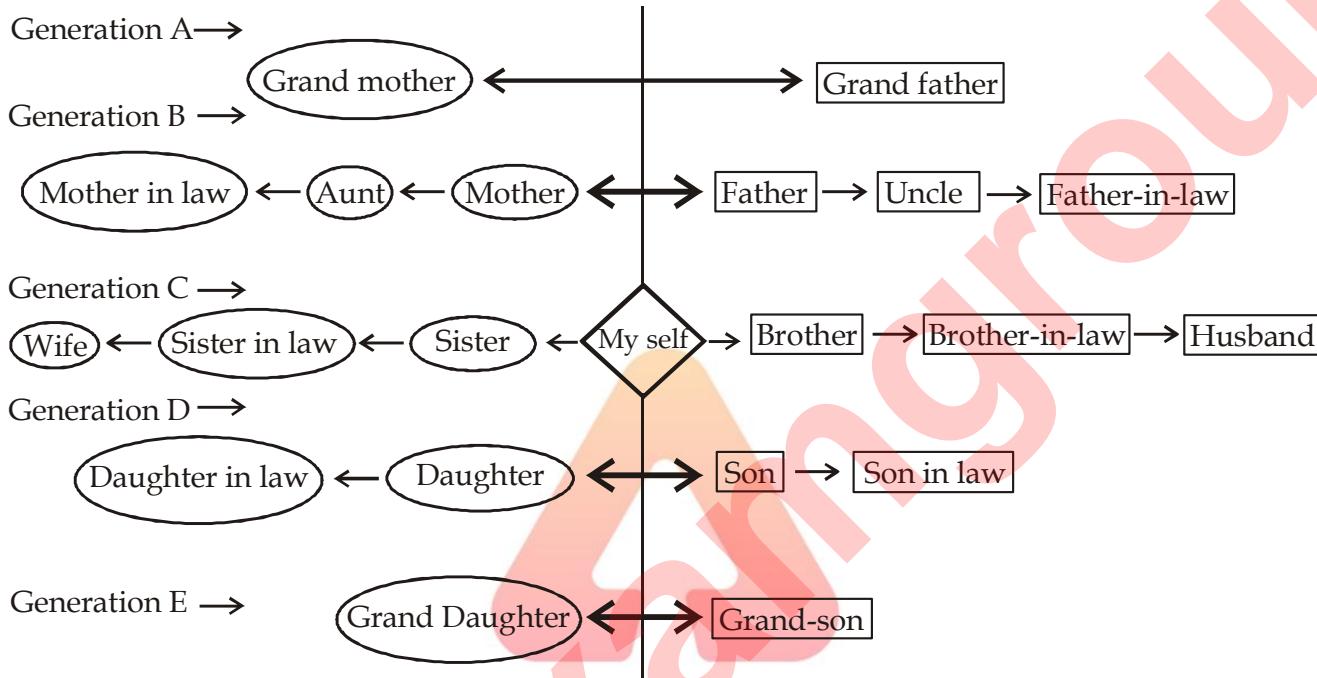
E.g.  i.e. A is husband of B Or B is wife of A

(4) For Brother - Sister relation, use single line (-)

E.g.  i.e. A is brother of B Or B is sister of A

* Now we are providing you "Generation Tree" which will help you to understand the concept of Blood Relation more clearly.

Generations

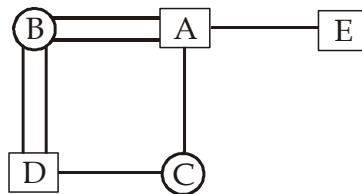


Example 1: Pointing to a lady in the photograph, shaloo said, "Her son's father is the son-in-law of my mother." How is shaloo related to the lady?

Solution: Lady's son's father is lady's husband. So, the lady's husband is the son-in-law of shaloo's mother, i.e the lady is the daughter of shaloo's mother. Thus, shaloo is the lady's sister.

Example 2: A is father of C and D is son of B. E is brother of A. If C sister of D, how is B related to E?

Solution: For these type of questions, we can use generation tree



So, B is sister is law of E.

Points to Remember:

- (1) Make a clear picture in your mind about different relationship.
- (2) Always make a generation tree for every question to solve it in a simple way.
- (3) Be careful about paternal and maternal relationship.
- (4) Always remember that name does not determine gender.
- (5) Represent male with square or plus sign (\square or +) and female with circle or negative sign (O or -).

Foundation**Directions (1-19)**

1. Deepak said to Nitin, "That boy playing football is the younger of the two brothers of the daughter of my father's wife." How is the boy playing football related to Deepak?
 (a) Son (b) Brother (c) Cousin
 (d) Nephew (e) Bother-in-law
2. Pointing to a lady on the platform, Manju said, "She is the sister of the father of my mother's son." Who is the lady to Manju?
 (a) Mother (b) Sister (c) Aunt
 (d) Niece (e) None of these
3. Introducing man to her husband, a woman said, "His brother's father is the only son of my grandfather." How is the woman related to this man?
 (a) Mother (b) Aunt (c) Sister
 (d) Daughter (e) Can't be determined.
4. A, B and C are sisters. D is the brother of E and E is the daughter of B. how is A related to D?
 (a) Sister (b) Cousin (c) Niece
 (d) mother (e) None of these
5. A, B are married couple. X and Y are brothers. X is the brother of A. how is Y related to B?
 (a) Brother-in-law (b) Brother
 (c) Cousin (d) Niece
 (e) None of these
6. Deepak has a brother Anil. Deepak is the son of Prem. Aditya is Prem's father. In terms of relationship, what is Anil of Aditya?
 (a) Son (b) Grandson (c) Brother
 (d) Grandfather (e) None of these
7. B is husband of P. Q is the only grandson of E, who is wife of D and mother-in-law of P. How is B related to D?
 (a) Nephew (b) Cousin (c) Son-in-law
 (d) Son (e) None of these
8. I. F is the brother of A,
 II. C is the daughter of A,
 III. D is the sister of F,
 IV. G is the brother of C. Then who is the uncle of G?
 (a) A (b) C (c) F
 (d) K (e) None of these

9. A is the paternal uncle of B, who is the daughter of C and C is the daughter-in-law of P. How is A related to P?
 (a) Brother (b) Son (c) Son-in-law
 (d) Data inadequate (e) None of these
10. P's father is Q's son. M is the paternal uncle of P and N is the brother of Q. How is N related to M?
 (a) Brother (b) Nephew (c) Cousin
 (d) Data inadequate (e) None of these
11. Q is the brother of R; P is the sister of Q. T is the brother of S; S is the daughter of R. who are the nephew/niece of Q?
 (a) R and P (b) P and T (c) Q and T
 (d) S and T (e) None of these
12. E is the son of A. D is the son of B. E is married to C. C is B's daughter. How is D related to E?
 (a) Brother (b) Uncle (c) Father-in-law
 (d) Brother-in-law (e) None of these
13. A is father of C and D is son of B. E is brother of A. If C is sister of D, how is B related to E?
 (a) Daughter (b) Brother-in-law
 (c) Husband (d) Sister-in-law
 (e) None of these
14. Q's mother is sister of P and daughter of M. S is daughter of P and sister of T. How is M related to T?
 (a) Grandmother
 (b) Father
 (c) Grandfather
 (d) Grandfather or Grandmother
 (e) None of these
15. P is the son of Q while Q and R are the sisters to one another. T is the mother of R. If S is the son of T, which of the following statements is correct?
 (a) T is the brother of Q.
 (b) S is the cousin of P.
 (c) Q and S are sisters
 (d) S is the maternal uncle of P.
 (e) R is the grandfather of P.
16. A is the brother of B. B is the brother of C. D is the father of A. Based on these three statements, which of the following statements cannot be definitely true?
 (a) B is the brother of A. (b) B is the son of D.
 (c) A is the brother of C. (d) C is the brother of A.
 (e) A, B and C are D's children.

- 17.** A is father of X; B is mother of Y. The sister of X and Z is Y. Which of the following statements is definitely not true?
- (a) B is the mother of Z (b) X is the sister of Z
 (c) Y is the son of A. (d) B has one daughter.
 (e) B is the wife of A.

18. Shobha is the niece of Ashish. Ashish's mother is Priya. Kamla is Priya's mother. Kamla's husband is Hari. Krishna is the mother-in-law of Hari. How is Shobha related to Hari?

- (a) Daughter (b) Great grand daughter
 (c) Grand niece (d) Great grandson's daughter
 (e) Can't be determined

19. Kalyani is mother-in-law of Veena who is sister-in-law of Ashok. Dheeraj is father of Sudeep, the only brother of Ashok. How is Kalyani related to Ashok?

(a) Cousin (b) Wife (c) Mother-in-law
 (d) Aunt (e) None of these

Directions (20-22): Read the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:
 A is the son of B. C, B's sister, has a son D and a daughter E. F is the maternal uncle of D.

- 20.** How is A related to D?
- (a) Cousin (b) Nephew (c) Uncle
 (d) Brother (e) None of these

- 21.** How is E related to F?
- (a) Sister (b) Daughter (c) Niece
 (d) Wife (e) None of these

- 22.** How many nephews does F have?
- (a) Nil (b) One (c) Two
 (d) Three (e) More than Three

Directions (23-25): Read the following information and answer the questions given below it:

A is the father of C. But C is not his son. E is the daughter of C. F is the spouse of A. B is the brother of C. D is the son of B. G is the spouse of B. H is the father of G.

- 23.** Who is the grandmother of D?
- (a) A (b) C (c) F
 (d) H (e) None of these

- 24.** Who is the son of F?
- (a) B (b) C (c) D
 (d) E (e) None of these

- 25.** How is D related to H?
- (a) Grandchild (b) daughter (c) Niece
 (d) Cannot be determined (e) None of these

Direction (26-28): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:
 Seven persons of three generations are in a family. There are two couples in the family. B is the only child of C, who is grandfather of D. A is sister in law of B, who is the daughter of E. G is the only daughter of F.

- 26.** How is E related to F?
- (a) Mother (b) Father in law (c) Mother in law
 (d) Father (e) Can't be determined

- 27.** If H is the brother of C then, how E is related to H?
- (a) Sister (b) Sister in law
 (c) Brother (d) Mother in law
 (e) None of these

- 28.** How is D related to E?
- (a) Daughter (b) Daughter in law
 (c) Son (d) Grandson
 (e) None of these

Direction (29-31): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

Eight persons P, Q, R, S, E, F, G and H are living in a family. There are two married couples in the family. There are only four male members in the family. Q is the grand-daughter of R. S is son of R and brother of P, who has two children. F is father-in-law of G. Q is sister of E, who is nephew of S. G has only one sister. S is unmarried. P is not mother of E.

- 29.** How is E related to F?
- (a) Daughter (b) Grandson (c) Granddaughter
 (d) Son (e) Can't be determined

- 30.** If M is the brother of E then, how M is related to H?
- (a) Niece (b) Sister (c) Brother
 (d) Nephew (e) None of these

- 31.** Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and hence they form a group. Which one of the following does not belong to that group?

- (a) R (b) G (c) H
 (d) Q (e) S

Direction (32-34): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:
 Seven persons of three generations are living in a family. There are three married couples in the family. H is married to F, who is daughter-in-law of G. E is grandmother of C. B is grand-daughter of G. B is sister-in-law of K. F has only one son.

- 32.** How is E related to F?
- (a) Mother (b) Father in law (c) Mother in law
 (d) Father (e) Can't be determined

- 33.** If L is the brother of F then, how is C related to L?
 (a) Sister (b) Niece (c) Brother
 (d) Nephew (e) None of these

- 34.** How is H related to K?
 (a) Father (b) Father-in-law (c) Mother
 (d) Mother-in-law (e) None of these

Direction (35-37): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

There are seven members in a family of three generation. A is mother of P. P is brother of G. K is married to G. S is aunt of M. K is child of L. S is sister of K.

- 35.** If L is married to J, then how J is related to G?
 (a) Grand daughter (b) Grand son
 (c) Son-in-law (d) Daughter-in-law
 (e) Can't be determined

- 36.** If A is married to R, then how R is related to M?
 (a) Grand father (b) Brother-in-law
 (c) Uncle (d) None of these
 (e) Can't be determined

- 37.** How S is related to G?
 (a) Sister (b) Sister-in-law
 (c) Aunt (d) Mother-in-law
 (e) None of these

Direction (38-40): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

There are eight members of three generations are living in a family. F is grandfather of G, who is child of A. B and D are siblings of E, who is only son of F. H is only grandson of F. C is spouse of B, who has only one child. G is child of D.

- 38.** How many male members are in the family?
 (a) Three (b) Four (c) Five
 (d) Six (e) Can't be determined

- 39.** How G is related to E?
 (a) Daughter (b) Son (c) Nephew
 (d) Niece (e) Can't be determined

- 40.** If P is spouse of F, then how P is related to B?
 (a) Father (b) Son (c) Mother
 (d) Aunt (e) Can't be determined

Direction (41-45): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

There are eight members in a family of three generation in which two are married couples and only three are male members. D is daughter of F. A is unmarried. F has

only two children. D is the mother of G. A is brother of B and son of S. B is brother-in-law of C. G is brother of H.

- 41.** How is D related to C?
 (a) Mother (b) Father (c) Brother in law
 (d) Sister (e) None of the above

- 42.** How is G related to B?
 (a) Mother (b) Son (c) Brother in law
 (d) Sister in law (e) None is true

- 43.** How is A related to D?
 (a) Mother (b) Father (c) Brother in law
 (d) Cannot be determined (e) None of the above

- 44.** How is B related to F?
 (a) Mother (b) Father (c) Brother in law
 (d) Cannot be determined (e) None of the above

- 45.** How is G related to S?
 (a) Mother (b) Grandson (c) Brother in law
 (d) Sister in law (e) None of the above

Direction (46-48): Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions:

In the family of three generation. F is the husband of G. K is the mother-in-law of G. H is the Father of F. M is the mother of H and P is the mother of K and B.

- 46.** If Y is the father of H then how Y is related to M?
 (a) Mother (b) Father (c) Sister
 (d) Brother (e) Husband

- 47.** How is P related to F?
 (a) Grandfather (b) Aunt (c) Mother
 (d) Grandmother (e) Wife

- 48.** How is B related to H?
 (a) Sister (b) Brother (c) Husband
 (d) Can't be determined (e) Wife

Direction (49-50): Read the information given below and answer the questions.

There are nine members in the family. J is the brother of L. J is the only son of R. W is the father-in-law of L. D is the maternal grandfather of P, who is a male. Q is the only son of W. W is the grandfather of N. C is the daughter of N.

- 49.** How L is related to C?
 (a) Mother (b) Son (c) Brother
 (d) Father (e) None of these

- 50.** How is P related to N?
 (a) Mother (b) Son (c) Brother
 (d) Father (e) None of these

Moderate

Directions (1-8): Read the following information carefully and answer the questions given below it:

'A+B' means 'A is the father of B', 'A-B' means 'A is the wife of B', 'A × B' means 'A is the brother of B', 'A ÷ B' means 'A is the daughter of B'.

1. If $P \div R + S + Q$, which of the following is true?
 (a) P is the daughter of Q (b) Q is the aunt of P
 (c) P is the aunt of Q (d) P is the mother of Q
 (e) None of these
2. If $P - R + Q$, which of the following statements is true?
 (a) P is the mother of Q (b) Q is the daughter of P
 (c) P is the aunt of Q (d) P is the sister of Q
 (e) None of these
3. If $P \times R \div Q$, which of the following statements is true?
 (a) P is the uncle of Q (b) P is the father of Q
 (c) P is the brother of Q (d) P is the son of Q
 (e) None of these
4. If $P \times R - Q$, which of the following is true?
 (a) P is brother-in-law of Q
 (b) P is brother of Q
 (c) P is uncle of Q
 (d) P is father of Q
 (e) None of these
5. If $P + R \div Q$, which of the following is true?
 (a) P is brother of Q (b) P is the son of Q
 (c) P is husband of Q (d) P is father of Q
 (e) None of these
6. If $P \div R + Q$, which of the following is true?
 (a) P is father of Q (b) P is the brother of Q
 (c) P is the mother of Q (d) P is sister of Q
 (e) None of these
7. If $P \times R + Q$, which of the following statements is true?
 (a) P is uncle of Q
 (b) P is the father of Q
 (c) P is brother-in-law of Q
 (d) P is grandfather of Q
 (e) None of these
8. If $P - R \times Q$, which of the following is true?
 (a) P is sister of Q (b) Q is the husband of P
 (c) P is sister-in-law of Q (d) Q is the son of P
 (e) None of these

Directions (9-11): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below it:

'A+B' means 'A is the daughter of B', 'A-B' means 'A is the husband of B', 'A × B' means 'A is the brother of B'.

9. If $P + Q - R$, which of the following is true?
 (a) R is the mother of P
 (b) R is the sister-in-law of P
 (c) R is the aunt of P
 (d) R is mother-in-law of P (e) None of these
10. If $P \times Q + R$, which of the following is true?
 (a) P is brother of R (b) P is the uncle of R
 (c) P is the son of R (d) P is father of R
 (e) None of these
11. If $P + Q \times R$, which of the following statements is true?
 (a) P is the niece of R (b) P is the daughter of R
 (c) P is cousin of R (d) P is daughter-in-law of R.
 (e) None of these
- Directions (12-13):** Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below it:
 'P # Q' means 'P is the father of Q', 'P + Q' means 'P is the mother of Q', 'P - Q' means 'P is the brother of Q', 'P * Q' means 'P is the sister of Q'.
 12. If $A + B \# C - D$, then A is D's
 (a) Father (b) grandmother
 (c) sister (d) grandfather
 (e) None of these
13. Which of the following shows that A is the aunt of E?
 (a) $A + B - C * D \# E$, (b) $A \# B * C + D - E$,
 (c) $A * B \# C * D - E$, (d) $A - B + C \# D * E$,
 (e) None of these
- Directions (14-16):** Following questions are based on the information given below;
 'P × Q' means 'P is the father of Q', 'P + Q' means 'P is the mother of Q', 'P - Q' means 'P is the sister of Q', 'P ÷ Q' means 'P is the brother of Q'.
 14. In the expression $B + D \times M \div N$, how is M related to B?
 (a) Granddaughter
 (b) Son
 (c) Grandson
 (d) granddaughter of grandson
 (e) None of these

- 15.** Which of the following represents 'J is son of F'?
- $J \div R - T \times F$
 - $J + R - T \times F$
 - $J \div M - N \times F$
 - Cannot be determined
 - None of these

- 16.** Which of the following represents 'R is niece of M'?
- $M \div K \times T - R$
 - $M - J + R - N$
 - $R - M \times T \div W$
 - Cannot be determined
 - None of these

Directions (17-21): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below it:

'A \$ B' means 'A is the mother of B', 'A # B' means 'A is the father of B', 'A @ B' means 'A is the husband of B', 'A % B' means 'A is the daughter of B'.

- 17.** P @ Q \$ M # T indicates what relationship of P with T?

- Paternal grandmother
- Maternal grandmother
- Paternal grandfather
- Maternal grandfather
- None of these

- 18.** Which of the following expressions indicates 'R is the sister of H'?

- H \$ D @ F # R
- R % D @ F \$ H
- R \$ D @ F # H
- H % D @ F \$ R
- None of these

- 19.** If F @ D % K # H, then how is F related to H?

- Brother-in-law
- Sister
- Sister-in-law
- Cannot be determined
- None of these

- 20.** Which of the following expressions indicates 'H is the brother of N'?

- H # N \$ D \$ N
- N % F @ D \$ H
- N % F @ D \$ H
- N % F @ D % H
- None of these

- 21.** If G \$ M @ K, how is K related to G?

- Daughter-in-law
- Mother-in-law
- Daughter
- Aunt
- None of these

Directions (22-24): These questions are based on the following information:

'P @ Q' means 'P is the mother of Q', 'P \$ Q' means 'P is the husband of Q', 'P # Q' means 'P is the sister of Q', 'P * Q' means 'P is the son of Q'.

- 22.** Which of the following indicates the relationship 'R is daughter of T'?

- T @ B # F * R
- T @ B # R * F
- R # F * B @ T
- R # F * B \$ T
- None of these

- 23.** M * H @ D \$ K represents what relation of H with K?

- Mother
- Father
- Father-in-law
- Cannot be determined
- None of these

- 24.** If F # J * T \$ R @ L, then which of the following is definitely true?

- L is brother of J
- F is sister of L
- F is brother of J
- F is brother of L
- None of these

Directions (25-26): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below it:

- 'P × Q' means 'Q is the mother of P'
- 'P + Q' means 'P is the brother of Q'
- 'P - Q' means 'P is the sister of Q'
- 'P ÷ Q' means 'P is the father of Q'.

- 25.** Which of the following definitely means 'X is grandson of D'?

- X × H ÷ D
- A + X × H ÷ D
- A - X × H ÷ D
- Cannot be determined
- None of these

- 26.** A × B - C, D, What is the relation between A and D?

- Brother
- Sister
- Cousin
- Nephew
- None of these

Directions (27-30)

A * B Means A is Brother of B

A # B means A is sister of B

A = B means A is Father of B

A + B means A is mother of B

- 27.** P = B # D + F, How is P Related to D?

- Father
- Sister
- Mother
- Brother
- None of these

- 28.** D # A * C = F, How is F Related to A?

- Nephew
- Niece
- Either (A) or (B)
- CND
- None of these

- 29.** Y + H # D * K, How is Y Related to K?

- Mother-in law
- Aunt
- Sister
- Borther
- None of these

- 30.** F = H + C, who is Grand father of C?

- F
- C
- H
- CND
- None of these

Directions (31-33): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

In a family there are Nine family members i.e. P, Q, J, K, L, O, Z, X and Y. There are three generation having three married couples. P has only three children in which one is daughter and two sons. Q is the wife of P. K is the sister of J and L. J is unmarried. Z is the son of Y. O is the cousin of Z. L is the son of P. Y is the male member of the family. X is the sister-in-law of K, who is married to Y. Y has no sibling.

- 31.** How O is related to L?

(a) Son (b) Daughter (c) Mother
(d) Father (e) Cannot be determined

32. How P is related to O?

(a) Grandfather (b) Grandmother (c) Mother
(d) Father (e) None of these

33. How J is related to Z?

(a) Uncle (b) Aunt (c) Father
(d) Mother (e) None of these

Direction (34-35): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

In a family, there are Nine members i.e. A, B, P, Q, R, Y, X, J and K. B is the wife of A. A has only three Sons. K is the cousin of J. J is the daughter of Q. Q is the brother of P and R. R is the son of B. Y is the mother of J. Q is the brother in law of X. P is unmarried.

34. In what way K is related to B?

(a) Son (b) Father (c) Daughter
(d) Brother (e) Cannot be determined

35. In what way Q is related to K?

(a) Uncle (b) Aunt (c) Brother
(d) Sister (e) None of these

Directions (36-38): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

In a family, there are seven family members in two generations i.e. A, B, C, D, P, Q and R. There are only two married couples in the family. A is the husband of B. D is the sister in law of B. A does not have any siblings. Q is the son of B. R is the cousin of Q. C is the uncle of P. P is Female.

36. In what way is R related to B?

(a) Son (b) Daughter (c) Brother
(d) Sister (e) Cannot be determined

37. In what way is Q related to C?

(a) Niece (b) Son (c) Daughter
(d) Nephew (e) None of these

38. In what way is B related to R?

(a) Uncle (b) Sister (c) Aunt
(d) Brother (e) None of these

Directions (39-40): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

In a family of three generations, there are eight family members i.e. P, Q, A, C, D, E, H and F. Q is the wife of P. P has only one child. A is the husband of C. E is the sister in law of C. D is the husband of E. H is the grandson of Q. A is the father of H. F is the cousin of H. A has no sibling.

- 39.** In what way F related to D?
(a) Son (b) Daughter (c) Father
(d) Mother (e) Cannot be determined

40. In what way P is related to H?
(a) Father (b) Mother (c) Father in law
(d) Grandfather (e) None of these

Directions (41-42): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

In a family of three generations, there are eight members i.e. P, Q, J, K, L, M, H and Z. Q is the wife of P. P has only two child, one daughter and one son. K is the wife of J. H is the son of K. L is the sister in law of K. M is father of Z. P is the grandfather of Z. K is the daughter in Law of Q.

41. In what way is Z related to Q?
(a) Son (b) Daughter (c) Grand Son
(d) Grand daughter (e) Cannot be determined

42. In what way is Q related to H?
(a) Mother (b) Sister (c) Grandmother
(d) Father (e) None of these

Directions (43-44): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

In a family of two generations there are six family members i.e. X, Y, J, K, H and Z. J is the sister in law of X. Y is the husband of X. Z is the son of J. H is the cousin of Z. X does not have any siblings. K is the father of Z.

43. How H is related to Y?
(a) Son (b) Daughter (c) Son in Law
(d) Daughter in Law (e) Cannot be determined

44. How is J related to H?
(a) Aunt (b) Uncle (c) Son in Law
(d) Daughter in Law (e) None of these

Directions (45-46): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

In a family of three generations there are eight members i.e. P, B, N, A, C, L, H and G. B is the wife of P. H is the grandson of B. P has only two daughters. G is the cousin of H. N is the father of H. A is daughter of P. L is the son in law of B. N is husband of A.

45. How is G related to B?
(a) Son (b) Daughter
(c) Grand daughter (d) Grand son
(e) Cannot be determined

46. How is L related to G?
(a) Father (b) Mother
(c) Son (d) Grand father
(e) Cannot be determined

- 10.** How is E related to J, in the given expression
 $J - F + E \times B$
 (a) Father (b) Mother (c) Sister
 (d) Daughter (e) None of these
- 11.** Which of the following statements is true if the given expression is true?
 $S \times M + H - T$
 (a) T is daughter of M (b) S is father of T
 (c) M is husband of S (d) T is son of S
 (e) None of these
- 12.** What will come in place of question mark (?) if it is given that V is mother-in-law of W in the following expression?
 $W, P + C - T ? V - Q$
 (a) , (b) + (c) \times
 (d) - (e) None of these
- Directions (13-15):** Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:
 'A # B' means 'A is father of B'
 'A \$ B' means 'A is mother of B'
 'A @ B' means 'A is son of B'
 'A Y B' means 'A is brother of B'
- 13.** How is L related to P in the given expression
 $P \# T \$ K Y L$
 (a) Brother (b) Sister (c) Son
 (d) Daughter (e) Can't be determined
- 14.** In which of the following expressions W is sister of Q?
 (a) W\$T#QYH (b) H#T\$QYW (c) QYW\$N@S
 (d) WYQ\$P@C (e) None of these
- 15.** How is A related to F in the given expression?
 $A Y B \$ D @ F$
 (a) Brother (b) Daughter (c) Wife
 (d) Brother-in-law (e) None of these
- Directions (16-18):** Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:
 'A - B' means 'A is sister of B'
 'A \times B' means 'A is husband of B'
 'A , B' means 'A is brother of B'
 'A + B' means 'A is father of B'
- 16.** In the expression $M + R \times Q - V , L$ how is V related to M?
 (a) Brother-in-law (b) Sister-in-law
 (c) Brother (d) Can't be determined
 (e) None of these

- 17.** Which of the following is true for the given expression?
 $E + M - S + W , B$
 (a) B is daughter of S (b) E is grandfather of B
 (c) M is uncle of W (d) S is sister of M
 (e) None of these
- 18.** In the expression $A + B - C + D , E$ how is B related to E?
 (a) Grandfather (b) Grandson
 (c) Daughter (d) Granddaughter
 (e) None of these
- Directions (19-23):** Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:
 C father of D and son of A, who is wife of F. B is maternal granddaughter of F. G is mother of B and E is wife of C.
- 19.** How is G related to A?
 (a) Daughter (b) Granddaughter
 (c) Wife (d) Can't be determined
 (e) None of these
- 20.** How many females are there in the family?
 (a) Three (b) Four
 (c) Five (d) Can't be determined
 (e) None of these
- 21.** How is D related to F?
 (a) Son (b) Grandson
 (c) Granddaughter (d) Either 2) or 3)
 (e) None of these
- 22.** How is E related to G?
 (a) Sister (b) Sister-in-law
 (c) Mother (d) Mother-in-law
 (e) None of these
- 23.** Which of the following statements is true?
 (a) F is father of E (b) C is brother of G
 (c) D is brother of B (d) All are true
 (e) None of these
- Directions (24-26):** Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:
 'P \times Q' means 'P is brother of Q'
 'P + Q' means 'P is father of Q'
 'P , Q' means 'P is Sister of Q'
 'P - Q' means 'P is wife of Q'
- 24.** If the given expression is $F + C - D \times E , H$, then which of the following statements is definitely true?
 (a) F is father of H (b) D is son of F
 (c) E is sister-in-law of C (d) H is brother of D
 (e) None of these

- 25.** In the expression $V \times L - M + P'$, how is V related to P?
- Maternal uncle
 - Aunt
 - Paternal uncle
 - Father
 - None of these
- Directions 26:** Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:
- N is father of R and T and husband of P.
 M is father of V and L is mother of K.
 V and K are cousin sisters.
 R is maternal uncle of V.
 N has only two children.
- 26.** How is M related to P?
- Son
 - Daughter
 - Son-in-law
 - Can't be determined
 - None of these
- Direction (27-29):** In the following questions, the symbols #, &, @, *, \$, % and © are used with the following meanings as illustrated below. Study the following information and answer the given questions:
- P@Q - P is the son of Q.
 P#Q - P is the child of Q.
 P©Q - P is the parent of Q.
 P\$Q - P is younger than Q.
 P%Q - Q is sister of P.
 P&Q - Q is the son-in-law of P.
 P*Q - P is the husband of Q.
- 27.** If $A@C%B&D^*E$, then how is C related to E?
- Mother
 - Uncle
 - Aunt
 - Either (b) or (c)
 - None of these
- 28.** If $A%C©D#E©F%L$ and E has only one daughter, then how is D related to A?
- Nephew
 - Niece
 - Brother-in-law
 - Cannot be determined
 - Son
- 29.** If $A&B©D#E%F$ and $F\$E$, and if the ages of A and E are 55 and 35 respectively, what could be the possible age of F?
- 34
 - 33
 - 56
 - 40
 - Either (a) or (b)
- Directions (30-33):** Study the following information carefully and answer the questions that follow:
- 'P \times Q' means 'Q is the father of P'
 'P \div Q' means 'Q is the brother of P'
 'P+Q' means 'Q is the daughter of P'
 'P - Q' means 'Q is the mother of P'
 'P = Q' means 'Q is the wife of P'
- 30.** Which of the following expression means 'B is the Father-in-law of E'?
- $B=A+C\div D+E$
 - $A-B\div C\times D+E$
 - $A=B+C\div D+E$
 - $A\div B+C\div D=E$
 - None of these
- 31.** From the expression ' $L\times M-N+R\div S$ ' how is L related to R?
- Daughter
 - Nephew
 - Niece
 - Either (b) or (c)
 - None of these
- 32.** Which of the following expression means 'E is the maternal grandmother of A'?
- $A-B\div C\times D=E$
 - $A-B\div C\times D\times E$
 - $A-B+C\times D\div E$
 - $A=B+C\div D+E$
 - $A+B\div C+D-E$
- 33.** If the expression ' $L+M\div N=R-S$ ' is true which of the following is definitely false?
- M is the sister-in-law of R
 - N is the son of L
 - M is the son of L
 - R is the daughter-in-law of L
 - N is the son of S
- Directions (34-36):** Following questions are based on the information given below:
- I. 'E \times F' means 'E is father of F'
 II. 'E - F' means 'E is daughter-in-law of F'
 III. 'E + F' means 'E is daughter of F'
 IV. 'E \div F' means 'E is the mother of F'
- 34.** In the expression ' $A\div B\times C-D\times H$ ' if D has only one child how is C related to H?
- Wife
 - Sister
 - Husband
 - Daughter
 - Either (a) or (c)
- 35.** Which of the following expression represents 'H is the sister of F'?
- $K\div F+G\times H\times J$
 - $K\times F\times G+H\div J$
 - $K-F\times G+H\div J$
 - $K\div F\div G\times H+J$
 - $K\times F+G\div H-J$
- 36.** If the expression ' $L\times M\div N+P\times R\times S$ ' is true, which of the following is definitely true?
- S is the grand-daughter of M
 - S is the grand-son of P
 - S is the Son of R
 - L is father of P
 - None is true

Directions (37-39): Each of these questions is based on the following information:

- (i) $Y \% Z$ means Y is the brother of Z .
- (ii) $Y @ Z$ means Y is the mother of Z .
- (iii) $Y \$ Z$ means Y is the father of Z .
- (iv) $Y * Z$ means Y is the son of Z .

37. Which of the following expression shows the relation that M is mother of G ?

- (a) $S \% Q @ M \% G$
- (b) $M @ S \% R \% G$
- (c) $M @ B \% S \$ G$
- (d) $G @ B \$ N \% M$
- (e) None of these

38. If the expression $P \% Y @ G * K$ is definitely true, then which of the following is not true?

- (a) K is father of G
- (b) G is nephew of P
- (c) K is wife of Y
- (d) Y is wife of K
- (e) G is son of Y

39. If the expression $A \$ B * Q @ R$ is definitely true, then which of the following is true?

- (a) R is daughter of A
- (b) R is son of Q
- (c) Q is mother of R
- (d) None of these
- (e) Q is father of B

Directions (40-43): Study the following information and answer the questions given below:

- ' $A + B$ ' means ' A is father of B '
- ' $A \div B$ ' means ' B is brother of A '
- ' $A \times B$ ' means ' A is husband of B '
- ' $A - B$ ' means ' A is sister of B '

40. In the expression $Q + R \times P - S \div T$, how many males are there?

- (a) One
- (b) Two
- (c) Three
- (d) Can't be determined
- (e) None of these

41. In the expression $Q + R - S + T \div M$, how is T related to R ?

- (a) niece
- (b) Nephew
- (c) Son
- (d) Can't be determined
- (e) None of these

42. Which of the following expressions shows that M is brother of K ?

- (a) $J + K - L + N \div M$
- (b) $J \times K - L \div N \div M$
- (c) $J + L - K + M + N$
- (d) $J + L - K \times M$
- (e) None of these

43. Which of the following is true for the given expression?

- ' $J \times K - L \div N \div M'$
- (a) K is aunt of N
- (b) K is father of M
- (c) N is sister of M
- (d) J is father of N
- (e) None of these

Directions (44-45): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

- (i) ' $P \times Q$ ' means ' P is the sister of Q '.
- (ii) ' $P + Q$ ' means ' P is the mother of Q '.
- (iii) ' $P - Q$ ' means ' P is the father of Q '.
- (iv) ' $P \div Q$ ' means ' P is the brother of Q '.

44. Which of the following represents ' D is the grandson of A '?

- (a) $A + B - C \div D$
- (b) $A \div B - C \times D$
- (c) $A \times B + C \div D$
- (d) $A \div B + C \div D$
- (e) None of these

45. In the following expression, ' $Q \div S - P \div L$ ', how is L related to S ?

- (a) son in law
- (b) daughter
- (c) son
- (d) Cannot be determined
- (e) None of these

Direction (46-47): These questions are based on the following information.

$A @ B$ means A is the Father of B

$A \% B$ means A is the Son of B

$A * B$ means A is the Husband of B

$A \$ B$ means A is the Mother of B

$A \# B$ means A is the Brother of B

46. If the expression " $P * Q \$ N \$ J \# K$ " is true, then what is the relation of J with respect to P ?

- (a) Grand father
- (b) Grand son
- (c) Father
- (d) Son-in-law
- (e) Can't be determined

47. If the expression " $W \# X \% Y * Z$ " is true, then what is the relation of Z with respect to X ?

- (a) Sister
- (b) Brother
- (c) Father
- (d) Mother
- (e) Sister-in-law

Direction (48-49): These questions are based on the following information.

$A @ B$ means A is the Father of B

$A \% B$ means A is the Sister of B

$A * B$ means A is the Husband of B

$A \$ B$ means A is the Mother of B

$A \# B$ means A is the Brother of B

48. If the expression " $W * R \$ F \$ E \% G$ " is true, then what is the relation of W with respect to E ?

- (a) Grand mother
- (b) Grand son
- (c) Grand father
- (d) Grand daughter
- (e) Can't be determined

49. Which of the following expression shows that F is the wife of T ?

- (a) $D \% T \# F \$ E$
- (b) $B \# T * F \$ N$
- (c) $B \# T \$ K * F$
- (d) Either (b) or (c)
- (e) All are true

Previous Year (Memory Based)

Directions (1-3): Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions.

- T is sister of D. D is married to P. P is son of M.
- T is mother of J. Y is father of U.
- Y has only one son and only one daughter.
- U is daughter of T. Q is son of D.

1. How is P related to T?

- (a) Cannot be determined (b) Brother
- (c) Brother-in-law (d) Cousin(brother)
- (e) Uncle

2. How is J related to D?

- (a) Son (b) Niece (c) Son-in-law
- (d) Nephew (e) Daughter

3. How is Q related to M?

- (a) Son-in-law (b) Grandson (c) Nephew
- (d) Son (e) Cannot be determined

Directions (4-5): Study the following information and answer the given questions.

D is father of A. D is married to P. P is mother of J. P has only one daughter. J is married to U. U is son of L.

4. How is J related to L?

- (a) Daughter (b) Granddaughter
- (c) Cannot be determined (d) Niece
- (e) Daughter-in-law

5. How is A related to U?

- (a) Cannot be determined (b) Brother-in-law
- (c) Brother (d) Sister
- (e) Sister in law

Directions (6-9): Study the following information and answer the given questions.

Y is the sister of J. L is wife of J. L has only one son R. K is mother of L. K is married to D. D has only one son and only one daughter.

6. As per the given information, how is J related to K?

- (a) son (b) son-in-law (c) niece
- (d) nephew (e) daughter-in-law

7. As per the given information, how is R related to Y?

- (a) Nephew (b) Cannot be determined
- (c) Uncle (d) Niece (e) Aunt

8. If L is sister of B, how is B related to J?

- (a) Sister-in-law (b) Cannot be determined
- (c) Brother (d) Brother-in-law
- (e) Uncle

9. L is the daughter of K. L is married to D. B is son of D. T is married to B. How is D related to T?
- (a) Father-in-law (b) Mother-in-law
 - (c) Cannot be determined
 - (d) Father (e) Mother

Directions (10-12): Study the following information and answer the given questions.

- J is sister of T. T is married to D. D is father of R.
- M is son of H. T is mother-in-law of H
- D has only one son and no daughter.
- J is married to B. L is daughter of B.

10. How is L related to T?

- (a) Niece (b) Sister
- (c) Cannot be determined (d) Daughter
- (e) Mother

11. How is M related to D?

- (a) Nephew (b) Uncle
- (c) Brother (d) Son
- (e) Grandson

12. How is J related to R?

- (a) Sister (b) Aunt
- (c) Mother-in-law (d) Mother
- (e) Cannot be determined

Directions (13-15): Study the following information and answer the given questions.

A and Y are brothers of K. Y is son of P and S. P is daughter of X. M is father-in-law of S. Q is son of X.

13. If J is brother of X, then how is J related to Q?

- (a) Uncle (b) Nephew
- (c) Cannot be determined (d) Brother-in-law
- (e) Son-in-law

14. How is Y related to M?

- (a) Nephew (b) Father
- (c) Brother-in-law (d) Grandson
- (e) Brother

15. How is K related to Q?

- (a) Cannot be determined (b) Niece
- (c) Daughter (d) Nephew
- (e) Son-in-law

Directions (16-18): Study the following information and answer the given questions.

M is the mother of B. A is the husband of M. N is the only brother of B. C is married to N. Q is the only child of C. N does not have any sister. J is the father of A.

- 16.** If A does not have any grandson, then how is Q related to B?
 (a) Cannot be determined (b) Sister-in-law
 (c) Daughter-in-law (d) Niece
 (e) Nephew
- 17.** How is A related to C?
 (a) Uncle (b) Cannot be determined
 (c) Father-in-law (d) Nephew
 (e) Brother-in-law
- 18.** How is B related to J?
 (a) Father (b) Nephew
 (c) Brother-in-law (d) Brother
 (e) Grandson
- Directions (19-20):** Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:
 A is maternal grandfather of B, who is daughter of the H who is female D is mother of C, who is maternal uncle of B.
- 19.** How is H related to D?
 (a) Sister (b) Brother (c) Daughter
 (d) Can't be determined (e) None of these
- 20.** Which of the following is a couple?
 (a) HC (b) AD (c) DH
 (d) AC (e) None of these
- Directions (21-23):** Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:
- 'P , Q' means 'P is mother of Q'
 'P + Q' means 'P is father of Q'
 'P × Q' means 'P is sister of Q'
 'P - Q' means 'P is brother of Q'
- 21.** What will come in place of question mark to establish that N is father of T in the following expression?
 $N + R ? S \times T$
 (a) Either '+' or '-' (b) Only ','
 (c) Either '-' or 'x' (d) Only '+'
 (e) None of these
- 22.** What is the relation between V and Y in the given expression?
 $V , W - M + Y \times S$
 (a) V is grandmother of Y (b) Y is son of V
 (c) V is father of Y (d) V is grandfather of Y
 (e) None of these
- 23.** How is L related to N in the given expression?
 $N + O , T - L$
 (a) Father (b) Grandson
 (c) Granddaughter (d) Can't be determined
 (e) None of these

- Directions (24-26):** Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:
 'X % Y' means 'X is father of Y'
 'X = Y' means 'X is daughter of Y'
 'X + Y' means 'X is son of Y'
 'X , Y' means 'X is wife of Y'
- 24.** What will come in place of question mark (?) in the given expression, if C is sister-in-law of J?
 $C = D , F ? H , J$
 (a) % (b) = (c) +
 (d) , (e) None of these
- 25.** Which of the following pairs of persons represent that the first is the mother-in-law of the second with regard to the relation given in the expression?
 $L = P , M + V \% W = K$
 (a) V W (b) M K (c) K P
 (d) K L (e) None of these
- 26.** In the given expression, how is R related to T?
 $T + Q , P \% R , S$
 (a) Father (b) Brother (c) Mother
 (d) Sister (e) None of these
- Directions (27-30):** Study the following information and answer the following questions.
 'A + B' means 'A is son of B'
 'A , B means 'A is wife of B'
 'A × B' means 'A is brother of B'
 'A - B' means 'B is daughter of A'
- 27.** How is R related to P in the expression ' $P + Q \times R + T$ '?
 (a) Paternal uncle (b) Sister
 (c) Brother (d) Father
 (e) None of these
- 28.** How is M related to L in the expression ' $L \times R + Q , M$ '?
 (a) Grandfather (b) Mother
 (c) Father (d) Brother
 (e) None of these
- 29.** Which of the following means 'P is sister of S'?
 (a) $P + Q , R - S$ (b) $P \times Q - R , S$
 (c) $P , Q + R \times S$ (d) $P + Q , R \times S$
 (e) None of these
- 30.** What should be placed in place of question mark to establish that T is father of Q in the given expression?
 $Q \times P ? V ? T \times R$
 (a) \times , \times (b) $+ , -$
 (c) $\times , +$ (d) $+ , +$
 (e) None of these

Direction (31-33): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

There are seven members in a family of three generation. A is mother of P. P is brother of G. K is married to G. S is aunt of M. K is child of L. S is sister of K.

31. If L is married to J, then how J is related to G?

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| (a) Grand daughter | (b) Grand son |
| (c) Son-in-law | (d) Daughter-in-law |
| (e) Can't be determined | |

32. If A is married to R, then how R is related to M?

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|
| (a) Grand father | (b) Brother-in-law |
| (c) Uncle | (d) None of these |
| (e) Can't be determined | |

33. How S is related to G?

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| (a) Sister | (b) Sister-in-law |
| (c) Aunt | (d) Mother-in-law |
| (e) None of these | |

Direction (34-36): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

There are eight members of three generations are living in a family. F is grandfather of G who is child of A. B and D are siblings of E who is only son of F. H is only grandson of F. C is spouse of B who have only one child. G is child of D.

34. How many male members are in the family?

- | | | |
|-----------|-------------------------|----------|
| (a) Three | (b) Four | (c) Five |
| (d) Six | (e) Can't be determined | |

35. How G is related to E?

- | | | |
|--------------|-------------------------|------------|
| (a) Daughter | (b) Son | (c) Nephew |
| (d) Niece | (e) Can't be determined | |

36. If P is spouse of F, then how P is related to B?

- | | | |
|------------|-------------------------|------------|
| (a) Father | (b) Son | (c) Mother |
| (d) Aunt | (e) Can't be determined | |

Direction (37-41): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

There are eight members in a family of three generation in which two are married couples and only three are male members. D is daughter of F. A is unmarried. F has only two children. D is the mother of G. A is brother of B and son of S. B is brother-in-law of C. G is brother of H.

37. How is D related to C?

- | | | |
|------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| (a) Mother | (b) Father | (c) Brother in law |
| (d) Sister | (e) None of the above | |

38. How is G related to B?

- | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| (a) Mother | (b) Son | (c) Brother in law |
| (d) Sister in law | (e) None is true | |

39. How is A related to D?

- | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| (a) Mother | (b) Father | (c) Brother in law |
| (d) Cannot be determined | (e) None of the above | |

40. How is A related to F?

- | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| (a) Mother | (b) Father | (c) Brother in law |
| (d) Cannot be determined | (e) None of the above | |

41. How is G related to S?

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| (a) Mother | (b) Grand daughter |
| (c) Brother in law | (d) Sister in law |
| (e) None of the above | |

Direction (42-44): Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions:

F is the husband of G. K is the mother-in-law of G. H is the Father of F. M is the mother of H, P is the mother of K and B.

42. If Y is the father of H then how is Y related to M?

- | | | |
|-------------|-------------|------------|
| (a) Mother | (b) Father | (c) Sister |
| (d) Brother | (e) Husband | |

43. How is P related to F?

- | | | |
|-----------------|----------|------------|
| (a) Grandfather | (b) Aunt | (c) Mother |
| (d) Grandmother | (e) Wife | |

44. How is B related to H?

- | | | |
|------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| (a) Sister | (b) Brother | (c) Husband |
| (d) Can't be determine | (e) Wife | |

Direction (45-46): Read the information given below and answer the questions.

All the given members belong to the same the family. J is the brother of L. J is the only son of R. W is the father-in-law of L. D is the maternal grandfather of P, who is a male. Q is the only son of W. W is the grandfather of N. C is the daughter of N.

45. How L is related to C?

- | | | |
|------------|-------------------|-------------|
| (a) Mother | (b) Son | (c) Brother |
| (d) Father | (e) None of these | |

46. How is P related to N?

- | | | |
|------------|-------------------|-------------|
| (a) Mother | (b) Son | (c) Brother |
| (d) Father | (e) None of these | |

47. In a family of three generations there are six family members i.e., P, Q, R, S, T, and U. U is the Son in law of P. Q is the brother-in-law of S who has no siblings. S is the only child of R. R is married to P. T is niece of Q. How P is related to T?

Year: 2020 IBPS PO Pre

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| (a) Maternal Grandfather | |
| (b) Maternal Grandmother | |
| (c) Father | |
| (d) Mother | |
| (e) Cannot be determined | |

Direction (48-50): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

There are eight members of three generations are living in a family. F is grandfather of G who is child of A. B and D are siblings of E who is only son of F. H is only grandson of F. C is spouse of B who have only one child. G is child of D.

Year: 2020 RBI Assistant Pre

48. How many male members are in the family?

(a) Three (b) Four (c) Five
(d) Six (e) Can't be determined

- 49.** How G is related to E?

(a) Daughter (b) Son (c) Nephew
(d) Niece (e) Can't be determined

50. If P is spouse of F, then how P is related to B?

(a) Father (b) Son (c) Mother
(d) Aunt (e) Can't be determined

Direction (51-53): Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions.

Seven members are living in the family of three generations. Q is the only daughter of P. L is the spouse of Q. R is the father of Q. O is the only niece of G, who is a sister of L. M is the sibling of O. There are only three male members in the family.

Year: 2020 RBI Assistant Mains

51. How is P related to O?

 - (a) Mother
 - (b) Father-in-law
 - (c) Mother-in-law
 - (d) Grandmother
 - (e) Can't be determined

52. If F is the brother of R then, how is F related to Q?

 - (a) Uncle
 - (b) Niece
 - (c) Aunt
 - (d) Nephew
 - (e) None of these

53. How is L related to R?

 - (a) Son
 - (b) Father-in-law
 - (c) Son-in-law
 - (d) Mother-in-law
 - (e) None of these

Direction (54-55): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:
Seven family members are living in a family. A and C are only sisters of B. H is the father of B. M is married to H. B is married to V. V has no siblings. R is paternal grandfather of B. M has only three children. V is not a son in law of M.

Year: 2020 SBI PO Pre

54. How many females are living in the family?

 - (a) Two
 - (b) Four
 - (c) More than four
 - (d) Three
 - (e) None of these

55. How is M related to R?

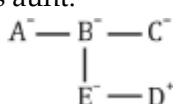
 - (a) Daughter
 - (b) Mother-in-law
 - (c) Daughter in law
 - (d) Mother
 - (e) Wife

Solutions

Foundation

Directions (1-19)

1. (b): Father's wife—Mother; mother's daughter—sister; Deepak's sister's younger brother—Deepak's younger brother. So, the boy is Deepak's brother or himself.
 2. (c): Manju's mother's son—Manju's brother; Manju's brother's father—Manju's father, Manju's father's sister—Manju's aunt.
 3. (e): My grandfather's Only son-father, or uncle. If man is the son of father, the woman becomes sister. But if he is uncle, she becomes cousin.
 4. (e): E is the daughter of B and D is the brother of E. So, D is the son of B. Also, A is the sister of B. Thus, A is D's aunt



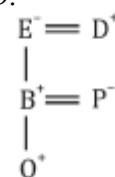
5. (a): A and B are husband and wife. Since X & Y are brothers and X is the brother of A, Y is also the brother of A. Thus, Y is the brother-in-law of B.

$$Y^+ - X^+ - A = B$$

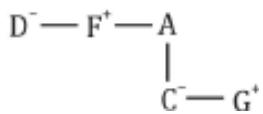
6. (b): Anil is the brother of Deepak and Deepak is the son of Prem. So, Anil is the son of Prem. Now, Aditya is the father of Prem. Thus, Anil is the grandson of Aditya.



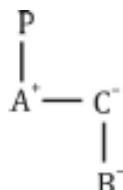
7. (d): B is the husband of P and E is mother-in-law of P. So, B is son of E. Also, E is wife of D. Thus, B is the son of D.



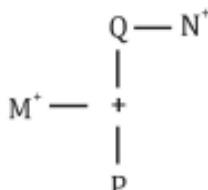
8. (c): G is the brother of C and C is the daughter of A. So, G is the son of A. Also, F is the brother of A. So, F is the uncle of G.



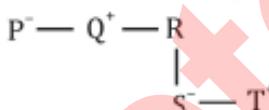
9. (b): B is daughter of C and C is the daughter-in-law of P. So, P is the grandfather or grandmother of B. Also, A is uncle of B i.e. A is the brother of B's father. Thus, A is the son of P.



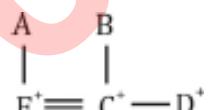
10. (e): P's father is Q's son. So, Q is P's grandfather or grandmother. M is the paternal uncle of P. So, M is the brother of P's father. This means that M is also Q's son. N is the brother of Q. Thus, N is the paternal uncle of M.



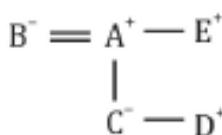
11. (d): T is the brother of S, who is the daughter of R. So, T and S are the children of R. Now, Q is the brother of R. So, T & S are the nephew/niece of Q.



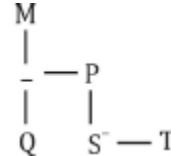
12. (d): C is B's daughter and D is B's son. So, D is the brother of C. E is a male married to C. So, E is the husband of C, whose brother is D. Thus, D is the brother-in-law of E.



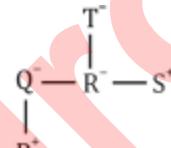
13. (d): A is the father of C and C is sister of D. So, A is father of D. But D is son of B. So, B is the mother of D and wife of A. Also, E is the brother of A. So, B is the sister-in-law of E.



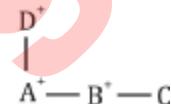
14. (d): S is daughter of P and sister of T. So, T is daughter of P. Now, the sister of P is the daughter of M. This means that P is the son of daughter of M. Clearly, T is the grand daughter of M. So, M is the grandfather or grandmother of T.



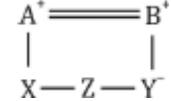
15. (d): Q and R are sisters. So, T is the mothers of R means T is the mother of both Q and R. S is the son of T means S is the brother of Q. Thus, P is the son of Q means S is the maternal uncle of Q.



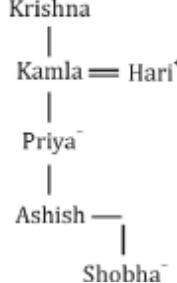
16. (d): A is the brother of B and B is the brother of C. So, C may be the brother or sister of A.



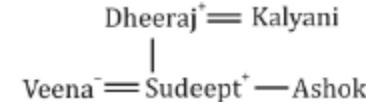
17. (c): A is the father of X and Y is the sister of X. So, Y is the daughter of A.



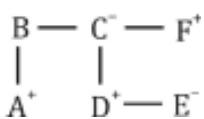
18. (b): Shobha is the niece of Ashish means Ashish is the uncle of Shobha. Now, Priya is Ashish's mother. So, Priya is the grandmother of Shobha. Hari is Priya's father. So, Shobha is the great granddaughter of Hari.



19. (e): Veena is sister-in-law of Ashok means Sshok is the brother of Veena's husband. But Ashok has only one brother, Sudeep. So, Sudeep is Veena's husband. Kalyani is mother-in-law of Veena means Kalyani is the mother of Veena's husband i.e. Sudeep. Since, Ashok is Sudeep's brother, so Kalyani is Ashok's mother.



Directions (20-22):

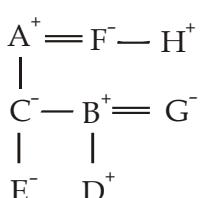


20. (a): A is the son of B and D is the son of the sister of B. So, A is the cousin of D.

21. (c): E is the daughter of C and D is the son of C. So, F, who is the maternal uncle of D, is also the maternal uncle of E. Thus, E is the niece of F.

22. (c): Clearly, F is the maternal uncle of D means F is the brother of D's mother i.e. F is the brother of C. C is the sister of B. So, F is the brother of B who is A's mother or father. Thus, F is the maternal uncle of A. So, A and D are nephews of F i.e., F has two nephews.

Directions (23-25):



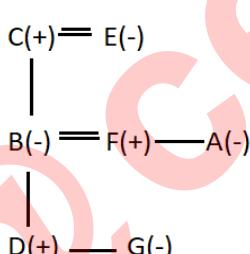
23. (c): D is the son of B, B is the brother of C and A is the father of C. This means that B is the father of D and A is the father of B. So, A is the grandfather of D. Since F is the spouse of A, so F is the grandmother of D.

24. (a): As explained above, B is the son of A and F is the spouse of A. So, B is the son of F.

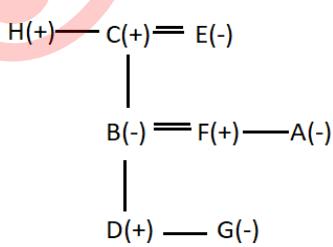
25. (a): Grand-child

Direction (26-28):

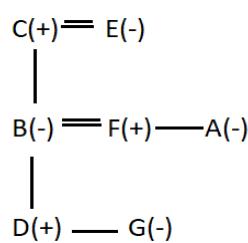
26. (c):



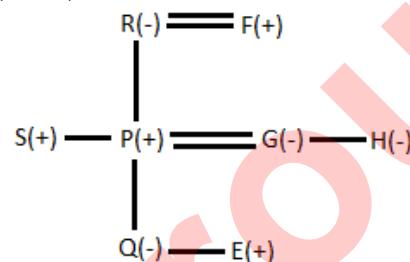
27. (b):



28. (d):

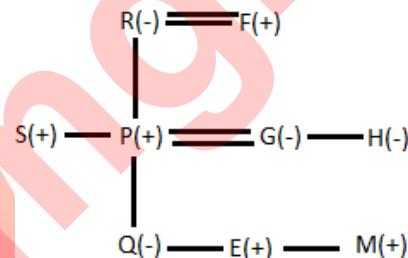


Direction (29-31):



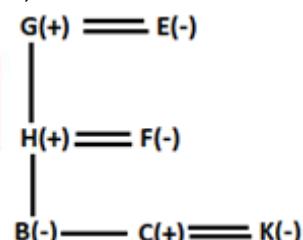
29. (b):

30. (d):



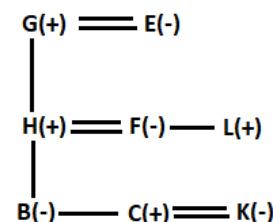
31. (e):

Directions (32-34):



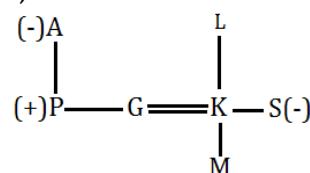
32. (c):

33. (d):



34. (b):

Direction (35-37):

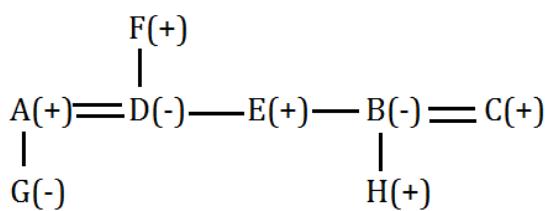


35. (e):

36. (a):

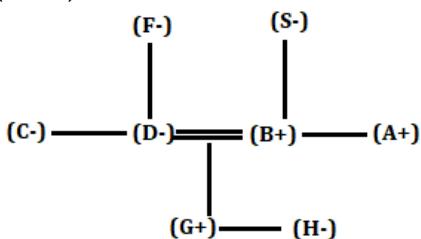
37. (b):

Direction (38-40):



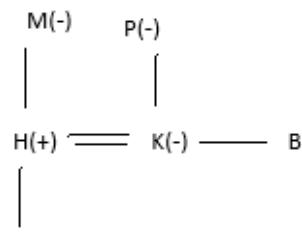
38. (c): 39. (d): 40. (c):

Direction (41-45):



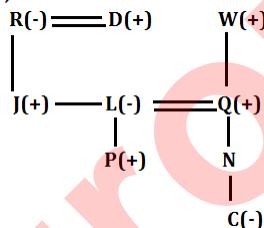
41. (d): 42. (b): 43. (c): 44. (e): 45. (b):

Direction (46-48):



46. (e): 47. (d): 48. (d):

Directions (49-50)

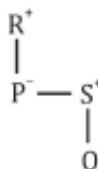


49. (e): 50. (c):

Moderate

Directions (11-18):

1. (c): $P \div R + S + Q$ means P is the daughter of R who is the father of S who is the father of Q i.e. P is the sister of the father (S) of Q i.e. P is the aunt of Q.



2. (a): $P - R + Q$ means P is the wife of R who is the father of Q i.e. P is the mother of Q.



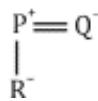
3. (d): $P \times R \div Q$ means P is the brother of R who is the daughter of Q i.e. P is the son of Q.



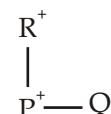
4. (a): $P \times R - Q$ means P is the brother of R who is the wife of Q i.e. P is the brother-in-law of Q.



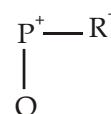
5. (c): $P + R \div Q$ means P is the father of R who is the daughter of Q i.e. P is the father of R and Q is the mother of R i.e. P is the husband of Q.



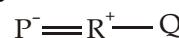
6. (d): $P \div R + Q$ means P is the daughter of R who is the father of Q i.e. P is the sister of Q.



7. (a): $P \times R + Q$ means P is the brother of R who is the father of Q i.e. P is the uncle of Q.

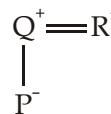


8. (c): $P - R \times Q$ means P is the wife of R who is the brother of Q i.e. P is the sister-in-law of Q.

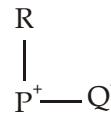


Directions (19-21)

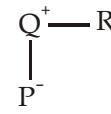
9. (a): $P + Q - R$ means P is the daughter of Q who is the Husband of R i.e. R is the mother of P.



10. (c): $P \times Q + R$ means P is the brother of Q who is the daughter of R i.e. P is the son of R.

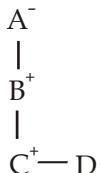


11. (a): $P + Q \times R$ means P is the daughter of Q who is the brother of R i.e. P is the niece of R.

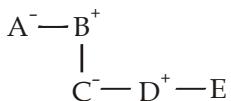


Directions (12-13)

12. (b): $A + B \# C - D$ means A is the mother of B, who is the father of C, who is the brother of D, i.e. A is the mother of D's father. So, A is D's grandmother.



13. (c): A is aunt of E means A is the sister of the father of E i.e. $A * B \# E$. Clearly, the code in (c) indicates the same.



Directions (14-16)

14. (c): $B + D \times M \div N$ means B is the mother of D who is the father of M, who, in turn, is the brother of N. Thus, M is the son of D, whose mother is B i.e. M is B's grandson.

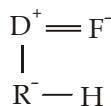
15. (e): $J \div R - T \times F$ means J is the brother of R who is the sister of T who is the father of F i.e. J is the uncle of F; $J + R - T \times F$, means J is the mother of R who is the sister of T who is the father of F i.e. J is grandmother of F; $J \div M - N \times F$ means J is the brother of M who is the sister of N who is the father of F i.e. J is the uncle of F. 'J is son of F' means F is the mother/father of J who is a male (brother of some person A) i.e. $F \times J \div A$ OR $F + J \div A$.

16. (b): R is niece of M means R is the daughter of the brother or sister of M i.e. $M \div K \times R - N$ or $M - J + R - N$ or $M - J \times R - N$ OR $M \div K + R - N$.

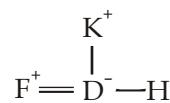
Directions (17-21)

17. (c): $P @ Q \$ M \# T$ means P is the husband of Q who is the mother of M who is the father of T i.e. P is the father of T's father i.e. P is T's paternal grandfather.

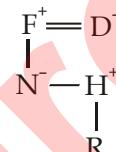
18. (b): R is the sister of H means R is the daughter of the father of H i.e. R is the daughter of the husband (say D) of the mother (say F) of H i.e. $R \% D @ F \$ H$.



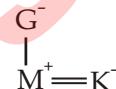
19. (a): $F @ D \% K \# H$ means F is the husband of D who is the daughter of K who is the father of H i.e. is the husband of D who is the sister of H i.e. F is H's brother-in-law.



20. (b): H is the brother of N means N is the daughter of H's father and H is a male i.e. N is the daughter of the husband (say F) of the father (say D) of H and H is the father or husband of some other person (say R) i.e. $N \% F @ D \$ H \# R$ or $N \% F @ D \$ H @ R$.



21. (a): $G \$ M @ K$ means G is the mother of M who is the husband of K i.e. K is the wife of G's son i.e. K is G's daughter-in-law.



Directions (22-24)

22. (d): R is the daughter of T means (i) T is the mother of R who is the sister of B i.e. $T @ R \# B$; or (ii) T is the husband of the mother (say F) of R who is the sister of say, B i.e. $T \$ F @ R \# B$; or (iii) R is the sister of the son (say F) of T i.e. $R \# F * T$; or (iv) R is the sister of the son (say F) of the husband (say B) of T i.e. $R \# F * B \$ T$.

23. (e): $M * H @ D \$ K$ means M is the son of H who is the mother of D who is the husband of K i.e. H is the mother of K's husband i.e. H is K's mother-in-law.

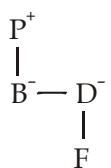
24. (b): $F \# J * T \$ R @ L$ means F is the sister of J who is the son of T who is the husband of R who is the mother of L i.e. T and R are respectively the father and mother of J and L of whom F is female and J is male. Thus, F is the sister of each one of J and L, while J is the brother of each one of F and L.

25. (e): X is the grandson of D means (i) X is the brother of the son/daughter (say A) of say, H whose father is D i.e. $X + A \times H \div D$ or $X + A \div H \div D$; or (ii) X is the brother of the son/daughter (say A) of say, H whose mother is D i.e. $X + A \times H \times D$ or $X + A \div H \times D$.

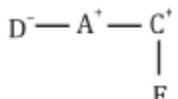
26. (c): Cousin.



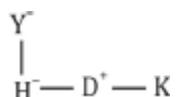
27. (a): Father



28. (c): Either (A) or (B)



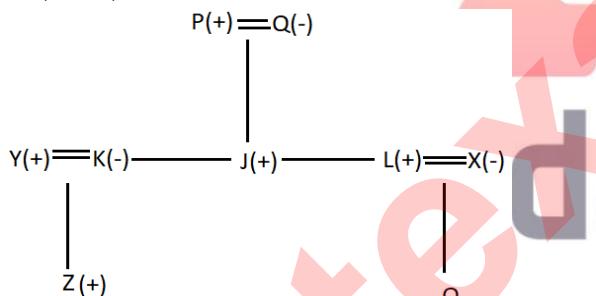
29. (e): Mother



30. (a): F



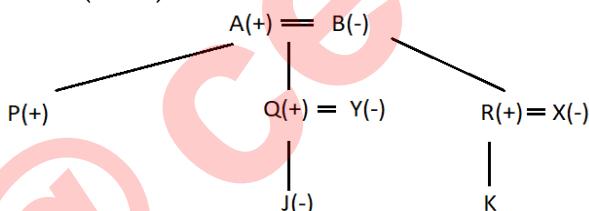
Direction (31-33):



31. (e): 32. (a):

33. (a):

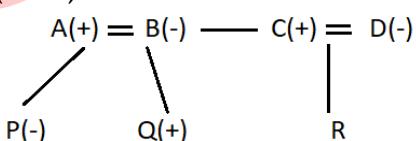
Direction (34-35):



34. (e):

35. (a):

Direction (36-38):

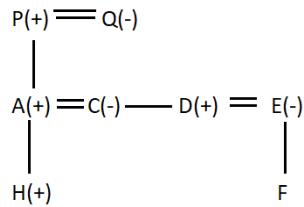


36. (e):

37. (d):

38. (c):

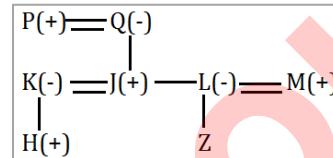
Direction (39-40):



39. (e):

40. (d):

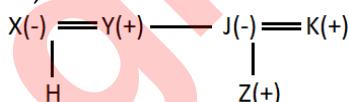
Direction (41-42):



41. (e):

42. (c):

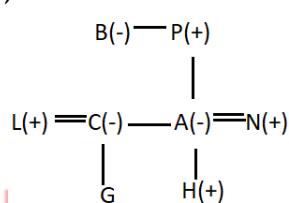
Direction (43-44):



43. (e):

44. (a):

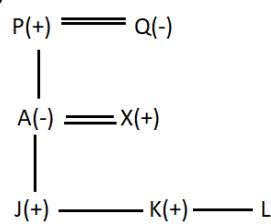
Direction (45-46):



45. (e):

46. (a):

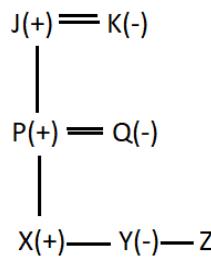
Direction (47-48):



47. (c):

48. (e):

Direction (49-50):



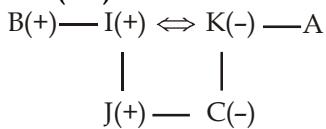
49. (e):

50. (a):

51. (e):

Difficult

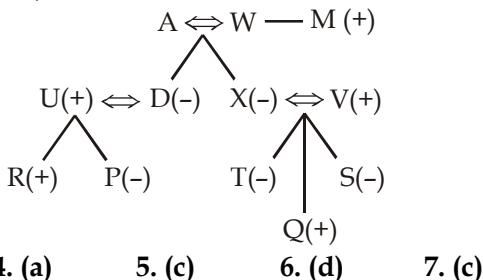
Directions (1-2)



1. (b): hence J is brother of C

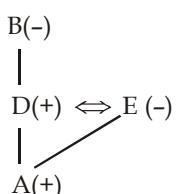
2. (d):

Directions (3-7)

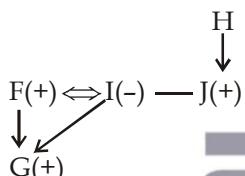


Directions (8-9)

8. (b):



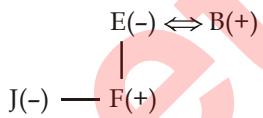
9. (b):



Hence, I is daughter of H.

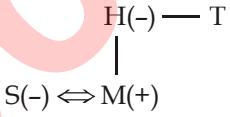
Directions (10-12)

10. (b):



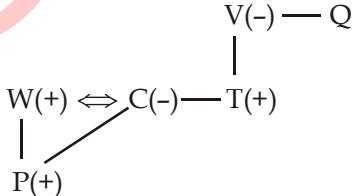
Hence E is mother of J.

11. (c):



Hence M is husband of S.

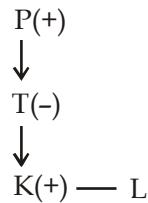
12. (b):



Hence V is mother-in-law of W.

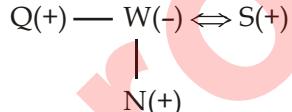
Direction (13-15)

13. (e):



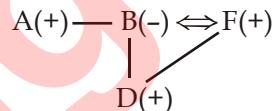
There is no information about the gender of L.
Hence we can't determine the relation between L and P.

14. (c):



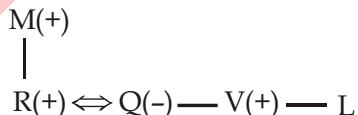
Hence W is sister of Q.

15. (d):

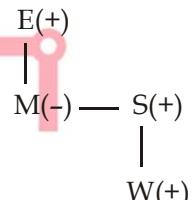


Directions (16-18)

16. (e):

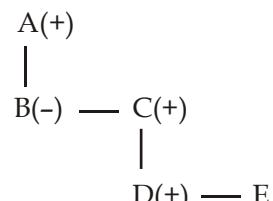


17. (b):



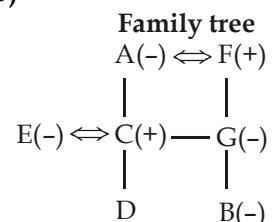
Hence E is grandfather of B.

18. (e):



B is paternal aunt of E.

Directions (19-23)



19. (a)

20. (d)

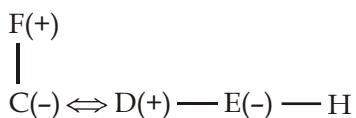
21. (d)

22. (b)

23. (b)

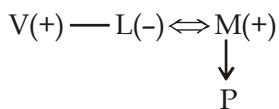
Directions (24-25)

24. (c):



E is sister-in-law of C.

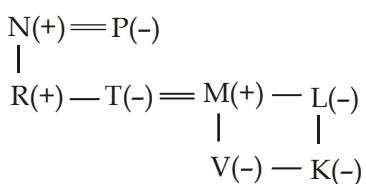
25. (a):



Hence V is maternal uncle of P.

Directions 26

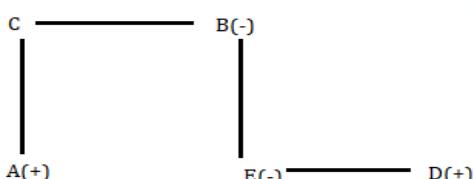
26. (c):



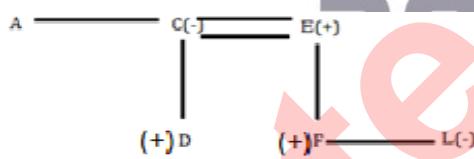
Hence M is son-in-law of P.

Directions (27-29):

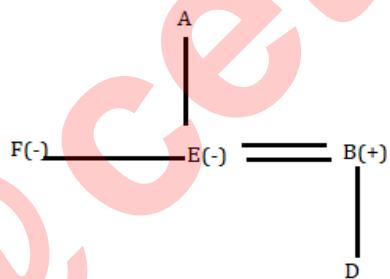
27. (d):



28. (a):



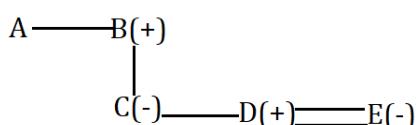
29. (e):



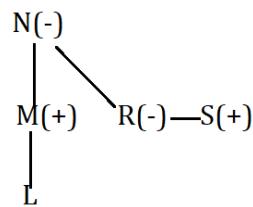
With respect to age: F < E < A.

Directions (30-33):

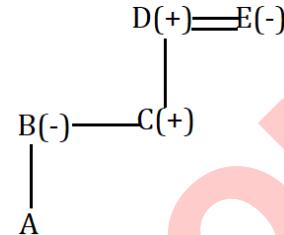
30. (d):



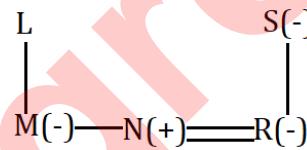
31. (d):



32. (a):

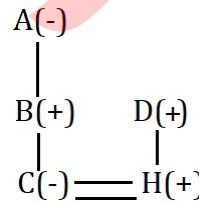


33. (e):

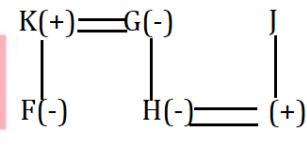


Directions (34-36):

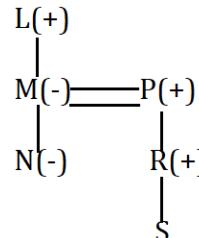
34. (a):



35. (e):

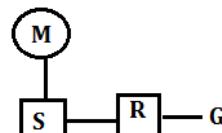


36. (e):

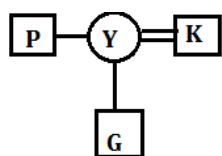


Directions (37-39):

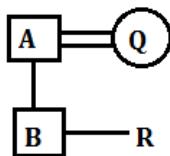
37. (b):



38. (c):

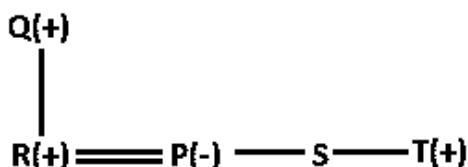


39. (c):

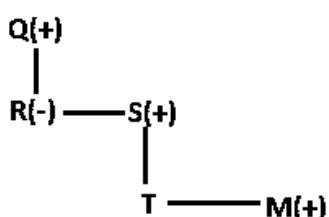


Directions (40-43):

40. (d):



41. (d):



42. (b):



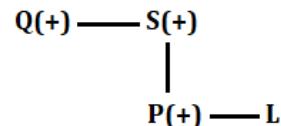
43. (e):



Directions (44-45):

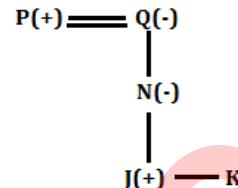
44. (e):

45. (d):

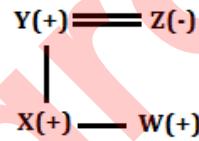


Direction (46-47):

46. (b):

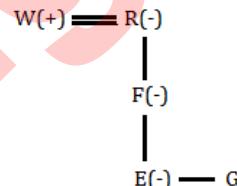


47. (d):



Direction (48-49):

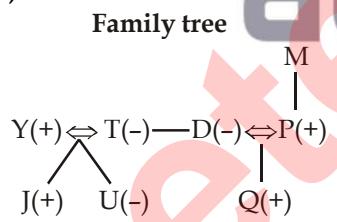
48. (c):



49. (b):

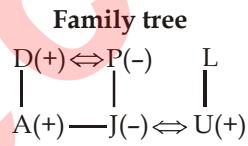
Previous Year (Memory Based)

Directions (1-3):



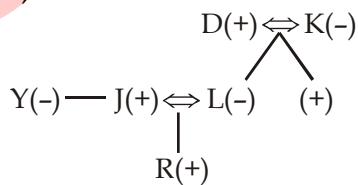
1. (c): 2. (d): 3. (b):

Directions (4-5):



4. (e): 5. (b):

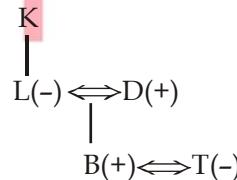
Directions (6-9):



6. (b):

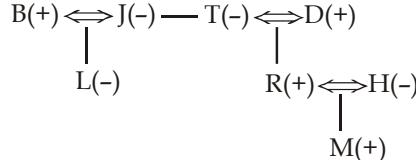
7. (a): 8. (d):

9. (a):



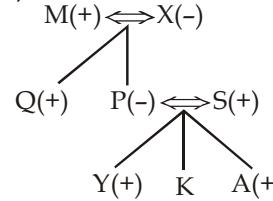
Hence D is father-in-law of T.

Directions (10-12):



10. (a) 11. (e) 12. (b)

Directions (13-15):

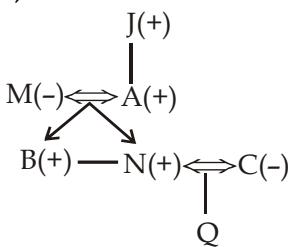


13. (a)

14. (d)

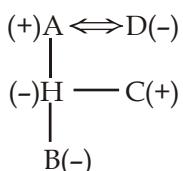
15. (a): Either nephew or niece

Directions (16-18)



16. (d) 17. (c)

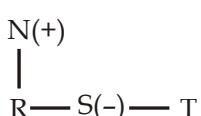
Directions (19-20)



19. (c) 20. (b)

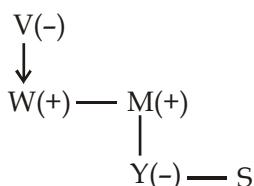
Directions (21-23)

21. (c)



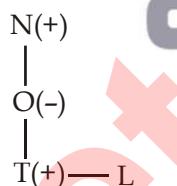
Hence, R is either brother or sister of S.

22. (a)



Hence, V is grandmother of Y.

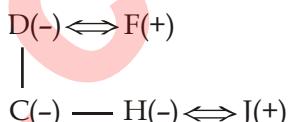
23. (d)



We don't know the gender of L.

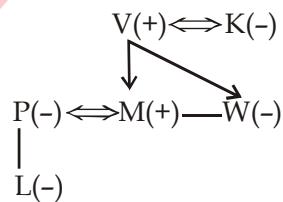
Directions (24-26)

24. (a)



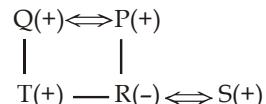
Hence C is siter-in-law of J when F is father of H.

25. (c)



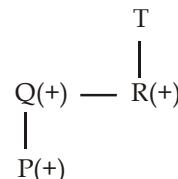
Hence, K is mother-in-law of P.

26. (d)



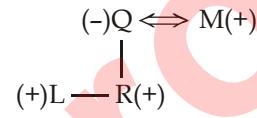
Hence, R is sister of T.

27. (a)



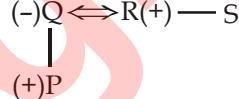
Hence, R is paternal uncle of P.

28. (c)



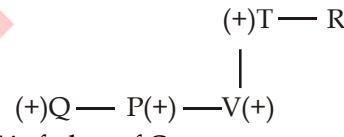
Hence, M is father of L.

29. (e)



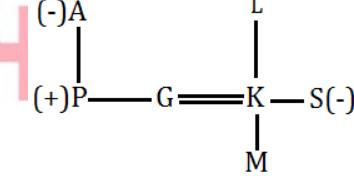
P is nephew of S.

30. (c)



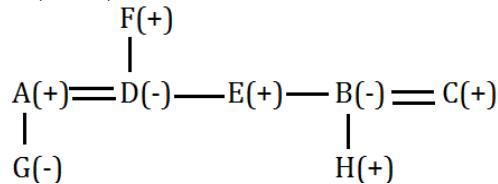
Hence, T is father of Q.

Direction (31-33):



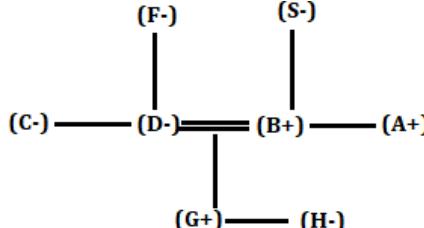
31. (e): 32. (a): 33. (b):

Direction (34-36):



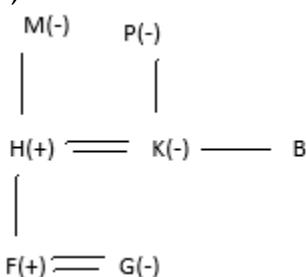
34. (c): 35. (d): 36. (c):

Direction (37-41):



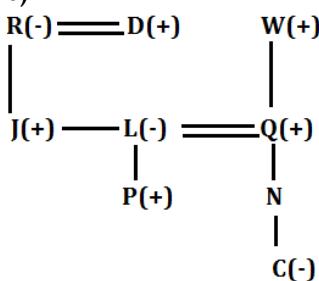
37. (b): 38. (b): 39. (c): 40. (e): 41. (b):

Direction (42-43):

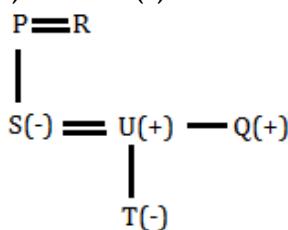


42. (e): 43. (d): 44. (d):

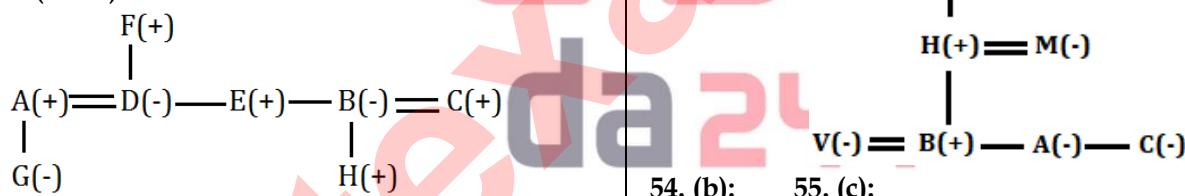
Direction (45-46):



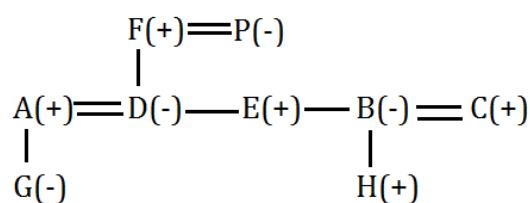
45. (e): 46. (c): 47. (e):



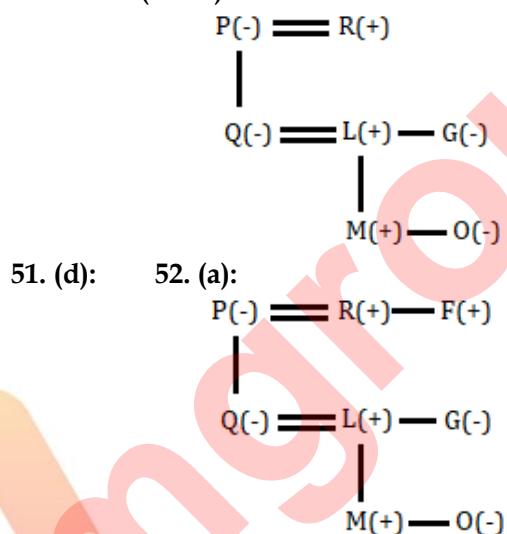
Direction (48-50):



48. (c): 49. (d): 50. (c):

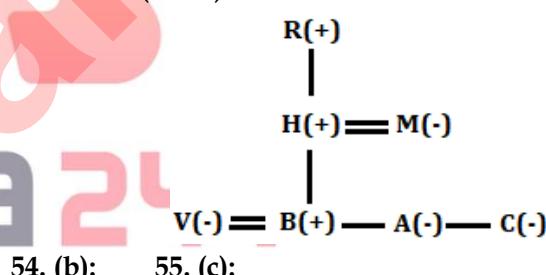


Direction (51-53):

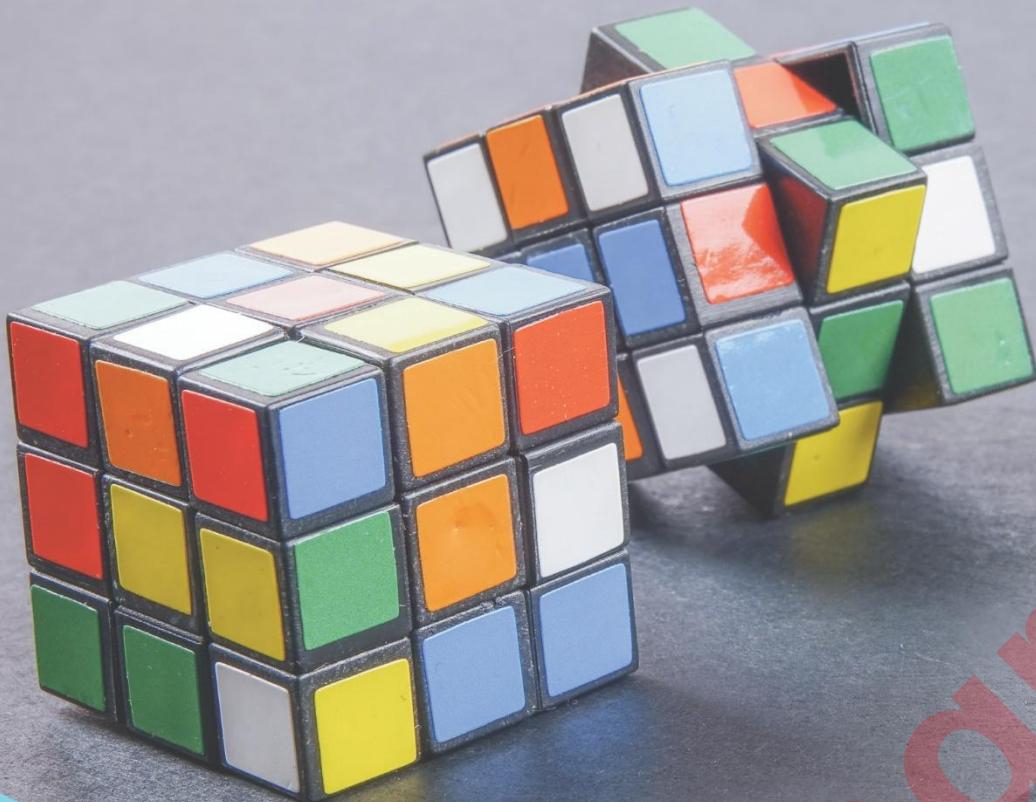


51. (d): 52. (a):
53. (c):

Direction (54-55):



54. (b): 55. (c):



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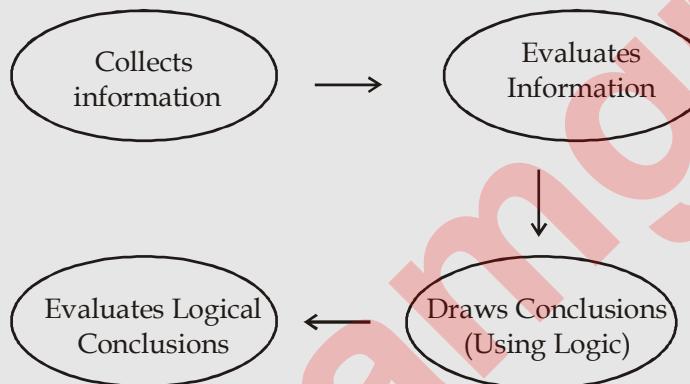
with detailed
Solutions**

Introduction: Dictionary meaning of conclusion is “a proposition concluded or inferred from the premises of an argument.”

Conclusions rely on the facts of a situation to make a determination that is not implicitly stated or implied by the information. Essentially, a conclusion is the next logical step in an information series. A statement requires two conditions to serve as a conclusion. First, it must be a logically derived statement from the available information. Second, it must not be stated or inferred from the available information.

For instance, if you know that Kareena’s current purse looks discolored and damaged, and she has enough money to buy a new purse, and that she is in the purse aisle of a store, you can conclude that she will buy a new purse.

Process of drawing a conclusion



- Getting facts:** This step includes asking question like “who”, “how”, “when”, “what”, “where”.
- Evaluating the facts:** This steps include analyzing questions like Is this fact relevant or significant?, Does it support the conclusion?,
- Drawing a conclusion:** To avoid error ask questions like “Is the conclusion valid or consistent with the given information” and “Are there any logical flaws in the conclusion?”.
- Evaluating a conclusion:** This step include asking question “Is the conclusion drawn is fair and logical?”.

In this type of questions, One statement is given which is followed by two or more conclusions. The Candidates are required to find out which of the conclusion, logically follow from the given statement.

Examples:

- Statement :** Now-a-days, the sale of television sets of company X has increased.

- Conclusion:**
- I. The sale of television sets of other companies has decreased.
 - II. The sale of television sets of company X was nil in the past.

Explanations: In the given statement, nothing is given about the sale of television sets of other companies. Hence, conclusion I is not valid while the second conclusion is not related to the statement. hence, it is also not valid.

- Statement:** If you are skillful IT engineer, we want to engage you in our organization - an advertisement of company X.

- Conclusions:**
- I. The company X thinks that an engineer is a good worker.
 - II. The company X is in need of engineers.

Explanations: Both the conclusion are valid because the company thinks that an engineer is a good worker and also also in need of engineers, because it is given in advertisement.

Points to Remember:

- (1) Consider Only the matter which is given in the statement. Do not add anything in the statement from your side.
- (2) You should avoid the presumption and it should be minded that the conclusion may not be converted into a course of action.
- (3) Generally the past statement is not valid.
- (4) If some law or any correction is talked about in the statement then things related to it will be taken as conclusion because the idea of making a law or correction is that people will follow it. But mind it that conclusion should directly be connected to the statement.
- (5) If in conclusion the words, like : DEFINITELY, QUICKLY, CENT-PERCENT, ONLY ONE, ONLY FOREVER, ALL, ALWAYS, EVERY etc. , are linked then these are not considered. But if the conclusion is the direct result of the statement, then it is considered.

Foundation

Direction:(1-30)In each of the following questions, a statement is given, followed by two conclusions.

Give answer

- (a) if only conclusion I follows,
- (b) if only conclusion II follows,
- (c) if either I or II follows,
- (d) if neither I nor II follows,
- (e) if both I and II follow

1. Statement: Sonya scored 94% marks in the examination.

- Conclusion:**
- I. Sonya topped in her class
 - II. Sonya is a bright student.

2. Statement: Food in 'TONY's' restaurant is very costly.

- Conclusion:**
- I. The quality of their food is very good.
 - II. The restaurant has a good ambience.

3. Statement: Reading makes a full man, conference a ready man and writing an exact man.

- Conclusions:**
- I. Pointed and precise expression comes only through extensive writing.
 - II. Extensive reading makes a complete man.

4. Statements: Jade plant has thick leaves and it requires little water.

- Conclusions:**
- I. All plants with thick leaves require little water.
 - II. Jade plants may be grown in places where water is not in abundance.

5. Statements: Modern man influences his destiny by the choice he makes unlike in the past.

- Conclusions:**
- I. Earlier there were fewer options available to man.
 - II. There was no desire in the past to influence the destiny.

6. Statements: The distance of 900 km by road between Bombay and Jafra will be reduced to 280 km by sea. This will lead to a saving of Rs. 7.92 crores per annum on fuel.

- Conclusions:**
- I. Transportation by sea is cheaper than that by road.
 - II. Fuel must be saved to the greatest extent

7. Statement: Company X has marketed the product. Go ahead, purchase it if price and quality are your considerations.

- Conclusions:**
- I. The product must be good in quality.
 - II. The price of product must be reasonable

8. Statement: Good voice is a natural gift but one has to keep practising to improve and excel well in the field of music.

- Conclusions:**
- I. Natural gifts need nurturing and care.
 - II. Even though your voice is not good, one can keep practising.

9. Statement: A man must be wise to be a good wrangler. Good wranglers are talkative and boring.

<p>Conclusions : I. All the wise persons are boring. II. All the wise persons are wranglers.</p> <p>10. Statement: The national norm is 100 beds per thousand population but in this state it is 150 beds per thousand.</p> <p>Conclusions : I. Our national norm is appropriate. II. The state's health system is taking adequate care in this regard.</p> <p>11. Statements: Nation X faced growing international opposition for its decision to explode eight nuclear weapons at its test site.</p> <p>Conclusions: I. The citizens of the nation favoured the decision. II. Some powerful countries do not want other nations to become as powerful as they are.</p> <p>12. Statements: National Aluminium Company has moved Georgia from a position of shortage to self-sufficiency in the metal.</p> <p>Conclusions: I. Previously, Georgia had to import aluminium. II. With this speed, it can soon become a foreign exchange earner.</p> <p>13. Statement: Vegetable prices are soaring in the market.</p> <p>Conclusions: I. Vegetables are becoming a rare commodity. II. People cannot eat vegetables.</p> <p>14. Statement: Death keeps no calendar.</p> <p>Conclusions: I. Man must die one day. II. Death can come at any time.</p> <p>15. Statement: The best way to escape from a problem is to solve it.</p> <p>Conclusions: I. Your life will be dull if you don't face a problem. II. To escape from problems, you should have some solutions with you.</p> <p>16. Statements: The Government run company had asked its employees to declare their income and assets but it has been strongly resisted by employees union and no employee is going to declare his income.</p>	<p>Conclusions: I. The employees of this company do not seem to have any additional undisclosed income besides their salary. II. The employees union wants all senior officers to declare their income first.</p> <p>17. Statement: India is seeking partnership with Germany in aeronautical engineering and space exploration. Earlier, India entered into partnership with some other countries in aeronautical engineering.</p> <p>Conclusion: I. It is high time for joint venture between the Germany and India, because Germany is developing State-of-the-art technologies in aeronautical engineering. II. Both India and Germany, have core competence in the given area.</p> <p>18. Statements: Wind is an inexhaustible source of energy and an aerogenerator can convert it into electricity. Though not much has been done in this field, the survey shows that there is vast potential for developing wind as alternative source of energy.</p> <p>Conclusions: I. Energy by wind is comparatively newly emerging field. II. The energy crisis can be dealt by exploring more in the field of aero-generation.</p> <p>19. Statements: Monitoring has become an integral part in the planning of social development programmes. It is recommended that Management Information System be developed for all programmes. This is likely to give a feedback on the performance of the functionaries and the efficacy with which services are being delivered.</p> <p>Conclusions: I. All the social development programmes should be evaluated. II. There is a need to monitor the performance of workers.</p> <p>20. Statement: In the Art Gallery, paintings of a artist are displayed for the public. The prices of the paintings are too high for a common man.</p> <p>Conclusions : I. Common man purchases paintings from other places. II. Costly paintings are generally displayed at the art gallery.</p>
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<p>21. Statements: The serious accident in which a person was run down by a car yesterday had again focused attention on the most unsatisfactory state of roads.</p>	<p>Conclusions: I. The accident that occurred was fatal. II. Several accidents have so far taken place because of unsatisfactory state of roads.</p>
<p>22. Statements: In a one day cricket match, the total runs made by a team were 200. Out of these 160 runs were made by spinners.</p>	<p>Conclusions: I. 80% of the team consists of spinners. II. The opening batsmen were spinners.</p>
<p>23. Statement Domestic demand has been increasing faster than the production of indigenous crude oil.</p>	<p>Conclusions I. Crude oil must be imported. II. Domestic demand should be reduced.</p>
<p>24. Statement The Prime Minister emphatically stated that his government will make every possible effort for the upliftment of poor farmers and farmhands.</p>	<p>Conclusions I. Except poor farmers and farmhands, all others have got benefits of fruits of development. II. No serious efforts have been made in the past for upliftment of any section of the society.</p>
<p>25. Statement The manager humiliated Sachin in the presence of his colleagues.</p>	<p>Conclusions I. The manager did not like Sachin. II. Sachin was not popular with his colleagues.</p>
<p>26. Statements: The eligibility for admission to the course is minimum second class Master's degree. However, the candidates who have appeared for the final year examination of Master's degree can also apply.</p>	<p>Conclusions: I. All candidates who have yet to get their Master's degree will be there in the list of selected candidates. II. All candidates having obtained second class Master's degree will be there in the list of selected candidates.</p> <p>27. Statement: Now a day a number of telecommunication companies are providing better services in the market to compete with foreign companies.</p> <p>Conclusion: I. They want India to become number one in the field of telecommunication. At the same time they want to fetch more and more money from the other countries. II. Company want increase customers and become no. I position</p> <p>28. Statements: Government has spoiled many top ranking financial institutions by appointing bureaucrats as Directors of these institutions.</p> <p>Conclusions: I. Government should appoint Directors of the financial institutes taking into consideration the expertise of the person in the area of finance. II. The Director of the financial institute should have expertise commensurate with the financial work carried out by the institute.</p> <p>29. Statement: Quality has a price tag. India is allocating lots of funds to education.</p> <p>Conclusions: I. Quality of education in India would improve soon. II. Funding alone can enhance quality of education.</p> <p>30. Statements: In India, more emphasis should be placed on areas such as agriculture, engineering and technology instead of basic and pure sciences.</p> <p>Conclusions: I. India has achieved sufficient progress in basic and pure sciences. II. In the past, the productivity factor in our economy was.</p>

Moderate

Directions (1-30): In each question below is given a statement followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. You have to assume everything in the statement to be true, then consider the two conclusions together and decide which of them logically follows beyond a reasonable doubt from the information given in the statement.

Give answer

- (a) if only conclusion I follows;
- (b) if only conclusion II follows;
- (c) if either I or II follows;
- (d) if neither I nor II follows; and
- (e) if both I and II follow.

1. Statement : The secret of success is constancy of purpose.

Conclusions: I. Constant dripping wears the stone.
II. Single-minded devotion is necessary for achieving success.

2. Statement : The percentage of the national income shared by the top 10 per cent of households in India is 35.

Conclusions: I. When an economy grows fast, concentration of wealth in certain pockets of population takes place.
II. The national income is unevenly distributed in India.

3. Statement : The Prime Minister emphatically stated that his government will make every possible effort for the upliftment of poor farmers and farmlands.

Conclusions: I. Except poor farmers and farmlands, all others have got benefits of fruits of development.
II. No serious efforts have been made in the past for upliftment of any section of the society.

4. Statement : The Cabinet of State X took certain steps to tackle the milk glut in the state as the cooperatives and government dairies failed to use the available milk. - A news report.

Conclusions: I. The milk production of State X is more than its need.

II. The Government and co-operative dairies in State X are not equipped in terms of resources and technology to handle such excess milk.

5. Statement : The manager humiliated Sachin in the presence of his colleagues.

Conclusions: I. The manager did not like Sachin.
II. Sachin was not popular with his colleagues.

6. Statement : Double your money in five months- An advertisement.

Conclusions: I. The assurance is not genuine.
II. People want their money to grow.

7. Statement : Only good singers are invited in the conference. No one without sweet voice is a good singer.

Conclusions: I. All invited singers in the conference have sweet voice.
II. Those singers who do not have sweet voice are not invited in the conference.

8. Statement : Company X has a record of manufacturing cameras of quality and the latest design so that you do not spoil even a single shot irrespective of the weather conditions.

Conclusions: I. No other company except X is reputed in the camera industry.
II. Anyone can take an acceptable shot with camera X.

9. Statement : Recent trends also indicate that the number of child migrants in large cities is increasing. These children leave their families to join the ranks of urban poor doing odd jobs in markets, workshops, hotels or in service sectors.

Conclusions: I. Migration to big cities should be checked.
II. The plight of poor children should be thoroughly studied.

<p>10. Statement : No country is absolutely self-dependent these days.</p> <p>Conclusions : I. It is impossible to grow and produce all that a country needs. II. Countrymen in general have become lazy.</p>	<p>Conclusions : I. Our national norm is appropriate. II. The state's health system is taking adequate care in this regard.</p>
<p>11. Statement : National Aluminium Company has moved India from a position of shortage to self-sufficiency in the metal.</p> <p>Conclusions : I. Previously, India had to import aluminium. II. With this speed, it can soon become a foreign exchange earner.</p>	<p>16. Statement : Fashion is a form of ugliness so intolerable that we have to alter it every six months.</p> <p>Conclusions : I. Fashion designers do not understand the public mind very well. II. The public by and large is highly susceptible to novelty.</p>
<p>12. Statement : "The Government will review the present policy of the diesel price in view of further spurt in the international oil prices". - A spokesman of the Government.</p> <p>Conclusions : I. The Government will increase the price of the diesel after the imminent spurt in the international oil prices. II. The Government will not increase the price of the diesel even after the imminent spurt in the international oil prices.</p>	<p>17. Statement : Money plays a vital role in politics.</p> <p>Conclusions : I. The poor can never become politicians. II. All the rich men take part in politics.</p>
<p>13. Statement : If all players play to their full potential, we will win the match. We have won the match.</p> <p>Conclusions : I. All players played to their full potential. II. Some players did not play to their full potential.</p>	<p>18. Statement : Fortune favours the brave.</p> <p>Conclusions : I. Risks are necessary for success. II. Cowards die many times before their death.</p>
<p>14. Statement : The T.V. staff deserves an applaud for showing booth capture.</p> <p>Conclusions : I. T.V. aims at showing things in their true perspective. II. People involved in booth capturing have been recognised and are being tried by law.</p>	<p>19. Statement : I know nothing except the fact of my ignorance.</p> <p>Conclusions : I. Writer's knowledge is very poor. II. The world of knowledge is too vast to be explored by a single person.</p>
<p>15. Statement : The national norm is 100 beds per thousand population but in this state, 150 beds per thousand are available in the hospitals.</p>	<p>20. Statement : A man must be wise to be a good wrangler. Good wranglers are talkative and boring.</p> <p>Conclusions : I. All the wise persons are boring. II. All the wise persons are good wranglers.</p> <p>21. Statement : A Corporate General Manager asked four managers to either submit their resignations by the next day or face termination orders from service. Three of them had submitted their resignation by that evening.</p> <p>Conclusions : I. The next day, the remaining manager would also resign. II. The General manager would terminate his services the next day.</p>

<p>22. Statement : In spite of the claim of the Government, terrorism being under check, killing continues.</p>	<p>II. It is dedication that is more important than knowledge and expertise.</p>
<p>Conclusions :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. The terrorists have not come to an understanding with the government. II. The government has been constantly telling a lie. 	<p>27. Statement : All those political prisoners were released on bail who had gone to jail for reasons other than political prisoners were released on bail who had gone to jail for reasons other than political dharnas. Bail was not granted to persons involved in murders.</p>
<p>23. Statement : Modern man influences his destiny by the choice he makes unlike in the past.</p>	<p>Conclusions :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Earlier there were less options available to man. II. There was no desire in the past to influence the destiny.
<p>24. Statement : The serious accident in which a person was run down by a car yesterday had again focused attention on the most unsatisfactory state of roads.</p>	<p>28. Statement : The best evidence of India's glorious past is the growing popularity of Ayurvedic medicines in the West.</p> <p>Conclusions :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Ayurvedic medicines are not popular in India. II. Allopathic medicines are more popular in India.
<p>Conclusions :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. The accident that occurred was fatal. II. Several accidents have so far taken place because of unsatisfactory state of roads. 	<p>29. Statement : Players who break various records in a fair way get special prizes. Player X broke the world record but was found to be under the influence of prohibited durg.</p> <p>Conclusions :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. X will get the special prize II. X will not get the special prize.
<p>25. Statement : In case of outstanding candidates, the condition of previous experience of social work may be waived by the admission committee for M.A. (Social work).</p>	<p>30. Statement : Although we have rating agencies like Crisil, ICRA, there is demand to have a speарате rating agency for IT companies to protect investors.</p> <p>Conclusions :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Assessment of financial worth of IT companies calls for separate set of skills, insight and competencies. II. Now the investors investing in IT companies will get protection of their investment.
<p>Conclusions :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Some of the students for M.A. (Social work) will have previous experience of social work. II. Some of the students for M.A. (Social work) will not have previous experience of social work. 	 <p>The advertisement features a woman smiling and the text "Govt. jobs' coaching, now in your Pocket!". It encourages users to download the Adda247 App from Google Play to boost their preparation for various government exams. The app interface is shown on a smartphone screen, displaying sections for IBPS RRB, SBI Clerk, EPFO, and JAIIB.</p>
<p>26. Statement : For over three decades Company X has been totally involved in energy conservation, its efficient use and management.</p> <p>Conclusions :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. The Company has yet to learn and acquire basic things in this area. 	

Difficult

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| <p>1. Statement: This book will help because all good books help.</p> <p>Conclusions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) This is not a good book. (b) This a good book (c) No good book helps. (d) Some good books help. (e) None of these <p>2. Statement: All that glitters is not gold.</p> <p>Conclusions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Non-metals also glitter. (b) Only gold glitters. (c) Not all metal glitter. (d) Glittering things may be deceptive. (e) None of these <p>3. Statement: All beggars are poor.</p> <p>Conclusions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) If A is a beggar, than A is not rich. (b) If A is not rich, then A is not a beggar. (c) All those who are poor are also beggars. (d) If A is rich, then A is not a beggar. (e) Both a and d. <p>4. Statement: Soldiers serve their country.</p> <p>Conclusions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Men generally serve their country. (b) Those who serve their country are soldiers. (c) Some men who are soldiers serve their country. (d) Women do not serve their country because they are not soldiers. (e) None of these <p>5. Statement: Ability is poor man's wealth.</p> <p>Conclusions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) A poor man is always able. (b) A poor man has the ability to earn wealth. (c) A wealthy man is always able. (d) A poor man can earn wealth if he has ability. (e) None of these <p>6. Statement: A factory worker has five children. No else in the factory has five children.</p> <p>Conclusions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) All workers in the factory have five children each. (b) Everbody in the factory has children. (c) Some of the factory workers have more than five children. (d) Only one worker in the factory has exactly five children. (e) None of these | <p>7. Statement: Most of politicians are liars. Harish tells lies.</p> <p>Conclusions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Harish is a politician. (b) Those who do not tell lies are not politicians. (c) Some politicians do not tell lies. (d) You can only get benefit by telling lies. (e) None of these <p>8. Statement: All guilty policians were arrested. Kishan and chander were among those arrested.</p> <p>Conclusions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) All politicians are guilty. (b) All arrested people are politicans (c) Kishan and Chander were not politiicians. (d) Kishan and Chander were guilty. (e) None of these <p>9. Statement: Every man should have his identity card with him. That card should mention his blood group, complete address and telephone number for contact, in case, some serious accident take place.</p> <p>Conclusions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Blood cannot be transfused until its group it mentioned in the card. (b) The police needs this information specially when the accident is fatal. (c) In case of emergency, he may forget his address and may need the card to contact the house. (d) None is supposed to forget his phone number under any circumstances. (e) When the seriosly injured person is helpless to tell his blood group, this information would suffice to indicate the required blood group. <p>10. Statement: All the books, written by Prabhakar, are textbooks. Some of his books published by ABC Publishing Company.</p> <p>Conclusions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) ABC Publishing Comany publishes textbooks only. (b) Some textbooks written by prabhakar are published by publishers other than ABC Publishing Company. (c) ABC Publishing Company publishes some cirical essays wirtten by Prabhakar . (d) All the books published by ABC Publishing Company have been written by Prabhakar. (e) None of these. |
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11. Statement: The data given by the U.S. Labour Ministry indicate that till the year 2016, there will be a shortage of 1,00,000 programmers. A spokesman from the industry said. "We should understand this thoroughly America needs Indian programmers. This is not only the question of investment but also of the talent with which the Indian programmers are equipped".

Conclusions:

- (a) In other sectors also, there will be shortage of the talented labour till the year 2016.
- (b) Indian programmers are among the most talented in the world.
- (c) Indian programmers are available on comparatively less salary in comparison to the programmers from other countries.
- (d) In spite of entering with huge capital in the software Training, U.S. could not be able to meet its own needs fully.
- (e) The Indian software market is well equipped to send programmers to other countries.

12. Statement: Monopoly is characterised by an absence of or decline in competition. ABC company realizes that its operations are in competitive industries.

Conclusions:

- (a) The ABC Company is in a service Industry.
- (b) The ABC Company is publicly owned.
- (c) ABC's market is not monopolistic.
- (d) the ABC Company has no domestic competitors.
- (e) None of these

13. Statement: I. None but the rich can afford air travel.
II. Some of those who travel by air become sick.
III. Some of those who become sick require treatment.

Conclusions:

- (a) all the rich persons travel by air
- (b) Those who travel by air become sick
- (c) All the rich persons become sick.
- (d) All those who travel by air are rich .
- (e) None of these

14. Statement: I. None but students are members of the club.
II. Some members of the club are married persons.
III. All married persons are invited for dance.

Conclusions:

- (a) All members of the club are married persons.
- (b) All students are invited for dance.
- (c) All married students of the club are invited for dance.
- (d) All members of the club are invited for dance.
- (e) None of these

15. Statement: I. Processed meat is a perishable food.
II. All perishable foods are packed in sealed tins.
III. Sealed tins sometimes do not contain processed meat.

Conclusions:

- (a) Non-perishable foods are never packed in sealed tins.
- (b) Poocessed meat is always packed in sealed tins.
- (c) Processed meat is sometimes not packed in sealed tins
- (d) Sealed tins always contains perishable food.
- (e) None of these

16. Statement: Amit and subhash are friends. Subhash is friendly with all Amit has many enemies. Rahul and Amit do not like each other.

Conclusions:

- I. Amit, Rahul and subhash form a clique.
 - II. Rahul and subhash are friends.
 - III. Subhash is fiendly with Amit's friends.
 - IV. Amit and Rahul are both friends of Subhash.
- The conclusion(s) correctly drawn is/are
- (a) III and IV
 - (b) II and III
 - (c) I and II
 - (d) II, III and IV
 - (e) None of these

17. Statement: All watches sold in that shop are of high standard; some of the HMT watches are sold in that shop.

Conclusions:

- I. All watches of high standard were maufactured by HMT.
 - II. Some of the HMT watches are of high standard.
 - III. None of the HMT watches is of high standard.
 - IV. Some of the HMT watches of high standard are sold in that shop.
- The conclusion (s) correctly drawn is/are
- (a) III and IV
 - (b) I and III
 - (c) I and IV
 - (d) II and IV
 - (e) None of these

18. Statement: A wise man saves for a rainy day.
A rainy day signifies adversity.

Conclusions: I. A fool squanders everything.

<p>II. A wise man is likely to get into adversity. III. A clear day signifies prosperity.</p> <p>The conclusion(s) correctly drawn is/are (a) I only (b) I and II (c) II only (d) I and III (e) None of these</p> <p>19. Statement: Mosquitoes and cockroaches die by Baygon whether it is in the form of powder or liquid. However, it was found that more of the cockroaches died instantly by eating Baygon powder while more mosquitoes died after Baygon liquid was sprayed.</p> <p>Conclusions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Mosquitoes do not die by Baygon powder. II. Baygon liquid has little effect on cockroaches. III. Baygon powder has more concentration for killing insects. <p>The conclusions correctly drawn is/are (a) I and II (b) I and III (c) II and IV (d) III and IV (e) None of these</p> <p>20. Statement: Foreigners in Jordan without a valid work permit will be deported. A few Indian employees in the building industry in Jordan do not possess valid work permits.</p> <p>Conclusions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. All Indians engaged in building Industry in Jordan will be deported to India. II. A few Indians in building industry in Jordan will be deported. III. A bulk of Indians in Jordan will be deported to India. IV. Indian employees in building industry without work permit will be deported from Jordan. <p>The conclusion(s) correctly drawn is/are (a) I and II (b) I and III (c) II and IV (d) III and IV (e) None of the</p> <p>21. Statement: Hitesh told Mohit a ghost lived by the peepal tree on the outskirts of the village.</p> <p>Conclusions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Peepal trees grow on the outskirts of the village. (b) Ghosts live on peepal trees. (c) Hitesh perhaps believed in the stories of ghosts. (d) Mohit must be afraid of ghosts. (e) None of these 	<p>22. Statement: Many creative persons become artists.</p> <p>Conclusions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) A creative person will certainly become an artist. (b) It is not possible to become an artist without creativity. (c) A high level of creativity is needed to become an artist. (d) Some artists are creative persons. (e) None of these <p>23. Statement: Television convinces viewers that the likelihood of their becoming the victim of a violent crime is extremely high; at the same time by its very nature, TV persuades viewers to passively accept whatever happens to them.</p> <p>Conclusions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) TV viewing promotes criminal behaviour (b) TV viewers are most likely to be victimized than others. (c) People should not watch TV. (d) TV promotes a feeling of helpless vulnerability in viewers. (e) None of these <p>24. Statement: All students in my class are bright. Manish is not bright.</p> <p>Conclusions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Some students are not bright (b) Manish must work hard. (c) Non-bright ones are not students. (d) Manish is not a student of my class. (e) None of these <p>25. Statement: During the 'Puja days', people visit those houses where 'puja' is performed. They make it a point to go even if they are not invited. Manmohan visited the house of Keshav, his office colleague, during 'puja days'.</p> <p>Conclusions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Keshav had invited Manmohan for some other function (b) Manmohan, being a religious man, went to Keshav's house uninvited in Keshav's house, 'puja' was performed. (c) In Keshav's house, 'Puja' was performed. (d) Manmohan was invited by Keshav. (e) None of these
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- 26. Statement:**

 - I. I watch T.V. only if I feel bored.
 - II. I feel never bored when I have my brother's company.
 - III. Whenever I go to the theatre I take my brother along.

Conclusions:

- (a) If I am bored, I seek my brother's company.
 - (b) If I am not bored, I do not watch T.V.
 - (c) If I am bored, I watch T.V
 - (d) If I am not with my brother then I watch T.V.
 - (e) None of these

- 27. Statement:**

 - I. All members of Mohan's family are honest.
 - II. Some members of Mohan's family are not employed.
 - III. Some employed persons are not honest.
 - IV. Some honest persons are not employed.

Conclusions:

- (a) All members of Mohan's family are employed.
 - (b) The employed members of Mohan's family are honest.
 - (c) The honest members of Mohan's family are not employed.
 - (d) The employed members of Mohan's family are not honest.
 - (e) None of these

- 28. Statement:** All scientists working in America are talented. Some Indian scientists are working in America.

Conclusions:

- I. None of Indian scientists is talented.
 - II. Some talented Indian scientists have migrated to America.
 - III. All talented scientists are Indians.
 - IV. Some Indian scientists are talented.
 - (a) I only
 - (b) II only
 - (c) II and III
 - (d) II and IV
 - (e) II and IV

- 29. Statement:** Ministers arrived at the public functions in their care.

Conclusions:

- I. All ministers are rich.
 - II. Ministers have cars.
 - III. Ministers came to the public function.
(a) I alone (b) I and III (c) I and II
(d) II and III (e) None of these

- 30. Statement:** Few shops on this road have neon lights, but they all have signboards.

Conclusions:

- Conclusions:**

 - I. Some shops have either signboards or neon lights.
 - II. Some shopes have both signboards and neon lights.
 - III. Some shops have no neon lights.
 - IV. Some shops have no signboards.

The conclusion (s) correctly drawn is/are

- (a) I alone (b) I and IV (c) II alone
 (d) II and III (e) None of these

Previous Year (Memory Based)

- 1. Statement :** The distance of 900 km by road between Bombay and Jafra will be reduced to 280 km by sea. This will lead to a saving of Rs. 7.92 crores per annum on fuel.

Conclusions : I. Transportation by sea is cheaper than that by road.

- 2. Statement:** Good voice is a natural gift but one has to keep practising to improve and excel well in the field of music.

Conclusions :

- I. Natural gifts need nurturing and care.
- II. Even though your voice is not good, one can keep practising.

- 3. Statement :** Domestic demand has been increasing faster than the production of indigenous crude oil.

Conclusions :

- I. Crude oil must be imported.
- II. Domestic demand should be reduced.

- 4. Statement :** All the organised persons find time for rest.
Sunita, in spite of her very busy schedule, finds time for rest.

Conclusions : I. Sunita is an organised person.
II. Sunita is an industrious person

- 5. Statement :** This book 'Z' is the only book which focuses its attention to the problem of poverty in India between 1950 and 1980.

Conclusions : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. There was no question of poverty in India before 1950. II. No other book deals with poverty in India during 1950 to 1980. 	10. Statement : This world is neither good nor evil; each man manufactures a world for himself. Conclusions : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Some people find this world quite good. II. Some people find this world quite bad.
6. Statement : The Government of country X has recently announced several concessions and offered attractive package tours for foreign visitors. Conclusions : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Now more number of foreign tourists will visit the country. II. The Government of country X seems to be serious in attracting tourists. 	11. Statement : Today out of the world population of several thousand million, the majority of man have to live under governments which refuse them personal liberty and the right to dissent. Conclusions : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. People are indifferent to personal liberty and the right to dissent. II. People desire personal liberty and the right to dissent.
7. Statement : Prime age school-going children in urban India have now become avid as well as more regular viewers of television even in household without a T.V. As a result there has been an alarming decline in the extent of readership of newspapers. Conclusions : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Method of increasing the readership of newspapers should be devised. II. A team of experts should be sent to other countries to study the impact of T.V. on the readership of newspapers. 	12. Statement : Irregularity is a cause for failure in exams. Some regular students fail in the examinations. Conclusions : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. All failed students are regular. II. All successful students are not regular.
8. Statement : From the next academic year, students will have the option of dropping Mathematics and Science for their school leaving certificate examination. Conclusions : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Students who are weak in Science and Mathematics will be admitted. II. Earlier students did not have the choice of continuing their education without taking these subjects. 	13. Statement : To cultivate interest in reading, the school made it compulsory from June this year for each student to read two books per week and submit a weekly report on the books. Conclusions : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Interest in reading can be created by force. II. Some students will eventually develop interest in reading.
9. Statement : In a recent survey report, it has been stated that those who undertake physical exercise for at least half an hour a day are less prone to have any heart ailments. Conclusions : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Moderate level of physical exercise is necessary for leading a healthy life. II. All people who do desk-bound jobs definitely suffer from heart ailments. 	14. Statement : The use of non-conventional sources of energy will eliminate the energy crisis in the world. Conclusions : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Modern technology is gradually replacing the conventional sources of energy. II. The excessive exploitation of environment has led to depletion of conventional sources of energy.
15. Statement : The national norm is 100 beds per thousand population but in this state, 150 beds per thousand are available in the hospitals. Conclusions : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Our national norm is appropriate. II. The state's health system is taking adequate care in this regard. 	

<p>16. Statement : Any young man who makes dowry as a condition for marriage, discredits himself, condemned by people and dishonours womanhood.</p>	<p>Conclusions : I. Those who take dowry in marriage should be condemned by society. II. Those who do not take dowry in marriage respect womanhood.</p>
<p>17. Statements: Leaders, who raise much hue and cry about the use of Hindi, generally send their children to English medium schools.</p>	<p>Conclusions : I. India lacks good Hindi medium schools. II. There is a world of difference between preaching and practicing.</p>
<p>18. Statement : It is almost impossible to survive and prosper in this world without sacrificing ethics and morality.</p>	<p>Conclusions : I. World appreciates some concepts but may not uphold it. II. Concept of ethics and morality are not paracticable in life.</p>
<p>19. Statement : It has been decided by the government to withdraw 33% of the subsidy on cooking gas from the beginning of next month - A spokesman of the Government.</p>	<p>Conclusions : I. People now no more desire or need such subsidy from Government as they can afford increased price of the cooking gas. II. The price of the cooking gas will increase at least by 33% from the next month.</p>
<p>20. Statement : Use "Kraft" colours. They add colour to our life. — An advertisement.</p>	<p>Conclusions : I. Catchy slogans do not attract people. II. People like dark colours.</p>
<p>21. Statement : Death keeps no calendar.</p>	<p>Conclusions : I. Man must die one day. II. Death can come at any time.</p>
<p>22. Statement : Water supply in wards A and B of the city will be affected by about 50% on Friday because repairing work of the main lines is to be carried out.</p>	<p>Conclusions : I. The residents in these wards should economise on water on Friday. II. The residents in these wards should store some water on the previous day.</p>
	<p>23. Statement : Parents are prepared to pay any price for an elite education to their children.</p>
	<p>Conclusions : I. All parents these days are very well off. II. Parents have an obsessive passion for a perfect development of their children through good schooling.</p>
	<p>24. Statement : Jade plant has thick leaves and it requires little water.</p>
	<p>Conclusions : I. All plants with thick leaves require little water. II. Jade plants may be grown in places where water is not in abundance.</p>
	<p>25. Statement : After this amendment to the Constitution, no child below the age of 14 years will be employed to work in any factory or mine or engaged in any other hazardous employment.</p>
	<p>Conclusions : I. Before this amendment, children below 14 years were employed to work in factory or mine. II. The employers must now abide by this amendment to the Constitution.</p>
	<p>26. Statement : In a one day cricket match, the total runs made by a team were 200. Out of these 160 runs were made by spinners.</p>
	<p>Conclusions : I. 80% of the team consists of spinners. II. The opening batsmen were spinners.</p>
	<p>27. Statement : America's defence secretary reiterated that they would continue to supply arms to Pakistan.</p>
	<p>Conclusions : I. Pakistan is incapable of manufacturing arms. II. It would ensure peace in the region.</p>

<p>28. Statement : Nation X faced growing international opposition for its decision to explode eight nuclear weapons at its test site.</p> <p>Conclusions :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. The citizens of the nation favoured the decision. II. Some powerful countries do not want other nations to become as powerful as they are. 	<p>II. Man learns from bitter experience.</p> <p>30. Statement : The commissioner of police has appealed people not to put up banners which obstruct pedestrian or motor traffic.</p> <p>Conclusions :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. some of the people may respond and will not put up such banners. II. Policemen will have to keep a watchful eye on the new banners which are being put up on the roads.
29. Statement : Adversity makes a man wise.	
Conclusions :	I. The poor are wise.

Solutions

Foundation

1. (b): only II follows because we can say 94% marks is definitely a good marks but I not follows because we don't know about topper's mark, it may be greater than 94% marks.
2. (d): Neither I nor II is follows. There is no relation between the quality/ambience with cost.
3. (e): Both follows, I follow as writing makes an exact man. Conclusion II also directly follows from the statement.
4. (b): Only IInd conclusion follow, but can't say that all thick leaves require little water so I is not follows.
5. (a): Only Ist follows because the choice he makes unlike in the past is directly indicate that fewer option were available in the past to the man.
6. (b): IInd follows because in the statement clearly talking about fuel saving but not given any clue about transportation by sea is cheaper than bus.
7. (e): Both follows, the statement clearly mentioned about price and quality
8. (a): I follows but I not follows because there is no clear give for what to one con practicing.
9. (d): Neither I nor II follows. Because we can't point out that the person is wise to be boring or wranglers.
10. (b): Only conclusion II follows. Ist is not related to the statement.
11. (d): Neither I nor II is follows in conclusion I talking about the citizens decisions but there is not mentioned anywhere in statement and IInd talking about are assumption so its not follows
12. (e): The word "self-sufficiency" indicates that the company needed to import metal previously, so I follows. Self sufficiency in metal will make it a exporter of alluminium, and return it will earn foreign exchngre so statement II is true.
13. (d): Neither I nor II follows statement is not talking about scarcity of vegetable.
14. (b): From statements it can be concluded that death may come at any time.
15. (d): Neither I nor II is follows. Ist conclusion is says about life will be bore or dull without problems but it's not related to statement same as in IInd there is not talking about solution in statement.
16. (d): I. This is not mandatory that the employees don't have any additional income beside salary, because It's not mentioned in statement.
II. This is also beyond from statement. Statement is not talking about anybody wants senior officers to declare their income.
17. (d):
18. (e): Not much has been done, this means it is a new field. And wind energy has vast potential, so it can solve our energy problems.
19. (e): Both follows, According to the statement monitoring is an important part of planning of social level part program's and all the information according statement both conclusion should be follows.
20. (b): only conclusion II is true clearly indicating in statement. I is not related to statement.
21. (e): Both follows (clearly mentioned in statement)

22. (d): Neither I nor II. There is no due about the percentage of spinners consists in team also not mentioned that the opener was spinners
23. (c): Either crude oil should be imported or demand should be reduced. According to the statement which clearly mentioned that demand of crude oil is increasing than production.
24. (d) Neither I nor II follows (clearly not related to above statement)
25. (d): Neither I nor II follows because the conclusion matter is not mentioned in the statement
26. (d): Neither I nor II follows because the statement does not talking about selected Candidate its talking about only the eligibility criteria.
27. (b): All companies are trying to be number one.
28. (e): According to the statement, Government has spoiled financial institutions by appointing

bureaucrats as Directors. This means that only those persons should be appointed as Directors who are experts in finance and are acquainted with the financial work of the institute. So, both I and II follow.

29. (a): According to the statement, funding is necessary to improve quality and India is allocating funds to education. This means that quality of education will improve in India. So, I follows. But funding alone is sufficient to enhance quality, is not true. So, II does not follow.
30. (b): That more emphasis should be laid on productivity areas instead of sciences does not mean that the country has achieved sufficient progress in sciences. But it implies that productivity factor was previously being neglected. So, II follows while I does not.

Moderate

1. (e): Both I and II directly follow from the given statement.
2. (b): Nothing about the growth of economy is mentioned in the statement. So, I does not follow. Also, it is given that 35 per cent of national income is shared by 10 per cent of households. This indicates unequal distribution. So, II follows.
3. (d): No other section of society except farmers has been talked about in the statement. So, neither I nor II follows.
4. (e): The use of the term 'milk glut' makes I follows. Also, the fact that the cooperatives and Government dairies failed to use the available milk indicates that they lack the proper infrastructure to handle such quantities of milk. So, II also follows.
5. (d): The manager might have humiliated Sachin not because of his dislike but on account of certain negligence or mistake on his part. So, I does not follow. Also, nothing about Sachin's rapport with his colleagues can be deduced from the statement. So, II also does not follow.
6. (b): The authenticity of the given statement cannot be deduced. So, I does not follow. Since, the advertisement talks of quick returns, it implies that people want their money to grow, as an advertisement always imbibes comments and features that attract the attention of the people immediately. So, II follows.

7. (e): The statement asserts that a good singer always has a sweet voice and only good singers are invited in the conference. This implies that all those invited in the conference have sweet voice and those who do not have sweet voice are not invited. So, both I and II follow.
8. (b): Clearly, the statement talks of Company X only and no other company. So, I does not follow. Also, it is mentioned that one can take a good shot even in bad weather conditions with a camera of Company X. So, II follows.
9. (d): The statement mentions the problem of increased migration of children to cities. But the ways to deal with the problem cannot be deduced from it. So, neither I nor II follows.
10. (a): Clearly, only I provides a suitable explanation to the given statement. So, only I follows.
11. (e): According to the statement, National Aluminium Company has moved India from a position of shortage in the past to self-sufficiency in the present. This means that previously, India had to import aluminium. So, I follows. Also, it can be deduced that if production increases at the same rate, India can export it in future. So, II also follows.
12. (c): The government seeks to review the policy so as to determine whether the diesel price needs to be increased or it can be kept stable by adjusting certain other factors. So, either decision may be taken. Thus, either I or II follows.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>13. (a): The statement asserts that match can be won only if all the players play to their full potential. So, only I follows while II does not.</p> <p>14. (a): Clearly, I directly follows from the statement. However, II is not directly related to the given statement and so does not follow.</p> <p>15. (b): Whether the national norm is appropriate or not cannot be said. So, I does not follow. However, more number of beds per thousand population are available in the state. So, II follows.</p> <p>16. (b): The statement asserts that people cannot stand any particular trend for long and seek change quite often. So, only II follows.</p> <p>17. (d): Neither the poor nor the rich, but only the role of money in politics is being talked about in the statement. So, neither I nor II follows.</p> <p>18. (a): According to the statement, only those who tackle situations bravely achieve success. So, I follows. However, II is vague with regard to the given statement and so does not follow.</p> <p>19. (b): The statement is a symbolic one and only II correctly explains it.</p> <p>20. (d): According to the statement, good wranglers are wise men. But it doesn't mean that all wise men are good wranglers. So, neither I nor II follows.</p> <p>21. (c): It is mentioned in the statement that either the managers should resign by the next day or their services would be terminated. So, either I or II follows.</p> <p>22. (a): The statement implies that the government is continuously making efforts to curb terrorism, but it still continues to prevail. Thus, I follows while II does not.</p> <p>23. (a): Clearly, I directly follows from the statement while II cannot be deduced from it.</p> <p>24. (e): Since the accident has caused concern, it must be fatal. So, I follows. The use of the word 'again' in</p> | <p>the statement justifies the fact mentioned in II. So, II also follows.</p> <p>25. (e): According to the statement, previous experience is an essential condition for candidates but in case of outstanding candidates, this condition shall be waived. This means that some candidates will have previous experience while some will not. So, both I and II follows.</p> <p>26. (d): Since the company has been working in this area for three decades, it must have the necessary expertise and infrastructure required in this field. So, I does not follow. However, the qualities that have made the Company X successful in this field have not been mentioned. So, II also does not follow.</p> <p>27. (a): According to the statement, the political prisoners can be divided into two groups – those who were released and those who were put in jail for political dharnas. However, no person involved in murder was released. This means that no political prisoner had committed murder. So, I follows. Clearly, II is not directly related to the statement and does not follow.</p> <p>28. (d): The popularity of Ayurvedic or allopathic medicines in India is not being talked about in the statement. So, neither I nor II follows.</p> <p>29. (b): Clearly, X will not get the special prize because although he broke the world record, he was found to use unfair means. So, II follows while I does not.</p> <p>30. (a): The need for separate rating agency for IT companies clearly indicates that such assessment requires a separate set of skills. So, I follows. However, the statement indicates only the need or demand and neither the future course of action nor its after-effects can be judged. So, II does not follow.</p> |
|---|--|

Difficult

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1. (b): Only b follows. This book is good book as it helps.</p> <p>2. (d): Only d can be concluded from the given statement.</p> <p>3. (e): All beggars are poor, so A is not rich and as A is rich, so A will not be a beggar.</p> <p>4. (c): Some men are soldiers, and soldiers serve their country, so conclusion 'C' follows.</p> <p>5. (d): Poor man can earn wealth using his ability so this conclusion follows.</p> | <p>6. (d): This information is given in the statement so it follows.</p> <p>7. (c): The word used is "Most" so there may be some politicians who do not tell lies.</p> <p>8. (d): Kishan and chander were guilty so they were arrested.</p> <p>9. (b): This information will help police, so this conclusion follows.</p> <p>10. (b): Only some of the prabhakar's book are published by APC company.</p> |
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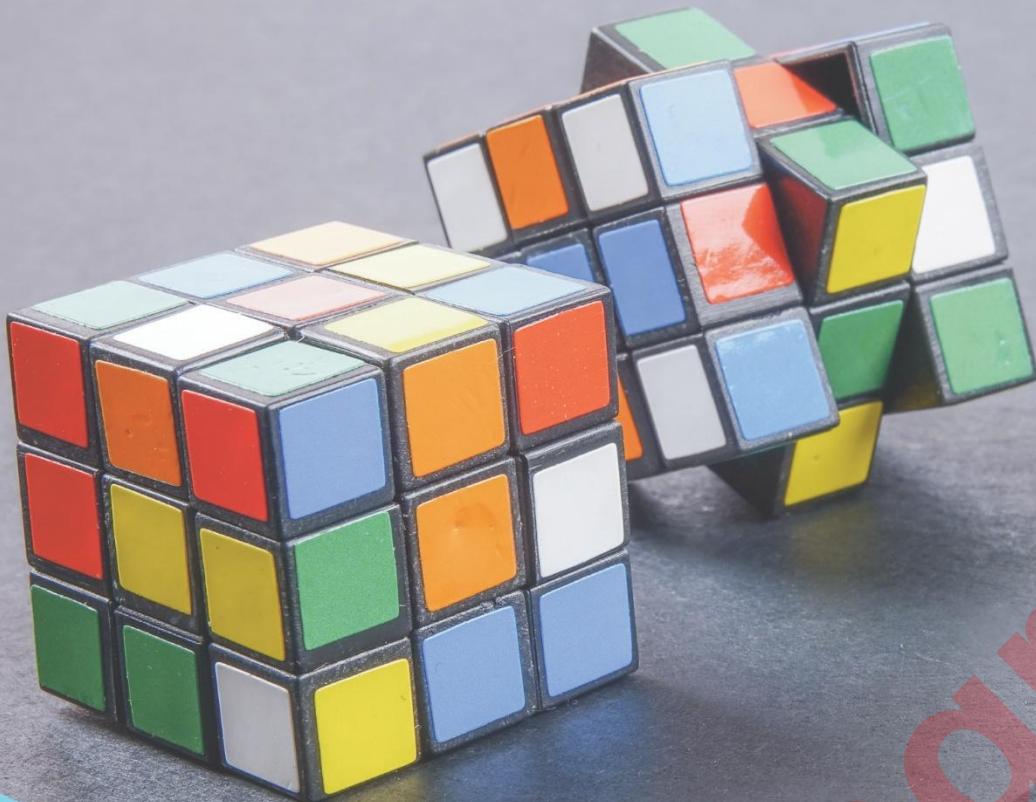
11. (b): In statement talent of the Indian programmers is given significance. So 'b' follows.
12. (c): It is a competitive market, so there are many players in the market, it means it is not monopolistic market.
13. (d): According to statement I, only rich can afford air travel.
14. (c): Some married person are in the club, so there are student who are married and all married persons are invited for dance.
15. (b): Processed meat is a perishable food and all perishable foods are packed in sealed tins.
16. (d): Subhash is friend with every one II, III, IV follows.
17. (d): From statement II and IV follows.
18. (a): Wise man saves for rainy day but not a fool.
19. (b): Baygon liquid has more effect on Mosquitoes not on cockroaches.
20. (c): Those Indian who do not posses valid work permit will be deported.
21. (c): Hitesh told ghost story, so he may have believed in ghost.
22. (d): Many creative people become artist, so some artist must be creative.
23. (d): Statement says TV "persuades" viewers to accept whatever happens to them, in this way TV is making people vulnerable.
24. (d): As all students are bright, so manish is not my student.
25. (c): From statement it can be concluded that 'Puja' was performed at Keshav's house.
26. (b): From statement 1, it is clear that 'T' watch T.V. only when I am boarded.
27. (b): As all the member of mohan family are honest, this conclusion is true.
28. (e): Some Indian scientist work in America, and all American scientists are talented, so 'II' and 'IV' follows.
29. (d): Only II and III follows from given statement.
30. (d): Only II and III follows.

Previous Year (Memory Based)

1. (b): According to the statement, sea transport is cheaper than road transport in the case of route from Bombay to Jafra, not in all the cases. So, conclusion I does not follow. The statement stresses on the saving of fuel. So, conclusion II follows.
2. (a): Clearly, I follows directly from the given statement. However, II is not related to the given statement and so does not follow.
3. (c): The statement mentions that demand for oil is increasing faster than the production. So, either the demand must be reduced or oil must be imported to cope with the increasing demand. Thus, either I or II follows.
4. (e): Sunita has a very busy schedule. This means that she is industrious. But still she finds time for rest. This means that she is an organised person. So, both I and II follow.
5. (b): The phrase 'only book' in the statement makes II implicit. However, nothing about the state of poverty before 1950 can be deduced from the statement. So, I does not follow.
6. (e): Clearly, the government has taken the step to attract more tourists. So, both I and II follow.
7. (d): The statement concentrates on the increasing viewership of T.V. and does not stress either on increasing the readership of newspapers or making studies regarding the same. So, neither I nor II follows.
8. (e): Since the new system gives the students the option of dropping Science and Mathematics, so students weak in these subjects can also be admitted. So, I follows. Also, it is mentioned that the new system will come into effect from the next academic year. This means that it did not exist previously. So, II also follows.
9. (a): The statement mentions that chances of heart ailments are greatly reduced by a regular half-hour exercise. So, I follows. However, it talks of only reducing the probability which does not mean that persons involved in sedentary jobs shall definitely suffer from heart ailments. So, II does not follow.
10. (e): The statement mentions that the world for a man is as he makes it for himself. So, some people might find it good and some quite bad. Thus, both I and II follow.
11. (b): It is mentioned in the statement that most people are forced to live under Governments which refuse them personal liberty and the right to dissent. This means that they are not indifferent to these rights but have a desire for them. So, only II follows.

- 12. (d):** The given statement clearly implies that all irregular and some regular students fail in the examinations. This, in turn, means that all successful students are regular but not all regular students are successful. So, neither I nor II follows.
- 13. (b):** Clearly, the new scheme intends to develop interest in reading by incorporating the habit in their routine. So, only II follows while I does not.
- 14. (e):** Both I and II directly follow from the given statement.
- 15. (b):** It is not clear in the statement that national norm is appropriate or not. But it is clear that state's health system is taking adequate care.
- 16. (e):** 1st. option can be directly concluded from the statement. And it is clear from statement that those who take dowry dishonours womanhood that means those who do not take dowry honours womanhood.
- 17. (b):** Clearly, II follows directly from the given statement.
- 18. (b):** Clearly, I is vague and so does not follow. However, II directly follows from the given statement.
- 19. (d):** It is not clear from the statement that people are capable to bear the increased price of cooking gas. So, I does not follow. Also, the statement talks of withdrawing 33% of the prevailing subsidy and not of reducing 33% of the actual price. So, II also does not follow.
- 20. (d):** If any advertisement company make any slogan, they make it by assuming that people will get attracted to it. But we can't say definitely that slogan is catchy or not. So first conclusion does not follow. It is not mentioned in statement that people like any particular type of colours. So second conclusion does not follow.
- 21. (b):** Second conclusion can be directly concluded from the statement first one is universal truth but it can not be concluded from the statement.
- 22. (d):** Both conclusion cannot be concluded from the given statement.
- 23. (b):** The statement implies that people are inclined towards giving their children good education. So, only II follows while I does not.
- 24. (b):** The statement talks of jade plants only and not 'all plants with thick leaves'. So, I does not follow. Also, since jade plants require little water, so they can be grown in places where water is not in abundance. So, II follows.
- 25. (e):** The statement mentions that after the amendment, no child below 14 years will be engaged in hazardous employment. This means that before the amendment, the practice of employing children below 14 years was in vogue. This in turn means that employers will have to abide by the amendment. So, both I and II follow.
- 26. (d):** According to the statement, 80% of the total runs were made by spinners. So, I does not follow. Nothing about the opening batsment is mentioned in the statement. So, II also does not follow.
- 27. (d):** Pakistan's ability to manufacture arms is not being talked about in the statement. So, I does not follow. The fact in II cannnot be deduced from the given statement. So, II also does not follow.
- 28. (d):** Neither the citizen's response to the decision nor the reason for opposition by other nations can be deduced from the statement. So, neither I nor II follows.
- 29. (b):** The statement talks of 'adversity' in general and not 'lack of money'. So, I does not follow. II correctly explains the statement and hence it follows.
- 30. (d):** First conclusion may be assumption but it cannot be definitely concluded from the given statement. So first does not follow. However, the statement talks of a general appeal and not stringent directions. So, II does not follow.

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...ବ୍ୟାକ୍ସନ୍...



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Introduction: Syllogism is an important topic of logical reasoning. Generally, a set of 5-6 questions asked in the competitive examination. This type of questions can be solved using venn-diagram.

Note: 1. Consider statements to be always true i.e., statements are universal truth. This is main concept of syllogism.
2. You must understand the statement and after that, consider the conclusion.

Statement Type

Type 1	All Books are pen
Type 2	No Books is pen
Type 3	Some Books are pen
Type 4	Some Books are not pen

Conclusion Type

Type 1	All Books are pen
Type 2	No Books are pen
Type 3	Some Books are pen
Type 4	Some Books are not pen
Type 5	All Books are pen is a possibilities
Type 6	All Books are not pen is a possibilities
Type 7	At least some books are pen

Three parts of syllogism:

- I. Positive parts (100%)
- II. Negative parts (0%)
- III. Possible parts [(50%) (May be or may not be)]

(I) Positive parts (100%)

Statement: All Books are pen

All pens are copy

Conclusion: All book are copy	- ✓
Some book are pen	- ✓
Some pen are book	- ✓
Some copy are pen	- ✓
Some Book are copy	- ✓
All pen are book	- ✗
All copy are pen	- ✗
All copy are book	- ✗

II. Negative parts (0%)

Statement: All books are pen

No pen is copy

Conclusion: No book is copy	
No copy is pen	

III. Possible parts (50-50%)

Statement: All apple are mango

Some mango are orange

Conclusion: It is possible that all mango are apple - ✓

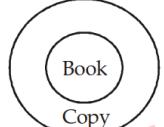
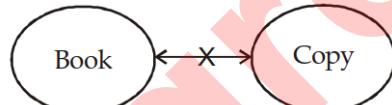
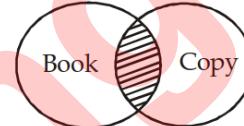
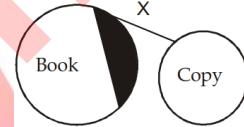
It is possible that some orange are not apple - ✓

It is possible that all apple are mango - ✗

It is possible that some orange are apple - ✓

Note: If direct relation is not given then anything can be possible.

The theory above may be summarized as:

1.	All book are copy	
2.	No book is copy	
3.	Some book are copy	
4.	Some book are not copy	

2. Types of some: Few, Atleast, seldom, rarely are always consider as some

Example: Few mango are apple, that means, some mango are apple.

At least some boy are girl, that means, some boy are girl.

seldom book are copy, that means, some book are copy.

Rarely town are city, that means, some town are city.

Complementary Pair: ("Either or" Type)

→ "Either or" will be applied for two pairs:

(1) Some
No

(2) All
Some not

→ This condition will be applied if both the given conclusions are wrong and both are confusing.

Note: (1) The most important thing in "Either or" type is that subject and predicate should be same.

(2) It's order may be different only in case of "some and No".

(3) But in case of "All and some Not", order should be same.

For Example:

Statements: Some apple are orange

No orange are mango



Conclusions: (1) Some apple are mango (✗)

(2) No apple are mango (✗)

Here both conclusions are wrong and It is a pair of "Some and No". So, "either or" will be applied.

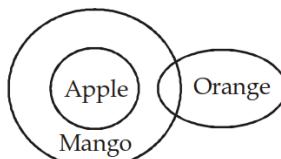
* **Case of possibilities:** This part is most complicated and confusing part of syllogism.

But by keeping some points in mind, this part will become easy for you.

- In syllogism, conclusion which is not 100% sure, it's possibilities can happen.
- And if conclusion which is 100% sure, it's possibilities can't happen.

For example:

Statements: All apple are mango
Some mango are orange



Conclusions: (1) All apple being orange is a possibility. (✓)

(2) No orange are mango is a possibility. (✗)

1st conclusion is right because, 1st conclusion is not 100% sure.

According to 2nd statement, some mango are orange that means some orange are mango hence, 2nd conclusion will be wrong.

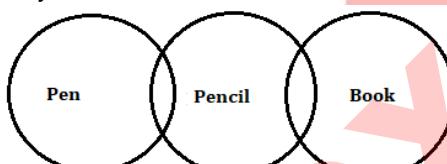
Concept of 'Only a few'

Statement: Only a few A are B

That means, only some A are B and some A are not B.

NOTE: Here, we can conclude some A are not B, but we cannot conclude some B are not A because we don't know that how much part of B is inside A. B may or may not be completely inside A.

Example: Only a few Pen are Pencil
Only a few Pencil are Book



Conclusions: Some pen are pencil (True)

Some pencil are not book (True)

All pen can be pencil (False)

All book can be pen (True)

No pen is book (False)

No book can be pen (True)

Some pencil are not pen (False)

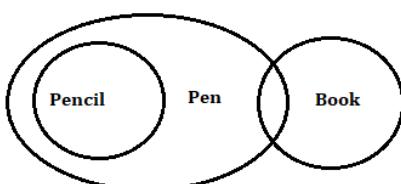
All book can be pencil (True)

Concept of 'Only'

Statement: Only B are A

That means, all A are B. Also only B can touch with A and no one can touch with A.

Example: Only Pen are Pencil
Some Pen are Book



Conclusions:	All pencil are pen	(True)
	Some pencil are pen	(True)
	No pencil is book	(True)
	Some book are pencil is a possibility	(False)
	All book can be pencil	(False)

Points to Remember:

- (1) Syllogism is one of the most confusing part of Reasoning but it becomes interesting if every concept of syllogism get clear to students.
- (2) The most important things is that, student should always consider statements 100% right.
- (3) And conclusion will only follow if it is 100% confirm.
- (4) In conclusion if there is any doubt about it, then conclusion will not follow.
- (5) Be careful in case of possibilities, If there is doubt in any conclusion its possibilities may occur.
- (6) And if conclusion is 100% sure, then it's possibilities can't happen.
- (7) Before solving syllogism, take a glance at directions of questions because sometimes in exam, syllogism of "does not follow" type comes.
- (8) By keeping every point of our concept and important points, you will be easily able to solve questions of syllogism.

Foundation

Directions (1-10)

- (a) If only conclusion I follows.
 - (b) If only conclusion II follows.
 - (c) If either conclusion I or II follows.
 - (d) If neither conclusion I nor II follows.
 - (e) If both conclusions I and II follow
1. Statement: Some boys are students.
All students are tall.

Conclusions: I. Some boy are tall.
II. All boy are tall
2. Statement: Some books are pen.
Some pens are pencil.

Conclusion: I. some pen are book.
II. Some pencil are pen.
3. Statement: Some water are tea.
No tea are coffee.

Conclusions: I. Some water are tea.
II. No water is coffee.
4. Statement: Some dog are cow.
No cow is cat.

Conclusions: I. No dog is cat
II. No cat is dog
5. Statement: Some pen are clips.
Some clips are pin.

Conclusions: I. Some pins are pens
II. No pin is a pen

6. Statements:

All doors are windows.
Some windows are clip

Conclusions:

I. If Some clips are doors, then they are also window.
II. All clips which are not window are also not door.

7. Statement:

All seats are hot
All belts are hot

Conclusions:

I. Some seats are belts
II. All hot are either seats or belts.

8. Statement:

All book are pen
No book is a copy

Conclusions:

I. No pen is a copy
II. At least some book is copy.

9. Statements:

Some glasses are tablet
All machines are tablet

Conclusions:

I. All tablets being machines is a possibility
II. All machines being glasses is a possibility

10. Statements:

All book are cities
All states are cities
some cities are countries.

Conclusions:

I. Some state are book
II. some countries are states

Direction (11-31): In each of the questions below are given some statements followed by two conclusions. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

- (a) If only conclusion I follows.
- (b) If only conclusion II follows.
- (c) If either conclusion I or II follows.
- (d) If neither conclusion I nor II follows.
- (e) If both conclusions I and II follow.

11. Statements: All alloys are Balls.
No Balls are cats.
Some Cats are Dogs.

Conclusion: I. Some alloys are cats
II. Some Balls are Dogs.

12. Statements: Some cats are dogs.
All dogs are Tigers.
Some Tigers are Zebra.

Conclusion: I. Some Cats Being Zebra is a Possibility.
II. All Zebra being dogs is a Possibility.

13. Statements: All Mouse are books.
All books are laptops.

Conclusion: I. All books are Mouse.
II. All Laptops are Mouse.

14. Statements: All Books are Bags.
No bags are pens.
Some pens are cats.

Conclusion: I. Some bags are cats.
II. some cats can be bags.

15. Statements: All Jan are Feb.
No Feb is March.

Conclusion: I. All June can be Jan.
II. Some April are June.

16. Statements: Some Rocks are Marble.
No Marble is Concrete.
Some Concrete are not Bricks.

Conclusions: I. Some Marble are Bricks.
II. No Bricks is Marble.

17. Statements: Some City are not Pardon.
All Pardon are Metro.

Conclusions: I. Some City are Metro.
II. All City being Metro is a possibility.

18. Statements: Some Dolphin are Turtle.
All Turtle are Rabbit.
Some Owl are Rabbit.

Conclusions: I. Some Dolphin are Owl.
II. No Turtle is Owl.

19. Statements: Some Rocks are Marble.
No Marble is Concrete.
Some Concrete are not Bricks.

Conclusions: I. All Rocks being Concrete is a possibility.
II. Some Concrete are not Rocks.

20. Statements: Some Movie are Series.
All Web are Cartoon.
No Series is Cartoon.

Conclusions: I. Some Movie are not Web.
II. All Series being Cartoon is a possibility.

21. Statements: Only a few Income is Salary.
No Salary is Dollar.

Conclusion: I. All Income is Pound
II. No Income is Pound

22. Statements: No RBI is IMF.
Only a few IMF is NABARD.

Conclusion: I. Some ISRO is IMF
II. No ISRO is IMF

23. Statements: No Car is Bike.
Only Bike is Truck.

Conclusion: I. Some Bus is Bike
II. No Bus is Bike

24. Statement: Only a few Seat is Coach.
No Train is Coach.

Conclusion: I. No Coach is Chair
II. Some Coach is Chair.

25. Statement: Some Paper is News.
Some Article is Poem.

All News is Article.

Conclusion:	I. All Paper being Poem is a possibility. II. Some Poem is News.	statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follow from the given statements using all statements together.
26. Statement:	No Sky is Sea. All Water is Sea. Some River is Water.	32. Statements: All Grills are Arrow. Some Hat are Grills. Some Cell are Arrow.
Conclusion:	I. Some Sky is Water. II. All Sky being Water is a possibility.	Conclusions: I. Some Cell are definitely not Grills. II. Some Hat can never be Arrow.
27. Statements:	Some Sky are Cloud. All Raid are Plain. Some Plain are Cloud.	(a) Only I follows (b) Only II follows (c) Neither I nor II follow (d) Both I and II follow (e) Either I or II follow
Conclusions:	I. Some Sky are not Plain. II. Some Cloud can be Raid.	33. Statements: All Grills are Arrow. Some Hat are Grills. Some Cell are Arrow.
28. Statements:	Some Movie are Avenger. All Avenger are Hollywood. No Endgame is Avenger.	Conclusions: I. Some Hat are Arrow. II. Some Grills are Cell.
Conclusions:	I. All Movie are Hollywood is a possibility. II. Some Endgame are not Movie.	(a) Only II follows (b) Only I follows (c) Either I nor II follow (d) Both I and II follow (e) Neither I or II follow
29. Statements:	Some Story are Real. All News are Fake. No Fake is Real.	34. Statements: Some Door are Fan. No Door is Rose. No Fan is Shelf.
Conclusions:	I. Some Story are not News. II. Some Story can be Fake.	Conclusions: I. Some Fan can never be Rose. II. Some Rose are Shelf is a possibility.
30. Statements:	All Cricket are Ball. All Ball are Milk. Some Pencil are Ball.	(a) Neither I nor II follows (b) Only I follows (c) Either I or II follow (d) Both I and II follow (e) Only II follows
Conclusions:	I. Some Pencil can be Cricket. II. All Milk are definitely Cricket.	35. Statements: Some Door are Fan. No Door is Rose. No Fan is Shelf.
31. Statements:	All lawn are park. Some Home is not Park. All Park is Office.	Conclusions: I. All Door are Shelf is a possibility. II. All Shelf can be Doors.
Conclusion:	I. Some Lawn is being Office is a possibility. II. Some Lawn is Home.	(a) Either I or II follows (b) Only II follows (c) Neither I nor II follow (d) Both I and II follow (e) Only I follow
Directions (32-35): Question consists of Some statements followed by two conclusions. Consider the given		

Moderate

Directions (1-5): In each of the questions below are given three statements followed by two conclusions. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements, disregarding commonly known facts. Give answer

- Statements:** All Inner are Jacket.
Some Inner are Coat.
Some Jacket are not Sweater.
Conclusions: I. Some jacket can be Sweater.
II. At least some Coat are Jacket.
(a) Both I and II follow (b) Either I or II follows
(c) Only II follows (d) Only I follow
(e) Neither I nor II follows

<p>2. Statements: All Polymer are Woolen. All Woolen are Cotton. Some Leather are Polymer.</p> <p>Conclusions: I. No Cotton is Polymer. II. Some Leather being Woolen is a possibility.</p> <p>(a) Both I and II follow (b) Either I or II follows (c) Only II follows (d) Only I follows (e) Neither I nor II follows</p>	<p>(a) Both I and II (b) Only I (c) Both II and III (d) Only II (e) All follows</p> <p>7. Statements: All Chat are Bat. Some Cat are Bat. Some Mat are Chat. Some Tat are Mat.</p> <p>Conclusions: I. Some Bat being Mat is a possibility. II. Some Cat can be Chat. III. Some Tat can never be Cat.</p> <p>(a) Both I and II (b) Only I (c) Both II and III (d) Only II (e) Both I and III</p>
<p>3. Statements: All Date are Rate. No Mate is Date. No Gate is Mate.</p> <p>Conclusions: I. All Date can be Gate. II. All Rate being Mate is a possibility.</p> <p>(a) Both I and II follow (b) Either I or II follows (c) Only II follows (d) Only I follows (e) Neither I nor II follows</p>	<p>8. Statements: Some City are Town. Some Village are City. All State are Village. All City are Country.</p> <p>Conclusions: I. Some State are Definitely City. II. At least some Country are Town. III. All Village can be Country.</p> <p>(a) Both I and II (b) Only I (c) Both II and III (d) Only II (e) None of these</p>
<p>4. Statements: No Sun is Star. No Star is Earth. Some Sky are Earth.</p> <p>Conclusions: I. Some Earth are definitely not Sun. II. At least Some Sky are not Star.</p> <p>(a) Both I and II follow (b) Either I or II follows (c) Only II follows (d) Only I follows (e) Neither I nor II follows</p>	<p>9. Statements: All Grass are Plant. Some Tree are Grass. Some Plant are not Seed. All Leaf are Tree.</p> <p>Conclusions: I. All Tree can be Leaf. II. Some Plant can be Tree. III. Some Tree are not Seed is a possibility.</p> <p>(a) Both I and II (b) Only I (c) Both II and III (d) Only II (e) None of these</p>
<p>5. Statements: Some Nap are Lap. All Nap are Map. Some lap are Tap.</p> <p>Conclusions: I. Some Nap are Tap. II. No Tap is Nap.</p> <p>(a) Both I and II follow (b) Either I or II follows (c) Only II follows (d) Only I follows (e) Neither I nor II follows</p>	<p>10. Statements: All Monitor are Screen. No Monitor is Scanner. No Mouse is Monitor.</p> <p>Conclusions: I. All Screen can be Mouse. II. All Mouse being Scanner is a possibility. III. Some Screen are definitely not Scanner.</p> <p>(a) Only I (b) Both II and III (c) Both I and III (d) Only III (e) None of these</p>

Directions (6-10): In each of the questions below are given some statements followed by some conclusions. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically does not follows from the given statements, disregarding commonly known facts. Give answer

<p>6. Statements: All Ten are Men. Some Hen are Ten. No Men is Den. All Pen are Hen.</p> <p>Conclusions: I. Some Men are definitely Hen. II. All Hen can be Den. III. All Pen being Ten is a possibility.</p>	<p>(a) Only I (b) Both II and III (c) Both I and III (d) Only III (e) None of these</p>
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Directions (11-15): In each of the questions below are given some statements followed by some conclusions. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements, disregarding commonly known facts. Give answer

- 11. Statements:** Some Couch are Bed.
All Bed are Chair.
Some Table are Bed.
No Sofa is Table.

- Conclusions:** I. Some Chair are definitely Couch.
II. Some Table being Chair is a possibility.
III. Some Chair are not Sofa.

- (a) Both I and III follows (b) either I or II follows
(c) Only III follows (d) None follows
(e) None of these

- 12. Statements:** Some Clock are Minute.
All Minute are Hour.
Some Hour are Time.
No Second is Clock.

- Conclusions:** I. All Hour can never be Second.
II. All Minute can be Second.
III. Some Time are definitely Clock.

(a) Only I follow (b) Only II follows
(c) Only III follows (d) Either I or III follows
(e) None of the above

- 13. Statements:** Some Woman are Man.
All Man are Person.
Some Girl are Boy.
No Person is Girl.

- Conclusions:** I. All Woman can be Girl.
II. All Boy can never be Man.
III. Some Girl being Woman is a possibility.

(a) Only I follow (b) Only II follows
(c) Only III follows (d) Only II and III follows
(e) None of the above

- 14. Statements:** Some Wifi are internet.
All WLAN are Network.
No Internet is WLAN.
All Network are Data.

- Conclusions:** I. All Network being WLAN is a possibility.
II. Some Network can be Data.
III. At least some Data are WLAN.

- (a) Only I follow (b) Only II follows
(c) Only III follows (d) Both I and III follows
(e) None Follows

- 15. Statements:** All MSc are BSc.

- All MA are BSc.
Some MA are BA.
No MSc are MA.

- Conclusions:** I. All BSc being MSc is a possibility
II. At least some BSc are BA.
III. Some BA are not MSc is a possibility.

- (a) Only I follow (b) Only II follows
(c) Only III follows (d) All follows
(e) None Follows

Directions (16-20): In each question below are given some statements followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements, disregarding commonly known facts. Give answer

- 16. Statements:** Some Hero are Film.
Some Film are Star.
All Star are Actor.

- Conclusions:** I. Some Actor are Film.
II. Some Hero are not Star.

(a) If only conclusion I follows.
(b) If only conclusion II follows.
(c) If either conclusion I or II follows.
(d) If neither conclusion I nor II follows.
(e) If both conclusions I and II follow.

- 17. Statements:** Some A are B.
All C are D.
No B is C.

- Conclusions:** I. Some D are not B.
II. Some D are A.

(a) If only conclusion I follows.
(b) If only conclusion II follows.
(c) If either conclusion I or II follows.
(d) If neither conclusion I nor II follows.
(e) If both conclusions I and II follow.

- 18. Statements:** All Book are Pen.
Some Pen are Eraser.
All Eraser are Pencil.

- Conclusions:** I. Some Book are Pencil.
II. No Pencil is Book.

- (a) If only conclusion I follows.
- (b) If only conclusion II follows.
- (c) If either conclusion I or II follows.
- (d) If neither conclusion I nor II follows.
- (e) If both conclusions I and II follow.

19. Statements: Some X are Y.

All Y are Z.

No Z is W.

Conclusions: I. All Y is W.
II. No X is Z.

- (a) If only conclusion I follows.
- (b) If only conclusion II follows.
- (c) If either conclusion I or II follows.
- (d) If neither conclusion I nor II follows.
- (e) If both conclusions I and II follow.

20. Statements: All Hair are Mair.

Some Mair are Lair.

No Chair is Hair.

Conclusions: I. All Hair are Lair.
II. Some Mair are not Chair.

- (a) If only conclusion I follows.
- (b) If only conclusion II follows.
- (c) If either conclusion I or II follows.
- (d) If neither conclusion I nor II follows.
- (e) If both conclusions I and II follow.

Directions (21-23): Each question consists of two conclusions followed by five statements. Consider the given conclusions to be true even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts. Read the conclusions and then decide which of the following statement is true for given conclusions.

21. Conclusions: I. Some Bat are Ball.

II. All Bat are being Catch is a possibility.

- (a) Statements: Some Ball are Catch. Some Catch are Bat. All Bat are Pitch.
- (b) Statements: Some Catch are Ball. Some Ball are Bat. No Catch is Bat.
- (c) Statements: All Ball are Catch. No Catch are Pitch. All Pitch are Bat.
- (d) Statements: All Catch are Ball. Some Bat are Catch. Some Bat are Pitch.
- (e) Other than those given option

22. Conclusions: I. At least some Script are Story.
II. Some Movie are not Drama.

- (a) Statements: All Story are Movie. Some Movie are Script. Some Story are Drama.
- (b) Statements: All Movie are Story. No Movie are Script. All Story are Drama.
- (c) Statements: All Movie are Story. Some Movie are Script. No Script is Drama.
- (d) Statements: Some Movie are Story. Some Movie are Script. No Drama is Movie.
- (e) Statements: No Drama is Movie. Some Script are Movie. All Story are Movie.

23. Conclusions: I. All Match are Latch.

II. No Watch is Batch.

- (a) Statements: Some Batch are Match. No Batch is Latch. All Match are Watch.
- (b) Statements: All Match are Batch. All Batch are Latch. No Latch is Watch.
- (c) Statements: Some Latch are Batch. Some Batch are Match. Some Match are Watch.
- (d) Statements: All Batch are Match. All Match are Watch. No Watch is Latch.
- (e) Statements: No Batch is Match. Some Batch are Latch. All Latch are Watch.

Directions (24-25): Each question consists of three conclusions followed by five statements. Consider the given conclusions to be true even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts. Read the conclusions and then decide which of the following statement is true for given conclusions.

24. Conclusions: I. Some Blue are not Pink.

II. All Gray being Brown is a possibility.

III. All Orange being Gray is a possibility.

- (a) Statement: All Gray are Pink. All Pink are Brown. Some Brown are Blue. Some Blue are Orange.
- (b) Statement: Some Pink are Brown. Some Brown are Orange. All Blue are Orange. All Gray are Brown.
- (c) Statement: Some Gray are Pink. Some Pink are Brown. All Orange are Gray. No Orange is Blue.
- (d) Statement: Some Gray are Pink. Some Pink are Brown. No Pink is Blue. Some Blue are Orange.
- (e) None of these

<p>25. Conclusions: I. Some Tomato are Brinjal. II. Some Tomato are not Potato. III. Some Tomato being Onion is a possibility.</p> <p>(a) Statement: Some Carrot are Tomato. All Brinjal are Carrot. No Potato is Carrot. Some Brinjal are Onion. (b) Statement: Some Carrot are Onion. No Potato is Brinjal. All Brinjal are Tomato. Some Carrot are Tomato. (c) Statement: No Carrot is Brinjal. Some Tomato are Brinjal. Some Potato are Brinjal. Some Potato are Onion. (d) Statement: Some Carrot are Tomato. Some Brinjal are Carrot. No Potato is Carrot. Some Brinjal are Onion. (e) None of these.</p> <p>Directions (26-30): In each of the questions below are given some statements followed by some conclusions. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements, disregarding commonly known facts. Give answer</p> <p>26. Statements: Some Valentine are Holi. All Holi are New Year. No New Year is Christmas.</p> <p>Conclusions: I. All Holi are being Christmas is a possibility. II. Some Valentine are New Year.</p> <p>(a) Both I and II follow (b) Either I or II follows (c) Only II follows. (d) Only I follow (e) Neither I nor II follows</p> <p>27. Statements: Some Bench are Court. No Court is Judge. All Judge are Lawyer.</p> <p>Conclusions: I. Some Bench can be Judge. II. All Lawyer are Bench is being a possibility.</p> <p>(a) Both I and II follow (b) Either I or II follows (c) Only II follows. (d) Only I follow (e) Neither I nor II follows</p> <p>Directions (28-30): In each group of questions below are two conclusions followed by five statements. You have to choose the correct set of statements that logically satisfies given conclusions.</p>	<p>28. Conclusions: I. Some Visual are Scenery. II. All Itinerary can be Scenery.</p> <p>Statements:</p> <p>(a) Some Visual are Effort. All Scenery are Visual. No Itinerary is Visual. (b) Some Scenery are Visual. No Itinerary is Visual. Some Effort are Visual. (c) Some Effort are Visual. Some itinerary is Visual. Some Effort are Itinerary. (d) Some Itinerary are Visual. All Scenery are Itinerary. No Effort is Itinerary. (e) All Visual are Scenery. No Scenery is Itinerary. Some Visual are Effort.</p> <p>29. Conclusions: I. Some Car are Jeep. II. Some Truck are not jeep.</p> <p>Statements:</p> <p>(a) Some Ship are Truck. Some Jeep is Ship. No Car is Jeep. (b) All Truck are Ship. Some Car are Ship. No Car is Jeep. (c) No Jeep is Ship. Some Ship are Truck. All Car are Jeep. (d) No Truck is Ship. All Car are Jeep. Some Ship is Jeep. (e) Some Jeep are Ship. All Car are Truck. Some Car are Ship.</p> <p>30. Conclusions: I. No Pankaj is Keshav. II. Some Pankaj are Ajit.</p> <p>Statements:</p> <p>(a) Some Pawan are Keshav. Some Pankaj are Keshav. All Ajit are Pankaj. (b) No Keshav is Pankaj. All Pankaj are Ajit. Some Pawan are Keshav. (c) All Pankaj are Ajit. No Pawan is Pankaj. Some Keshav are Ajit. (d) All Pankaj is Pawan. Some Ajit are Pawan. Some Keshav are Pankaj. (e) All Pankaj is Keshav. Some Pawan are Ajit. All Ajit are Keshav.</p> <p>Direction (31-35): In each of the questions below are given some statements followed by two conclusions. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.</p>
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- (a) If only conclusion I follows.
- (b) If only conclusion II follows.
- (c) If either conclusion I or II follows.
- (d) If neither conclusion I nor II follows.
- (e) If both conclusions I and II follow.

31. Statements: Only a few books are reading.
All readings are general.

- Conclusions:**
- I. All books are general.
 - II. Some general are reading.

32. Statements: Only a few woods are trees.
Only a few woods are stems.

- Conclusions:**
- I. Some stems are trees is a possibility.
 - II. Some stems are tree.

33. Statements: All jungles are parks.
All parks are lake.
Only a few lakes are rivers.

- Conclusions:**
- I. All jungles are lakes.
 - II. Some rivers are parks is a possibility.

34. Statements: Some Air is Wind.
No Earth is Sky.
Only a few Wind is Sky.

- Conclusions:**
- I. Some Air being Sky is a possibility.
 - II. Some Wind is Earth.

35. Statements: All Sphere is Rectangle.
No Square is Circle.
Only a few Circle is Sphere.

- Conclusions:**
- I. No Rectangle is Square.
 - II. Some Square is Rectangle.

Directions (36-40): In each of the questions below. Some statements are given followed by conclusions/group of conclusions. You have to assume all the statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from the commonly known facts and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follow from the information given in the statements:

36. Statements: Only a few Arm is chair.
All chair is shoulder.
Only a few shoulder is key.

Conclusions:

- (a) Some key can be chair
- (b) All shoulder can be key
- (c) No shoulder is arm.
- (d) All arm can be chair
- (e) None of these

37. Statements: All chamber is key.
Only a few key is chain.
Only a few chain is garden.

Conclusions:

- (a) All key can be chain
- (b) All chain can be garden
- (c) All garden can be chain
- (d) Some garden is not chain
- (e) Some chain is chamber

38. Statements: All hair is head.
Only a few hair is smooth.
All smooth is silk.

Conclusions:

- (a) All hair can be smooth
- (b) All head can never be smooth.
- (c) Some head is not hair.
- (d) Some silk is not smooth
- (e) Some smooth is not hair.

39. Statements: Only key is chain.
Only a few key is plant.
Only plant is chamber.

Conclusions:

- (a) Some chain is plant
- (b) Some chamber is key
- (c) Some chain can be chamber
- (d) All key can be plant
- (e) No Chain is chamber.

40. Statements: Only a few student is school.
No school is plant.
Only a few plant is small.

Conclusions:

- (a) Some school can never be student
- (b) Some small can never be plant.
- (c) All student can be plant
- (d) All plant cannot be small
- (e) All small can be school.

Difficult

Directions (1-6):

(Among Five conclusions, one will not follow and that option number will your answer)

1. Statements: No pen is a pencil.

All pencil are alphabets.

Some vowels are alphabets.

Conclusions: I. Some alphabets not being vowels is a possibility.

II. Some alphabets are not pens.

III. No pencil is a pen.

IV. No alphabet is a pencil.

V. All vowels being pencils is a possibility.

2. Statements: Some carrot are parrot.

All parrot are cows.

Some cows are buffalo.

Conclusions: I. All carrot being buffalo is a possibility.

II. No parrot is a cows.

III. Some carrot are cows.

IV. All parrot being buffalo is a possibility.

V. At least some cows are parrot.

3. Statements: No pen is a cap.

Some caps are covers.

No cover is a pencil.

I. At least some caps are pens.

II. Some covers are not pens.

III. Some caps are not pencils.

IV. No pencil is a cover.

V. Some covers not being caps is a possibility.

4. Statements: All teachers are engineers.

Some professors are engineers.

All professors are writers.

I. All teachers being writers is a possibility.

II. All professors being teachers is a possibility.

III. No engineer is a writer.

IV. At least some engineers are writers.

V. Some engineers not being professors is a possibility.

5. Statements: Some shoes are socks

Some sandals are socks

All socks are ties

All ties are belts.

Conclusions:

I. Some shoes are belts.

II. Some sandals are ties.

III. Some shoes are sandals.

IV. All socks are belts.

V. All sandals being shoes is a possibility.

Some sweets are sour.

Some sour are bitter.

Some bitter are food.

Some food is spicy.

I. No sweet is spicy

II. No food being a possibility

III. Some sweets being spicy is a possibility

IV. Some sweets being food is a possibility

V. Some sweet being spicy is a possibility.

6. Statements:

Conclusions:

Directions (7-11): In each of the questions below. Some statements are given followed by conclusions/group of conclusions. You have to assume all the statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from the commonly known facts and then decide which of the given conclusions logically does not follow from the information given in the statements.

7. Statements: All tables are fans.

Some fans are chair.

No table is desk.

Conclusion:

(a) All chairs can be fans

(b) All Fans can be desk

(c) Some fans cannot be desk

(d) Some chair can be desk

(e) Some chair can be table

8. Statements: Some English are Hindi.

All English are Sanskrit.

No Hindi is language.

Conclusions:

(a) All English can be Hindi

(b) All Hindi can be Sanskrit

(c) Some Sanskrit is English

(d) Some English can be Language

(e) All Sanskrit can be Language

9. Statements: Some toffees are candies.

Some candies are cookies.

Some cookies are chocolates.

No chocolates are toffees.

Conclusion:

- (a) Some cookies are candies
- (b) Some candies can be chocolates
- (c) Some candies are not chocolates is a possibility
- (d) Some toffees are not chocolates
- (e) Some toffees can be cookies

10. Statements: Some cricket is football.

All tennis is football.

All volleyball is cricket.

Conclusions:

- (a) Some Volleyball can be Tennis
- (b) Some Tennis can be cricket
- (c) All cricket can be football
- (d) Some football can be cricket
- (e) Some cricket is volleyball

11. Statements: No red is green.

All green is yellow.

All blue is red.

Conclusion:

- (a) Some red can be yellow
- (b) Some yellow can be blue
- (c) All red can be Blue
- (d) Some green can be blue
- (e) All yellow can be green

Directions (12-14): In each group of questions below are two conclusions followed by five statements. You have to choose the correct set of statements that logically satisfies both the conclusions even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts:

12. Conclusion: I. Some Home can be Office.
II. Some Party is not Building.

Statements:

- (a) No Office is Home. No Office is Building. All Office is Party.
- (b) No Home is Building. All Office is Home. All Party is Building.
- (c) All Home is Party. All Office is Party. No Office is Building.
- (d) All Building is Home. Some Home is Office. Some Office is Party.
- (e) None of these

13. Conclusion: I. Some Dog is not Horse.
II. Some Cat can be Horse.

Statements:

- (a) Some Horse is Dog. No Elephant is Horse. Some Cat is Dog.

- (b) All Elephant is Cat. All Dog is Horse. Some Elephant is Dog.

- (c) All Elephant is Dog. All Dog is Cat. No Cat is Horse.

- (d) No Elephant is Horse. Some Dog is Elephant. No Dog is Cat.

- (e) None of these

14. Conclusion: I. Some Suzuki is Maruti.

II. Some Tata are not Honda.

Statements:

- (a) Some Suzuki is Honda. No Honda is Maruti. Some Tata is Maruti.
- (b) All Tata is Suzuki. All Maruti is Tata. No Maruti is Honda.
- (c) All Maruti is Tata. All Suzuki is Tata. No Tata is Honda.
- (d) No Maruti is Suzuki. Some Suzuki is Tata. No Tata is Honda.
- (e) None of these

Direction (15-17): In each of the questions below are given some statements followed by two conclusions. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

- (a) If only conclusion I follows.
- (b) If only conclusion II follows.
- (c) If either conclusion I or II follows.
- (d) If neither conclusion I nor II follows.
- (e) If both conclusions I and II follow.

15. Statements: Only a few Ram is Shyam.

Only a few Ankit is Shyam.

Some Ram is Virat.

Conclusion: I. All Ankit is Shyam is a possibility.
II. All Virat is Ram is a possibility.

16. Statements: Some Bike is Cycle.
Only a few Car is Bus.

All Car is Bike.

Conclusion: I. Some Cycle is Car.
II. No Car is Cycle.

17. Statements: No Park is Grass.
Some Grass is Green.
Only a few Green is Home.

Conclusion: I. Some Park is Home.
II. No Park is Home.

Directions (18-20): In each of the questions below, some statements are given followed by conclusions/group of conclusions. You have to assume all the statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from the commonly known facts and then decide which of the given conclusions logically does not follow from the information given in the statements.

- 18. Statements:** Some London are Paris.
Some New York are Dubai.
No New York is Paris.

Conclusion:

- (a) Some New York can be London
 - (b) Some Dubai is Paris is a possibility.
 - (c) All Paris can be Dubai
 - (d) All London can be New York
 - (e) Some London can be Dubai

- 19. Statement:** All park is garden.
Some hotel is mansion.
No park is mansion.

Conclusions:

- (a) Some garden can be hotel
 - (b) All park can be hotel
 - (c) All hotel can be park
 - (d) Some garden is park
 - (e) Some garden is not mansion

- 20. Statements:** All computers are type writers.
All type writers are recorders.
No computer is Laptop.

Conclusions:

- (a) Some recorders are computers.
 - (b) Some recorders can be Laptop
 - (c) Some recorders are Type writers
 - (d) All computers are recorders
 - (e) All type writers can be laptop

Directions (21-23): In each of the questions below. Some statements are given followed by conclusions/group of conclusions. You have to assume all the statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from the commonly known facts and then decide which of the given conclusions logically does not follows from the information given in the statements.

- 21. Statements:** Some Kolkata are Jhansi.
Some Delhi are Cuttack.
No Jhansi is Cuttack.

Conclusions:

- (a) All Kolkata cannot be Cuttack
 - (b) Some Delhi can be Jhansi
 - (c) All Jhansi can be Delhi
 - (d) Some Jhansi are not Kolkata
 - (e) Some Kolkata can be Cuttack

- 22. Statements:** All Deepak are Gourav.
Some Nitin are Farida.
No Deepak are Farida.

Conclusions:

- (a) Some Gourav can be Nitin
 - (b) All Deepak can be Nitin
 - (c) All Nitin can be Deepak
 - (d) Some Gourav are not Farida
 - (e) Some Gourav are Deepak

- 23. Statements:** All Nokia are Motorola.
All Motorola are Samsung.
Some Samsung are Redmi.

Conclusions

- (a) Some Motorola can be Redmi
 - (b) Some Nokia can be Samsung
 - (c) All Redmi can be Nokia
 - (d) All Nokia are Samsung
 - (e) Some Samsung are Nokia

Direction (24-26): In each of the questions below are given some statements followed by some conclusions. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

- 24. Statements:** Only a few Car is Cycle.
Only Bike is Motor.

Conclusion:

- (c) None follows

25. Statements: No Rohan is Rakesh.
Only a few Rakesh is Rahul.
All Rohan is Ramesh.

Conclusion:

- II.** All Rakesh is Rahul is a possibility
 - III.** Some Ramesh is not Rakesh.

- (a) Only II follows
 - (b) Only III follows
 - (c) Only II & III follows
 - (d) Only I & III follows
 - (e) All follows

- 26. Statements:** Only BJP is BSP.
No BJP is INC.
Some NCP is INC.

- Conclusion:**
- I. Some BJP is NCP.
 - II. Some BSP is INC is a possibility
 - III. Some NCP is BSP is a possibility
- (a) Only II follows (b) Only III follows
 (c) Only II & III follows (d) Only I & III follows
 (e) None follows

Directions (27-31): In each of the question below are given three statements followed by three conclusions numbered I, II and III. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follow(s) from the given statements, disregarding commonly known facts:

- 27. Statements:**
- Only a few Apple is Mango
 - Only a few Mango is Grapes
 - All Grapes are Orange
- Conclusion:**
- I. All Grapes are Mango is a possibility
 - II. All Orange are Grapes is a possibility
 - III. Some Mango can be Orange

- (a) None follows (b) Only I follow
 (c) Only II follow (d) Both I and II follow
 (e) Both II and III follow

- 28. Statements:**
- Some Horse are Elephants
 - Some Elephants are not Tigers
 - Some Tigers are not Horse
- Conclusions:**
- I. Some Elephants can be Tigers
 - II. All Horse can be Tigers
 - III. All Tigers can be Elephants

- (a) Both I and II follows (b) Only I follow
 (c) Only III follow (d) Either II or III follow
 (e) All I, II and III Follows

- 29. Statements:**
- Some X are not Y
 - Some Y are not Z
 - No Z are X
- Conclusions:**
- I. Some Y are Z
 - II. All Y can be X
 - III. Some X are Y

- (a) None follows (b) Only I follow
 (c) Only II follow (d) Both II and III follow
 (e) None of these

- 30. Statements:**
- Some Comma is Colon
 - No Colon is Hyphen
 - Some Hyphen are Comma

- Conclusion:**
- I. Some Comma is not Colon is a possibility
 - II. All Hyphen can be Comma
 - III. All Comma can be Colon
- (a) Only I follow (b) Only II follow
 (c) Both I and II follow (d) Only III follow
 (e) Either I or III follow

- 31. Statements:**
- Some pencils are pens
 - Some pens are desks.
 - Some desks are racks.
- Conclusions:**
- I. Some racks are not pens.
 - II. Some desks being pencils is a possibility.
 - III. All racks can be desks.
- (a) Only II and III (b) Only II
 (c) All follows except III (d) None follows
 (e) All follows

Directions (32-36): In the following questions, the symbols @, +, \$, & and #, are used with the following meanings as illustrated below. Study the following information and answer the given questions. In each of the questions given below statements are followed by some conclusions. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically does not follow from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

- A @ B - All A is B.
 A + B - Some A is B.
 A # B - No A is B.
 A \$ B - Some A are not B.
 A & B - All A are B is a possibility.

- 32. Statements:** Lime + Soda @ Cola \$ Slice

- Conclusions:**
- (a) Lime + Cola (b) Soda & Slice
 - (c) Soda + Slice (d) Lime & Slice
 - (e) Cola + Soda

- 33. Statements:** Xiamen # Croatia + Bahrain + Sana @ Muscat

- Conclusions:**
- (a) Muscat + Bahrain (b) Croatia & Sana
 - (c) Muscat + Sana (d) Bahrain & Xiamen
 - (e) Muscat & Croatia

- 34. Statements:** Park + Gate @ Door # Seat @ Bench # Door

- Conclusions:**
- (a) Park + Door (b) Door & Seat
 - (c) Gate & Park (d) Bench + Seat
 - (e) Door + Gate

35. Statements: Yahoo # Google + Bing @ Twitter

Conclusions:

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| (a) Twitter + Google | (b) Bing & Yahoo |
| (c) Twitter & Google | (d) Twitter + Bing |
| (e) Google & Twitter | |

36. Statements: Desk @ Table # Chair @ Furniture # Box

Conclusions:

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| (a) Table & Furniture | (b) Table + Desk |
| (c) Box # Table | (d) Table & Box |
| (e) Furniture + Chair | |

Directions (37-41): In the following questions, the symbols *, +, -, ? and / are used with the following meanings as illustrated below. Study the following information and answer the given questions. In each of the questions given below statements are followed by some conclusions. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically does not follow from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

A*B - All A is B.

A+B - Some B is A.

A/B - No B is A.

A-B - Some A is not B.

? - possibility case

Note: if ? is placed after any of the symbols mentioned above then it will be considered as possibility case of the symbol. E.g. A+?B means some B being A is a possibility.

37. Statements: Ball* Cat + Dog * Rat

Conclusions:

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| (a) Rat + Dog | (b) Ball / ? Dog |
| (c) Cat + Rat | (d) Rat +? Ball |
| (e) Dog- cat | |

38. Statements: Log + Wood / Tree * Plant

Conclusions:

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| (a) Log +? Tree | (b) Plant - Wood |
| (c) Log - Tree | (d) Log +? Wood |
| (e) Log -? Plant | |

39. Statements: Pen * Pencil * Copy + Book

Conclusions:

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| (a) Book +? pencil | (b) pen + Copy |
| (c) pen *? Book | (d) pencil + Book |
| (e) pencil + pen | |

40. Statements: Cap - Hat + Mat * Rat

Conclusions:

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| (a) Rat+? Cap | (b) Mat + Rat |
| (c) Cap *? Hat | (d) Mat + Hat |
| (e) Mat - ? Hat | |

41. Statements: road/traffic*light/crossing

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| (a) road +? light | (b) crossing -? Traffic |
| (c) traffic/crossing | (d) road+? crossing |
| (e) crossing-traffic | |

Previous Year (Memory Based)

Directions (1-4): Question consists of Some statements followed by two conclusions. Consider the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follow from the given statements using all statements together.

1. Statements: All Grills are Arrow.

Some Hat are Grills.

Some Cell are Arrow.

Conclusions: I. Some Cell are definitely not Grills.
II. Some Hat can never be Arrow.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| (a) Only I follows | (b) Only II follows |
| (c) Neither I nor II follow | (d) Both I and II follow |
| (e) Either I or II follow | |

2. Statements: All Grills are Arrow.

Some Hat are Grills.

Some Cell are Arrow.

Conclusions: I. Some Hat are Arrow.

II. Some Grills are Cell.

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| (a) Only II follows | (b) Only I follows |
| (c) Either I nor II follow | (d) Both I and II follow |
| (e) Neither I or II follow | |

3. Statements: Some Door are Fan.

No Door is Rose.

No Fan is Shelf.

Conclusions: I. Some Fan can never be Rose.
II. Some Rose are Shelf is a possibility.

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| (a) Neither I nor II follows | (b) Only I follows |
| (c) Either I or II follow | (d) Both I and II follow |
| (e) Only II follows | |

4. Statements: Some Door are Fan.

No Door is Rose.

No Fan is Shelf.

Conclusions: I. All Door are Shelf is a possibility.

II. All Shelf can be Doors.

- (a) Either I or II follows (b) Only II follows
- (c) Neither I nor II follow (d) Both I and II follow
- (e) Only I follows

Direction (5-7): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

In each of the questions below are given some statements followed by some conclusions. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

- 5. Statements:**
- Only a few Pizza are Burger.
 - Only a few Burger are Maggie.
 - All Maggie are Momo's.
 - No Pasta is Maggie.

- Conclusions:**
- I. Some Maggie are not Burger.
 - II. Some Pizza are not Pasta.
 - III. Only a few Pizza are Maggie.

- (a) If only conclusion I and II follows
- (b) If only conclusion II follows
- (c) If either conclusion II or III and I follows
- (d) None follows
- (e) None of these

- 6. Statements:**
- Only a few Bank are Account.
 - Few Current are Saving.
 - All Account are Saving.
 - Some FD are not Account.

- Conclusions:**
- I. Some Account can be FD.
 - II. Some Saving are not FD.
 - III. All Bank being Account is a possibility.

- (a) If only conclusion I and II follows
- (b) If only conclusion II and III follows
- (c) If only conclusion I follows
- (d) All I, II and III follow
- (e) None Follow

- 7. Statements:**
- Only Vertical is Circle.
 - Some Vertical are not Square.
 - All Square are Triangle.

- Conclusions:**
- I. Some Circle can be Triangle.
 - II. All Square being Vertical is a possibility.
 - III. Only a few Vertical is Triangle.

(a) If only conclusion I and II follows

(b) Only II

(c) If only conclusion I follows

(d) All I, II and III follow

(e) None Follow

Directions (8-12): In each of the questions below. Some statements are given followed by conclusions/group of conclusions. You have to assume all the statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from the commonly known facts and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follow from the information given in the **statements**:

- 8. Statements:**
- Only a few Arm is chair.
 - All chair is shoulder.
 - Only a few shoulder is key.

Conclusions:

- (a) Some key can be chair
- (b) All shoulder can be key
- (c) Some shoulder is not arm.
- (d) All arm can be chair
- (e) None of these

- 9. Statements:**
- All chamber is key.
 - Only a few key is chain.
 - Only a few chain is garden.

Conclusions:

- (a) All key can be chain
- (b) All chain can be garden
- (c) All garden can be chain
- (d) Some garden is not chain
- (e) Some chain is chamber

- 10. Statements:**
- All hair is head.
 - Only a few hair is smooth.
 - All smooth is silk.

Conclusions:

- (a) All hair can be smooth
- (b) All head can never be smooth.
- (c) Some head is not hair.
- (d) Some silk is not smooth
- (e) Some smooth is not hair.

- 11. Statements:**
- Only key is chain.
 - Only a few key is plant.
 - Only plant is chamber.

Conclusions:

- (a) Some chain is plant
- (b) Some chamber is key
- (c) Some chain can be chamber
- (d) All key can be plant
- (e) Some key can never be plant.

- 12. Statements:** Only a few student is school.
No school is plant.
Only a few plant is small.

Conclusions:

- (a) Some school can never be student
- (b) some small can never be plant.
- (c) All student can be plant
- (d) All plant cannot be small
- (e) All small can be school.

Direction (13-17): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

In each of the questions below are given some statements followed by some conclusions. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

- (a) If either conclusion I or II follows.
- (b) If only conclusion II follows.
- (c) If both conclusions I and II follow.
- (d) If neither conclusion I nor II follows.
- (e) If only conclusion I follows.

- 13. Statements:** All Car are Ariel.

All Ariel Equipment.

Some Equipment are Base.

Conclusions: I. Some Ariel are Base

II. Some Car can be Base.

- 14. Statements:** No Optical is Plus.

Only a few Plus are Chemist.

Only a few Chemist are Garden.

Conclusions: I. All Plus are Chemist is a possibility.
II. All Garden are Plus is a possibility.

- 15. Statements:** All Box are Text.

No Wheel is Box.

All Red are Text.

Conclusions: I. Some Text are not Wheel.
II. Some Box are Red.

- 16. Statements:** Only a few Paint are Ocean.

All River are Blue.

No Ocean is Blue.

Conclusions: I. All River can be Ocean.
II. No Paint is Blue.

- 17. Statements:** All Paper are Foil.

No Eraser is Paper.

Some Pencil are Eraser.

- Conclusions:** I. Some Pencil can be Foil.

II. All Foil are Eraser is a possibility.

Directions (18-22): In each of the questions below. Some statements are given followed by conclusions/group of conclusions numbered I and II. You have to assume all the statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from the commonly known facts and then decide which of the given two conclusions logically follows from the information given in the statements.

- 18. Statements:** Only a few books are reading.
All readings are general.

Conclusions: I. All books are general.
II. Some general are reading.

- (a) If only conclusion II follows
- (b) If neither I nor II follows
- (c) If both I and II follow
- (d) If only conclusion I follows
- (e) If either I or II follows

- 19. Statements:** Only a few woods are trees
Only a few woods are stems.

Conclusions: I. Some stems are trees is a possibility.

II. Some stems are tree.

- (a) If only conclusion II follows
- (b) If neither I nor II follows
- (c) If both I and II follow
- (d) If only conclusion I follows
- (e) If either I or II follows

- 20. Statements:** All jungles are parks
All parks are lake

Only a few lakes are rivers

Conclusions: I. All jungles are lakes.

II. Some rivers are parks is a possibility.

- (a) If only conclusion II follows
- (b) If neither I nor II follows
- (c) If both I and II follow
- (d) If only conclusion I follows
- (e) If either I or II follows

- 21. Statements:** No centers are venues
All places are venues

No places are laboratory.

Conclusions: I. No places are centers.
II. No center are laboratory.

- (a) If only conclusion II follows
- (b) If neither I nor II follows
- (c) If both I and II follow
- (d) If either I or II follows
- (e) If only conclusion I follows

<p>22. Statements: Some guns are steel All steels are iron All iron is silver.</p> <p>Conclusions: I. All guns are silver II. Some guns are not silver.</p> <p>(a) If only conclusion II follows (b) If neither I nor II follows (c) If both I and II follow (d) If either I or II follows (e) If only conclusion I follows</p> <p>Directions (23-25): In each of the questions below. Some statements are given followed by conclusions/group of conclusions. You have to assume all the statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from the commonly known facts and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follow from the information given in the statements:</p> <p>(a) If only conclusion I follows (b) If only conclusion II follows (c) If either I or II follows (d) If neither I nor II follows (e) If both I and II follows</p> <p>23. Statements: All numbers are digits. All digits are fraction. No fraction is multiply.</p> <p>Conclusions: I. All multiply can be digit II. Some fraction is number.</p> <p>24. Statements: No words are letters. Some letters are alphabet. Only a few alphabets are sentence</p> <p>Conclusions: I. Some alphabets are not word. II. Some sentence can be word.</p> <p>25. Statements: Only a few rivers is lake. Some lake is mountain. All mountain is hill.</p> <p>Conclusions: I. Some rivers can be mountain. II. Some lakes can be hill</p> <p>Direction (26-29): In each of the questions below are given some statements followed by some conclusions. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.</p> <p>(a) If only conclusion I follows. (b) If only conclusion II follows. (c) If either conclusion I or II follows. (d) If neither conclusion I nor II follows. (e) If both conclusions I and II follow.</p>	<p>26. Statements: Only a few home is picnic. No picnic is mystery. All mystery is real.</p> <p>Conclusions: I. Some mystery are not picnic. II. All home being picnic is a possibility.</p> <p>27. Statements: Only a few strong is tough. Only a few tough is dark</p> <p>Conclusions: I. Some strong is not dark. II. No tough is strong.</p> <p>28. Statements: No network is dull. Only a few dull is fast. All fast is memory.</p> <p>Conclusions: I. Some memory are definitely not network. II. Some dull are not network.</p> <p>29. Statements: All tennis is football. All football is basketball. No basketball is cricket.</p> <p>Conclusions: I. No football is cricket. II. All tennis is basketball.</p> <p>Directions (30-31): In each of the questions below. Some statements are given followed by conclusions/group of conclusions. You have to assume all the statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from the commonly known facts and then decide which of the given conclusion given in the options logically follow from the information given in the statements:</p> <p>30. Statements: Only a few paint is color. No color is fabric. Only a few fabric is enamel.</p> <p>(a) Some fabric is paint (b) All paint can be fabric (c) All enamel can be color (d) Some paint is enamel (e) All color can be paint</p> <p>31. Statements: Only a few brush is nail. Only a few home is buyer. Some buyer is nail.</p> <p>(a) Some buyer is not nail. (b) Some nail is not home (c) All brush is buyer (d) Some brush is not nail. (e) All home can be buyer.</p>
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Directions (32-35): In each question below are given some statements followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements, disregarding commonly known facts. Give answer:

Year: 2020 IBPS Clerk Pre

- 32. Statements:** Only a few Photo are Video.
Only a few Frame are Video.
All Frame are Camera.
- Conclusions:** I. All Photo being Frame is a possibility.
II. Some Photo are not Camera.
- (a) If both conclusions I and II follow.
(b) If only conclusion II follows.
(c) If only conclusion I follows.
(d) If neither conclusion I nor II follows.
(e) If either conclusion I or II follows.
- 33. Statements:** Only a few City are Town.
No Town is Village.
All Village are Block.
- Conclusions:** I. All City can be Village.
II. Some Block are not Town.
- (a) If both conclusions I and II follow.
(b) If either conclusion I or II follows.
(c) If only conclusion I follows.
(d) If neither conclusion I nor II follows.
(e) If only conclusion II follows.
- 34. Statements:** Some Bird are not Eagle.
Some Eagle are Parrot.
- Conclusions:** I. Some Parrot are Bird.
II. No Parrot is Bird.
- (a) If only conclusion I follows.
(b) If either conclusion I or II follows.
(c) If both conclusions I and II follow.
(d) If neither conclusion I nor II follows.
(e) If only conclusion II follows.
- 35. Statements:** Only Banana is Apple.
Some Banana are Papaya.
- Conclusions:** I. Some Apple being Papaya is a possibility.
II. All Banana can be Apple.
- (a) If both conclusions I and II follow.
(b) If only conclusion I follows.
(c) If either conclusion I or II follows.
(d) If neither conclusion I nor II follows.
(e) If only conclusion II follows.

Direction (36-39): In each of the questions below are given some statements followed by two conclusions. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

Year: 2020 IBPS PO Pre

- 36. Statements:** Some circles are not triangle.
Only a few squares are triangle.
No rhombus is square.
- Conclusions:** I. All rhombus being triangle is a possibility.
II. Some squares can never be circles.
- (a) If only conclusion I follows.
(b) If only conclusion II follows.
(c) If either conclusion I or II follows.
(d) If neither conclusion I nor II follows.
(e) If both conclusions I and II follow.
- 37. Statements:** Only summer is hot.
Only a few summer is rainy.
Some winter is rainy.
- Conclusions:** I. All hot can be winter.
II. Some rainy is not summer.
- (a) If only conclusion I follows.
(b) If only conclusion II follows.
(c) If either conclusion I or II follows.
(d) If neither conclusion I nor II follows.
(e) If both conclusions I and II follow.
- 38. Statements:** All bus is train.
Only a few bikes are train.
Some bikes is not car.
- Conclusions:** I. All bus being car is a possibility.
II. No bus is bikes.
- (a) If only conclusion I follows.
(b) If only conclusion II follows.
(c) If either conclusion I or II follows.
(d) If neither conclusion I nor II follows.
(e) If both conclusions I and II follow.
- 39. Statements:** No chocolates are biscuits.
Only a few biscuits are chips.
Some chips are juices.
- Conclusions:** I. Some biscuits are juices.
II. No biscuits are juices.
- (a) If only conclusion I follows.
(b) If only conclusion II follows.
(c) If either conclusion I or II follows.
(d) If neither conclusion I nor II follows.
(e) If both conclusions I and II follow.

Directions (40-42): In each of the questions below. Some statements are given followed by conclusions/group of conclusions. You have to assume all the statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from the commonly known facts and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follow from the information given in the statements:

- (a) If only conclusion I follows
- (b) If only conclusion II follows
- (c) If either I or II follows
- (d) If neither I nor II follows
- (e) If both I and II follows

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40. Statements: All numbers are digits.
All digits are fraction.
No fraction is multiply.

Conclusions: I. All multiply can be digit
II. Some fraction is number.

41. Statements: No words are letters.
Some letters are alphabet.
Only a few alphabets are sentence

Conclusions: I. Some alphabets are not word.
II. Some sentence can be word.

42. Statements: Only e few river is lake.
Some lake is mountain.
All mountain is hill.

Conclusions: I. Some rivers can be mountain.
II. Some lakes can be hill

Direction (43-45): In each of the questions below are given some statements followed by some conclusions. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

- (a) If only conclusion I follows.
- (b) If only conclusion II follows.
- (c) If either conclusion I or II follows.
- (d) If neither conclusion I nor II follows.
- (e) If both conclusions I and II follow.

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43. Statements: Some Banana are Orange.
All Orange are Apple.

Conclusions: I. Some Banana are not Apple.
II. Some Orange are Banana.

44. Statements: Only a few East are North.
Few North are South.
All South are West.

Conclusions: I. All East being North is a possibility.
II. Some East are West.

45. Statements: Only a few Song are Melody.
Only a few Melody are Film.
No Film is Award.

Conclusions: I. All Song being Film is a possibility.
II. Some Melody are not Award.

Directions (46-49): In each question below are given three statements followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements, disregarding commonly known facts.

Give answer:

- (a) If only conclusion I follows.
- (b) If only conclusion II follows.
- (c) If either conclusion I or II follows.
- (d) If neither conclusion I nor II follows.
- (e) If both conclusions I and II follow.

Year: 2020 SBI PO Pre

46. Statements: Only points are draw.
Only a few points are pins.
Some pins are toys.

Conclusions: I. All Pins are Points.
II. No toys are Point.

47. Statements: Only pennies are coins.
Some gems are pennis.
Only pennies are dollar.

Conclusions: I. Some Pennies are not Gems.
II. All coins being gems is a possibility.

48. Statements: All caps are bullet.
No pill is cap. No bullet is gun.

Conclusions: I. Some caps being gun is a possibility
II. Some bullets are not pill.

49. Statements: Only gloves are socks.
No gloves are foot.
Only gloves are stands.

Conclusions: I. No socks are foot.
II. Some gloves are not foot.

Practice Questions Based on Latest Pattern

Students, you are already familiar with the basic concepts of syllogism as we have described it in the syllogism concept part. So the basic method which was discussed earlier, will be same in solving the new pattern problems.

As we saw in the last year IBPS PO 2016, the pattern of syllogism was changed. The basic concept behind solving the syllogism was not changed, only the questions were asked in another manner. The reverse syllogism was introduced in IBPS PO 2016. So, in this part we will introduce reverse syllogism and some probable pattern of syllogism which may come in the exam.

Type 1: REVERSE SYLLOGISM

In this type of syllogism, some conclusions will be given and some sets of sentences are given in the form of different statements. We have to check that the given conclusion can be made from the statements or not.

How to solve: To solve this type of syllogism, first we need to draw the different ven diagrams from all options of statements. Then, we have to check all conclusions from different ven diagrams, if it is valid or not.

- Remember one thing if there is negative sentence in conclusion part and if there is no negative sentence in any particular statement, then that statement will not consider for that conclusion.

Example 1:

Conclusion : No woodland is a liberty.

Statements : I: All lee are woodlands.

II: All puma are woodlands.

III: All puma are woodlands.

IV: All puma are woodlands.

V: All puma are woodlands.

All puma are lee

All woodlands are puma.

All woodlands are lee.

No woodland is lee.

All woodlands are lee.

No woodlands are lee.

No puma is a liberty.

Some lee is liberty.

Some lee is liberty.

No lee is a liberty.

No lee is a liberty.

Explanation:

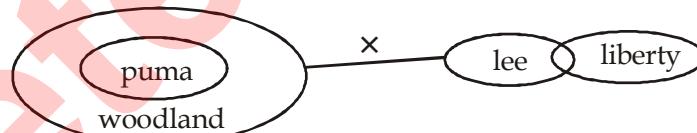
As we see statement II can be directly cancel out as there is negative sentence in it. And conclusion has negative sentence.

Statement I:



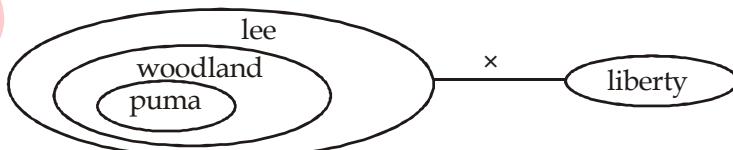
1st sentences of conclusion are valid but 2nd sentence can't be concluded.

Statement III:



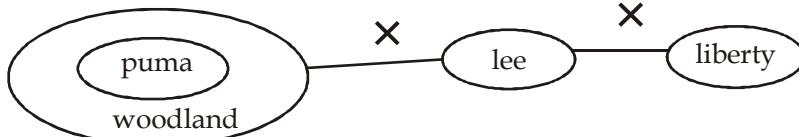
Both the sentences of conclusions can't be concluded from this.

Statement IV:



Both the conclusions can be concluded from this. So IV is the correct answer.

Statement V:



Both the conclusions can't be concluded from this.

Example-2:

Conclusion : Some homes are pen is a possibility.

Some ships are not states

Statements: (I) All pens are copy. All copy is ships. No copy is state. No homes are ship.

(II) Some pens are copy. All copy is ships. Some copy is state. No homes are ship.

(III) All pens are copy. All copy is ships. No copy is state. All homes are ships

(IV) All pens are copy. All copy is ships. No homes are a floor. Some homes are States

(V) Some pens are copy. All copy is ships. No copy is state. Some homes are States.

(a) Only Statements - I and II

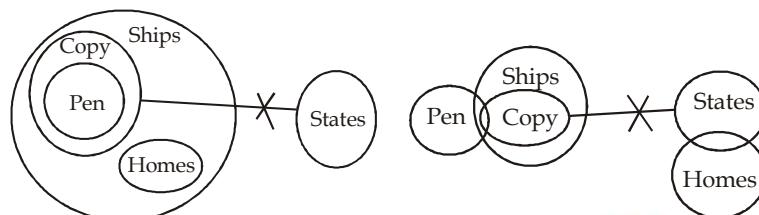
(b) Only Statements - II and III

(c) Only Statements - III and V

(d) Only Statements - IV and V

(e) Only Statements - V

Sol. (c)



Example-3:

Conclusions : Some wax is not tax. No Jazz is tax. All wax can be boy. All fax can be boy.

Statements : (a) Some wax is fax. No fax is tax. No tax is Jazz. All the Jazz are boy. All the tax is boy.

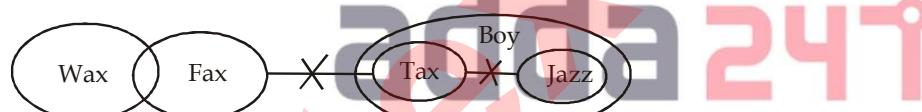
(b) All Jazz is boy. All tax is boy. Some wax is fax. No fax is tax. All tax is Jazz.

(c) No fax is tax. No tax is Jazz. All Jazz is boy. All tax is boy. All fax are wax. No wax is boy.

(d) Some wax is fax. No fax is tax. Some tax is Jazz. All Jazz is boy. All tax is boy.

(e) No tax is Jazz. All Jazz is boy. All tax is boy. All wax is tax. All jazz are fax.

Sol. (a)



Example-4:

Conclusions : Some CO₂s are HCL. Some H₂O_s are O₂s. Some CO₂s are O₂s.

Statements : (I) Some HCLs are H₂O_s. All H₂O_s are CO₂s. No CO₂ is H₂SO₄. No O₂ is CO₂.

(II) No CO₂ is H₂SO₄. All H₂O_s are CO₂s. All O₂s are H₂O_s. All HCLs are H₂O_s.

(III) Some HCLs are H₂O_s. All H₂O_s are CO₂s. No CO₂ is H₂SO₄. Some O₂s are H₂SO₄s.

(IV) Some O₂s are HCLs. All HCLs are H₂O_s. All H₂O_s are CO₂s. No CO₂ is H₂SO₄

(V) Some O₂s are H₂SO₄s. All HCLs are H₂O_s. All H₂O_s are CO₂s. No CO₂ is H₂SO₄.

(a) Statements - I and II

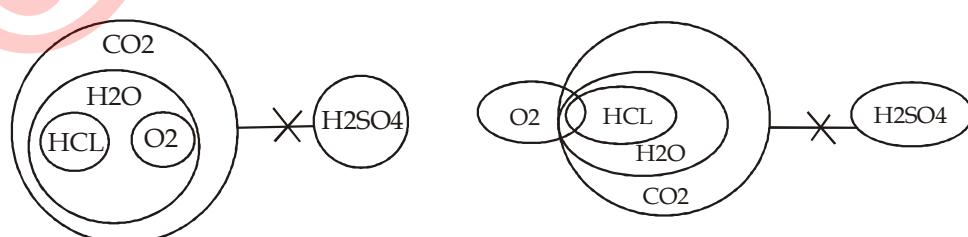
(b) Statements - II and III

(c) Statements - III and IV

(d) Statements - I and III

(e) Statements - II and IV

Sol. (e)

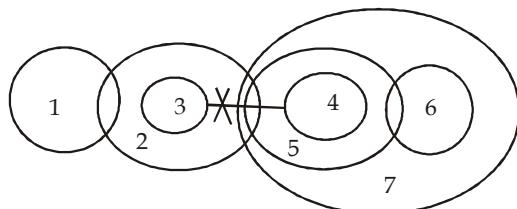


Example-5:

Conclusions: Some 2 are not 4. Some 5 are not 3. All 1 can be 7. All 3 can be 1.

- Statements:**
- All 5 are 7. Some 6 are 5. All 6 are 7. Some 5 are 2. Some 1 are 2. All 3 are 2. No 3 is 4. All 4 are 5.
 - Some 1 are 2. All 3 are 2. No 3 is 4. All 4 are 5. All 5 are 7. Some 6 are 5. No 1 is 7. Some 5 are 2.
 - Some 1 are 2. All 3 are 2. No 3 is 4. No 1 is 3. All 4 are 5. All 5 are 7. Some 6 are 5. All 6 are 7.
 - Some 1 are 2. All 3 are 2. No 3 is 4. All 4 are 5. All 5 are 7. Some 6 are 5. All 4 are 2. Some 5 are 2. No 1 is 3.
 - Some 1 are 2. All 3 are 2. No 3 is 4. All 4 are 5. All 5 are 7. Some 6 are 5. Some 1 are 4. Some 5 are 2. No 1 is 3.

Sol. (a).



Only reverse type of syllogism was asked in IBPS PO examination, but we want to give you an idea of some other types also, which can be asked in the future examinations.

Type-2

In this type of syllogism, some statements are given in the question and the options consist of three statements in a specific order. We have to choose that option that indicates a combination where the third statement can be logically deduced from the first two statements.

For example:

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| i. some lunch are breakfast | ii. All lunch are dinner. | iii. No snacks are dinner. |
| iv. No Breakfast is dinner. | v. All snacks are breakfast. | vi. Some snacks are lunch. |
| (a) [i, vi, v] | (b) [iv, v, iii] | (c) [ii, vi, iv] |
| (d) [iii, iv, v] | (e) None is correct. | |

In this type of syllogism, we will draw Venn diagram from all options by taking 1st & 2nd statement & check whether 3rd statement concludes from them or not. "You just need to check the set in which 3rd statement logically conclude from the first two".

(a)



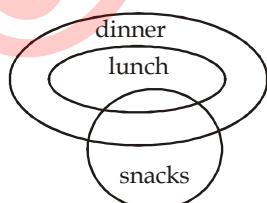
Statement v can't be concluded from this.

(b)



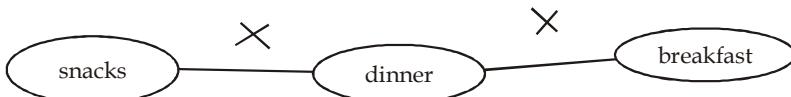
Statement iii can be concluded from this. So this is the correct answer.

(c)



Statement iv can't be concluded from this option.

(d)



Statement v can't be concluded from this.

So (b) is the answer of this syllogism.

Type-3

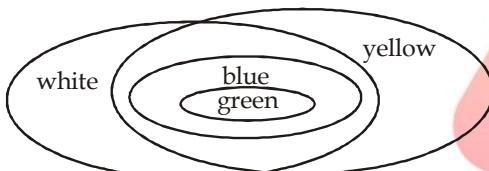
In this type of syllogism, a set of six statements is given, followed by five answer choices. Each of the answer choices has a combination of three statements from the given set of six statements. We have to identify the answer choice in which the statements are logically related.

For Example:

- | | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| A. All green is blue. | B. All green is white. | C. All green is black. | D. All black is white. |
| E. All blue is yellow. | F. All blue is white. | | |
| (a) AEF | (b) CEF | (c) CBE | |
| (d) BED | (e) None of these | | |

To solve such type of questions, we have to draw venn diagrams from all the options which are given separately and if the venn diagram draw successfully then those statements are logically related because logical relationship occurs among them.

(a)



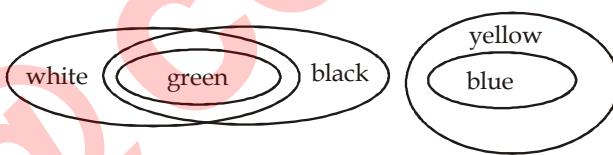
A single venn diagram can draw from these statements so the statements are logically related.

(b)



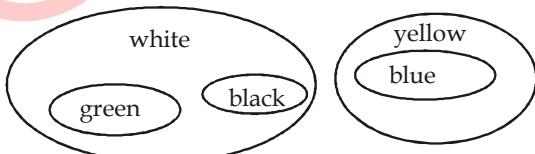
There are two venn diagrams which are possible from these statements so they are not logically related.

(c)



There are also two ven diagrams which are possible from these statements so they are not logically related.

(d)



There are also two ven diagrams which are possible from these statements so they are not logically related.

Type-4

This type of syllogism is very similar to the basic types of syllogism but in this type, we have to deduce the conclusion which does not logically follow from the given statements.

For example:

Statements : No pepper is basil

All sandals are banyans

All peppers are banyans

Conclusions: (i) Some banyans are not basil

(ii) No basil is sandal.

(iii) All banyans are sandals is a possibility

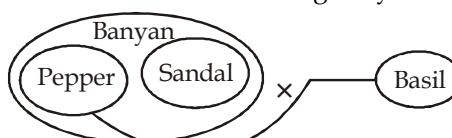
(iv) Some basils are sandals is a possibility

(v) No sandal is pepper

(a) (i) & (ii) does not follow (b) (ii) & (iii) does not follow (c) (ii) & (v) does not follow.

(d) (i) & (iv) does not follow (e) none of these

To solve this type of syllogism, first we have to draw venn diagrams from the statements and then check every conclusion which is valid or which is not. The set of conclusions who are not logically valid from the ven diagrams, is the answer.



(ii) and (v) conclusion are not valid from the diagram, so (c) is the correct answer.

Type-5:

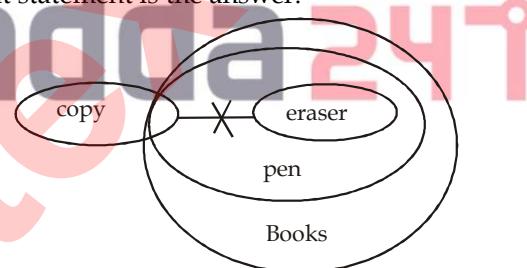
In this type of syllogism, five/six statements are given and we have to find out any one particular statement which can be logically concluded from the other four/five statements.

For example:

(a) Some pen are copy. (b) All pen are book. (c) Some book are not copy.

(d) No copy are eraser. (e) All eraser are pen.

To solve such type of syllogism, first we will draw the venn diagram from the statements and we have to find out that particular statement, without which the venn diagram can be drawn from the other statements and that statement is already concluded from the venn diagram, so that statement is the answer.



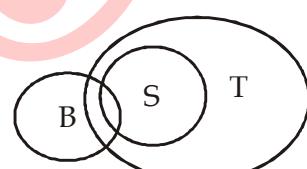
In this question, statement (c) is the answer as it is concluded from the venn diagram which is drawn from other statements.

Solutions

Foundation

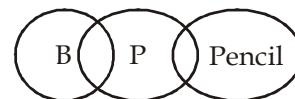
Directions (1-10)

1. (a):



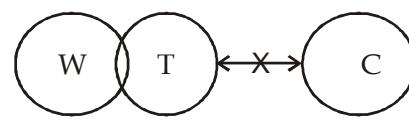
Only I follow

2. (e):



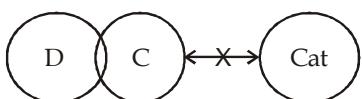
Both follows

3. (a):



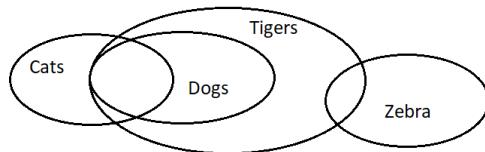
I follows

4. (d):

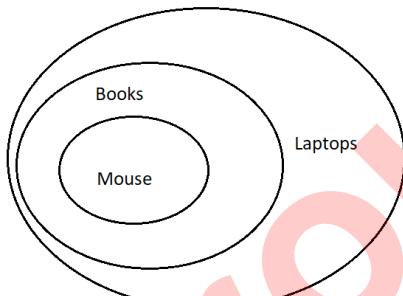


Neither I nor II follow

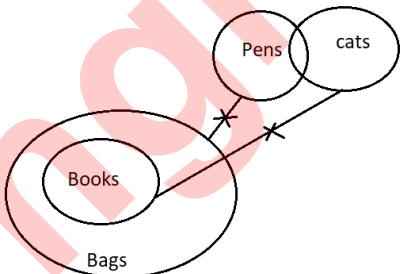
12. (e):



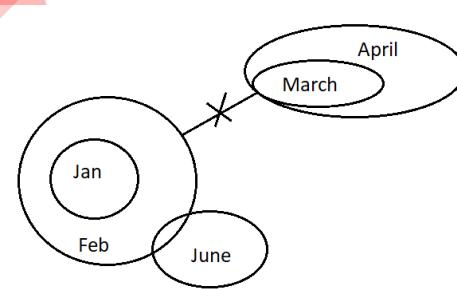
13. (d):



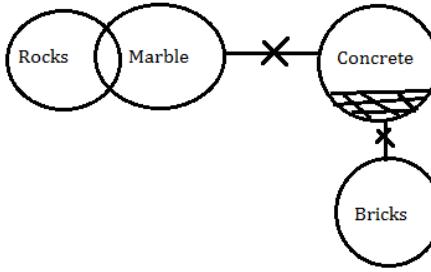
14. (b):



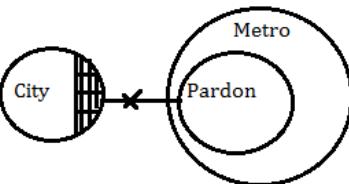
15. (a):



16. (c):



17. (b):

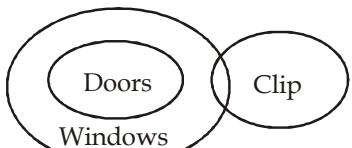


5. (c):



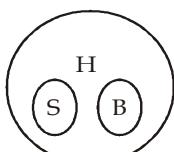
Neither I nor II follows but I and II is a complementary pair.

6. (e):



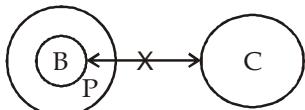
Both follow

7. (d):



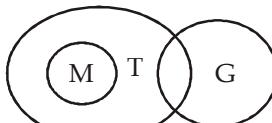
Neither I nor II follow

8. (d):



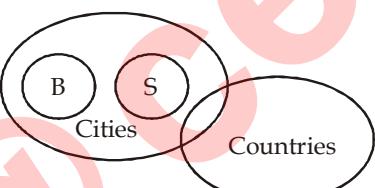
Neither follow

9. (e): 1



Both follow

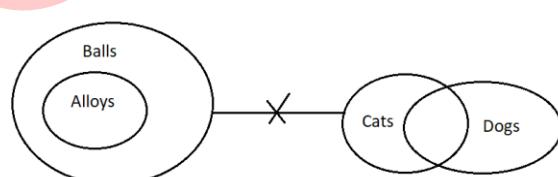
10. (d):



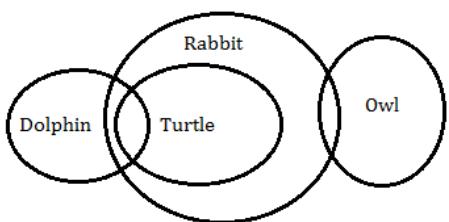
Neither I nor II follow

Directions (11-31):

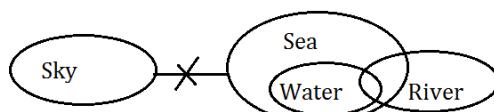
11. (d):



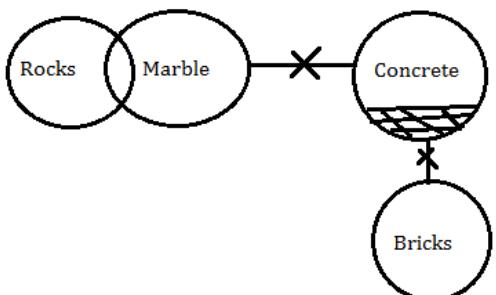
18. (d):



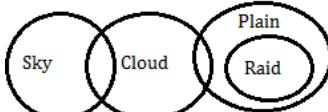
26. (d):



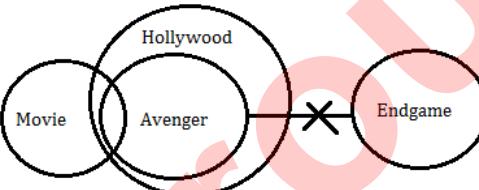
19. (d):



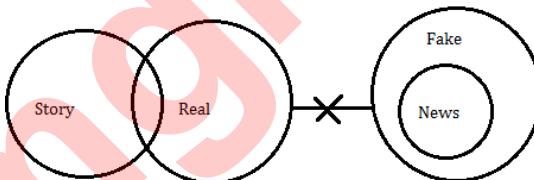
27. (b):



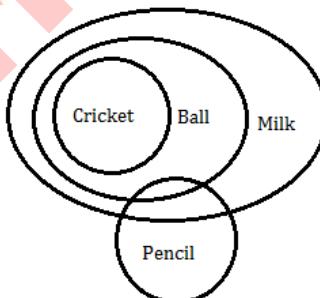
28. (a):



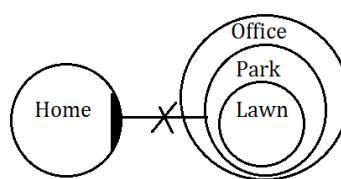
29. (e):



30. (a):

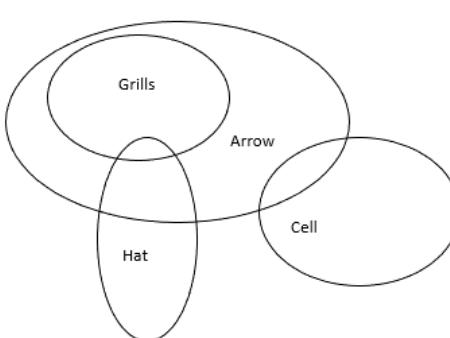


31. (d):

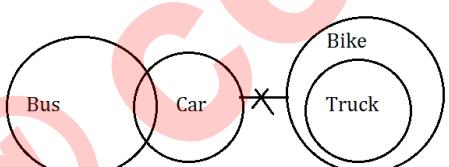


Directions (32-35):

32. (c):



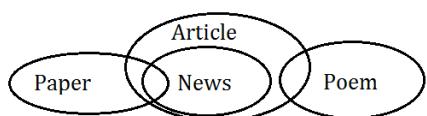
23. (c):



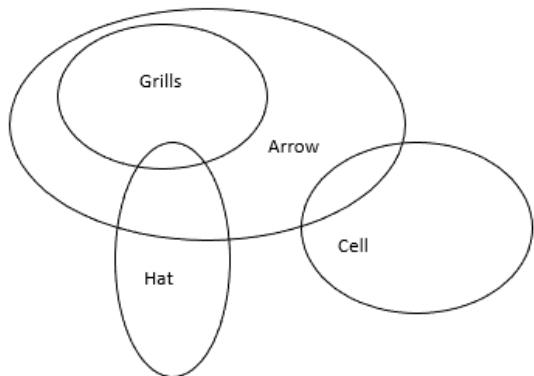
24. (c):



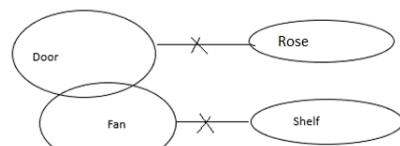
25. (a):



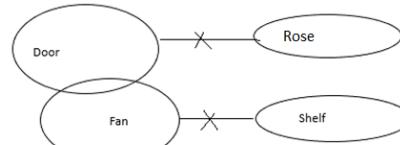
33. (b):



34. (d):

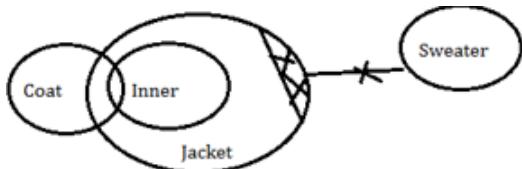


35. (b):

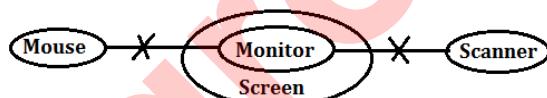


Moderate

1. (a):



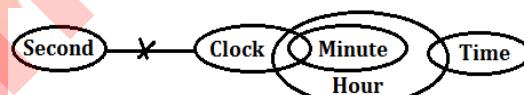
10. (a):



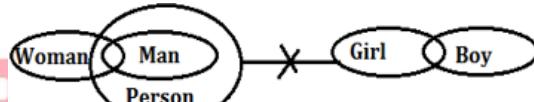
11. (a):



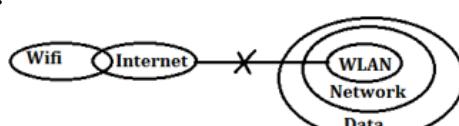
12. (a):



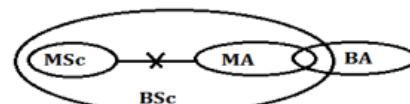
13. (d):



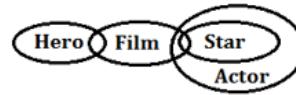
14. (d):



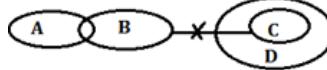
15. (b):



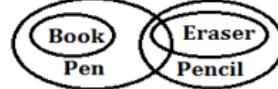
16. (a):



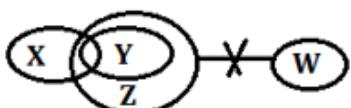
17. (a):



18. (c):



19. (d):



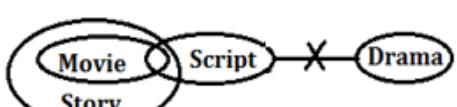
20. (b):



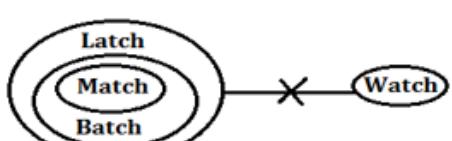
21. (d):



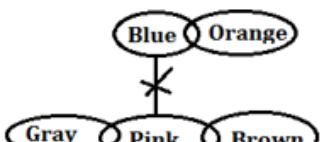
22. (c):



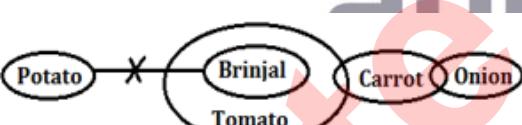
23. (b):



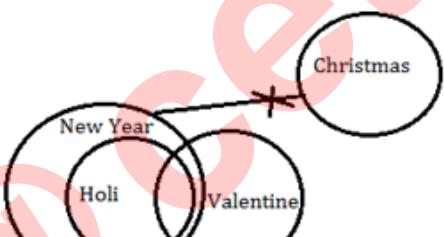
24. (d):



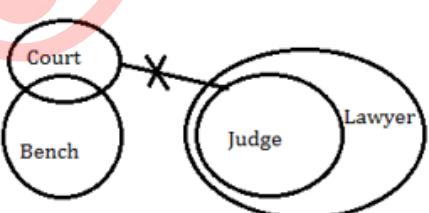
25. (b):



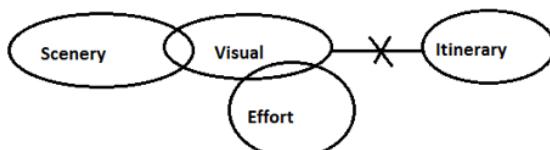
26. (c):



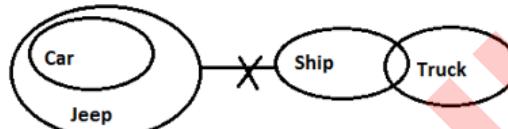
27. (a):



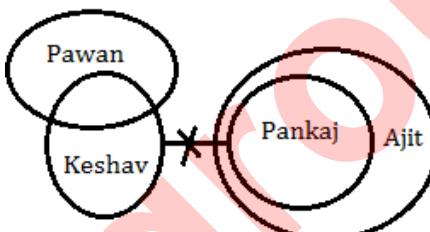
28. (b):



29. (c):



30. (b):



Direction (31-35):

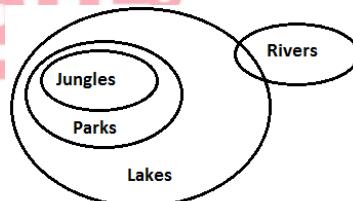
31. (b):



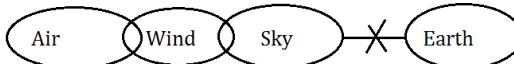
32. (a):



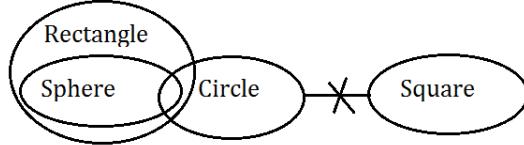
33. (e):



34. (a):

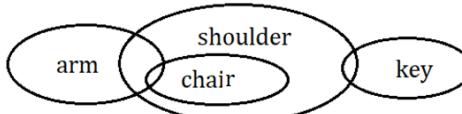


35. (c):

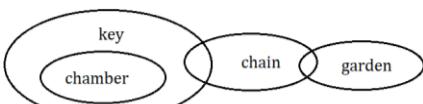


Directions (36-40):

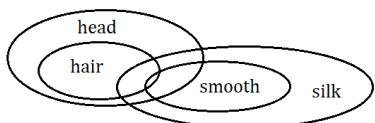
36. (a):



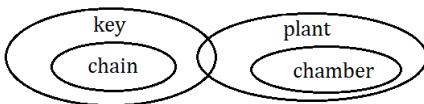
37. (c):



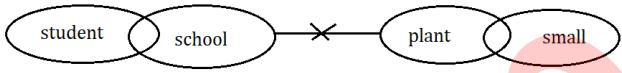
38. (b):



39. (e):



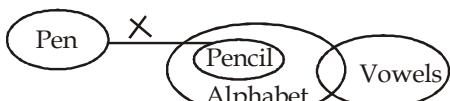
40. (d):



Difficult

Directions (1-6)

1. (d):



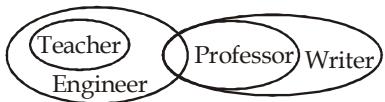
2. (b):



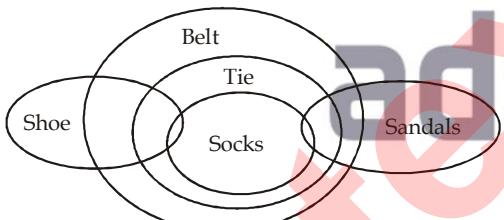
3. (a):



4. (c):



5. (c):

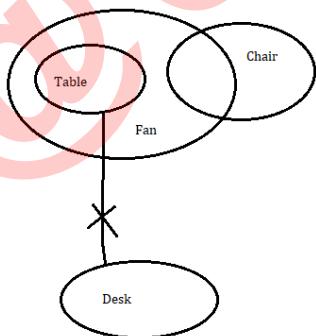


6. (a):

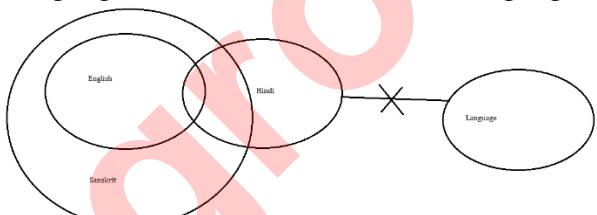


Directions (7-11):

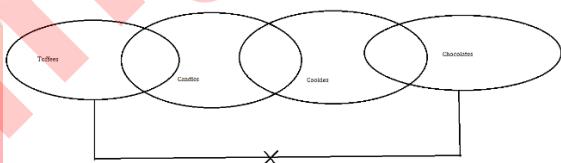
7. (b): Since All tables are fans. No table is desk. Hence All fans can be desk does not follow.



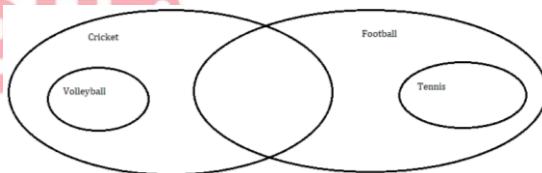
8. (e): Since Some Hindi is Sanskrit and No Hindi is Language. So, All Sanskrit cannot be language.



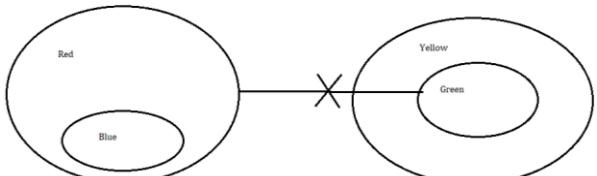
9. (c): Since it's a definite case so possibility case will not hold true.



10. (d): Since it is a definite case therefore possibility will not hold true.

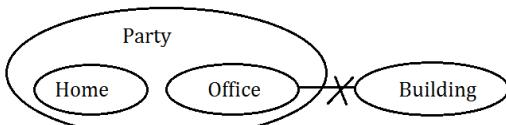


11. (d): From the Venn diagram it is clear that some green can be blue does not follow.

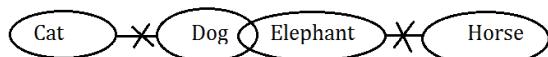


Directions (12-14):

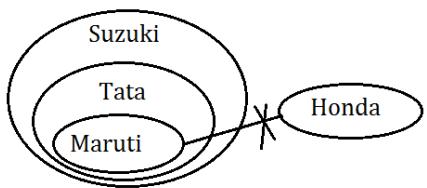
12. (c):



13. (d):



14. (b):

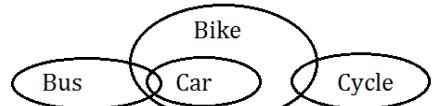


Direction (15-17):

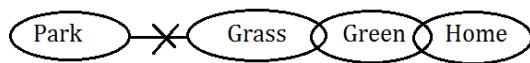
15. (b):



16. (c):

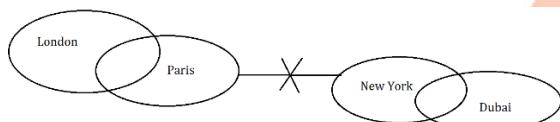


17. (c):

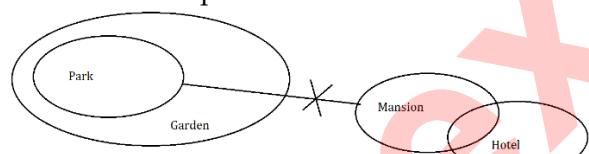


Directions (18-20):

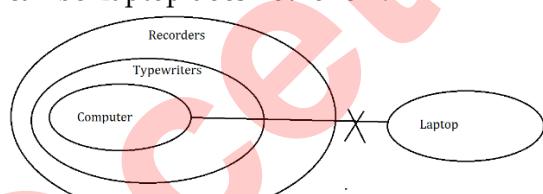
18. (d): From the venn diagram it is clear, All London can be New York does not follow.



19. (c): No park is mansion. Some hotel is mansion. So, all hotel can be park does not follow.

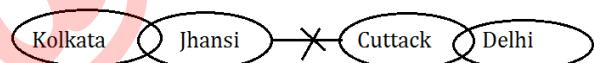


20. (e): From the venn diagram it is clear All type writers can be Laptop does not follow.

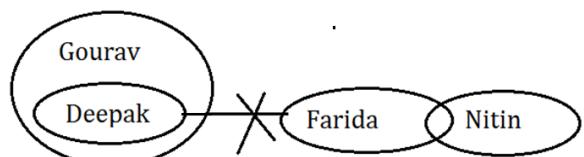


Directions (21-23):

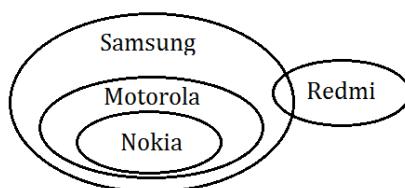
21. (d):



22. (c):

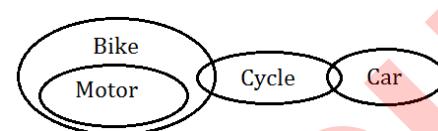


23. (b):



Direction (24-26):

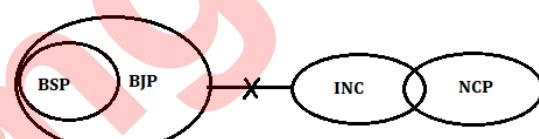
24. (e):



25. (d):

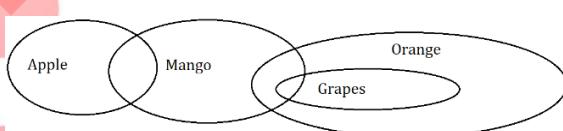


26. (e):

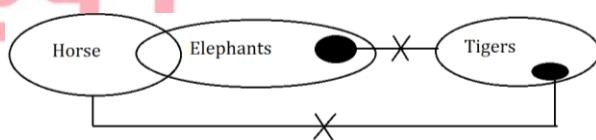


Directions (27-31):

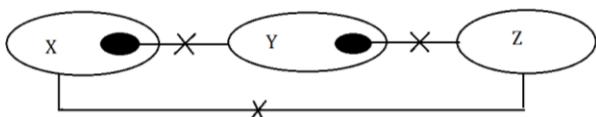
27. (d):



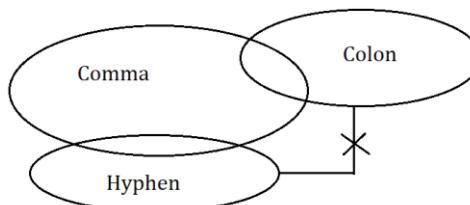
28. (e):



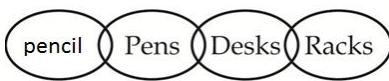
29. (c):



30. (b):

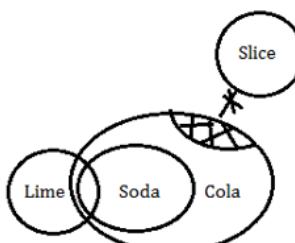


31. (a):

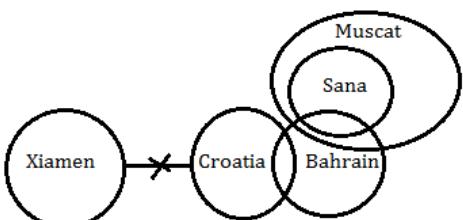


Directions (32-36):

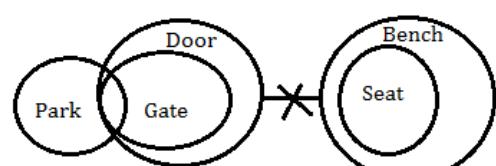
32. (c):



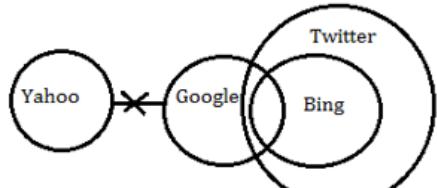
33. (d):



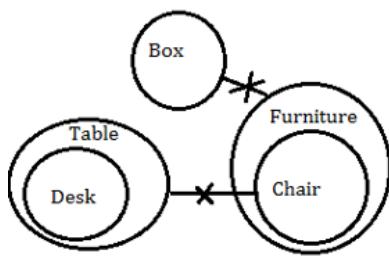
34. (b):



35. (b):

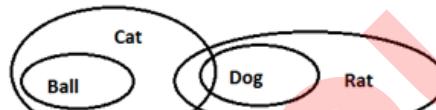


36. (c):



Directions (37-41):

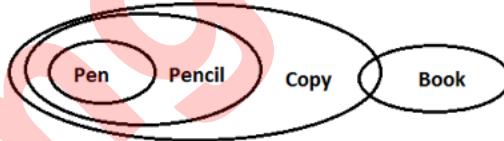
37. (e):



38. (d):



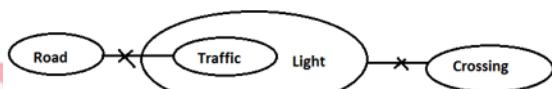
39. (d):



40. (c):



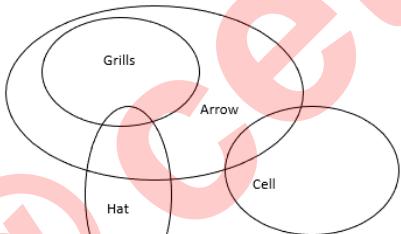
41. (b):



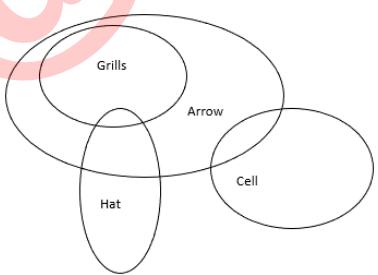
Previous Year (Memory Based)

Directions (1-4):

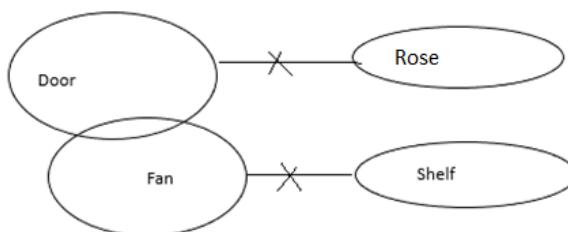
1. (c):



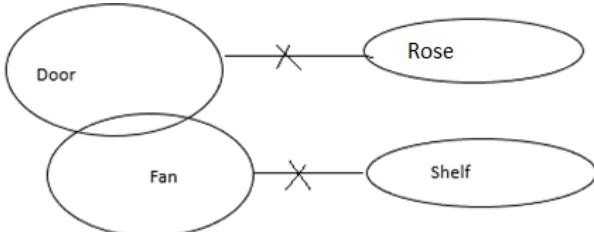
2. (b):



3. (d):

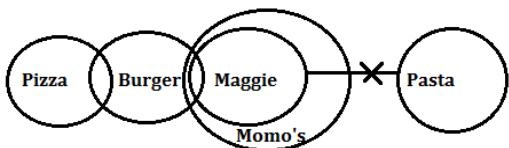


4. (b):

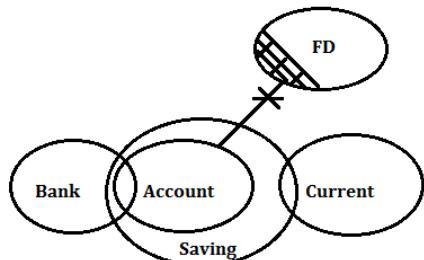


Direction (5-7):

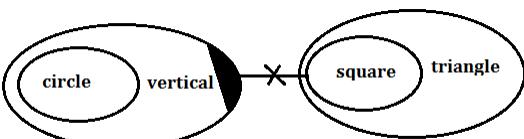
5. (d):



6. (c):

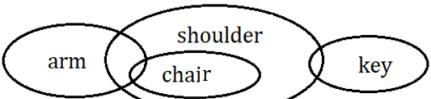


7. (b):

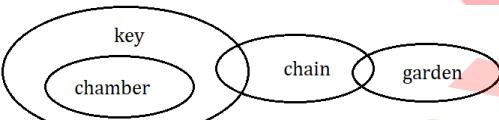


Directions (8-12):

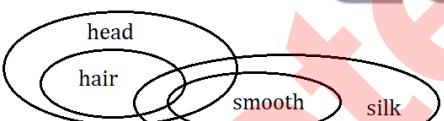
8. (a):



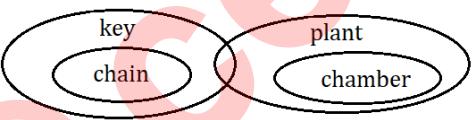
9. (c):



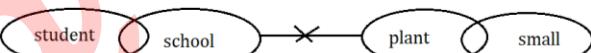
10. (b):



11. (e):

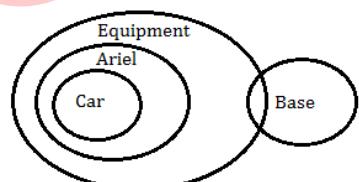


12. (d):

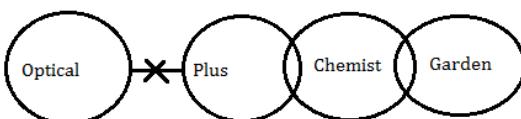


Direction (13-17):

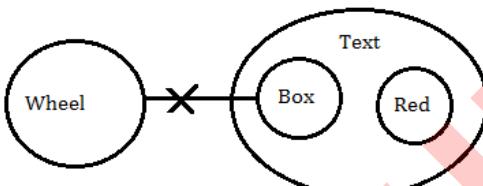
13. (b):



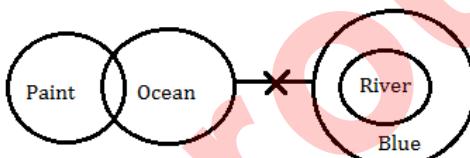
14. (b):



15. (e):



16. (d):



17. (e):



Directions (18-22):

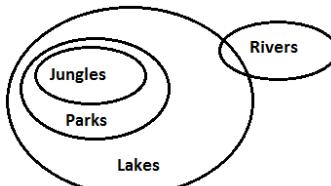
18. (a):



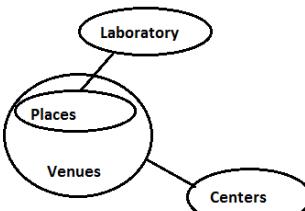
19. (d):



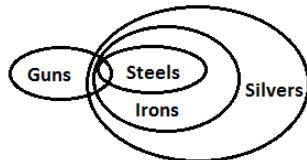
20. (c):



21. (e):

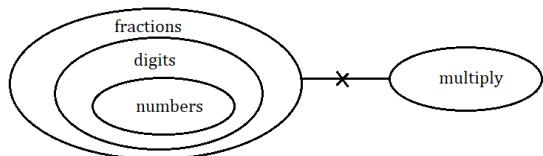


22. (d):

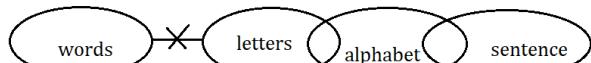


Directions (23-25):

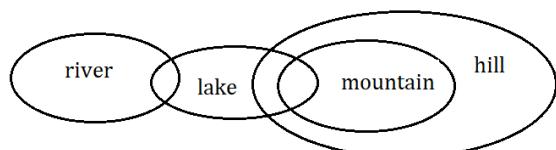
23. (b):



24. (e):

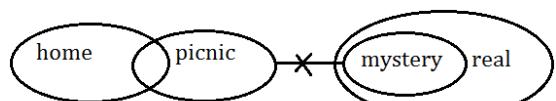


25. (a):

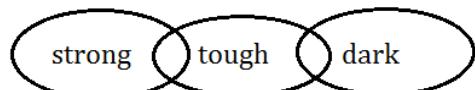


Direction (26-29):

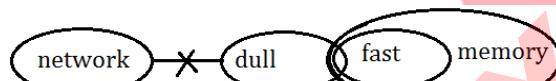
26. (a):



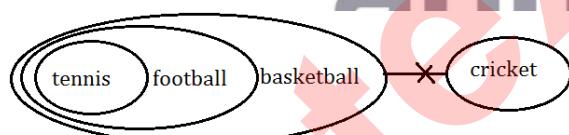
27. (d):



28. (e):



29. (e):

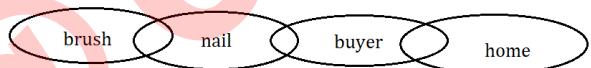


Directions (30-31):

30. (e):

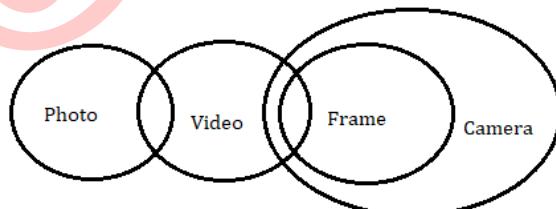


31. (d):

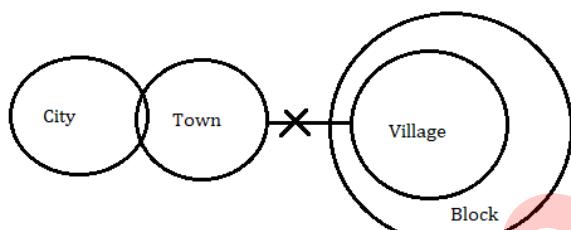


Directions (32-35):

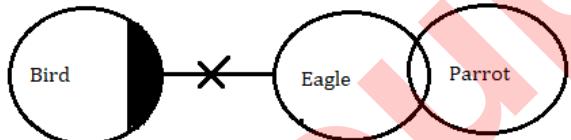
32. (c):



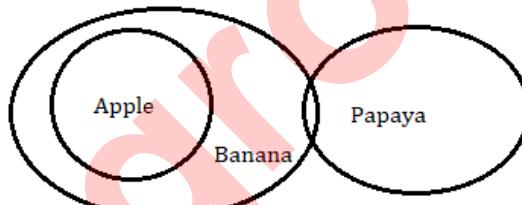
33. (e):



34. (b):



35. (d):

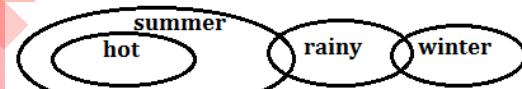


Direction (36-39):

36. (a):



37. (d):



38. (a):

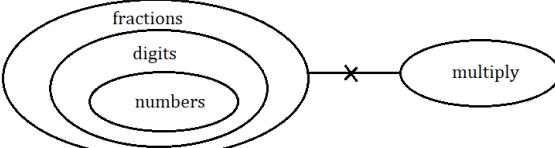


39. (c):

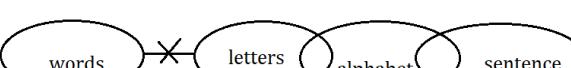


Directions (40-42):

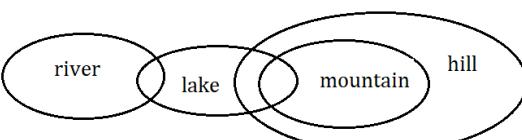
40. (b):



41. (e):

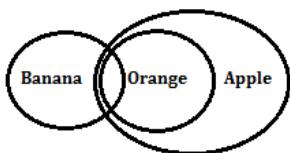


42. (a):

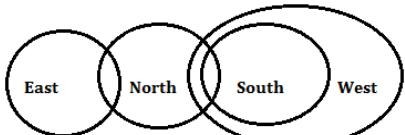


Direction (43-45):

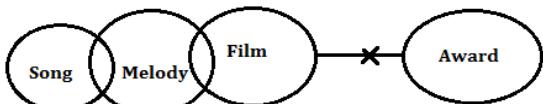
43. (b):



44. (d):

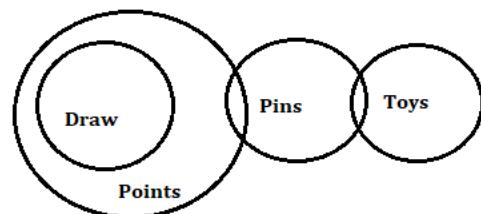


45. (e):

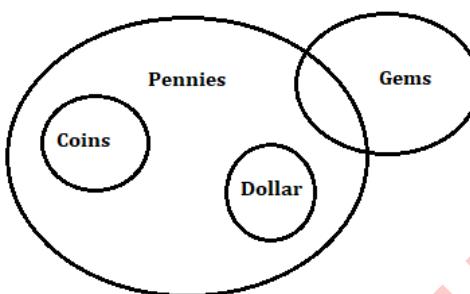


Directions (46-49):

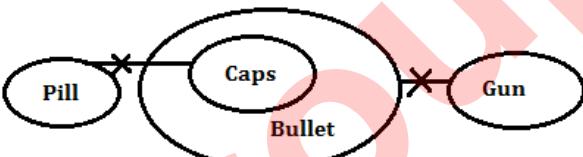
46. (d):



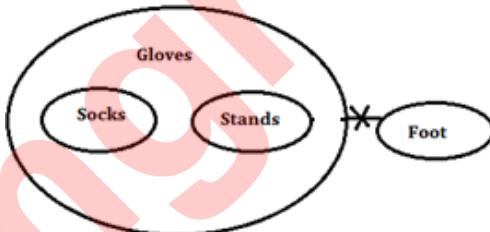
47. (a):



48. (b):

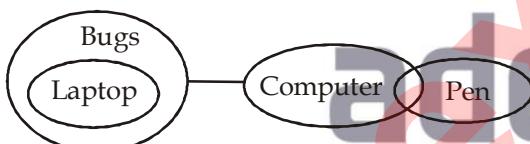


49. (e):

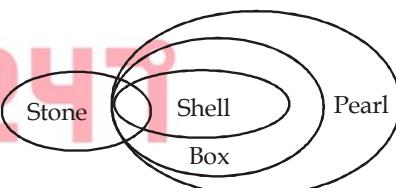


Practice Questions Based on Latest Pattern 2016-2017

1. (c):



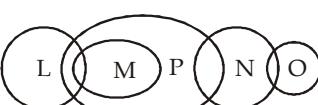
5. (d):



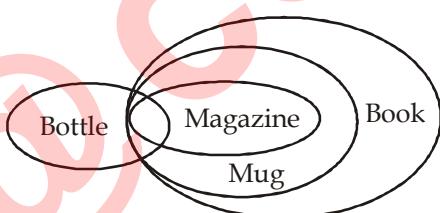
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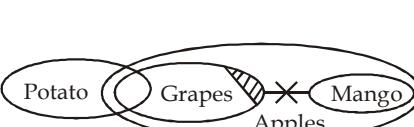
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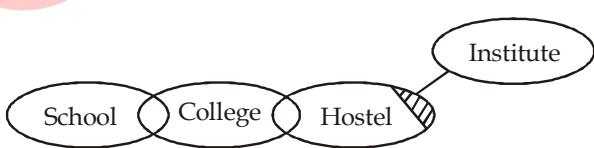
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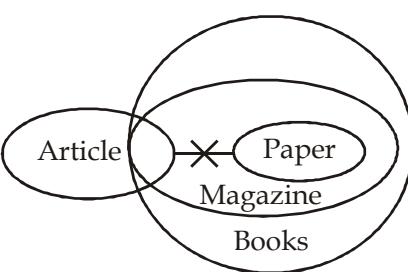
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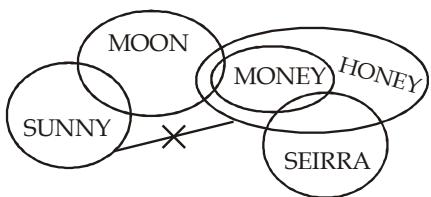
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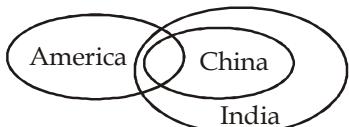
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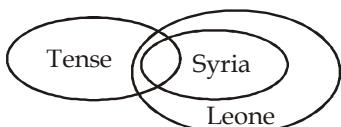
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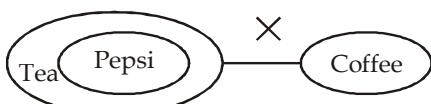
10. (d):



11. (d):

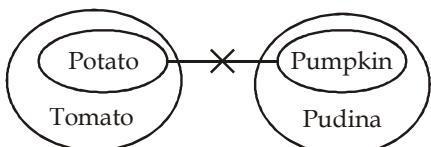


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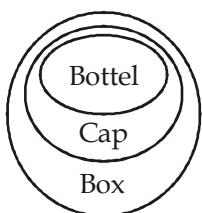


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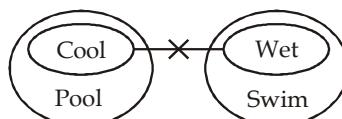
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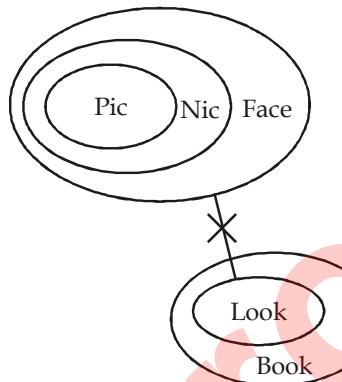
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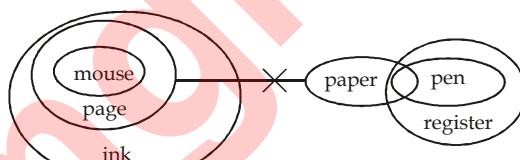
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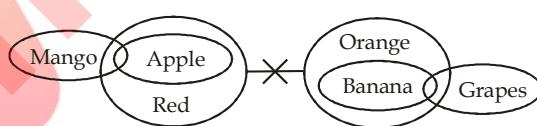
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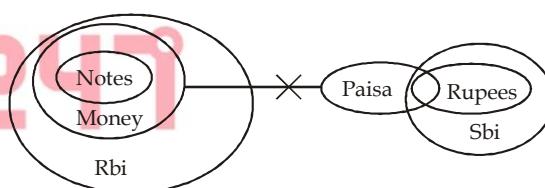
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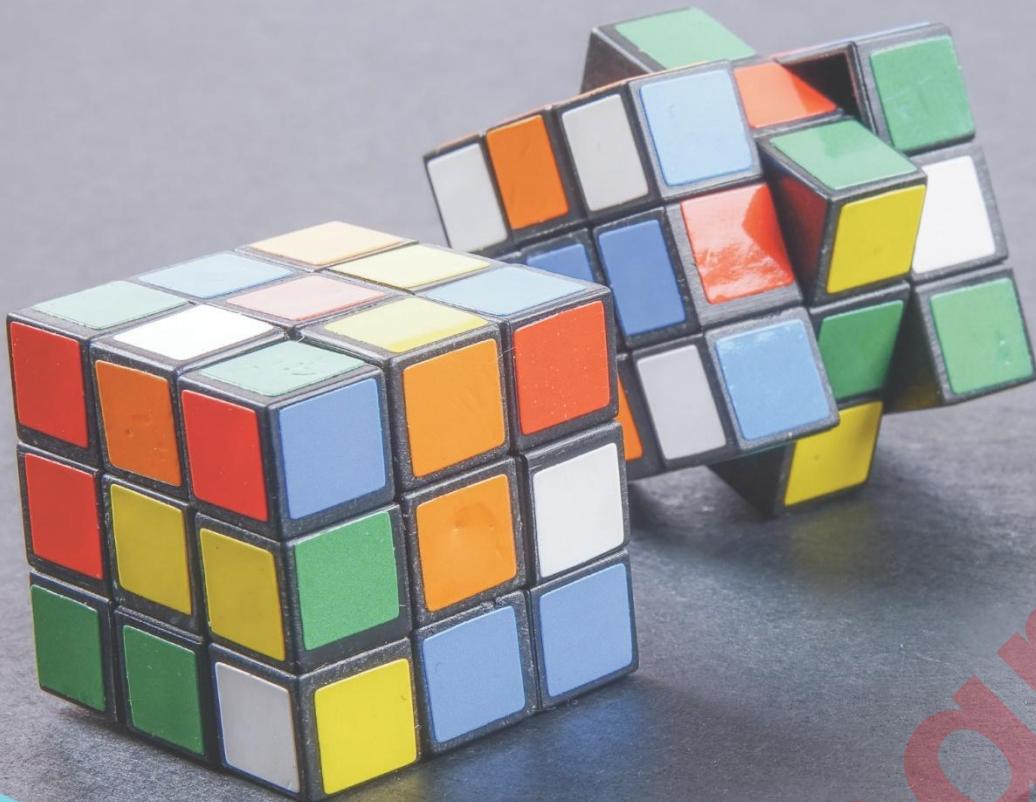


19. (d):



20. (e):





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Introduction: Inference is an idea or conclusion that's drawn from evidence and given fact. An inference is an educated guess. Inference is totally based conclusion on the given passage and information and it must be correct for that particular fact.

- Inference is a part of critical reasoning. Which shows one's thinking apart systematically.
- Inference is a step of the mind, an intellectual act by which one concludes that something is true in light of something else's being true or seeming to be true.

For example:

If you come at me with a knife in your hand, I probably would infer that you mean to do me harm, so we can say Inferences can be accurate or inaccurate, logical or illogical, justified or unjustified.

- Here we see that it looks similar as an assumption but remember that both are different concept not similar.
- An assumption is something we take for granted for granted or presuppose. Usually it's something we previously learned and donot question.

Note: Always remember that an Inference have work something similar as assumption, but an assumption can never work any similarity with Inference.

- We naturally and regularly use our beliefs as assumptions and make inferences based on those assumptions. We must do so to make sense of where we are, what we are about and what is happening.
- Assumptions and Inferences permeate our lives precisely because we can't act without them we make judgements if interpretations and come to conclusions bassed on the beliefs we have formed.

For example:

We see dark clouds and inter rain. We hear the door slam and infer that someone has arrived.

- Eventually we need to realize that the inferences we make are heavily influenced by our point of view and the assumptions we have made about people and situations.
- **Note:** Inference is a click think about situation on the spot and on the basis of inference we think many more assumption.

For example: A man is lying in the gutter.

Inference: That man is in need of help.

Assumption: Anyone lying in the gutter is in need of help.

Some tricky points you have to remember to find out the inference from the passage :

- (1) **Analyze scope:** Inference junk answer will typically go outside the direct scope of the passage. Be careful to look directly at the scope of the question. Inference answers must be with in the scope of the passage. Your opinions or information outside of the passage are always outside of the scope.
- (2) Don't jump into the assumption hunt these questions usually don't carry much in the way of glaring assumptions. Instead, these questions generally test your ability to derive a conclusion from stated premises.
- (3) Try to fully understand what the passage's point is and the exact reasoning so that if the question asks you to extend that reasoning, you are able to accurately do so.
- (4) Knock out answers with extreme wording. Inference answer typically donot use "only", always, never, best or any strong words that leave little wiggle room. The right answers on inference question will generally use more qualifiers and less extreme language.
- (5) Use the process of elimination - Inference questions typically have two or three good answers that are semi-plausible (similarly). The best way to tackle these questions is to gradually eliminate the possible answers until you have one or two and then choose the last one by scope.

Question: In 2012, India used three-times as much energy from non-renewable energy by 2022, while using a larger amount of energy than in 2012.

Which of the following must happen for India's plan to work.

- (a) By 2022, India will more than triple its use of energy sources.
- (b) India will have to make a political effort to have a more sustainable energy economy.
- (c) By 2022, India will have to decrease its dependency on non-renewable energy sources.
- (d) By 2022, India will more than triple its use of renewable energy sources over 2012 levels.
- (e) New technologies, must be developed to make the cost of renewable resources more competitive with renewables.

Answer and Explanation:

- (a) It doesn't imply because India does not need to triple its energy sources (just renewables).
- (b) This statement is not relevant.
- (c) India doesn't need to decrease its use of non-renewables.
- (d) This one implies, India must at least triple its use of non-renewables.
- (e) This may be the case, but there is nothing in the given passage question to make this point.

So, answer will be only (d).

Format of questions are

Direction: Given will be a passage followed by several inference based upon it. You have to examine the passage carefully and then decide the validity of each of the inference.

Mark answer

- (a) If the inference is definitely true.
- (b) If the inference is probably true.
- (c) If the data are Inadequate.
- (d) If the inference is probably false.
- (e) If the inference is definitely false.

Probably/Definitely True or False questions belong to the Critical Reasoning category in the Verbal Section. You are expected to assess the degree of truth or falsity of a set of statements in the context of a given passage.

- (1) **A statement is definitely true**, if it follows directly from the data given in the passage. A statement is definitely true if and only if it follows from the given passage without any ambiguity, and is completely supported by the passage. For a statement to be definitely true there should be no scope for any reasoning which suggests that the statement may not be true.
- (2) **A statement is probably true**, if it is most likely but not definitely true. A statement is probably true if it does not directly follow from the passage, but the data in the passage suggests or indicates that it is likely to be true. In other words, the inference is such that when one evaluates its degree of truth and falsity one finds that the degree of truth is higher than the degree of falsity. For a statement to be probably true there is sufficient direct evidence that makes it likely to be true, but not enough to make it definitely true.
- (3) **A statement is definitely false**, if it contradicts the data that is given in the passage. A statement is definitely false if and only if there is absolutely no chance that the statement can be considered true according to the data given in the passage. For a statement to be definitely false there should be no scope for any reasoning which suggests that the statement may be true.
- (4) **A statement is probably false**, if it is most likely but not definitely false. A statement is probably false if according to the passage, there is a high chance that it is false though there is no direct contradiction to the data in the passage that makes it definitely false. For a statement to be probably false there should be no direct evidence that proves the statement to be false. The evidence available in the passage forces us to evaluate its 'probability'. On evaluating its probability, we find that the inference is 'likely to be false' rather than 'likely to be true'. In other words, though it 'may be true', it is less likely to be true. If one were to think mathematically to understand this concept, if the chances are equal or more than equal (50%), the inference is likely to be true or "probably true", and if the chances are less than 50%, it is likely to be false or 'probably false'

- (5) A statement is **uncertain**, if its truth or falsity cannot be ascertained to any degree from the given data. A statement is uncertain or 'data inadequate' if the given data is not sufficient to evaluate the definiteness or probability of the inference. Taking the probability example from the previous explanation, the data is uncertain when the probability of its truth or falsity is 50%.

Points to Remember:

- (1) Inference is a conclusion/deduction/proposition drawn from the given passage with the help of facts and justifiable assumption.
- (2) Inference must be from "the point of view" of the passage and not your personal point of view.
- (3) Analyze the "scope" of passage. Inference must be within the scope of passage.
- (4) First look for definitely true and definitely false inferences. Then use elimination method to determine "Probably true" and "probably false" inferences.
- (5) "Assumption" should be relevant, logical and universally acceptable.

Foundation

Directions (1-40)

In each question below is given a passage followed by several inferences. You have to examine each inference separately in the context of the passage and decide upon its degree of truth or falsity.

Mark your answer as:

- (a) If the inference is 'definitely true' i.e., it directly follows from the facts given in the passage;
- (b) If the inference is 'probably true' though not definitely true in the light of the facts given;
- (c) If you think the data are inadequate i.e., from the facts given you cannot say whether the inference is likely to be true or false;
- (d) If you think the inference is 'probably false' though not definitely false in the light of facts given; and
- (e) If you think the inference is 'definitely false' i.e., it contradicts the given facts.

India needs higher investment in the port sector and still lags far behind international ports in container traffic, though there has been considerable growth in this segment over the past few years. There is a need to continually benchmark Indian ports against the best ports worldwide and continue to engage in policy efforts so as to attain prices per container of port services which are the lowest in the world. The average turn-around time for ships docking at most of the ports in India has been falling for the past three years. However, pre-berthing time has been marginally increasing over the years.

1. The best port in the world is located in the United States of America.
2. Indian ports have not been graded so far on the international standard.
3. India ports need considerable development to match with the best ports in the world.
4. Pre-berthing time is gradually decreasing over the years.
5. Indian ports offer the lowest price per container as service charges.

Directions (6-10)

Cotton Acreage in India during the current year has fallen by 10% as cotton growers had moved on cultivation of other cash crops. This is the result of cotton glut in the world markets in post-September 11 and the consequent slowdown in the world economy. But this scenario brought with it benefits to one segment of the industry - yarn manufacturers, as they get higher prices for their produce. Some yarn manufacturers too had stocked up on low priced cotton last year. The combined effect of all this evident in the rise in net profits and net margins of yarn manufacturers.

6. Land used for growing cotton in India is conducive to grow other cash crops.
7. The farmers will again grow cotton next year due to increased price of cotton yarn.
8. There has been shortage of cotton in the world market last year.
9. There has been a huge drop in the supply of cotton during the current year.
10. World economy witnessed an upward trend during pre-September 11 period.

Directions (11-15)

Pollution amounts to slow murder. Regular exposure to industrial and vehicular pollution leads to life threatening diseases like asthma, heart problems, cancer and various other disorders. Therefore, nobody has the right to pollute, rich or poor. Industrial and vehicular pollution are growing rapidly across the country. It is not just metropolitan centres that are heavily polluted today but also small and medium towns. Pollution is growing faster than the economy. This is because the western technological model, built on heavy use of energy and materials, is an inherently highly toxic model. It produces huge amounts of toxic pollutants, which can be controlled if there is careful choice of technology and there is considerable discipline in its use.

11. The industries which use higher level of energy create more pollution.
12. The spread of pollution has gathered momentum in the recent past.
13. The smaller industrial units contribute proportionately higher pollution.
14. The pollution level in the western world is considerably more than in India.
15. Proper planning in use of modern technology leads to less pollution in the environment.

Directions (16-20)

In India, the asbestos industry is growing and employs more than 15,000 people in 75 units which are spread over several states like Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh etc. Surprisingly, advanced countries are banning cancer causing asbestos products, multinational companies from those countries which are setting up units in developing countries like India, one reason being lack of awareness in the society and indifference of the government machinery of these countries. Prolonged exposure to asbestos dust and fibers can cause lung cancer but most workers in India are too afraid to protest for fear of losing jobs. Some of these factories are operating in Mumbai. Quite a few of the factories in India are not known to take adequate precautions to protect workers from asbestos dust. The Government is taking several steps to provide medical inspection of workers. In fact it has amended Factories Act to extend the provision to even those factories employing less than 10 workers.

Directions (16-20)

16. The asbestos industries in India are located in few metropolitan pockets only.
17. The regular medical inspection and treatment of asbestos workers has improved the health status in advanced countries.
18. The advanced countries are concerned and careful to protect health hazards of its people.
19. The asbestos industry is one of the largest industries in India.
20. The demand of asbestos products appears to be growing in India.

Directions (21-25)

Economic liberalization and globalization have put pressures on India industry, particularly on the service sector, to offer quality products and services at low costs and with high speed. Organizations have to compete with unequal partners from abroad. It is well recognized that developing countries like India are already behind other countries technologically, in many areas, although some of them, particularly India, boast of huge scientific and technical manpower. In addition to this, if an entrepreneur or industrialist has to spend a lot of his time, money and energy in dealing with unpredictable services and in negotiating with the local bureaucracy, it can have a significant dampening effect on business.

21. Indian service industry was more comfortable before economic liberalization.
22. India at present is to some extent at par with the developed countries in terms of technological development.
23. Foreign companies are more equipped than domestic companies to provide quality service in good time.
24. Official formalities are less cumbersome in almost all the countries except India.
25. No other developing country except India claims that they have highly trained technical manpower.

Directions (26-30)

Self-medication has evolved rapidly over the years to provide symptomatic relief for minor ailments. One can safely define responsible self-medication, as the informed and rational choice of consumers, to treat themselves and their family members with appropriate, affordable drugs of acceptable quality. Responsible self-medication can help prevent and treat symptoms and

ailments that do not require medical consultation. Moreover, it also reduces the increasing pressure on medical services for the relief of minor ailments, especially when financial and human resources are limited. Worldwide, more and more governments are accepting the self-medication concept. Self-medication is a fact of life. With its broad use and social acceptance, no health policy should ignore self-medication. Rather, health policy should ask how its momentum can be leveraged to help achieve its objective.

26. Self-medication can even cure severe and complicated ailments.
27. The use of self-medication has not been accepted widely by the Governments and society.
28. Self-medication reduces considerably pressure on health care system of any country.
29. Only knowledge consumers should be encouraged to practice self-medication.
30. Comparatively more people adopt self-medication in the western countries.

Directions (31-35)

Laws governing the cooperative societies are uniform in all states. These laws give the member of a housing society the right to nomination during his life time. This is quite unlike the rule in other property related cases where nomination comes into force after the demise of the member. The question then arises that, can the nominee get full proprietarily rights over a flat merely because he has been nominated by a deceased member of the society. Many people are under the wrong impression that once a nomination form has been filled, their responsibility is over and that the nominee would have no problem acquiring the property. And, that the legal heirs of the member will pose no problem for the nominee.

31. The law that considers whether a person is a legal heir or not has some lacunae.

32. Nomination to property right need not be made to legal heirs only.
33. There is a need to educate the people on all aspects of laws governing the cooperative societies.
34. Cooperative movement had started with cooperative housing societies.
35. Property related laws are more or less same in all the states.

Directions (36-40)

India has signed two separate agreements with the USA and the EC. This brings to a satisfactory conclusion the Market Access Conciliations in textiles which had been in progress for sometime. These discussions were held with a view to facilitating trade in textile products between India and the USA and EC countries. At present, more than two-thirds of India's total textile exports go to these countries. These agreements which came into force from 31st Dec, 1994, prior to the establishment of the WTO, provide very significant additional market access in these two major markets (USA and EC) for Indian textile products. In particular, the agreements are expected to provide a fillip to handloom and power loom production and exports which are of high priority because of their direct linkage with employment generation.

36. India has been treated with bias in the two agreements mentioned above.
37. Textile products are important constituents of India's exports.
38. The WTO was established on 1st Jan, 1995.
39. The agreements may help India in solving its employment problem.
40. India will have to abide by certain quality standards to continue getting export orders from these countries.

Moderate

Directions (1-40): Given below is a passage followed by several inferences. Examine the inferences separately in the context of the passage, and determine whether they are true or false. Mark

- (a) If the inference is definitely true, i.e. it directly follows from the statement of facts given.
- (b) If the inference is probably true, though not directly true, in the light of the statement of facts given.

- (c) If the inference is uncertain, i.e. data is insufficient to decide whether the inference is true or false.
- (d) If the inference is probably false, though not definitely false, in the light of the statement of facts given.
- (e) If the inference is definitely false, i.e. it cannot possibly be inferred from the statement of facts given.

PASSAGE

The Demographics of India are overall remarkably diverse. India's population of approximately 1.1 billion people comprises one-sixth of the world's population. India is expected to overcome China by 2030 and will then be the most populated country in the world. India has more than two thousand ethnic groups, and every major religion is represented, as are four major families of languages (Indo-European, Dravidian, Austro-Asiatic and Tibeto-Burman languages) as well as a language isolate (the Nihali language spoken in parts of Maharashtra). Further complexity is lent by the great variation that occurs across this population on social parameters such as income and education. Only the continent of Africa exceeds the linguistic, cultural and genetic diversity of the nation of India.

1. The population of the world is more than 5 billion.
2. India is among the three most populous countries of the world.
3. There is only one major faith followed in India.
4. India has fewer languages than most countries of the world.
5. The population of India has grown very fast in the last fifty years.

PASSAGE:

The National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) was constituted by the India Parliament in 1988. It is the authority responsible for the development, maintenance and management of National Highways entrusted to it. The Authority was made operational in February, 1995 and is currently undertaking the development activities under National Highways Development Project (NHDP) in phases. These phases envisage improving more than 25,000 km of arterial routes of National Highway Network to international standards. In addition to implementation of NHDP, the NHAI is also responsible for implementing other projects on National Highways, primarily road connectivity to major ports in India.

6. The NHAI did not undertake any project in 1990.
7. The NHAI is responsible for urban development.
8. It is the responsibility of NHAI to improve the existing standards of the highways.
9. The roads connecting the highways to the major ports have always been in a good condition.
10. The NHDP is not a phase-wise implementation project.

PASSAGE

The most recent case of euthanasia in India was that of a Mumbai couple who approached the courts to seek medical termination of a pregnancy after the legally permissible abortion time limit has been crossed. According to the parents, the fetus had been detected to have serious disabilities which would affect the quality of life of the child if born. The court denied them permission, giving its own logic underlining the unborn baby's right to live despite disabilities. Fortunately or unfortunately, the issue was resolved in a different way when the mother suffered a miscarriage a little later and lost the baby.

Globally, in a landmark case, a British teenage girl won the right to die the way she wants. Terminally ill Hannah Jones, just 13 years old, has spent much of the past eight years in hospital wards undergoing treatment for leukemia. Euthanasia is complex because the issue is attached to ending life, voluntarily. Surprisingly, today it has been legalized only in a handful of countries. But here too and elsewhere the many forms of euthanasia have been taken into consideration.

11. The courts in India have the authority to sanction euthanasia.
12. The courts consider the age of the fetus before granting permission for abortion.
13. It is fortunate that the Mumbai couple lost the baby.
14. The author is against legalizing euthanasia.
15. The British courts allow anyone to die the way one wants.

PASSAGE

The Tisa Plans occupies most of northern, central, and eastern India, while the Godavari plan occupies most of southern India. To the west of the country is the Thar Desert, which consists of a mix of rocky and sandy desert. India's east and north-eastern border consists of the high Himalayan ranges. The highest point in India is disputed due to a territorial dispute with Pakistan; according to India's claim, the highest point (located in the disputed Kashmir region) is K2, at 8,611 meters (28,251 ft). The highest point in undisputed India Territory is Kanchenjunga, at 8,598 m (28,209 ft). The region bordering Pakistan is well protected by Indian defense forces. Climate ranges from equatorial in the south, to Alpine in the upper reaches of the Himalayas.

- 16. India has plains that are suitable for agricultural cultivation.
- 17. There are several army battalions posted in the region bordering Pakistan.
- 18. India and Pakistan have absolutely friendly relations
- 19. India does not have any region with moderate climate.
- 20. India has a very long coastline.

PASSAGE

Two reports released on Thursday, one at global level and the other India specific, say the country is on track to meet only two of the eight global targets for reducing malnutrition by 2030. The latest data show that 39% of children under five in India are short for their age. The two states that had the worst stunting rates in 2005-06 Uttar Pradesh and Bihar.

- 21. Global targets is a sustain method to improve the worst condition of malnutrition.
- 22. In next two year, India can target four of the eight global targets for reducing malnutrition.
- 23. Under 14 age children doesn't have sufficient food for their life.
- 24. 10 States are having the worst stunting rates in 2005-06.
- 25. Deve ctor units were established and so PSU had a dominate share in the steel production till early 1990s.

PASSAGE

At the time of independece, India had a small Iron and steel industry with production of about a million Tonnes. In due course, the government was mainly focusing On developing basic steel industry, where crude steel constituted a major part of the total steel production. Many public sector units were established and so PSU had a dominate share in the steel production till early 1990s.

- 26. In 2007, the private companies have 60% share in steel production of country.
- 27. Steel production companies mainly dependent on crude steel.
- 28. Public sector firms have majority in steel industry after indepence.
- 29. Private firms play a vital role to increase the steel production in a country in 90's.
- 30. Undoubtedly there been significant government bias towards public sector undertakings.

PASSAGE

The number of challenges for competition Authorities are rising rapidly with the increase in business activity and the advent of new technologies that redefine market boundaries and economic power. India in no exception. The complexity of the cases in terms of products, process, technology and Jurisdictional presence that have appeared before CCI (Competition Commission of India) has clearly increased over the last few years.

- 31. Industries does not follow all the rules according the CCI such as, product and jurisdictional process.
- 32. In previous year, CCI doesn't face any legal issues and other jurisdictional problems from new companies.
- 33. In this competition time, firms want to access profit and for profit they leak the rules of CCI by some technological and new method.
- 34. Japaneas firms and other developed countries companies doesn't follow new technology and product.
- 35. (CCI) can easily handle all illegal business activities.

PASSAGE

The economic reforms programme is going to affect not only the private industrial sector but also the public sector. Many people associate the economic restructuring programme with privatisation. This is one area of economic reforms where India has chosen to tread cautiously. The process of privatisation has been set in motion by the disinvestment campaign in the public sector. Public sector industries in India have been characterized by inefficiency, and many of them have been incurring losses over long periods while their counterparts in the private sector are making profits. The economic reforms programme in India will be incomplete without a restructuring of the public sector undertakings.

- 36. The greater emphasis of reforms is on the private sector.
- 37. India's approach towards reforms is cautious.
- 38. The reforms have not intended to restructure the public sector units.
- 39. Economic restructuring programme means privatisation.
- 40. Disinvestment of public sector is a part of economic restructuring.

Difficult

Directions (1-10): Given below is a passage followed by several inferences. Examine the inferences separately in the context of the passage, and determine whether they are true or false.

Mark

- If the inference is definitely true, i.e. it directly follows from the statement of facts given.
- If the inference is probably true, though not directly true, in the light of the statement of facts given.
- If the inference is uncertain, i.e. data is insufficient to decide whether the inference is true or false.
- If the inference is probably false, though not definitely false, in the light of the statement of facts given.
- If the inference is definitely false, i.e. it cannot possibly be inferred from the statement of facts given.

PASSAGE

The process of economic liberalization and institutional reforms which formally began in 1991 has significantly shaped India's transition from a planned economy to a market economy. The substitution of the erstwhile Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act (MRTP), 1969 by the Competition Act, 2002 is an exercise to facilitate India's transition towards a market economy. The new Competition policy is aimed at promoting and sustaining competition in India market and ensuring overall economic efficiency in the wake of a liberalized economy.

- liberalization and market regulation is a part of market economy.
- Before 1969, there is unsufficient act for market reforms of indian economy.
- Indian economy transition already started before independence of country.
- For promting and sustaining development in Indian market we require more competition policy.
- Indian economy is a monopoly economy.

PASSAGE

The top 20 countries produce three-fifths of the world's oil. This is because the biggest consumers include most of the biggest producers - Saudi Arabia, Russia, the US, Canada, Mexico, Iran and Indonesia: oil producers tend to consume relatively more oil. Naturally, they are oil exporters as well. That is why the top 20 consumers account for three-fifths of the world's oil exports. But

being the largest consumers, they account for five-sixths of the world's oil imports. And they account for seven eighths of the world's refining capacity. Oil refineries are more often sited close to consumption centers; so consuming countries have a larger share of refining capacity than of oil production. The ratio of standard deviation to mean confirms these conclusions. Production and exports vary most across the 20 countries. Consumption varies much less, and variability of imports is even less; the variability of both is comparable to the variability of GDP at purchasing power parity. Refining capacity has the least variability, and is most evenly spread across the countries.

- If oil producing countries stop export oil then the oil industries effect mostly.
- The oil producing countries have many oil refineries from other countries.
- International market increase the price rates of crude oil.
- Remaining 2/5 part of world's are produce by another countries rather these 20 countries.
- Saudi Arabia is biggest consumer country of oil not biggest producer.

Direction (11-14): which one statement infer from given passage:

11. PASSAGE:

As oil producing countries increased their share of profits and oil at the expense of foreign oil companies, the oil supplies they controlled went up and those of oil companies went down. In the circumstances, the main reason for having foreign oil companies operate refineries in India-namely, their access to crude-disappeared. In 1976, India nationalized the three refineries owned by Shell, Caltex and Esso. In 1981, the government bought out Burmah Oil's 50 per cent stake in Assam Oil Company. With the nationalizations, the entire Indian oil industry passed into government hands, and came to be run as a part of the government.

- There is a need occur for nationalisation of oil companies.
- Oil producing companies controlled the oil industries as their own profit.
- Behind crude-disappearance, the foreign companies is main controller in India before 1976.
- Only C
- None of these

12. PASSAGE:

The trend towards increasing competition in all segments of the telecommunications industry is unmistakable, even though the degree of competition varies. The amount of competition, measured as the percentage of countries allowing some form of competition, goes from a low of 38% in fixed services to a high of 86% in the market for internet service providers. It should be noted though allowing competition does not necessarily translate into the presence of meaningful competition.

- (a) Competition level should not follow any protocol in telecommunication industry.
 - (b) Internet service providers are main element of increment of competition in telecommunication industry.
 - (c) Their is a boom situation occur in telecommunication industry.
 - (d) All except a
 - (e) None of these

13. PASSAGE:

"Key Household Income Trends, 2015", DOS said median monthly household income from work per household member recorded 5.4 per cent real growth in 2015. "The rise in median household income per household member came amidst a tight labor market, as well as an increase in the employer CPF contribution rates in 2015," it said. From 2010 to 2015, the annual growth in real median household income per household member was lower, at 3.6 percent.

- (a) Involvement of employer CPF contribution is increase income per household member.
 - (b) Tight labor market is good aspect for an economic growth.
 - (c) The growth rate of monthly house hold is 3.6% in 2015.
 - (d) According household income trends, 2015, the people is finally brining home a bigger pay check
 - (e) None of these

14. PASSAGE:

In 2010, as part of its plan to address the urgent and growing demands for energy by advancing clean energy solutions, the Government of India's Ministry of New and Renewable Energy launched the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (NSM or Mission) to promote grid-connected and off-grid solar energy. The goal is to establish India as a global leader in solar energy through policies that lead to the deployment of 100 gigawatts

(GW) of solar power by 2022. Solar photovoltaic (PV) power's installed capacity increased from 17.8 megawatts (MW) in early 2010 to approximately 5,000 MW in January 2016.

- (a) The clean energy solution helps the govt design and adopt policies and programs the deployment of clean energy technologies.
 - (b) Solar photo voltaic power increased 280% MW in 2016.
 - (c) Off - grid solar energy are less effective and against to environment.
 - (d) Renewable energy doesn't replenished human timescale.
 - (e) None of these

Directions (15-35): Given below is a passage followed by several inferences. Examine the inferences separately in the context of the passage, and determine whether they are true or false.

Mark

- (a) If the inference is definitely true, i.e. it directly follows from the statement of facts given.
 - (b) If the inference is probably true, though not directly true, in the light of the statement of facts given.
 - (c) If the inference is uncertain, i.e. data is insufficient to decide whether the inference is true or false.
 - (d) If the inference is probably false, though not definitely false, in the light of the statement of facts given.
 - (e) If the inference is definitely false, i.e. it cannot possibly be inferred from statement of facts given.

PASSAGE

Carbon pollution is the main reason our planet is getting hotter, increasing the chances of weather disasters, drought and flood and hurting our health. There are solutions. For starters, we can cut carbon pollution by reducing our dependence on fossil fuels and increasing our use of clean, renewable energy. And we can implement policies that help us prepare for flooding, drought, storms and other consequences of climate change.

15. Fossil fuels is major demand for world's energy demands.
 16. Renewable energy is polluted our enviornment.
 17. Climate change is harmful for all species and humans.
 18. Flood and drought is main effect of carbon pollution.
 19. Japan reduced 1.5% rate of carbon pollution by apply renewable energy resource.

PASSAGE

Heart-related death is just one deadly side effect of extreme weather tied to climate change. Extreme storms can cause drowning, contaminate drinking water and result in outbreaks of infectious diseases. Heat and ozone increases respiratory diseases such as asthma and worsens the health of people suffering from cardiac or pulmonary disease.

20. Pulmonary disease spread out through only by climate change.
21. Climate change give harmful result for us.
22. The rate of effected person of health related death is 0.6% more than previous year.
23. Contaminate drinking water is a major cause of many skin, breath disease.
24. Infection disease spread out by touch to anyone and live together with persons and animal.
25. Heat related illness usually comes in stages.

PASSAGE

Nuclear power plants in the United States have accumulated over 60,000 tons of highly-radioactive spent fuel from over four decades of operation, but U.S. reactors continue to be licensed for both initial and extended operation to produce spent fuel that has no politically-agreed pathway to safe long-term disposal in a deep geologic repository. NRDC supports a local consent-based approach to siting future nuclear waste storage and permanent disposal facilities, as well as the concept of intergenerational justice as an ethical responsibility during the development of a successful nuclear waste management program.

26. Nuclear power plant produce radio active disposal and wastage material.
27. U.S. govt give decision in favour of companies which produce highly radioactive fuel.
28. Nuclear waste management program does not follow by any developed countries.
29. Nuclear power plants requires licensed by U.S. govt for establishment.
30. Intergenerational justice and ethical responsibility are main factor for unsuccessful unclear waste management program.

PASSAGE

Plastic pollution affects every waterway, sea and ocean in the world. When we damage our water systems, we're putting our own well-being at risk. The pollution also

has huge costs for taxpayers and local governments that must clean this trash off of beaches and streets to protect public health, prevent flooding from trash-blocked storm drains, and avoid lost tourism revenue from filthy beaches. NRDC analyzed a survey of 95 California communities and found their total reported annual costs for preventing litter from becoming pollution is \$428 million per year.

31. Household waste water is main cause of plastic pollution.
32. New technologies and equipment of cleaning pollution are so expensive.
33. Tourist tourism income affected by filthy beaches, strom drains etc.
34. NRDC easily and used cheap treatments to clean plastic pollution.
35. Plastic pollution involves the accumulation of plastic products in the enviornment that adversely affects wildlife, habitat or humans.

Direction (36-40): Which one statement infer from given passage:

36. As a next step towards attaining air quality standards, since the NCR is a contiguous area with similarities in emitting sources, it is proposed that the control options are implemented for the entire NCR. With the implementation of control options in Delhi as well as NCR, the overall air quality in Delhi will improve significantly and expected mean PM10 levels will be 120 ug/cu.m and PM2.5 will be 72 ug/cu.m. In addition to the above control options, some local efforts will be required to ensure that city of Delhi and NCR attain the air quality standards all through the year and possibly for many years to come," states the report.
 - (a) PM 10 and PM 2.5 methods are measure the amount and stage of air pollution.
 - (b) NCR can free from high air pollution by only some local efforts.
 - (c) Entire NCR are not affected from the lowest air quality.
 - (d) By some local area method, Green technologies and renewable energy we can remove air pollution from Delhi & NCR.
 - (e) None of these

- 37.** The RBI, which has been under immense pressure from both the industry and policymakers to ease monetary policy, finally cut rates by 25 basis points in January. A consistent fall in inflation, the government's effort to stick to its fiscal targets, and the continuing fall in global commodity prices prompted the RBI to cut rates to boost economic performance. It was also announced that any further easing would be contingent on the government's fiscal consolidation efforts and inflation data.
- (a) By cutting the rates basis points RBI can reach on required GDP estimation rates.
 (b) RBI can change in new policies, rates and efforts of India.
 (c) Industry and policy makers are never pressurised by govt. bodies, and financial institution.
 (d) Only A and B. (e) None of these.
- 38.** Important changes have been made to both direct and indirect taxes. The purpose of the tax announcement has been to enhance the ease of doing business and make the industry more competitive. In an encouraging message to investors in creating a more robust taxation regime, the General Anti Avoidance Rule (GAAR) has been postponed by two years. It has also been decided that when implemented, GAAR would apply prospectively to investments made on or after April 2017.
- (a) For a effective & efficient business and improve economy in India taxation plays a vital role.
 (b) GAAR practically controls anti dumping duties and other relevant policies.
 (c) Robust taxation regime will maintain a clear and pure competition between companies.
 (d) All are inference follow.
 (e) None of these
- 39.** India's economic history since it attained independence can be divided into two distinct phases—the 45-year period to 1991 when it was largely a closed economy, and the period after 1991 when economic reforms led to revitalization and rapid growth. India faced a host of daunting challenges when it became an independent sovereign nation in 1947, ranging from religious riots and war to rampant poverty, low literacy and a shattered economy.
- (a) After independence the Indian economy boosted with a sovereign rate.
 (b) In 1989, Indian economy does not interact with the economy of any other country.
 (c) All except d
 (d) Only By Revitalization and new industries an economy growth possible
 (e) Low literacy, shattered economy and religious riots affects major steamrolled on Indian economy.
- 40.** Food is an important and fundamental economic product, but only a handful of countries actually excel at food production. Most agricultural commodities require a lot of land, which only the largest countries have in abundance. In fact, the world's four dominant food-producing countries all rank in the top five for total geographic size. The United States has long been a superpower in food markets - and it is still the world's largest food exporter - but it falls to third place when measuring total output. China and India produce more food than the U.S., but they end up consuming much more of their own products.
- (a) Only U.S. can produce more alacrity food in all over world.
 (b) United states produce less food in compare with China.
 (c) In Flourishing production of food a big geographic size matter at national and international level.
 (d) Only A and B
 (e) None of these

Previous Year (Memory Based)

Directions (1-30): Given below is a passage followed by several inferences. Examine the inferences separately in the context of the passage, and determine whether they are true or false.

Mark

- (a) If the inference is definitely true, i.e. it directly follows from the statement of facts given.

- (b) If the inference is probably true, though not directly true, in the light of the statement of facts given.
 (c) If the inference is uncertain, i.e. data is insufficient to decide whether the inference is true or false.
 (d) If the inference is probably false, though not definitely false, in the light of the statement of facts given.

- (e) If the inference is definitely false, i.e. it cannot possibly be inferred from the statement of facts given.

PASSAGE

According to the most recently available data (as of early 2015), approximately 1 billion people, of 15% of the global population still lack any access to an electricity grid. Approximately 2.9 billion people lack access to cleaner forms of cooking. Those living without electricity and clean cooking options are scattered around the world; however, more than half of those without electricity live in sub-Saharan Africa, and the region with largest share lacking clean cooking is South America.

1. Approximately 48% of total population affected from lack of electricity and clean cooking options.
2. South America and Saharan Africa are largest affected area from dearth of electricity.
3. US, Japan and other developed countries are doesn't face any short fall of food, electricity.
4. In 2000, the 30% global population are have sufficient power and cleaning.
5. Electricity and clean cooking options are required by the people at global level.

PASSAGE

Brazil, China, India, and South Africa have taken the lead in developing large-scale, off-grid renewable energy programs that are making significant inroads into addressing the dual challenges of energy access and sustainability. An important factor in the success of renewable energy initiatives in these countries has been their inclusion in broader long-term rural electrification programs that are supported politically and backed by substantial and sustained public resource allocations.

6. BRICS Countries concentrated on grid technology and renewable solar energy.
7. Urban electrical programme is compensated by govt and other government bodies.
8. Clean, renewable energy is the single most needed technology by the millennial generation.
9. There is tremendous economies opportunity for the countries that invent, manufacture and export clean energy technologies.
10. Solar, wind energy are not beneficial for covering economics problem.

PASSAGE

India's economy slowed in the October to December period on the back of weak fixed investment growth. Although the expansion was still robust and the country is on track to be one of the fastest-growing economies in Asia, market analysts continue to express doubts over the underlying health of the economy after last year's significant GDP revision. Moreover, high-frequency indicators point in opposite directions: exports continued to tumble in January, while the manufacturing and services PMIs improved. Against this backdrop, all eyes are on the government ahead of the 29 February budget presentation. While the government has committed to gradual fiscal consolidation, weak external and rural consumption have led to speculation that targets could be revised and that stimulus maybe in the cards.

11. By some policies, India become fastest growing economies in Market analysis and improved by fixed basic some points.
12. Fiscal consolidation, rural improvement will keep sustain growth for Indian economy.
13. There are some negative factors like export, education and weak external and rural development for improvement of economy.
14. Upcoming month the India economy love rapid growth in Asian market.
15. Growth of any economy doesn't depend on their fiscal policies, rural development of country.

PASSAGE

Economic growth is projected to remain robust, at around per cent over the projection period. Public investment has picked up with faster clearance of key projects; better infrastructure and greater ease of doing business are promoting private investment; and more generous benefits and wages for public employees are supporting private consumption. Even so, large non-performing loans, high leverage ratios for some companies and difficulty in passing key structural reforms are holding the economy back. The current account deficit is widening as machinery imports increase, but is largely financed by rising foreign direct investment inflows.

16. Public investment by state and local government builds the nations capital stock by devoting resources to the basic physical infrastructure.

17. Real GDP growth is always main driver of non-performing loan ratio in economy.
18. Foreign direct investment is unrelated to improvement in economy.
19. Increment in leverage ratios will gain positive effect for economy.
20. In developing countries better infrastructure, industries dependency matter for sustain growth.

PASSAGE

Fiscal policy is assumed to remain supportive. Public investment in the energy, transport, sanitation, housing and social protection sectors is critical to raising living standards for all and can be financed through tax reform and reductions in subsidies. The remaining slack in the economy and the disinflation process will provide room for some monetary easing by the end of the projection period. Creating more and better jobs will require further improving the ease of doing business, modernizing labour regulations, implementing the goods and services tax and making land transactions easier.

21. Tax Reformation and reduce subsidies amount a fiscal policy effected in a positive manner.
22. Spending on modernizing labour regulations, make less unrelated result for raising living standards.
23. Productivity gains are vital to long term growth.
24. Tight labour outcomes are less effectable for our economy.
25. Fiscal policy uses public investment amount, taxation and public investment.

PASSAGE

Rapid economic growth, better household access to energy and more manufacturing activity will raise energy consumption, which is now highly subsidized and carbon intensive. Despite recent hikes in coal, petrol and diesel duties, average effective tax rates on CO2 emissions remain relatively low. Phasing out subsidies for kerosene and gas and raising electricity prices would help contain emissions. Such measures risk hurting the poor, however, and so will need to be accompanied by compensating measures.

26. Fossil fuels are one of the resources of CO2 emissions.
27. By giving subsidies on kerosene and gas government can improve total year current deficit.
28. The government doesn't want to compensate to the poor people by using subsidies.

29. The structure of India's GDP has undergone immense transformation in the face of such rapid economic growth in year 2006.
30. For a high rapid growth, more energy and manufacturing units are required.

Direction (31-40): Which one statement infer from given passage:

31. The Indian economy is the bright spot in the global landscape, becoming one of the fastest-growing big emerging market economies in the world. "Growth numbers are now higher and the current account deficit is comfortable, in part due to the fall in gold imports and lower oil prices," said Paul Cashin, IMF Mission Chief for India. "New investment project announcements have started to pick up, particularly in the power and transport sectors."
- (a) Foreign companies have better chance to invest in Indian market due to fastest growing market.
- (b) According to the IMF, India have low comfortable account deficit and low growth rate.
- (c) Transport sector and new Industries of grid are having more profit in upcoming years.
- (d) Both (a) and (c)
- (e) None of these
32. Based on this revised GDP, the IMF forecasts growth will strengthen to 7.2 percent in 2014/15 and rise to 7.5 percent in 2015/16, driven by stronger investment following improvements to the business climate. "The revised growth figures support our view that economic recovery in India is under way, albeit pointing to a somewhat faster pace than we, and others, previously believed," Cashin says. "These GDP revisions portray a more resilient performance of the services and manufacturing sectors of the economy."
- (a) In year 2016 Myanmar get 7.2% GDP.
- (b) 2017 India may be lead with 7.8% of GDP.
- (c) Manufacture sector industries having more speed growth and new jobs for upcoming years.
- (d) Only B. (e) None of these
33. Oil prices have dropped by over 60 percent since June 2014. A commonly held view in the oil industry is that "the best cure for low oil prices is low oil prices." The reasoning behind this adage is that low oil prices discourage investment in new production capacity, eventually shifting the oil supply curve

- backward and bringing prices back up as existing oil fields - which can be tapped at relatively low marginal cost - are depleted.
- (a) The crashing crude oil prices is making it harder for India to cut its dependence on imports.
 (b) Oil price decrement are due to closing down of oil companies of largest producer countries.
 (c) New production always generate average oil prices in market.
 (d) High price of oil give economy boost to all over world.
 (e) None of these
- 34.** Greek society is not commensurate with an early improvement of productivity and sustained high growth. Thus, assuming that Greece can simply grow out of its debt problem without debt relief-by rapidly transitioning from the lowest to the highest productivity growth within the euro zone-is not credible. Similarly, the very limited success in combating Greece's notorious tax evasion-to make the will-off pay their fair share-means that pension reforms cannot be avoided by simply assuming higher tax collections in the future.
- (a) The international society now doesn't have believe to increment in GDP of Greek.
 (b) Euro zone can help out to come in low to high economy to the Greek
 (c) Higher tax collection not only a single factor to reform any country growth
 (d) All follows
 (e) None of these
- 35.** Shanghai will welcome finance ministers and central governors for the first ministerial meeting under China's Group of Twenty presidency this weekend. The meeting comes at a critical time for the global economy. A note by IMF staff prepared as background for the G20 meeting Global Prospects and Policy Challenges, points to a rapid recovery, and warns that weaker global growth might well be in the cards. This calls for a strong policy response, both national and multilateral, including from the G 20.
- (a) By this G20 Summit the minister and governors take optimum decision for their economy growth.
- (b) Weak economics are having best place in the meeting.
 (c) Global economy will never prepared for this meeting.
 (d) Both a and c.
 (e) None of these
- 36.** A stock in excess of €900 billion of nonperforming loans continues to clutter the European banking system, impeding economic growth. This issue remains a key challenge for policy makers. Current inefficiencies-long foreclosure times and insolvency procedures-are a reason for the gap between the value of loans on bank balance sheets and the price investors are willing to pay. A reliable legal environment and an efficient judicial system maximize the value of nonperforming loans (NPLs), reduce the value gap and give banks greater incentive to get NPLs off the books.
- (a) Current inefficiencies can fill up the gap between values of bank and price investors.
 (b) Minimizing the NPAs judicial system can divergent in the economy.
 (c) Saudi Arabia, the most influential country all over NPAs.
 (d) The no. of stock is slow down and uncomfortable to the European growth
 (e) None of these
- 37.** SINGAPORE'S services sector posted flat turnover growth in the fourth quarter of 2015, registering a measly 0.2 per cent increase in business receipts year on year. Against the previous quarter, however, business receipts rose 3.2 per cent -with all segments except education recording higher turnover. The result was mixed in year-on-years, though. Segments enjoyed turnover growth were health & social services (6.6 per cent), financial & insurance (3.5 per cent), information & communications (2.5 per cent), and education (1.5 per cent).
- (a) Singapore economy have to boost their service sector to boost their economy.
 (b) Singapore's govt doesn't follow new plan to optimise the financial and information sector.
 (c) Social services can also gain a negative rate by the decision of Singapore government
 (e) None of these

38. The Singapore Exchange (SGX) is consulting the public on plans to impose a 10 per cent minimum for the public tranche of main board initial public offerings, a higher, hurdle than it had earlier proposed. To accommodate large deals for which appetite may be insufficient, the market regulator is proposing that offerings larger than S\$1 billion only need to allocate S\$100 million of shares to the public tranche. SGX first proposed a minimum public allocation in an October 2012 public consultation. At that time, the exchange proposed that at least 5 per cent of shares offered in a main board IPO must be available the public for subscription as opposed to being allocated via placement agents.
- (a) Commodities price can't be stable in this competitive market.
 (b) The SGX want to offer tranche to public issue.
 (c) There is S\$ 200 million amount need to spread out public tranche offerings.
 (d) Only 40% of shares offered in a main board IPO to avail for public.
 (e) None of these
39. The Survey is quite optimistic about 7 to 7.75 per cent growth in the coming fiscal year-in fact, the claim is made that "conditions do exist for raising the economy's growth momentum to 8 per cent or more in the next couple of years". Liberally lauding the government for its initiatives on the fiscal front, the Survey indicates that the Centre should be in a position to adhere to its fiscal deficit target of 3.9 per cent of GDP. A robust expansion in the service sector, accelerated growth in industry and a pick-up in IIP (Index of Industrial Production) have all, according to the Survey, created a climate of optimism.
- (a) In Robust economy, service sector have low profit in compare to another.
 (b) By Restriction on IIP the economy growth will be fixed in upcoming years.
 (c) If corruption rate will be decrease then growth also be in two digit.
 (d) In upcoming ten decade the growth will be in line of 8% or more.
 (e) None of these
40. The Make in India Initiative aims to transform India into a global manufacturing hub and increase the share of manufacturing in India's GDP from a stagnant 15-16 per cent since 1980 to 25 per cent by 2022 and create an additional 100 million jobs. On the issue of countervailing duty exemptions, the Economic Survey last year had also pointed out that the duties were not imposed on several items of imports. The survey had said the effective rate of excise on domestically-produced non-oil goods was about 9 per cent.
- (a) The increment of manufacturing growth share amount at international level will be beneficial for economy growth.
 (b) By remove duties on some items we increase import to the international level.
 (c) Make in India is an initiative of the government of India to encourage multi national ratio in international economy.
 (d) None of these
 (e) All statements are Inferred

Solutions

Foundation

Directions (1-40):

1. (c): Data inadequate

There is no mentioning about the best port being in United States of America. It can be anywhere in the world.

2. (b): Probably true

The whole paragraph points towards the lagging behind of the Indian ports, according to international standards. But nowhere in the paragraph "grading" term has been used so the

statement is probably true according to the trend of the paragraph.

3. (a): Definitely true

This is the conclusion of the paragraph, and, hence definitely true.

4. (e): Definitely false

This inference states a fact exactly opposite to the fact mentioned in the paragraph. The pre berthing time has been "marginally increasing".

5. (e): The second line of the paragraph mentions "to continue to engage in policy efforts so as to attain prices per container which are lowest in the world". That means it hasn't been achieved at present. So, inference is definitely false.

Directions (6-10)

6. (a): Definitely true

In the first statement, it is mentioned that cotton growers had moved on to the cultivation of other cash crops. This shows that growing cash crops on that land is conducive or suitable.

7. (b): Since the paragraph shows the benefits and increased margins for yarn manufacturers, the farmers might be motivated to grow cotton next year. Since it is prediction of future, it will be **probably true**.

8. (e): The paragraph mentions a glut in the market past September 11. It shows the excess of cotton in the market. Hence the inference is **definitely false** as the given inference is totally opposite the fact mentioned in the inference cannot be definitely stated.

9. (b): Passage shows a 10% fall in acreage of cotton, which may lead to a little drop in the supply. Also the trend of the previous years might result in a drop of supply. But "Huge drop" cannot be assured of. Hence **probably true**.

10. (c): The passage gives information about post September - 11 data. In the pre September time, the trend cannot be predicted as data is not available.

Directions (11-15)

11. (a): The passage talks about western technological model on heavy use of energy which is an inherently high toxic model. Hence the inference that industries using heavy energy create more pollution is **definitely true**.

12. (a): The passage mentions phrases like "pollution growing faster than economy" and "rapidly" shows that pollution has gathered momentum in recent past. Inference is **definitely true**.

13. (d): The passage talks about heavy use of energy by industries producing huge amount of toxic pollutants, which are probably larger industrial units. So, proportionally smaller industries should produce lesser pollution. Hence the inference is **probably false**.

14. (c): There is no data regarding pollution levels in the western world. The passage talks about use of western technological model in India which may or may not be used in Western countries. Hence, **data inadequate**

15. (a): The last line of the passage talks about careful choice of technology which would control the pollution, hence the inference is definitely true.

16. (e): Statement define only metropolitan area but according passage these industries are spread over different states not only metropolitan particularly so it is false and metropolitan will be part of states, so we are definitely confirmed then it is definitely false.

17. (c): We have information about steps regarding works by GOI but their is no information about advanced countries at regularly level so it is uncertain data insufficient.

18. (a): By Banning cancer causing asbestos products, and MNCs define to protect health hazards of its people, so it is **definitely true**.

19. (d): We doesn't have any confirmation statement so it is **probably false**.

20. (b): Abestos industry is growing industry so their products may be demanded so its **probably true**.

21. (b): According to first line of passage, Economic liberalization pressurize india industries, So it may be that indian service sector was more comfortable before this liberalization that it will be **probably true**

22. (e): It is definitely false, according to tha passage, india is behind other countries technologically.

23. (a): Foreign industries have new technology and better product quality, they also provide good quality service. So answer will be a

24. (c): From passage we confirmed that entrepreneurs of India spend a lot of time in local bureaucracy. but their is no information about other countries so it is **uncertain**.

25. (e): It is definitely false because it defines that other countries although. Some of them, particularly India have huge scientific and technical manpower.

26. (e): Self medication is affordable and easy ailments for individual person so given statement is definitely false

- 27. (e):** It is definitely false because In passage it said that world wide more and more governments are accepting the self-medication concept.
- 28. (a):** It is definitely true. It said that self-medication reduces the increasing pressure on medical services which is a part of medical care system.
- 29. (e):** It is definitely false, Most of the consumers are encouraged to practice self-medication not only some particular knowledgeable consumers.
- 30. (c):** World wide people accept self-medication no relation or interest define for western countries. so it is uncertain.
- 31. (b):** There is difference or a gap whether he is legal hair or not is a probably true according cases which are given.
- 32. (a):** According to the passage legal heirs, societies need to nominate property so it is definite true.
- 33. (a):** It is definitely true to inform all aspects of laws to societies.
- 34. (c):** There is no information regarding cooperative movement along societies and other institutions, So this data is uncertain.
- 35. (c):** In India different states have different legal rules regarding nomination, it is not defined in above passage so it is uncertain.
- 36. (e):** Both of the Agreements are having similar satisfactory for India this agreement done by both side countries without any partialities so it definitely false.
- 37. (b):** Indian textile industry have maximum exports among these countries then it also be said that textile products are important for India's export but we don't confirmed that it is more important than other constituents of India's exports so it is probably true.
- 38. (c):** There is no information regarding establishment of WTO so it is uncertain.
- 39. (b):** India has one of India's total textile exports go to these countries so they also generate new jobs opportunities for Indian people, so it may be possible that these two agreements may help so given data is probably true.
- 40. (b):** If India wants to continue exports to these countries it may be possible that it may have to provide quality standards to continue getting exports orders from these countries so it probably true.

Moderate

Directions (1-40)

- 1. (a):** The population of the world is more than 5 billion.

This statement is definitely true because the second statement proves it beyond doubt. Even though the information in the statement is not directly mentioned it directly follows by mathematical calculation from the second statement. (If 1.1 billion is India's population which is one-sixth of the world population, then the world's population must be 6.6 billion.). Hence, the correct answer is (a). Remember if the inference directly follows from the data in the passage then it is definitely true.

- 2. (b):** India is among the three most populous countries of the world.

This statement is probably true because the data in the passage suggests that it must be true but there is no direct evidence mentioned in the passage. The third statement- "India is expected to overtake China by 2030 and will then be the most populated country in the world." - makes it

likely that India will be currently among the top three. However there is a chance that this might not be true. Hence, the correct answer is (b). If the inference is likely from the data given in the passage but is not supported by direct evidence then it is probably true.

- 3. (e):** There is only one major faith followed in India. This statement is definitely false because it clearly contradicts the information given in the passage. The fourth statement states that every major religion is represented in India. Hence, the correct answer is (e).

- 4. (e):** India has fewer languages than most countries of the world.

This statement is definitely false because it is contrary to the data given in the passage. It is unlikely that India will have fewer languages than most countries, when the passage states that "Only the continent of Africa exceeds the linguistic diversity of the nation of India." Hence, the correct answer is (e)

- 5. (c):** The population of India has grown very fast in the last fifty years.
There is no data given in the passage on the basis of which we can make an assessment about this statement. This statement is uncertain. Hence, the correct answer is (c).
- 6. (a):** As it is mentioned in the passage that the NHAI was constituted in 1988 but was not operational till 1995, it can be inferred that it did not take on any project in 1990. Not operational will indicate that the body was only on paper and did not undertake any project till 1995. Hence, the correct answer is (a).
- 7. (c):** There is no data in the passage to support this inference about urban development. Hence, the correct answer is (c).
- 8. (a):** It is mentioned in the passage that NHAI undertakes the improvement of the highways to international standards. Hence, the correct answer is (a).
- 9. (d):** This statement may be false as it is said that the NHAI is also responsible for the projects on the National Highways, which include connecting the major ports. Hence, it can be inferred that the connectivity to ports needs improvement. Hence, the correct answer is (d).
- 10. (e):** It is clearly mentioned in sentence 3 that the NHDPL shall be implemented in phases. There is a direct contradiction. So this statement is definitely false. Hence, the correct answer is (e).
- 11. (a):** The Mumbai couple approached the court because the courts have the authority to sanction euthanasia. Hence, the inference is definitely true.
- 12. (a):** In the first passage, the couple approached the court as the legally permissible abortion time limit had been crossed. From this we can definitely conclude that there is a legally permissible time limit for abortion. So, the inference is definitely true.
- 13. (e):** At the end of the first paragraph "Fortunately or unfortunately the issue.....lost the baby". The author himself is not sure whether the incident is fortunate or unfortunate. So, the inference is definitely false.
- 14. (e):** In the second paragraph it is given that "surprisingly today it has been.....countries". From this we can conclude that the author is in favor of euthanasia. Hence, the inference is definitely false.
- 15. (e):** Nowhere in the world one can die in the way one want, but if the person cannot be soured by any medical treatment, those persons can die that to with the permission of the courts. So, the inference is definitely false.
- 16. (a):** Definitely True India has plains that are suitable for agricultural cultivation. This statement is definitely true because there is a direct reference to fertile plains in the first sentence.
- 17. (b):** Probably True. There are several army battalions posted in the region bordering Pakistan. This statement is probably true because there is a reference to territorial disputes with Pakistan and this area being highly protected. However, there is no direct statement indicating that many army battalions are posted there.
- 18. (e):** Definitely False. **India and Pakistan have absolutely friendly relations.** This statement is definitely false because the fourth sentence mentions a territorial dispute which contradicts this inference. Hence, the relations are not 'absolutely' friendly.
- 19. (d):** Probably False. India does not have any region with moderate climate. This statement is 'uncertain' because the last sentence mentions that the climate of India ranges between the two extremes. Based on this information we cannot examine the 'deiniteness' of this inference or 'evaluate its probability'. The data about extreme climate does not equip us to comment on the existence of regions with moderate climate. For example, if the marks obtained by the students in a class range from 0 to 100, there would be inadequate data no one scored between 40 and 60 marks.
- 20. (c):** Data is inadequate. India has a very long coastline. This statement is uncertain because there is no data regarding the coastline of India in the given passage.

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| <p>21. (a): Definitely True. According to passage their are 8 global targets for reducing malnutrition so global targets are one way to reduce this problem.</p> <p>22. (b): At the time country gain only two global targets in future or upcoming years this numbers will be increase but it might be 4 or 5 it doesn't confirm so it is probably true.</p> <p>23. (c): There is no information regarding under-14 age children so it is date inadequate.</p> <p>24. (e): According the passage in 2015-06 the number of states are two not 10 states so it is definitely false.</p> <p>25. (c): There is no information about global targets for developing countries so it is irrelevant.</p> <p>26. (c): In passage their is information about the time of independence not for 2007. and private firms.</p> <p>27. (a): Crude steel is main starting requirement for steel production so this is definitely true.</p> <p>28. (a): According to the line "Many public sector units" shown that their is a majority of PSU in this industry so it is definitely true.</p> <p>29. (e): In 90's their is PSU majority according to the passage not the private firms so it is definitely false.</p> <p>30. (a): In their is mostly dependency of steel industry on PSU than it confirmed that government having interest in PSU. so it is definitely true.</p> <p>31. (b): We read that some rules are not followed by companies not confirmed for all the rules so it is probably true.</p> | <p>32. (e): This statement doesn't follow the CCI report it is just opposite to the report so it is definitely false.</p> <p>33. (a): According to the passage, as business activity increase and redefine market boundaries and economic power. So it is relevant that companies doesn't follows the protocols. So it is definitely true.</p> <p>34. (c): No information regarding Japan and developed countries so this is uncertain.</p> <p>35. (e): It is just opposite to the report, it say that it faces some problems, so it is definitely false.</p> <p>36. (b): Private sector is approximately equally important for economic so it may have greater emphasis so it is probably true.</p> <p>37. (a): An economic reforms programme is a indicator of wakeful situation of India so it is definitely true that India is cautious towards reforms.</p> <p>38. (e): Reform programmes restructure private and public sector both it is definitely false that reforms have not intended to restructure the PSU.</p> <p>39. (e): Economic reforms give effect on as private as public unit it doesn't depend only private sector so this is definitely false.</p> <p>40. (a): According to passage the process of privatisation has been set in motion by the disinvestment campaign in the public sector, so it is definite true. reforms.</p> |
|---|---|

Difficult

Directions (1-10)

- 1. (a):** In above passage given that for a planned economy there is a process of economic liberalization and institutional reforms, so given statement is definitely true.
- 2. (c):** Their is no data given for 1969. so it is uncertain.
- 3. (e):** Indian economy transition start after independence which is 1991. so given data is definitely false.
- 4. (b):** For promoting and sustain improvement in Indian market require policy but more than given policy it is not confirm so it is probably true.
- 5. (c):** Their is no relevant data about monopoly economy type of india.

- 6. (a):** Oil producing countries are having more majority in the market so market definitely effected by the stop of than, so it is definitely true.
- 7. (e):** The line so consuming countries said that consuming countries have large share of refining capacity not oil production. so given statement is definitely false.
- 8. (c):** There is no information about the price of crude oil. so it is uncertain.
- 9. (a):** 20 countries have part of total oil production remaining part produce by another countries, so it is definitely true.
- 10. (e):** Given data false condition of second line of paragraph that biggest producer also biggest consumer. so it is definitely false.

Directions (11-14)

11. (e): First statement is uncertain and remaining B and C statement definitely true because it shown the condition of oil industries before 1976. so B and C both inference.
12. (d): Competition level dependon telecom industry so first is false statement B and C true on the behalf of increment of 86% in market for internet service providers. so option d is correct.
13. (e): According line "The rise in median.....rates in 2015". It clear that CPF increment and tight labor market increase the payment of per person and 5.4% growth show that people finally get increment amount so statement a, b and d follow above passage so option e is correct.
14. (e): First option a follow the govt policies and their programme and in second increment from 17.8 MW to 5000 MW is about 280% third and fourth, statement doesn't in a favour of off-grid and renewable energy. so option e is correct because a and b is definitely true.
- Directions (15-35)**
15. (b): Carbon is major element of fossil fuels it means they are also demanded for energy production so it is probably true.
16. (e): Renewable energy is an option to clear polluted environment not their cause so it is definitely false.
17. (a): Climate change is cause of drought, flood etc. so they harmful for all species and human creature. so it is definitely true.
18. (a): According to first line "Carbon pollution Health". Carbon is main cause of flood and drought. so it is true.
19. (c): There is no information regarding japan carbon reduction rate so it is uncertain.
20. (d): Pulmonary diseases are caused due to climate change, but this is not the "only" cause, so it is probably false.
21. (a): Heat related death is result of climate change and these are harmful for us, so it is definitely true.
22. (c): There is no detail of increment and decrement rate of heatdeath rate so it is uncertain.
23. (b): Contaminate water is a cause of many cardiac or other disease but it is major cause and for skin and breath disease cause we can't confirm so it is probably true.
24. (c): There is no detail regarding infection disease so it is uncertain.

25. (c): We are not confirmed about stages of heat related illness so it is uncertain.
26. (a): Nuclear power plants used highly radioactive fuel so their wastage material also be radioactive so it is definitely true.
27. (a): U.S. reactors continue to be licensed so the government also in favour of these companies so this is definitely true.
28. (c): There is no information about developed countries so it is uncertain.
29. (a): See answer no. 27. (Definitely true)
30. (e): Intergenerational justice are used for successful nuclear waste management not for unsuccessful so it is definitely false.
31. (a): There is no relevant data regarding household waste water so it is uncertain
32. (a): The government paid a huge cost for cleaning pollution so it is confirmed that these technologies and equipment are expensive so it is definitely true.
33. (a): The no. of tourist tourism forewarned from filthy beaches so it is definitely true that tourism is definitely effected.
34. (d): It may be having some problems to solve this pollution so given statement is probably false.
35. (a): According first line, pollution affected sea, ocean and waterways so they definitely affected to humans & wildlife so it is definitely true.
- Directions (36-40)**
36. (a): PM 10 and PM 2.5 are methods to measure amount and stage of air pollution according to give their level and other numerical data so only a is definitely true.
37. (e): RBI finally cut the rates by 25 basis points for boost economic performance and RBI can change in to the policy and other rates so only A and B both are related to above passage so answer is e.
38. (e): India taxation enhance the ease of business and make rules efficient with GAAR and Robust taxation regime are beneficial for an economy so all statement are related to above passage.
39. (b): There is two cases explain that before 1991 and after 1991 not about the after independence so first is uncertain according to first case before 1991 the economy is closed so it is true that in 1989 indian economy doesn't interact with the economy so only option B is relevant.
40. (c): Most agricultural commodities require a lot of land so it is confirmed that flourishing production require big geographic size.

Previous Year (Memory Based)**Directions (1-30)**

1. (a): 2.9 Billion people are 48% of total population as mathematical form so it is definitely true.
2. (a): More than half affected from dearth of electricity in south america and saharan Africa so it is definitely true.
3. (c): There is no information regarding US, Japan and other developed countries. so it is uncertain.
4. (c): There is data given about lack of percentage of electricity, this is not sufficient data so it is uncertain.
5. (a): Electricity and clean cooking is basic requirement for every person at nation and global level so it is definitely true.
6. (b): Given four countries are part of BRICS but we are not confirmed about Russian but 4 out of 5 countries concentrated on grid technology.
7. (c): There is no relevant data regarding urban electrical programme. so it is uncertain.
8. (a): It is the basic need of the people. It is definitely true.
9. (b): If the countries are focused on these technologies and other relevant policies then it may be that there are many opportunity, so it is probably true.
10. (e): These both energy source in favour of environment so they are beneficial for us, so it is definitely false.
11. (a): Market conditions proved that india is fastest growing economy. so it is definitely true.
12. (a): These factor are important for sustain growth so it is relevant from passage.
13. (c): Export and education is positive factor not negative and remaining two are negative so these are uncertain.
14. (b): According present scenerio, we may be related that in upcoming year it may be boost with positive growth so it is probably true.
15. (e): Any country's economy definitely depend on fiscal policies, and rural development so it is definitely false.
16. (a): Both state and local government made infrastructure for the countries economy. so it is beneficial for country

17. (b): GDP Depend on non-performing loan ratio due to its presence it decreases or increases.
 18. (e): FDI is related to improvement in economy so it is definitely false.
 19. (a): Leverage ratio is beneficial for economy and it gives positive result for economy so it is definitely true.
 20. (c): There is no condition given for developing countries so it is uncertain.
 21. (a): Tax Reformation increase our revenue which is positive for fiscal policy. so it is definitely true.
 22. (e): Labour regulation is related to Business industry so it is definitely false.
 23. (b): If productivity increase then growth will increase but for a long term it doesn't confirm so given data is probably true.
 24. (c): There is no relation declare about tight labour for our economy. So this is uncertain statement.
 25. (a): Public investment, taxation and public investment related to growth of fiscal policy so given data is definitely true.
 26. (a): Fossil fuels like diesel, petrol are carbon product so they emitted CO₂ so given statement is definitely true.
 27. (d): By giving subsidies the current deficit will be increased which is not beneficial for government so above statement is probably false.
 28. (e): Government give subsidies to poor people for help of poor people. So above is definitely false.
 29. (c): There is no relevant data about immense transformation in economic growth in 2006. so it is uncertain.
 30. (a): These factor are basic element required for growth of any economy so it is definitely true.
- Directions (31-40):**
31. (e): There is no relevant data about foreign companies, transport sector and remaining IMF data is false according to the passage so their is no statement which related to above passage. so answer is none of these.
 32. (c): We are only confirmed about manufacturing sector will generate new jobs and speed growth according to growth rate. so only c is related.

33. (e): Informations are not related to a sure part of passage so option e is correct.

34. (d): The international society doesn't believe in positive growth of greek and Euro Zone can help greek by tax collection but it is not sufficient also for growth so every statement is related to above passage.

35. (a): All Ministers and governors will take positive decision for their economy. so it is definitely true statement according about passage.

36. (d): Due to maximum NPA value the european growth will be affected with negitive result according to passage so only d statement is relevant.

37. (a): Service sector is main cause behind boost in economic sector of singapore economy so only first statement is relevant.

38. (b): Public issue are increased according to passage these public issues are offered by SGX, SGX want to increase public issue is definitely true.

39. (d): According Raising the economy growth momentum it is assumed that in upcoming year it will be 8% or more so it is true.

40. (e): All above statements are having positive relation according given passage so answer will be.

Assignment of Logical Reasoning

We are providing you a set of 30 logical questions. These questions are based on same pattern which came in recent exams like **IBPS PO, SBI PO, RBI GRADE B**. These all questions are of very good standard. After understanding the concept and practising the assignment of whole logical reasoning. Practice these 30 questions. This will enhance your concept and make easy for you to solve questions of logical reasoning easily.

STATEMENT 1: “The internet is playing an incredibly important role in changing the lives of women in India. It is great to see how women are taking to the internet in greater numbers and increasing their time spent, even outpacing the time spent by men,” Google said.

- (A) The Indian women spend more time searching on Google than men do.

(B) Google has the data about users online behavior.

(C) Internet is helping in women empowerment by opening a whole new world at a click.

(D) As the internet penetration increases and more rural population is coming online, the number of internet users is increasing exponentially.

(E) Women are using most of their time online on unproductive things like fashion and gossip.

(F) In the 15-24 age-group, time spent by women grew by 110 per cent as compared to 104 per cent by men.

1. Which of the following is conclusion to the given statement?

STATEMENT 2: Does individual privacy trump national security or vice versa is the question that lies at heart of the tussle between tech major Apple, and the US law enforcement agency, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). It puts the spotlight on the challenges of privacy in a digital era in a dangerous world.

- (A) The FBI wants Apple to help break the encryption that protects the iPhone used by terrorists.
 - (B) Apple will have to create a software code that will override the passcode protection that is controlled solely by the user of the phone, a privacy safeguard adopted to address the loss of public faith.
 - (C) National security is of utmost importance.

- (D) Individual privacy cannot hold national security to ransom. At the same time, national security must not become a gate pass for unfettered breach of privacy.

(E) The government should enact a privacy law that will be breached only on specific request authorised by the courts, which will be subject to judicial and parliamentary oversight.

(F) Terrorists are using voids in privacy laws against the national security.

6. Which of the following is a suitable course of action according to statement?

(a) D (b) E (c) F

(d) C (e) B

7. Which of the following can be inferred from the given statement?

(a) A,F (b) C,D (c) D,E

(d) A,C (e) F,D

8. Which of the following is a cause of the given statement?

(a) B (b) C (c) A

(d) F (e) D

9. Which of the following can be an "assumption" for the given statement

(a) B,D (b) F,C (c) Only C

(d) D,E (e) A,B

10. Which of the following statement justifies the stand taken by Apple?

(a) B (b) A (c) C

(d) E (e) D

STATEMENT 3:

The critics however say that India's demographic potential is highly overemphasized. They point to the abysmal standards of education, human development, and job creation in the country. According to them, it is not demographic dividend but a demographic disaster waiting to happen.

(A) The overall quality of the higher education system is well below global standards.

(B) There are many talks about India's demographic resources, and demographic dividend.

(C) IMF, in 2011, reported that India's demographic dividend has the potential to add 2 percentage points per annum to India's per capita GDP growth over the next two decades.

(D) The sorry episode of doctorate-holders applying for government jobs way below their skill level is one example, even if an extreme one, of a glaring mismatch in demand and supply.

(E) Demographic Dividend is a limited time window, in which all the appropriate policy framework has to put in, to be able to utilize the window. India lacks policy framework to utilize this window.

11. Which of the following is conclusion to the given statement?

(a) A (b) B (c) C

(d) D (e) E

12. Which of the following can be inference of the given statement?

(a) C (b) D (c) A

(d) B (e) E

13. Which of the following can be a cause of the given statement?

(a) A,D (b) B,E (c) A,E

(d) E,D (e) C,A

14. Which of the following can be "assumption" for the given statement

(a) C (b) A (c) B

(d) E (e) D

15. Which statement weakens the above argument?

(a) C (b) B (c) D

(d) E (e) A

STATEMENT 4: A civil society collective appealed to policymakers in a press release on July 23 to "declare malnutrition as a medical emergency to save India's children dying of hunger".

(A) The latest edition of the Global Nutrition Report 2015 by the International Food Policy Research Institute, released on Tuesday, brings back the concerns over malnutrition into sharp focus.

(B) The current levels of underweight and stunted children are abysmally high.

(C) The appeal by civil society will be considered by the government.

(D) Declaring national emergency will help in combating malnutrition.

(E) The National Nutrition Mission (a multi-sectoral programme earmarked for 200 high-burden districts) has not taken off in any meaningful manner.

16. Which amongst the following is conclusion to the given statement?

(a) D (b) B (c) C

(d) A (e) E

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| <p>17. Which of the following statement can be inferred from the given statement?</p> <p>(a) A,B (b) C,D (c) B,D
 (d) E,F (e) A,F</p> <p>18. Which of the following is a cause of the given statement?</p> <p>(a) C (b) D (c) E
 (d) A (e) B</p> <p>19. Which of the following is "assumption" for the given statement?</p> <p>(a) C,D (b) B,D,C (c) A,D,C
 (d) A,C (e) E,C</p> <p>20. Which of the following is probably true inference?</p> <p>(a) D (b) A (c) E
 (d) C (e) B</p> | <p>23. Which of the following is a cause of the given statement?</p> <p>(a) E (b) F (c) B
 (d) C (e) A</p> <p>24. Which of the following can be "assumption" for the given statement?</p> <p>(a) F,D (b) A,B (c) C,D
 (d) E,A (e) A,C</p> <p>25. Which of the following is definitely false inference?</p> <p>(a) F (b) C (c) B
 (d) D (e) A</p> |
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- STATEMENT 5:**
- The second edition of the Finance Ministry's brain storming session "GYAN SANGAM" with public sector banks focused on management of non-performing assets and consolidation in the sector. The RBI wants to complete the clean-up of bad loans through asset quality review (AQR) by March 2017, and most banks have reported a sharp drop in third-quarter profit, or posted losses because of higher provisioning to cover potential losses.
- (A) Officials attending the Gyansangam, will come up with the solution to solve the problems of public sector banks.
- (B) "There are rules guarding the loan defaulter resulting in increasing NPS"
- (C) RBI has the authority to issue guidelines to bank and can setup deadline regarding implementing a scheme.
- (D) Indian public sector banks have unsustainable percentage of nonperforming assets.
- (E) Gross NPAs of public sector banks stood at Rs. 3.60 lakh crore at December-end as against 2.67 lakh crore at the end of March 2015.
- (F) "GYAN SANGAM" has become a annual show without any actual meaning.
- 21.** Which of the following is conclusion to the given statement?
- (a) C (b) B (c) F
 (d) E (e) A
- 22.** Which of the following can be inference from the given statement?
- (a) C,D (b) A,D (c) B,D
 (d) E,F (e) A,E
- STATEMENT6:**
- RBI governor Raghuram Rajan said an export-led growth strategy will not pay for India as it did for Asian economies including China due to the tepid global economic recovery, especially in the industrial countries
- (A) Government push for export led growth through programmes like "Make in India".
- (B) Many industrialized countries are still recovering from the 2008 economic depression.
- (C) China has successfully implemented the export led growth model.
- (D) Strategy for import substitution or trying to manufacture items domestically rather than importing them, by creating tariff barriers, has been tried and it has not worked because it ended up reducing domestic competition, making producers inefficient and increasing costs to consumers.
- (E) External demand growth is likely to be muted for at least the next five years.
- (F) Western countries are undergoing a slow economic recovery, leading to fall in consumption expenditure.
- 26.** Which of the following is conclusion to the given statement?
- a. E b. D c. F
 d. A e. C
- 27.** Which of the following can be inference of the given statement?
- (a) C,B,A (b) D,C,F (c) C,F
 (d) A,D,E (e) D,F
- 28.** Which of the following is a cause of the given statement?
- (a) A (b) B (c) C
 (d) D (e) F
- 29.** Which of the following can be "assumption" for the given statement?
- (a) B,D (b) A,C (c) E,F
 (d) D,F (e) A,B
- 30.** Which statement strengthens the above argument?
- (a) F,C (b) D,E (c) B,A
 (d) C,F (e) D,A

SOLUTION

1. (d): A: From statement it can be concluded that Indian women spend more time on internet.
2. (e): C: "Role in Changing Life" implies that internet is helping women in positive way.
3. (a): F: The data given in statement strengthens the claim of Google.
4. (e): E: According to statement women are also using internet for their upliftment, so, this statement is probably false.
5. (b): B: Google can give this type of data only when it has the users data.
6. (b): E: This step of government will help in solving the problem between FBI and Apple.
7. (a): A, F A: is cause of tussle between Apple and FBI. F: statement talks about security challenges.
8. (c): A: This is the reason of problems between Apple and FBI.
9. (b): C, F: Both are cause. National security is the reason for the action of FBI
10. (a): B: This statement gives the reason why Apple is not coordinating with FBI.
11. (a): A: "Abysmal Standard" points to the fact that quality of higher education is below global standards.
12. (c): A: (sec exp. 11)
13. (d): E, D: Statement E and D, gives the reason, why critics are not optimistic about demographic dividend.
14. (c): B: "Highly overemphasized" - implies that there are many talks of India's demographic dividend.
15. (a): C: Gives the data which contradicts the critics statement.
16. (b): B: 'Children dying of hunger' implies that number of stunted children are high.
17. (c): B, D: can be inferred from the statement.
18. (d): A: Statement A can be a cause behind civil society appeal.
19. (b): B, C, D B: Reason/cause for appeal. C: Appeal/Request is assumed that it will be considered. D: Reason for demanding malnutrition to declare national emergency.
20. (c): E: Statement E can be probably true.
21. (b): B: 'high provisioning to cover potential loss' means there are rules guarding defaulters.
22. (c): B, D B: 'higher provisioning' - means there are many rules protecting defaulters. D: It was the reason for the "Gyan Sangam" event.
23. (a): E: Statement can be a cause, as it points out the impacts of huge NPA's
24. (e): A, C A: A meeting/brainstorming session is assumed to come up with solution. C: It is using 'AQR' method, means it has authority.
25. (a): F: This contradicts the purpose of "GYANSANGAM".
26. (c): F: Statement F is conclusion of the above statement.
27. (a): A, B, C: A: Reason for Raghuram Rajan to contradict it. B & C can be inferred from the passage.
28. (d): D: Reason of RBI governor's above statement.
29. (b): A, C A: Reason/cause C: "As it did for China" means it had worked for China.
30. (b): D, E: These statements give facts which led governor to make the statement.



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Introduction: In input-output problems you are asked to imagine that there is some kind of computer or a word-processing machine and this machine performs some operations on a given input. These operations are performed repeatedly as per a fixed pattern or rule and subsequently we have different output in different steps. These (Input-output) types of questions regularly come in the competitive examinations (specially Bank PO exam). Although they may look complex, but they are not so tough, only factor if that they are time consuming and time is premium in a competitive test these days.

You should be aware about these tricky words:

- (i) **Penultimate step-** last 2nd step is called penultimate step
- (ii) **Last but one step-** last 2nd step is also called last but one step

Note: These keywords are commonly asked in exam and are confusing.

Guidelines: (Approach for solving the questions)

- (1) Our 1st step will be to see the input.
- (2) In 2nd step, we should see the final output.
- (3) And at last, we should focus on first step and so on to understand the pattern of arrangement.

Example: -

Input-was kite Mango pen Dog apple → This is step 1st

step I: Apple was kite mango pen dog



step II: Apple dog was kite mango pen

step III: Apple dog kite was mango pen

step IV: Apple dog kite mango was pen

step V: Apple dog kite mango pen was → This is



Types of pattern followed in Input-output:

- * Words are in English alphabetical orders.
For example → a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i.....
- * Words are in reverse alphabetical orders
For example → X, W, S, P, K, H, D.....
- * Number are in ascending order.
For example → 1, 2, 7, 9, 10, 13, 17, 22,
- * Numbers are in descending order.
For example → 29, 26, 24, 21, 17, 13, 10, 9, 7, 4,.....
- * Count of letter in words are in ascending order.
For example → I, do, pen, wise, Mango, should
- * Count of letters in words are in descending order.
For example → Mangoes, could, kite can, so, I,.....
- * Sum of digits in ascending order
For example → 10, 11, 21, 13, 32, 51, 61, 81, 28.....
- * Sum of digits in descending order.
For example → 28, 81, 61, 51, 32, 13, 21, 11, 10.....

The Four Basic Types of questions are:-

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------|
| (1) SHIFTING | (2) ARRANGING |
| (3) ARITHMETIC OPERATIONS | (4) MISCELLANEOUS |

1. SHIFTING: In this type of questions, we usually shift the given words (or numbers) of the given input as per a fixed pattern.

Example: **Input:** mango were 47 three 41 27 apple 16

Step I: 16 apple mango were 47 three 41 27

Step II: 27 mango 16 apple were 47 three 41

Step III: 41 three 27 mango 16 apple were 47

Step IV: 47 were 41 three 27 mango 16 apple

Step (iv) is the last step for the above input

Explanations: In the above steps a number and a word are arranged from left and both the elements together shifted towards right in every next step. New elements are arranged again from left. Numbers are arranged in increasing order and words are arranged according to English alphabetical order.

2. ARRANGING: In this type of questions, the words or the numbers are arranged as per a fixed order. This order can be an alphabetical order in case of words; it can be an increasing or decreasing order in case of numbers. Note that whereas shifting goes on endlessly, arranging ends as soon as the order intended is achieved.

Example: **Input:** 87 43 man 32 son domestic 59 76 could goes

Step I: Could 43 man 32 son domestic 59 76 goes 87

Step II: Could domestic 43 Man 32 son 59 goes 76 87

Step III: Could domestic goes 43 man 32 son 59 76 87

Step IV: Could domestic goes man 32 son 43 59 76 87

Step V: Could domestic goes man son 32 43 59 76 87

Step (v) is the last step for the above input

Explanations: In the above step words are arranging in English alphabetical order from left end to right end while number are arranging in descending order from right to left. In each step a word and a number are arranging.

3. ARITHMETIC OPERATIONS: In this type of questions, the input consists of some numbers or alphabets. The subsequent steps are obtained by performing arithmetic operations i.e., adding place value of alphabets or by applying arithmetic operations on digits.

Example: **Input:** man should go kite queen I normally answers

Step I: 28 79 22 45 62 9 110 76 99

Step II: 27 80 21 46 61 10 99 75 100

Step III: 72 08 12 64 16 01 99 57 001

Step IV: 9 8 3 10 7 1 18 12 1

Step V: 1 1 3 7 8 9 10 12 18

Explanations: In the above question, words change in numerical value and some arithmetic operations are applied in remaining steps. All operations are done from left to right.

4. Miscellaneous: As the name suggests, this covers miscellaneous cases. The input can be anything and the machine can perform a set of random operations on this. Normally, a case that does not fall under any of the first three categories falls under this category.

Note: We cannot find previous step means if 5th step or 4th step is given and we have to find out 3rd, 2nd and input. Then we cannot find it.

So, our answer will be "cannot be determined"

One of the best method to solve input-output: If you have completed step 1 underline them. Similarly, after completing step 2, underline them and so onupto the last step.

- Example:**
- Input:** The 36 issue 49 become 9 serious 25
- Step I:** become the 36 issue 49 9 serious 25
- Step II:** become 9 the 36 issue 49 serious 25
- Step III:** become 9 issue the 36 49 serious 25
- Step IV:** become 9 issue 25 the 36 49 serious
- Step V:** become 9 issue 25 serious the 36 49
- Step VI:** become 9 issue 25 serious 36 the 49

Explanations: In the above question, words are arranging in English alphabetical order as well number are also arranging in ascending order from left to right.

Points to Remember:

- (1) In Input-output, the most important thing is to understand the pattern of the steps, how they are arranging.
- (2) Looking at the last and other steps, you can understand the pattern of question.
- (3) Be careful in mix shifting pattern, i.e. shifting from both left and right side.
- (4) Sometimes characters/digits get automatically arranged in steps. So, for that step another increasing/decreasing characters/digits should be arranged.
- (5) The most important thing is to be noted that from given step, previous step can't be determined.

Easy-Moderate

Directions (1-5): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions which follow:

A word and number rearrangement machine when given an input line of words and numbers rearranges them following a particular rule. Following is an illustration of input and the rearrangement.

Input: flight 37 delay an 53 87 hour 19 by 46

Step I: 87 flight 37 delay 53 hour 19 by 46 an

Step II: 87 53 flight 37 delay hour 19 46 by an

Step III: 87 53 46 flight 37 hour 19 delay by an

Step IV: 87 53 46 37 hour 19 flight delay by an

Step V: 87 53 46 37 19 hour flight delay by an

And Step V is the last step of the arrangement of eh above input as the intended rearrangement is obtained. As per the rules followed in the above steps, answer the following questions based upon the

Input: 24 cross 82 road 93 safe 13 jam halt 46

1. Which of the following would be the second step after rearrangement?

- (a) 93 82 46 24 13 safe road jam halt cross
- (b) 93 82 46 24 road safe 13 jam halt cross
- (c) 93 82 24 road safe 13 jam 46 halt cross
- (d) 93 24 82 road safe 13 jam halt 46 cross
- (e) None of these

2. Which of the following would be the final arrangement?

- (a) 93 82 46 24 13 safe road jam halt cross
- (b) 93 82 46 13 24 safe road jam halt cross
- (c) 13 24 46 82 93 safe road jam halt cross
- (d) 93 82 46 24 13 cross halt jam road safe
- (e) safe road jam halt cross 93 82 46 24 13

3. Which of the following will be step VI of the above input?

- (a) 93 24 82 road safe 13 jam halt 46 cross
- (b) 93 82 24 road safe 13 jam 46 halt cross
- (c) 93 82 46 24 road safe 13 jam halt cross
- (d) 93 82 46 24 13 safe road jam halt cross
- (e) There will be no such step as it gets arranged before step VI

4. In step III, which of the following would be the third word/number from the left?

- (a) 82
- (b) 46
- (c) Jam
- (d) 13
- (e) Road

5. Which step would be the following output? 93 24 82 road safe 13 jam halt 46 cross

- (a) I
- (b) II
- (c) III
- (d) IV
- (e) VI

Directions (6-10): Study the following information to answer the given questions:

A word and number arrangement machine when given an input line of words and numbers rearranges them following a particular rule. The following is an illustration of input and rearrangement.

Input: mix 12 in form 35 are 20 with 47 given

Step I: are form mix 12 in 35 20 with 47 given

Step II: are form given in mix 12 35 20 with 47

Step III: are form given in mix with 12 35 20 47

Step IV: are form given in mix with 47 35 12 20

Step V: are form given in mix with 47 35 20 12

And Step V is the last step of the arrangement.

above input as the intended arrangement is obtained. As per the rules followed in the above steps, find out in each of the following questions the appropriate steps for the given input.

Input: when 11 given fine 37 provide zero 90 over 45 is
29 team 89

Directions (11-15): A word and number arrangement machine when given an input line of words and numbers rearranges them following a particular rule in each step. The following is an illustration of input and rearrangement.

Input: outfit 36 leader 19 78 97 blast step 29 mango

Step I: mango outfit 36 leader 19 78 blast step 29 97

Step II: mango leader outfit 36 19 blast step 29 97 78

Step III: mango leader blast outfit 36 19 step 97 78 29

Step IV: mango leader blast step outfit 19 97 78 29 36

Step V: mango leader blast step outfit 97 78 29 36 19

And step V is the last step of the arrangement. As per

above rule followed in the above steps, find out in each of the following questions the appropriate step for the given input:

Input: 14 stage farmer 27 86 plant express decay 53 fight
36 69

Directions (16-19): Study the following information to answer the given questions:

A word arrangement machine when given an input line of words rearranges them following a particular rule. The following is an illustration of input and rearrangement.

Input: war pistol bomb gun army bullet fight missile

Step I: bomb war pistol gun army bullet fight missile

Step II: bomb missile war pistol gun army bullet fight

Step III: bomb missile pistol war gun army bullet fight

Step IV: bomb missile pistol gun war army bullet fight

Step V: bomb missile pistol gun war bullet army fight

Step VI: bomb missile pistol gun war bullet fight army

Step VI is the last step of the rearrangement. As per the rules followed in the above steps, find out in each of following questions the appropriate steps for the given input.

Input: suggest popular missed page drawing login attack tussle

16. How many steps would be needed to complete the arrangement?

- (a) VII (b) VI (c) V
 (d) VIII (e) None of these

17. Which Step number would be the following output?
 missed page tussle suggest popular drawing login attack

- (a) Step II (b) Step V (c) Step III
 (d) Step IV (e) None of these

18. Which of the following will be the penultimate step?

- (a) Step VII (b) Step VI (c) Step IV
 (d) Step V (e) None of these

19. What will be the position of 'attack' in the last but one step?

- (a) Fifth from right end (b) Fourth from left end
 (c) Third from right end (d) Fifth from left end
 (e) Sixth from the left end

Directions (20-23): Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions.

A word and number arrangement machine when given an input line of words and numbers rearranges them following a rule in each step. The following is an illustration of input and rearrangement.

Input: tiger 28 instagram 47 chat 34 cloud 66 office 73

Step-I: chat tiger 28 instagram 34 cloud 66 office 73 47

Step-II: chat cloud tiger 28 instagram 34 office 73 47 66

Step-III: chat cloud tiger office 28 instagram 73 47 66 34

Step-IV: chat cloud tiger office instagram 73 47 66 34 28

Step IV is the last step of the rearrangement. As per the rules followed in the above steps, find out in each of following questions the appropriate steps for the given input.

Input- net 46 file 39 eagle 53 bug 24 android 61

20. What will be the resultant if third and fifth elements from the right end of step II are added?

- (a) 85 (b) 107 (c) 77
 (d) 63 (e) None of these

21. What will be the third step of the given input?

- (a) net bug file eagle 24 android 61 53 39 46
 (b) bug net file eagle 24 android 61 53 39 46
 (c) bug net file eagle 24 android 61 53 46 39
 (d) bug net file 24 eagle android 61 53 39 46
 (e) None of these

22. Which of the following word/number will be at fifth position from the left end in last but one step?

- (a) android (b) 39 (c) 24
 (d) eagle (e) None of these

23. How many steps are required to rearrange the given input?

- (a) VI (b) V (c) III
 (d) IV (e) None of these

Directions (24-27): Study the following information carefully to answer the given questions.

A word and number arrangement machine when given an input line of words and numbers rearranges them following a particular rule in each step. The following is an illustration of input and rearrangement.

Input: amid 15 ghastly 32 dispel 72 contempt 56 intrusion 64

Step I: intrusion amid 15 ghastly dispel 72 contempt 56 64 32

Step II: intrusion contempt amid ghastly dispel 72 56 64 32 15

Step III: intrusion contempt ghastly amid dispel 56 64 32 15 72

Step IV: intrusion contempt ghastly dispel amid 56 32 15 72 64

Step V: intrusion contempt ghastly dispel amid 32 15 72 64 56

Step V is the last step of the rearrangement. As per the rules followed in the above steps, find out in each of following questions the appropriate steps for the given input.

Input: flee 21 Avert 29 42 intercept resolve 35 demise 67

- 24.** Which of the following will be the penultimate step?
 (a) Step VI (b) Step V (c) Step IV
 (d) Step III (e) None of these
- 25.** What will be the position of 'flee' in the last but one step?
 (a) Seventh from the left end
 (b) Sixth from the right end
 (c) Fourth from the left end
 (d) Fifth from the right end
 (e) Third from the right end
- 26.** Which of the following word/number would be sixth from the right end in Step III?
 (a) flee (b) 29 (c) 67
 (d) avert (e) None of these

- 27.** How many steps will be required to give the final output?
 (a) Five (b) Four (c) Six
 (d) Seven (e) Eight

Direction (28-32): A word and number arrangement machine when given an input line of words and numbers rearranges them following a particular rule in each step. The following is an illustration of input and rearrangement.

Input: **bad 49 member 14 globe 35 relative 61 good 21**

Step I: relative bad 49 member globe 35 61 good 21 14

Step II: relative member bad 49 globe 35 61 good 14 21

Step III: relative member globe bad 49 61 good 14 21 35

Step IV: relative member globe good bad 61 14 21 35 49

Step V: relative member globe good bad 14 21 35 49 61

Step V is the last step of the rearrangement. As per the rules followed in the above steps, find out in each of following questions the appropriate steps for the given input.

Input: **group 47 remember 11 stop 29 gap heaven 33**

- 28.** Which among the following is 3rd to the right of the element which is 2nd from left end in step II?
 (a) group (b) 47 (c) stop
 (d) gap (e) None of these

- 29.** How many steps are required for getting final step?
 (a) Three (b) Four (c) Five
 (d) Six (e) None of these

- 30.** How many elements are there between "group" and "gap" in step I?
 (a) One (b) Two (c) Three
 (d) More than three (e) None

- 31.** In which of the following step "group stop 47" is found in same manner?
 (a) Step II (b) Step I (c) Step IV
 (d) Step III (e) None of these

- 32.** Which among the following is step III?
 (a) remember heaven group stop 33 47 gap 11 29
 (b) remember group heaven stop 47 gap 11 29 33
 (c) remember heaven group stop 47 gap 11 29 33
 (d) remember heaven group stop 47 33 gap 11 29
 (e) None of these

Direction (33-37): A word and number arrangement machine when given an input line of words and numbers rearranges them following a particular rule in each step. The following is an illustration of input and rearrangement.

Input: **23 building 27 hostel 11 shop 43 house 39 gurukul**

Step I: shop 43 23 building 27 hostel 11 house 39 gurukul

Step II: shop 43 house 23 building 27 hostel 11 39 gurukul

Step III: shop 43 house 23 hostel 11 building 27 39 gurukul

Step IV: shop 43 house 23 hostel 11 gurukul 39 building 27

Step IV is the last step of the rearrangement. As per the rules followed in the above steps, find out in each of following questions the appropriate steps for the given input.

Input: **17 group 29 park 18 season 9 beautiful 47 success**

- 33.** How many elements are between "group" and "9" in step III?
 (a) None (b) One (c) Two
 (d) Three (e) More than three

- 34.** Which of the following is 2nd to the right of the element which is immediate left of "18" in step IV?
 (a) success (b) 17 (c) beautiful
 (d) 9 (e) None of these

- 35.** How many steps are required to get the final step?
 (a) Four (b) Two (c) Three
 (d) Five (e) None of these
- 36.** In which of the following step we get "17 18 9" in the same manner?
 (a) Step II (b) Step III (c) Step I
 (d) Step IV (e) None of these

- 37.** Which among the following is the step II?
 (a) park 17 season 29 47 18 group 9 beautiful success
 (b) park 47 group 18 17 29 season 9 beautiful success
 (c) park 47 group 29 17 18 season 9 beautiful success
 (d) park 17 group 29 47 18 season 9 beautiful success
 (e) None of these

Difficult

Directions (1-5): A word and number arrangement machine when given an input line of word and number rearranged them following a particular rule. The following is an instruction of input and rearranged steps:
Input: ‘what is 20 big than 15 but smaller than 32’

Input: What is 20 big than 15 but smaller than 32?
Step I: 'than 15 what is 20 big but smaller than 32'

Step II: ‘than 15 is 20 big but smaller than 32’

Step III: 'than 15 is 20 big but smaller than 32'.

Step IV: 'than 15 is 20 than 32 what smaller big but'.

Step V: ‘than 15 is 20 than 32 what smaller but big’.

As per the rules as the intended rearrangement is obtained. As per the rules followed in the above steps indicate the answer in each of the following question with respect to the appropriate step for the given input.

Input for the question

Any number less than 35 and more than 25 does not equal 45.

5. Which word/number would be on 8th position from left side in step 5th?

Directions (6-11): A word and number arrangement machine when given an input line of word and number rearranged them following a particular rule. The following is an instruction of input and rearranged steps:

Input: gone 93 over 46 84 now 31 for

Step I: 93 gone over 46 84 now for 31

Step II: 93 84 gone over now for 46 31

Step III: 93 84 over gone now for 46 31

Step IV: 93 84 over now gone for 46 31

And step 4 is the last step of the rearrangement of the above input.

As per the rule followed in the above steps, find out in each of the following question the appropriate step for the given input:

Input: '25 window 29 93 86 sail tower buy for getting'

6. Which of the following will be step1?

 - (a) 25 window 29 86 sail tower buy for getting 93
 - (b) 93 window 29 86 sail tower buy for getting 25
 - (c) 93 86 window sail tower buy for getting 29 25
 - (d) 25 29 window sail tower buy for 93 86 getting
 - (e) None of these

7. Which of the following word/number would be 4th position (from left) in step II?

 - (a) tower (b) 86 (c) sail
 - (d) window (e) None of these

8. How many steps would be needed to complete the arrangement?

 - (a) 8th (b) 7th (c) 6th
 - (d) 5th (e) None of these

9. In step IV which of the following word/number would be on 8th position (from left)?

 - (a) 29 (b) buy (c) for
 - (d) tower (e) None of these

10. Which step number would be the following output?
93 86 window tower sail buy forgetting 29 25

 - (a) 1st (b) 2nd (c) 3rd
 - (d) 4th (e) There is no such step

- 11.** Which of the following would be the final arrangement?
- 93 86 window tower sail getting buy for 29 25
 - 93 86 window tower sail getting for buy 29 25
 - 93 86 window sail tower getting for buy 29 15
 - There is no such step.
 - None of these
- Directions (12-20):** A word and number arrangement machine when given an input line of word and number rearranged them following a particular rule. The following is an instruction of input and rearranged steps:
- Input:** What in 52 best the 49 bull sent the 62
- Step I:** the 49 what in 52 best bull sent the 62
- Step II:** the 49 in 52 what best bull sent the 62
- Step III:** the 49 in 52 the 62 what best bull sent
- Step IV:** the 49 in 52 the 62 what sent best bull
- Step V:** the 49 in 52 the 62 what sent bull best
- And step 5 is the last step of the rearrangement of the above input as the intended rearrangement is obtained. As per the rule followed in the above steps indicate the answer in each of the following questions with respect to the appropriate step for the given input.
- Input for the questions: 'ATM num least thin 30 all most thin 20 doll net end 40'
- 12.** Which step number would be the following output? 'thin 20 ATM num least thin 30 all most doll net end 40'
- 3rd
 - 5th
 - 6th
 - 4th
 - None of these
- 13.** How many step would be needed to complete the arrangement?
- 10
 - 8
 - 9
 - 7
 - None of these
- 14.** Which word/number would be on eighth position from left side in step 5th?
- ATM
 - num
 - net
 - 40
 - None of these
- 15.** Which of the following would be step 2nd?
- 20 thin 30 thin ATM num least all most doll net end 40
 - thin 20 thin 30 end 40 ATM num least all most doll net
 - thin 20 thin 30 ATM num least all most doll net end 40
 - thin 20 thin 30 ATM num least all most doll net 40 end.
 - None of these
- 16.** Which word/number is on 4th position from left in step 3?
- 20
 - 30
 - 40
 - thin
 - None of these
- 17.** Which word/number be on 6th place from right in step 4?
- ATM
 - 40
 - thin
 - most
 - None of these
- 18.** Which word/number be on middle in 5th step?
- end
 - 40
 - ATM
 - num
 - None of these
- 19.** What will be the step 4?
- thin 20 thin 30 end 40 ATM num least all most doll net.
 - thin 20 ATM num least thin 30 all most doll end 04
 - 20 30 40 thin thin end num ATM least all most doll net
 - 20 thin 30 thin 40 end num ATM least all most doll net
 - None of these
- 20.** What will be final arrangement?
- 20 30 40 ATM doll end least most net num thin thin
 - 40 30 20 thin thin doll ATM num net most least end num
 - thin 20 thin 30 end 40 num net doll ATM all most least
 - thin 20 thin 30 end 40 num net most least doll ATM all
 - None of these

Directions (21-25): Study the given information and answer the questions:

When a number arrangement machine is given an input line of numbers, it arranges them following a particular rule. The following is an illustration of an input and its rearrangement.

INPUT: 76 91 29 83 47 66 39 57

STEP I: 152 182 58 166 94 132 78 114

STEP II: 60 120 216 130 76 105 72

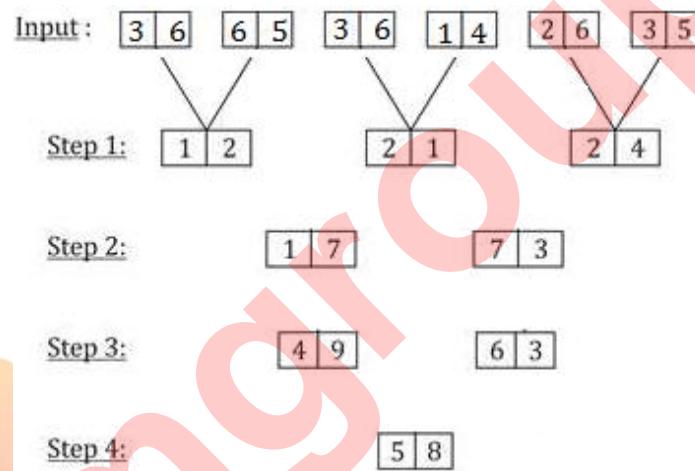
STEP III: 15 7 22 10 22

STEP IV: 5 7 4 0 4

- 34.** Which of the following element will be 3rd to the right of 6th element from the right end in step V?
 (a) shf (b) 47 (c) cjh
 (d) 54 (e) None of these
- 35.** In Step IV, which of the following word/number would be on 4th position (from the left end)?
 (a) cjh (b) yek (c) 47
 (d) 76 (e) None of these
- Directions (36-39):** Study the following information carefully to answer the given questions:
 A word and number arrangement machine when given an input line of words and numbers rearranges them following a particular rule. The following is an illustration of input and rearrangement.
- Input:** jukr 20 hsd़ 41 6 qtn sgkm 53
- Step I:** steu jukr 20 41 qtn sgkm 53 35
- Step II:** qvli steu 41 qtn sgkm 53 35 399
- Step III:** jucm qvli steu sgkm 53 35 399 1680
- Step IV:** hhln jucm qvli steu 35 399 1680 2808
- Step IV is the last step of the rearrangement. As per the rules followed in the above steps, find out in each of the following questions the appropriate steps for the given input.
- Input:** 32 vfs 67 pkjh 18 22 zkjo fxe
- 36.** How many steps would be needed to complete the arrangement?
 (a) VII (b) IV (c) V
 (d) VI (e) None of these
- 37.** What will the sum of the elements which is 4th from the right end in step II and 5th from the left end in step IV?
 (a) 320 (b) 214 (c) 390
 (d) 550 (e) None of these
- 38.** Which of the following would be the difference between the elements which is 7th from left end in step IV and 1st from right end in Step II?
 (a) 900 (b) 484 (c) 270
 (d) 540 (e) None of these
- 39.** Which of the following element will be 2nd to the left of 4th element from the right end in step III?
 (a) uycv (b) 67 (c) zkjo
 (d) 323 (e) None of these

Directions (40-44): Study the given information carefully and answer the given questions.

An input-output is given in different steps. Some mathematical operations are done in each step. No mathematical operation is repeated in next step, but it can be repeated with some other mathematical operation (as multiplication can be used with subtraction in step 1 and same can be used with addition in step 2)



As per the rules followed in the steps given above, find out in each of the following questions the appropriate step for the given input.

- Input:**

6	8
---	---

3	5
---	---

4	9
---	---

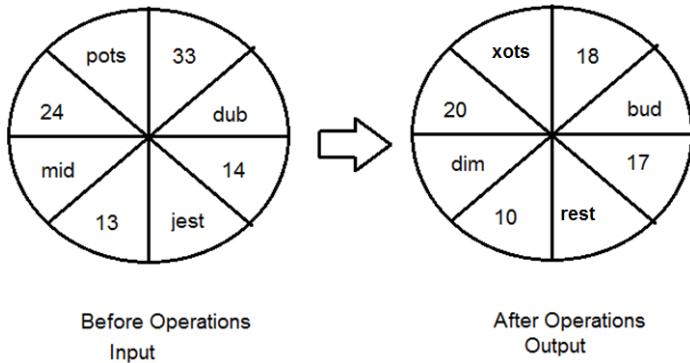
1	3
---	---

1	2
---	---

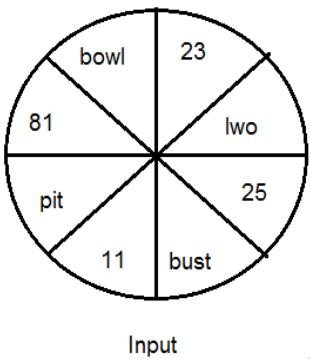
2	7
---	---
- 40.** Find the addition of the three numbers obtained in step I?
 (a) 31 (b) 125 (c) 55
 (d) 57 (e) None of these
- 41.** Find the product of two numbers obtained in Step II?
 (a) 600 (b) 586 (c) 731
 (d) 621 (e) None of these
- 42.** Find the difference between the two numbers obtained in Step III?
 (a) 28 (b) 13 (c) 37
 (d) 27 (e) None of these
- 43.** Find the square of number which is obtained in Step IV??
 (a) 729 (b) 676 (c) 1225
 (d) 625 (e) 961
- 44.** In step II, if the digits within each number is interchanged (means digit at the tens place comes at the ones place and vice versa.) then find the sum of the two numbers thus obtained?
 (a) 36 (b) 45 (c) 14
 (d) 58 (e) None of these

Directions (45-48): Study the following information and answer the questions given below:

An input circle composed of various numbers and words is given below. The circle is composed of eight segments. Some operations/logic are applied individually on each segment and to finally obtain a new output circle.



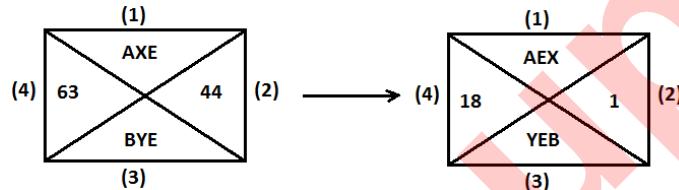
Using the same operations/logic used in above example, find the output of the input given below and answer the questions based on that.



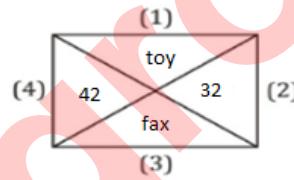
45. Which of the following will replace 'bust' in the output circle?
 - (a) Just
 - (b) Dust
 - (c) Tsub
 - (d) Rust
 - (e) None of these
46. What is the sum of numbers in the segments which are adjacent to the segment which replaced 'bust' in the output circle?
 - (a) 31
 - (b) 30
 - (c) 35
 - (d) 38
 - (e) None of these
47. Which of the following words is not there in any of the segments of the output circle?
 - (a) owl
 - (b) rust
 - (c) rip
 - (d) nip
 - (e) All except (a)
48. What is the sum of all the numbers in the output circle?
 - (a) 89
 - (b) 109
 - (c) 105
 - (d) 100
 - (e) None of these

Directions (49-51): Study the following information and answer the questions given below:

There is a figure provided in the question given below which consist of a square composed of four triangles. Some operations are performed to convert the input figure into the output figure.



Based on the above example, find the output figure of the following input.



49. Which of the following number represents the element of triangle 4 of the output figure?
 - (a) 8
 - (b) 2
 - (c) 6
 - (d) 12
 - (e) None of these
50. What is the difference between the digits of the triangle -2 and triangle-4 of the output figure?
 - (a) 10
 - (b) 8
 - (c) 14
 - (d) 4
 - (e) None of these
51. Which of the following letter represents the element of triangle 1 of the output figure?
 - (a) toy
 - (b) afx
 - (c) yto
 - (d) oty
 - (e) Both(a) and(b)

Direction (52-55): A word and number arrangement machine when given an input line of words and numbers rearranges them following a particular rule in each step. The following is an illustration of input and rearrangement.

Input: vtyb 45 nhgk 10 67 wfsx cqju 82

Step I: xjqf vtyb 45 nhgk 10 67 wfsx 84

Step II: mstp xjqf vtyb 45 10 wfsx 84 69

Step III: egby mstp xjqf 10 wfsx 84 69 47

Step IV: duhc egby mstp xjqf 84 69 47 12

Step IV is the last step of the rearrangement. As per the rules followed in the above steps, find out in each of the following questions the appropriate steps for the given input.

Input: 23 kolp 98 35 rezd waum 71 spni

- 52.** What will be the resultant if sixth element from the left end of step I is added to fifth element from right end of step III?
- (a) 53 (b) 106 (c) 117
 (d) 94 (e) None of these
- 53.** What will be the third step of the given input?
- (a) Step III- hkmr ivaw plok 23 waum 100 37 73
 (b) Step III- hkmr ivaw plok 23 100 73 37 waum
 (c) Step III- hkmr ivaw plok 23 waum 100 73 37
 (d) Step III- hkmr ivaw plok 23 100 waum 73 37
 (e) None of these
- 54.** Which of the following word/number will be fourth to the left of sixth element from the left end in step II?
- (a) 23 (b) 100 (c) waum
 (d) plok (e) None of these
- 55.** What will be the twice of the difference of fourth element from the left end of step II and fourth element from right end of step IV?
- (a) 140 (b) 122 (c) 130
 (d) 244 (e) 120

Previous Year (Memory Based)

Direction (1-5): Study the following information carefully to answer the given questions.

Number arrangement machine when given an input line of numbers rearranges them following a particular rule in each step. The following is an illustration of input and rearrangement.

Input: 91 53 72 14 39 24 85 76 61 67

Step I: 15 91 53 72 39 85 76 61 67 25

Step II: 40 15 91 72 85 76 61 67 25 54

Step III: 62 40 15 91 72 85 76 25 54 68

Step IV: 73 62 40 15 91 85 25 54 68 77

Step V: 86 73 62 40 15 25 54 68 77 92

Step V, is the last step

Step V is the last step of the above arrangement as the intended arrangement is obtained.

As per the rules followed in the given steps find out the appropriate steps for the given input:

Input:- 58 40 99 28 63 84 16 34 71 87

1. How many numbers are there between 59 and the one which 3rd to left of 85 in step V?
 (a) One (b) More than three (c) Three
 (d) None (e) Two
2. How many numbers are there between the number which is 2nd from the left end and 99 in step II?
 (a) One (b) More than three (c) Three
 (d) None (e) Two
3. What is the position of 35 from the left end in second last step?
 (a) First (b) Fifth (c) Second
 (d) Third (e) Sixth
4. Which of the following number is 6th to the left of 29 in the III step?
 (a) 35 (b) 59 (c) 17
 (d) 99 (e) None of these

5. Which of the following number is 5th from the right end in step V?

- (a) 35 (b) 59 (c) 17
 (d) 29 (e) None of these

Direction (6-9): A number arrangement machine when given an input line of numbers rearranges them following a particular rule in each step. The following is an illustration of input and rearrangement.

Input: 734269 825497 647538 219354 961357 321658

Step I: 962437 794528 835746 453912 753169 856123

Step II: 453912 753169 794528 835746 856123 962437

Step III: 135924 135796 579248 357468 135268 379246

Step IV: 3458 33554 351832 152848 31048 211824

Step V: 20 20 22 28 16 18

Step V is the last step of the above arrangement as the intended arrangement is obtained.

As per the rules followed in the given steps find out the appropriate steps for the given input:

Input: 856347 745982 329584 512379 954267 463512

6. What is the difference between the 3rd number from left end in step II and 2nd number from right end in step IV?
 (a) 391834 (b) 391826 (c) 134099
 (d) 134091 (e) None of these
7. Which of the following number is 3rd from right end in step V?
 (a) 10 (b) 20 (c) 22
 (d) 23 (e) None of these
8. What will be the result when the number which is 2nd from right end in step IV is divided by the number which is 2nd from left end in final step?
 (a) 14912 (b) 15992 (c) 13592
 (d) 12952 (e) None of these

- 9.** What is the sum of 2nd number from left end in step II and 4th number from right end in step III?
 (a) 1119927 (b) 1121707 (c) 647015
 (d) 648795 (e) None of these

Directions (10-14): Study the following information carefully to answer the given questions.

A word and number arrangement machine when given an input line of words and numbers rearranges them following a particular rule in each step. The following is an illustration of input and rearrangement.

Input: 36 dream 98 school 49 friends 74 circle 22 team 81 zebra

Step I: 98 36 dream school 49 friends 74 22 team 81 zebra circle

Step II: dream 98 36 school 49 friends 74 22 team zebra circle 81

Step III: 74 dream 98 36 school 49 22 team zebra circle 81 friends

Step IV: school 74 dream 98 36 22 team zebra circle 81 friends 49

Step V: 36 school 74 dream 98 22 zebra circle 81 friends 49 team

Step VI: zebra 36 school 74 dream 98 circle 81 friends 49 team 22

Step VI is the last step of the above arrangement as the intended arrangement is obtained.

As per the rules followed in the given steps find out the appropriate steps for the given input:

Input: 48 train 62 prime 99 grace 84 road 39 desk 52 edit

10. Which of the following is second to the right of the third element from the left end in step II?
 (a) 48 (b) train (c) 62
 (d) prime (e) None of these

11. How many steps are needed to get the final output ?
 (a) Five (b) Six (c) Seven
 (d) Eight (e) None of these

12. What is the sum of the elements that is second from the left end in step I and second from the right end in step V?
 (a) 100 (b) 80 (c) 90
 (d) 110 (e) None of these

13. In which of the following steps 'road 39 desk 84' is found in the same order of the given input?
 (a) Step III (b) Step VI (c) Step V
 (d) Step II (e) Step IV

- 14.** What is the position of 'prime' in step III?
 (a) Sixth from left end
 (b) Fifth from the left end
 (c) Seventh from the left end
 (d) Eighth from the right end
 (e) Ninth from the right end

Direction (15-19): A word and number arrangement machine when given an input line of words and numbers rearranges them following a particular rule in each step. The following is an illustration of input and rearrangement.

Input: freight 34 wall 51 muddle 94 backup 64 height 44 photo 15

Step I: wall freight 34 51 muddle 94 backup 64 height 44 photo 16

Step II: 33 wall freight 51 muddle 94 backup 64 height 44 16 photo

Step III: muddle 33 wall freight 51 94 backup 64 height 16 photo 43

Step IV: 52 muddle 33 wall freight 94 backup 64 16 photo 43 height

Step V: freight 52 muddle 33 wall 94 backup 16 photo 43 height 63

Step VI: 93 freight 52 muddle 33 wall 16 photo 43 height 63 backup.

And step VI is the last step of this arrangement.

As per the rules followed in the above steps, find out in each of the following questions the appropriate step for the given input.

Input: 38 worth fiscal 49 typical reason 58 21 canon 13 print 27

15. What is the position of the word "typical" in Step IV?
 (a) 8th from the left (b) 3rd from the right
 (c) 4th from the left (d) 7th from the right
 (e) 7th from the left

16. What is the difference between 2nd number from the right end and 3rd number from the left end in the final step?

- (a) 23 (b) 6 (c) 12
 (d) 25 (e) None of these

17. In which of the following Step "21 canon print" is found in the same order?

- (a) I (b) III (c) IV
 (d) V (e) None of these

18. How many elements are there between "37" and "Canon" in the penultimate step?

- (a) Five (b) Three (c) One
 (d) None (e) None of these

- 19.** How many steps are required to complete the arrangement?
- (a) III (b) V (c) VII
 (d) VI (e) IV

Directions (20-24): Study the following diagram and convert it into other diagrams by implementing the instructions which is given in each step to get next step.

[SBI PO MAINS 2017]

I4	RS3	EK3
AC9		MT7
F8	O5	UL

Interchange the Alphabets to get step 1 as arrows mention in the above figure.

UL4	O3	F3
MT9		AC7
EK8	RS5	I

Step-1

For Step-2:

- (i) If the alphabets in a particular cell contain one consonant and one vowel and the number with them is greater than 3, then subtract 3 from the given number.
- (ii) If the alphabets are two consonant and the number with them is greater than 5, then change the letters with the previous letter in alphabetical series.

UL1	O3	F3
LS9		AC4
EK5	RS5	I

Step-2

For Step-3 : step 3 is coded in some special pattern.

EK5	R3	I
UL1		F3
LS9	YZ5	AC4

Step-3

As per the rules followed in the above step, find out the appropriate steps for the given input. And answer the following questions.

A5	LM3	FT2
ZU8		BC6
G5	S7	MO

- 20.** Which element comes in step-2 in the second column of third row?

- (a) LM7 (b) KL7 (c) ZU3
 (d) AB8 (e) None of these

- 21.** Which element replaces AB8 from step-2 to step-3?

- (a) PQ7 (b) ZU3 (c) FT5
 (d) MO2 (e) None of these

- 22.** Which element replaces BC6 from input to step-2?

- (a) BC8 (b) ZU8 (c) FT5
 (d) ZU3 (e) None of these

- 23.** Which element comes in step-3 in the third column of second row?

- (a) G2 (b) A (c) FT5
 (d) RS7 (e) None of these

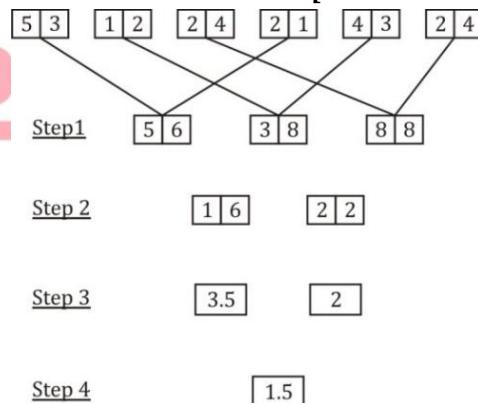
- 24.** What is the total sum of the digits of the first column first row and the digits of first column third row in step 3?

- (a) 11 (b) 12 (c) 13
 (d) 14 (e) None of these

Directions (25-29): Study the given information carefully and answer the given questions.

An input-output is given in different steps. Some mathematical operations are done in each step. No mathematical operation is repeated in next step.

[SBI PO MAINS 2017]



As per the rules followed in the steps given above, find out in each of the following questions the appropriate step for the given input.

4 2	5 1	2 9	3 2	7 1	1 4
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Note: The combination of all the digits of a particular block is being referred as a number.

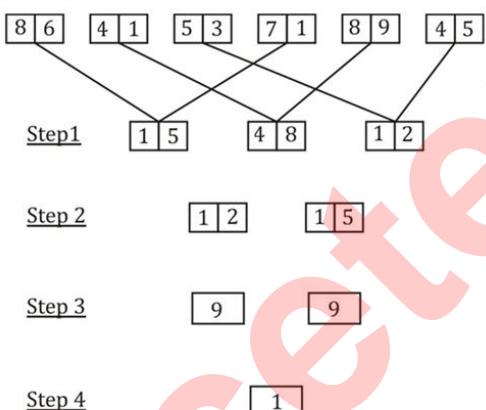
- 25.** Find the addition of the two numbers obtained in step III?

- (a) 1.5 (b) 3 (c) 7
 (d) 3.5 (e) None of these

- 26.** Find the difference between sum of all the numbers which obtained in 1st step and sum of numbers obtained in all other steps?
 (a) 232 (b) 185 (c) 188
 (d) 183.5 (e) None of these
- 27.** Find the multiplication of the numbers obtained in step 2?
 (a) 426 (b) 462 (c) 188
 (d) 98 (e) None of these
- 28.** Find the sum of first digit of each block in step 2?
 (a) 2 (b) 5 (c) 4
 (d) 6 (e) None of these
- 29.** What is the value of multiplication of 2nd block of step 2 with first block of step 3?
 (a) 42 (b) 41 (c) 32
 (d) 35 (e) None of these

Directions (30-34): Study the given information carefully and answer the given questions.

An input-output is given in different steps. Some mathematical operations are done in each step. No mathematical operation is repeated in next step but it can be repeated with some other mathematical operation (as multiplication can be used with subtraction in step 1 and same can be used with addition in step 2)



As per the rules followed in the steps given above, find out in each of the following questions the appropriate step for the given input.

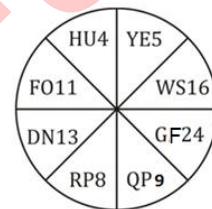
[2|7] [9|8] [4|5] [5|6] [1|2] [2|2]

Note: The combination of all the digits of a particular block is being referred as a number.

- 30.** Which among the following is the sum of the digits of first block in step 2?
 (a) 2 (b) 12 (c) 7
 (d) 8 (e) None of these

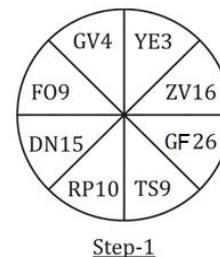
- 31.** Which of the following is the sum of the numbers of blocks in step 1?
 (a) 136 (b) 120 (c) 140
 (d) 142 (e) None of these
- 32.** Which of the following is the number which is obtained after multiplication of number of both blocks in step 3?
 (a) 24 (b) 20 (c) 54
 (d) 36 (e) None of these
- 33.** Which of the following is the resultant after dividing the second digit of first block in step 2 from the first digit of first block in step 1?
 (a) 3 (b) 2 (c) 6
 (d) 4 (e) None of these
- 34.** Which of the following is the resultant of the addition of the digits in step 3?
 (a) 13 (b) 12 (c) 16
 (d) 14 (e) None of these

Directions (35-39): Study the following diagram and convert it into other diagrams by implementing the instructions which is given in each step to get next step.



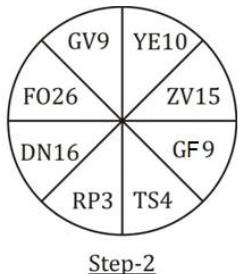
For Step-1:

- If the alphabets contain one consonant and one vowel -
 If the number with them is a whole square, then replace consonant with the previous letter in alphabetical series and replace vowel with the next letter in alphabetical series
 If the number with them is not a whole square, then subtract 2 from the given number.
- If the alphabets are two consonant -
 If the number with them is a whole square, then replace consonant with its third succeeding letter in alphabetical series.
 If the number with them is not a whole square, then add 2 in the given number.

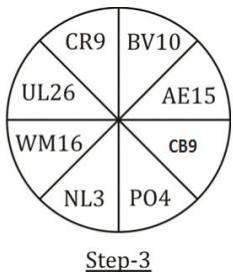


For Step-2:

- (i) In the arrangement, opposite numbers are interchanged if opposite numbers are in odd-even combination.
 - (ii) In the arrangement, alphabets are interchanged if opposite numbers are in odd-odd or even-even combination.

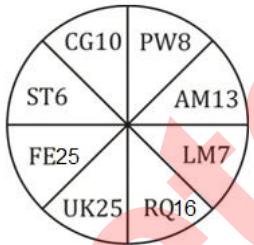


For Step-3 : step 3 is coded in some special pattern.



As per the rules followed in the above step, find out the appropriate steps for the given input.

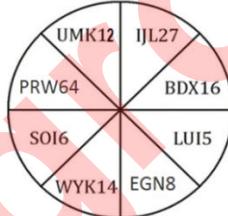
And answer the following questions.



38. Which of the following number is the square of the number which is placed with the alphabets which is immediate next to element FG12 in anti-clockwise direction in step-3?

39. Which of the following replaces PW8 from input to step-1?

Directions (40-44): Study the following diagram and convert it into other diagrams by implementing the instructions which is given in each step to get next step.



For Step-1:

- (i) If the alphabets contain one vowel and two consonants-

If the number with them is a whole cube, then replace consonant with the second next letter in alphabetical series and replace vowel with the previous letter in alphabetical series

If the number with them is not a whole cube, then subtract 3 from the given number.

- (ii) If the alphabets does not contain any vowel-

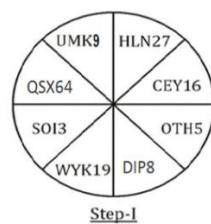
If the number with them is a whole square, then replace consonants with the next letter in alphabetical series.

If the number with them is not a whole square, then add 5 in the given number.

- (iii) If the alphabets contain one consonant and two vowels-

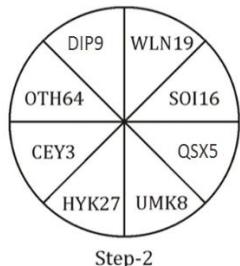
If the number with them is odd number, then replace consonant with the opposite letter in alphabetical series and replace vowel with the previous letter in alphabetical series.

If the number with them is even number, then subtract 3 from the given number.

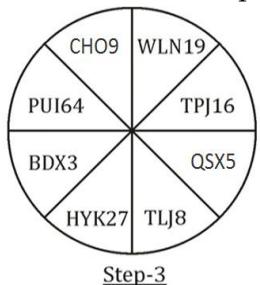


For Step-2:

- (i) In the arrangement, opposite alphabets are interchanged if opposite numbers are in odd-even combination.
 - (ii) In the arrangement, numbers and 1st alphabet of words are interchanged if opposite numbers are in odd-odd or even-even combination.

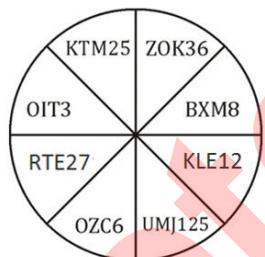


For Step-3: Step-3 is coded in some special pattern.



As per the rules followed in the above step, find out the appropriate steps for the given input.

And answer the following questions.



40. Which of the following element in step 2 will be at place of 'BXM' which is in step-1, after the applied operation?

(a) BVZ (b) TXM (c) NLE
(d) NBG (e) None of these

41. Which of the following element is placed just opposite to 'OOK3' in step 3?

(a) MPM25 (b) TXM27 (c) JGF9
(d) ZZC33 (e) None of these

42. Which of the following element is placed immediate before the element of 'LOL25' in step-2 in clock-wise direction?

(a) ZZC33 (b) RTA27 (c) NLE3
(d) OZC3 (e) None of these

43. Which of the following vowel is present in the element, which is just opposite to the element 'TUN' in step-2?

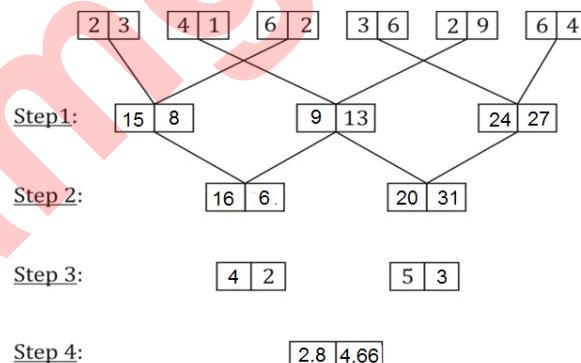
(a) U (b) I (c) No-vowel present
(d) O (e) A

- 44.** Which of the following element comes in place of the element 'NLE3' from step-2 to step-3?

(a) OOK3 (b) MKD3 (c) ZZC33
(d) KLE9 (e) None of these

Directions (45-49): Study the given information carefully and answer the given questions.

An input-output is given in different steps. Some mathematical operations are done in each step. No mathematical operation is repeated in next step but it can be repeated with some other mathematical operation (as multiplication can be used with subtraction in step 1 and same can be used with addition in step 2)



As per the rules followed in the steps given above, find out in each of the following questions the appropriate step for the given input.

Note: The combination of all the digits of a particular block is being referred as a number.

45. Which of the following is the resultant of the addition of the numbers in step 3?

(a) 86 (b) 114 (c) 134
(d) 98 (e) 156

46. Find the difference of the two numbers obtained in step II?

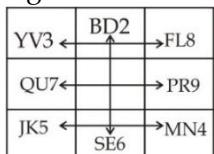
(a) 4000 (b) 2798 (c) 2789
(d) 2698 (e) 2517

47. What is the number in first block in step-3?

(a) 33 (b) 23 (c) 67
(d) 31 (e) 333

- 48.** Find the difference between sum of numbers which were obtained in 1st step and sum of numbers obtained in all other steps?
 (a) 1832 (b) 1223.4 (c) 2979
 (d) 2794 (e) 1522
- 49.** What is the difference of the number of 2nd block of step-3 and number of 1st block of step-2?
 (a) 711 (b) 266 (c) 762
 (d) 626 (e) 656

Direction (50-54): Study the following diagram and convert it into other diagrams by implementing the instructions which is given in each step to get next step.



For Step-1: Interchange the Alphabets as per the arrows mentioned in the above figure to get step-1.

Step - 1	FL3	SE2	YV8
	PR7		QU9
	MN5	BD6	JK4

For step- 2:

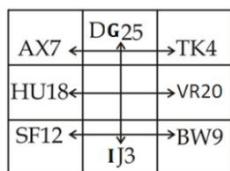
- (i) If the alphabets contain one vowel and one consonant and number with them is less than 5 then replace the number with its square.
- (ii) If the alphabets contain one vowel and one consonant and number with them is greater than 5 then subtract 2 from the given number.
- (iii) If the alphabet contains two consonants then change both the letters with their succeeding letter according to alphabetical order.

Step - 2	GM3	SE4	ZW8
	QS7		QU7
	NO5	CE6	KL4

For Step - 3: Step-3 is coded in some special pattern.

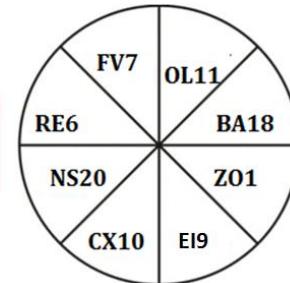
Step - 3	KM1	CE7	NW11
	QS5		QU5
	ZO3	SE9	GL7

As per the rules followed in the above step, find out the appropriate steps for the given input and answer the following questions.



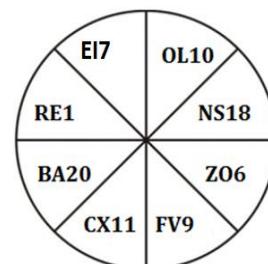
- 50.** In step 2, which element comes in the second row of third column?
 (a) WA20 (b) IJ23 (c) HU18
 (d) AX8 (e) None of these
- 51.** Which element replaces TG9 from step-2 to step-3?
 (a) TL5 (b) VZ20 (c) IH1
 (d) UG7 (e) None of these
- 52.** Which of the following element is placed opposite to HS21 in step 3?
 (a) UG7 (b) EJ21 (c) TL5
 (d) WU21 (e) None of these
- 53.** Which of the following element is placed adjacent to IH1 in step 3?
 (a) WU9 (b) CX19 (c) EJ21
 (d) AX15 (e) None of these
- 54.** In Step-3 which of the following number is placed with the alphabet which replaces IJ23 from step 2 to step 3?
 (a) 9 (b) 25 (c) 21
 (d) 11 (e) None of these

Directions (55-59): Study the following diagram and convert it into other diagrams by implementing the instructions which is given in each step to get next step.



For Step-1:

- (i) In the arrangement, opposite numbers are interchanged if opposite numbers are in odd-even combination.
- (ii) In the arrangement, alphabets are interchanged if opposite numbers are in odd-odd or even-even combination.



For Step-2:

- (i) If the alphabets contain at least one vowel and one consonant or two vowels -

If the number with them is a whole square (except 1), then replace consonant with the previous letter in alphabetical series and replace vowel with the next letter in alphabetical series

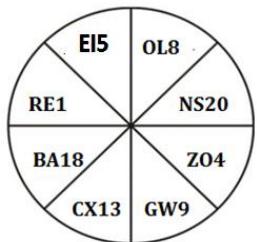
If the number with them is not a whole square, then subtract 2 from the given number.

And if number with them is less than 2, then it remains the same as in previous step.

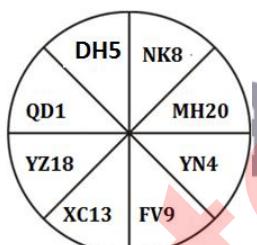
- (ii) If the alphabets are two consonants -

If the number with them is a whole square, then replace consonant with the next letter in alphabetical series.

If the number with them is not a whole square, then add 2 in the given number.

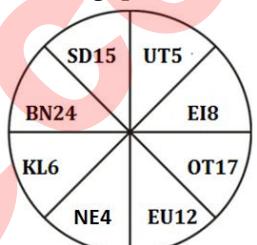


For Step-3: step 3 is coded in some special pattern.



As per the rules followed in the above step, find out the appropriate steps for the given input.

And answer the following questions.



55. Which of the following element is placed immediate next to the element 'LG22' in step 3 in clock-wise direction?

- (a) OT22 (b) HW14 (c) PO10
 (d) VF13 (e) None of these

56. Which of the following element is placed just opposite to 'EI4' in step 2?

- (a) VS4 (b) KL10 (c) DH4
 (d) BN19 (e) None of these

57. Which of the following element in step 3 will be at place of 'OT' which is in step-2, after the applied operation?

- (a) KL (b) LG (c) VF
 (d) GL (e) None of these

58. In step 2, which of the following number is placed with the alphabets which is immediate next to element VS4 in anticlockwise direction?

- (a) 4 (b) 19 (c) 9
 (d) 10 (e) None of these

59. Which of the following replaces 'KL6' from input to step-1?

- (a) EI6 (b) BN17 (c) OT8
 (d) EI8 (e) None of these

Direction (60-64): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

Books which have different number of pages is shown below with their codes.

Number of Pages	Step I	Step II	Codes
210	42	168	56
60	12	48	16
240	48	192	64
150	30	120	40
180	36	144	48
231	77	154	22
147	49	98	14
273	91	182	26
441	147	294	42
357	119	238	34

If number of pages in different books are 90, 120, 270, 300, 330, 315, 231, 567, 399, 525 then find the codes of these books as per the above-mentioned operations and placed these books in two different stores i.e. A and B. Arrange all codes in ascending order. After arranging the codes, first five codes are placed in store A and last five are placed in store B. Now, answer the given questions-

60. How many pages are there in the book which has the highest code in store A?

- (a) 315 (b) 120 (c) 399
 (d) 525 (e) 567

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>61. Book with which of the following number of pages is not in store B?</p> <p>(a) 270 (b) 300 (c) 330
 (d) 525 (e) 315</p> <p>62. What is the difference in the codes of 2nd lowest code in store A and 2nd highest code in store B?</p> <p>(a) 66 (b) 56 (c) 64
 (d) 58 (e) None of these</p> | <p>63. What is the code of Book which has highest number of pages in store A?</p> <p>(a) 38 (b) 24 (c) 30
 (d) 32 (e) None of these</p> <p>64. What is the difference in the codes of 3rd highest code in store B and 2nd highest code in store A?</p> <p>(a) 38 (b) 42 (c) 40
 (d) 44 (e) None of these</p> |
|--|--|

Solutions

Easy-Moderate

Directions (1-5)

Logic: Series are mixed with numbers and alphabets. First all numbers are arranged in descending order then alphabets in descending order. Now in every step two element changed from left number are arranged which from right alphabets are arranged.

Step I: 93 24 82 road safe 13 Jam halt 46 cross

Step II: 93 82 24 road safe 13 Jam 46 halt cross

Step III: 93 82 46 24 road safe 13 Jam halt cross

Step IV: 93 82 46 24 13 safe road Jam halt cross

1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (e) 4. (b) 5. (a)

Directions: (6-10)

Logic: Machine change 2 word in each step first all alphabets are arranged in alphabetic order. Then numbers are arranged in descending order.

6. (a) 7. (e) 8. (c) 9. (a) 10. (b)

Directions (11-15): In this Input-Output one word and one number will be arranged simultaneously in each step.

For words- Words are arranged according to the English alphabetical order of the second letter of the word from left end such that in first step the word in which second letter has the lowest place value is arranged first from the left end then in step II word which has second letter of second lowest place value is placed at second position from left end and so on in further steps.

For numbers- All the numbers are arranged from the right end. The numbers are arranged in order such that the highest odd number is arranged first from the right end then the highest even number will be arranged from the right end in next step and so on.

Input: 14 stage farmer 27 86 plant express decry 53 fight 36 69

Step I: farmer 14 stage 27 plant express decry 53 fight 36 69 86

Step II: farmer decry 14 stage 27 plant express fight 36 69 86 53

Step III: farmer decry fight 14 stage 27 plant express 69 86 53 36

Step IV: farmer decry fight plant 14 stage express 69 86 53 36 27

Step V: farmer decry fight plant stage express 69 86 53 36 27 14

And step V is the last step of the arrangement.

11. (b): 12. (b): 13. (c): 14. (d): 15. (c):

Directions (16-19): Logic- The machine rearranges one word in each step. Words are arranged according to the last letter of the word in English alphabetical order from left end to right side and if the letters are same then arrange according to the first letter of the word in English alphabetical order.

Input: suggest popular missed page drawing login attack tussle

Step I: missed suggest popular page drawing login attack tussle

Step II: missed page suggest popular drawing login attack tussle

Step III: missed page tussle suggest popular drawing login attack

Step IV: missed page tussle drawing suggest popular login attack

Step V: missed page tussle drawing attack suggest popular login

Step VI: missed page tussle drawing attack login suggest popular

Step VII: missed page tussle drawing attack login popular suggest

Step VII is the last step of the rearrangement.

16. (a): 17. (c): 18. (b): 19. (d):

Directions (20-23): In this new pattern only one word and one number is arranged in each step. Let us understand the logic behind it- In each step the words are arranged from the left end while the numbers are arranged from the right end.

Word: Words are arranged based on number of letters in the word in ascending order if same numbers of letters are there then they are arranged according to the first letter of the word in English alphabetical order.

Number: Numbers are arranged such that first all odd numbers are arranged in descending order then all even numbers are arranged in descending order.

Input: net 46 file 39 eagle 53 bug 24 android 61

Step I: bug net 46 file 39 eagle 24 android 61 53

Step II: bug net file 46 eagle 24 android 61 53 39

Step III: bug net file eagle 24 android 61 53 39 46

Step IV: bug net file eagle android 61 53 39 46 24

Step IV is the last step of given rearrangement.

20. (a): 21. (b): 22. (c): 23. (d):

Directions (24-27): The machine rearranges the words and numbers in such a way that the words are arranged according to the length (total number of letters in the word) of words in descending order from left end and words of the same length are arranged in reverse English alphabetical order of the first letter of word, while numbers are arranged according to the sum of digits of number in ascending order from the right end in each step.

Input: flee 21 avert 29 42 intercept resolve 35 demise 67

Step I: intercept flee avert 29 42 resolve 35 demise 67 21

Step II: intercept resolve flee avert 29 35 demise 67 21 42

Step III: intercept resolve demise flee avert 29 67 21 42 35

Step IV: intercept resolve demise avert flee 67 21 42 35 29

Step V: intercept resolve demise avert flee 21 42 35 29 67

Step V is the final step.

24. (c): 25. (b): 26. (d): 27. (a):

Direction (28-32): Logic: Both words and numbers are arranged in each step.

Words- Words are arranged in descending order from left end as per the number of alphabets present in each word.

Numbers- Numbers are arranged in ascending order from right end.

Input: group 47 remember 11 stop 29 gap heaven 33

Step I: remember group 47 stop 29 gap heaven 33 11

Step II: remember heaven group 47 stop gap 33 11 29

Step III: remember heaven group stop 47 gap 11 29 33

Step IV: remember heaven group stop gap 11 29 33 47

Step IV is final step.

28. (c): 29. (b): 30. (c): 31. (d): 32. (c):

Direction (33-37): Logic: One Word and One Number is arranged simultaneously in each step from left end to right end.

Word: Words are arranged in ascending order according to the number of alphabets present in each word from left end to right end.

Number: Numbers are arranged in descending order. First Prime numbers are arranged then Non-prime numbers are arranged.

Input: 17 group 29 park 18 season 9 beautiful 47 success

Step I: park 47 17 group 29 18 season 9 beautiful success

Step II: park 47 group 29 17 18 season 9 beautiful success

Step III: park 47 group 29 season 17 18 9 beautiful success

Step IV: park 47 group 29 season 17 success 18 9 beautiful

Step V: park 47 group 29 season 17 success 18 beautiful 9

Step V is final step of given Input.

33. (e): 34. (d): 35. (d): 36. (b): 37. (c):

Difficult

Directions (1-5)

Logic: First of all the numbers are arrange in ascending order with their preceding letters are arranged. Then the words are arranged in alphabetical in descending order.

Input: any number less than 35 and more than 25 does not equal 45

Step I: than 25 any number less than 35 more does not equal 45

Step II: than 25 than 30 any number less and more does not

Step III: than 25 than 35 equal 45 any number less and more does not

Step IV: than 25 than 35 equal 45 number any less and more does not

Step V: than 25 than 35 equal 40 number not any less and more does

Step VI: than 25 than 35 equal 45 number more any less and does

Step VII: than 25 than 35 equal 45 number not more less any and does

Step VIII: than 25 than 35 equal 45 number not more less does any and Step 8 will be the last step.

1. (e): 2. (b): 3. (e): 4. (c): 5. (e):

Directions (6-11)

Logic: First half of the digit are arranged in descending order in left side while half in right side. Each time two step follow. Then alphabets are follows.

Input: '25 window 29 93 86 sail tower buy for getting'

Step I: 93 window 29 86 sail tower buy for getting 25

Step II: 93 86 window sail tower buy for getting 29 25

Step III: 93 86 window sail tower for getting buy 29 25

Step IV: 93 86 window tower sail getting for buy 29 25

6. (b): 7. (c): 8. (e): 9. (b): 10. (e):

11.(b):

Directions (12-20)

Logic: First number are arranged in ascending order with their preceding latter then rest alphabets in descending order according to dictionary.

Input: ATM num least thin 30 all most thin 20 doll net end 40

Step I: thin 20 ATM num least thin 30 all most doll net end 40

Step II: thin 20 thin 30 ATM num least all most doll net end 40

Step III: thin 20 thin 30 end 40 ATM num least all most doll net

Step IV: thin 20 thin 30 end 40 num ATM least all most doll net

Step V: thin 20 thin 30 end 40 num net ATM least all most doll

Step VI: thin 20 thin 30 end 40 num net most ATM least all doll

Step VII: thin 20 thin 30 end 40 num net most least ATM all doll

Step VIII: thin 20 thin 30 end 40 num net most least doll ATM all And step 8 will be last step.

12. (e): 13. (b): 14. (c): 15. (c): 16. (b):

17. (a): 18. (d): 19. (e): 20. (d):

Directions (21-25): In this input output question only numbers are arranged in each step. Let us understand the logic behind it- In each step the numbers are arranged

In **step 1:** all the even numbers and odd numbers (of input) are multiplied with 2.

Step 2: In this step first two numbers are subtracted, and the resultant is multiplied by 2 and again the 2nd and 3rd number is added, and the resultant is divided by 2 and so on.

Step 3: In this step all the digits of the two numbers marked with arrows are added.

Step 4: The resultant of the multiplication of the digits of numbers in the previous step.

INPUT: 52 36 69 73 57 23 41 84

STEP I: 104 72 138 146 114 46 82 168

STEP II: 64 105 16 130 136 64 172

STEP III: 17 10 17 14 20

STEP IV: 7 0 7 4 0

21. (e): 22. (c): 23. (a): 24. (e): 25. (d):

Direction (26-30): Two numbers are arranged in each step such as the lowest number is arranged from left end and the highest number is arranged from the right end in step I. Similarly, second lowest number is arranged from left end while the second highest number is arranged from right end and so on. Also, while arranging the number each of the number which are arranged from the left end is replaced by the number which is difference of the digits of that number and each of the numbers which are arranged from the right end is replaced by the number which is the sum of the digits of that number.

Input: 41 71 15 26 57 38 69 88

Step I: 4 41 71 26 57 38 69 16

Step II: 4 4 41 57 38 69 16 8

Step III: 5 4 4 41 57 16 8 15

Step IV: 3 5 4 4 16 8 15 12

26. (d): 27. (d): 28. (c): 29. (b): 30. (b):

Direction (31-35): Logic: - There are five numbers and five words in the input. In each step one word and one numbers is arranged.

Words: word whose first letter comes first according to the English alphabetical order is arranged first from the left end and while arranging the letters are replaced by its next letters according to the English alphabetical series.

Number: numbers are arranged in ascending order from the right end and while arranging the numbers the sum of the digits is added to the number.

Input: 45 yek uty 76 rge 37 bif 51 5 vsl

Step I: cjh 45 yek uty 76 rge 37 51 vsl 10

Step II: shf cjh 45 yek uty 76 51 vsl 10 47

Step III: vuz shf cjh yek 76 51 vsl 10 47 54

Step IV: wtm vuz shf cjh yek 76 10 47 54 57

Step V: zfl wtm vuz shf cjh 10 47 54 57 89

31. (c): 32. (c): 33. (c): 34. (d): 35. (a):

Direction (36-39): Logic: - There are four numbers and four words in the input. In each step one word and one number is arranged.

Word: All the words are arranged according to the English alphabetical order of the first letter of the word from left end. Also while arranging the word the first and last letter of word is replaced by their reverse letter according to English alphabetical series while 2nd and 3rd letters are replaced by their next letters according to the English alphabetical series.

Numbers: Numbers are arranged in ascending order from right end. Also while arranging the number, it is replaced by a number obtained by subtracting 1 from its square value.

Input: 32 vfs w 67 pkjh 18 22 zkjo fxe b

Step I: uycv 32 vfs w 67 pkjh 22 zkjo 323

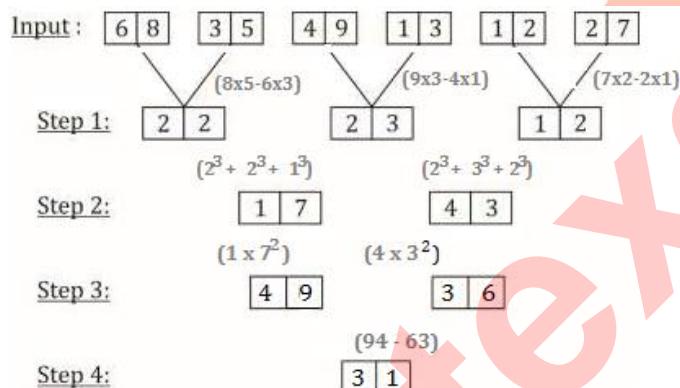
Step II: klks uycv 32 vfs w 67 zkjo 323 483

Step III: egtd klks uycv 67 zkjo 323 483 1023

Step IV: alkl egtd klks uycv 323 483 1023 4488

36. (b): 37. (c): 38. (d): 39. (a):

Directions (40-44):



40. (d): 41. (c): 42. (b): 43. (e): 44. (e):

Directions (45-48): Following logic/operations were performed to obtain the output.

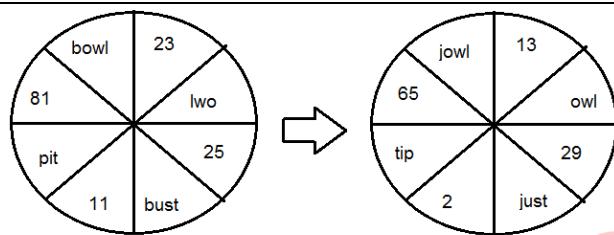
For words.

(i) If the total number of letters in the word is four, only the first letter of the word is replaced with the eighth next letter (in the English alphabetical series). For example, Jest -> Rest. (JKLMNOPQR).

(ii) If the total number of letters in the word is three, then the first letter of the word interchanged with the last letter of the word. For example, mid -> dim

For numbers,

(iii) The number in the output segment is obtained by adding the squares of both the digits of the input number. For example, 24 -> $2^2 + 4^2 = 20$



Before Operations
Input

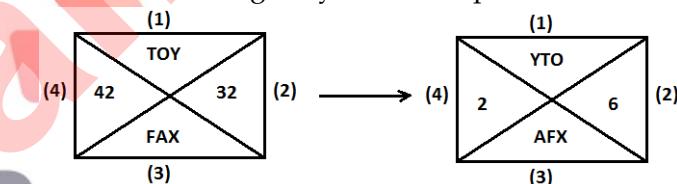
After Operations
Output

45. (a): 46. (a): 47. (e): 48. (b):

Directions (49-51): By applying the given conditions on words and numbers we can find out our output.

For Words - if addition of the place value (according to the English alphabetical series) of the first and last letter of the word is an even number then the letter of the word are arranged in the English alphabetical order, but if the addition of the place value of the first and last letter of the word is an odd number then the alphabet of the word arranged in the reverse alphabetical order.

For Numeric- if addition of the given two digits are an even number then number is changed by the resultant of their division (bigger digit divided by smaller digit), but if the addition of the given two digits are an odd number, the number is changed by their multiplication.



49. (b):

50. (d): The difference is (6-2=4).

51. (c):

Direction (52-55): In this new pattern coding decoding question only one word and one number are arranged in each step.

For words- All the words are arranged according to the English alphabetical order of the first letter of the word from the left end. Also while arranging the letters are replaced by their reverse letters according to the English alphabetical series.

For numbers- Numbers are arranged in descending order from right end in such a way that while arranging 2 is added to each number.

Input- 23 kolp 98 35 rezd waum 71 spni

Step I: plok 23 35 rezd waum 71 spni 100

Step II: ivaw plok 23 35 waum spni 100 73

Step III: hkmr ivaw plok 23 waum 100 73 37

Step IV: dzfn hkmr ivaw plok 100 73 37 25

52. (d): 53. (c): 54. (d): 55. (c):

Previous Year (Memory Based)

Direction (1-5): In this input output question numbers are arranged in ascending order from both the ends such as lowest number is first arranged from the left end and the second lowest number is arranged from the right end. And also 1 is added to both the numbers which are getting arranged.

Input: 58 40 99 28 63 84 16 34 71 87

Step I: 17 58 40 99 63 84 34 71 87 29

Step II: 35 17 58 99 63 84 71 87 29 41

Step III: 59 35 17 99 84 71 87 29 41 64

Step IV: 72 59 35 17 99 87 29 41 64 85

Step V: 88 72 59 35 17 29 41 64 85 100

1. (e): 2. (a): 3. (d): 4. (a): 5. (d):

Direction (6-9): Logic:

Step I: 1st digit is replaced by 6th digit, 2nd digit is replaced by 5th digit and so on until 6th digit is replaced by 1st digit in each number.

Step II: numbers are arranged in ascending order from left end to right end.

Step III: first arranged odd digits then even digits in ascending order within each number.

Step IV: multiplied 1st and 2nd digit with each other, 3rd and 4th digit with each other, 5th and 6th digit with each other within each number.

Step V: total sum of the numerical value of all digits in each number.

Input: 856347 745982 329584 512379 954267 463512

Step I: 743658 289547 485923 973215 762459 215364

Step II: 215364 289547 485923 743658 762459 973215

Step III: 135246 579248 359248 357468 579246 135792

Step IV: 31024 351832 151832 152848 351824 33518

Step V: 10 22 20 28 23 20

6. (c): 7. (e): 8. (b): 9. (d):

Directions (10-14): Logic: Words: words are arranged according to the English alphabetical order of the first letter of the word alternatively from left end and right end starting from right end.

Numbers: Numbers are arranged in descending order alternatively from left end and right end starting from left end.

Input: 48 train 62 prime 99 grace 84 road 39 desk 52 edit

Step I: 99 48 train 62 prime grace 84 road 39 52 edit desk

Step II: edit 99 48 train 62 prime grace road 39 52 desk 84

Step III: 62 edit 99 48 train prime road 39 52 desk 84 grace

Step IV: prime 62 edit 99 48 train road 39 desk 84 grace 52

Step V: 48 prime 62 edit 99 train 39 desk 84 grace 52 road

Step VI: train 48 prime 62 edit 99 desk 84 grace 52 road 39

10. (c): 11. (b): 12. (a): 13. (e): 14. (a):

Direction (15-19): Logic: One word and one number are arranged in each step in such a way that in step I, word is arranged from left end and number is arranged from right end and in step II, number is arranged from left end and word is arranged from right end and so on till last step.

Words- Words are arranged in reverse English alphabetical order of the 1st letter of the word.

Numbers: Numbers are arranged in ascending order such that 1 is added to the odd numbers and 1 is subtracted from the even numbers while arranging.

Input: 38 worth fiscal 49 typical reason 58 21 canon 13 print 27

Step I: worth 38 fiscal 49 typical reason 58 21 canon print 27 14

Step II: 22 worth 38 fiscal 49 reason 58 canon print 27 14 typical

Step III: reason 22 worth 38 fiscal 49 58 canon print 14 typical 28

Step IV: 37 reason 22 worth fiscal 49 58 canon 14 typical 28 print

Step V: fiscal 37 reason 22 worth 58 canon 14 typical 28 print 50

Step VI: 57 fiscal 37 reason 22 worth 14 typical 28 print 50 canon

15. (b): 16. (b): 17. (a): 18. (e): 19. (d):

Directions (20-24):

A5	LM3	FT2
ZU8		BC6
G5	S7	MO

The alphabets are arranged according to the direction of arrows.

MO5	S3	G2
BC8		ZU6
FT5	LM7	A

Step-1

MO2	S3	G2
AB8		ZU3
FT5	KL7	A

Step-2

In step 3, the elements of first and third column are arranged in the same column in such way that the element of third row placed in first row and first row element is placed in second row and second row element is placed in third row. The alphabet of first row second column is replaced with its 3rd succeeding letter according to alphabetical series (like S will be replaced by V). The alphabets of third row second column are replaced with their 7th succeeding letter according to alphabetical series.

FT5	V3	A
MO2		G2
AB8	RS7	ZU3

Step-3

20. (b): 21. (d): 22. (d): 23. (a): 24. (c):

Directions (25-29):

For step-I, both the digits of 1st block is written as, 1st digit of block-1 of the Input is multiplied with 2nd digit of block-4 of the Input. Similarly, 2nd digit of block-1 is multiplied with 1st digit of block-4. This process is same for Block-2 and Block-3 in step-1.

For step-II, All 1st digit of each block is added and that sum is written in 1st block and all 2nd digit of each block is added and that sum is written as 2nd block.

For step-III, Half of the addition of 1st and 2nd digit of each block.

For Step- IV, Difference of both numbers of Step-3.

So,

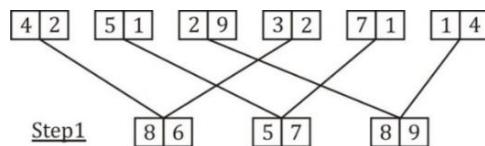
INPUT: 42 51 29 32 71 14

Step-1: 86 57 89

Step-2:21....22....

Step-3:1.5....2....

Step-4:.....0.5.....



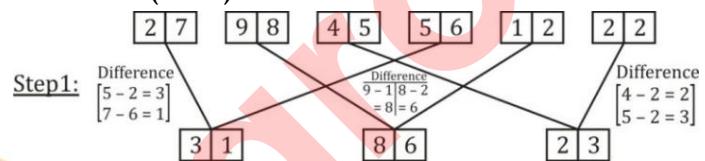
Step 2 [2] [1] [2] [2]

Step 3 [1.5] [2]

Step 4 [0.5]

25. (d): 26. (b): 27. (b): 28. (c): 29. (e):

Directions (30-34):

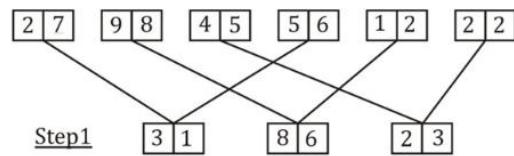


Step 2:
 → **Addition:** first digit of blocks
 $(3 + 8 + 2 = 13)$
 → **Subtraction:** First digit of second block and **sum of first digits** of 1st & 3rd block
 $[8 - (2 + 3)] = 3$
 → **Multiplication:** resultant of addition & subtraction
 $13 \times 3 = 39$
 → **Addition:** Second digit of all blocks
 $(1 + 6 + 3) = 10$
 → **Subtraction:** Second digit of second block and sum of second digit of 1st & 3rd block
 $[6 - (3 + 1)] = 2$
 → **Multiplication:** resultant of addition & Subtraction
 $10 \times 2 = 20$

Step 3:
 → **Multiplication:** first digits of first block with both digits of second block & same with the second digit and sum up the all values
 $(3 \times 2 = 6, 9 \times 2 = 18, 3 \times 0 = 0, 6 \times 0 = 0)$
 $(6 + 18 = 24)$
 → **Addition:** add the digits of the resultant
 $[2 + 4 = 6]$
 → **Multiplication:** first digit of second block with both digits of first block & same with the second digit and sum up the all values
 $(2 \times 3 = 6, 2 \times 9 = 18, 0 \times 3 = 0, 0 \times 9 = 0)$
 $(6 + 18 = 24)$
 → **Addition:** Add the digits of the resultant
 $[2 + 4 = 6]$

Step 4:
 Divide the number of first block from second block.
 [1]

So the final solution is-



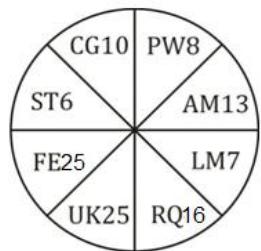
Step 2 [3] [9] [2] [0]

Step 3 [6] [6]

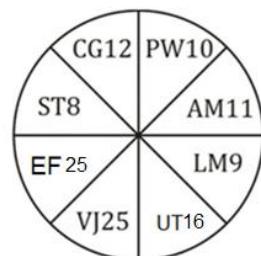
Step 4 [1]

30. (b): 31. (c): 32. (d): 33. (a): 34. (b):

Directions (35-39):

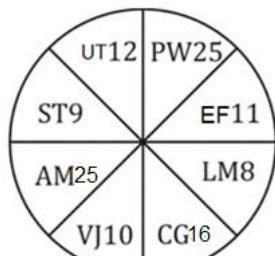


The alphabets are arranged according to the directions are given for step 1.



Step-1

The alphabets are arranged according to the directions are given for step 2.

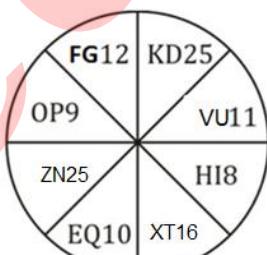


Step-2

For Step-3:

If the numbers with the alphabets are greater than or equal to 10, the letters are replaced with the opposite letter in alphabetical series.

If the numbers with the alphabets are less than 10, the letters are replaced with 4th previous letter in the alphabetical series.



Step-3

35. (a):

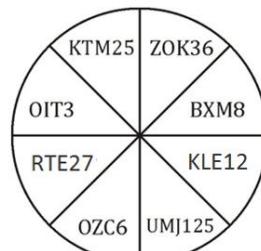
36. (d):

37. (b):

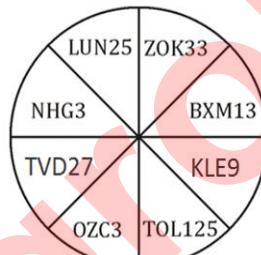
38. (a):

39. (b):

Directions (40-44):

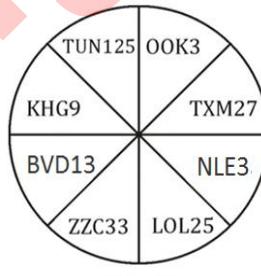


The alphabets are arranged according to the directions are given for step 1.



Step-1

The alphabets are arranged according to the directions are given for step 2.



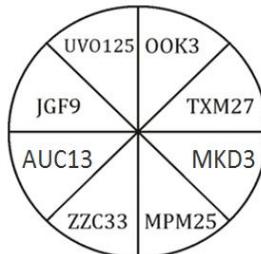
Step-2

For Step-3:

If the numbers with the alphabets are greater than or equal to 16 and have at least one vowel in words, the letters are replaced with their succeeding letter in alphabetical series.

If the numbers with the alphabets are less than 16 and have at most one vowel in words, the letters are replaced with their previous letter in the alphabetical series.

If above conditions are not fulfilled then there will be no change.



Step-3

40. (b):

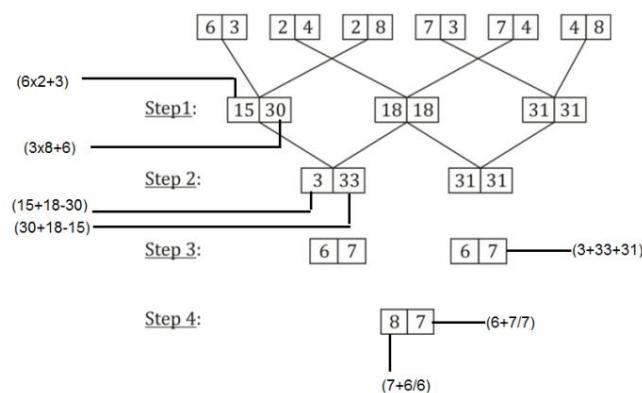
41. (d):

42. (c):

43. (d):

44. (b):

Directions (45-49):

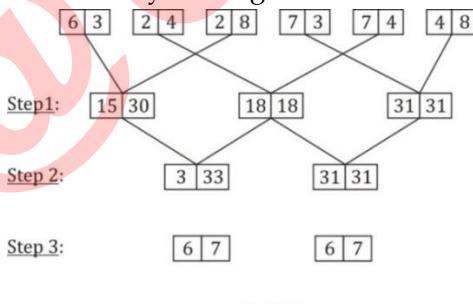


For step-I: Both the numbers of 1st block is written as, Ist digit of block-1 of the Input(6) multiplied by 1st digit of block-3(2) with addition of 2nd digit of block-1(3) of the Input. Similarly, 2nd digit of block-1 is multiplied with 2nd digit of block-3 with addition of 1st digit of block-1. This process is same for Block-2 and Block-3 in step-1.

For step-II, both the numbers of 1st block is written as, 2nd digit of block-1 of the step-1 (30) is subtracted from the sum of the Ist digit of block-1 of the step-1(15) and 1st digit of block-2 of the step-1(18). Similarly, 1st digit of block-1 is subtracted from the sum of the 2nd digit of block-1 of the step-1 and 2nd digit of block-2 of the step-1. This process is same for Block-2 in step-2.

For step-III, 1st block of step-3 is written as , the sum of 2nd digit of block-1 of the step-2(33), Ist digit of block-1 of the step-2(3) and 1st digit of block-2 of the step-2(31). Similarly, block-2 is written as the sum of the 1st digit of block-1 of the step-2, 2nd digit of block-1 and 2nd digit of block-2 of the step-2.

For Step- IV, 1st digit of block-1 of step-4 is written as the sum of 2nd digit of block-1 of step-3(7) and the resultant after dividing 1st digit of block-1 of step-3(6) is by 1st digit of block-2 of step-3(6)). Similarly, 2nd digit of block-1 of step-4 is written as the sum of 1st digit of block-1 of step-3 and the resultant of (2nd digit of block-1 of step-3 divided by 2nd digit of block-2 of step-3).



45. (c): 46. (b): 47. (c): 48. (d): 49. (b):

Direction (50-54):

AX7	DG25	TK4
HU18		VR20
SF12	IJ3	BW9

For Step-1: Interchange the alphabets as per the arrows mentioned in the above figure to get step -1.

Step - 1

TK7	IJ25	AX4
VR18		HU20
BW12	DG3	SF9

For step- 2:

- (i) If the alphabets contain one vowel and one consonant and number with them is less than 5 then replace the number with its square.
- (ii) If the alphabets contain one vowel and one consonant and number with them is greater than 5 then subtract 2 from the given number.
- (iii) If the alphabet contains two consonant then change both the letters with their succeeding letter according to alphabetical order.

Step - 2

UL7	IJ23	AX16
WS18		HU18
CX12	EH3	TG9

For Step-3: For all the elements which are at the corners, the first letter of each element is replaced with its diagonally opposite element's (TG9's diagonally opposite element is UL7) first letter and the second letter will remain the same.

For rest of the elements, the first letter of each element is replaced with the first letter of its opposite (IJ23's opposite element is EH3) element.

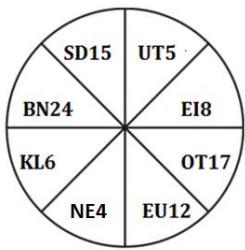
And after this 3 will be added to each even number and 2 will be subtracted from each odd number.

Step - 3

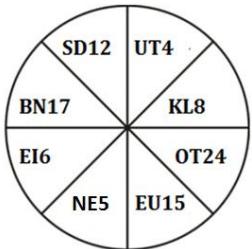
TL5	EJ21	CX19
HS21		WU21
AX15	IH1	UG7

50. (c): 51. (d): 52. (d): 53. (d): 54. (c):

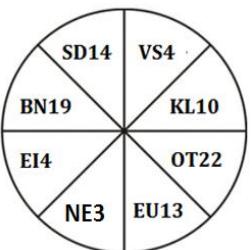
Directions (55-59):



The alphabets are arranged according to the directions are given for step 1.



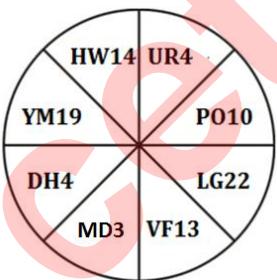
The alphabets are arranged according to the directions are given for step 2.



For Step-3:

If the numbers with the alphabets is greater than or equal to 10, the letters are replaced with their opposite letter in alphabetical series.

If the numbers with the alphabets is less than 10, the letters are replaced with immediate preceding letter in the alphabetical series.



55. (d):

56. (b):

57. (b):

58. (e):

59. (a):

Direction (60-64): Logic:

Step I: First five number of pages are divided by 5. Last five number of pages are divided by 3.

Step II: First five numbers in step I are multiplied by 4. Last five numbers in step I are multiplied by 2.

Codes: First five numbers in step II are divided by 3. Last five numbers in step II are divided by 7.

Number of Pages	Step I	Step II	Codes
90	18	72	24
120	24	96	32
270	54	216	72
300	60	240	80
330	66	264	88
315	105	210	30
231	77	154	22
567	189	378	54
399	133	266	38
525	175	350	50

Codes in ascending order- 22, 24, 30, 32, 38, 50, 54, 72, 80, 88

Books in store A-

Pages	Codes
231	22
90	24
315	30
120	32
399	38

Books in store B-

Pages	Codes
525	50
567	54
270	72
300	80
330	88

60. (c):

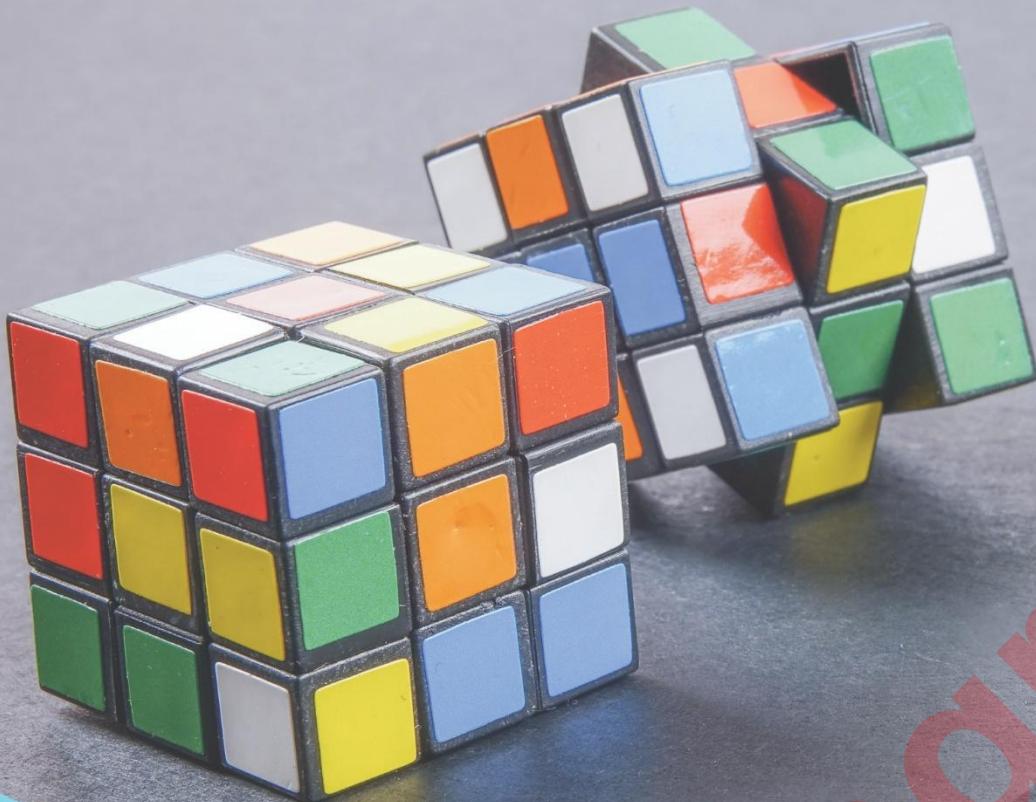
61. (e):

62. (b):

63. (a):

64. (c):

...ବ୍ୟାକ୍ସନ୍ ପରୀକ୍ଷା...
...EXAMINATION...



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Introduction:

- ⇒ In seating arrangement, we are generally asked to arrange a group of people according to the given conditions. They may have to be seated around a table, the table could be of any shape-circular, square, rectangular, pentagonal or any other. To solve seating arrangement problems on the basis of the information given in the question.
- ⇒ It is one of the important part of the reasoning section for any competitive exam (specially Bank PO). In this part, questions are based on set of information containing set of conditions which gives hidden information followed by set of questions.
- ⇒ These type of questions judge the ability of a candidate to analyze the information and solve the questions by the help of pictorial figures.

CONCEPTS:

(1) Linear arrangement:- In this arrangement, there can be single row or parallel rows facing each other or opposite.

(i) Left ← → Right

(Directions if the people are facing north)

(ii) Right ← → Left

(Directions if the people are facing South)

(iii) Row 1 : Right ← → Left

Row 2 : Left ← → Right

People are sitting parallel to each other in row-1 and row-2 are facing south and north directions respectively.

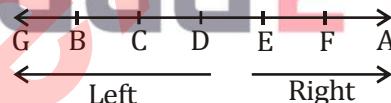
Example: A, B, C, D, E, F, and G are sitting in a row facing the North.

F is to the immediate right of E.

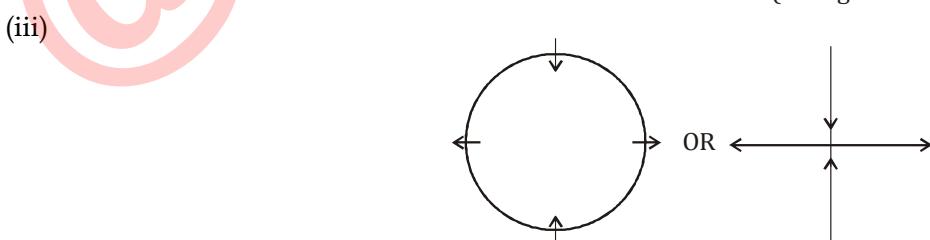
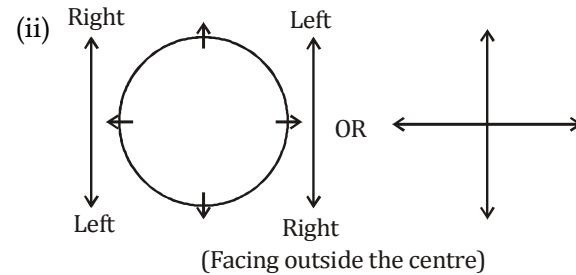
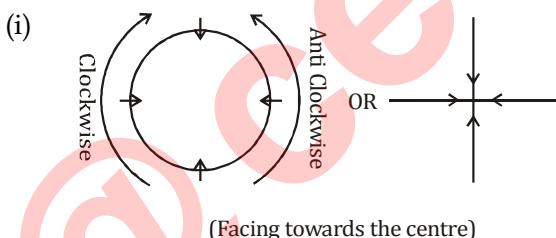
E is 4th to the right of G.

C is neighbour of B and D.

person who is third to the left of D is at one of the ends.

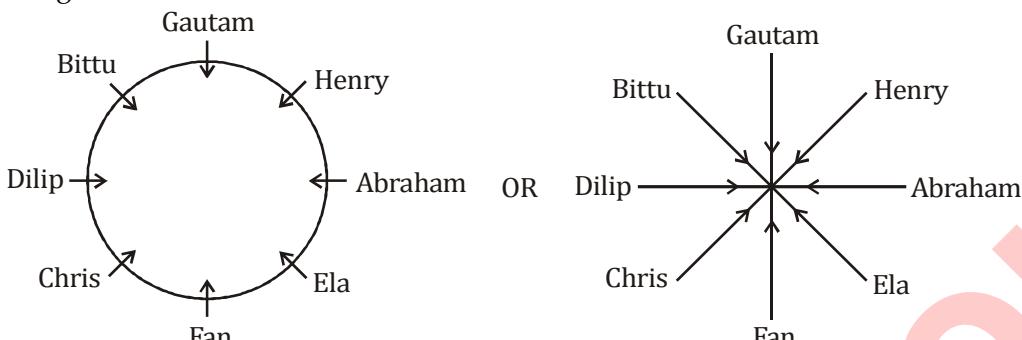


(2) **Circular Arrangement:** In this Arrangement, people are sitting around a circle facing towards or outside the centre.

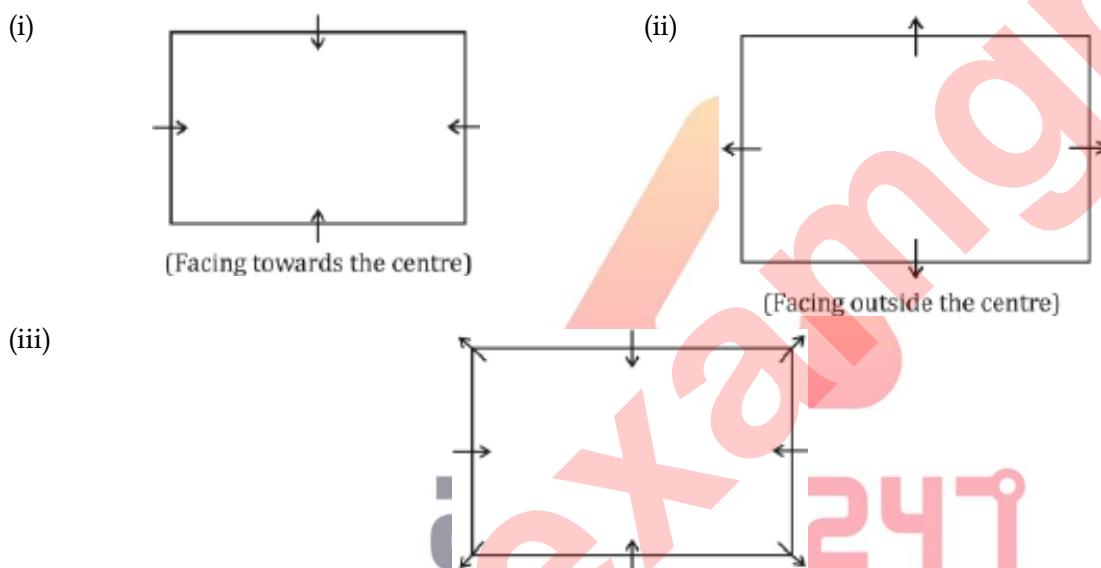


(People sitting around the circle facing towards and outside the centre)

Example: Abraham, Bittu, Chris, Dilip, Ela, Fan, Gautam and Henry are sitting around a circle facing towards the centre. Dilip is second to the left of Fan and third to the right of Henry. Abraham is second to the right of Fan and immediate neighbour of Henry. Chris is second to the right of Bittu and Fan is third to the right of Bittu. Gautam is not an immediate neighbour of Fan.



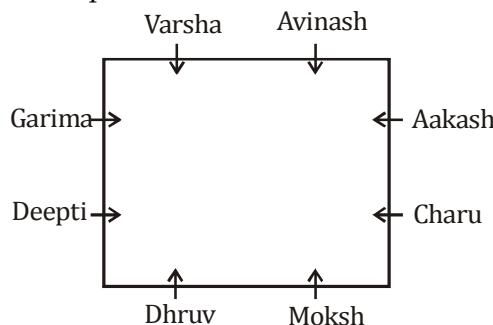
(3) **Rectangular/square Arrangement:** In this Arrangement, people are sitting around a rectangle or square facing towards or outside the centre.



(People sitting at middle of the side, facing the centre and people sitting at edge/corner facing outside the centre)

Example: Eight family members Dhruv, Garima, Avinash, Varsha, Aakash, Deepti, Charu, and Moksh are sitting around a square table in such a way that two persons sit on each of the four sides of the table facing the centre. Members sitting on opposite sides are exactly facing opposite to each other.

- (i) Aakash and Garima are exactly opposite to each other.
- (ii) Deepti is immediately right to Garima.
- (iii) Dhruv and Moksh are sitting on the same side
- (iv) Moksh is exactly opposite of Avinash, who is to the immediate left of Varsha.
- (v) Dhruv is towards right of Deepti.



Types of Questions

- (1) **Single Dimensions:** These are relatively straight forward questions. In these type, information are arranged by following a kind of symmetry.
- (2) **Multi Dimensions:** These type of questions are complex in nature. In these different informations of same person are given i.e. their sex, city professions, marriage etc.

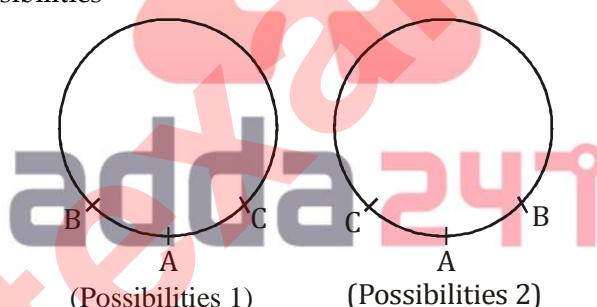
Important points to be noted during solving the questions:

- Step I:** The data given in such questions specify the positions of some or all of the individuals in arrangement. The positions are specified through conditions involving specified persons sitting (or not sitting) opposite each other or a particular person sitting to the right or left of another person etc.
- Step II:** Once you read the data, first draw the shape (Circle, square, rectangle, pentagon, etc) specified in the data and then mark the slots (empty spaces) in the sitting arrangement.
- Step III:** Using all definite information, fill up as many slots (empty places) as possible. Means always be careful to choose the correct starting point. Those information which are (100%) confirm should be taken first.
- Step IV:** Never assume anything in the questions.
- Step V:** In case, if in formation cannot be use, mark that information and use them, later when the problems calls for it.
- Step VI:** Now, move on to the comparative information. Taking comparative information and consider all possibilities and choose the possibility which does not violate any condition.
- Step VII:** Be careful with certain words like "not", "only", "who", "and" "what".
- Step VIII:** Some gender defining terms are like "him", "her", "he", "she" will help you decode the information.

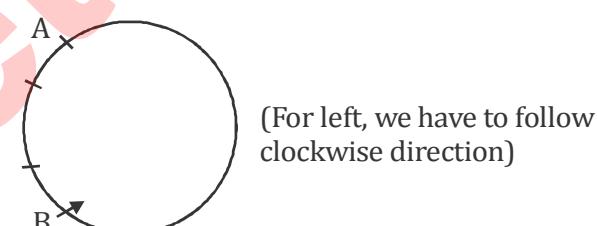
Some Specific Type of Statements:

- (1) A is between B and C

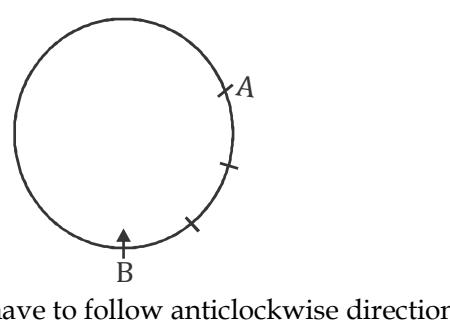
⇒ In this case there are two possibilities



- (2) A, Who is 3rd to the left of B

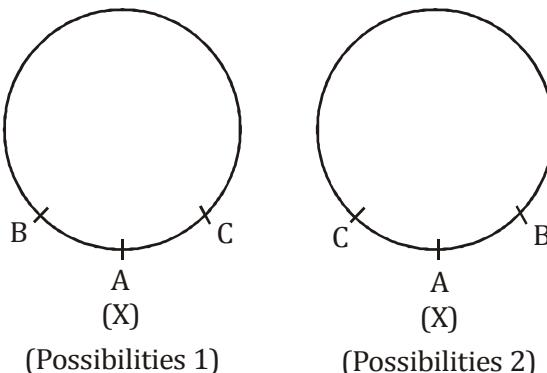


- (3) A, who is third to the right of B

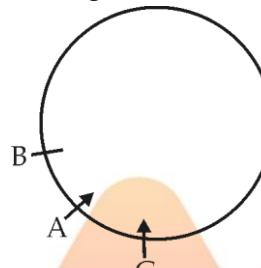


(4) A is not between B and C

→ In this case there are two possibilities



(5) B is sitting to the immediate left of A, who is sitting to the immediate left of C.

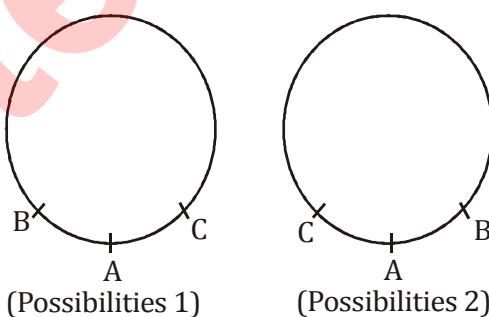


(6) B, who is sitting to the immediate left of A and to the immediate right of C.



(7) B and C are adjacent of A (A is immediate neighbour of B and C):-

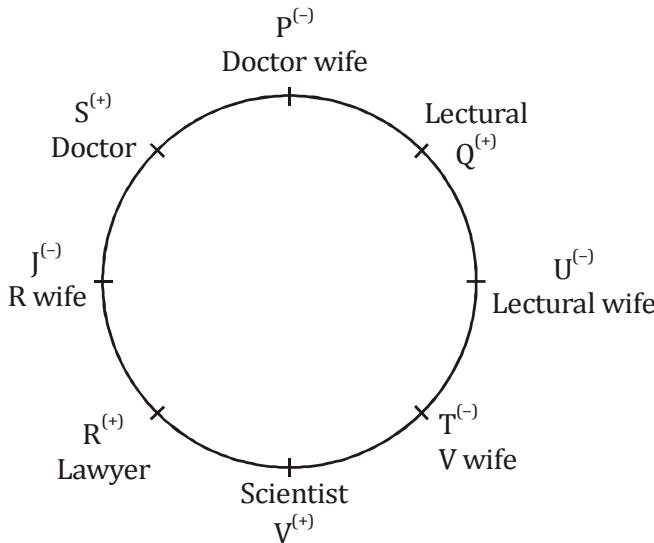
→ In this case there are two possibilities



* An Example of seating Arrangement with Blood Relation:

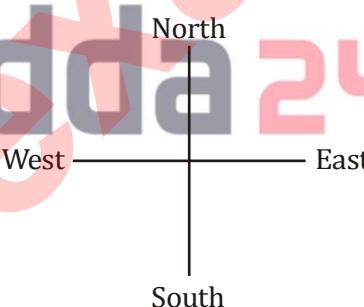
Example: J, P, Q, R, S, T, U and V are four married couples sitting in a circle facing the centre, the profession of the males within the group are lecturer, lawyer, doctor and scientist. Among the males, only R (the lawyer) and V (the scientist) are sitting together. Each man is seated besides his wife.

U the wife of the lecturer is seated second to the right of V. T is seated between U and V. P is the wife of the doctor. Q is not the doctor. S is a male.



Important points to Remember:

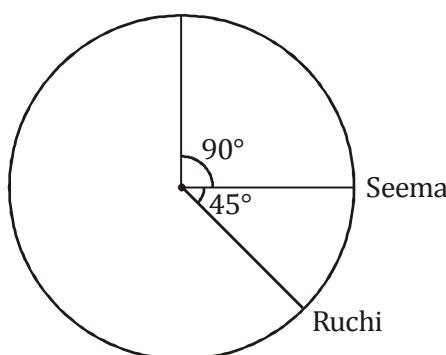
1. In general, there is no left side or right side (unless we are taking of 'immediate left' or 'immediate right') in the circular seating arrangement.
2. There are two cases of clockwise and anticlockwise rotation depending upon the facing of persons sit around the table.
 - I. When all the persons are **facing inside**/towards the centre of the table, then move '**clockwise**' if **anybody's left** has to be located and move '**anticlockwise**' if **anybody's right** has to be located.
 - II. When all the persons are **facing outside**/ away from the centre of the table, then move '**clockwise**' if **anybody's right** has to be located and move '**anticlockwise**' if **anybody's left** has to be located.
3. Sometimes questions demand a clear sense of direction, so you have to be well aware with the direction facts.



5. There shouldn't be any confusion about relation and generation tree.
6. Sometimes in the seating Arrangement Geometry rules also applicable.

Example: Ashok is 90° Right of Seema, who is 45° right of Ruchi

Ashok



Points to Remember:

- (1) In seating arrangement, first of all identify the types of arrangement and how people are sitting in that type of arrangement.
- (2) Collect all direct information from given questions.
- (3) For completing arrangement of people take help of indirect and negative information from question.
- (4) In case of possibilities, take every case of possibilities in different diagram.
- (5) After concluding every information, you will get final solution.
- (6) Give proper attention to each and every word and sentence of question.
- (7) Be careful with certain words like "not", "only", "who", "and" "what".
- (8) Some gender defining terms like "him", "her", "he" and "she" will help you to decode the information.

Foundation

Direction (1-5): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

There are eight persons viz. P, Q, R, S, T, U, V and W sitting around a rectangular table and facing to the center but not necessarily in the same order. Four of them sit at four corners of the table while four sits in the middle of each of the four sides.

There are two persons sit between S and V. There is one person sit between V and P, who is not an immediate neighbour of S. R is neither an immediate neighbour of P nor S. U sits to the immediate right of V. S does not sit at any corner of the table. W sits 3rd to the left of Q.

1. How many persons are sitting between U and T, when counted in clockwise direction from T?
 (a) None (b) One (c) Two
 (d) Three (e) More than three
2. Who among the following faces to W?
 (a) R (b) V (c) U
 (d) S (e) T
3. Who among the following sits 3rd to the left of R?
 (a) W (b) Q (c) T
 (d) V (e) None of these
4. What is the position of P with respect to S?
 (a) 2nd to the right (b) 3rd to the left
 (c) 2nd to the left (d) 3rd to the right
 (e) None of these
5. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and hence they form a group. Which one of the following does not belong to that group?
 (a) P (b) V (c) Q
 (d) T (e) U

Directions (6-10): Study the information carefully and answer the questions given below.

Eight persons are sitting around a square table such that four of them sit at the corners and rest on the middle of the side. The persons sitting on the corners face opposite direction to that of the ones sitting on the middle of the side. The one sitting to the immediate left of D does not face outside. E and B are immediate left to each other. C faces A. F and D are immediate neighbors of each other. The one sitting 5th to the right of the one who is 3rd to the left of A does not sit at the corner. G sits 3rd to the right of A. H sits opposite to E.

6. What is the position of C with respect to D?
 (a) 3rd to the left (b) 3rd to the right
 (c) 4th to the left (d) 5th to the right
 (e) None of these
7. How many persons are sitting between A and F, when counted from the right of F?
 (a) Two (b) One (c) Three
 (d) Four (e) None of these
8. Who among the following sits opposite to B?
 (a) E (b) F (c) C
 (d) A (e) none of these
9. What is the position of H with respect to E?
 (a) 3rd to the left (b) 3rd to the right
 (c) 4th to the left (d) 5th to the right
 (e) none of these
10. Four of following form a group find the one that does not belong to that group?
 (a) E (b) F (c) C
 (d) B (e) A

Direction (11-15): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

Eight persons i.e. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H sit at square table. Four of them sit at corners and face inside. Remaining four sits at middle of the side and face outside. All information is not necessarily in the same order.

A sits 2nd to the right of B, who is an immediate neighbour of C. D sits to the immediate left of E, who faces F. H is an immediate neighbour of D. Two persons sit between C and G.

11. Who among the following person sits to the immediate right of G?

- (a) B (b) A (c) D
 (d) F (e) None of these

12. Who among the following persons faces H?

- (a) C (b) A (c) B
 (d) E (e) None of these

13. How many persons sit between C and D, when counted from left of D?

- (a) Three (b) One (c) Two
 (d) None (e) More than three

14. Which of the following is true regarding A?

- (a) E sits immediate left of A
 (b) A faces inside
 (c) Three persons sit between A and G
 (d) A sits 2nd to the right of D
 (e) None is true

15. Four of the following five are alike in certain way based from a group, find the one which does not belong to that group?

- (a) A (b) B (c) C
 (d) D (e) G

Direction (16-19): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

A certain number of persons are sitting in a row facing north direction. B sits third to the right of A. Only five persons sit between A and S. V sits fourth to the left of S. M is an immediate neighbour of V. D sits third to the right of M. K is an immediate neighbor of D. X sits second to the left of K. B sits at one of the ends of the row.

16. If X sits fourth from one of the ends of the row, then how many persons are sitting in the row?

- (a) 14 (b) 16 (c) 13
 (d) 15 (e) None of these

17. How many persons sit between K and A?

- (a) Six (b) Four (c) Two
 (d) Three (e) Five

18. What is the position of V with respect to K?

- (a) Fourth to the left (b) Fifth to the right
 (c) Seventh to the left (d) Third to the left
 (e) Sixth to the right

19. If only one person sits between B and C then how many persons sit between C and S?

- (a) Six (b) Four (c) Two
 (d) Three (e) Five

Direction (20-24): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

Eight people are sitting in two parallel rows containing four people in each row, in such a way that there is an equal distance between adjacent persons. In row-1 A, B, C and D are seated (but not necessarily in the same order) and all of them are facing North. In row-2 E, F, G and H are seated (but not necessarily in the same order) and all of them are facing South. Therefore, in the given seating arrangement each member seated in a row faces another member of the other row.

D faces the person who sits 2nd to the left of E. G doesn't face A who is an immediate neighbour of D. There is one person sits between G and H. B sits to the immediate right of the person who faces E.

20. Who among the following sits to the immediate left of F?

- (a) No one (b) E (c) G
 (d) H (e) Either (c) or (d)

21. Who among the following faces C?

- (a) E (b) H (c) G
 (d) F (e) Cannot be determined

22. Which among the following is true regarding H?

- (a) E sits 3rd to the left of H
 (b) H faces A
 (c) G sits 2nd to the left of H
 (d) H sits immediate right of F
 (e) None is true

23. Four of the following five are alike in certain way based from a group, find the one which does not belong to that group?

- (a) B (b) D (c) F
 (d) A (e) G

24. Four of the following five are alike in certain way based from a group, find the one which does not belong to that group?

- (a) BD (b) DC (c) FH
 (d) AD (e) GE

Direction (25-27): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

A certain number of persons are sitting in a row facing to the north. B sits 4th from one of the extreme ends of the row. There is one person sits between E and B. There are four persons sit between E and F. T sits 3rd to the right of F. The number of persons sit to the left of F is as same as the number of persons sit to the right of B. At least three persons sit between B and F. L sits exactly between E and T but is not an immediate neighbour of E and T.

25. How many persons are sitting in the row, as per the given information?

26. What is the position of B with respect to the L?

- (a) 6th to the right
 - (b) 5th to the left
 - (c) 7th to the left
 - (d) 6th to the left
 - (e) None of these

27. Who among the following person is sitting at the extreme end of the row?

Directions (28-32): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

Eight persons A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H are sitting in a row but not necessarily in the same order. Four of them are facing towards north while four of them are facing towards south. No two persons sit adjacent to each other according to the English alphabet i.e. (B does not sit adjacent to A and C).

C sits third to the left of A. Only two persons sit between C and F. A does not sit at the end of the row. E sits 4th to the right of B. H sits third to the right of D and faces south. G and H face same direction. Immediate neighbours of H face same direction. F faces north direction.

28. Who among the following pairs are facing same direction?

- (a) All of them are facing same direction
 - (b) A, D
 - (c) A, B
 - (d) D, H
 - (e) A, F

29. Who among the following persons sits to the immediate right of A?

Direction (33-37): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

Ten persons i.e. L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T and U are sitting in two rows. Five persons are sitting in row 1 and all are facing North and five persons are sitting in row 2 and all are facing South. All information is not necessarily in same order.

L faces the person who sits 3rd to the left of M. Two persons sit between N and O who is in row 1. Q sits immediate left of R who faces T. Three persons sit between U and P, who sits diagonally opposite to N. S faces M.

33. Who among the following persons faces U?

- (a) N (b) P (c) O
 (d) O (e) None of these

34. How many persons sit between M and R?

35. Who among the following persons sits to the immediate right of the person who sits 2nd to the left of R?

36. Who among the following persons are the immediate neighbours of T?

- (a) L and S (b) P and O (c) S and O
(d) P and I (e) None of these

37. Four of the following five are alike in certain way based from a group, find the one which does not belong to that group?

Directions (38-42): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

Eight persons P, Q, R, S, T, U, V and W are sitting around a square table with four of them sitting at the corner and rest sitting at the middle of the sides of table. All of them are facing towards the centre of the table.

One person sits between P and V. Two persons sit between V and S. P sits at the corner of the table. U sits to the immediate left of T. R sits second to the right of T. Q sits to the immediate right of R. W does not sit to the immediate left of P.

38. Who among the following persons sits to the immediate left of W?

- (a) P (b) Q (c) R
 (d) S (e) None of the above

39. Who among the following persons sits at the corner of the table?

- (a) Q (b) R (c) S
 (d) U (e) None of the above

40. Which among the following is true regarding W?

- (a) W sits at the corner of the table
 (b) W sits to the immediate left of U
 (c) W sits to the immediate left of V
 (d) W sits to the immediate right of T
 (e) None of the above

41. Four of the following five are alike in certain way based from a group; find the one which does not belong to that group?

- (a) P (b) R (c) T
 (d) U (e) V

42. Who among the following persons sits second to the right of R?

- (a) P (b) Q (c) R
 (d) S (e) None of the above

Direction (43-47): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

A certain number of persons sit in a straight line. Assume that all they are facing in the north direction.

* P sits 3rd from one of the extreme ends.

* There are two persons sit between Y and P.

* L is an immediate neighbour of both N and M.

* Either N or M is an immediate neighbour of Y.

* There are more than three persons sit between N and P.

* There is one person sits between N and C.

* The number of persons sit between M and P is one less than the number of persons sit to the right of C.

43. If P interchanges his position with N, then who among the following sits 3rd to the left of P?

- (a) Y (b) M (c) L
 (d) C (e) N

44. Who among the following sits exactly between Y and L?

- (a) P (b) M (c) C
 (d) N (e) No one

45. How many persons are sitting in straight line?

- (a) 11 (b) 17 (c) 15
 (d) 19 (e) Can't be determined

46. What is the position of N with respect to Y?

- (a) 2nd to the left (b) 4th to the right
 (c) 3rd to the left (d) 2nd to the right
 (e) None of these

47. How many persons sit between P and C, as per the given information?

- (a) Eight (b) Seven (c) Seventeen
 (d) Nine (e) None of these

Direction (48-52): Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions.

Twelve persons are sitting in two parallel rows at equal distance facing each other. A, B, C, D, E and F are sitting in Row 1 facing south. P, Q, R, S, T and U are sitting in Row 2 facing north (but not necessarily in the same order).

U sits third to the right of P and one of them sits at the ends of the row. A sits at the right end of the row. Three persons sit between A and D. T sits to the immediate left of U. Two persons sit between T and Q. Q who faces B sits to the immediate right of S. C faces R. E sits to the immediate left of C.

48. Which of the following pairs sits at the extreme ends of the Row 2?

- (a) P & S (b) U & S (c) P & Q
 (d) U & Q (e) None of these

49. Who sits second to the left of the person facing F?

- (a) P (b) R (c) T
 (d) Q (e) U

50. What is the position of E with respect to B?

- (a) Third to the left (b) Second to the left
 (c) Second to the right (d) Third to the right
 (e) None of these

51. Who is facing T?

- (a) D (b) E (c) A
 (d) C (e) None of these

- 52.** If the positions of all persons sitting in Row 2 are arranged as per the English alphabetical order from left to right, then who among the following faces R?
- (a) A (b) B (c) C
 (d) D (e) None of these

Directions (53-57): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

Eight Persons P, Q, R, S, T, U, V and W are sitting in two linear rows. With four of them are sitting in row 1 and they are facing in South Direction while the rest are sitting in row 2 and all are facing in North direction.

The one who sits to the immediate left of U faces the one who sits second to the right of S.

P sits to the immediate right of R. V faces R. T faces the one who sits second to the right of Q. S and Q do not sit in row 2.

- 53.** Who among the following sits to the immediate left of Q?
- (a) P (b) W (c) R
 (d) S (e) None of the above

- 54.** Who among the following sits at the right end of the row 1?
- (a) P (b) Q (c) R
 (d) S (e) None of the above

- 55.** Which among the following is true regarding P?
- (a) P sits at the left end of row 2
 (b) P sits at the right end of row 1
 (c) P sits at the left end of row 1
 (d) P sits at the right end of row 2
 (e) None of the above

- 56.** Four of the following five are alike in certain way based from a group; find the one which does not belong to that group?
- (a) P (b) T (c) S
 (d) Q (e) W

- 57.** Who among the following sits at the extreme left end of row 2?
- (a) T (b) U (c) V
 (d) W (e) None of the above

Direction (58-62): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

A certain number of persons are sitting in a row facing to the north. M sits 4th to the right of G. There is one person sits between D and G. Three persons sit between M and P. The number of persons sit between D and M is same as the number of persons sit to the right of P. Only one

person sits between A and G. Q sits 3rd to the left of T and sits to the right of A. Six persons sit between A and Q. Both T and K are immediate neighbours of each other. S sits 3rd to the left of K. The number of persons sit to the right of K is same as the number of persons sit to the left of D.

- 58.** How many persons sit between Q and K?
- (a) Four (b) Six (c) Seven
 (d) Nine (e) None of these
- 59.** What is the total number of persons sitting in a row?
- (a) Twenty (b) Sixteen (c) Fourteen
 (d) Nineteen (e) Can't be determined
- 60.** What is the position of D with respect to M?
- (a) 6th to the left (b) 3rd to the left (c) 4th to the left
 (d) 5th to the left (e) None of these

- 61.** If Z sits between A and M then find how many persons sit between G and Z?
- (a) None (b) One (c) Two
 (d) Three (e) None of these

- 62.** Who among the following sits 4th to the right of P?
- (a) T (b) Q (c) S
 (d) K (e) None of these

Direction (63-67): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

Eight persons i.e. S, T, U, V, W, X, Y and Z are sitting in a circular table but not necessarily in same order. Some of them are facing towards inside and some are facing towards outside. No three adjacent persons are facing in same direction.

T sits 3rd to the left of the person who faces U. There are two persons sit between S and V. Y sits opposite to Z. Z sits 2nd to the right of T. X is neither an immediate neighbour of Z nor of S. Immediate neighbours of X face opposite direction as X faces. Both W and Z faces in same direction. U faces Inside.

- 63.** Who among the following sits immediate left of W?
- (a) X (b) Z (c) Y
 (d) S (e) None of these
- 64.** How many persons are facing towards inside?
- (a) Two (b) One (c) Four
 (d) Three (e) More than four
- 65.** Who among the following sits opposite to T?
- (a) X (b) U (c) Y
 (d) S (e) None of these

- 66.** If V is related to W and S is related to T, then in the same manner who is related to Y?
 (a) X (b) U (c) Y
 (d) Z (e) T
- 67.** Four of the following five are alike in certain way based from a group, find the one which does not belong to that group?
 (a) T (b) U (c) V
 (d) W (e) X
- Directions (68-72):** Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions.
 Eight friends A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H are sitting around a circular table, but not necessarily in the same order. Some of them are facing inside the center while some are facing outside the center.
 E sits third to the left of C, who is second to the left of D. B and A are immediate neighbours of E. B sits second to the right of D. F is sitting opposite to E and both are facing same direction. H is sitting second to the right of F, who is facing opposite direction of C. A faces D. B and G faces opposite direction to H, who faces outside. Two friends sit between D and E. F doesn't face E.
- 68.** Who is sitting third to the left of G?
 (a) A (b) D (c) C
 (d) None of these (e) H
- 69.** How many friends sit between A and F?
 (a) Four (b) Three (c) Two
 (d) Six (e) Both (a) and (c)
- 70.** Four of the following five belong to a group in a certain way, find the one which does not belong to that group?
 (a) E (b) A (c) C
 (d) D (e) B
- 71.** Who among the following sits opposite to G?
 (a) A (b) C (c) H
 (d) F (e) None of these
- 72.** Who among the following sits between H and F when counted from the left of H?
 (a) E (b) B (c) C
 (d) A (e) None of these

Moderate

Direction (1-5): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

Eight persons i.e. D, E, F, G, H, I, J and K are sitting around a circular table but not necessarily in same order. All are facing towards the center. They like to vote to different parties i.e. BJP, Congress, NCP, SP, BSP, TDP, PDP and Shiv Sena in the election but not necessarily in same order.

There are two persons sit between D and the person who likes to vote to NCP. The persons who like to vote BJP and Congress are immediate neighbours of each other. H sits 2nd to the right of J who doesn't like to vote to BJP. F sits opposite to K who doesn't like to vote to NCP. E who doesn't like to vote to NCP, faces the person who sits immediate left of D. G sits 3rd to the left of I and both neither like to vote to Congress nor to BJP. The person who likes to vote to SP sits opposite to the person who sits to the immediate left of F. The person who likes to vote to PDP sits to the immediate right of the person who likes to vote to TDP. The person who likes to vote to Shiv Sena sits 3rd to the left of the person who likes to vote to TDP. The persons who like to vote to BJP and Congress are neither immediate neighbours of D nor G.

- 1.** How many persons sit between I and K when counted clockwise direction from I?
 (a) One (b) Three (c) None
 (d) Two (e) More than three

- 2.** Who among the following sits to the immediate left of J?
 (a) D (b) F (c) G
 (d) K (e) None of these
- 3.** Who among the following persons likes to vote to BSP?
 (a) E (b) D (c) H
 (d) G (e) None of these
- 4.** K likes to vote to which of the following party?
 (a) BJP (b) TDP (c) PDP
 (d) SP (e) None of these
- 5.** Which of the following is not false, as per the given information?
 (a) D-BSP (b) E-BJP (c) F-Shiv Sena
 (d) G-TDP (e) All are false

Direction (6-10): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

Eight persons are sitting around two square tables as one is inscribed in another one. Four persons are sitting in inner square and all are facing towards outside and four persons are sitting in outer square and all are facing towards inside. The persons of outer square table are facing the persons sitting around the inner square table. All are sitting at the middle of each sides of both squares. No one sits at corner of square.

H sits 2nd to the right of the person who faces I. P is neither an immediate neighbour of H nor S. S doesn't face A who sits to the immediate left of H. Q faces the person who sits to the immediate right of R. B who faces outside sits to the immediate right of P. Q faces inside.

6. Who among the following faces S?

- | | | |
|-------|-------------------|-------|
| (a) B | (b) P | (c) Q |
| (d) R | (e) None of these | |

7. Who among the following sits to the immediate left of Q?

- | | | |
|-------|-------------------|-------|
| (a) P | (b) B | (c) S |
| (d) A | (e) None of these | |

8. Which of the following is true regarding A?

- (a) A faces outside
- (b) S sits 2nd to the right of A
- (c) Q sits immediate right of A
- (d) A and B are sitting in same square table
- (e) None is true

9. Four of the following five are alike in certain way based on a group, find the one which does not belong to that group?

- | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|
| (a) A | (b) B | (c) Q |
| (d) S | (e) H | |

10. If A is related S and I is related to B, then in the same manner who is related to Q?

- | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|
| (a) R | (b) P | (c) I |
| (d) A | (e) H | |

Direction (11-15): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

Eight students P, Q, R, S, T, U, V and W sit in a circular table (all facing towards the center). Each of them like different colors i.e. Magenta, Blue, Pink, Yellow, Grey, Black, Brown and Violet. (Not necessary in the same order).

There is two persons gap between T and the one who likes Black. U sits to the immediate right of the one who likes Black color. There is two persons gap between U and the one who likes Blue color. Q faces the one who likes Blue color. W sits second to the right of the one who likes Blue. R likes Pink and faces the one who likes Brown. W does not like Black Color. The one who likes Violet sits next to T. Persons who like Magenta and Grey face each other. U doesn't like Magenta. The one who likes Grey doesn't sit next to one who likes Violet. P likes Blue and sits third to the right of the one who likes Grey color. V sits third to the right of Brown and doesn't like Blue colour. P sits second to right of the one who likes Yellow Color.

11. Who among the following person sits to the immediate left of R?

- | | | |
|-------|-----------------------|-------|
| (a) P | (b) Q | (c) S |
| (d) T | (e) None of the above | |

12. Who among the following persons sits to the immediate right of the one who likes Blue color?

- (a) T
- (b) The one who likes Magenta
- (c) The one who likes Pink
- (d) both (a) and (b)
- (e) both (b) and (c)

13. Which among the following is true regarding Q?

- (a) Q likes black
- (b) Q sits next to T
- (c) Q sits to the immediate left of S
- (d) Q sits to the immediate right of T
- (e) None is true

14. Four of the following five are alike in certain way based on a group, find the one which does not belong to that group?

- | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|
| (a) PT | (b) TW | (c) UV |
| (d) PR | (e) VR | |

15. Who among the following persons faces the one who likes Yellow colour?

- (a) The person who like Blue
- (b) The person who like Pink
- (c) The person who like Grey
- (d) The person who like Brown
- (e) The person who like Violet

Direction (16-20): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

A certain number of persons are sitting in a straight line. Some of them are facing in the North and some of them are facing in the South direction.

A sits 3rd to the left of the person who sits 2nd to the right of B. Two persons sit between C and D, who is an immediate neighbour of E. F sits 4th from one of the extreme ends. B sits to the immediate right of D. C and F are immediate neighbours of A. E who faces North, sits 3rd from one of the extreme ends.

16. Who among the following persons sits 2nd to the right of F?

- | | | |
|-------|-------------------------|-------|
| (a) E | (b) A | (c) D |
| (d) B | (e) Can't be determined | |

17. How many persons are sitting in a straight line?

- | | | |
|-----------|-------------------------|-----------|
| (a) Nine | (b) Ten | (c) Seven |
| (d) Eight | (e) Can't be determined | |

- 18.** How many persons are sitting between F and D?
- (a) None (b) Two (c) Four
 (d) Three (e) More than Four
- 19.** Who among the following persons sits at extreme end?
- (a) B (b) A (c) D
 (d) C (e) Can't be determined
- 20.** If H is to the immediate right of C then, who among the following persons sits 2nd to the left of C?
- (a) E (b) F (c) B
 (d) D (e) Can't be determined
- Direction (21-25):** Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:
- Eight persons i.e. E, F, G, H, W, X, Y and Z are sitting in two rows but not necessarily in same order. Each member in a row faces the member of another row. Persons in Row 1 faces North and the persons in Row 2 faces South. Four persons are sitting in each row. E sits 2nd to the right of the person who faces Y. Y faces the person who is an immediate neighbour of G. Two persons sit between H and Z. X sits diagonally opposite to H. F faces to North and is an immediate neighbour of X. W doesn't sit next to F.
- 21.** Who among the following persons sits to the immediate left of G?
- (a) E (b) F (c) H
 (d) W (e) None of these
- 22.** Who among the following persons faces W?
- (a) X (b) Y (c) Z
 (d) H (e) None of these
- 23.** Who among the following persons faces the person who sits to the immediate right of H?
- (a) E (b) F (c) G
 (d) X (e) None of these
- 24.** Which among the following is true regarding W?
- (a) W sits at extreme end
 (b) Y sits to the immediate left of W
 (c) G faces W
 (d) F faces the person who sits immediate left of W
 (e) None is true
- 25.** Four of the following five are alike in certain way and form a group, find the one which does not belong to that group?
- (a) E (b) H (c) X
 (d) Y (e) Z

Directions (26-30): Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions:

Eight friends A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H are sitting around a circular table in a seminar. Some of them are facing outside the center while some are facing towards the center, but not necessarily in the same order. E sits opposite to H, who faces same direction as F. F sits opposite to the one who sits third to the left of B. A sits third to the right of the one who sits second to the left of F. A does not sit opposite to B. A faces same direction as C. G faces same direction as D, who does not face outside the center. Not more than two friends who sit immediate next to each other are facing same direction. E is neither an immediate neighbor of A nor of B. Only two friends sit between D and G, who sits to the immediate left of C.

- 26.** Who among the following sits opposite to C?
- (a) F (b) B (c) D
 (d) A (e) None of these
- 27.** How many friends sit between H and D, when counted in anti-clockwise direction from D?
- (a) Two (b) One (c) Three
 (d) Four (e) Five
- 28.** Four of the following five belong to a group in a certain way, find which of the one does not belong to that group?
- (a) D (b) B (c) E
 (d) G (e) H
- 29.** What is the position of F with respect to B?
- (a) Immediate right (b) Second to the left (c) Immediate left
 (d) Third to the right (e) Fifth to the left
- 30.** How many friends are facing towards the center?
- (a) Five (b) Three (c) Four
 (d) Two (e) Six
- Directions (31-35):** Study the information carefully and answer the questions given below.
- Six persons sits around a triangular table such that three of them sit at the corners and the rest on the middle of the side. Some of them face inside while some outside. They also like different Colors viz. Red, Grey, Blue, Orange, Yellow, Green. P sits second to the right of T and does not sit at the corner of the table. The one who likes Orange faces the one who likes Yellow. U sits to the immediate right of R and none of them is an immediate neighbour of T. The one who likes Red sits at the corner

of the table but is not an immediate neighbour of T. R does not like Red. Only two persons sit between the one who likes Grey and the one who likes Red. S likes Blue and faces outside the center. Q sits second to the left of S. Q is not an immediate neighbour of P who faces inside. The one who likes Green and the one who likes Yellow are not immediate neighbours. U faces same direction as T.

31. Who among the following likes Green?

- (a) Q (b) U (c) T
 (d) P (e) None of these

32. Who among the following sits 4th to the left of the one who is 2nd left of R?

- (a) S
 (b) The one who likes Red(c) Q
 (d) The one who likes yellow
 (e) None of these

33. P likes which of the following Color?

- (a) Yellow (b) Red (c) Grey
 (d) Green (e) None of these

34. Who among the following sits second to the left of P?

- (a) S
 (b) The one who likes Green
 (c) The one who likes Red
 (d) The one who likes grey
 (e) None of these

35. Which of the following combination is correct?

- (a) U-Yellow (b) T-Red (c) Q-Grey
 (d) R-Green (e) None of these

Direction (36-40): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

Eight students i.e. P, Q, R, S, J, K, L and M of different classes sit in a square table but not necessarily in same order. Four students sit at corner and four sits at middle of the side of the square. Students sit at corner face outside and students sit at middle of the side face towards center.

There are three students sit between L and class 5 student. Class 6 student sits 2nd to the right of class 7 student. Class 5 student sits to the immediate left of P. Q sits 3rd to the left of L. Class 7 student is an immediate neighbour of Q. R who is in class 8, sits 3rd to the right of Q. S sits to the immediate right of J who is in class 9. Students of class 11 and 12 sits opposite to each other. Student of class 10 sits 2nd to the right of class 11 student. K who faces outside is not an immediate neighbour of Q.

36. Who among the following sits to the immediate left of M?

- (a) P (b) Q (c) R
 (d) S (e) None of these

37. L is in which among the following class?

- (a) Class 5 (b) Class 6 (c) Class 7
 (d) Class 10 (e) None of these

38. How many students are sitting between P and the student of class 12 when counted in clockwise direction from P?

- (a) One (b) Two (c) Three
 (d) More than three (e) None of these

39. Who among the following sits 2nd to the right of the student who sits 3rd to the left of M?

- (a) Q (b) R (c) S
 (d) J (e) None of these

40. Four of the following five are alike in certain way based from a group, find the one which does not belong to that group?

- (a) R (b) S (c) P
 (d) M (e) L

Direction (41-45): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

Eight friends P, Q, R, S, T, V, W and Y are sitting around a square table in such a way that four of them sit at four corners of the square while four sit in the middle of each of the four sides. The one who sits at the four corners faces the center while those who sit in the middle of the sides face outside.

P sits 3rd to the left of Q. There are two persons sit between P and T. Both T and V are not immediate neighbours of each other. R sits 2nd to the left of S and both are not immediate neighbours of Q. Both W and V face to each other.

41. How many persons are sitting between S and W, when counted from left of S?

- (a) One (b) None (c) Two
 (d) Three (e) Can't be determined

42. Who among the following sits opposite to R?

- (a) Q (b) Y (c) T
 (d) P (e) None of these

43. Which of the following pair of persons are facing opposite direction to each other?

- (a) R and Q (b) T and S (c) S and Q
 (d) R and Y (e) P and V

- 44.** Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and hence they form a group. Which one of the following does not belong to that group?
- (a) R (b) P (c) Q
 (d) S (e) T
- 45.** Which of the following information is true with regarding to Y, as per the given information?
- (a) Y sits to the immediate right of T
 (b) Two persons sit between Y and W
 (c) S faces to Y
 (d) Y sits 2nd to the right of V
 (e) None is true
- Direction (46-50):** Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:
- Eight persons i.e. G, H, I, J, K, L, M and N are sitting around two inscribed square table in such a way that four persons sit at middle of the sides of each inner and outer square. Persons sitting at inner square and the persons sitting at outer square face to each other.
- J sits to the immediate right of the person who faces L. L is an immediate neighbour of K, who doesn't face J. M faces the person who sits to the immediate left of K. G is neither an immediate neighbour of J nor L. H sits to the immediate right of the person who faces G. N doesn't face G and is not an immediate neighbour of G. I faces outside.
- 46.** Who among the following faces I?
- (a) G (b) K (c) H
 (d) J (e) None of these
- 47.** Who among the following sits to the immediate left of the person who faces H?
- (a) G (b) I (c) J
 (d) K (e) None of these
- 48.** Who among the following sits 3rd to the right of the person who faces the person who sits to the immediate left of N?
- (a) J (b) K (c) L
 (d) M (e) None of these
- 49.** Who among the following doesn't face inside?
- (a) H (b) K (c) L
 (d) M (e) N
- 50.** Four of the following five are alike in certain way based from a group, find the one which does not belong to that group?
- (a) I (b) J (c) G
 (d) M (e) K

Directions (51-55): Study the following information carefully and answer the question given below:

Eight players A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H are sitting in a row and all of them face north direction, but not necessarily in same order. All of them make different runs in a cricket match viz. 13, 17, 22, 26, 31, 40, 42 and 48, but not necessarily in the same order.

D sits fifth to the right of the one who makes 31 runs. The one who makes 31 runs does not sit at any extreme ends. There are two players sit between the one who makes 31 runs and F. The one who makes 17 runs sits second to the left of G, who is not an immediate neighbour of D. G does not make 31 runs. Difference between the runs of the immediate neighbours of G is 9. The one who makes 22 runs is not an immediate neighbour of F. There are two players sit between A and the one who makes 22 runs. Neither F nor G makes 22 runs. The runs made by C and the runs made by H both are more than the runs made by A. C is not an immediate neighbour of D. Only one player sits between B and the one who makes 42 runs. More than one player sits between B and the one who makes 13 runs.

51. How many runs made by A?

- (a) 17 (b) 31 (c) 13
 (d) 40 (e) None of these

52. Who among the following makes 26 runs?

- (a) F (b) H (c) C
 (d) G (e) None of these

53. How many players sit between B and D?

- (a) One (b) Two (c) No one
 (d) Three (e) More than three

54. Who among the following sits to the immediate left of E?

- (a) B (b) G (c) C
 (d) H (e) None of these

55. How many players sit to the right of the one who makes 13 runs?

- (a) Four (b) No one (c) Two
 (d) One (e) None of these

Directions (56-60): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

Ten persons are sitting around a rectangular table. Three persons are sitting on the longer side of the table and two persons are sitting on the shorter side of the table. The one who sits on the longer side are facing towards the center and the one who sits on the shorter side are facing

outside the center. Q faces the one who sits second to the left of U. Only one person sits between U and T who does not sit on the longer side. Three persons are sitting between N and L. V who is facing outside the center sits third to the left of W. W is not an immediate neighbour of Q. N who faces outside center is not an immediate neighbour of T. Three persons sit between R and D. D does not face W. M faces outside the center.

56. How many persons sit between M and R when counting from the left of M?

(a) None (b) Two (c) Four
 (d) One (e) Three
57. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and hence form a group, which of the following does not belong to the group?

(a) DL (b) UQ (c) VT
 (d) VM (e) TN
58. If V and T interchange their positions, then who among the following sits third to the right of T?

(a) L (b) M (c) D
 (d) N (e) Q
59. Who among the following sits fourth to the left of the one who is third to the right of D?

(a) R (b) M (c) Q
 (d) N (e) W
60. Which of the following is true regarding W?

(a) W faces L (b) W is facing outside the center
 (c) None is true (d) D sits immediate right of W
 (e) Only two persons sit between W and T, when counted from right of W.

Directions (61-65): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

Eight persons are sitting around a circular table facing towards the center. Each of them has different salaries i.e. 10k, 12k, 14k, 16k, 17k, 19k, 22k and 25k but not necessarily in the same order.

Difference between the salaries of Q and X is 1k and both of them are immediate neighbours of each other. X earns less than Q. Y sits third to the left of Q and has a salary more than only O. Two persons sit between Y and P who has a salary divisible by 11. W faces X and has salary more than P. R sits third to the right of Z whose salary is a prime number. O sits to the immediate right of Y.

61. Who among the following earns 14k?

(a) P (b) Q (c) R
 (d) Y (e) Z
62. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and hence form a group, which of the following does not belong to that group?

(a) Q-R (b) O-W (c) W-X
 (d) Z-Y (e) P-O
63. Who among the following has the highest salary?

(a) W (b) P (c) Q
 (d) Z (e) None of these
64. Who sits second to the right of the one who earns 12k?

(a) X (b) Q (c) P
 (d) W (e) R
65. Which of the following combination is true?

(a) P-25k (b) W-19k (c) Q-16k
 (d) Y-12k (e) R-10k

Difficult

Directions (1-5): Study the following information carefully to answer the given question.

There are eight shopkeepers i.e. P, Q, R, S, T, U, V and W sitting in a row such that some of them are facing south and some of them facing north but not necessarily in the same order. They all have different number of pens with them. The immediate neighbour W faces opposite direction (i.e. if one faces south then other face in the north and vice versa). P has 3 less pens than U. R has 5 pens less than V. T sits fourth to the right of P and both faces opposite direction and one of them sits at the end of the row. W has odd number of pens which is a perfect square less than 85 and more than 27. Only two shopkeeper sits between W and the one who has 20 less

pens than W. There are only two shopkeeper sits between the one who has 11 pens more than P and R. R does not have 49 pens with him. T does not sit at the end of the row. W sits on immediate right of T. The one who has 49 pens sits second to the left of W. U sits second to the left of T and has 64 pens with him. S faces opposite direction of Q. Those who sits at the end of the row faces opposite direction. R sits second to the right of V and both faces same direction. S is not the immediate neighbour W and does not face north direction. T has 10 less pens than P. V has 41 pens with him.

1. Who among the following shopkeeper has 72 pens with him?

(a) S (b) P (c) Q
 (d) R (e) None of these

- 2.** Who among the following sit second to the left of Q?
- The one who has 49 pens
 - The one who has 61 pens
 - The one who has 51 pens
 - The one who has 72 pens
 - The one who has 81 pens
- 3.** Who among the following sits on the immediate right of U?
- | | | |
|-------|-----------------------|-------|
| (a) R | (b) P | (c) V |
| (d) Q | (e) Either (a) or (c) | |
- 4.** Which among the following shopkeeper has 49 pens with him?
- | | | |
|-------|-------------------|-------|
| (a) S | (b) Q | (c) T |
| (d) W | (e) None of these | |
- 5.** How many persons faces south direction?
- | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------|----------|
| (a) Two | (b) Three | (c) Four |
| (d) Can't be determined | (e) Five | |
- Directions (6-10):** Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below.
- Six Buses i.e. P1, P2, P3, P4, P5, P6 are standing in Bus depot in a row facing north at a distance which is a successive multiple of 4m in an increasing order from the left. Bus P6 is second to the right of Bus P3. The total distance between Bus P5 and P4 is 52m. Only one Bus stands in between Bus P2 and Bus P5. Bus P6 and Bus P4 are Standing next to each other. Bus P1 and Bus P6 are not standing next to Bus P2.
- Now Bus P3 starts moving towards north direction after moving 20m its takes a right turn and stops at point T after moving 32m. Bus P2 starts moving in west direction and after going 8m it turns left and move 10m and then again turn left and move 56m and stops there at point H. Bus P4 starts moving in north direction and after moving 10m it takes a left turn and moves 14m then it again takes a left turn and moves 20m and stops at point V.
- 6.** What is the shortest distance between Point V and point H?
- | | | |
|---------|-------------------|---------|
| (a) 14m | (b) 16m | (c) 20m |
| (d) 26m | (e) None of these | |
- 7.** In which direction and at what distance is point H with respect to P3's final position?
- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| (a) 30m south | (b) 20m, North |
| (c) 2m, Southeast | (d) 20m, Northwest |
| (e) None of these | |
- 8.** If Bus P3, moves 20m in the south direction from point T and reaches point K then which bus is nearest to point K?
- | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|--------|
| (a) P6 | (b) P1 | (c) P5 |
| (d) Both (a) and (c) | (e) None of these | |
- 9.** What is the total distance between Buses P1 and P2 (initial positions)?
- | | | |
|----------|-------------------|----------|
| (a) 16m | (b) 24m | (c) 104m |
| (d) 120m | (e) None of these | |
- 10.** In which direction is point T with respect to point V?
- | | | |
|-----------|---------------|-----------|
| (a) North | (b) Southwest | (c) South |
| (d) East | (e) Northwest | |
- Directions (11-15):** Read the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:
- A certain number of persons sit in a row adjacent to each other. Some of them like fruits and others like flowers. The one who likes fruits face south direction and the one who likes flowers face north direction. V like apple and sits exactly between L and Q. As many persons sit between A and V as between M and S who likes guava. Only five persons sit between Q and R who likes Mango. As many persons sit between V and R as between F and V. M sits third to left of R and like rose. There are two persons sit between N and the one who likes kiwi. A sit fourth to the right of F and likes orange. Only four persons sit to the right of M. Only seven persons sit between L and the one who likes Mango. L likes lily. F likes Tulip. Only six persons sit between A and N who likes marigold. Only four person sits to the right of A.
- 11.** What is the difference between the number of persons sit to the left of Q and to the right of Q?
- | | | |
|-----------|--------------|-----------|
| (a) Three | (b) Eleven | (c) Eight |
| (d) Five | (e) Thirteen | |
- 12.** How many persons sit between L and S?
- | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|
| (a) 11 | (b) 13 | (c) 14 |
| (d) 15 | (e) 10 | |
- 13.** Which of the following statements is true?
- | |
|--|
| (a) As many persons sit between A and L as between M and S |
| (b) V sits third to the right of A. |
| (c) No person sits between the one who likes kiwi and the one who likes apple. |
| (d) R sits fifth to the right of the one who likes guava. |
| (e) None is true. |
- 14.** How many persons sit in the row?
- | | | |
|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| (a) Nineteen | (b) Twenty | (c) Twenty-three |
| (d) Twenty-one | (e) Twenty-two | |
- 15.** How many persons sit between A and Q?
- | | | |
|--------|--------|-------|
| (a) 11 | (b) 3 | (c) 9 |
| (d) 5 | (e) 10 | |

Directions (16-20): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

Ten persons A, B, C, D, E, P, Q, R, S and T are sitting in two parallel rows, five persons in row 1 facing north and rest in row 2 facing south having equal distance between each other i.e. each of them faces another person, but not necessarily in the same order.

These persons are sitting according to their weight which increases from right to left in both the rows but not necessarily in the given order.

Only two persons sit between P and the one whose weight is 15. The one who is an immediate neighbor of B faces the one whose weight is 20. Only one person sits between E and whose weight is 30. A sits 3rd to the right of the one whose weight is 18 and doesn't face P. Only one person sits between R and S. D doesn't sit in row 2.

A- 10

B-15

C-12

D-16

E-20

P-24

Q-18

R-17

S-25

T-30

16. Which among the following person sits opposite to D?

- | | | |
|-------|-------------------|-------|
| (a) A | (b) B | (c) C |
| (d) E | (e) None of these | |

17. What is the weight of the person who sits at extreme left end of row 1?

- | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|
| (a) 24 | (b) 12 | (c) 20 |
| (d) 25 | (e) 17 | |

18. Who among the following person sits at extreme left end of row 2?

- | | | |
|-------|-------------------|-------|
| (a) A | (b) B | (c) C |
| (d) E | (e) None of these | |

19. What is the weight of the person who sits exactly between C and E?

- | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|
| (a) 24 | (b) 12 | (c) 20 |
| (d) 25 | (e) 17 | |

20. Four of the following follow a pattern thus form a group, then find the one who doesn't belong to that group?

- | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|
| (a) A | (b) T | (c) C |
| (d) E | (e) P | |

Directions (21-25): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

Six Cars i.e. A, B, C, D, E, F are standing in a row facing north at a distance which is a successive multiple of 7m in an increasing order from the left. Car F is second to the right of Car C. only two Car stands in between Car B and Car E. Car F and Car D are Standing next to each other. The total distance between Car E and D is 49m. Distance between car E and C is more than 20 m. Distance between A and C is more than 21m.

Now Car B starts moving towards north direction after moving 20m its takes a right turn and stops at point T after moving 40m. Car C starts moving in south direction and after going 8m it turns left and move 59m and stops there at point H. Car D starts moving in north direction and after moving 10m it takes a left turn and moves 14m then it again takes a left turn and moves 20m and stops at point V.

21. What is the shortest distance between Car F(final position) and point H?

- | | | |
|---------|---------|-------------------|
| (a) 14m | (b) 12m | (c) None of these |
| (d) 8m | (e) 10m | |

22. In which direction and at what distance is point V with respect to Car C's final position?

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| (a) 30m, southeast | (b) 20m, North |
| (c) 2m, Southeast | (d) 20m, Northwest |
| (e) None of these | |

23. If Car F, moves 20m in the north direction to point K, then the final position of which Car is nearest to point K?

- | | | |
|-------|-------------------|-------|
| (a) C | (b) A | (c) E |
| (d) B | (e) None of these | |

24. What is the total distance between the initial position of Cars C and B?

- | | | |
|---------|-------------------|---------|
| (a) 14m | (b) 28m | (c) 54m |
| (d) 49m | (e) None of these | |

25. In which direction is point V with respect to point T?

- | | | |
|-----------|---------------|-----------|
| (a) North | (b) Southeast | (c) South |
| (d) East | (e) Northwest | |

Directions (26-30): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below.

There are eight members i.e. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H are sitting around a square table such that four of them likes flowers i.e. Lily, Rose, orchid and Sunflower and four of them likes fruits i.e. Mango, Kiwi, Apple, Banana but not necessarily in the same order. Those who likes Fruits sits at the corner and those who like flower sits at the middle of the table. Some of them face inside and some of them face outside.

The one who likes sunflower sits third to the right of B. G sits second to the left of the one who likes sunflower. G is not the immediate neighbour of B. The one who likes Banana is an immediate neighbour of G. Three persons sit between the one who likes Banana and the one who likes Kiwi. B does not like Kiwi. E likes orchid. E faces the one who likes Lily. The one who likes Apple sits on the immediate left of the one who likes Rose. A sits second to the right of the one who likes Apple. E sits second to the right of F. D sits third to the right of C and does not like flower. B and D face same direction. A and H face opposite direction. A and B face opposite direction. H does not face inside.

26. Who among the following likes Lily?

- | | | |
|-------|-------------------|-------|
| (a) G | (b) A | (c) B |
| (d) F | (e) None of these | |

27. Which of the following is true regarding A?

- | | |
|---|--|
| (a) Sits third to the right of the one who likes Orchid | (b) Sits second to the left of B. |
| (c) Sits opposite to H. | (d) Sits second to the right of the one who likes Mango. |
| (e) None of these | |

28. Who among the following likes Sunflower?

- | | | |
|-------|-------------------|-------|
| (a) A | (b) B | (c) G |
| (d) F | (e) None of these | |

29. C likes which of the following flower?

- | | | |
|------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| (a) Lily | (b) Rose | (c) Sunflower |
| (d) Orchid | (e) Either (a) or (c) | |

30. How many persons faces inside?

- | | | |
|-----------|-------------------|----------|
| (a) Three | (b) Four | (c) Five |
| (d) Six | (e) None of these | |

Directions (31-35): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

Eight friends S, T, U, V, W, X, Y and Z are sitting around a circular area of equal distances between each other, but not necessarily in the same order. Some of the people are facing the centre while some faces outside. They have relation with each other.

Y's grandfather sits third to the right of U. Immediate neighbours of U face the same direction. Y faces the same direction as U's grandfather. Immediate neighbours of W face opposite direction. S is brother-in-law of T. Immediate neighbours of U's father face opposite direction. U's uncle sits second to the left of Y, who is one of the sons of X. Z is not immediate neighbour of V's grandsons. T, who is the wife of V, sits second to the left of Y's mother. Y's mother faces the centre. U's father sits

third to the right of U's grandmother. Y's grandfather has only one brother. T's daughter-in-law W has two sons and one brother-in-law. Z is the son of V. T is the wife of Y's grandfather. U's mother sits second to the left of U.

31. Which of the following is true regarding S as per the given seating arrangement?

- | | |
|--|--|
| (a) Z sits second to the left of X's uncle. | (b) Only two people sit between S and U. |
| (c) T is one of the immediate neighbours of S. | (d) X's uncle faces outside. |
| (e) None of these | |

32. How is Z related to Y's mother?

- | | |
|--------------------|------------|
| (a) Father | (b) Son |
| (c) Brother-in-law | (d) Sister |
| (e) Husband | |

33. Who sits fifth to right of S?

- | | |
|-------------------|-------|
| (a) V | (b) T |
| (c) W | (d) Y |
| (e) None of these | |

34. How is T related to X's uncle?

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| (a) Son | (b) Mother-in-law |
| (c) Mother | (d) Sister |
| (e) Sister-in-law | |

35. How is V related to W?

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| (a) Father | (b) Brother |
| (c) Father in law | (d) Brother in law |
| (e) None of these | |

Directions (36-40): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

There are eight persons A, B, C, D, R, S, U, and W are sitting around a rectangular table in such a way that four of them sit at four corners of the Table while four sit in the middle of each of the four sides. The one who sit at the four corners face outside the centre while those who sit in the middle of the sides face inside. All of them have different age viz. 18 years, 19 years, 20 years, 21 years, 22 years, 23 years, 24 years and 25 years but not necessarily in the same order.

S sits third to the right of D whose age is a prime number. There are three persons sit between S and W. U who is 22 years old, is second to the left of S. R sits opposite to U. A is younger than U. Three people sit in between B whose age is a perfect square and the one whose age is 21 years old. U is immediate neighbor of B. A's age is a prime number. S is elder than W who is not youngest among all the persons. D who is immediate right of R is not facing towards A.

Direction (41-45): Study the following information to answer the given questions:

Twelve persons are sitting around two circular tables as one is inscribed in another one.

A, B, C, D, E, F six persons are sitting around the inner circular table and face outside.

P, Q, R, S, T, U six persons are sitting around the outer circular table and face inside.

Direction (1-5): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

Eleven seats are placed in a single row in which three seats are vacant. Persons sitting in these seats are facing North. No two vacant seats are placed adjacent to each other. Persons are of different ages. Seats are numbered from 1 to 11 from West to East.

Note- Two Persons sitting between P and Q doesn't mean that there are only two seats placed between them. There may be vacant seats between them.

Three persons sit between A and B. Person who is 32 years old sits to the immediate left of B. D and E are

Note- The persons of outer circular table are sitting exactly in front of the persons sitting around the inner circular table.

D is sitting second to the right of F. R is an immediate neighbour of the one who is facing F's neighbor. Only one person sits between A and F (either from the left or from the right). R doesn't sit behind A. P is facing A. Only two persons sit between S and U, who is not an immediate neighbor of P (either from the left or from the right). T is not sitting in front of B. B is not sitting in front of S. Q sits in front of the person who sits immediate left of D. C sits 2nd to the left of E and doesn't faces T.

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immediate neighbours of A whose seat number is less than 6. B is as many years older than H as younger than D. C sits 3rd to the left of A. One person sits between G and F who is 40 years old. Sum of the age of D and G is 82. H sits to the immediate left of one of the vacant seats. Age of H is half the age of the person who sits at seat number 11. Persons whose age are 26 and 28 years sit at odd numbered seats. D sits to the left of the person whose age is 22 years and right of the person whose age is 28 years. No vacant seat is between H and the person whose age is 22 years.

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1. Who among the following sits at seat number 8?
 - (a) No one
 - (b) G
 - (c) B
 - (d) H
 - (e) None of these
2. How many persons are sitting between the persons whose ages are 22 and 35 years?
 - (a) Four
 - (b) Two
 - (c) Three
 - (d) Five
 - (e) None of these
3. The person whose age is 26 years is sitting in which seat number?
 - (a) Seat number 3
 - (b) Seat number 1
 - (c) Seat number 5
 - (d) Seat number 7
 - (e) None of these
4. Which of the following is true regarding C?
 - (a) C doesn't sit at seat number 1
 - (b) One of the vacant seats is not adjacent to C
 - (c) C's age is 22 years
 - (d) Two persons are sitting between A and C
 - (e) None is true
5. What is the age of the person who sits 2nd to the left of the person whose age is 26 years?
 - (a) 28 years
 - (b) 22 years
 - (c) 40 years
 - (d) 50 years
 - (e) None of these

Direction (6-10): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

Nine persons A, B, C, D, E, P, Q, R and S are sitting in a row but not necessarily in the same order. Some of them are facing towards north while some of them are facing south. P sits 2nd from one of the ends. A sits 2nd to the right of P. There are more than three persons sit between A and E. D sits 3rd to the right of E. E faces to the south. Both A and D are facing opposite to P. B sits 3rd to the right of R, who sits near to E. S sits 2nd to the right of Q and sits at the extreme end. Immediate neighbours of D face opposite direction. Both S and C face same direction as E.

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6. How many persons are sitting between Q and D?
 - (a) None
 - (b) One
 - (c) Two
 - (d) Three
 - (e) More than three
7. How many persons are facing towards south?
 - (a) Four
 - (b) Three
 - (c) None
 - (d) Two
 - (e) More than four
8. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and hence they form a group. Which one of the following does not belong to that group?
 - (a) P, B
 - (b) D, C
 - (c) E, Q
 - (d) S, B
 - (e) S, R

9. Which of the following statement is true with regarding to Q?
 - (a) Q faces to the north
 - (b) Both A and Q are immediate neighbours
 - (c) More than three persons sit between Q and B
 - (d) Both P and Q are facing in the same direction
 - (e) All are true
10. What is the position of A with respect to C?
 - (a) 3rd to the right
 - (b) 2nd to the left
 - (c) 4th to the right
 - (d) 3rd to the left
 - (e) None of these

Directions (11-15): Study the following information and answer the questions given below:

There are three rows i.e. row 1, row 2 and row 3 Such that row 2 is in the north of row 3 and row 1 is in the north of row 2. There are 4 persons sitting in row 1 and 8 persons are sitting in the row 2 and 4 persons are sitting in the row 3.

Persons sitting in the row 3 faces north. Persons sitting in the row 1 faces south. First 4 persons sitting from west to east in row 2 face north and last four person sitting from west to east in row 2 face south.

Note: Persons of row-1 and row-2 face each other and the persons of row2 and row-3 face each other.

E faces the one who sits second to the right of P. No one sits on the left of E. Only one person sits between P and R. Only two persons sit between R and the one who faces F. D sits to the immediate right of F. D does not sit at the end of the row. Q sits second to the right of the one who faces D. A faces the one who sits to the immediate left of Q. G faces S but does not sit at the end of the row. P is not the immediate neighbour of G. Only one person sits between K and S. K faces the one who sits third to the right of N. J and M are immediate neighbours. J does not face D. Only two persons sit between M and L. More than two persons sit between B and C, who does not face L. C does not face south.

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11. How many persons sit between A and G?
 - (a) One
 - (b) None
 - (c) Three
 - (d) Two
 - (e) None of these
12. Who among the following sits second to the right of C?
 - (a) F
 - (b) D
 - (c) G
 - (d) L
 - (e) None of these
13. Four of the following five belong to a group following a certain pattern find the one that does not belong to that group.
 - (a) ML
 - (b) CB
 - (c) RF
 - (d) ED
 - (e) KS

Direction (16-20): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

Six persons are sitting in a row. Some of them are facing North and Some are facing South. They are of different ages. Person whose age is even numbered doesn't sit to the immediate right of the person whose age is even numbered.

Two persons sit between P and T and one of them sits at extreme end. Three persons are sitting between the persons whose age is 14 and 42. Person whose age is 15 sits 2nd to the left of T. There are as many persons sit between T and person whose age is 15 as between the persons whose ages are 15 and 28. Q sits to the immediate right of the person whose age is 15. One person sits between S and U and neither of them sits at extreme end. Q is older than R. T whose age is even numbered is older than U who faces North. Person whose age is 20 sits 3rd to the left of the person whose age is 19.

SBI clerk mains memory based 2019

Direction (21-23): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

A square table is inscribed in another square table. Eight family members P, Q, R, S, T, U, V and W are sitting in middle of the side of squares. Each person sits at one square is facing their spouse. V faces Q. Only one person sits between V and husband of R. W faces the one who is an immediate neighbour of R. P is neither an immediate neighbour of R nor of W. W doesn't face T. P sits to the immediate left of S, who faces inside.

SBI PO mains memory based-2019

Direction (24-25): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

- Eight persons A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H are sitting around a circular table and all are facing towards the center.

 1. P @ Q means P sits 2nd to the left of Q
 2. P # Q means P sits opposite to Q
 3. P \$ Q means P is an immediate neighbour of Q
 4. P % Q means P sits 3rd to the left of Q
 5. P & Q means P sits 3rd to the right of Q
 6. P ^ Q means P is not an immediate neighbour of Q.

Statements:

H&E\$G, B#E, C@G, D#F, E^C^F

SBI PO mains memory based-2019

24. Which of the following is true?

(a) H%D (b) A\$D (c) D#B
(d) G\$F (e) Both (a) and (d)

25. Who among the following sits 3rd to the left of B?

(a) C (b) D (c) A
(d) E (e) None of these

Direction (26-30): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below.

Eight persons are sitting around a circular table facing towards the center of the table. A sits second to the left of B. Only two persons sit between A and H. G sits third to the right of H. E sits immediate left of G. D sits second to the left of C. F sits third to the right of C.

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Directions (36-40): Study the following information carefully and answer the question given below-

Nine persons sit around a circular table. Some of them are facing to the centre while some are facing outside the centre. C sits 2nd to the right of A, who faces inside. Two persons sit between C and G. J sits 3rd to the left of G. L sits 2nd to the left of J, who does not sit next to C. B sits 3rd to the right of L and is an immediate neighbour of P. K sits 4th to the right of H, who does not sit near J. Both B and P face same direction as A. C and G face opposite direction to each other. K does not face outside.

Year: 2020 RRB PO Pre

36. What is the position of P with respect to K?
(a) 3rd to the right (b) 2nd to the left
(c) Immediate left (d) 3rd to the left
(e) 5th to the right

37. How many persons sit between J and H, when counted from the left of H?
(a) Five (b) Six (c) Four
(d) One (e) Three

38. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and so form a group. Find the one who does not belong to that group?
(a) C-H (b) L-K (c) B-J
(d) H-L (e) B-P

39. How many persons sit between G and H, when counted from the left of G?
(a) Three (b) Five (c) Two
(d) Four (e) None of these

40. How many persons face outside from the centre?
(a) Three (b) Four (c) None of these
(d) Six (e) Five

Directions (41-44): Study the information carefully and answer the questions given below.

Eight persons A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H are sitting around a square table in such a way that four persons sit on each of the four corner of the table and other four persons sit on the middle of each side. The one who sits at the corner of table faces towards the center of table and the one who sits at the middle side of table faces outside the center of table.

B sits at one of the middle sides. One person sits between B and E. F sits immediate left of E. Three persons sit between A and F. H sits second left of C. D is not an immediate neighbour of B.

G and C are not an immediate neighbour to each other.

Year: 2020 SBI PO Pre

41. How many persons sit between A and H when counted from right of A?

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|---------|
| (a) One | (b) Three | (c) Six |
| (d) Five | (e) Two | |

42. Who sits immediate left of D?

- | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|
| (a) C | (b) H | (c) B |
| (d) E | (e) A | |

43. Four of the following are alike in a certain way, find the one which is different from all?

- | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|
| (a) D | (b) F | (c) C |
| (d) G | (e) A | |

44. Which of the following pairs face outside the centre?

- | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|
| (a) D, F | (b) A, B | (c) F, E |
| (d) H, E | (e) G, B | |

Directions (45-49): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

There are eight persons A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H sitting around a circular table facing towards the centre of the table but not necessarily in the same order.

B sits third to the right of A. Only one person sits between B and D. E faces C who is not an immediate neighbour of B. G sits third to the left of F. A is not an immediate neighbour of F

Year: 2020 SBI Clerk Pre

45. Who among the following sits to the immediate left of C?

- | | | |
|-------|-------------------|-------|
| (a) G | (b) D | (c) F |
| (d) H | (e) None of these | |

46. Who among the following sits to the opposite of A?

- | | | |
|-------|-------------------|-------|
| (a) H | (b) G | (c) F |
| (d) D | (e) None of these | |

47. How many persons sit between H and G when counted from the left of G?

- | | | |
|----------|-------------------|-----------|
| (a) Two | (b) One | (c) Three |
| (d) Four | (e) None of these | |

48. If all the persons sit around the circle in clockwise direction by their names according to English alphabetical order starting from A, then how many persons remain unchanged except A?

- | | | |
|----------|-------------------|-----------|
| (a) Four | (b) One | (c) Three |
| (d) Two | (e) None of these | |

49. What is the position of B with respect to H?

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| (a) Fourth to the left | (b) Fourth to the right |
| (c) Third to the right | (d) Both (a) and (c) |
| (e) Both (a) and (b) | |

Direction (50-54): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

Twelve students stand in two rows with six students standing in each row. Students in row 1 are facing north direction and students in row 2 are facing south direction. Each student in row 1 faces a student in row 2. P who stands in row 2 stands second to the right of T. L faces K. Two students stand between K and A who is at one of the extreme ends. G faces the immediate neighbor of V. Only one person stands between V and L. Three students stand between F and W. F faces immediate neighbor of P. K is second to the left of W. W does not face V. R stands to immediate right of S. R and S do not face A. Q stands in same row as K.

Year: 2020 IBPS PO Pre

50. How many students stand between P and S?

- | | | |
|---------------------|-----------|---------|
| (a) None | (b) One | (c) Two |
| (d) More than three | (e) Three | |

51. If P is related to F, G is related to V then in same manner L is related to ____?

- | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|
| (a) W | (b) Q | (c) A |
| (d) R | (e) K | |

52. Who among the following faces the one who stand second to the right of S?

- | | | |
|---|---|-------|
| (a) The one, who sits third right of F. | (b) The one, who sits immediate left of W. | (c) A |
| (d) W | (e) The one, who sits immediate right of G. | |

53. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and hence form a group which of the following does not belong to the group?

- | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|
| (a) S-Q | (b) L-G | (c) A-V |
| (d) T-G | (e) K-R | |

- 54.** Which of the following is not true regarding Q?
 (a) Q stands second to the right of G
 (b) Q faces R
 (c) Q faces immediate neighbor of T
 (d) Two students stand between Q and F
 (e) All are true

Direction (55-59): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

A certain number of persons sit in a linear row. All of them faces in the north direction. P sits third to the right of S. Only three persons sit between P and Q. U sits third to the left of Q. U sits fifth from the left end of the row. R sits third to the left of U. Only three persons sit between W and T who is an immediate neighbor of R. Only six persons sits to the right of W. M sits immediate left of O. Only three person sits between M and H. O does not sit left of P. H does not sit at the extreme end of the row.

Year: 2020 IBPS PO Pre

- 55.** How many persons sit in the row?
 (a) Eleven (b) Thirteen (c) Fourteen
 (d) Ten (e) Twelve

- 56.** How many persons sit to the left of S?
 (a) R (b) T (c) H
 (d) W (e) None

- 57.** How many persons sit between U and S?
 (a) One (b) Two (c) None
 (d) Three (e) More than three

- 58.** Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and hence form a group which of the following does not belong to the group?
 (a) S (b) U (c) M
 (d) T (e) W

- 59.** Who among the following person sit exactly between R and Q?
 (a) T (b) M (c) P
 (d) H (e) U

Direction (60-64): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

Ten persons are sitting in two rows. In row 1, A, B, C, D, E are sitting, and they are facing North. In row 2, P, Q, R, S, T are sitting, and they are facing South. Each person sitting in row 1 is facing another person sitting in row 2. All information is not necessarily in same order.

Two persons sit between P and R who faces A. D sits 2nd to the right of C who doesn't sit next to A. E faces T who sits immediate left of R. B faces the person who sits immediate left of Q.

Year: 2020 RBI Assistant Pre

- 60.** Who among the following faces the person who sits immediate right of S?
 (a) C (b) D (c) A
 (d) B (e) None of these

- 61.** How many persons sit to the left of B?
 (a) Two (b) Three (c) Four
 (d) One (e) None

- 62.** Which of the following is true?
 (a) D faces Q
 (b) Two persons sit between S and T
 (c) No person sits left of B
 (d) Both A and C sit at extreme end
 (e) None is true

- 63.** What is the position of B with respect to A?
 (a) Immediate left (b) Immediate right
 (c) 2nd to the right (d) 2nd to the left
 (e) None of these

- 64.** If A is related to T, E is related to Q then, in the same manner C is related to ____?
 (a) P (b) R (c) S
 (d) B (e) None of these

Direction (65-69): Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions.

Twenty persons sit in a row facing in the north direction. Two persons sit between C and L. Three persons sit between L and H. H sits 3rd from one of the extreme ends. The number of persons sit to the left of G is same as the number of persons sit to the right of the one who sits immediate left of H. Three persons sit between T and L. M sits 3rd to the left of T but not sit next to L. Two persons sit between G and M. V is the only neighbour of P. Nine persons sit between P and C.

Year: 2020 RBI Assistant Mains

- 65.** How many persons sit to the right of L?
 (a) Seven (b) Eleven (c) Nine
 (d) Six (e) Eight
- 66.** How many persons sit between G and the one who sits immediate left of C?
 (a) Five (b) More than Six (c) None
 (d) Six (e) None of these
- 67.** If X sits exactly in between L and H then, who among the following sits 9th to the left of X?
 (a) G (b) M (c) T
 (d) C (e) None of these
- 68.** Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and so form a group. Find the one who does not belong to that group?
 (a) V (b) H (c) P
 (d) T (e) G

- 69.** If P and M interchanged their positions then, who among the following sits 3rd to the left of P?
- (a) G (b) V (c) M
 (d) T (e) None of these

Directions (70-74): Study the following information carefully and answer the question given below-

Seven persons D, G, P, L, J, U and Q are sitting in a row facing to the north. They all have different ages. D sits 3rd from one of the extreme ends of the row. Q sits 2nd to the right of D. The number of persons sit to the left of Q is same as the number of persons sit to the right of G, who is 20 years old. P sits 4th to the left of the one who is 35 years old. Q is not 35 years old. Total age of immediate neighbours of D is 75 years. J is 30 years old. P is 20 years older than one of his immediate neighbours. U sits to the right of L, who sits immediate to the left of the one who is 25 years old. Q is 5 years younger than P.

Year: 2020 RRB PO Pre

- 70.** The number of persons sit between L and Q is same as the number of persons sit between P and ____?
- (a) D (b) G (c) U
 (d) Q (e) None of these

- 71.** What is the position of J with respect to Q?
- (a) 2nd to the left (b) Immediate left
 (c) Immediate right (d) 4th to the left
 (e) 3rd to the right

- 72.** Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and so form a group. Find the one who does not belong to that group?
- (a) P (b) G (c) J
 (d) L (e) U

- 73.** Who among the following is 40 years old?
- (a) L (b) P (c) D
 (d) U (e) None of these

- 74.** Which of the following statement is true?
- (a) J sits to the right of L
 (b) D sits 3rd to the right of G
 (c) P sits at one of the extreme ends
 (d) None is true
 (e) Q sits immediate right of the one who is 35 years old

Directions (75-79): Study the following information carefully and answer the question given below-

A certain number of persons sit in a row facing to the north direction. L sits 3rd to the left of M. Five persons sit between M and N. J sits immediate to the right of M.

Three persons sit between Q and J. Q does not sit next to N. N is 7th from one of the ends. The number of persons sit to the right of Q is four more than the persons who sit to the left of N. K sits 2nd from one of the ends and sit to the right of M.

Year: 2020 RRB PO Pre

- 75.** How many persons sit in the above arrangement?
- (a) 25 (b) 26 (c) 28
 (d) 24 (e) None of these
- 76.** If two persons sit between X and N, then what is the position of X with respect to L?
- (a) 4th to the left (b) 6th to the left
 (c) 5th to the right (d) 3rd to the left
 (e) 7th to the left
- 77.** How many persons sit between L and J?
- (a) Five (b) None of these (c) Seven
 (d) Four (e) Three
- 78.** What is the position of L with respect to Q?
- (a) 8th to the right (b) 8th to the left
 (c) 6th to the right (d) 5th to the left
 (e) None of these

- 79.** How many persons sit to the right of the one, who sits immediate left of J?
- (a) Ten (b) Seven (c) None of these
 (d) Eight (e) Eleven

Directions (80-82): Study the information carefully and answer the questions given below.

A certain number of persons sitting in a straight line facing towards the north direction. Three persons sit between A and G. Five persons sit between G and T. As many persons sit between A and T as between A and H. T is third from one of the extreme ends. J is second from the left end. D sits second to the right of J. D sits 2nd to the left of H. J and T are not an immediate neighbour to each other.

Year: 2020 SBI PO Pre

- 80.** If X sits fifth to the right of H, then how many persons sit between X and A?
- (a) Two (b) Five (c) Three
 (d) Four (e) Seven
- 81.** What is the total number of persons sitting in a straight line?
- (a) 28 (b) 14 (c) 17
 (d) 25 (e) 32
- 82.** How many persons sit between J and H?
- (a) Five (b) Three (c) Four
 (d) Six (e) None

Based on Changed Pattern

Direction (1-5): Study the following information carefully to answer the given questions.

Eight people viz. P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W are sitting around a circular table in such a way that no two successive people are sitting together in an alphabetical order (for ex- P can't sit with Q, Q can't sit with R etc.). They all work in NASA and all of them are doing research in current year 2017 on different bodies of Solar System viz. Asteroids, Comets, Dwarf Planets, Jupiter, Meteors, Pluto, Uranus, and Venus. All of them have a target year viz. 2019, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2027 and 2030 to complete the research work on concerned planet.

***Note-** Some of them are facing towards while some are facing outside the centre. Not more than two people sitting together are facing same direction.

P is sitting third to the left of the one, who is doing research on Comets. W has a target year which is three years after U and more than ten years from the current year. The one who is doing research on Meteors has a target year which is two years after the current year. R is sitting opposite to the one who is doing research on Dwarf Planets and both of them are facing opposite direction to each other. Only one person sits between P and R. Q is doing research on Comets. The difference between the target year of the one who is doing research on Pluto and dwarf planet is same as the difference between Q and the one who is doing research work on Meteors. W is an immediate neighbour of R and sits fourth to the right of the one who is doing research on Pluto. Q is not facing towards the center. U sits second to the left of the one who is doing research on Pluto. No person has a target year before T. S has a target year two years prior to U. S sits third to the right of the one, who has a target year 2024. The one who is doing research on asteroids sits third to the left of the one who is doing research on Uranus. P is not doing research on Uranus and its target year is an even number. The one, who is doing research on Venus is facing same direction to that of V, whose target year is after P. T is facing opposite direction of the both of the one who is doing research on Jupiter and the one who is doing research on asteroids.

1. Who is doing research on Jupiter?
(a) R (b) P (c) W
(d) S (e) None of the above

Directions (6-10): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below.

Eight chairs are arranged in a linear row in such a way that each of them are of different color viz. Black, Blue, Green, Orange, Pink, Purple, Red, White. Seven persons viz. R, S, T, U, V, W, X are sitting on seven chairs in such a way that no two successive people are sitting together in an alphabetical order (for ex- A can't sit with B, B can't sit with C etc.) while one of the chair is vacant. Each of them has different salaries in between the range of 11K-19K (excluding both the limits), where K is a currency.

Two persons sit between R and the one who sits on Purple chair. The one who sits on Red chair has salary $\frac{3}{2}$ of the salary of the one who sits on Blue chair. X sits to the immediate left of the one whose salary is a prime number which is less than the salary of the one who sits on the Orange chair. W sits to the left of S and T is to the right of S. V sits third to the left of the one who sits on the Orange chair. Only one person sits between both the persons whose salaries are prime number. Pink chair is at extreme right end. Both persons who sits on Green and Blue chair are immediate neighbour of each other. The one who sits on Green chair is not an immediate neighbour of the one who sits on Red chair. The one who sits on Black chair has salary multiple of seven whereas the one who sits on the Orange chair has salary multiple of five. Purple chair is second to the right of Orange chair. U sits on the Red chair and sits fourth to the left of the one who sits on the Black chair.

6. Who among the following sits on Black Chair?
 (a) W (b) V (c) X
 (d) T (e) S
7. Vacant chair is of which color?
 (a) Red (b) Pink (c) Blue
 (d) Green (e) White
8. Who among the following sits fourth to the right of W?
 (a) R (b) V (c) U
 (d) T (e) S
9. What is the salary of S?
 (a) 12K (b) 15K (c) 13K
 (d) 17K (e) 18K
10. Which among the following combination is true regarding R?
 (a) Red-18K (b) Pink-13K (c) Blue-12K
 (d) Green-16K (e) Orange-15K

Direction (11-15): Read the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:
 Eight persons A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H are sitting around a circular table in such a way that no two successive people are sitting together in an alphabetical order (for ex- A can't sit with B, B can't sit with C etc.). Each of them belongs to different cities viz. Chennai, Goa, Jaipur, Meerut, Mumbai, Lucknow, Pune and Varanasi. And each of them also likes different natural sites viz. Beach, Fountain, Forest, Garden, Mountain, River, Tree, Water fall.

***Note-** Some of them are facing inside while some are facing outside. Not more than two people sitting together are facing same direction.

The one who belongs to Varanasi sits second to the left of F. B likes Fountain and sits opposite to the person who belongs to Meerut. The one who likes trees sits second to the left of H. G does not like Trees. Only one person sits between the one who belongs to Pune and the one who likes Water fall. Neither F nor G belongs to Pune. E belongs to Mumbai. G sits third to the right of C. The one who likes Mountain and the one who likes River are sitting adjacent to each other and facing opposite direction to each other. F sits to the immediate left of C and faces opposite direction of C. H belong to Varanasi and is an immediate neighbour of E. The one who sits second to the right of F belongs to Chennai. The one who likes beach sits third to the left of A, who is facing opposite direction F. The one who likes Forest sits to the

immediate left of the one who belongs to Pune. The one who belongs to Jaipur and the one who belongs to Goa are immediate neighbour of each other. The one who likes river and the one who likes Garden faces same direction. Both D and B faces same direction but opposite to the one who belongs to Meerut. The one who belongs to Lucknow likes Trees. B does not belong to Pune. The one who likes Beach faces opposite direction of the one who belongs to Jaipur. The one who likes Trees does not face outside of the center.

11. Who among the following belongs to Lucknow?
 (a) C (b) E (c) D
 (d) F (e) B

12. E likes which natural site?
 (a) River (b) Tree (c) Beach
 (d) Mountain (e) Water fall

13. Who sits third to the right of G?
 (a) The one who belongs to Pune
 (b) The one who belongs to Varanasi
 (c) The one who likes Garden
 (d) Both (a) and (c)
 (e) The one who likes Forest

14. Who likes Forest?
 (a) C (b) E (c) D
 (d) F (e) B

15. Which among the following combination is true regarding A?
 (a) River-Varanasi (b) Garden-Pune
 (c) Beach-Chennai (d) Mountain-Jaipur
 (e) Water fall-Meerut

Directions (16-20): Read the following information and answer the questions that follow:

Twelve friends A, B, C, D, E, F, P, Q, R, S, T and U who all are studying in the same college. They all are sitting in two parallel rows with six persons in each row. A, B, C, D, E, F are sitting in a row facing to north and P, Q, R, S, T, U are sitting in a row facing to south. Each person in a row faces another person from the other row. All of them like different movies viz. The Avengers, Captain-America, Ant-Man, Iron Man, Thor, Spider-Man, The incredible Hulk, Deadpool, X-Men, Fantastic Four, Daredevil and Ghost Rider and they also like different colour viz. Green, Purple, Blue, Black, White, Pink, Orange, Yellow, Grey, Cream, Red and Brown, but not necessarily in the same order. No two successive members are sitting together according to alphabetical order.

The persons who like Thor and Spider-Man sit opposite to each other. There is only one person between B and C. R likes Blue colour. The one who likes Deadpool is on the immediate right of D, who does not like Ghost Rider movie. D does not like Purple colour. E sits opposite to the one who sits second to the left of the one who likes Ant-Man movie. The one who likes Thor movie also likes Red colour. U sits third to the left of T, who likes Captain-America movie. U does not sit at extreme end. T likes Black colour and sits immediate left to the one who likes Ghost Rider movie. P sits opposite to F, who likes The Avengers movie. The one who likes Captain-America movie sits opposite to the one who likes Deadpool movie. E likes Green colour. E sits at one of the ends of the row and likes Spider-Man movie. The person who likes Ant-Man movie and Iron Man movie respectively are not facing north. C likes The incredible Hulk movie and likes Yellow colour. S does not like Ghost Rider movie. The one who likes Orange colour sits diagonally opposite to the one who likes Red colour. The persons who likes Pink colour and White colour face south direction. The one who likes Pink colour does not face the one who likes Yellow colour. F does not like Brown colour. The one who likes Blue colour faces the person who likes X-Men. One of the person who facing north likes Fantastic four movie and cream colour. U likes grey colour and Daredevil movie.

- 16.** Who sits third to the right of the person who likes purple colour?
 - (a) The one who likes Deadpool movie
 - (b) F
 - (c) A
 - (d) The one who likes Spiderman movie
 - (e) None of these
- 17.** If the movies of P & U are interchanged, then which of the following movie does P like?
 - (a) Daredevil (b) Thor (c) Iron Man
 - (d) Ant-Man (e) None of these
- 18.** Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and hence they form a group. Which one of the following does not belong to that group?
 - (a) Ghost Rider (b) Deadpool (c) Pink
 - (d) The incredible Hulk (e) Purple

- 19.** Which of the following statement is true with respect to the given information?
 - (a) B sits immediate to the person who likes cream colour.
 - (b) The persons who like yellow and blue colour sit diagonally opposite to each other.
 - (c) None is true.
 - (d) D faces to the person who likes Black colour
 - (e) All are true
- 20.** Who sits diagonally opposite to R?
 - (a) The one who likes X-Men
 - (b) The one who likes Brown colour.
 - (c) The one who likes Orange colour.
 - (d) The one who likes Captain-America.
 - (e) None of these

Direction (21-25): Read the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

Eight persons viz. K, L, M, N, O, P, Q and R, who are sitting in a circular formation playing passing the parcel. All persons pass the parcel to each other and every time one person will get the parcel at the end and it continues. Eight numbers viz. 1, 2, 3.....8 are written on the parcel in such a way that each number is written with different color viz. Black, Blue, Green, Orange, Pink, Purple, Red, White also each person who gets the parcel at the end will get that number written on the parcel. One person will get the parcel only once and no two persons get the same number. Each number has different tasks to perform viz. Comedy, Dancing, Drink bitter guard juice, Eat green chilly, Mimicry, Read a poem, Singing, Stand on ice, according to the number they receive all persons perform.

No. 4 is written with White color. K sits second to the left of the one who got no. 7. Task to read a poem is at no.6 and is written with Red colour. P sits opposite to N. No. 5 neither has a task to perform Singing nor Comedy. Both M and Q are immediate neighbours of each other. The difference between the numbers received by R and the one who is immediate left of him, is 4. L sits third to the right of N. P gets the task of performing Dancing. No.2 is written with Orange color and No. 8 has the task to eat Green Chilly. P sits second to the left of R. M received no.5 and both his immediate neighbours received highest and lowest numbers. R received an even number and P received twice the number received by R. The number which is written with Purple has a task to

perform Mimicry and performed by the one who is an immediate neighbour of M. Comedy is not performed by the one who received the number which is written with Orange color. N received the number which is lowest odd prime number. Number 3 is neither written with Blue nor Pink. The one, who received number 1 and the one, who received number 6, sits opposite to each other. One of the even number is written with Green color. The number is which is written with Black color has a task to Drink Bitter Guard juice. The one, who sits opposite to L, received the number, which is not written with Blue color.

21. Who among the following received number 1?

- | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|
| (a) K | (b) N | (c) O |
| (d) R | (e) Q | |

22. What task will be performed by the one, who received number-5?

- | | |
|------------------|-------------|
| (a) Dancing | (b) Mimicry |
| (c) Stand on ice | (d) Comedy |
| (e) Read a poem | |

23. Number-7 is written with which color?

- | | | |
|------------|----------|-----------|
| (a) Purple | (b) Red | (c) White |
| (d) Green | (e) Pink | |

24. Who among the following performs Singing?

- | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|
| (a) K | (b) N | (c) O |
| (d) R | (e) Q | |

25. Which of the following combination is correct?

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| (a) Dancing-4-White | (b) Mimicry-3-Purple |
| (c) Stand on ice-5-Orange | (d) Comedy-5-Purple |
| (e) Read a poem-8-Red | |

Directions (26-30): Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions.

Eight persons A,B,C,D,E,F,G & H are sitting in a row. Some are facing north and some are facing south. They all live on different floor of a building with ground floor being the first floor while the topmost floor being the eighth floor. Each one of them was born on different months of an year December, April, August, May, March, February, November and January but not necessarily in the same order. There is only one person sitting between the one who was born in the month of April and the one who lives on third floor. G sits third to the right of F and does not sit on any of the ends. C was born in February and B was born in April month. G is not an immediate neighbor of A. The one who was born in

the month of March sits at one of the corners. Those persons who were born in the month of December and August face the same direction. E sits fifth to the right of G. A & D are sitting at the extreme ends and no one sitting at the extreme ends lives on fifth floor and sixth floor. E doesn't live on fourth floor, fifth floor and first floor, and faces the direction opposite to that of H. B faces south. And none of the person who sit at the extreme ends face south. The one who lives on seventh floor is an immediate neighbor of two north facing persons. There are four persons between A & C. The one who was born in November sits third to the left of the one who was born in the month of May. None of the person who face north lives on seventh floor, fourth floor and eighth floor. There are as many persons between E & H as there is/are to the right of C. The one who was born in May sits to the left of the one who lives on third floor. H lives on third floor. The one who lives on seventh floor sits fifth to the left of the one who lives on eighth floor. The one who lives on third floor sits second to the right of the one who was born in August. H faces north.

26. How many persons live above the one who was born in December?

- | | | |
|---------|-------------------|---------|
| (a) Six | (b) Three | (c) Two |
| (d) One | (e) None of these | |

27. Who is sitting third to the left of the one who was born in January?

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| (a) G | |
| (b) B | |
| (c) The one who lives on first floor | |
| (d) The one who lives on third floor | |
| (e) The one who lives on eighth floor | |

28. Who was born in December month?

- | | | |
|-------|------------|-------|
| (a) A | (b) E | (c) C |
| (d) G | (e) A or D | |

29. D lives on which of the following floor?

- | | | |
|--------------------------|------------|-----------|
| (a) First | (b) Second | (c) Third |
| (d) Cannot be determined | | |
| (e) None of these | | |

30. The one who was born in November lives on which of the following floors?

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------|
| (a) Seventh floor | (b) Second floor |
| (c) Sixth floor | (d) Fifth floor |
| (e) Cannot be determined | |

Directions (31-35): Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions:

There are eight apartments D, E, F, J, U, V, W, X placed in the virar area of Mumbai in a straight line facing to north direction. They have different number of flats viz. 13, 27, 32, 60, 14, 20, 37, 47 but not necessarily in the same order. There are different stalls of different street food is placed just front of each apartment. The stalls of different street food are viz. Vada pav, Pav bhaji, Pani puri, Bhel puri, Ragda pav, Idli, Sev puri, Misal pav but all not necessarily in same order. Only one stall is placed at the gate of each of the apartment.

The apartment which has 20 flats is placed 4th to right of the one which has stall of Vada pav at its gate and both apartments are not at extreme ends. V has 32 flats. F is 3rd to left of D, which has stall of pav bhaji at its gate. W has stall of Idli at its gate. F is at extreme left end. Only one apartment is placed between D and the one which has the stall of Bhel puri at its gate. The stalls of Bhel puri and Ragda pav are placed next to each other. U is 3rd to the right of V. Two apartments are placed between E and the one who has 27 flats. The apartment which has stall of Sev puri at its gate is at extreme right end. W is not an immediate neighbour of the apartment which has stall of Vada pav at its gate. The One which has stall of Pani puri at its gate placed Fourth to the left to the one which has 37 flats. The stall of Misal pav is 2nd to the left of the stall of Pani puri. E is 3rd to left of X and 3rd to the right of J. U does not has stall of Pani puri at its gate. The Sum of number of flats of E and F is equal to the number of flats of X. The number of flats of W is average of the number of flats of X and J. The One which has 27 flats sits third to the right of the one which has 14 flats.

31. Which among the following apartment has stall of Bhel puri at its gate?

- | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|
| (a) D | (b) V | (c) U |
| (d) W | (e) J | |

32. Which of the following number of flats J has?

- | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|
| (a) 27 | (b) 60 | (c) 20 |
| (d) 47 | (e) 32 | |

33. What is the position of D with respect to W?

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| (a) second to the left | (b) fourth to the right |
| (c) third to the left | (d) fifth to the left |
| (e) second to the right | |

34. Which of the following combination is true?

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| (a) F-13-Misal pav | (b) X-20-Sev puri |
| (c) W-37-Ragda pav | (d) V-32-Pav bhaji |
| (e) D-47-Vada pav | |

35. Which of the following is the number of flats in the apartment which has stall of Ragda pav at its gate?

- | | | |
|--------|-------------------|--------|
| (a) 32 | (b) 14 | (c) 60 |
| (d) 47 | (e) None of these | |

Directions (36-40): Read the following information carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Ten members of a family are sitting in two parallel rows containing five members each. In row 1, A, B, C, D and E are sitting and all of them are facing south. In row 2, P, Q, R, S and T are sitting and all of them are facing north. In the given seating arrangement, each member seated in a row faces another member of the other row. Moreover, each of them likes different Animals – Lion, Elephant, Tiger, Zebra, Hippo, Rhino, Buffalo, Dog, Bull and Giraffe but not necessarily in the same order.

There are only two members sitting between the one who likes Lion, who sits at an extreme end, and E who is husband of D. P, who sits in the middle of the row, is not an immediate neighbour of Q, who does not like Giraffe. There are four married couple in the family. A is mother of E.

T who is father of E, is sitting at an extreme end. E likes Hippo and sits on the immediate right of the member who likes Elephant. S is the brother of the one who likes lion. E faces the immediate neighbour of Q who is brother in law of B. B is not sitting at the extreme left end. P who is brother in law of T does not like Bull. S is married to R.

There is only one member between C and D, who likes Lion. S who is brother in law of E likes Rhino, is an immediate neighbour of the one who likes Giraffe. S does not face the member who likes Tiger. A is the grandmother of C. B and P are unmarried males.

R who likes Zebra is mother of both B and C, and is an immediate neighbour of the one who likes Bull. The one who likes Bull faces the immediate neighbour of the one who likes Hippo. There are two members between the one who likes Buffalo and the one who likes Tiger. B is does not likes Buffalo. T does not likes Dog. C is married to Q.

36. A likes which of the following Animals?

- | | | |
|-------------------|-------------|-----------|
| (a) Dog | (b) Buffalo | (c) Tiger |
| (d) None of these | (e) Lion | |

37. Who likes Dog?

- | | | |
|-------|-------------------|-------|
| (a) R | (b) B | (c) T |
| (d) P | (e) None of these | |

- 38.** 'Lion' is related to 'Buffalo' in a certain way, based on their seating positions. Then Giraffe is related to whom, following the same seating positions?
- (a) Dog (b) Bull (c) Elephant
 (d) Rhino (e) Zebra
- 39.** Four of the following five are alike in a certain way based on their seating positions and so form a group. Which of the following is different from the group?
- (a) Hippo (b) Buffalo (c) Giraffe
 (d) Zebra (e) Rhino
- 40.** Which of the following statements is/are definitely false?
- (a) B likes Tiger.
 (b) There are two members sitting between the one who likes Rhino and the one who likes Bull.
 (c) The one who likes Elephant faces the member who likes Dog.
 (d) The member who likes Bull sits opposite to E.
 (e) All are true

Directions (41-45): Study the following information carefully and answer the question given below-

U, V, W, S, Y, J, X, and Z are seated around a circular table. Among them only 5 are facing to the centre and rest are facing opposite to the centre. They have decided to go for a vacation in different locations Manali, Jaipur, Udaipur, Ajmer, Shimla, Nainital, Bandra, and Pune (not necessarily in the same order). Also they are of different ages 17, 18, 35, 36, 27, 23, 41, and 38(not necessarily in the same order).

J is going to Pune and X is not going to Nainital. W's age is 1 year less than the double of the age of V. Z doesn't sit opposite to U. Y is going to Manali and sits 2nd to the right of U, who is going to Udaipur. W is going to Shimla and sits immediate left of Y. Z is not an immediate neighbour of U and S is not an immediate neighbour of U. V sits 2nd to left of W. U's age is 1 year less than the half of the age of S . The one, who is going to Ajmer, sits third to the right of J. The one who is going to Jaipur is not just near to J. U and the one who is going to Manali face opposite direction of each other. Z, whose age is an even number and V face the same direction as J faces. More than four persons are younger than X. J sits opposite to Y. W and J face same direction with respect to each other. The one who is going to Shimla is 4th oldest. The one who is going to Manali, his age is a multiplication of 3 but he is not 3rd oldest.

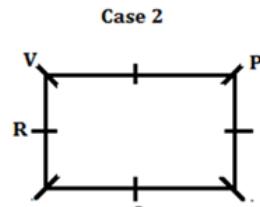
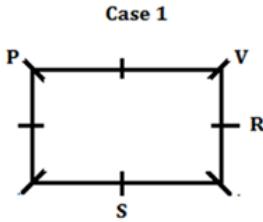
- 41.** Who among the following is going to Shimla and what is the age of X?
- (a) W, 41 (b) Y, 41 (c) J, 38
 (d) S, 23 (e) None of these
- 42.** The one whose age is 38 is going to which of the following location?
- (a) Ajmer (b) Nainital (c) Udaipur
 (d) Jaipur (e) None of these
- 43.** W faces in which direction?
- (a) Outside the centre (b) Inside the centre
 (c) Same as V faces (d) Both (b) and (c)
 (e) None of these
- 44.** X is going to which of the following location?
- (a) Bandra (b) Shimla (c) Ajmer
 (d) Nainital (e) None of these
- 45.** Who among the following sits immediate left of the one who is going to Nainital?
- (a) The one, who is oldest
 (b) The one, whose age is 36
 (c) W
 (d) V
 (e) None of these
- Directions (46-50):** Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below.
- A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H are sitting around a square table in such a way that four of them sit at four corners of the square while four sit in the middle of each of the four sides. The ones who sit at the four corners face the centre while those who sit in the middle of the sides face outside. They have different heights.
- Two females sit in the middle of the sides and two at the corners. A sits second to the left of G who is tallest person in the family. G sits in the middle of one of the sides. C sits fourth to the right of his wife who is taller than wife of H who is shorter than A. C's wife is not an immediate neighbour of A and G. B sits third to the right of her husband who is third smallest person in the family. B does not sit at any of the corners who is shorter than husband of D. Only D sits between B and H. H is the husband of A. E is a male. H is second shortest member of the family. F is shorter than E. C is 4th tallest.
- 46.** Which of the following is true with respect to the given seating arrangement?
- (a) No two males are immediate neighbours of each other
 (b) G and H face each other in the seating arrangement
 (c) E and D are immediate neighbours of each other
 (d) F is a male and sits diagonally opposite to E
 (e) A sits in the middle of one of the sides of the square table

47. Who amongst the following is sixth tallest person?
 (a) C (b) G (c) E
 (d) A (e) B
48. How many people sit between third tallest person and C when counted in clockwise direction from third tallest person?
 (a) No one (b) One (c) Two
 (d) Three (e) Four
49. Who amongst the following is the wife of C?
 (a) D (b) F (c) B
 (d) G (e) None of these
50. What is the position of E with respect to C?
 (a) Immediately to the left
 (b) Second to the left
 (c) Third to the right
 (d) Immediately to the right
 (e) Second to the right

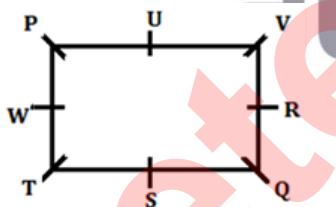
Solutions

Foundation

Direction (1-5): From the given statements, S does not sit at any corner of the table. There are two persons sit between S and V. Now we get two possibilities here i.e. **Case 1 and Case 2.** There is one person sit between V and P, who is not an immediate neighbor of S. R is neither an immediate neighbor of P nor S.

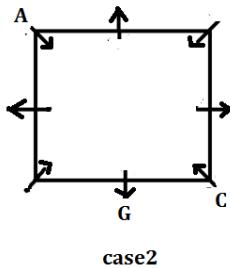
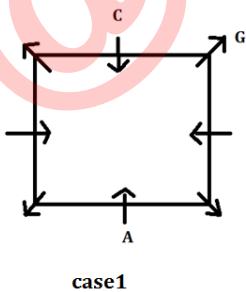


From the given statements, U sits immediate right of V. Here Case 2 is ruled out now. W sits 3rd to the left of Q. So, the final arrangement will be -

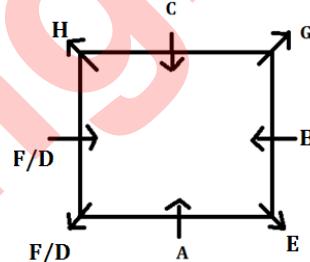


1. (c): 2. (a): 3. (c): 4. (b): 5. (e):

Direction (6-10): From the given statements, the persons sitting on the corners face opposite direction to that of the ones sitting on the middle of the side. C faces A. G sits 3rd to the right of A. Here, we get two possibilities i.e. **case-1 and case-2.**

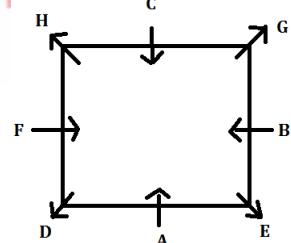


From the given statements, the one sitting 5th to the right of the one who is 3rd to the left of A does not sit at the corner. So, **case2 gets eliminated.** H sits opposite to E. E and B are immediate left to each other. F and D are immediate neighbors of each other.



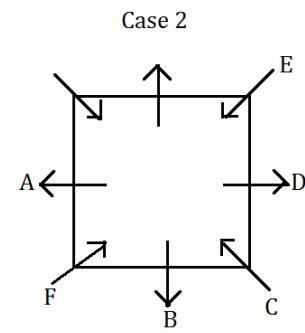
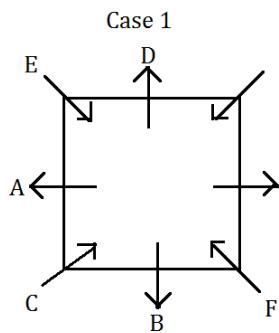
From the given statements, the one sitting to the immediate left of D does not face outside.

So, the final arrangement will be:-



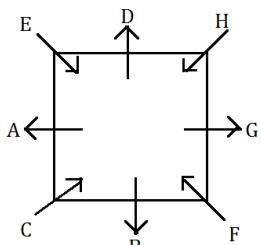
6. (b): 7. (b): 8. (b): 9. (c): 10. (a):

Direction (11-15): From the given statements, A sits 2nd to the right of B who is an immediate neighbour of C. D sits immediate left of E who faces F. Here, we get two possibilities i.e. **Case-1 and Case-2.**



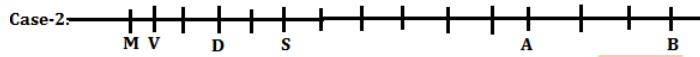
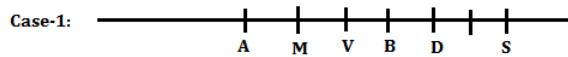
From the given statements, H is an immediate neighbour of D. **Here, Case 2 is ruled out.** Two persons sit between C and G.

So, final arrangement will be:-



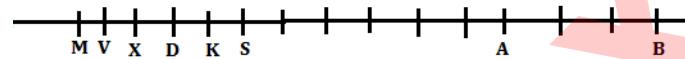
11. (d): 12. (a): 13. (c): 14. (c): 15. (c):

Direction (16-19): From the given statements, B sits third to the right of A. Only five persons sit between A and S. Here, we get two possibilities i.e. **Case 1 and Case 2.** V sits fourth to the left of S. M is an immediate neighbour of V. D sits third to the right of M.



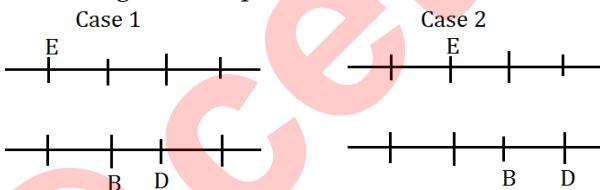
From the given statements, K is an immediate neighbour of D. X sits second to the left of K. So, from this **case-1 gets eliminated.**

So, the final arrangement is---



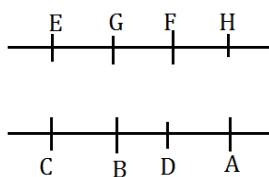
16. (b): 17. (a): 18. (d): 19. (a):

Direction (20-24): From the given statements, D faces the person who sits 2nd to the left of E. Here, we get two possibilities i.e. **Case 1 and Case 2.** B sits to the immediate right of the person who faces E.



From the given statements, G doesn't face A who is an immediate neighbour of D. **Here, Case 2 is ruled out.** There is one person sits between G and H.

So, final arrangement will be:-



20. (d): 21. (a): 22. (b): 23. (d): 24. (b):

Direction (25-27): From the given statements, B sits 4th from one of the extreme ends of the row. There is one person sits between E and B. There are four persons sit between E and F. At least three persons sit between B and F. Here, we get two possibilities i.e. **case-1 and case-2.**



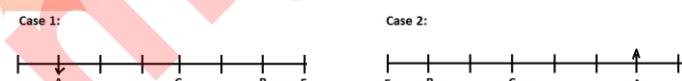
From the given statements, T sits 3rd to the right of F. The number of persons sit to the left of F is as same as the number of persons sit to the right of B. **Here, case-2 is ruled out.** L sits exactly between E and T but is not an immediate neighbor of E and T.

So, the final arrangement will be:



25. (b): 26. (d): 27. (b):

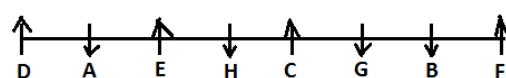
Directions (28-32): C sits third to the left of A. Only two person sits between C and F. A does not sit at the end of the row. Here, we get two possibilities i.e. **case-1 and case-2.**



E sits 4th to the right of B. H sits third to the right of D and faces south. G and H face same direction. Immediate neighbours of H face same direction. F faces north direction. But it is given that only four of them face north, so **case 2 will get eliminated.**

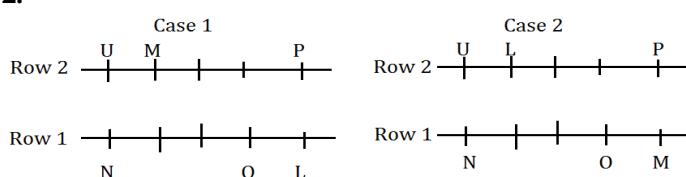
So, the final arrangement will be:-

Case 1:



28. (c): 29. (c): 30. (d): 31. (a): 32. (a):

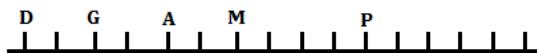
Direction (33-37): From the given statements, two persons sit between N and O who is in row 1. Three persons sit between U and P who sits diagonally opposite to N. L faces the person who sits 3rd to the left of M. Here, we get two possibilities i.e. **case-1 and case-2.**



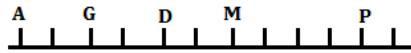
From the given statements, Q sits to the immediate left of R who faces T. S faces M. **Here, Case 2 is ruled out.**

Direction (58-62): From the given statements, M sits 4th to the right of G. There is one person sits between D and G. Here we get 2 possibilities i.e. **Case 1 and Case 2.** Three persons sit between M and P. The number of persons sit between D and M is same as the number of persons sit to the right of P. Only one person sits between A and G.

Case 1



Case 2



From the given statements, Q sits 3rd to the left of T and sits to the right of A. Six persons sit between A and Q. From these conditions **Case 2 is ruled out now.** Both T and K are immediate neighbours of each other. S sits 3rd to the left of K. The number of persons sit to the right of K is same as the number of persons sit to the left of D.

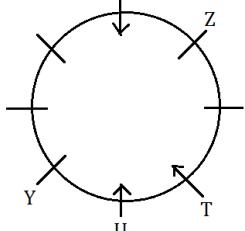
So, the final arrangement is such as-



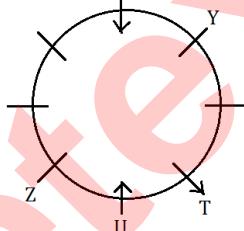
58. (e): 59. (b): 60. (a): 61. (c): 62. (a):

Direction (63-67): From the given statements, T sits 3rd to the left of the person who faces U. Z sits 2nd to the right of T. Y sits opposite to Z. U faces inside. Here, we get two possibilities i.e. **case-1 and case-2.**

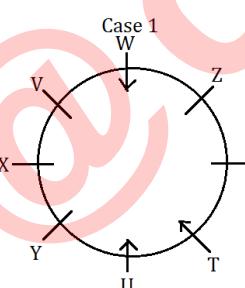
Case 1



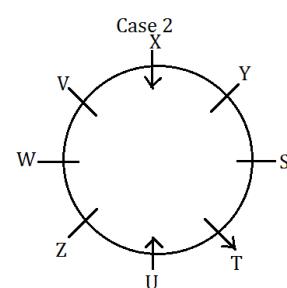
Case 2



From the given statements, there are two persons sit between S and V. X is neither an immediate neighbour of Z nor of S.



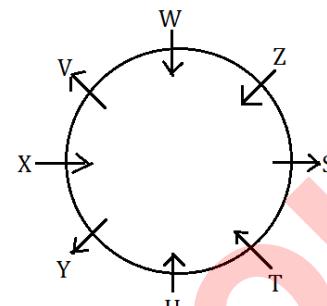
Case 1



Case 2

From the given statements, no three adjacent persons are facing in same direction. Immediate neighbours of X face opposite direction as X faces. Both W and Z faces in same direction. Here, **Case 2 is eliminated now.**

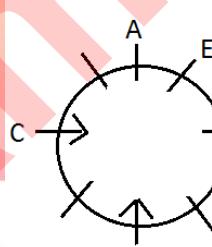
So, final arrangement will be :-



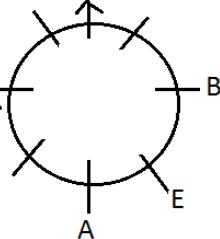
63. (b): 64. (e): 65. (e): 66. (a): 67. (c):

Directions (68-72): From the given statements, E sits third to the left of C who is second to the left of D. B and A are immediate neighbours of E. B sits second to the right of D. Two friends sit between D and E. So here we have two possible cases i.e. **case 1 and case 2:**

Case 1

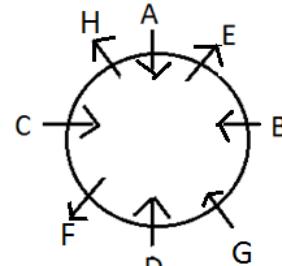


Case 2



From the given statements, F is sitting opposite to E and both are facing same direction. H is sitting second to the right of F who is facing opposite direction of C. A faces D. B and G faces opposite direction to H who faces outside. F doesn't face E. Here, **case 2 gets eliminated.**

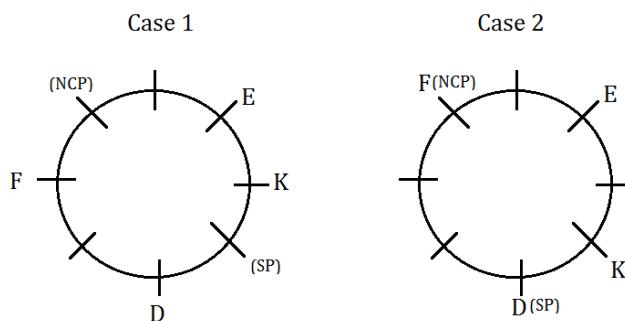
So, the final arrangement is:



68. (c): 69. (e): 70. (a): 71. (c): 72. (c):

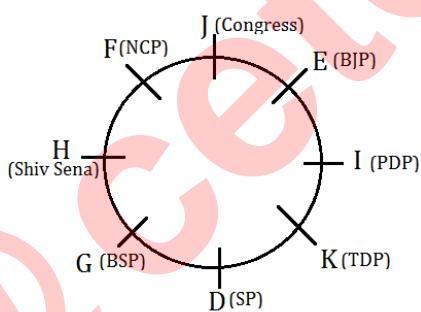
Moderate

Direction (1-5): From the given statements, there are two persons sit between D and the person who likes to vote to NCP. E who doesn't like to vote to NCP, faces the person who sits to the immediate left of D. F sits opposite to K who doesn't like to vote to NCP. The person who likes to vote to SP sits opposite to the person who sits to the immediate left of F. Here, we get two possibilities i.e. Case 1 and Case 2.



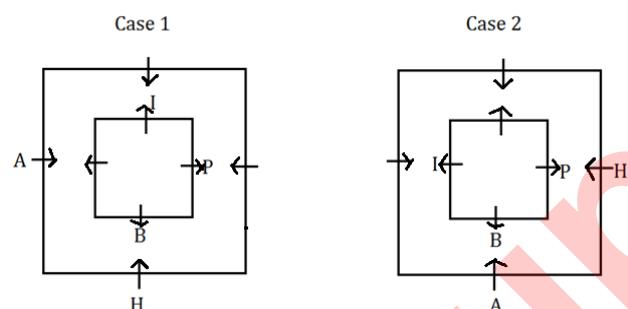
From the given statements, G sits 3rd to the left of I and both neither like to vote to Congress nor to BJP. H sits 2nd to the right of J who doesn't like to vote to BJP. The persons who like to vote BJP and Congress are immediate neighbours of each other. The persons who like to vote to BJP and Congress are neither immediate neighbours of D nor G. Here, Case 1 is ruled out. The person who likes to vote to PDP sits immediate right of the person who likes to vote to TDP. The person who likes to vote to Shiv Sena sits 3rd to the left of the person who likes to vote to TDP.

So, final arrangement will be:-

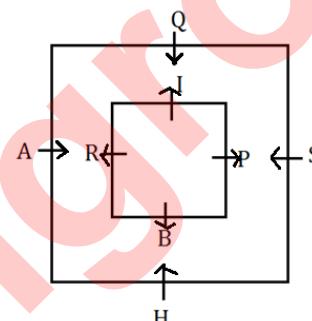


1. (c): 2. (e): 3. (d): 4. (b): 5. (b):

Direction (6-10): From the given statements, B who faces outside sits immediate right of P. P is neither an immediate neighbor of H nor S. H sits 2nd to the right of the person who faces I. S doesn't face A who sits immediate left of H. Here, we get two possibilities i.e. Case 1 and Case 2.

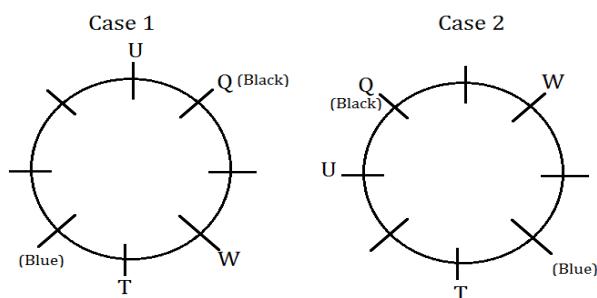


From the given statements, Q faces inside. Q faces the person who sits immediate right of R. Here, Case 2 is ruled out. So, final arrangement will be:-

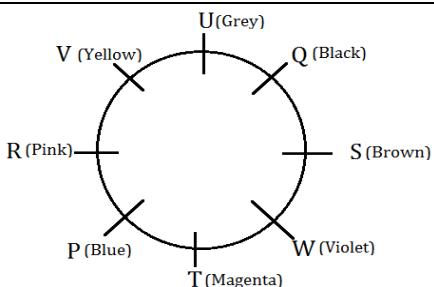


6. (b): 7. (c): 8. (b): 9. (b): 10. (e):

Direction (11-15): There are two persons gap between T and the one who likes Black. Here, we get two possibilities i.e. Case 1 and Case 2. U sits to the immediate right of the one who likes Black color. There are two persons gap between U and the one who likes Blue color. Q faces the one who likes Blue color. W sits second to the right of the one who likes Blue. W does not like Black Color.

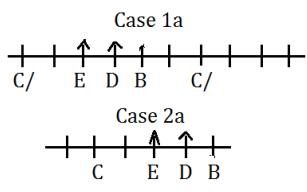
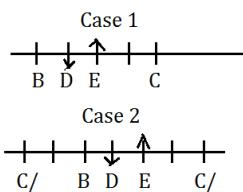


The one who likes Violet sits next to T. V sits third to the right of the person who likes Brown and he doesn't like Blue colour. Persons who like Magenta and Grey face each other. U doesn't like Magenta. The one who likes Grey doesn't sit next to one who likes Violet. Here, Case 2 is ruled out. P sits second to the right of the one who likes Yellow Color. P likes blue and sits third to the right of the one who likes Grey color. R likes pink and faces the one who likes Brown.



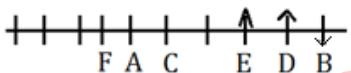
11. (e): 12. (d): 13. (a): 14. (d): 15. (e):

Direction (16-20): From the given statements, E who faces North, sits 3rd from one of the extreme ends. Here, we get two possibilities i.e. Case 1 and Case 2. Two persons sit between C and D, who is an immediate neighbour of E. Here, we get two more possibilities i.e. Case 1a and Case 2a. B sits to the immediate right of D.



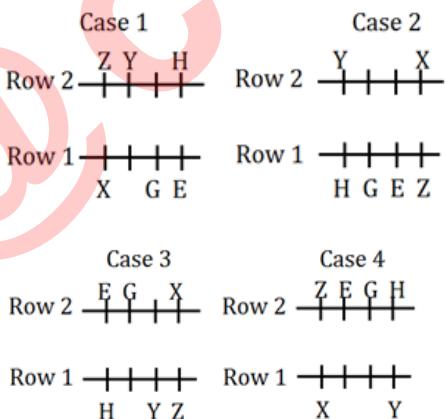
From the given statements, A sits 3rd to the left of the person who sits 2nd to the right of B. Here, Case 1 is ruled out. C and F are immediate neighbors of A. Here, Case 1a and Case 2 are ruled out. F sits 4th from one of the extreme ends.

So, the final arrangement will be: -

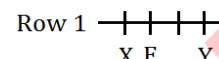
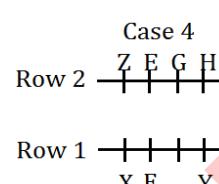
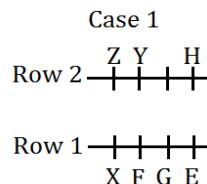


16. (e): 17. (b): 18. (c): 19. (a): 20. (b):

Direction (21-25): From the given statements, E sits 2nd to the right of the person who faces Y. X sits diagonally opposite to H. Two persons sit between H and Z. Y faces the person who is an immediate neighbour of G. Here, we get four possibilities i.e. Case 1, Case 2, Case 3 and Case 4.

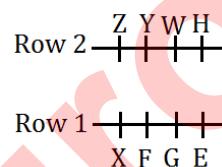


From the given statements, F who faces North is an immediate neighbor of X. Here, Case 2 and Case 3 are eliminated.



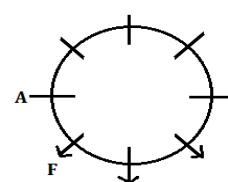
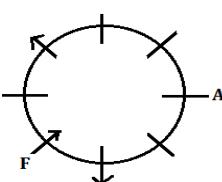
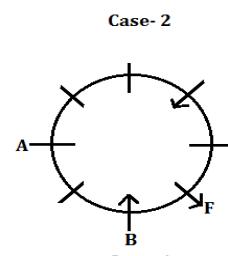
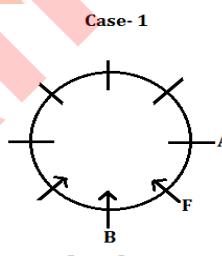
From the given statements, W doesn't sit next to F. Here, Case 4 is ruled out.

So, the final arrangement will be: -

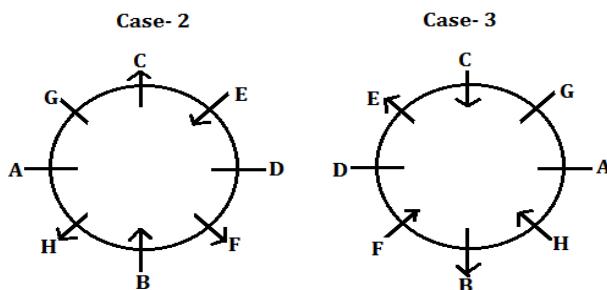


21. (b): 22. (e): 23. (c): 24. (c): 25. (d):

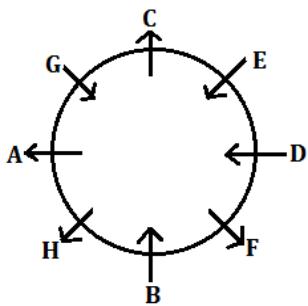
Directions (26-30): F sits opposite to the one who sits third to the left of B. A sits third to the right of the one who sits second to the left of F. A does not sit opposite to B. From these conditions there are four possible cases-



E sits opposite to H, who faces same direction as F. E is neither an immediate neighbour of A nor of B. By these conditions Case- 1 and Case- 4 are cancelled. Only two friends sit between D and G, who sits immediate left of C. So new arrangement will be-

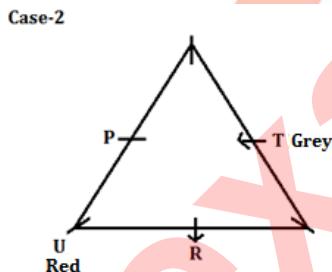
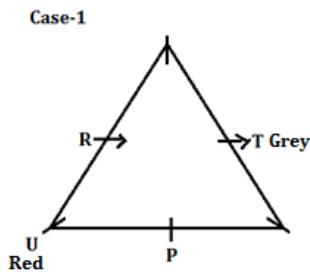


A faces same direction as C. G faces same direction as D, who does not face outside the center. Not more than two friends who sit immediate next to each other are facing same direction. By these conditions Case- 3 is cancelled. So final arrangement will be-

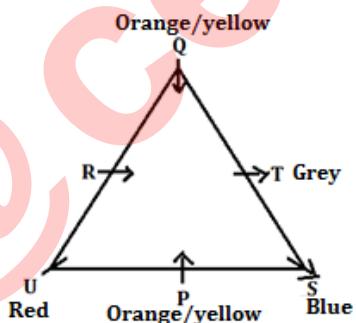


26. (b): 27. (d): 28. (e): 29. (a): 30. (c):

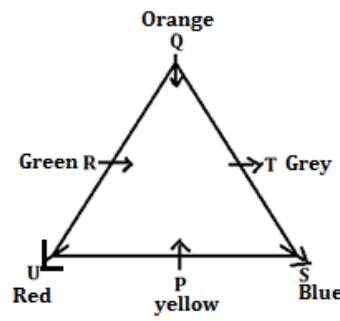
Direction (31-35): P sits second to the right of T and does not sit at the corner of the table. U sits immediate right of R and none of them is an immediate neighbour of T. The one who likes Red sits at the corner of the table but is not an immediate neighbour of T. R does not like Red. Only two persons sit between the one who likes Grey and the one who likes Red.



The one who likes Orange faces the one who likes Yellow. S likes Blue and faces outside the center. Q sits second to the left of S. Q is not an immediate neighbour of P who faces inside. So, from this case-2 gets eliminated.

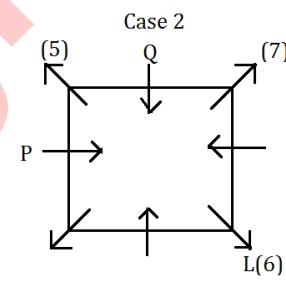
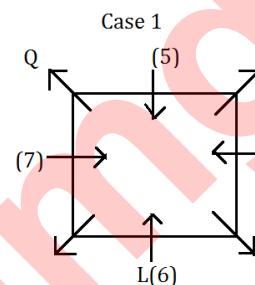


The one who likes Green and the one who likes yellow are not immediate neighbors. U faces same direction as T. So, the final arrangement is-



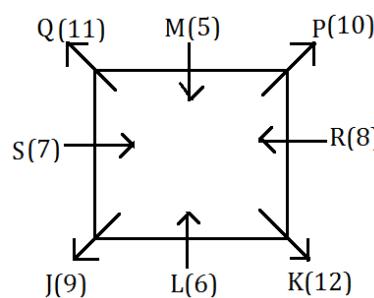
31. (e): 32. (d): 33. (a): 34. (b): 35. (d):

Direction (36-40): From the given statements, there are three students sit between L and class 5 student. Here, we get two possibilities i.e. Case 1 and Case 2. Class 5 student sits to the immediate left of P. Q sits 3rd to the left of L. Class 7 student is an immediate neighbour of Q. Class 6 student sits 2nd to the right of class 7 student.



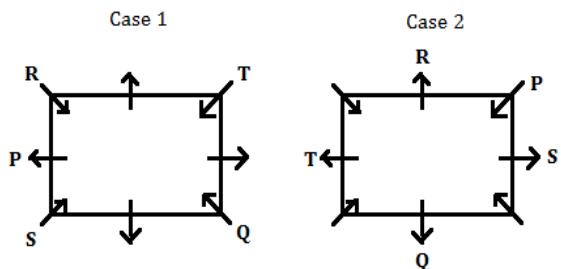
From the given statements, R who is in class 8, sits 3rd to the right of Q. S sits immediate right of J who is in class 9. Students of class 11 and 12 sits opposite to each other. Student of class 10 sits 2nd to the right of class 11 student. K who faces outside is not an immediate neighbour of Q. Here, Case 2 is ruled out.

So, final arrangement will be:-



36. (a): 37. (b): 38. (a): 39. (d): 40. (c):

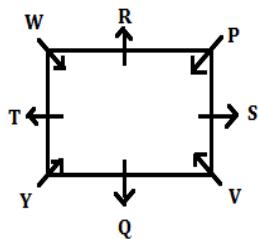
Direction (41-45): From the given statements, P sits 3rd to the left of Q. Here we have two possibilities i.e. Case 1 and Case 2. There are two persons sit between P and T. R sits 2nd to the left of S and both are not an immediate neighbor of Q.



From the given statements, Both W and V are facing to each other. From here Case 1 is ruled out now.

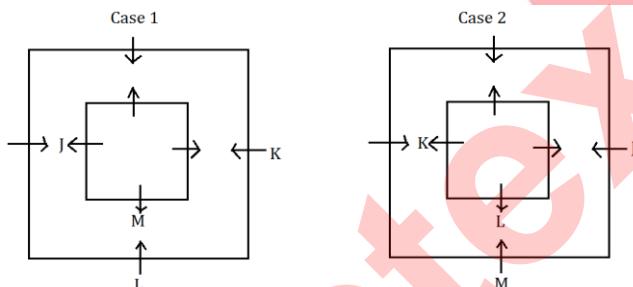
Both T and V are not immediate neighbours to each other.

So, the final arrangement will be like this-



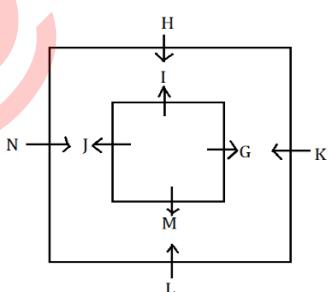
41. (c): 42. (a): 43. (d): 44. (b): 45. (e):

Direction (46-50): From the given statements, J sits to the immediate right of the person who faces L. Here, we get two possibilities i.e. Case 1 and Case 2. L is an immediate neighbour of K who doesn't face J. M faces the person who sits to the immediate left of K.



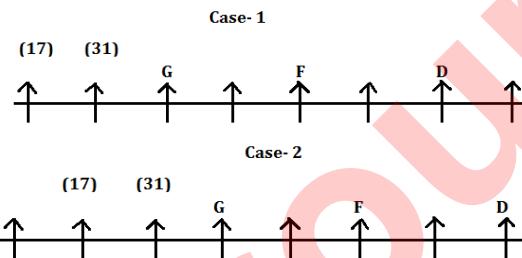
From the given statements, G is neither an immediate neighbour of J nor L. H sits to the immediate right of the person who faces G. N doesn't face G and is not an immediate neighbour of G. I faces outside. Here, Case 2 is ruled out.

So, final arrangement will be:-

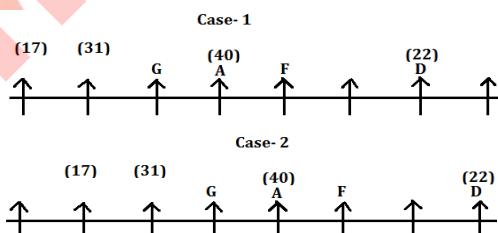


46. (c): 47. (c): 48. (a): 49. (d): 50. (e):

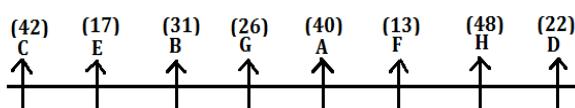
Directions (51-55): D sits fifth to the right of the one who makes 31 runs. The one who makes 31 runs does not sit at any extreme ends. There are two players sit between the one who makes 31 runs and F. The one who makes 17 runs sits second to the left of G, who is not an immediate neighbour of D. G does not make 31 runs. From these conditions we have two possible cases-



Difference between the runs of the immediate neighbours of G is 9. The one who makes 22 runs is not an immediate neighbour of F. So, by these conditions it is clear that only one possibility left that the one who makes 40 runs is an immediate neighbour of G. There are two players sit between A and the one who makes 22 runs. Neither F nor G makes 22 runs. So new arrangement will be-

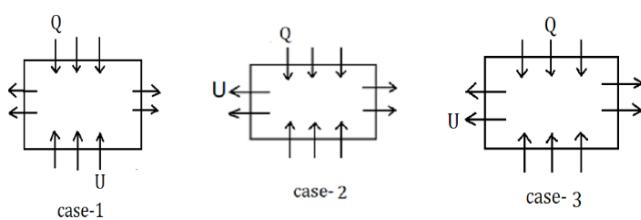


The runs made by C and the runs made by H both are more than the runs made by A. C is not an immediate neighbour of D. So, by these conditions case- 1 is cancelled. Only one player sits between B and the one who makes 42 runs. More than one player sits between B and the one who makes 13 runs. So final arrangement will be-

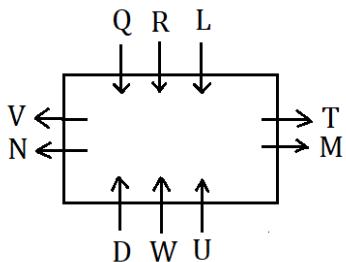


51. (d): 52. (d): 53. (e): 54. (c): 55. (c):

Directions (56-60): Q faces the one who sits second to the left of U. So, we have three possible cases:



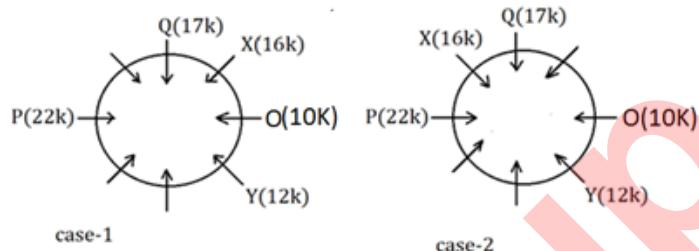
Only one person sits between U and T who does not sit on the longer side of the table. So, case-2 and case-3 gets eliminated. V who is facing outside the center sits third to the left of W. W is not an immediate neighbour of Q. Three persons are sitting between N and L. N who faces outside the center is not an immediate neighbour of T. M faces outside the center means L is sitting on the longer side of the table. Three persons sit between R and D. D does not face W. So, the final arrangement is:



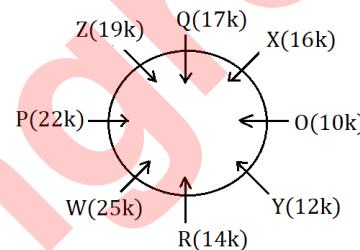
56. (b): 57. (c): 58. (a): 59. (c): 60. (e):

Direction (61-65): From the given statements, Difference between the salaries of Q and X is 1k and both of them are immediate neighbours of each other. X earns less than Q which means X earns 16k and Q earns 17k. Y sits third to the left of Q and has a salary more than only O which means Y's salary is 12k and O's salary is 10k. Two

persons sit between Y and P who has a salary divisible by 11 which means P's salary is 22k. O sits to the immediate right of Y. So, we have two possible cases:



W faces X and has salary more than P which means W's salary is 25k. So, case-2 is eliminated. R sits third to the right of Z whose salary is a prime number which means Z's salary is 19k. Hence, final arrangement is:

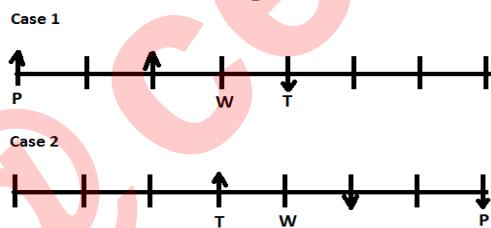


61. (c): 62. (b): 63. (a): 64. (a): 65. (d):

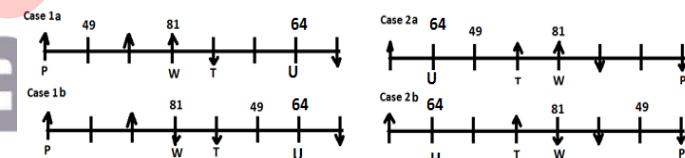
Difficult

Directions (1-5):

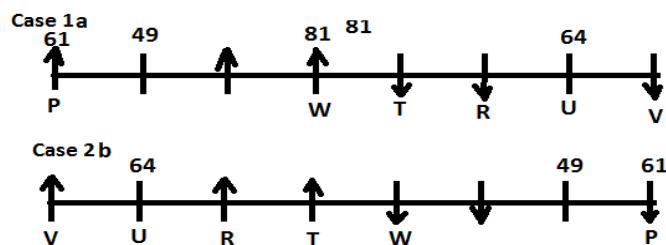
Step 1: Using the given conditions, T sits fourth to the right of P and both faces opposite direction and one of them sits at the end of the row. T does not sit at the end of the row. W sits on immediate right of T. The immediate neighbour W faces opposite direction (i.e. if one faces south then other face in the north and vice versa). So, there will be two possible cases,



Step 2: As per the given conditions, the one who has 49 pens sits second to the left of W and W has odd number of pens which is a perfect square less than 85 and more than 27. So, W has 81 pens with him and those who sits at the end of the row faces opposite direction. U sits second to the left of T and has 64 pens with him. So, there will be four cases,

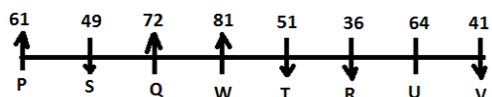


Step 3: Now, P has 3 less pens than U so P has 61 pens with him. R sits second to the right of V and both faces same direction. R does not have 49 pens with him. So, from the given conditions case 1b and case 2a will be eliminated.



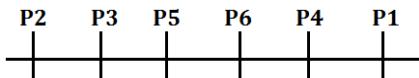
Step 4: From the rest of the conditions, S faces opposite direction of Q. S is not the immediate neighbour W and does not face north direction. So, case 2b will be eliminated. T has 10 less pens than P. There are only two shopkeeper sits between the one who has 11 pens more

than P and R. So, Q has 72 pens with him. V has 41 pens with him. R has 5 pens less than V. Hence, we get our final answer is:

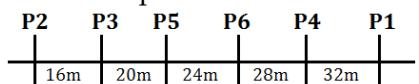


1. (c): 2. (b): 3. (e): 4. (a): 5. (d):

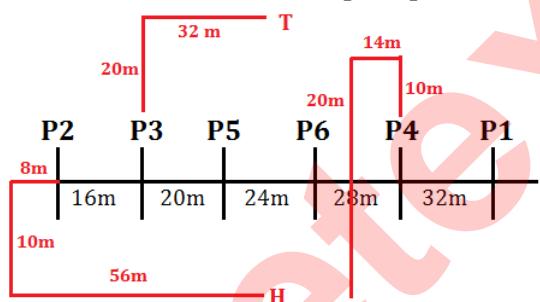
Directions (6-10): By using Bus P6 is second to the right of Bus P3. Bus P6 and Bus P4 are Standing next to each other. Only one Bus stands in between Bus P2 and Bus P5. Bus P1 and Bus P6 are not standing next to Bus P2 arrangement will be final as



Now, the total distance between Bus P5 and P4 is 52m. As distance is in multiple of 4 so all distances are:

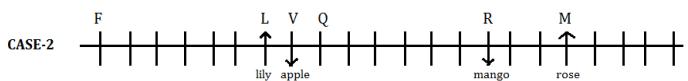
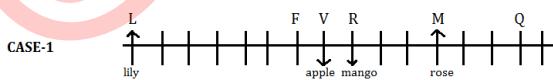


Now Bus P3 starts moving towards north direction after moving 20m its takes a right turn and stops at point T after moving 32m. Bus P2 starts moving in west direction and after going 8m it turns left and move 10m and then again turn left and move 56m and stops there at point H. Bus P4 starts moving in north direction and after moving 10m it takes a left turn and moves 14m then it again takes a left turn and moves 20m and stops at point V.

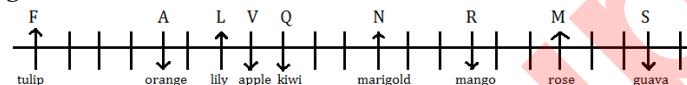


6. (d): 7. (a): 8. (d): 9. (d): 10. (e):

Directions (11-15): Only five persons sit between Q and R who likes Mango. M sits third to left of R and like rose. Only four persons sit to the right of M. Only seven persons sit between L and the one who likes Mango. L likes lily. V like apple and sits exactly between L and Q. As many persons sit between V and R as between F and V.

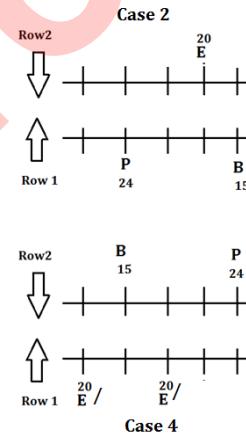
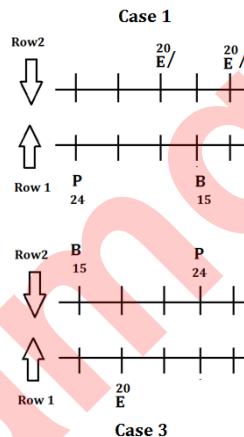


F likes Tulip. A sits fourth to the right of F and likes orange. Only six persons sit between A and N who likes marigold. Only four person sits to the right of A. By this Case-1 will be cancelled. There are two persons sit between N and the one who likes kiwi. As many persons sit between A and V as between M and S who likes guava.



11. (d): 12. (b): 13. (c): 14. (e): 15. (b):

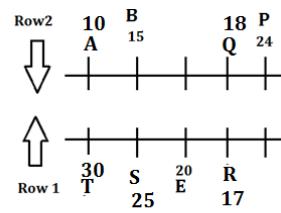
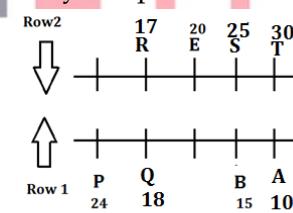
Directions (16-20): Only two persons sit between P and the one whose weight is 15. The one who is an immediate neighbor of B faces the one whose weight is 20.



Case 3

Case 4

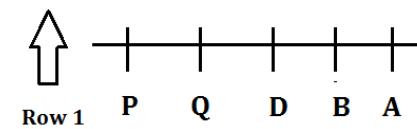
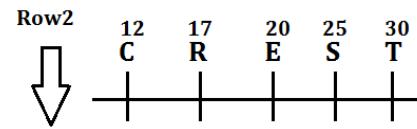
Only one person sit between E and whose weight is 30. From this case 2 and case 3 gets eliminated. A sits 3rd to the right of the one whose weight is 18 and doesn't face P. Only one person sits between R and S.



Case 1

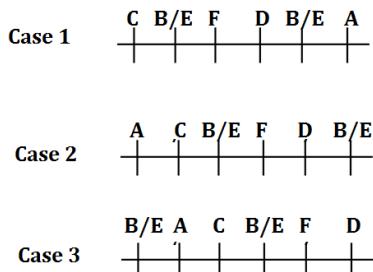
Case 4

D doesn't sit in row 2. From this case 4 gets eliminated and we get the final solution:

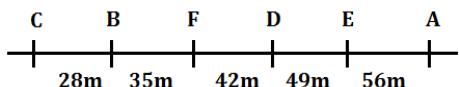


16. (d): 17. (a): 18. (e): 19. (e): 20. (d):

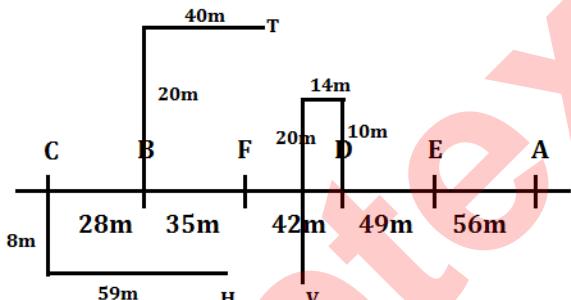
Directions (21-25): Car F is second to the right of Car C. Only two Car stands in between Car B and Car E. Car F and Car D are Standing next to each other. arrangement will be final as



Now, the total distance between Car E and D is 49m. Distance between A and C is more than 21m. Distance between car E and C is more than 20 m.

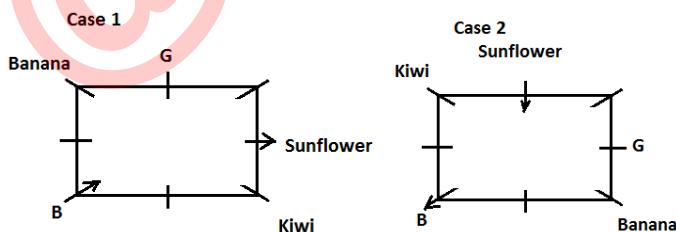


Now Car B starts moving towards north direction after moving 20m its takes a right turn and stops at point T after moving 40m. Car C starts moving in south direction and after going 8m it turns left and move 59m and stops there at point H. Car D starts moving in north direction and after moving 10m it takes a left turn and moves 14m then it again takes a left turn and moves 20m and stops at point V.

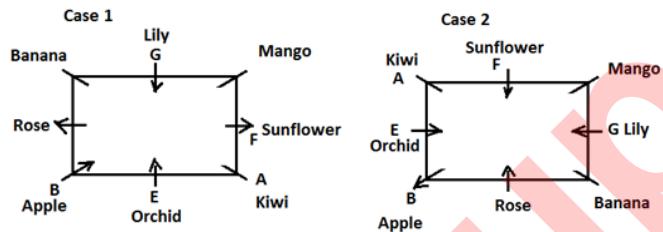


21. (c): 22. (e): 23. (d): 24. (b): 25. (b):

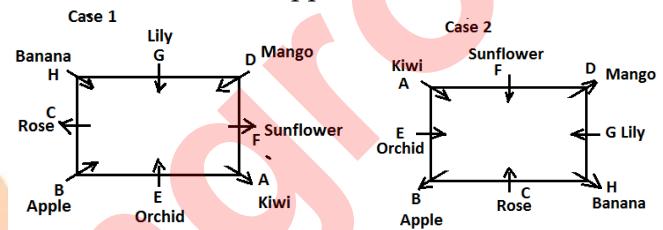
Directions (26-30): The one who like sunflower sits third to the right of B. G sits second to the left of the one who likes sunflower. G is not the immediate neighbour of B. The one who likes Banana is an immediate neighbour of G. Three person sits between the one who likes Banana and the one who likes Kiwi. B does not like Kiwi.



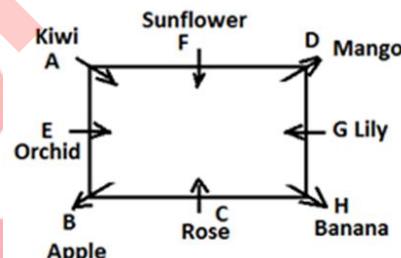
E likes orchid. E faces the one who likes Lily. The one who likes Apple sits on the immediate left of the one who likes Rose. A sit second to right of the one who likes Apple. E sits second to the right of F.



D sits third to the right of C and does not like flower. B and D faces same direction. A and H faces opposite direction. A and B face opposite direction.



H does not face Inside. So, case 1 will be eliminated. Hence the final arrangement is:



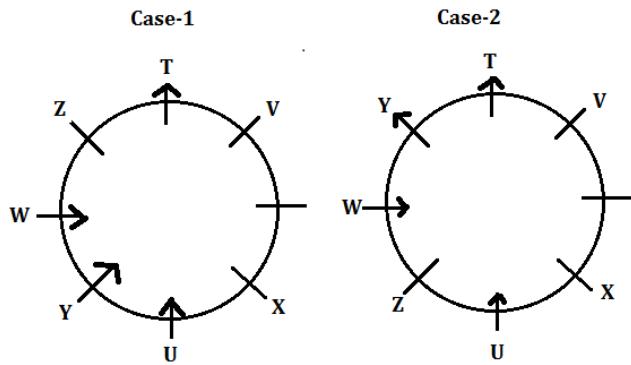
26. (a): 27. (c): 28. (d): 29. (b): 30. (c):

Directions (31-35): First using all the given conditions in the puzzle relation all the members must be made as follows.

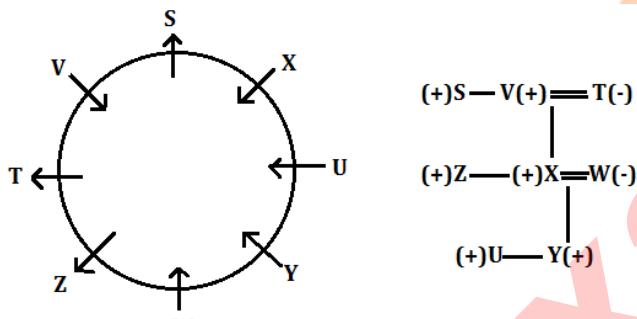
$$\begin{array}{c}
 (+)S - V (+) = T (-) \\
 | \\
 (+)Z - (+)X = W (-) \\
 | \\
 (+)U - Y (+)
 \end{array}$$

Then by the following conditions two possibilities are made.

Y's grandfather sits third to the right of U. U's uncle sits second to the left of Y, who is one of the sons of X. T, who is the wife of V, sits second to the left of Y's mother. Y's mother faces the centre. U's father sits third to the right of U's grandmother. U's mother sits second to the left of U.



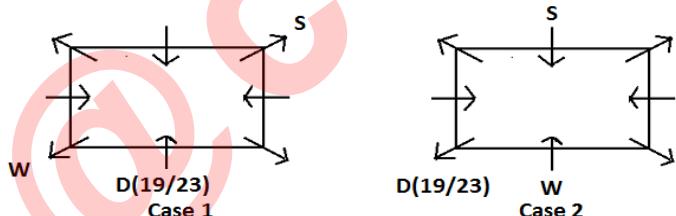
Now, Immediate neighbours of U face the same direction. Y faces the same direction as U's grandfather. Immediate neighbours of W face opposite direction. S is brother-in-law of T. Immediate neighbours of U's father face opposite direction. Z is not immediate neighbour of V's grandsons. Y's grandfather has only one brother. T's daughter-in-law W has two sons and one brother-in-law. Z is the son of V. T is the wife of Y's grandfather. Final arrangement will be---



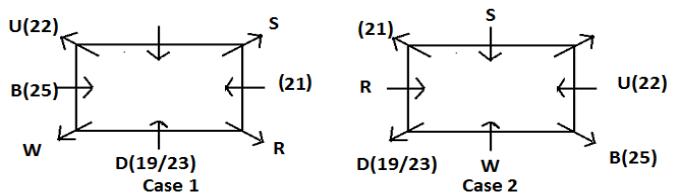
31. (d): 32. (c): 33. (e): 34. (e): 35. (c):

Directions (36-40):

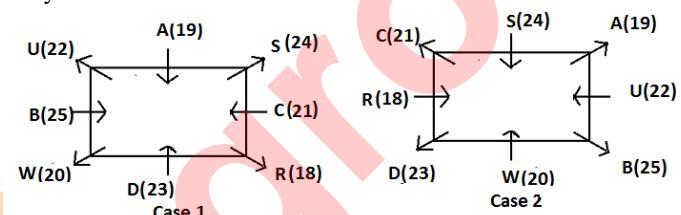
Step 1: As given in the Question 'S sits third to the right of D whose age is a prime number (So D's age either 19/23 years).' Then there are two possibilities for D either he sits on the corner or at the middle of the sides (represented in the fig.). further given that. 'There are three persons sit between S and W.



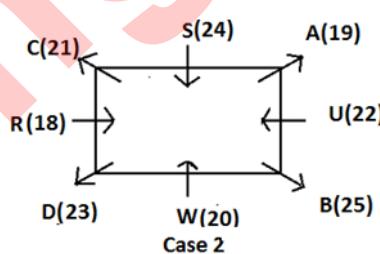
Step 2: Now, U who is 22 years old, sits second to the left of S. R sits opposite to U. Three persons sit in between B whose age is a perfect (from this we find that B is 25yr old) square and the one whose age is 21yr old. U is immediate neighbor of B.



Step 3: further given that 'A's age is a prime number and A is younger than U' means A's age must be 19 because U is 22yr old and D's age is 23 years. S is elder than W who is not youngest among all the persons, which means S is 24 years old and W is 20 years old and R is 18 years old. D who is immediate right of R is not facing towards A, by this case 1 is eliminated.

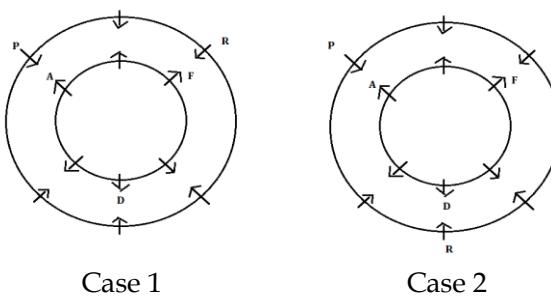


And we get our final solution is:

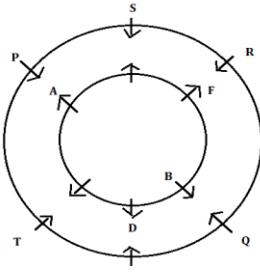


36. (c): 37. (d): 38. (a): 39. (b): 40. (e):

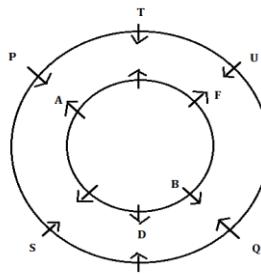
Direction (41-45): D is sitting second to the right of F. R is an immediate neighbour of the one who is facing F's neighbor. Only one person sits between A and F (either from the left or from the right). R doesn't sit behind A. P is facing A. From this we get two possibilities:



Only two persons sit between S and U, who is not an immediate neighbor of P (either from the left or from the right). Q sits in front of the person who sits immediate left of D. T is not sitting behind B. B is not sitting in front of S.

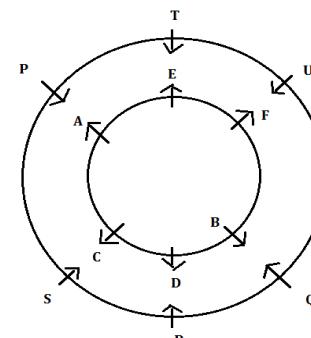


Case 1



Case 2

C sits 2nd to the left of E and doesn't face T, from this case 1 gets eliminated and we get the final solution:

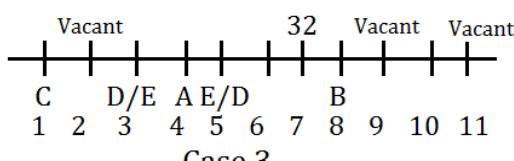


41. (c): 42. (e): 43. (e): 44. (a): 45. (c):

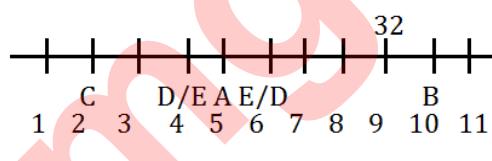
Previous Year (Memory Based)

Direction (1-5): Three persons sit between A and B. Person who is 32 years old sits immediate left of B. D and E are immediate neighbours of A whose seat number is less than 6. C sits 3rd to the left of A. No two vacant seats are placed adjacent to each other. Here, we get six possibilities i.e. Case 1, Case 2, Case 3, Case 4, Case 5 and Case 6.

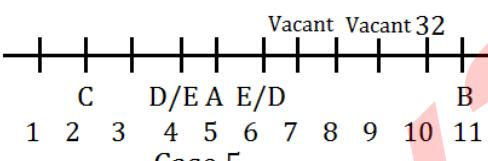
Case 1



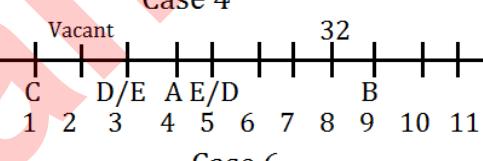
Case 2



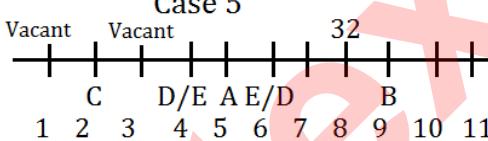
Case 3



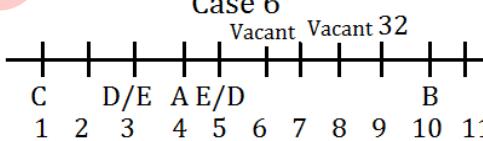
Case 4



Case 5

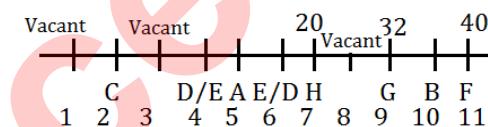


Case 6

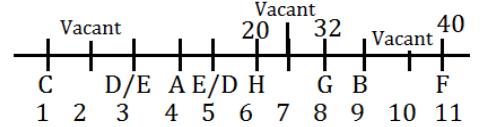


H sits to the immediate left of one of the vacant seats. One person sits between G and F who is 40 years old. Here, Case 1, Case 3 and Case 5 are ruled out. Age of H is half the age of the person who sits at seat number 11.

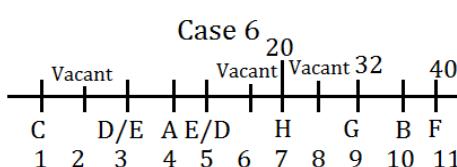
Case 2



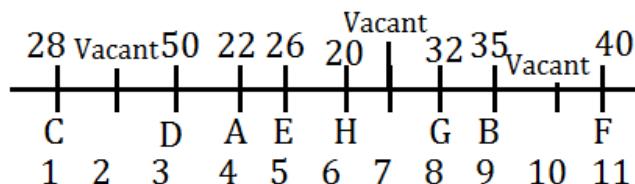
Case 4



Case 6



Sum of the age of D and G is 82. Do, D's age will be 50. B is as many years older than H as younger than D. So, B's age will be 35. Persons whose age are 26 and 28 years sit at odd numbered seats. Here, Case 2 is ruled out. D sits left of the person whose age is 22 years and right of the person whose age is 28 years. No vacant seat is between H and the person whose age is 22 years. Here, Case 6 is ruled out. So, the final arrangement will be:-

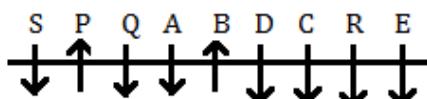


1. (b): 2. (c):

3. (c):

4. (e): 5. (d):

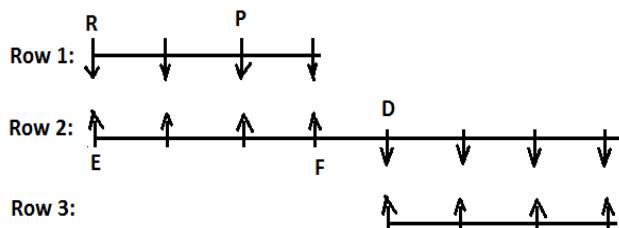
Direction (6-10):



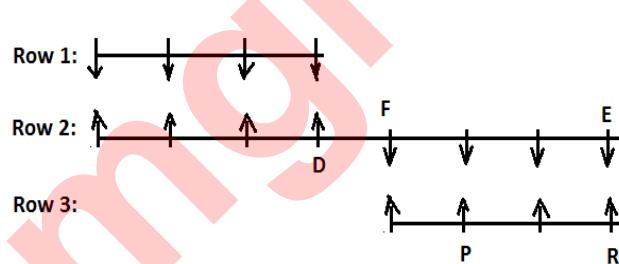
6. (c): 7. (e): 8. (d): 9. (b): 10. (a):

Directions (11-15): E faces the one who sits second to the right of P. No one sits on the left of E. Only one person sits between P and R. Only two persons sit between R and the one who faces F. D sits to the immediate right of F. D does not sit at the end of the row.

Case 1

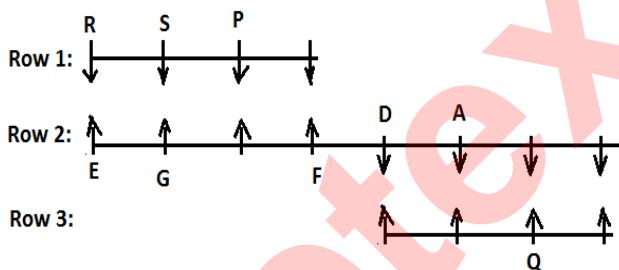


Case 2

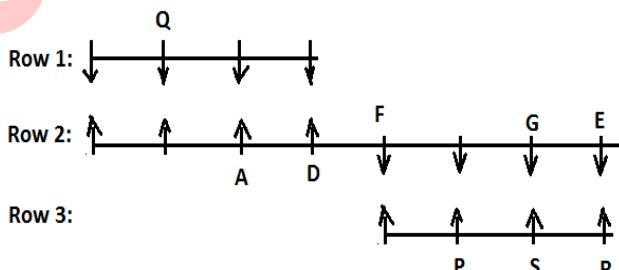


Q sits second to the right of the one who faces D. A faces the one who sits to the immediate left of Q. G faces S but does not sit at the end of the row. P is not the immediate neighbour of G.

Case 1

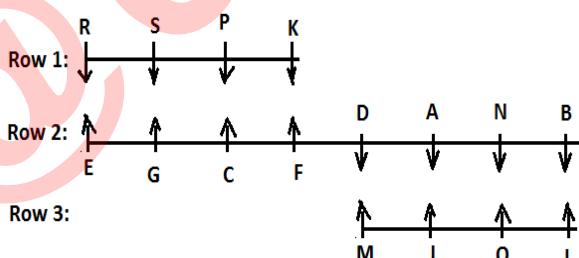


Case 2

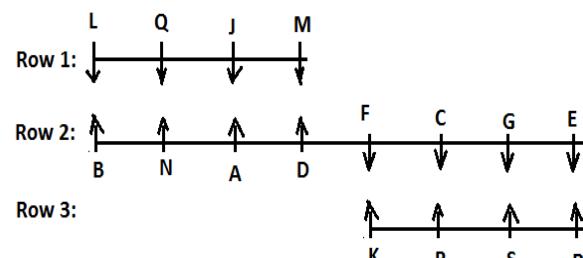


Only one person sits between K and S. K faces the one who sits third to the right of N. J and M are immediate neighbours. J does not face D. Only two persons sit between M and L. More than two persons sit between B and C, who does not face L.

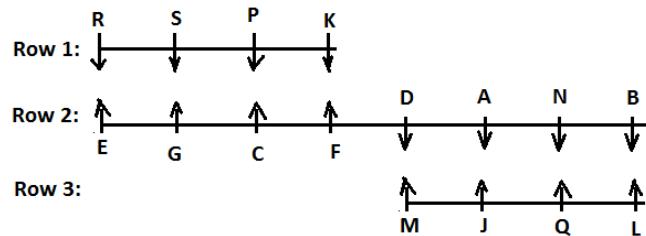
Case 1



Case 2



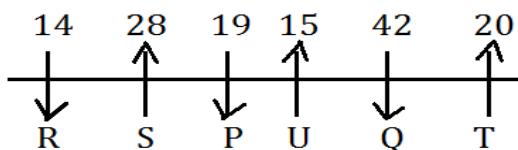
C does not face south. So, case 2 gets eliminated



11. (c): 12. (b):

13. (c): 14. (d): 15. (c):

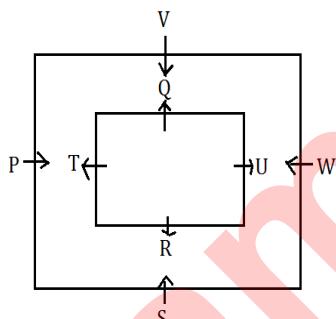
Direction (16-20):



16. (d): 17. (d):

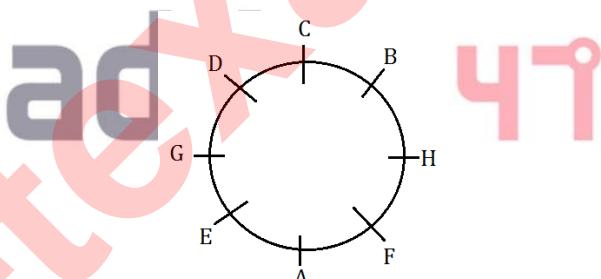
18. (c): 19. (a): 20. (b):

Direction (21-23):



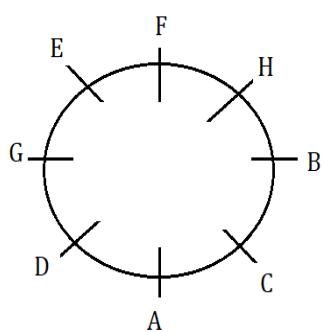
21. (c): 22. (d): 23. (a):

Direction (24-25):



24. (a): 25. (c):

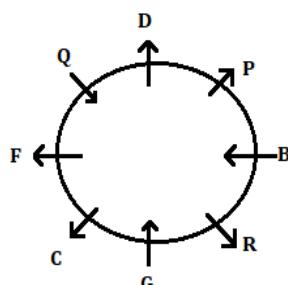
Direction (26-30):



26. (a): 27. (b):

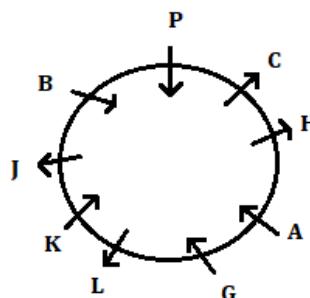
28. (b): 29. (c): 30. (b):

Direction (31-35):



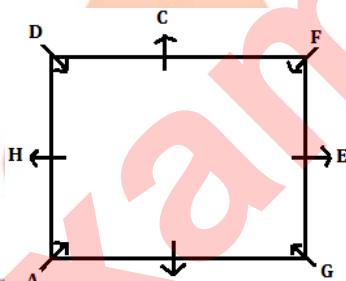
31. (e): 32. (c): 33. (a): 34. (b): 35. (a):

Directions (36-40):



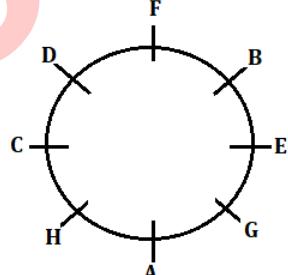
36. (d): 37. (e): 38. (d): 39. (e): 40. (b):

Directions (41-44):



41. (c): 42. (a): 43. (c): 44. (d):

Directions (45-49):



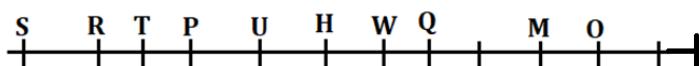
45. (b): 46. (c): 47. (b): 48. (d): 49. (e):

Direction (50-54):

	P	V	T	L	R	S
row 2	+	+	+	+	+	+
row 1	+	+	+	+	+	+
A	F	G	K	Q	W	

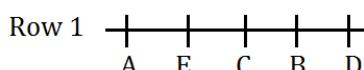
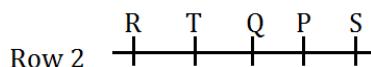
50. (d): 51. (b): 52. (e): 53. (d): 54. (c):

Directions (55-59):



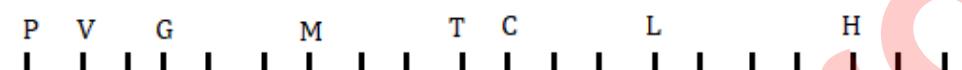
55. (b): 56. (e): 57. (d): 58. (c): 59. (e):

Direction (60-64):



60. (d): 61. (b): 62. (b): 63. (e): 64. (a):

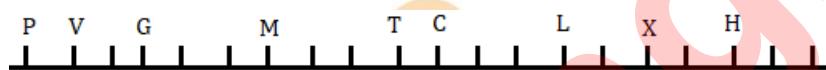
Direction (65-69):



65. (d):

66. (a):

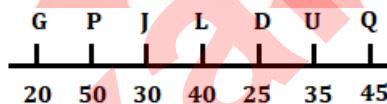
67. (b):



68. (c):

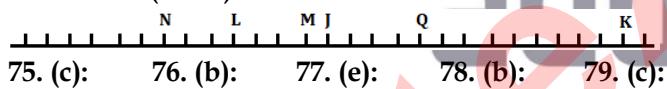
69. (a):

Directions (70-74):



70. (a): 71. (d): 72. (e): 73. (a): 74. (e):

Directions (75-79):



75. (c):

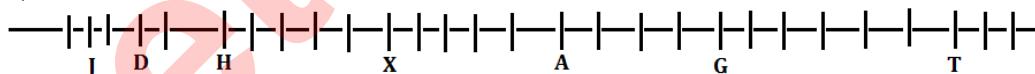
76. (b):

77. (e):

78. (b):

79. (c):

Directions (80-82):



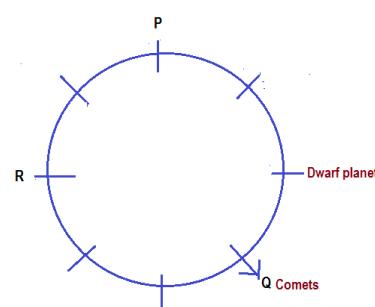
80. (d):

81. (a):

82. (b):

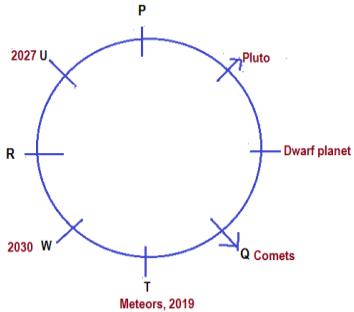
Based on Changed Pattern

Direction (1-5): It is given that P is sitting third to the left of the one who is doing research on Comets. Only one person sits between P and R. Q is doing research on Comets. Q is not facing towards the center. R is sitting opposite to the one who is doing research on Dwarf Planets and both of them are facing opposite direction to each other. No two successive people are sitting together in an alphabetical order (for ex- P can't sit with Q, Q can't sit with R etc.). By combining all the information given above we get that---



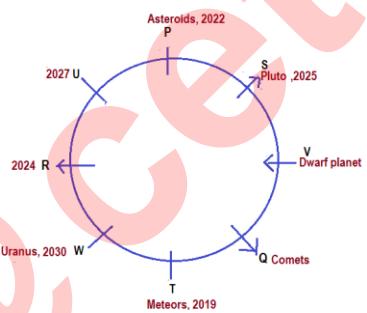
W is an immediate neighbour of R and sits forth to the right of the one who is doing research on Pluto. U sits

second to the left of the one who is doing research on Pluto. So, only one possible place left for Pluto, U and W. W has a target year which is three years after U and more than ten years from the current year which means 2030 will be the target year of W as it is given that current year is 2017 and target year of U will be 2027. The one who is doing research on Meteors has a target year which is two years after the current year and No person has a target year before T, which clearly means that T is doing research on Meteors and has target year 2019.



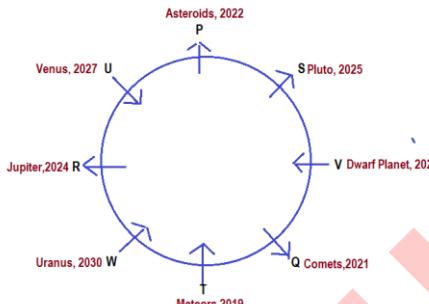
S has a target year two years prior to U which means 2025. S sits third to the right of the one who has a target year 2024. So, only one place left for S which is immediate neighbour of P and remaining V will be immediate neighbour of Q. The target year of R will be 2024 and Not more than two people sitting together are facing same direction means the one who is doing research on Dwarf planet will face inside and R will face outside.

The one who is doing research on asteroids sits third to the left of the one who is doing research on Uranus. P is not doing research on Uranus and its target year is an even number. So, P is doing research on Asteroids with target year 2022 and W is doing research on Uranus.



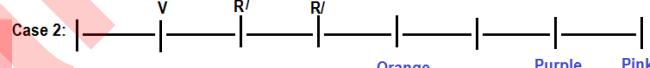
The one who is doing research on Venus is facing same direction to that of V whose target year is after P. T is facing opposite direction of the both of the one who is doing research work on Jupiter and the one who is doing research work on asteroids. So, U is doing research on Venus and R is doing research on Jupiter. Target year of

V will be 2023 and Q will be 2021. Hence final diagram will be-



1. (a): 2. (e): 3. (a): 4. (b): 5. (b):

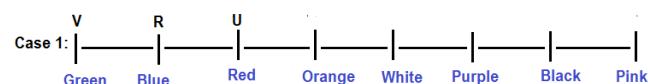
Directions (6-10): V sits third to the left of the one who sits on the Orange chair. Pink chair is at extreme right end. Purple chair is second to the right of Orange chair. So, there are two possible cases. Two persons sit between R and the one who sits on Purple chair. As there is a vacant chair exist or not so, there can be two possible positions of R.



U sits on the Red chair and sits fourth to the left of the one who sits on the Black chair. So, from this case-2 will be eliminated. Now with case-1:

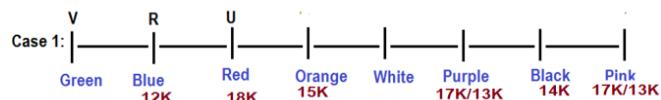


Both persons who sits on Green and Blue chair are immediate neighbour of each other and the one who sits on Green chair is not an immediate neighbour of the one who sits on Red chair.

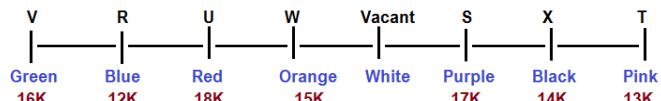


The one who sits on Black chair has salary multiple of seven whereas the one who sits on the Orange chair has salary multiple of five. So, the one who sits on Black chair has salary 14K and the one who sits on Orange chair has salary 15K. The one who sits on Red chair has salary 3/2 of the salary of the one who sits on Blue chair. So, there is only possible salaries of the who sits on Red and Blue chair will be 18K and 12K respectively. As per the given information it is clear that Only either Pink or White

chair can be vacant. But it is given that only one person sits between both the persons whose salaries are prime number. So, it can be-----

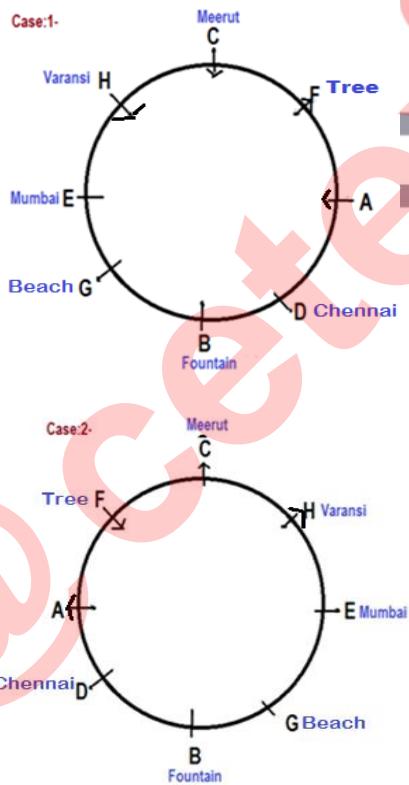


Now, it is clear that Only White chair is vacant. X sits to the immediate left of the one whose salary is a prime number which is less than the salary of the one who sits on the Orange chair. W sits to the left of S and T is to the right of S. So, the final diagram is-



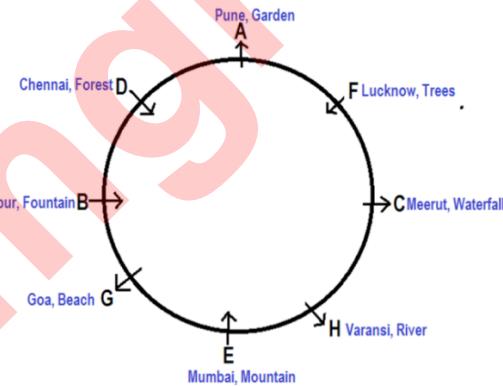
6. (c): 7. (e): 8. (d): 9. (d): 10. (c):

Direction (11-15): G sits third to the right of C. F sits to the immediate left of C and faces opposite direction of C. The one who belongs to Varanasi sits second to the left of F. H belong to Varanasi and is an immediate neighbour of E. B likes Fountain and sits opposite to the person who belongs to Meerut. As A can't sit near to B so A sits near to F. E belongs to Mumbai. The one who likes trees sits second to the left of H. G does not like Trees. The one who sits second to the right of F belongs to Chennai. The one who likes beach sits third to the left of A, who is facing opposite direction F.



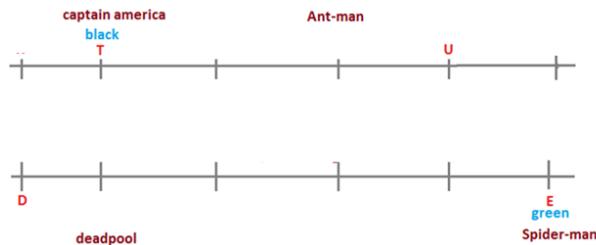
The one who likes Trees does not face outside of the center. So from this condition case-1 will be eliminated.

B does not belong to Pune. Only one person sits between the one who belongs to Pune and the one who likes Water fall. Neither F nor G belongs to Pune. So A belongs to Pune. The one who likes Mountain and the one who likes River are sitting adjacent to each other and facing opposite direction to each other. The one who likes Forest sits to the immediate left of the one who belongs to Pune. The one who belongs to Jaipur and the one who belongs to Goa are immediate neighbour of each other. The one who likes river and the one who likes Garden faces same direction. Both D and B faces same direction but opposite to the one who belongs to Meerut. The one who belongs to Lucknow likes Trees. The one who likes Beach faces opposite direction of the one who belongs to Jaipur.



11. (d): 12. (d): 13. (d): 14. (c): 15. (b):

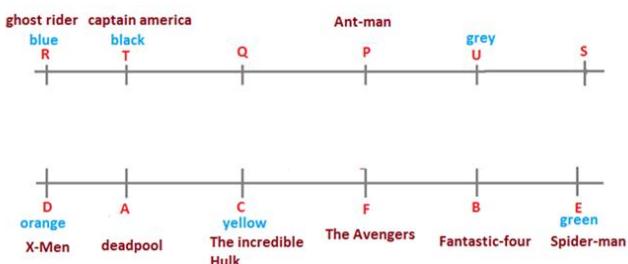
Direction (16-20): It is given that U sits third to the left of T and T faces the person who likes deadpool, who is immediate right to D. U does not sit at extreme end. E sits at an extreme end and E sits opposite to the one who sits second to the left of the one who likes Ant-Man movie, so E sits at extreme right end.



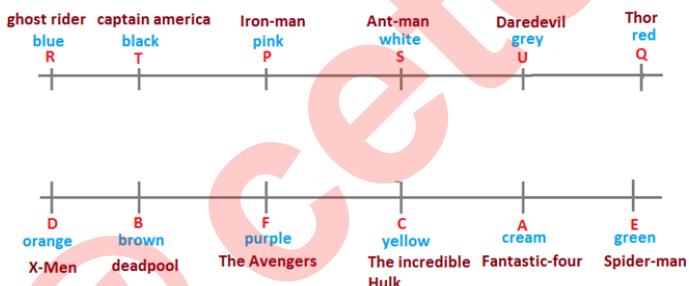
It is given that F sits opposite to P and F can't sit immediate to E as they are successive alphabets. so F can sit at two places.(1) F can sit second to the left of E or (2) third to the left of E.

- (1) F sits opposite to P so P likes ant-man. C can't sit immediate right to D as they are successive alphabets. It is given that one person sits between B

and C so C sits immediate left to F as A can't sit near to B. S can't sit near to T so S sits at extreme left end. C likes the incredible Hulk, F likes The avengers, E likes spiderman. U likes grey colour and Daredevil. It is given that R who likes blue colour faces the one who likes X-men so D likes X-men. Hence only one place is left for Q which is right to P, which can't be possible.

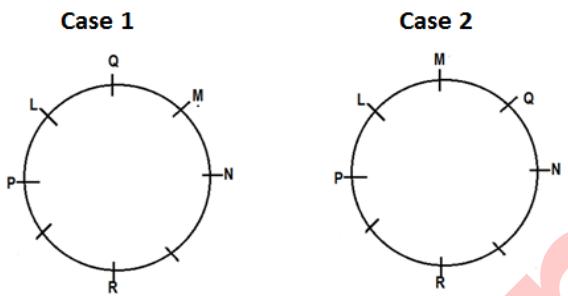


- (2) When F sits third to the left of E, so C sits immediate right to F as one person sits between B and C. As explained in last paragraph, R sits opposite to D. so Q sits at extreme left end and S sits between U and P as P and Q are successive alphabets. B likes Deadpool, F likes The Avengers, C likes The incredible Hulk, E likes spider-man so A likes Fantastic four and cream colour. The persons who like red colour and orange colour are sits diagonally opposite and The one who likes Thor likes red colour so Q likes Thor and red colour and D likes orange colour C likes yellow colour. U likes grey colour and Daredevil movie so P likes Ironman and pink colour. S likes white colour F does not like brown colour so B likes brown colour, F likes purple colour.

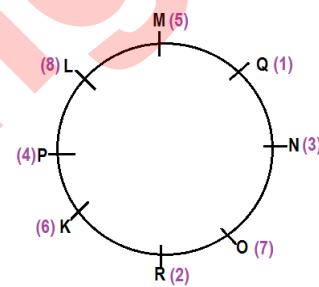


16. (d): 17. (a): 18. (e): 19. (c): 20. (e):

Direction (21-25): First we arrange the sitting arrangement of the given persons according to the given conditions. P sits opposite to N. P sits second to the left of R. L sits third to the right of N. Both M and Q are immediate neighbours of each other. So, there will be two possible cases-



M received no.5 and both his immediate neighbours received highest and lowest numbers. R received an even number and P received twice the number received by R. N received the number which is lowest odd prime number. The one who received 1 and the one who received 6, sits opposite to each other. From the above conditions case-2 will be eliminated. Now case-1 is continued. K sits second to the left of the one who got no. 7. The difference between the numbers received by R and the one who is immediate left of him, is 4. So the circular arrangement will be---



Now continue with above conditions. No. 4 is written with White color. Task to read a poem is at no.6 and is written with Red color. No. 5 neither has a task to perform Singing nor Comedy. No.2 is written with Orange color and No. 8 has the task to eat Green Chilly. Number 3 is neither written with Pink nor Blue.

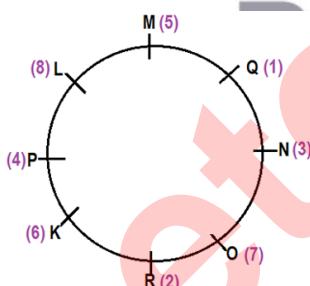
Numbers	Task	Color
1		
2		Orange
3		Pink(x), Blue(x)
4		White
5	Singing(x), Comedy(x)	
6	Read a poem	Red
7		
8	Eat green chilly	

An even number is written with Green color. P gets the task of performing Dancing. As P receives number-4

which means number-4 has the task of Performing Dancing. The number which is written with Purple has a task to perform Mimicry and performed by the one, who is an immediate neighbour of M. So Number-1 has task to perform Mimicry and is written with Purple color. And Number-3 will be written with Black color. The number, which is written with Black colour has a task to Drink Bitter Guard juice. Comedy is not performed by the one, who received the number which is written with Orange color. So number-7 has a task to perform Comedy and number-2 has a task to perform Singing.

Numbers	Task	Color
1	Mimicry	Purple
2		Orange
3	Drink Bitter Guard juice	Black
4	Dancing	White
5	Singing(x), Comedy(x)	
6	Read a poem	Red
7	Comedy	
8	Eat green chilly	Green

Now, number-5 will perform Stand on ice. The one who sits opposite to L received the number which is not written with Blue color. So, O sits opposite to L and received number-7 which will be written with Pink color. And number-5 will be written with Blue color. So, the final solution is-



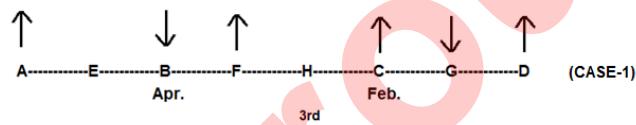
Numbers	Task	Color
1	Mimicry	Purple
2	Singing	Orange
3	Drink bitter guard juice	Black
4	Dancing	White
5	Stand on ice	Blue
6	Read a poem	Red
7	Comedy	Pink
8	Eat green chilly	Green

21. (e): 22. (c): 23. (e): 24. (d): 25. (a):

Direction (26-30): From the information given in the statement,

A & D are sitting at the extreme ends. And none of the person who sit at the extreme ends face south. There are four persons between A & C. G is not an immediate neighbor of A. E sits fifth to the right of G. G sits third to the right of F. There are as many persons between E & H as there is to the right of C. H lives on third floor. C was born in February and B was born in April month. B faces south.

We get,



Step 2.

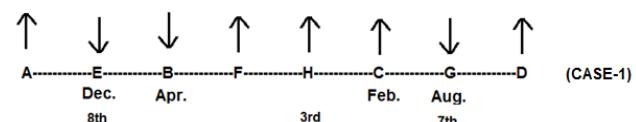
Proceeding with the remaining information,

The one who lives on seventh floor sits fifth to the left of the one who lives on eighth floor. The persons who live on eighth floor and seventh floor face south so case-2 will be eliminated as this condition can't be possible.

Proceeding with case-1,

H faces north. The one who lives on third floor sits second to the right of the one who was born in August. There is only one person sitting between the one who was born in the month of April and the one who lives on third floor. E faces the direction opposite to H. Those persons who were born in the month of December and August face the same direction.

We get,

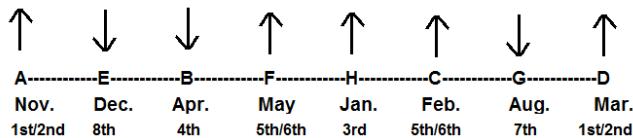


Step 3.

It is also given that the one who was born in may sit to the left of H and the one who was born in November sits third to the left of the one who was born in May. It means F was born in May and A was born in November as there is no other possible arrangement for this condition.

The one who was born in the month of March sits at one of the corners. It means D must be the one who was born in March and H will be the one who was born in January. The one who lives on fourth floor does not face North. It means B lives on fourth floor. A and D do no live on fifth floor and sixth floor.

So, we get our final solution as,



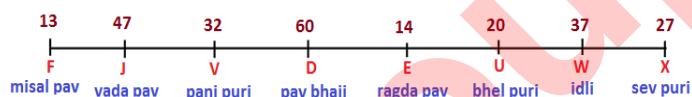
26. (e): 27. (e): 28. (b): 29. (d): 30. (e):

Directions (31-35):

- It is given that F is third to the left of D. F sits at extreme left end. The apartment which has stall of sev puri at its gate is placed at extreme right end. The apartment E is third to the left of X and third to the right of J so J sits immediate right to F.
- It is given that U is third to the right of V. The number of flats of apartment V is 32. Apartment D has stall of Pav bhaji at its gate. W has stall of idli at its gate.
- Only one apartment is placed between D and the one who has stall of bhelpuri at its gate so there can be two possibilities-
- Case 1- When J has stall of Bhelpuri at its gate.
It is given that the apartments which have stall of bhelpuri and Ragda pav at its gate are placed next to each other. Two apartments are placed E and the one who has 27 flats. The one which has 27 flats is placed third to the right of the one which has 14 flats so X has 27 flats and E has 14 flats.
- It is given that the sum of number of flats of E and F is equal to the number of flats of X so F has 13 flats. The number of flats of W is average of number of flats of X and J so W has 37 flats and J has 47 flats.
- The one which has stall of panipuri at its gate sits fourth to the left of the one which has 37 flats. The stall of missal pav is placed second to the left of the stall of panipuri. so F has stall of misal pav at its gate, so this case will be eliminated as there is no place for the stall of Ragda pav.

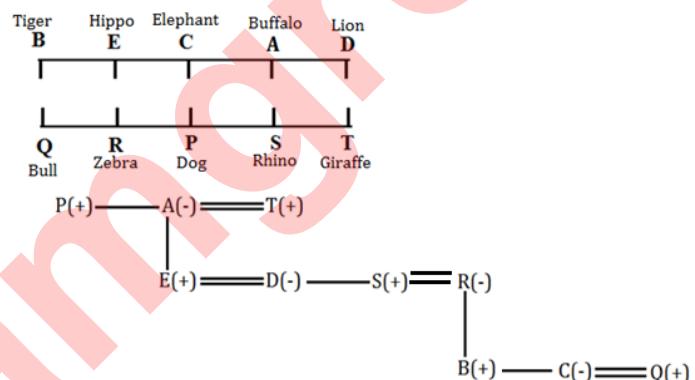


vii. Case 2-When U has stall of bhelpuri at its gate.
After using all the conditions which are used in Case-1, E has stall of Ragda pav at its gate so J has stall of vada pav at its gate. It is given that the apartment which has 20 flats is placed fourth to the right of the one who has stall of vada pav at its gate so U has 20 flats and D has 60 flats. so the final arrangement is-



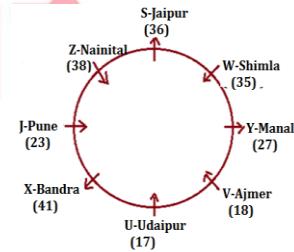
31. (c): 32. (d): 33. (c): 34. (a): 35. (b):

Directions (36-40):



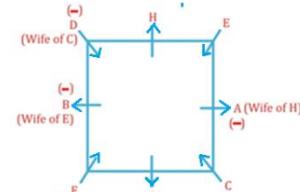
36. (b): 37. (d): 38. (d): 39. (c): 40. (d):

Direction (41-45):



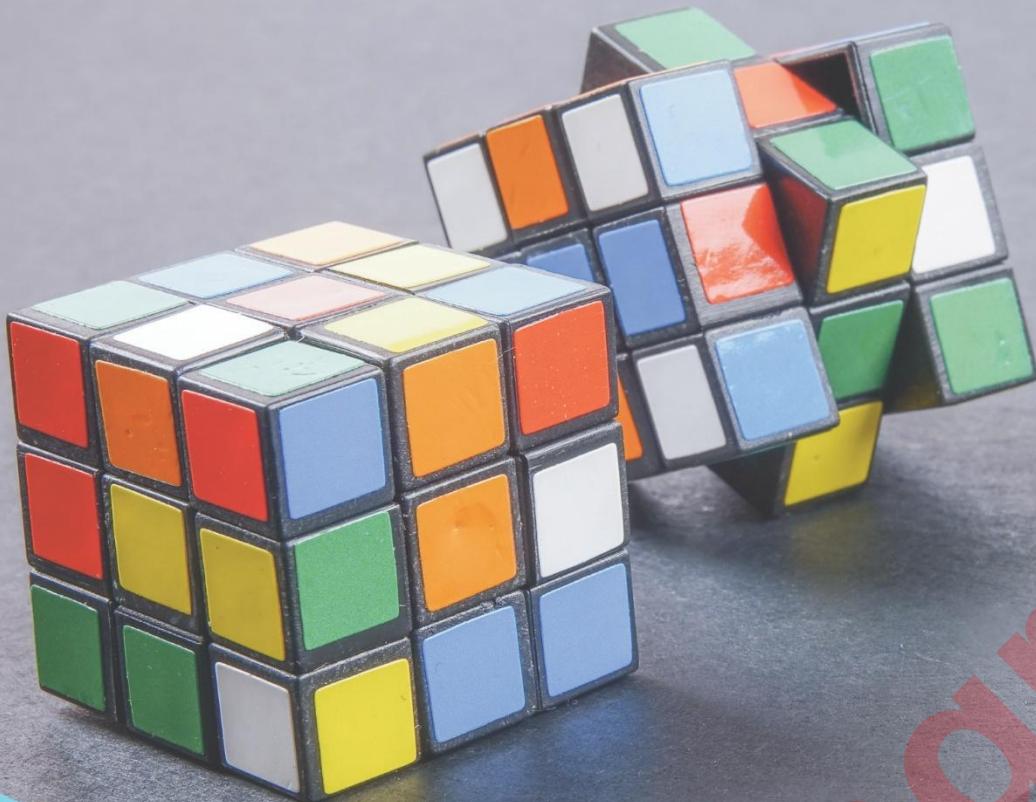
41. (a): 42. (b): 43. (d): 44. (a): 45. (b):

Direction (46-50):



G > D > A > C > B > E > H > F

46. (e): 47. (c): 48. (a): 49. (a): 50. (e):



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Introduction: From practical experience and the general trends, it can be asserted that the questions on "puzzle" can be generally classified into the following types of problems:-

1. Simple problems of categorisation
2. Arrangement problems
3. Comparision problems
4. Blood Relations
5. Blood Relations with professions
6. conditional selection
7. Miscellaneous problems

In the puzzle, you shall be given fast-working and efficient methods for all the types of problems above.

Preliminary steps

1. First of all, take a quick glance at the question. This would need not more than a couple of seconds.
2. After performing this step you would develop a general idea as to what the general theme of the problem is.
3. Next determine the usefulness of each of the information and classify them accordingly into "actual information" or "useful secondary information" or Negative information as the case may be.

This can be done in the following way:

- (A) **Useful secondary information:** Usually the first couple of sentence of the given data are such that they give you some Basic information that is essential to give you the general idea of the situation. These can be classified as useful secondary information.
- (B) **Actual information:** Whatever remains after putting aside the useful secondary information can be categorised as actual information. While trying to solve a problem, one should begin with the actual information while the useful secondary information should be borne in mind.
- (C) **Negative Information:** A part of the actual information may consist of negative sentences or negative information. A negative information does not inform us anything exactly but it gives a chance to eliminate a possibility. Sentences like "B is not the mother of A" or "H is not a hill-station" are called negative information.

(1) Simple problems of categorisation

The most simple type of problems in this lesson falls under this category where you would be supposed to analyse the given data and simply place different items in different categories according to the given information.

Example (i): There are six cities A, B, C, D, E, and F and they belong to atleast one of the types of places i.e. Historical, Industrial and Hill station. B is not an industrial area. C and F belongs to all types of places. E is both industrial and Hill station. A is not a hill station. B and E are not historical places. D is not an industrial city. A and D are not historical cities. A and B are not alike.

Solution:

	A	B	C	D	E	F
Historical	X	X	✓	X	X	✓
Industrial	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓
Hill station	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

(Here since A is not a Hill station, we put a cross under A coloumn and infront of Hill station Row, this would reduce the number of choices for us. (similarly for all the other options)

Example (ii) Four friends Ankit, Amit, Akash and Ajay went to four different cities Mumbai, Delhi, Hyderabad and Nagpur for interview in four different companies TCS, wipro, IBM and HCL. But not in the same order.

Ankit was not invited by TCS. Amit did not go to Hyderabad and was not invited by IBM and TCS. IBM conducted in Nagpur. Akash went to Mumbai. Ankit did not go to Nagpur and was not invited by HCL.

TCS	Wipro	IBM	HCL	Name	Delhi	Hyderabad	Mumbai	Nagpur
X	ü	X	X	Ankit	X	ü	X	X
X	X	X	ü	Amit	ü	X	X	X
ü	X	X	X	Akash	X	X	ü	X
X	X	ü	X	Ajay	X	X	X	ü

Name	Company	Place
Ankit	wipro	Hyderabad
Amit	HCL	Delhi
Akash	TCS	Mumbai
Ajay	IBM	Nagpur

(2) Arrangement Problems: In this type of questions, the problem is essentially of arranging a group of people, objects etc. According to the given specifications. Arrangement problems can be of two types (i) Linear Arrangement and (ii) Circular Arrangement.

The questions of this type are also referred to as "Seating Arrangement"

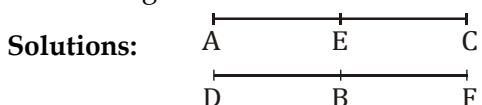
Example: Six persons A, B, C, D, E and F are seating in two rows, three in each.

E is not at the end of any row.

D is second to the left of F.

C, the neighbour of E, is sitting diagonally opposite to D.

B is the neighbour of F.



(3) Problem on Comparison: In these questions a comparison of different objects or persons have to be made and conclusions have to be arrived on the basis of comparison.

Comparison can be made:

- (i) Comparison of heights
- (ii) Comparison of marks
- (iii) Comparison of age, etc.

You may use the following symbols for comparison:

Greater than	>
Less than	<
Greater than or equal to	\geq
Less than or equal to	\leq
Equal to	=

Example: Among four friends A, B, C and D. A is taller than B, who is shorter than D. D is not the tallest and A is shorter than D.

Solutions: C > D > A > B or

C

D

A

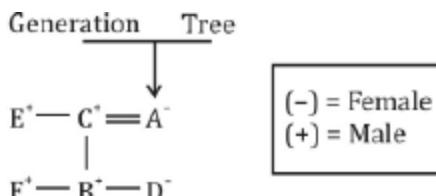
B

(Tallest to shortest, from above to below)

(4) **Problems on Blood Relations:** Problems of this type involve analysis of certain blood relations and then inferring on the basis of the given information.

Example: All the six members of a family A, B, C, D, E and F are travelling together. B is the son of C but C is not the mother of B. A and C are a married couple. E is the brother of C. D is the daughter of A. F is the brother of B.

Solutions:



(5) **Problems on Blood Relations with professions:** These problems are very much similar to the problems on Blood Relations. Only, difference is that in these questions another dimension is added. The professions of various family members are also incorporated into the data to make it complex and confusing.

Example: There is a group of six persons A, B, C, D, E and F in a family. They are psychologist, Manager, Lawyer, Jeweller, Doctor and Engineer.

- (i) The doctor is the grandfather of F, who is a psychologist
- (ii) The manager, D is married to A.
- (iii) C, the Jeweller, is married to the lawyer.
- (iv) B is the mother of F and E.
- (v) There are two married couples in the family.

Solutions:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (\text{Doctor}) A^+ = D^- (\text{Manager}) \\
 & (\text{Jeweller}) C^+ = B^{(-)} (\text{Lawyer}) \\
 & (\text{Psychologist}) F^{+/-} = E^{+/-} (\text{Engineer})
 \end{aligned}$$

(6) **Problems on conditional selection:** In this type of questions, a group of objects or persons have to be selected from a given longer group, according to some given restrictions.

Example: Five friends P, Q, R, S and T travelled to five different cities of Chennai, Kolkata, Delhi, Bengaluru and Hyderabad by different modes of transport of Bus, Train, Aeroplane, car and Boat from Mumbai. But not necessary in the same order.

- (a) The person who travelled to Delhi did not travel by Boat.
- (b) R went to Bengaluru by car and Q went to Kolkata by Aeroplane.
- (c) S travelled by Boat whereas T travelled by train.
- (d) Mumbai is not connected by Bus to Delhi and Chennai.

Friends	Cities	Mode of Transport
P	Hyderabad	Bus
Q	Kolkata	Aeroplane
R	Bengaluru	Car
S	Chennai	Boat
T	Delhi	Train

(7) **Miscellaneous Problems:** Till now we have covered different types of puzzles. But in miscellaneous problems all types are covered.

Example: There are five persons P, Q, R, S and T. One is a football player, one is a chess player and one is a hockey player. P and S are unmarried ladies and do not participate in any game. None of the ladies plays chess or Football. There is a married couple in which T is the husband. Q is the brother of R and is neither a chess player nor a hockey player.

Solutions:

Friends	Gender	Game
P	Female	—
Q	Male	Football
R	Female	Hockey
S	Female	—
T	Male	Chess

Here, T and R are married couple. Where, T is husband and R is wife.

Points to Remember:

- (1) In puzzles, first of all collect all the direct information.
 - (2) And they should be arranged in tabular format.
 - (3) After that point out all the negative information and mark it in your table according to given information.
 - (4) Other facts can be find out from the indirect information.
 - (5) The most important part is that in some condition there will be more than one possibility.
 - (6) So, according to possibilities arrange them in the different tables.
 - (7) Reject all the tables which violates other information in puzzles.
 - (8) By following this process you can find the correct solutions.
 - (9) Puzzle are always tricky so, take care of every words and sentence.
 - (10) By following this approach, you will be able to solve the puzzle with good accuracy and speed.
→ Keeping this points in your mind, Enjoy our Assignments.

Foundation

Direction (1-5): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

Eight persons A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H were painted their house but not necessarily in the same order.

Only one person was painted his house after E. There are three persons were painted their house between A and E. Only One person was painted between B and A. There are two persons were painted their house between D and C, who was painted his house either just before or just after of B. Not more than three persons were painted their house between F and G. F was painted his house before C.

3. Which of the following information is true with regarding H, as per the given information?

 - (a) No one was painted his house before H
 - (b) Only one person was painted his house between B and H
 - (c) H was painted before A
 - (d) Three persons were painted their house between H and C
 - (e) None is true

4. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and hence they form a group. Which one of the following does not belong to that group?

 - (a) FC
 - (b) GC
 - (c) DA
 - (d) BE
 - (e) GH

5. How many persons were painted their house between B and G?

 - (a) No one
 - (b) Two
 - (c) One
 - (d) Three
 - (e) More than three

Directions (6-8): Study the following arrangement carefully and answer the questions given below:

Five persons P, Q, R, S and T were born in five consecutive years ending in 2010. S was born in the even number year. Only one was person born between S and T. R was born after P. T was born immediately after Q. R was not born in the year 2009. Only one person was born between Q and R.

Directions (9-12): Study the following information to answer the given questions:

Six persons i.e. P, Q, R, S, T and U who all works in a same company earn different monthly salary. The one who gets second highest salary earns Rs 51000 per month. P earns more than U and Q but less than R. P earn less than Rs 51000 per month. The one who earn Rs 12000 less than T is the one who earns second lowest salary. R earn just more than T but not Rs 51000. Neither U nor S earns the second lowest monthly salary. U earns more than S.

Direction (13-14): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

Five students appear in an exam. Atul gets more marks than Akash. Abhay gets more marks than Ajay but less marks than Anuj. Student who get 2nd highest marks gets 40 marks. Anuj gets more marks than Atul. Ajay don't get lowest marks. Atul gets more marks than Ajay and less marks than Abhay.

13. Who among the following gets 3rd highest marks?

(a) Atul (b) Ajay (c) Akash
(d) Abhay (e) Anuj

14. Which of the following may be the marks Anuj gets?

(a) 30 (b) 33 (c) 37
(d) 40 (e) 45

Direction (15-19): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

Seven people P, Q, R, S, T, U and V have a seminar on seven different months of the same year namely January, February, March, June, August, October and December but not necessarily in the same order. U's seminar is just before of S but not in the month which has 31 days. There are two persons who have a seminar between S and T. V has seminar just before of Q. There is one person's seminar between R and P, whose seminar is after R.

Direction (20-24): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:
Six persons S, D, F, G, H and J are taking classes on different days of a same week (not necessarily in same order) which starts from Monday. There is one day in a week when no one takes class.

Four persons are taking class between F and G. S takes class before H and after J. As many persons take class between F and D as between H and G. G neither takes class on Monday nor on Tuesday. S takes class just before the day when no one takes class.

20. On which of the following day No one takes the class?
(a) Tuesday (b) Monday (c) Thursday
(d) Friday (e) None of these

Direction (30-34): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

Ten persons i.e. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I and J are living in five storey building but not necessarily in the same order. Ground floor is as 1st floor, just above the floor is as 2nd floor and so on until the topmost floor is as 5th floor. At least one person lives on single floor but not more than three.

B lives only with E on an even number floor. There are two floors gap between H and A, who does not live adjacent floor of B. D lives with A on the same floor but not an odd number floor. Both C and F live on the same floor. I does not live on an even number floor. More than two floors gap between I and C. H lives one of the floors below F. J lives just above the floor of G.

Direction (35-39): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

Seven people M, N, O, P, Q, R and S live on separate floors of a 7-floor building but not necessarily in the same order. Ground floor is as 1st floor, just above floor is as 2nd floor and so on until the topmost floor is as 7th floor. All persons like different colors i.e. Blue, Pink, Red, White, Green, Saffron and Yellow again not in the same order.

S lives on an even numbered floor. There are three persons live between S and the one who likes Saffron. There is one floor gap between the persons who like Red and Saffron. N likes Green. R lives just above the O's floor. There is one floor gap between the persons who like red and yellow. There are more than three floors gap between M, who likes white and the one who likes yellow. P lives just below of the one who likes Blue. Q lives below the N's floor. The number of persons live between O and N is the same as between N and Q.

Directions (40-44): Read the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

Ten persons A, B, C, D, E, P, Q, R, S and T are living in a five storey building such as ground floor is numbered as 1, just above it is numbered as 2 until the top most floor is numbered as 5. Each of the floor has 2 flats in it as flat-1 and flat-2. Flat-1 of floor-2 is immediately above flat-1 of floor-1 and immediately below flat-1 of floor-3 and so on. In the same way flat-2 of floor-2 is immediately above flat-2 of floor-1 and immediately below flat-2 of floor-3 and so on. Flat-2 is in east of flat-1.

B lives on floor-2 and E lives to the west of B. There are two floors gap between B and Q. S lives to the east of R. Q does not live in the same flat number as R. There are two floors gap between D and P. A lives to the west of D but does not live on ground floor. T lives above C. T and C live in same flat number.

Direction (45-47): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

Seven family members viz. D, E, F, G, H, I and J have different heights but not in the same order.

At least two persons are shorter than H. I is just taller than E and just shorter than J. Only one person is taller than F. D is taller than J. H is taller than G and shorter than D. E is not the shortest among all. 2nd shortest person is 90cm high. The one who is 3rd tallest is 170cm high.

Directions (48-52): Study the information carefully and answer the questions given below.

Six persons namely A, B, C, D, E and F like different games i.e. GTA, NFS, Fornite, Pubg, Counter strike and Mario. They all work in different companies i.e. Lenovo, Maruti, KTM, Dell, Hp and Honda. All information is not necessarily in same order.

The person who works in KTM likes Fornite game. A works in Hp. F works in Dell. D likes Counter strike game. B doesn't like fornite game. E likes GTA game. A and B don't like NFS game. B and E don't work in Honda. The person who works in Hp and Lenovo don't like Pubg.

Direction (53-55): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

Five Friends i.e. P, Q, R, S and T are having different heights. No two friends are having same height. T is taller than only two friends. S is just taller than R. Q is taller than S. Q is not the tallest. The tallest person is having a height of 170cm. and the shortest person is having the height of 140cm.

Moderate

Directions (1-5): Study the given information carefully and answer the given questions.

Seven Boxes containing seven different types of fruits viz. Grapes, Peach, Pineapple, Mango, Watermelon, Banana and Orange are kept one above the other but not necessarily in the same order. All the Boxes are of different colours viz. Pink, Red, Blue, Black, Green, Yellow and Orange. Yellow coloured Box is not kept at the top. Four Boxes are kept between the Boxes which contain Orange fruits and Pineapple fruits. Only one Box is kept between the Boxes which contain Orange fruits and Peach fruits. Pineapple is kept in a black coloured Box. Red coloured Box is kept adjacent to blue coloured Box. There is only one Box between the Box which contain orange fruit and pink coloured Box. Grapes are kept in the Box which is immediately below the Box which contains Orange fruit. The Box which contains Watermelon is kept immediately above the Box which contains Banana. The Boxes which is third from the top and third from the bottom does not contains Peach. Blue coloured Box is not kept adjacent to the Box which contains grapes. Banana is not kept in a Blue coloured Box. Only one Box is kept between blue and green coloured Boxes. Orange is not kept in a Red coloured Box.

Directions (6-10): Study the following information carefully to answer the given question.

There are Some Boxes which are arranged one above another such that one Box is placed at the bottom and another Box is placed just above that Box and all are arranged in the same order.

Only three Boxes are placed in between the Box which has Teddy-bear toy and the one which has the Doll toy. The Box having Doll toy is above the Box having Teddy-bear toy. Box U is immediately above the Box having car toy. Box R is not placed immediately above to Box V. There are three Boxes in between the Box U and Box V. The Box which has Car toy placed at the bottom. There is one Box in between the Box P and the Box having doll toy. Box R is just above the Box having Robot toy. Box R is placed somewhere in between Box P and the Box having Teddy bear toy. There are as many Boxes placed between Box S and the Box having Teddy-bear toy as between the Box having car toy and the Box having Teddy-bear toy in it. Box S has Doll toy in it.

Directions (11-15): Study the following information.

carefully and answer the questions given below:
Eight persons K, L, P, Q, M, N, O, J were born in different months i.e. January, April, June, November on two different dates 15th or 24th. Only One person was born on one date. They all like different fruits i.e. Mango, Banana, Litchi, Guava, Apple, Kiwi, Grapes and Oranges but not necessarily in the same order.

L was born in the month of June. Only one person born between L and the one who likes Oranges, who does not born on an even number date. Only Three persons born between J and the one who like Oranges. J and O, who likes Grapes born in the same month. Two persons born between M and the one who likes Grapes. O likes Kiwi

and born immediately after M. K does not like Orange and born in the month having 30 days. Two persons born between K and the one who likes Banana. J does not like Banana. N, who likes Guava born immediately before P, but not in the same month. The one who likes Litchi born before the one who likes Mango, who does not born in the June month. M does not like Litchi.

Direction (16-20): Study the following information to answer the given questions:

There are eight persons A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H who were born on the same day of the same month of different year i.e. 1950, 1954, 1962, 1971, 1978, 1982, 1995 and 1999 but not necessarily in the same order.

Note: Calculation done with respect to present year 2017 assuming month and date to be same as that of year of birth as next above. Each person is assumed to be born on same date & month of respected years.

F was born after 1978 but not born in 1995. Sum of present age of F and A is 81yr. Difference of present ages of A and H is less than nine. E is the oldest person. B was born in odd number year after H, but not born in 1995. Sum of present age of D and G is 61yr. D is younger than

Direction (21-25): Study the information carefully and answer the questions given below.

Six Bowlers are playing match in different days of a week i.e. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday. Week starts from Monday. They all are taking different no. of wickets in the match. One Bowler can take at most 10 wickets. Three bowlers play match between E and M and both of them take odd numbered wickets. Bowler who takes 5 wickets plays match just before O and just after D. Bowler who takes 6 wickets plays match in Wednesday. Two Bowlers play match between F and N but both doesn't take even numbered wickets. Addition of wickets taken by M and O is 15. There are as many bowlers play the match before F as after the bowler who takes 9 wickets. F takes more than 2 wickets.

Directions (26-30): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

There are seven Boxes which are kept one above the other such that all are of different colour. Box B is of Red colour and is not kept at the top and at the bottom. Box F is placed below Box E. There are two Boxes between Box A, which is of black colour and Box B, which is placed immediately above orange colour Box. Box E is of pink colour and placed immediately below the Box which is of Green colour. Box F is of Blue colour. Box E is not placed at the bottom. The yellow colour Box is kept at the top. Box A is not placed at the bottom. Box N is of Orange colour and Box M is placed below Box G.

26. Which of the following Box is placed immediately below the Box which is of Black colour?

(a) Box A (b) Box N (c) Box F
(d) Box M (e) None of these

27. Which of the following Box is of Yellow coloured Box?

(a) Box G (b) Box M (c) Box A
(d) Box N (e) Box F

28. How many Boxes are kept above Box N?

(a) Two (b) Three (c) Five
(d) Four (e) One

29. Which of the following Box is of Green colour?

(a) Box A (b) Box B (c) Box M
(d) Box E (e) None of these

30. How many Boxes are kept between Box N and Box G?

(a) Five (b) Three (c) One
(d) Four (e) None of these

Directions (31-35): Study the following information carefully to answer the given question.

There are seven Boxes which are kept one above the other having different weight. Box A is kept immediately above the Box which is 48kg in weight. There are three Boxes between E and the Box which is 48 kg in weight. Box E is 72 kg in weight. Box R is not of 48 kg. Box G is 28 kg in weight and is kept either at the top or at the bottom. More than two Boxes are kept below A. Box M is placed immediately above Box D. There is only one Box kept between the Box which is 60 kg in weight and the Box which is 72 kg in weight. Box M is neither 48 kg nor 60 kg in weight. Box R is 36 kg in weight. Box O is kept below A. There is one Box kept between the Box which is 67 kg in weight and the Box which is 50 kg in weight. Box A is not 67 kg in weight. Less than three Boxes are kept below the Box O.

- 31.** Which of the following Box is kept immediately below Box E?
 (a) M (b) D (c) R
 (d) G (e) O

32. Which of the following Box is of 48 kg in weight?
 (a) M (b) R (c) D
 (d) O (e) None of these

33. How many Boxes are kept below Box D?
 (a) Two (b) Three (c) Four
 (d) None (e) One

34. Which of the following Box is kept immediately above Box A?
 (a) M (b) D (c) R
 (d) G (e) None of these

35. Which of the following Box is of 50 kg in weight?
 (a) M (b) A (c) D
 (d) E (e) None of these

Directions (36-40): Study the following information carefully to answer the given questions:
 There are six employees A, B, C, D, E, F of a company and all of them are working on six different designation of a company viz. CMD, MD, CEO, COO, SE, JE. All the designations given are to be considered in a given order (as CMD is considered as Senior-most and JE is considered as the Junior-most). Only two persons are senior than A. The one who is junior than only one person likes Litchi. The one who likes Mango is senior than B. F likes Guava and is junior than B. B does not like Litchi. C is senior to the one who likes Kiwi. The one who likes Kiwi is not JE. The one who is JE neither likes Banana nor Grapes. D does not like Litchi and also is not SE. E does not like Kiwi and junior than C but senior than F. D is junior than the one who likes Banana. C is not junior than the one who likes Grapes. The one who likes Kiwi is just junior than D. A does not like Banana. The one who likes Grapes is senior than the one who likes Mango.

36. Who among the following is JE of the company?
 (a) C (b) A (c) B
 (d) D (e) F

37. Who among the following likes Grapes?
 (a) E (b) C (c) A
 (d) B (e) D

38. How many persons are junior than B?
 (a) One (b) Two (c) Three
 (d) More than three (e) None of these

39. The one who is CMD like which among the following fruit?
 (a) Guava (b) Mango (c) Kiwi
 (d) Grapes (e) Banana

40. Who among the following is just junior than A?
 (a) E (b) C (c) A
 (d) B (e) D

Directions (41-45): Read the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:
 Seven countries participated in two different games Kabaddi and Hockey. The countries which participated in both the games were Japan, India, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Iran, South Korea and Australia. Each country obtained different rankings on the basis of their performance in the games. No two countries obtained the same ranking in a particular game. Japan's ranking in Kabaddi was just above South Korea but in Hockey it was just below Pakistan. Afghanistan's ranking in Hockey was just above Australia but in Kabaddi it was just below Iran. Ranking of Japan and Afghanistan were consecutive (but not necessarily in the same order) in both the games. At least four countries got rankings above Japan in Kabaddi. Pakistan did not get the highest or the lowest ranking in any games. South Korea's performance was better than Australia's in both games. Japan was ranked amongst top three teams in Hockey.

41. What is India's rank in Kabaddi?
 (a) Sixth (b) Fifth (c) Fourth
 (d) First (e) None of these

42. In Hockey, how many countries performed better than India?
 (a) Six (b) Five (c) Four
 (d) Can't be determined
 (e) None of these

43. Which of the following countries got same ranking both in Kabaddi and Hockey?
 (a) Only Pakistan
 (b) Only Afghanistan
 (c) Both Pakistan and Afghanistan
 (d) Can't be determined
 (e) None of these

44. Which of the following countries obtained last rank in Kabaddi?
 (a) India (b) Iran (c) Australia
 (d) Can't be determined
 (e) None of these

45. Which of the following countries got the ranking, just above Pakistan in the Kabaddi?
 (a) Iran (b) Japan (c) Australia
 (d) India (e) None of these

Directions (41-45): Read the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

Seven countries participated in two different games Kabaddi and Hockey. The countries which participated in both the games were Japan, India, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Iran, South Korea and Australia. Each country obtained different rankings on the basis of their performance in the games. No two countries obtained the same ranking in a particular game. Japan's ranking in Kabaddi was just above South Korea but in Hockey it was just below Pakistan. Afghanistan's ranking in Hockey was just above Australia but in Kabaddi it was just below Iran. Ranking of Japan and Afghanistan were consecutive (but not necessarily in the same order) in both the games. At least four countries got rankings above Japan in Kabaddi. Pakistan did not get the highest or the lowest ranking in any games. South Korea's performance was better than Australia's in both games. Japan was ranked amongst top three teams in Hockey.

Difficult

Directions (1-5): Read the following information carefully and answer the questions given below.

Twelve friends A, B, C, D, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, and W were born in four different month, April, July, September and December on either 11th, 18th, and 23rd of each month. All of them likes different Bollywood celebrities, Salman, Shahrukh, Amitabh, Sunny, Govinda, Ajay, John, Akshay, Ranbir, Kamal, Mahesh and Prabhash, not necessarily in the same order.

There are five friends born after T. there are five friends born between T and R, who likes Ajay. C is born on 23rd December and likes Mahesh. Five friends are born between U and S, who was born immediate before B. As many persons born before B is same as born after T. There is only one person born between B and the one who likes john. B doesn't like shahrukh.

The one who likes salman is born in the month of July but before B. There are only two friends older to D, who is born just before the one who likes salman. There are three friends born between C and P. The one who likes akshay, john and kamal are born in the same month. There are two friends born between the one who likes akshay and Shahrukh. Q is older than the one who likes Mahesh and doesn't like Sunny. The one who likes Govinda is born just before the one who likes Ranbir. B does not like Ranbir or Amitabh. There is only one person older to V. S does not like sunny or prabhash. There are more than four friends born after W. the one who likes akshay is born before the one who likes sunny. A doesn't like Shahrukh.

Directions (6-10): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

A1, A2, A3, A4, A5, A6, A7 and A8 are eight employees who work in an eight-storey building. The ground floor is numbered one, and the topmost floor is numbered eight. Each of them earns different amount of rupees per day viz 80, 70, 210, 500, 150, 290, 140 and 50 but not necessarily in the same order. There is gap of only one floor between A1 and the one who earns 50 lives. The one who earns 80 works on an even-numbered floor and just above the floor on which the one who earns 150. A4 does not work on the 1st floor. A8 does not work on third floor. Only one person works between the one who earns 140 and A4. A1 works on an odd-numbered floor and A5 works on the floor which is just above the floor on which A1 works. A2 works on the fourth floor. Two persons work between the one who earns 290 and A1. A6 works just below the one who earns 150. The one who earns 210 does not work on an odd-numbered floor. A7 does not earn 70. There is a gap of two floors between the floor on which A8 and A5 works. A8 works on floor which is below the floor of A5. There is a gap of two floors between the one who earns 500 and the one who earns 210.

Directions (11-12): Study the following information carefully to answer the given questions:

There are seven employees A, B, C, D, E, F, G of a company and all of them are working on seven different designations of a company viz. Managing Director, General Manager, Deputy General Manager, Manager, Assistant Manager, Probationary officer and Clerk. All the designations given are to be considered in a given order (Managing Director is considered as Senior-most and Clerk is considered as the Junior-most). They all have different monthly salary ranging from 28k to 90k as per their designation where 'K' is constant. They also like different colour.

Only two persons are junior than D, who does not like white colour. The one who is junior than only one person likes Red colour. B earns 53k monthly salary and is senior than the one who likes pink colour but junior than A. The managing director earns the highest salary which is a perfect square. A, earns 8k more salary than F, whose salary is a perfect square as well as perfect cube. The one who earns 72k likes Red colour. F is not the probationary officer. F who likes Green colour is just senior than the one who likes white colour. The one who likes pink colour earns half the salary what A earns monthly and is just senior than who earns 31k monthly salary. Probationary officer does not earn 31k. The one who likes Brown colour earns 13k more than the probationary officer and also, he is senior than Probationary officer. The one who likes Brown colour is senior than the one who likes Black colour. C is not the senior among all. C is senior than G. The one who likes Blue Colour is just senior than A.

11. Who among the following is the Manager?
 - (a) A
 - (b) F
 - (c) B
 - (d) G
 - (e) None of these

12. What is the total salary of General manager and Clerk?
 - (a) 85k
 - (b) 103k
 - (c) 67k
 - (d) 102k
 - (e) None of these

13. Who among the following likes Brown colour?
 - (a) Clerk
 - (b) Manager
 - (c) General Manager
 - (d) Assistant Manager
 - (e) None of these

14. What is the monthly salary of B?
 - (a) 53k
 - (b) 64k
 - (c) 72k
 - (d) 36k
 - (e) None of these

15. How many persons are senior to C?
 - (a) Two
 - (b) Three
 - (c) Four
 - (d) More than Four
 - (e) None of these

Directions (16-20): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below.

Eight persons P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W are going for vacation in different months January, March, April, May, June, July, August and September. Also, each of them going to different countries Austria, Vietnam, Greece, South Africa, Australia, Philippines, Spain, Jordan. Also, each of them has taken flight scheduled on different timings in a day. There is a gap of either 1 hour or 1:30 hours between two consecutive flights. P goes in the month of March. The first flight is scheduled on 8:30am for Spain. The last flight is scheduled at 6:00pm. There is a gap of 5 hours between the flight which is scheduled for Spain and the flight of V. Only three flights are scheduled after V's flight. S's flight is scheduled immediately before U's flight and also, he goes in a month immediately before U. The one whose flight is scheduled on 11:00 am goes in the month of September. U's flight is scheduled before V but not immediately before. S goes to South Africa. There is a gap of 1:30 hour between Q, who goes to Spain and S's flight. T's flight is scheduled before R but after P's flight. R's flight is not scheduled on 6:00pm. W goes to Jordan in the month of April. The one who goes in January goes to Austria and goes immediately before the one who goes to Greece. V goes in the month of June. R goes in a month between the months in which V and W goes. The one who goes in the month of September goes to Vietnam. Q goes in one of the months before S. The flight to Australia is scheduled immediately before the flight to Philippines. P's flight is scheduled on 12:30pm.

16. Q goes for vacation in which of the following month?
 - (a) June
 - (b) March
 - (c) April
 - (d) July
 - (e) None of these

17. How many flights are scheduled between U and R's flight?
 - (a) Three
 - (b) One
 - (c) Four
 - (d) Two
 - (e) None of these

18. T goes to which of the following country?
 - (a) Vietnam
 - (b) Austria
 - (c) Greece
 - (d) Australia
 - (e) None of these

19. Which of the following flight is scheduled at 6:00pm?
 - (a) U's flight
 - (b) T's flight
 - (c) Q's flight
 - (d) W's flight
 - (e) None of these

20. Who among the following goes in a month immediately before the one who goes to Spain?
 - (a) U
 - (b) T
 - (c) Q
 - (d) V
 - (e) None of these

Directions (21-25): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

Eight teams Brazil, Mexico, Belgium, Sweden, Columbia, England, Japan and Switzerland participated in FIFA 2018. Total of nine matches were held and there were four Rounds. Only two teams played in the last round. Only the winning teams could play in the next round except in round III. The winners of round 1 play the matches in next round. . Four teams were eliminated in round 1, which includes Switzerland and England. The final winner team played with brazil in round I. One of the match in round III had Columbia as a participant which is a losing team in its previous round. One of the matches in round II was between Mexico and Columbia. The winner country played in total four matches. Japan was the runner up but lost in one more match except in the last round. Sweden won only two matches. The team which won by Belgium also won by Columbia, but not in consecutive rounds. The team which won against the runner up in round II did not play against England in the first round.

Previous Year (Memory Based)

Directions (1-5): Study the following information and answer the questions given below:

There are nine boxes which are kept one above the another such that the box which is placed at the bottom most position is numbered 1 and so on till the box which is placed at the top position is numbered 9.

All the boxes contain different number of pens in it.

Note: The number of pens in a box is equal to the multiple of the place number of the box which is kept immediately above it i.e. The number of pens in the box which is kept at the bottom is equal to the multiple of is 2, 4, 6... and so on and the number of pens in the box which is placed at the top (9th position) is 10, 20, 30 and so on.

Only two boxes are kept between the box having 42 pens and box A. Box I is kept at the odd number position but immediate below box F. Only one box is kept between box E and box having 25 pens. Box D is kept immediate above the box containing 63 pens. Box E does not contain 63 pens. The number of pens in Box G is equal to the difference between the number of pens in box D and box I. Box B is kept above the box having 8 pens. Box G contains 21 less pens than box A contains. Only three boxes are kept between box D and the box containing 12 pens. Only two boxes are kept between box H and the

box having 12 pens. More than three boxes are kept between box C and box H. The box having pens which is a perfect square of 3 is kept immediate above box C. The number of pens in box D is equal to the sum of the number of pens in box H and the box which is placed at 2nd position.

SBI Clerk mains 2019 Memory Based

- Which among the following box contains 42 pens?
(a) Box D (b) Box H (c) Box B
(d) Box E (e) Box I
 - How many boxes are kept above box F?
(a) Three (b) Two (c) Four
(d) Five (e) None of these
 - Number of boxes kept between box I and the box having 63 pens is same between the box B and the box?
(a) Box G (b) having 42 pens (c)
having 81 pens
(d) Box C (e) Both (a) and (c)
 - Box F contains how many pens?
(a) 25 (b) 42 (c) 63
(d) 81 (e) None of these
 - Total number of pens in the boxes A, G and I is?
(a) 153 (b) 149 (c) 155
(d) 151 (e) None of these

Direction (6-10): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

Nine teachers i.e. A, B, C, D, L, M, N, O and P take lecture on different dates- 7th, 10th and 15th of the month- March, June and December but not necessarily in the same order.

N has lecture on an even date in the month of having 30 days. Two persons have lecture in between N and O. B has lecture just before P but not in the same month. P does not take lecture before N. More than two persons take lecture between O and P. Both D and M have lectures in the same month. Only one person takes the lecture between A and C. Not more than four persons take lectures between C and D.

RRB Clerk Mains Memory Based 2019

6. Who among the following persons take lectures in the month of December?

(a) L, D	(b) P, M, C	(c) P, D, M
(d) O, B	(e) None of these	
7. Who among the following person takes lecture just before O?

(a) L	(b) A	(c) D
(d) M	(e) None of these	
8. How many persons have lectures between N and C?

(a) None	(b) One	(c) Two
(d) Three	(e) None of these	
9. Who among the following person definitely does not have lecture in March?

(a) O	(b) P	(c) A
(d) L	(e) Both (b) and (d)	
10. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and hence they form a group. Which one of the following does not belong to that group?

(a) N	(b) A	(c) C
(d) M	(e) D	

Direction (11-15): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

Eight persons i.e. P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W attend meeting in different months i.e. January, March, April, May, July, August, September, October in same year but not necessarily in same order. Three persons attend meeting between T and P who attends meeting in the month of 30 days. W attends meeting before V and after R. There are as many persons attend meeting before P as after Q. U attends meeting before S and after Q. S attend meeting before V and after W who doesn't attend meeting in May.

RBI Assistant Pre-Memory Based 2020

11. Who among the following attends meeting in July?

(a) P	(b) Q	(c) R
(d) W	(e) None of these	
12. There are as many persons who attend meeting before W as after _____?

(a) P	(b) Q	(c) V
(d) R	(e) None of these	
13. How many persons attend meeting after U?

(a) Two	(b) Three	(c) Four
(d) One	(e) None of these	
14. In which of the following months V attends meeting?

(a) January	(b) July	(c) August
(d) October	(e) None of these	
15. Four of the following five are alike in certain way and hence form a group, find the one which does not belong to that group?

(a) R	(b) Q	(c) T
(d) U	(e) W	

Directions (16-20): Study the following information to answer the questions given below:

Seven persons were born in seven different years. Their ages are calculated with respect to 2019. None of them was born before 1965. They belong to different professions such as Manager, HR, Artist, Doctor, Teacher, Engineer, and Pilot but not necessarily in the same order.

Note: All the persons were born on the same date and same month.

Nisha was 38 years old. No one was born between Nisha and the one who is Pilot. Three persons were born between the one who is Pilot and Aditi, who is the oldest among all and born before 1970 but in the even-numbered year. No one was born between Aditi and the one who is a Manager. Dheeraj was born before Nisha but not just before. There is 4 years difference between Aditi and Dheeraj. The difference between the age of Dheeraj and Kamal is the same as between Nisha and Swati. Pranav was born before Pooja and after Swati. Swati is 11 years older than Pranav. Pranav was born in 1998. The difference between the ages of Kamal and Pranav is not more than 20 years. The one who is a Teacher was born just before HR. Pooja is not an HR. There is 7 years of difference between the one who is Doctor and Engineer. No one was born between Pilot and Doctor.

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- 16.** How many persons were born between the one who is Artist and Doctor?
 (a) One (b) None (c) Two
 (d) Five (e) None of these
- 17.** Kamal was born in which of the following years?
 (a) 1976 (b) 1978 (c) 1981
 (d) 1987 (e) None of these
- 18.** Which of the following combination is true?
 (a) Nisha-41-HR (b) Dheeraj-41-Manager
 (c) Aditi-51-Doctor (d) Swati-32-Pilot
 (e) None is true
- 19.** Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and hence they form a group. Which one of the following does not belong to that group?
 (a) Aditi-Artist (b) Kamal-Manager (c) Nisha-HR
 (d) Swati-Pilot (e) Pooja-Engineer
- 20.** The number of persons born between Kamal and Pranav is same as the number of persons born between Swati and ____?
 (a) Pooja (b) Dheeraj (c) Aditi
 (d) Nisha (e) None of these

Directions (21-25): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:
 Eight persons were born in eight different months i.e., January, March, June, July, August, October, November, December. G was born in one of the months before June. Two persons were born between G and W. Number of persons born before G is same as number of persons born after T. Two persons were born between T and S. K was born after G and before S but not in June. M was born before U and after D.

Memory Based LIC Assistant Mains 2019

- 21.** Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and hence form a group, which of the following does not belong to the group?
 (a) G-March (b) D-August (c) W- October
 (d) M-December (e) K-July
- 22.** Who among the following was born in August?
 (a) D (b) M (c) T
 (d) W (e) S
- 23.** Which of the following is/are true?
 I. W was born in July
 II. D was born before S
 III. T was born after M
 (a) Both I and II (b) Both II and III
 (c) All I, II and III (d) Only I
 (e) Only II

- 24.** How many persons were born before M?
 (a) Two (b) Three (c) Four
 (d) Five (e) One
- 25.** Who among the following was born immediate after D?
 (a) G (b) W (c) S
 (d) U (e) T

Direction (26-30): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

There are ten persons namely A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, J and K living on five different floors of a building. Ground floor is numbered as 1 and top floor is numbered as 5. There are two flats on each floor- flat-A and flat-B from west to east such that flat A is in west of flat B. Flat-A of second floor is exactly above flat-A of first floor and exactly below flat-A of third floor and other flats are placed in the same way. They all are working in different MNC's i.e. IBM, Google, HP, TCS, HCL, Appirio, Oracle, Wipro, Infosys and Naggaso but not necessarily in the same order.

D lives on an odd numbered floor and exactly to the west of the one who works in Naggaso. There is two floors gap between D and the one who works in Appirio, who lives in Flat-B. C lives just below the floor of the one who works in Appirio but lives in Flat - A. There is one - floor gap between C and E, who lives to the west of the one who works in Oracle. The one who works in HP lives just above the floor of the one who works in HCL. K lives exactly to the west of the one who works in HCL. H lives exactly to the east of J, who works in IBM. F lives just above B, who does not work in HCL. G lives above the floor in which A lives. The one who works in Wipro lives exactly to the west of G. There is two floors gap between the persons who work in Wipro and Google. D does not work in TCS. C doesn't work in HP.

IDBI Asst. Manager Memory Base 2019

- 26.** Who among the following lives just below A?
 (a) H (b) The one who works in HCL
 (c) G (d) The one who works in Naggaso
 (e) None of these
- 27.** Who among the following persons is working in Infosys?
 (a) K (b) H (c) D
 (d) B (e) F
- 28.** Who among the following pairs of persons are living on 4th floor?
 (a) J, H (b) C, B (c) E, H
 (d) J, F (e) None of these

29. Who among the following persons lives just below the floor in which C lives?
 (a) D (b) J (c) B
 (d) K (e) A
30. Who among the following persons lives in Flat B of 3rd floor?
 (a) G (b) B (c) F
 (d) H (e) A

Direction (31-34): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

Thirteen boxes of different colors are placed one above another in alphabetical order either from bottom or from top. Each box contains different number of toffees which is multiple of 13. Maximum toffees in a box is 169. There are equal number of boxes are placed above as well as below J. Two boxes are placed between box J and the Pink colored box. Five Boxes are placed between Pink and Yellow colored box. Box which have 13 toffees is placed just below Yellow colored box. Black colored box is placed just above Red colored box and just below the box which have 169 toffees. There are as many boxes are placed above Red colored box as below the box which have 13 toffees. White colored box is placed just above the box which have 65 toffees and just below the box which have 104 toffees. There are as many boxes are placed between the boxes which have 13 and 52 toffees as between the boxes which have 52 and 104 toffees. Two boxes are placed between Blue colored box which doesn't have 13 toffees and Green colored box which is placed just below J.

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31. If box F has 13 toffees, then which of the following is Pink colored box?
 (a) M (b) Box which have 52 toffees
 (c) G (d) Box which have 169 toffees
 (e) Can't be determined
32. What is the sum of the toffees of Blue and Green colored box?
 (a) 273 (b) 156 (c) 117
 (d) 65 (e) Can't be determined
33. If box M is Yellow colored box and sum of toffees in box O and box D is equal to the sum of toffees in box H and box L then, what is difference between the toffees of box L and box O?
 (a) 52 (b) 78 (c) 65
 (d) 91 (e) Can't be determined

34. Which of the following colored box have 52 toffees?
 (a) Red (b) Pink (c) Blue
 (d) Green (e) None of these

Directions (35-39): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions below:

Six teachers i.e. P, Q, T, R, S and U attend seminar on two different dates 15th and 28th of three given months viz. January, April and July. They all attend the seminar of different subject i.e. Physics, Economics, History, Chemistry, Biology and Geography, but not necessarily in the same order.

T attends the seminar in the month having 30 days. Only one person attends the seminar between T and the one who attends seminar of Geography. Only three teachers attend the seminar between History and Geography. Number of persons attending the seminar before Q is same as the number of persons attending the seminar after the one who attend seminar of History. Only two persons attend the seminar between Q and the one who attend the seminar of Physics. R attends the seminar of Biology. U attends the seminar immediately after S. S does not attend the seminar in the month having less than 31 days. Q and P does not attend the seminar of Economics and Geography.

LIC AAO Pre-Memory Based 2019

35. Who among the following teachers attends the seminar on 15th of April?
 (a) Q (b) U (c) S
 (d) T (e) None of these
36. Who among the following teachers attends seminar immediate after T?
 (a) R (b) U (c) S
 (d) P (e) None of these
37. How many teachers attend seminar between S and P?
 (a) One (b) Two (c) Four
 (d) Three (e) None of these
38. Q attends seminar on which of the following days?
 (a) 15 July (b) 28 January (c) 15 April
 (d) 28 July (e) None of these
39. Which of the following pairs attend seminar on the same month?
 (a) S and U (b) P and U (c) U and R
 (d) T and P (e) Q and S

Directions (40-44): Study the following information carefully and answer the question given below.

Eight boxes are placed one above the another. Only two boxes are placed between box U and T. Only one box is placed between box T and R. Only two boxes are placed between box R and V. Box V is placed below box R. Three boxes are placed between S and Q, both S and Q are placed above box T. Box W is placed below box V. Not more than one box is placed between box S and box P.

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40. How many boxes are there between box T and box S?

- (a) None (b) One (c) Two
 (d) Three (e) More than three

41. Which of the following box is placed immediately above box Q?

- (a) W (b) U (c) R
 (d) T (e) None of these

42. Which of the following box is placed at the bottommost position?

- (a) W (b) U (c) R
 (d) T (e) None of these

43. Which of the following box is placed immediately below box P?

- (a) W (b) U (c) R
 (d) T (e) None of these

44. How many boxes are there between box W and box R?

- (a) None (b) One (c) Two
 (d) Three (e) More than three

Direction (45-49): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

Seven persons A, B, C, D, E, F and G sits consecutive in vertical row. Each person likes different fruits i.e. Grapes, Litchi, Guava, Orange, Banana, Kiwi and Apple. All the information is not necessarily in the same order. Two persons sits between B and the one, who likes Litchi. A sits immediate above the one, who likes Litchi. B likes Kiwi. More than four persons sits between G and F, who likes Grapes. F sits at the bottommost position. A likes Guava and sits below G but not immediately below. D, who likes Orange sits below the one, who likes Banana and above C. G does not like Banana.

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45. Who among the following person likes Apple?

- (a) G (b) C (c) E
 (d) None of these
 (e) The one, who sits just below C

46. Which among the following statement is true regarding E?

- (a) E likes Banana
 (b) Two persons sit between E and A
 (c) G sits immediately above E
 (d) More than three persons sit below E
 (e) All are true

47. Four of the following five belongs to a group in a certain way, find the one which does not belong to that group?

- (a) G-Kiwi (b) E-Orange (c) D-Grapes
 (d) B-Guava (e) A-Grapes

48. How many persons sit between A and the one, who likes Apple?

- (a) Four (b) Three (c) Five
 (d) Two (e) None of these

49. What is the position of D?

- (a) Second from the topmost position
 (b) Second from the bottommost position
 (c) Fourth from the topmost position
 (d) Both (c) and (d)
 (e) Third from the bottommost position

Direction (50-54): Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions.

Six boxes A, B, C, D, E and F are comes from different countries i.e. India, Poland, Mexico, China, Nepal and Japan, in America. All boxes are placed from top to bottom but not necessarily in the same order. Bottommost box is numbered as 1 and so on till the topmost box is numbered as 6. The box is from Mexico is placed just above the box D. One box is placed between the box A and box F. One box is placed between the box from Japan and the box from India. Box B is from China. Box E is placed just above the box C, which is from Poland. Box F not from Japan but placed below the box which is from China. More than one box placed between box C and box D. Box F is placed above the box which is from Nepal. Box D neither from Japan nor from India. The box from India is placed below the box C.

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50. Which of the following box is from Japan?

- (a) Box A (b) Box C (c) Box B
 (d) Box E (e) None of these

51. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and so form a group. Find the one who does not belong to that group?

- (a) E-B
 (b) F-C
 (c) The box from India and the box from China
 (d) A-D
 (e) The box from Poland and the box from Mexico

- 52.** Which of the following is correct combination?
 (a) Box C -Poland (b) Box F- India
 (c) Box E - Japan (d) Box A - Mexico
 (e) Both (a) and (c)
- 53.** How many boxes are gap between the box C and box F?
 (a) Two (b) One (c) Four
 (d) None (e) Three
- 54.** If box E and box C interchanged the positions then, which of the following box is placed just below the box E?
 (a) B (b) D (c) F
 (d) A (e) None of these
- Directions (55-59):** Study the following information carefully and answer the question given below-
- Ten boxes are placed one above the other. Four boxes are placed between J and M. Two boxes are placed between J and K, which placed above of the J. L is placed just below K. The number of boxes between L and M is same the number of boxes between M and Q. T is placed just above Q. Y is placed just above O. X is adjacent to M. P is placed below X.
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- 55.** How many boxes are placed between O and L?
 (a) One (b) More than Five (c) Four
 (d) Three (e) Two
- 56.** Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and so form a group. Find the one who does not belong to that group?
 (a) T-Y (b) X-L (c) K-P
 (d) Q-O (e) M-Q
- 57.** Which of the following statement is true?
 (a) L is 3rd from the topmost position
 (b) Two boxes placed between K and M
 (c) Q is above P
 (d) T is placed at bottommost position
 (e) Three boxes placed between Y and M
- 58.** What is the position of Y from the bottommost?
 (a) Seven (b) Eight (c) Six
 (d) Five (e) Three
- 59.** If T and O interchange their positions then which among the following box is placed just below O?
 (a) Y (b) X (c) K
 (d) Q (e) None of these

Directions (60-64): Study the information carefully and answer the questions given below.

Nine persons J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q and R are working in three different department – IT, HR and Production but not necessarily in the same order. At least two persons are working in the same department but not more than four. L works with Q but not in IT. P does not work in HR. Both K and R work in same department but not work with both P and J. M work only with O but not in IT. J work with N. O does not work in production.

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- 60.** Who among the following work with Q except L?
 (a) P (b) K (c) N
 (d) R (e) Both (b) and (d)
- 61.** How many persons work in HR?
 (a) Two (b) One (c) Four
 (d) Three (e) Can't be determined
- 62.** In which of the following department R works?
 (a) IT (b) HR or IT (c) Production
 (d) HR (e) IT or Production
- 63.** Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and so form a group. Find the one who does not belong to that group?
 (a) P-N (b) J-K (c) L-K
 (d) Q-R-L (e) M-O
- 64.** Which of the following pair/group of persons work in IT?
 (a) P-J (b) P-K (c) R-J
 (d) N-R (e) K-N

Direction (65-69): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

Eight persons D, E, F, G, M, O, P and S purchase some products one after another but not necessarily in the same order. At most two persons purchase before F. Only one-person purchase between D and F. P purchase just before S. One-person purchase between P and D. M purchase just before E. O purchase before G and after E.

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- 65.** How many persons purchase after D?
 (a) None (b) Two (c) More than three
 (d) One (e) None of these
- 66.** Who among the following purchase just after G?
 (a) E (b) F (c) O
 (d) P (e) None of these

67. If all the persons are arranged in alphabetical order from top to bottom starting from D, then find how many persons remains at the same position (excluding D)?
 (a) One (b) None (c) Two
 (d) Four (e) More than Four

68. Who among the following purchase exactly between D and F?
 (a) E (b) O (c) M
 (d) S (e) None of these

69. How many persons purchase between E and P?
 (a) Five (b) Four (c) Three
 (d) None (e) Two

Direction (70-74): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:
 There are eight employees of a company and all of them are working on eight different designation of a bank viz. Chairman, CFO, GM, DGM, AGM, Manager, Junior Manager and Clerk. All the designations given are to be considered in a given order (as Chairman is considered as Senior-most and Clerk is considered as the Junior-most).

Only two persons are senior to B. One designation lies between B and G. The number of persons junior to G is same as the number of persons senior to C. H is just senior to E, but junior to C. More than four designations lie between H and F. D is junior to A.

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70. How many persons are junior to H?
 (a) None (b) One (c) More than four
 (d) Four (e) Three

71. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and hence they form a group. Which one of the following does not belong to that group?
 (a) A-F (b) B-A (c) H-D
 (d) G-A (e) E-H

72. How many designation gaps are between A and D?
 (a) More than three (b) Two (c) Three
 (d) One (e) None

73. Who among the following is just senior to B?
 (a) A (b) D (c) C
 (d) E (e) None of these

74. Who among the following is AGM?
 (a) F (b) B (c) G
 (d) D (e) None of these

Direction (75-79): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:
 Eight persons A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H are buying some products one after another but not necessarily in the same order.

At most two persons are buying products before F. Only one person is buying between D and F. C is buying just before H. One person is buying between C and D. A is buying just before E. B is buying before G and after E.

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75. How many persons are buying their products after D?
 (a) None (b) Two (c) More than three
 (d) One (e) None of these

76. Who among the following is buying just after G?
 (a) E (b) F (c) B
 (d) C (e) None of these

77. If all the persons are arranged in alphabetical order from left to right starting from A, then find how many persons remains at the same position (excluding A)?
 (a) One (b) None (c) Two
 (d) Four (e) More than Four

78. Who among the following is buying exactly between D and F?
 (a) E (b) B (c) A
 (d) H (e) None of these

79. How many persons are buying between E and C?
 (a) Five (b) Four (c) Three
 (d) None (e) Two

Direction (80-83): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:
 Six jar A, B, C, D, E and F are filled with different quantity of water in litre in integer numbers. The jar filled with 15 litre of water is just more water to jar E. The Jar with maximum quantity has 33 litres of water. Jar D has more water to jar B but not more as jar C. Jar F has more water to jar E but not more as jar A, which has less quantity of water to jar D. Jar B has more quantity of water than the jar filled with 15 litres of water.

Volume of water is calculated in litre.

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80. How many jars have fewer water to jar A?
 (a) One (b) Two (c) Four
 (d) Three (e) Can't be determined

81. If jar D has twice quantity to Jar F then, what is exact quantity of water in jar D?
 (a) 66 litres (b) 22 litres (c) 13 litres
 (d) 30 litres (e) 25 litres

- 82.** If box A has 16 litres of water then, what may be the possible quantity of water in jar D?
- (a) 25 litres (b) 9 litres (c) 12 litres
 (d) 35 litres (e) 16 litres
- 83.** If jar B has 10 litres more water to jar F then, what is the sum of the quantity of water in Jar B and Jar C?
- (a) 57 litres (b) 56 litres (c) 51 litres
 (d) 47 litres (e) None of these

Directions (84-88): Study the following information carefully and answer the question given below-

Eight persons A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H were born in the month of December of 4 different years i.e. 1956, 1957, 1958 and 1959 either on 14th or 23rd but not necessarily in the same order. E was born in the even numbered year but not the eldest among all. More than two persons were born between E and D. H was born just after D. There are as many persons born before H as same as born after B. G was born before F and after A and they all were born on the same date.

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- 84.** How many persons born before C?
- (a) One (b) None (c) Two
 (d) More than four (e) Four
- 85.** In which of the following year B was born?
- (a) 1956 (b) 1959 (c) Either 1956 or 1959
 (d) 1957 (e) 1958
- 86.** How many persons were born between A and F?
- (a) Three (b) Five (c) Two
 (d) One (e) None of these
- 87.** Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and so form a group. Find the one who does not belong to that group?
- (a) D (b) B (c) E
 (d) C (e) H
- 88.** The number of persons born between G and H is same as between ___ and ___?
- (a) E, F (b) B, H (c) C, B
 (d) D, G (e) None of these

Directions (89-93): Study the information carefully and answer the questions given below.

Six persons are going to the six different cities on two different dates i.e. 7th and 16th of three different months i.e. March, April and May of the same year.

B goes in the month which has an odd number of days and on odd number date. Two persons go in between B

and the one who goes to Pune. Only two persons go after the one who goes to Varanasi. A goes to Delhi on an odd-numbered date. Only one person goes between A and F. As many people who go before F, as many people go after C. More than two persons go in between D and the E who goes to Indore. F does not go to Chennai. One of the persons visits Jaipur.

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- 89.** Who among the following goes on 16th March?
- (a) The one who goes to Jaipur
 (b) A
 (c) F
 (d) The one who goes to Pune
 (e) None of these
- 90.** The one who goes on 7th May, goes to which city?
- (a) Jaipur (b) Chennai (c) Indore
 (d) Pune (e) None of these
- 91.** Which of the following statement is not true about E?
- (a) B goes just before E
 (b) E goes to Pune
 (c) Only two persons go between E and F
 (d) More than one person goes between E and D
 (e) Both (b) and (d)
- 92.** Which of the combination is true?
- (a) D-7th March (b) B- Jaipur (c) C- 16th April
 (d) D- Varanasi (e) None of these
- 93.** Who among the following person goes to Varanasi?
- (a) D (b) C (c) F
 (d) B (e) None of these

Direction (94-98): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

Eight persons i.e. P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W attend meeting in different months i.e. January, March, April, May, July, August, September, October in same year but not necessarily in same order. Three persons attend meeting between T and P who attend meeting in the month of 30 days. W attend meeting before V and after R. There are as many persons attend meeting before P as after Q. U attend meeting before S and after Q. S attend meeting before V and after W who doesn't attend meeting in May.

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- 94.** Who among the following attend meeting in July?
- (a) P (b) Q (c) R
 (d) W (e) None of these
- 95.** There are as many persons who attend meeting before W as after ___?
- (a) P (b) Q (c) V
 (d) R (e) None of these

- 96.** How many persons attend meeting after U?
 (a) Two (b) Three (c) Four
 (d) One (e) None of these
- 97.** In which of the following month V attend meeting?
 (a) January (b) July (c) August
 (d) October (e) None of these
- 98.** Four of the following five are alike in certain way and hence form a group, find the one which does not belong to that group?
 (a) R (b) Q (c) T
 (d) U (e) W

Directions (99-103): Study the information carefully and answer the questions given below.

Six persons take lecture on different topics i.e., Coffee, Tea, Cold Drink, Juice, Diaper and Baby lotion in different months of a same year i.e., January, May, June, July, September and December but not necessarily in the same order.

D takes lecture on Baby lotion in the month which has 30 days. E takes lecture on Tea but not just before A. A takes lecture in the month which has even number of days. Two persons take lecture between D and the one who take lecture of Juice. There are as many persons take lecture before A same as the number of persons take lecture after the one who takes lecture on Coffee. C takes lecture just before of the one who takes lecture on Diaper. B neither take lecture on Coffee nor juice. F does not take lecture on cold drink. E does not take lecture after D.

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- 99.** Which of the following statement is true?
 (a) C takes lecture before E
 (b) F takes lecture on Coffee
 (c) B takes lecture in January
 (d) C does not take lecture on Juice
 (e) None is true
- 100.** The number of persons take lecture after C is same as number of persons take lecture between ___ and ___?
 (a) E and the one who take lecture on Cold drink
 (b) C and D
 (c) The one who take lecture on Baby lotion and F
 (d) Both (a) and (c)
 (e) None of these
- 101.** Who among the following take lecture in May?
 (a) F (b) E (c) B
 (d) C (e) None of these

- 102.** Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and so form a group. Find the one who does not belong to that group?
 (a) D (b) B (c) F
 (d) E (e) C
- 103.** Who among the following take lecture just before B?
 (a) The one who take lecture on Baby lotion
 (b) E
 (c) D
 (d) Both (a) and (c)
 (e) None of these

Direction (104-107): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

Eight persons were born in four different months—February, April, August and October. Either 13th or 24th but not necessarily in the same order. R was born on even date in the month which has 31 days. More than three persons were born between D and R. The number of persons were born before D is same as the number of persons were born after H. No one was born between R and M. Both S and B were born on same date but before August. Not more than two persons were born between P and Q.

S was born before Q but not just before.

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- 104.** Which of the following is true?
 I. Three persons were between S and R
 II. M was born in the month which has 30 days
 III. D was born just before S
 (a) Only II (b) Both I and III (c) Only I
 (d) Both II and III (e) None is true
- 105.** How many persons were born before the one who was born just after P?
 (a) As many persons were born between H and B
 (b) Two
 (c) As same the number of persons born after R
 (d) Five
 (e) None of these
- 106.** How many persons were born between Q and D?
 (a) 4 (b) 2 (c) 1
 (d) 3 (e) 5
- 107.** Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and so form a group. Find the one who does not belong to that group?
 (a) D (b) Q (c) M
 (d) P (e) H

Direction (108-112): Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions.

Eight persons live in a building of four floors such that ground floor is numbered 1 and floor above it is 2 and so on up to 4th floor. Each of the floor consist of 2 flats as flat-1, which is in west of flat-2. Flat-1 of floor-2 is immediately above flat-1 of floor-1 and immediately below flat-1 of floor-3 and in the same way flat-2 of each floor follow same pattern. P lives on an even numbered floor. S lives just below the P's flat. There is two floors gap between R and S. T lives just above the N's floor. N lives in the north-east of S. Both Q and T lives on the same floor. M lives above the O's floor but not in the same flat numbered. Q does not live in the north of O.

Year: 2020 RBI Assistant Mains

Directions (113-117): Study the following information carefully and answer the question given below-

Eight persons live in a building of four floors such that ground floor is numbered 1 and floor above it is 2 and so on up to 4th floor. Each of the floor consist of 2 flats as flat-P, which is in west of flat Q. Flat-P of floor-2 is immediately above flat-P of floor-1 and immediately below flat-P of floor-3 and in the same way flat-Q of each floor follow same pattern.

A lives on an even numbered floor. A lives just above the flat of E. B lives to the west of E. One floor gap between D and C. H lives in the east of D. G lives on the 3rd floor. Both F and C live in the different flats.

Year: 2020 RRB PO Pre

Puzzle Based on Changed Pattern

Directions (1-5): Study the information given below and answer the given questions.

M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T and U are nine friends who stay in a building. The building has nine floors and only one person stays on one floor. Each of them have different ages viz. - 35, 28, 25, 22, 36, 20, 46, 30 and 24 but not necessarily in the same order. Each of them likes shoes of different brands, i.e. Nike, Adidas, Liberty, Woodland, Valentino, Lancer, Red Tape, Puma and Sparx, but not necessarily in the same order. The ground floor is numbered 1, the floor above it is numbered 2, and so on, and the topmost floor is numbered 9.

The one who likes shoes of Puma brand stays on the fourth floor. M does not like shoes of Lancer brand and he is not 20 years old and 30 years old. There are three floors between the floors on which O and S stay. P stays on a floor immediately above the U's floor. The one, who is 46 years old stays on an even numbered floor. R does not like shoes of Sparx. The one who likes shoes of Nike brand stays on the topmost floor. The one, who is 22 years old stays immediate below to the one whose age is in the multiple of 5 also should be an odd number. R's age is 20 years and does not stay on the ground floor. T likes shoes of Woodland brand and stays on an even-

numbered floor and his age is equal to the difference of the age of M and Q. M is elder than Q. Q stays on the second floor and likes shoes of Liberty brand. There are three people sits between the one who is 28 years old and the one who is 30 years old. The person whose age is 28 years stays below the person whose age is 30 years. The one who likes shoes of Sparx brand stays on the third floor. The person, whose age is a perfect square does not stay on sixth floor. The age of the person who stays on sixth floor is not an odd digit. There are two floors between the floors on which the persons, who like shoes of Red Tape and the Woodland stay. The one whose age is 30 years likes shoes of Red Tape brand. O likes Adidas shoes. The one, who is 24 years old stays immediate above O. There is one floor between the floors on which R and S stay. There is one floor between the floors on which the one whose age is 25 years and the one whose age is 24 years stay. M stays on an even-numbered floor below the floor on which T stays.

1. Which of the following brand of shoes M likes?
 - (a) Puma
 - (b) Adidas
 - (c) Lancer
 - (d) Valentino
 - (e) Liberty
2. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and hence they form a group. Which one of the following does not belong to that group?
 - (a) Adidas
 - (b) 30
 - (c) 20
 - (d) Woodland
 - (e) 35
3. S likes which brand of shoes?
 - (a) Adidas
 - (b) Liberty
 - (c) Red Tape
 - (d) Lancer
 - (e) Woodland
4. How many floors are there between the one whose age is 46 years and the one whose age is 36 years?
 - (a) Three
 - (b) Five
 - (c) Two
 - (d) Six
 - (e) Four
5. If T is related to Valentino in the same way as R is related to 30, then which of the following is P related to, following the same pattern?
 - (a) 20
 - (b) Lancer
 - (c) Adidas
 - (d) Woodland
 - (e) 24

Directions (6-10): Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions.

Six students namely L, K, N, O, P and Q read in different classrooms in the school. Classrooms are i.e. 4th, 5th, 7th, 3rd, 2nd, and 8th. Also, each student like different ice-cream i.e. Chocobar, Mango, Milky-bar, Orange-cream, Butter-scotch and Vanilla, but not necessarily in the same order. Each student goes for vacation in a different month i.e. January, February, May, June, November and December, but not necessarily in the same order.

N goes for vacation in the month of May. N reads in an odd number classroom. K reads in 2nd class. The student, who likes Chocobar, goes for vacation immediately after the student, who likes Mango. P reads in 3rd class. Q goes for vacation just after the student, who likes Vanilla. Q reads in 8th class. N and O do not like Chocobar, Butter-scotch and Vanilla. The student, who likes Orange-cream, goes for vacation in November. The student, who likes Milky-bar, go for vacation in the last month and L goes for vacation in the same month, also reads in an even number classroom. Neither the student, who likes Vanilla nor the student, who likes Butter-scotch, reads in 2nd class.

6. Who among the following student likes Butter-scotch?
 - (a) K
 - (b) P
 - (c) Q
 - (d) O
 - (e) None of these
7. In which of the following month does the student go for vacation, who likes Vanilla?
 - (a) June
 - (b) February
 - (c) January
 - (d) May
 - (e) None of these
8. In which of the following class does O read?
 - (a) 8th
 - (b) 7th
 - (c) 5th
 - (d) 2nd
 - (e) Either (b) or (c)
9. Which of the following combination is definitely correct?
 - (a) P- 3rd- Vanilla- November
 - (b) Q- 4th - Butter scotch-February
 - (c) N-7th - Orange cream- November
 - (d) K-2nd -Chocobar- June
 - (e) O- 5th - Orange cream- November
10. Who among the following student go for vacation in the month of May?
 - (a) O
 - (b) N
 - (c) P
 - (d) K
 - (e) None of these

Directions (11-15): Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions.

There are seven family members A, B, C, D, E, F, G who live in different cities. The family is of two generation. Five of them A, B, C, D, F are very fond of playing cricket. They play cricket in different tournaments and received awards. A tournament started in their state in which five of them are playing. One among five grounds P, R, V, T and Q will be the venue for that tournament. Two grounds are in the north of the city and three are in the south of the city. Two grounds have bouncy pitches and two have turning pitches and the one has a flat pitch. Four grounds are in Pune and one will be in Nagpur.

Seating capacity of two grounds is 20,000 each and that of two grounds is 10,000 each and one ground has a capacity of 30,000. The ground, with the turning pitch in the south of the city, has more capacity than the ground in which D play in the tournament and only one of them lives in Pune city. C and G are husband and wife respectively and has only one son. The three grounds in the south of the city have different seating capacities. The grounds with bouncy pitches have the same seating capacity. F is the child of C's brother-in-law. The turning pitch in the north of the city, which is in Pune city, has less capacity than the ground in which B's daughter play in the tournament. D is brother-in-law of E. V has the same capacity as one of the grounds in which F or B's brother play for the tournament. A is the only son of D's sister. The ground, in which A play, and P have the same capacity. The gender of G and F is same. The ground in which B play and T are in the same direction of the city. Q, in the north of the city, has a turning pitch. F is the only daughter of D's sister-in-law. F and D do not play in ground V. A play in the ground which is in north of the city. T has a turning pitch which is in the south direction of the city. F does not play in ground T. V ground has a flat pitch.

11. In which of the following ground, D's brother-in-law plays and what is the capacity of that ground?

- (a) V- 20,000 (b) T- 20,000 (c) R- 30,000
- (d) T- 30,000 (e) P- 10,000

12. What are the capacities of grounds with turning pitches?

- (a) 20,000 and 10,000 (b) 30,000 and 10,000
- (c) 20,000 and 20,000 (d) 20,000 and 30,000
- (e) None of these

13. Which of the following is true with respect to the above given information?

- (a) D and G are brothers and play in V and R grounds respectively.
- (b) C play in ground P which has a turning pitch.
- (c) Ground P is in south direction of the city and has a capacity of 20,000 persons.
- (d) B and D are brothers and play in ground T and R respectively.
- (e) Ground V is in south direction of the city and in Nagpur city.

14. Which of the following combination is true?

- (a) R- bouncy -South (b) V- turning- South
- (c) Q- turning- north (d) T- turning- north
- (e) P- flat- north

15. In which of the following grounds A's cousin and A's father play in the tournament respectively?

- (a) R, T (b) Q, R (c) P, V
- (d) V, P (e) P, T

Directions (16-20): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below.

There are eight family members i.e. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, all of them are arranged alphabetically from top to bottom and they are going for a trip in Jaipur. Where they stay in a hotel which has different room number viz. 101, 109, 202, 206, 208, 301, 305 and 307. Only one person lives in each room, but not necessary in the same order. They also like different colours viz. Green, Grey, Red, Yellow, Blue, Black, Purple and Pink, but not necessary in the same order. Their birth year is also different viz. 1971, 1979, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1998, 2000 and 2007, but not necessary in the same order.

C born in 2000 and stayed in room no. 208. Two persons stay between C and the person who stay on room no. 307, who likes Grey colour. E born in odd year but not on 1979 and he is elder than C. There are four persons between the one who like Blue colour and G. G does not like Green and Purple colour. The one, who's age is 28yr less than H's age, stay on room no 202 and like black colour. Neither F nor G born on 1979. Difference between B's room no. and G's room no. is 200. Persons born in odd year likes Green and Purple colour in increasing order of the years except A. E and H lives in odd no. room. F is two years older than D. Neither C nor D likes black colour. Person who born in 1998 likes Yellow colour. D does not born in 1990.

16. Who among the following was born in 1990?

- (a) A (b) B (c) C
- (d) D (e) None of these.

17. Which of the following combination is incorrect?

- (a) 2000-208 (b) 1986-307 (c) 1979-202
- (d) 1988-206 (e) 1986-305

18. In which of the following room number does G stays?

- (a) 301 (b) 101 (c) 305
- (d) Either (a) or (b) (e) Either (b) or (c)

19. Which of the following combination is definitely correct?

- (a) 109-Purple (b) 101-Yellow (c) 305-Green
- (d) 307-Grey (e) 301-Blue

20. What is the difference between the ages of D and G?

- (a) 12yrs (b) 13yrs (c) 10yrs
- (d) Can't be determined
- (e) None of these.

Directions (21-25): Study the given information carefully to answer the given question:

In a family there are seven members, namely L, M, N, O, P, Q and R, who attend meeting in seven different months (of the same year) namely January, February, April, May, July, September and December. Each of them also belongs to different religions namely Hindu, Muslim, Sikh, Christian, Jainism, Buddhist and Islam but not necessarily in the same order.

O attend meeting in a month which has only 30 days. Only one member attend meeting between the one, who belong to Jainism religion and grandson of L, who is Father of R. The one, who belongs to Muslim Religions attend meeting immediately before the one, who belongs to Jainism Religions, who is married to P. The one, who belongs to Islam attend meeting neither in the month which has 31 days nor in the month which has 30 days. Only two members attend meeting between the one, who belongs to Islam and Q. M, who is father of the one, who belongs to Jainism attend meeting immediately after Q and does not belongs to Muslim Religions. R attend meeting immediately before N. P, who is brother-in-law of O, belongs to Buddhist religions and attend meeting in December exactly after the Father of O. The one, who belong Hindu religions attend meeting in a month which has 31 days. Grandson of L does not belong to Sikh religions. The member, who attend the meeting in February is mother-in-law of M.

21. Which of the following religions does O belong?

- (a) Buddhist (b) Islam (c) Hindu
- (d) Muslim (e) Christian

22. How many members attend meeting between the months on which N and L attend meeting?

- (a) One (b) None (c) Three
- (d) Two (e) More than three

23. As per the given arrangement, January is related to Christian religions and February is related to Muslim religions following a certain pattern, with which of the following is July related to following the same pattern?

- (a) Hindu religions (b) Islam religions
- (c) Sikh religions (d) Buddhist religions
- (e) Jainism religions

24. Which of the following represents the month in which L attend meeting?

- (a) December (b) May (c) July
- (d) September (e) Cannot be determined

25. Which of the following represents the members, who attend meeting in January and December respectively?

- (a) Wife of L, P (b) N, Father of O
- (c) Wife of M, P (d) R, Father of Q
- (e) M, Husband of Q

Directions (26-30): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

Eight members A, B, C, D, E, G, H and J live on eight different floors of a building but not necessarily in the same order. The lowermost floor of the building is numbered 1 and the topmost floor of the building is numbered 8. There is two married couple in the family. Birthday of each of the persons falls in different months i.e. March, April, May, June, July, August, September and October, but not necessarily in the same order. All persons like different types of mobiles i.e. Micromax, One plus, Xiomi, Gionee, Samsung, Sony, Lava and Nokia but not necessarily in the same order.

The one whose birthday is in August is sister in law of E and does not live on an odd-numbered floor and does not like One plus and Lava. J lives just below the one whose birthday is in October who is sister in law of D. The one who lives on Third floor is son of J and likes Micromax. The one whose birthday is in April lives on an even-numbered floor but not on the topmost floor and likes either Nokia or Sony. Only one person lives between G and the one whose birthday is in July who is son in law of H. The one who likes Samsung lives immediate above the floor in which J lives. E likes Lava. The one whose birthday is in June lives on an even numbered floor and lives just above the person whose birthday is in October. C's birthday is not in July and October. The persons (who likes One plus, Gionee, Nokia and Xiomi) lives on even numbered floor. The one who likes Xiomi lives below the one who likes Gionee. Only two persons live between the one whose birthday is in August and the one whose birthday is in March who is son of J who's only sister D is daughter of H. D's birthday is not in September. Only two persons live between G and the one whose birthday is in April who is sister in law of A who is brother of J's father. Neither E nor C lives on the first floor. Only one person lives between C and the one whose birthday is in May. A lives just above G. Only two persons live between E and A. The one whose birthday is in July does not live on floor number one. A does not like Xiomi or Gionee. B lives on an even-numbered floor and just above C. B is a married female and does not like Sony.

- 26.** How many persons live between the person whose birthday is in September and the one who likes One plus?
- (a) Six (b) Two (c) Four
 (d) Five (e) None of these
- 27.** Which of the following mobile does D like?
- (a) Micromax (b) Sony (c) Samsung
 (d) Lava (e) Xiomi
- 28.** Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and hence form a group. Which one of the following does not belong to that group?
- (a) June (b) Xiomi (c) April
 (d) Samsung (e) Gionee
- 29.** Which of the following statement is true?
- (a) B's birthday is in April and lives on the 5th floor.
 (b) H's birthday is in May and lives on the first floor.
 (c) The one whose birthday is in October lives on the 6th floor.
 (d) E lives on floor numbered five and likes Lava.
 (e) G lives on floor numbered seven and likes Gionee.
- 30.** J is related to Nokia in the same way as G is related to Lava. Which of the following is B related to, following the same pattern?
- (a) Micromax (b) Sony (c) Gionee
 (d) One plus (e) Xiomi
- Direction (31-35):** Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:
- Six movies Dangal, Noor, Sachin, Tubelight, Half girlfriend and Secret superstar were released in different months viz. January, February, March, April, May, June and July in a same year but not necessarily in the same order. Six members- A, B, C, D, E and F of a family have watched these movies. There was no movie released in one particular month. It was called none movie month. Neither July nor January was none movie month.
- All Six movies were released on the different dates of the different month of the same year from 25th to 31st in a sequence (such that a movie was released on 25 January and the next movie was released on 26th February and so on....) of that each particular month.
 - Dangal movie was not released in the month which is just after the month in which Tubelight movie was released but was released on the month which is after the month on which Tubelight movie was released.
 - Noor movie was released on the month which is just before the month in which Secret superstar was released.
 - Noor movie was attended by D's father in the month which is before July. Sachin was released on 26th and Half girlfriend was released on 31st.
 - E's grandfather was a brother of B. A has two sons.
 - Movies were released in such a way that three movies were released continuously means there was no gap of the month between three movies. None movie month was just later or just before of three month set.
 - D's father was a brother of E's father.
 - The movie on 30th was attended by C who is uncle of D.
 - The movie was attended by B on the month which is immediate before the month on which the movie was attended by A.
 - The movie released in March was attended by E's cousin and D had decided to watch Dangal movie.
- 31.** In which of the following months does E attend the movie?
- (a) January (b) March (c) June
 (d) July (e) April
- 32.** Which the following given statement is true?
- (a) Dangal movie was released just after Sachin movie
 (b) Sachin movie was released before Tubelight movie
 (c) Noor movie was released on 28th of particular month
 (d) Dangal movie was released in May
 (e) None of these
- 33.** How is A related to F?
- (a) Father (b) Son
 (c) Maternal Uncle (d) Paternal Uncle
 (e) Brother
- 34.** Which of the following combination is true?
- (a) Tubelight-D (b) Sachin-E (c) Dangal-A
 (d) Noor-F (e) Half Girlfriend-C
- 35.** If all friends are arranged in alphabetical order from January to July then the movie was released on 29th watched by who among the following member?
- (a) A (b) D (c) B
 (d) C (e) F

Direction (36-40): Read the given information carefully and answer the given questions.

There is a shop of Rajkumar modi of saree in surat which is very famous for their regional varieties of sarees. They also export sarees to all over the country and some foreign destinations also. The name of the shop is Gandhi saree bhandar. They carry some types of sarees in briefcase due to their protection from humidity and put them in cotton cloth. There are eight Briefcases which are arranged in the manner of one above the other. These briefcases carry different types of sarees viz; Banarasi silk, Bandhej, Chanderi, Kanjeevaram, Patola, Sambalpuri, Kantha, Taant but not necessarily in the same order. One briefcase contains only one type of saree. It contains different number of sarees viz; 17, 18, 23, 27, 30, 32, 36, 37 but not necessarily in the same order. The different type of sarees are available in different number of colours in the shop viz; 3,5,7,8,10,15,18 and 20 but not necessarily in the same order. It is not necessary that all the colours are available only in these briefcases. There is only one briefcase below the one which contain that type of saree which is available only in 15 colours. The briefcase which contain Taant sarees is immediately above the one which has Sambalpuri sarees. There are two briefcases in between the Briefcases that contain 17 and 27 number of sarees, the briefcase that contain 17 number of sarees is placed above the one which contains 27 number of saree. There are two briefcases between the briefcases which contain Bandhej sarees and the one which has type of sarees which is available in 15 colour. The briefcases which contain types of sarees which has least difference in number of colours they available, have four briefcases in between them and One among two briefcases is of Banarasi silk. Kanjeevaram type of sarees does not available in 18 colours. The Briefcase that contains highest number of sarees and also that type of saree is available in most number of colours is placed at the bottom. Bandhej type of saree is available in least number of colours and the briefcase of this type is placed immediately above the briefcase of Chanderi saree. The Difference in number of sarees of Bandhej type of sarees and Chanderi sarees is 7 and Chanderi saree has less in number than Bhandhej saree. Two briefcases are placed below the Briefcase of Banarasi silk saree. The Difference in number of sarees of Taant and Kanjeevaram type is equal to the number of colours in which the Sambalpuri saree is available. The difference between the number of colours in the type of saree of topmost briefcase and the kanjeevaram saree is greater than 5. The total number of colours which is available in Kantha and Bandhej sarees

is 10. The difference in number of sarees between the Chanderi and Kanjeevaram saree is greater than the number of colours available in Taant sarees. Patola saree does not available in 15 colours.

36. Which of the following condition is correct regarding Chanderi sarees?

- (a) There are 10 colours available in chanderi sarees.
- (b) There are three briefcases placed between the briefcase of Chanderi saree and Taant saree.
- (c) The number of Chanderi sarees available is 7 less than number of Kantha sarees.
- (d) All of the above is true
- (e) None of the above is true

37. How many briefcase is/are there between the briefcase of kanjeevaram saree and the briefcase which contain type of sarees that is available in 18 colours?

- (a) One
- (b) Two
- (c) Three
- (d) Four
- (e) None

38. Find the pair of sarees and number of colours available which is correct?

- (a) Taant- 10
- (b) The type of saree which is available in 23 numbers- 5
- (c) Patola-15
- (d) Kanjeevaram-20
- (e) Kantha-7

39. Which of the following number of colour is available in Taant saree?

- (a) 5
- (b) 10
- (c) 18
- (d) Either (a) or (b)
- (e) 20

40. Which of the following type of sarees is 37 in numbers?

- (a) The type of saree which is available in 18 colours
- (b) Taant saree
- (c) The type of saree which is available in 20 colours.
- (d) Bhandhej saree
- (e) None of these.

Direction (41-45): Study the information given below and answer the given questions.

There is a society in Noida named Supertech capetown and there are nine families Z, X, C, V, B, N, M, L and K stay in an eleven-floor building, but not necessarily in the same order and two floor are still vacant till new family occupation. Only one family stays on one floor. Each of the family own different vehicles, i.e. Car, Bike, Bicycle, Truck, Bus, Tractor, Scooter, Bullet and Auto, but not necessarily in the same order. The ground floor is numbered 1, the floor above it is numbered 2, and so on, and the topmost floor is numbered 11.

L owns a Truck and stayed on an even-numbered floor. Z stays on any odd-numbered floor below the floor on which L stays but not on floor number 1 and 3. The one who owns a Bullet stays on the fifth floor. B stays on the second floor and owns a Bicycle. The one who owns an Auto stays on the fourth floor. Z does not own a Tractor. There are three floors between the floors on which the families owning the Scooter and the Truck stay. C owns a Bike. There are four floors between the floors on which C and M stay. V stays on a floor immediately above K's floor. There are two floors between the floors on which N and M stay. N does not own the Auto. The one who owns the Car vehicle stays on the topmost floor. N does not stay on the ground floor. There are four floors between the vacant floors. There is only one floor between the floors on which N and Z stay which is vacant.

41. If B is related to Bicycle, V is related to Bullet then in the same way Which of the following is related to Z?

- (a) Bus
- (b) Truck
- (c) Scooter
- (d) Car
- (e) None of these

42. If all the families are arranged in the alphabetical order from lowermost floor to top floor (Except vacant floor) then who owns the Scooter vehicle?

- (a) V
- (b) N
- (c) B
- (d) K
- (e) None of these

43. Which of the following vehicle does Z owns?

- (a) Bullet
- (b) Auto
- (c) Bus
- (d) Car
- (e) None of these

44. Who stays on the floor which is between the floor on which L stays and the floor on which Z stays?

- (a) X
- (b) M
- (c) C
- (d) N
- (e) None of these

45. How many floors are there between the floor on which K stays and the floor on which C stays?

- (a) One
- (b) Two
- (c) None
- (d) Three
- (e) More than three

Directions (46-50): Study the given information carefully to answer the given questions:

There are ten persons of a family L, M, N, O, P, W, X, Y, Z and V, who live on eight different floor i.e. 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th floor. Not more than two person lives on same floor. Also they all are sitting in two parallel rows containing five persons each, in such a way

that there is an equal distance between adjacent persons. In row-1 L, M, N, O and P are seated and all of them are facing south. In row-2 W, X, Y, Z and V are seated and all of them are facing north. Therefore, in the given seating arrangement each member seated in row faces another member of the other row. All of them have relation with each other.

Only two persons sit between N's father and Z's father. Z lives on 6th floor and P lives on 4th floor. Neither M nor Z's grandfather faces Z. X lives on 8th floor. Z's husband, who lives on 1st floor, sits third to the right of Z's uncle. Y lives on 5th floor. There are two pairs of persons who live on the same floor, sit opposite to each other. W sits second to the left of Z's husband. Only one person sits between N's sister and L's brother. There are two sons and one daughter of L. The person who is facing Z's brother, who lives on 7th floor, sits immediate right of L's daughter. P is the grandmother of W and Z. O is the brother-in-law of P. N is the father of W and brother of M. W's grandfather, who lives on 2nd floor, is not an immediate neighbour of M. V is the husband of Z and brother of the one, who lives on 5th floor. N lives neither on 5th nor on 6th floor. N does not live on 1st floor.

46. How is M related to W's sister?

- (a) Mother-in-law
- (b) Father-in-law
- (c) Mother
- (d) Uncle
- (e) None of these

47. In which of the following floor does W live?

- (a) 7th floor
- (b) 3rd floor
- (c) 2nd floor
- (d) 6th floor
- (e) 5th floor

48. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way based on the given arrangement and hence form a group. Which of them does not belong to that group?

- (a) P
- (b) L
- (c) M
- (d) V
- (e) Z

49. What is the relation of the X with respect to the one, who sits in the middle of the row-1?

- (a) Uncle
- (b) Brother
- (c) Father
- (d) Sister
- (e) None of these

50. Who among the following faces the person, who sits immediate left of V's wife?

- (a) N
- (b) P
- (c) L
- (d) M
- (e) None of these

Recently, we have seen some questions being asked in exams (like in IBPS/SBI PO 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020) which are based on a figure. In such type of questions, a figure is provided along with some related textual information. We have to co-relate the information provided in the text and that given in the figure in order to answer the questions. Although there is no fixed pattern in these types of questions, we have tried to cover a vast variety of questions which would help you to prepare for such variations.

Following is a basic four step approach used in solving such types of questions.

Step 1: Draw the given diagram on a sheet of paper.

Step 2: Read all the textual information.

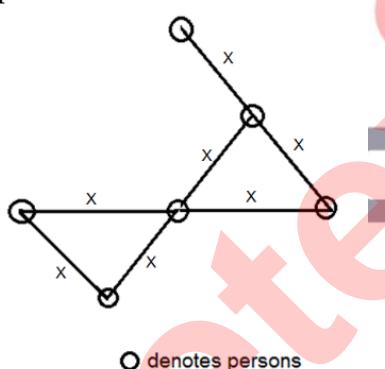
Step 3: Add information or Modifications to the diagram based on the information given in the textual form.

Step 4: Cancel out the other possibilities (if possible) in order to obtain the final solution.

Following practice questions will help you in solving such types of questions.

Directions (51-55): Study the following information and answer the questions that follow.

Six persons of the same team viz. A, B, C, D, E and F are standing in a particular formation as shown below.



*Note- All the given distances are considered as the shortest distance.

Each person is at a distance of X meters from his nearest teammate.

The distance between a person and his nearest team mate is same for all the persons. Distance between D and E is more than the distance between D and C. D, F and C are in line. Distance between E and A is more than the distance between E and D. A, C and E are not in line. Distance between A and C is not equal to the distance between D and E. A, B and D are in-line. Distance between A and C is less than the distance between B and C. Distance between C and E is greater than the distance between A and E. E has only one nearest team mate.

51. If the distance between a person and his nearest teammate is 5 meters, then what will be the distance between E and D?

(a) 5 meters (b) 10 meters (c) $5\sqrt{3}$ meters
(d) Cannot be determined (e) None of these

52. Distance between F and C is equal to the distance between ___?

(a) B and A (b) A and C
(c) D and E (d) Both (a) and (b)
(e) None of these

53. Who among the following is standing nearest to F?

(a) A (b) E (c) C
(d) No one (e) Cannot be determined

54. Which of the following group of persons are standing farthest from each other?

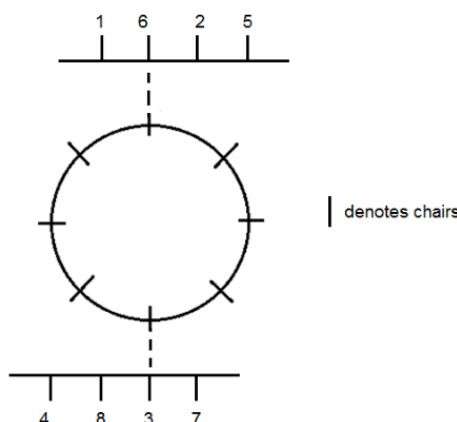
(a) A and B (b) A and F (c) D and E
(d) B and C (e) C and E

55. How many persons are standing to the right of A?

(a) Two (b) One
(c) No one (d) Cannot be determined
(e) None of these

Directions (56-60): Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions.

In a restaurant chairs are arranged in a way as shown in the figure below.



Eight chairs are arranged around a circular table while eight more are arranged in line along the two opposite walls of the restaurant. The chairs which are arranged along the walls are numbered as shown in the above figure. Chairs numbered as 3 and 6 are in line with two of the chairs of the circular table as shown in the figure. Eight friends Q, R, S, T, V, W, Y and Z entered the restaurant and sat around the circular table, facing the centre. There are three males and five females in the group of friends. No two males are immediate

neighbours of each other. V sits second to the right of his wife. S sits third to the right of V. W sits second to the right of her husband Z. T is a male and Y is not an immediate neighbour of V. R sits second to the right of Q. Z is not an immediate neighbour of V's wife. Y is sitting in front of chair 3.

Now they start playing cards game in which each of them have to draw one card. They shuffled a pack of cards. **1.** Z draws one card and changes his/her place according to the given conditions, **2.** R draws one card and changes his/her place according to the given conditions similarly others draw cards given in the condition below-

Conditions:

1. If the card drawn is queen, the person moves to chair number 6.
 2. If card drawn is Jack of Club the person moves to the position which faces Y.
 3. If the card drawn has a number on it the person moves to the chair having the same number.
 4. If card drawn is a King the person moves to the chair which is to the right of S who is facing in the same direction as Y faces.
 5. If any other card is drawn than those given in the above four conditions, the person who draws the card does not change his position.

Following cards were drawn in the same sequence as given below:

1. Z draws Queen of Club
 2. R draws Jack of Club
 3. W draws 3 of Spade
 4. S draws 8 of Heart
 5. V draws Ace of Heart
 6. T draws a King of Diamond
 7. Q draws Ace of Diamond
 8. Y draws Jack of Spade

56. What will be the position of Z's wife after the game?

 - (a) On chair number 3
 - (b) To the immediate right of S
 - (c) On chair number 8
 - (d) Both (a) and (b)
 - (e) None of these

57. Who is sitting third to the right of R, after the game?

(a) Q	(b) Y	(c) T
(d) W	(e) No one	

58. After second card was drawn, what will be the position of R with respect to Q?

(a) Immediate left (b) Immediate right
(c) Second to the right (d) Fourth to the right
(e) None of these

59. Who is sitting third to the right of W before the first card was drawn?

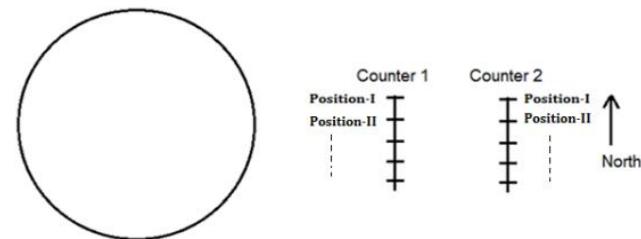
(a) V (b) S (c) T
(d) Q (e) None of these

60. Who is sitting to the immediate left of S after the game?

(a) S (b) T (c) W
(d) No one (e) None of these

Directions (61-65): Study the following information carefully to answer the given questions.

A group of eight friends D, E, A, G, H, I, J, and K which includes four couples are sitting in a restaurant. They are sitting around a circular table facing the center and are having dinner. No two males or females are immediate neighbour of each other. D sits third to the left of H. D is the wife of K. I sits second to the right of G, who is not an immediate neighbour of H. K and A are immediate neighbour of each other. I is not an immediate neighbour of his wife E. H is husband of the one who sits second to the left of D, who is not the immediate neighbour of G. There are two sweets counters near the table as shown below. The counters are built in such a way that any customer standing in the queue will be facing towards North.



Each of them finished his/her meal in different time. The one who is sitting opposite to E was the first person to finish the meal. The second person to finish the meal was sitting to the immediate left of G who finished his meal earlier than only two persons. A finished earlier than K and I. K finished earlier than J. More than four persons finished their meal before I.

Each of them immediately moves to the sweet counter as soon as they finished their meals (i.e. the first person moves to the position-I of either counter-1 or counter-2 and the second one moves to exactly behind him and so on). H was the last one to finish his meal reached the

counter. So, they all had to stand in the queue at the counters till the time H finished his meal. The persons whose names are vowels cannot stand on counter number 1. Similarly, the persons whose names are consonants cannot stand on counter number 2.

61. How many persons were standing behind E, at the instant when G finished his meal?

- (a) Three (b) One (c) Two
 (d) No one (e) None of these

62. Who is sitting second to the right of I at the instant when D finished his/her meal?

- (a) A (b) G (c) J
 (d) K (e) None of these

63. How many persons are standing behind J at the instant when I finished his meal?

- (a) No one (b) Three (c) One
 (d) Two (e) None of these

64. How many persons are still eating their meals at the instant when nobody was standing behind I?

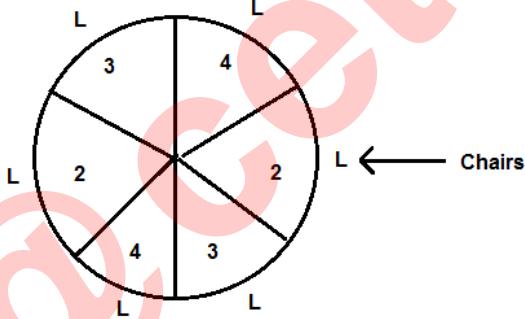
- (a) No one (b) More than two
 (c) Two (d) One
 (e) Either (a) or (d)

65. Who was sitting fourth to the left of J at the time when all of them were sitting at the dinner table?

- (a) E (b) H (c) K
 (d) D (e) None of these

Direction (66-70): Study the following information and answer the questions that follow.

A restaurant has a circular table divided into six equal segments. Some bananas are kept on each of these segments as shown in figure below.



Six persons viz. A, B, C, D, E and F are sitting on the chairs surrounding the circular table facing the center in following manner. B and D are the immediate neighbours of A. E is sitting second to the left of F. D is sitting second to the right of C. B is sitting in front of that table segment which has an odd number of bananas.

Now they started eating the bananas at same speed according to the following conditions till no banana is left on the table.

- All of them started simultaneously.
- The table rotates every time by 60 degrees in clockwise direction after they all ate one banana each from the segment in front of them.
- If a person has no banana left in the segment in front of him, he will take one banana from the segment of his immediate right neighbour.

66. Who among the following ate more than 3 bananas?

- (a) E (b) A (c) C
 (d) B (e) None of these

67. How many bananas were eaten by B?

- (a) 3 (b) 2 (c) 1
 (d) 4 (e) None of these

68. Who sits third to the right of B?

- (a) A (b) C (c) F
 (d) D (e) None of these

69. How many bananas were there on the table immediately after two rotations?

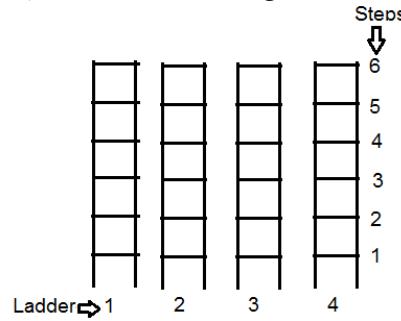
- (a) 6 (b) 5 (c) 3
 (d) 8 (e) None of these

70. Who amongst the following took one banana from his immediate right segment?

- (a) C (b) D (c) B
 (d) F (e) E

Directions (71-75): Study the following information and answer the questions that follow.

Four ladders are arranged side by side from west to east (such as ladder 1 is in west most end and ladder 4 is in east most end) as shown in the figure below.



Each ladder has the same height and the same number of steps. All the steps of a given ladder are in line with the steps of the other ladder. For example step 1 of ladder 4 is in line with step 1 of ladder 1, 2 and 3.

Four persons A, C, E and B had started climbing up four different ladders three minutes ago. Each of them is now on a different ladder. Also each of them have a different climbing speed.

Now use the following information to determine their current positions to answer the questions that follows. No two persons are on the same step of the ladders. A is climbing the ladder which is to the left of E. B is not at the corner most ladder. No one is at the step 1. B is not on the ladders which are to the right of C. A is one step above B. C is one step below E. The person climbing the corner most ladder is at the topmost step. There is no ladder to the right of E. Both A and C are on an odd numbered step.

- 71.** The person climbing ladder 3 has how many steps below him?
- (a) One (b) Three (c) Four
 (d) Two (e) None of these

- 72.** How many persons have climbed higher than A?
- (a) Three (b) Two (c) No one
 (d) One (e) Cannot be determined
- 73.** How many ladders are there, to the right of B?
- (a) One (b) Three (c) None
 (d) Two (e) Cannot be determined
- 74.** C has climbed how many steps higher than B?
- (a) One (b) Three (c) Four
 (d) Two (e) None of these
- 75.** Who among the following is on the fourth step?
- (a) A (b) B (c) C
 (d) D (e) No one

Solutions

Foundation

Direction (1-5): From the given statements, only one person was painted his house after E. There are three persons were painted their house between A and E. Only One person was painted between B and A. Here, we get two possibilities i.e. Case 1 and Case 2.

Case 1



Case 2



From the given statements, there are two persons were painted their house between D and C, who was painted his house either just before or just after of B.

Case 1

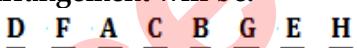


Case 2



From the given statements, F was painted his house before C. Now Case 1 is ruled out. Not more than three persons were painted their house between F and G.

So, the final arrangement will be:



1. (b): 2. (a): 3. (d): 4. (b): 5. (a):

Directions (6-8): S was born in the even year. Here, we get three possible cases Case 1, Case 2 and Case 3. Only one person was born between S and T. T was born immediately after Q.

	Case 1	Case 2	Case 3
Year	Person	Person	Person
2006	S		
2007	Q		Q
2008	T	S	T
2009		Q	
2010		T	S

Only one person was born between Q and R. R was born after P. So, case 1 gets eliminated.

	Case 2	Case 3
Year	Person	Person
2006	P	P
2007	R	Q
2008	S	T
2009	Q	R
2010	T	S

R was not born in the year 2009. So, case 3 gets eliminated.

So, the final arrangement is –

Year	Person
2006	P
2007	R
2008	S
2009	Q
2010	T

6. (a): 7. (b): 8. (c):

Directions (9-12): The one who gets second highest salary earns Rs 51000 per month. P earns more than U and Q but less than R. P earn less than Rs 51000 per month.

$$R > P > U/Q$$

$$> (\text{Rs } 51000) >>>$$

The one who earn Rs 12000 less than T is the one, who earns second lowest salary. R earn just more than T but not Rs 51000. Neither U nor S earns the second lowest monthly salary. U earns more than S.

$$R > T (\text{Rs } 51000) > P > U > Q (\text{Rs } 39000) > S$$

9. (d): 10. (a): 11. (b): 12. (b):

Direction (13-14): Anuj > Abhay (40 marks) > Atul > Ajay > Akash

13. (a):

14. (e):

Direction (15-19): From the given statements, U's seminar is just before of S but not in the month which has 31 days. **Here, we get two possibilities now i.e. Case 1 and Case 2.** There are two persons who have a seminar between S and T. V has seminar just before of Q.

Case 1 Case 2

Month	Persons	Persons
January		
February	U	T
March	S	
June	V	U
August	Q	S
October	T	V
December		Q

From the given statements, there is one person's seminar between R and P, whose seminar is after R. **Now, Case 1 is ruled out now.**

So, the final arrangement will be like this-

Month	Persons
January	R
February	T
March	P
June	U
August	S
October	V
December	Q

15. (e): 16. (a): 17. (c): 18. (b): 19. (c):

Direction (20-24): From the given statements, four persons are taking class between F and G. G neither takes class on Monday nor on Tuesday. Here, we get three possibilities i.e. Case 1, Case 2 and Case 3.

Days	Case 1	Case 2	Case 3
Monday	F	F
Tuesday	 /	F
Wednesday	 /	
Thursday	 /	
Friday	 /	
Saturday	G /	
Sunday	G	G

From the given statements, as many persons take class between F and D as between H and G. S takes class before H and after J. S takes class just before the day when no one takes class. Here, Case 1 and Case 3 are eliminated.

So, the final arrangement will be:-

Days	Persons
Monday	F
Tuesday	D
Wednesday	J
Thursday	S
Friday
Saturday	H
Sunday	G

20. (d): 21. (b): 22. (b): 23. (e): 24. (d):

Direction (25-29): From the given statements, G was born before of the June month. There are two persons were born between G and D, who was born in the month which has 30 days. **Here we have two possibilities i.e. Case 1 and Case 2.**

Case 1	Case 2		
Month	Persons	Month	Persons
January	G	January	
March		March	G
April		April	
June	D	June	
September		September	D
October		October	
November		November	
December		December	

From the given statements, F was born just after the month when B was born and just before of H. **Now, one more possibility added here i.e. Case 1a.**

Case 1	Case 2	Case 1a			
Month	Pers ons	Month	Pers ons	Month	Pers ons
January	G	January		January	G
March		March	G	March	
April		April		April	
June	D	June		June	D
September	B	September	D	September	
October	F	October	B	October	B
November	H	November	F	November	F
December		December	H	December	H

From the given statements, there was one person born between C and A. **Here Case 1 is ruled out now.** E was born just after the month when A was born. **Here Case 1a is also ruled out.**

So, the final arrangement will be-

Month	Persons
January	C
March	G
April	A
June	E
September	D
October	B
November	F
December	H

25. (b): 26. (d): 27. (b): 28. (d): 29. (e):

Direction (30-34): From the given statements, B lives only with E on an even number floor. Here we get two possibilities i.e. Case 1 and Case 2. There are two floors gap between H and A, who does not live adjacent floor of B. D lives with A on the same floor but not an odd number floor.

Case 1 Case 2

Floor	Persons	Persons
5	H	
4	B, E	D, A
3		
2	D, A	B, E
1		H

From the given statements, I does not live on an even number floor. More than two floors gap between I and C. Both C and F live on the same floor. Here we have two more possibilities i.e. Case 1a and Case 2a.

Case 1		Case 2		Case 1a	Case 2a
Floor	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons
5	H, C, F	I		H, I	C, F
4	B, E	D, A		B, E	D, A
3					
2	D, A	B, E		D, A	B, E
1	I	H, C, F		C, F	H, I

From the given statements, H lives one of the below floor of F. Now, Case1, Case 2 and Case 1a are eliminated. J lives just above the floor of G.
Final arrangement is flowing as-

Floor	Persons
5	C, F
4	A, D, J
3	G
2	B, E
1	H, I

30. (e): 31. (e): 32. (b): 33. (e): 34. (c):

Direction (35-39): From the given statements, S lives on an even numbered floor. There are three persons live between S and the one who likes Saffron. **Here we get two possibilities i.e. Case 1 and Case 2.** There is one floor gap between the persons who like Red and Saffron. There is one floor gap between the persons who like red and yellow. There are more than three floors gap between M, who likes white and the one who likes yellow.

Case 1 Case 2

Floors	Persons	Colors	Persons	Colors
7	M	White		
6		Saffron	S	Yellow
5				
4		Red		Red
3				
2	S	Yellow		Saffron
1			M	White

From the given statements, P lives just below of the one who likes Blue. **Here one more case is adding i.e. Case 2a.** R lives just above the O's floor. N likes Green. Q lives below the N's floor.

Case 1 Case 2 Case 2a

Floors	Persons	Colors	Persons	Colors	Persons	Colors
7	M	White	N	Green	N	Green
6	R	Saffron	S	Yellow	S	Yellow
5	O	Blue	Q	Blue	R/Q/	Pink
4	P	Red	P	Red	O/R/	Red
3	N	Green	R	Pink	O/Q/	Blue
2	S	Yellow	O	Saffron	P	Saffron
1	Q	Pink	M	White	M	White

From the given statements, the number of persons live between O and N is the same as between N and Q. Now, Case 2 and Case 2a are eliminated.

So, the final arrangement is such as-

Floors	Persons	Colors
7	M	White
6	R	Saffron
5	O	Blue
4	P	Red
3	N	Green
2	S	Yellow
1	Q	Pink

35. (c): 36. (d): 37. (b): 38. (d): 39. (e):

Directions (40-44): From the given statements, B lives on floor-2 and E lives to the west of B. There are two floors gap between B and Q. S lives to the east of R. Q does not live in the same flat number as R. Here, we get three possibilities i.e. Case 1, Case 2 and Case 3.

Floors	Case 1		Case 2		Case 3	
	Flat 1	Flat 2	Flat 1	Flat 2	Flat 1	Flat 2
5		Q		Q		Q
4	R	S				
3			R	S		
2	E	B	E	B	E	B
1					R	S

From the given statements, there are two floors gap between D and P. Here, Case 1 and Case3 are ruled out. A lives to the west of D but does not live on ground floor. T lives above C. T and C live in same flat number.

So, the final arrangement will be:-

Floors	Flat 1	Flat 2
5	T	Q
4	A	D
3	R	S
2	E	B
1	C	P

40. (d): 41. (b): 42. (a): 43. (c): 44. (b):

Direction (45-47):

D > F > H > J > I > E > G

170 cm 90 cm

45. (b):

46. (c):

47. (e):

Direction (48-52): From the given Statement, A works in Hp. F works in Dell. D likes Counter strike game. E likes GTA game. B doesn't like fornite game. The person who works in KTM likes Fornite game. A and B don't like NFS game. B and E don't work in Honda.

Person	Company	Game
A	Hp	Mario/Pubg
B		Pubg/Mario
C	KTM	Fornite
D	Honda	Counter strike
E		GTA
F	Dell	NFS

From the given statement, the person who works in Hp and Lenovo don't like Pubg.

So, the final arrangement will be:

Person	Company	Game
A	Hp	Mario
B	Maruti	Pubg
C	KTM	Fornite
D	Honda	Counter strike
E	Lenovo	GTA
F	Dell	NFS

48. (b): 49. (e): 50. (d): 51. (c): 52. (e):

Direction (53-55): P(170cm) > Q > T > S > R(140cm)

53. (a): 54. (d): 55. (c):

Moderate

Directions (1-5):

Step 1. From the information given in the question, Four Boxes are kept between the Boxes which contain Orange fruits and Pineapple fruits. Only one Box is kept between the Boxes which contain Orange fruits and Peach fruits. Grapes are kept in the Box which is immediately below the Box which contains Orange fruits. Here, we have three possible cases i.e. case 1, case 2 and case 3.

Case 1

Box (Colour)	Fruits
	Orange
	Grapes
	Peach
	Pineapple

Case 2

Box (Colour)	Fruits
	Orange
	Grapes
	Peach
	Pineapple

Case 3

Box (Colour)	Fruits
	Pineapple
	Peach
	Orange
	Grapes

Step 2. Proceeding with the remaining information, The Boxes which is third from the top and third from the bottom does not contains Peach. So, our case 2 will be eliminated. The Box which contains Watermelon is kept immediately above the Box which contains Banana. Pineapple is kept in a black coloured Box. There is only one Box between the Box which contain orange fruit and pink coloured Box. Red coloured Box is kept adjacent to blue coloured Box. Blue coloured Box is not kept adjacent to the Box which contains grapes. Banana is not kept in a Blue coloured Box. Orange is not kept in a Red coloured Box.

Case 1

Box (Colour)	Fruits
	Mango
Blue Red	Orange
	Grapes
Pink	Peach
Blue	Watermelon
Red	Banana
Black	Pineapple

Case 3

Box (Colour)	Fruits
Black	Pineapple
Blue	Watermelon
Red	Banana
Pink	Peach
	Mango
Blue Red	Orange
	Grapes

Step 3. Proceeding with the remaining information, There is only one Box between blue and green coloured Boxes. So, case 3 will be eliminated. Yellow coloured Box is not kept at the top.

So, we have our final solution as,

Box (Colour)	Fruits
Orange	Mango
Yellow	Orange
Green	Grapes
Pink	Peach
Blue	Watermelon
Red	Banana
Black	Pineapple

1. (d): 2. (a): 3. (b): 4. (b): 5. (a):

Directions (6-10):

Step 1: From the given conditions, only three Boxes are placed in between the Box which has Teddy-bear toy and the one which has the Doll toy and the Box having Doll toy is above Box having Teddy-bear toy. Box S has Doll toy in it. There are as many Boxes placed between Box S and the Box having Teddy-bear toy as between the Box having car toy and the Box having Teddy-bear toy in it.

Boxes	Toys
S	Doll
	Teddy-bear
	Car

Step 2: From the remaining given conditions, Box U is immediately above the Box having car toy. There are three Boxes which are placed in between the Box U and Box V so V placed above to Box U because the Box having car toy in it is placed at the bottom. There is one Box in between the Box P and the Box having doll. So, from these conditions there will be two possibility of the Box P in **case 1** Box is placed above Box S and in **case 2** Box P placed below Box S.

Case 1

Boxes	Toys
P	
S	Doll
R	----
----	Robot
V	----
----	Teddy-bear
U	
	Car

Case 2

Boxes	Toys
S	Doll
----	----
P	----
V	----
----	Teddy-bear
U	
	Car

Step 3. Now it is given that, Box R is just above the Box having Robot toy in it. Box R is placed somewhere in between Box P and the Box having Teddy bear toy. Box R is not placed immediately above to Box V. So, case 2 will be eliminated as there is no place for Box R and we get our final answer.

Boxes	Toys
P	----
----	----
S	Doll
R	----
	Robot
V	
----	Teddy-bear
----	----
----	----
U	----
----	Car

6. (a):

7. (a):

8. (b):

9. (a):

10. (b):

Directions (11-15): L was born in the month of June. Only one person born between L and the one who likes Oranges, who does not born on an even number date. Only Three persons born Between J and the one who like Oranges. J and O, who likes Grapes born in the same month. Here, we have two possible cases **case1** and **case2**.

Months	CASE 1			CASE 2		
	Date	Person	Fruit	Person	Fruit	
January	15					
	24					
April	15		Oranges	J		
	24			O	Grapes	
June	15	L		L		
	24					
November	15	J			Oranges	
	24	O	Grapes			

Two persons born between M and the one who likes Grapes. So, case 1 gets eliminated. Q likes Kiwi and born immediately after M. K does not like Orange and born in the month having 30 days. Two persons born between K and the one who likes Banana.

Months	CASE 1			CASE 2a		CASE 2b	
	Date	Person	Fruit	Person	Fruit	Person	Fruit
January	15			M			
	24			Q	Kiwi		
April	15		Oranges	J	Banana/	J	Banana
	24			O	Grapes	O	Grapes
June	15	L		L	Banana/	L	
	24			K/		K	
November	15	J			Oranges	M	Oranges
	24	O	Grapes	K/		Q	Kiwi

J does not like Banana. So, case 2b gets eliminated. N, who likes Guava born immediately before P, but not in the same month. The one who likes Litchi born before the one who likes Mango, who does not born in the June month. M does not like Litchi.

Months	Date	Person	Fruit
January	15	M	Apple
	24	Q	Kiwi
April	15	J	Litchi
	24	O	Grapes
June	15	L	Banana
	24	N	Guava
November	15	P	Oranges
	24	K	Mango

11. (a): 12. (d): 13. (b): 14. (c): 15. (e):

Direction (16-20):

Step 1. From the given conditions, E is the oldest person. F was born after 1978 but not born in 1995. Sum of present age of F and A is 81yr. So, there will be two possible cases **case 1** and **case 2** in which F is either born in 1982 (then A is born in the year 1971) or in 1999 (then A is born in the year 1954).

Case 1

YEAR (age in yrs)	Person
1950 (67)	E
1954 (63)	
1962 (55)	
1971 (46)	A
1978 (39)	
1982 (35)	F
1995 (22)	
1999 (18)	

Case 2

YEAR (age in yrs)	Person
1950 (67)	E
1954 (63)	A
1962 (55)	
1971 (46)	
1978 (39)	
1982 (35)	
1995 (22)	
1999 (18)	F

Step 2. As it is given that, Difference of present ages of A and H is less than nine. B was born in odd number year after H, but not born in 1995.

Case I

YEAR (age in yrs)	Person
1950 (67)	E
1954 (63)	
1962 (55)	
1971 (46)	A
1978 (39)	H
1982 (35)	F
1995 (22)	
1999 (18)	B

Case II

YEAR (age in yrs)	Person
1950 (67)	E
1954 (63)	A
1962 (55)	H
1971 (46)	B
1978 (39)	
1982 (35)	
1995 (22)	
1999 (18)	F

Step 3. Using the rest of the conditions, Sum of present age of D and G is 61yr. D is younger than G. So, from these statement cases I will be eliminated. Now continuing with case II, G was born in the year 1978 and D in the year 1995 and C was born in the year 1982. Hence, we get our final solution.

YEAR (age in yrs)	Person
1950 (67)	E
1954 (63)	A
1962 (55)	H
1971 (46)	B
1978 (39)	G
1982 (35)	C
1995 (22)	D
1999 (18)	F

16. (c): 17. (d): 18. (b): 19. (c): 20. (e):

Direction (21-25): From the given statements, bowler who takes 6 wickets plays match in Wednesday. Three bowlers play match between E and M and both of them take odd numbered wickets. Two Bowlers play match between F and N but both doesn't take even numbered wickets. Bowler who takes 5 wickets plays match just before O and just after D. There are as many bowlers play the match before F as after the bowler who takes 9 wickets. Here, we get two possibilities i.e. **Case 1** and **Case 2**.

Days	Case 1		Case 2	
	Bowlers	Wickets	Bowlers	Wickets
Monday	F		F	
Tuesday	E		M	
Wednesday	D	6	D	6
Thursday	N	5	N	5
Friday	O		O	
Saturday	M	9	E	9

From the given statements, addition of wickets taken by M and O is 15. One Bowler can take at most 10 wickets. So, they will take either 5 and 10 or 6 and 9 or 7 and 8 wickets. D takes 6 and N takes 5 wickets and M takes odd numbered wicket. So, M and O will take 7 and 8 wickets respectively. Here, Case 1 is ruled out. F gets more than 2 wickets. F takes odd numbered wickets.

So, the final arrangement will be:-

Days	Bowlers	Wickets
Monday	F	3
Tuesday	M	7
Wednesday	D	6
Thursday	N	5
Friday	O	8
Saturday	E	9

21. (c):

22. (b):

23. (c):

24. (d):

25. (d):

Directions (26-30):

Step 1. From the given conditions, seven Boxes which are kept one above the other such that all are of different colour. Box B is of Red colour and is not kept at the top and at the bottom. The yellow colour Box is kept at the top. There are two Boxes between Box A, which is of black colour and Box B, which is placed immediately above orange colour Box. Box A is not placed at the bottom. So, there will be 4 possible cases **case1**, **case 2**, **case 3** and **case 4**.

CASE 1		CASE 2		CASE 3		CASE 4	
Boxes	Colour	Boxes	Colour	Boxes	Colour	Boxes	Colour
	Yellow		Yellow		Yellow		Yellow
B	Red					A	Black
	Orange	B	red	A	Black		
			Orange				
A	Black					B	Red
		A	Black	B	Red		Orange
					Orange		

Step 2. Using the remaining conditions, Box E is of pink colour and placed immediately below the Box which is of Green colour. Box E is not placed at the bottom. So, from these conditions **case 1** and **case 2** will be eliminated.

CASE 3		CASE 4	
Boxes	Colour	Boxes	Colour
	Yellow		Yellow
		A	Black
A	Black		Green
	Green	E	Pink
E	Pink	B	Red
B	Red		Orange
	Orange		

Step 3. Now Box F is of Blue colour and Box F is placed below Box E. So, from these condition case 3 will be eliminated. Continuing with **step 4**, Box N is of Orange colour and Box M is placed below Box G. Hence, we get our final arrangement:

BOXES	COLOUR
G	Yellow
A	Black
M	Green
E	Pink
B	Red
N	Orange
F	Blue

26. (d):

27. (a):

28. (c):

29. (c):

30. (d):

Directions (31-35):

Box	Weight
E	72 Kg
M	67 kg
D	60 kg
A	50 kg
O	48 Kg
R	36 kg
G	28 Kg

31. (a):

32. (d):

33. (c):

34. (b):

35. (b):

Direction (36-40): Only two persons are senior than A. The one who is junior than only one person likes Litchi. The one who likes Mango is senior than B. F likes Guava and is junior than B. B does not like Litchi.

Designations	Persons	Fruits
CMD		Mango/
MD		Litchi
CEO	A	Mango/
COO	B/	Mango/
SE	B/	
JE		

The one who is JE neither likes Banana nor Grapes. The one who likes Kiwi is not JE. F likes Guava and is junior than B. E does not like Kiwi and junior than C but senior than F. So, clearly F is JE. D does not like Litchi and also is not SE. The one who likes Kiwi is just junior than D.

Designations	Persons	Fruits
CMD		Mango/
MD		Litchi
CEO	A	Mango/
COO	D	Mango/
SE	B	Kiwi
JE	F	Guava

C is not junior than the one who likes Grapes. D is junior than the one who likes Banana. E does not like Kiwi and junior than C but senior than F. D is junior than the one who likes Banana. A does not like Banana. The one who likes Grapes is senior than the one who likes Mango. So, the final arrangement is---

Designations	Persons	Fruits
CMD	C	Banana
MD	E	Litchi
CEO	A	Grapes
COO	D	Mango
SE	B	Kiwi
JE	F	Guava

36. (e): 37. (c): 38. (a): 39. (e): 40. (e):

Directions (41-45):

Step 1. From the information given in the question. At least four countries got rankings above Japan in Kabaddi. Japan's ranking in Kabaddi was just above South Korea. South Korea's performance was better than Australia's in both games. That means Japan's ranking in

Kabaddi was fifth followed by South Korea and Australia respectively. Afghanistan's ranking in Kabaddi was just below Iran. Ranking of Japan and Afghanistan were consecutive (but not necessarily in the same order) it means Iran's and Afghanistan's ranking in Kabaddi were third and fourth respectively. Pakistan did not get the highest or the lowest ranking in any games. It means Pakistan's ranking in kabaddi was second and India's ranking in Kabaddi was first.

We get,

Rank in Kabaddi	Country
1	India
2	Pakistan
3	Iran
4	Afghanistan
5	Japan
6	South Korea
7	Australia

Step 2. Proceeding with the remaining information, Japan was ranked amongst top three teams in Hockey. Japan's ranking in hockey was just below Pakistan and Pakistan did not obtain first rank in any of the two games. It means the ranking of Pakistan and Japan were second and third respectively as no other possibility which satisfies the given conditions. Ranking of Japan and Afghanistan were consecutive, it mean Afghanistan obtained fourth rank in Hockey. Afghanistan's ranking in hockey was just above Australia. It means Australia got fifth rank in hockey. South Korea's ranking in both the games was better than Australia . It means South Korea obtained the first rank in Hockey.

So, we have our final solution as,

Rank in Kabaddi	Country	Rank in Hockey	Country
1	India	1	South Korea
2	Pakistan	2	Pakistan
3	Iran	3	Japan
4	Afghanistan	4	Afghanistan
5	Japan	5	Australia
6	South Korea	6	India/Iran
7	Australia	7	Iran/India

41. (d): 42. (d): 43. (c): 44. (c): 45. (d):

Difficult

Directions (1-5): There are five friends born after T. there are five friends born between T and R, who likes Ajay. C is born on 23rd December and likes Mahesh. Five friends are born between U and S, who was born immediate before B. As many persons born before B is same as born after T. There is only one person born between B and the one who likes john.

CASE 1:

Month/date	11th	18th	23rd
APRIL	R(ajay)		
JULY	(john)	S	B
SEPTEMBER	T		
DECEMBER		U	C(mahesh)

CASE 2:

Month/date	11th	18th	23rd
APRIL	R(ajay)		
JULY		S	B
SEPTEMBER	T	(john)	
DECEMBER		U	C(mahesh)

The one who likes salman is born in the month of july but before B. there are only two friends elder to D, who is born just before the one who likes salman. Hence CASE 1 gets cancelled. There are three friends born between C and P. the one who likes akshay, john and kamal are born in the same month. There are two friends born between the one who likes akshay and shahrukh. B doesn't like shahrukh.

CASE 2

Month/date	11th	18th	23rd
APRIL	R(ajay)		D
JULY	(salman)	S	B
SEPTEMBER	T(akshay)	P(john)	(kamal)
DECEMBER	(shahrukh)	U	C(mahesh)

Q is younger than the one who likes Mahesh and doesn't like Sunny. The one who likes govinda is born just before the one who likes ranbir. B does not like ranbir or Amitabh. There is only one person younger to V. S does not like sunny or prabhash. There are more than four friends born after W. the one who likes akshay is born before the one who likes sunny. And the final arrangement will be,

Month/date	11TH	18TH	23RD
APRIL	R(ajay)	V(govinda)	D(ranbir)
JULY	W(salman)	S(amitabh)	B(prabhash)
SEPTEMBER	T(akshay)	P(john)	A(kamal)
DECEMBER	Q(shahrukh)	U(sunny)	C(mahesh)

1. (c): 2. (c): 3. (d): 4. (d): 5. (d):

Directions (6-10): There is gap of only one floor between A1 and the one who earns 50 lives. The one who earns 80 works on an even-numbered floor and just above the floor on which the one who earns 150. A8 does not work on third floor. A1 works on an odd-numbered floor and A5 works on the floor which is just above the floor on which A1 works. A2 works on the fourth floor. Two persons work between the one who earns 290 and A1. A6 works just below the one who earns 150. There is a gap of two floors between the floor on which A8 and A5 works. A8 works on floor which is below the floor of A5. A4 does not work on the 1st floor. Only one person works between the one who earns 140 and A4. Therefore, A4 works on 3rd floor.

Floor	Employee	Amount
8	A5	80
7	A1	150
6	A6	
5	A8	50
4	A2	290
3	A4	
2		
1		140

The one who earns 210 does not work on an odd-numbered floor. A7 does not earn 70. There is a gap of two floors between the one who earns 500 and the one who earns 210. Therefore, the one who earns 210 lives on 6th floor and A3 on 2nd floor.

Floor	Employee	Amount
8	A5	80
7	A1	150
6	A6	210
5	A8	50
4	A2	290
3	A4	500
2	A3	70
1	A7	140

6. (b): 7. (c): 8. (a): 9. (d): 10. (d):

Directions (11-15): Only two persons are junior than D, who does not like white colour. The one who is junior than only one person likes Red colour. The one who earns 72k likes Red colour. F is not the probationary officer. F who likes Green colour is just senior than the one who likes white colour.

Designation	Person	Salary	Colour
Managing Director			
General Manager		72k	Red
Deputy General Manager	F		Green
Manager			White
Assistant Manager	D		White
Probationary Office			
Clerk			

B earns 53k monthly salary and is senior than the one who likes pink colour but junior than A. The managing director earns the highest salary which is a perfect square. A, earns 8k more salary than F, whose salary is a perfect square as well as perfect cube. The one who likes pink colour earns half the salary what A earns monthly and is just senior than who earns 31k monthly salary. Probationary officer does not earn 31k. The one who likes blue colour is just senior than A.

Designation	Person	Salary	Colour
Managing Director		81k	Blue
General Manager	A	72k	Red
Deputy General Manager	F	64k	Green
Manager	B	53k	White
Assistant Manager	D		White
Probationary Office		36k	Pink
Clerk		31k	

The one who likes Brown colour earns 13k more than the probationary officer and also, he is senior than Probationary officer. The one who likes Brown colour is senior than the one who likes Black colour. C is not the senior among all. C is senior than G.

Designation	Person	Salary	Colour
Managing Director	E	81k	Blue
General Manager	A	72k	Red
Deputy General Manager	F	64k	Green
Manager	B	53k	White
Assistant Manager	D	49k	Brown
Probationary Office	C	36k	Pink
Clerk	G	31k	Black

11. (c): 12. (b): 13. (d): 14. (a): 15. (d):

Directions (16-20): The first flight is scheduled on 8:30am for Spain. The last flight is scheduled on 6:00pm. There is a gap of 5 hours between the flight which is scheduled for Spain and the flight of V. Only three flights are scheduled after V's flight. S goes to South Africa. There is a gap of 1:30 hour between Q, who goes to Spain and S's flight. P's flight is scheduled on 12:30pm. T's flight is scheduled before R but after P's flight. R's flight is not scheduled on 6:00pm. U's flight is scheduled before V but not immediately before. W goes to Jordan in the month of April. V goes in the month of June. P goes in the month of March. The one whose flight is scheduled on 11:00 am goes in the month of September. R goes in a month between the month's in which V and W goes.

Scheduled time of flights	Persons	Countries	Months
8:30am	Q	Spain	
10:00am	S	South Africa	
11:00am	U		September
12:30pm	P		March
1:30pm	V		June
3:00pm	T		
4:30pm	R		
6:00pm	W	Jordan	April

The one who goes in the month of September goes to Vietnam. The one who goes in January goes to Austria and goes immediately before the one who goes to Greece. The flight to Australia is scheduled immediately before the flight to Philippines.

Scheduled time of flights	Persons	Countries	Months
8:30am	Q	Spain	
10:00am	S	South Africa	
11:00am	U	Vietnam	September
12:30pm	P	Australia	March
1:30pm	V	Philippines	June
3:00pm	T	Austria	January
4:30pm	R	Greece	
6:00pm	W	Jordan	April

S's flight is scheduled immediately before U's flight and also, he goes in a month immediately before U. Q goes in one of the months before S. So, the final arrangement is

Scheduled time of flights	Persons	Countries	Months
8:30am	Q	Spain	July
10:00am	S	South Africa	August
11:00am	U	Vietnam	September
12:30pm	P	Australia	March
1:30pm	V	Philippines	June
3:00pm	T	Austria	January
4:30pm	R	Greece	May
6:00pm	W	Jordan	April

16. (d): 17. (a): 18. (b): 19. (d): 20. (d):

Directions (21-25): Total of nine matches were held and there were four rounds. Only the winning teams were allowed to play in the next level except in level III.

Japan was the runner up but lost in one more match except in last round. Four teams were eliminated in round 1, which includes Switzerland and England. One of the matches in round II was between Mexico and Columbia. One of the matches between the losing teams in round III had Columbia as participant, therefore Columbia lost in round II.

The following will be the arrangement of the matches:

Round I	
Winning team	Losing team
	Switzerland
	England

Japan was one of teams which played in round II.

Round II	
Winning team	Losing team
Mexico	Columbia

Round III	
Winning team (of round II) MATCH	Losing team (of round II) MATCH
	Columbia

Round IV	
Winning team	Losing team
	Japan

Sweden won in only two matches, which means it played till II or III round. But, since it won in only two matches therefore it cannot play in round IV. Therefore, Sweden won in round II against Japan. In round III, the winning team match was between Mexico and Columbia. Finally, the losing teams are Belgium, Brazil, Switzerland and England. The winning team played with Brazil in round I so, Japan did not play with Brazil in round I. The team which won by Belgium also won by Columbia but not in consecutive rounds, so Japan played against Belgium in round I.

Also, since Japan lost in 2 matches including round IV. Therefore, it lost in round II.

The winning team played with Brazil in round I. Sweden won in only two matches, So the winner is Mexico and it played with Brazil in round I.

The team which won against the runner up in round II did not play against England.

Round I	
Winning team	Losing team
Sweden	Switzerland
Columbia	England
Mexico	Brazil
Japan	Belgium

Round II	
Winning team	Losing team
Mexico	Columbia
Sweden	Japan

Round III	
Winning teams	Losing teams
Japan (Loser of Round II)	Columbia (Loser of Round II)
Mexico	Sweden

Round IV	
Winning team	Losing team
Mexico	Japan

21. (c): 22. (e): 23. (d): 24. (b): 25. (e):

Previous Year (Memory Based)

Directions (1-5): There is only one box is kept between box E and box having 25 pens. Box D is kept immediately above the box containing 63 pens. Box E does not contain 63 pens. Only three boxes are kept between box D and the box containing 12 pens. So, we have three cases i.e. Case 1, Case 2 and Case 3:

Position of box	Case 1		Case 2		Case 3	
	Box	No. of pens	Box	No. of pens	Box	No. of pens
9 th	D		D			
8 th		63		63		
7 th					D	
6 th			E			63
5 th		12		12		
4 th		25		25		25
3 rd						12
2 nd	E				E	
1 st						

Only two boxes are kept between box H and the box having 12 pens. More than three boxes are kept between box C and box H. The box having pens which is a perfect square of 3 is kept immediately above box C. The number of pens in box D is equal to the sum of the number of pens in box H and the box which is placed at 2nd position. (i.e. Box H contains 63 pens and 2nd position box contains 9 pens so total number of pens in box D is $= (63+9)=72$ pens but it is given that 9th position box contains number of pens which is a multiple of 10). So, case 1 and case 2 get eliminated.

Position of box	Case 1		Case 2		Case 3	
	Box	No. of pens	Box	No. of pens	Box	No. of pens
9 th	D	72	D	72		
8 th	H	63	H	63		
7 th					D	72
6 th			E		H	63
5 th		12		12		
4 th		25		25		25
3 rd						12
2 nd	E	9		9	E	9
1 st	C		C			

Only two boxes are kept between the box having 42 pens and box A. Box I is kept at the odd number position but immediately below box F. The number of pens in Box G is equal to the difference between the number of pens in box D and box I. Box B is kept above the box having 8 pens. Box G contains 21 less pens than box A contains. We have the final arrangement:

Position of box	Box	No. of pens
9 th	G	60
8 th	A	81
7 th	D	72
6 th	H	63
5 th	B	42
4 th	F	25
3 rd	I	12
2 nd	E	9
1 st	C	8

1. (c): 2. (d): 3. (c): 4. (a): 5. (a):

Direction (6-10):

Months	Dates	Persons
March	7	A
	10	O
	15	C
June	7	L
	10	N
	15	B
December	7	P
	10	D
	15	M

6. (c): 7. (b): 8. (b): 9. (e): 10. (a):

Direction (11-15):

Months	Persons
January	R
March	Q
April	T
May	U
July	W
August	S
September	P
October	V

11. (d): 12. (e): 13. (c): 14. (d): 15. (c):

Directions (16-20):

Year	Age	Persons	Professions
1968	51	Aditi	Artist
1972	47	Dheeraj	Manager
1978	41	Kamal	Teacher
1981	38	Nisha	HR
1987	32	Swati	Pilot
1998	21	Pranav	Doctor
2005	14	Pooja	Engineer

16. (e): 17. (b): 18. (d): 19. (b): 20. (b):

Directions (21-25):

Months	Persons
January	G
March	K
June	D
July	W
August	S
October	M
November	U
December	T

21. (a): 22. (e): 23. (c): 24. (d): 25. (b):

Direction (26-30):

Floors	Flat - A	Flat - B
5	E-Wipro	G-Oracle
4	J-IBM	H-Appirio
3	C-TCS	A-HP
2	K-Google	F-HCL
1	D-Infosys	B-Naggaso

26. (b): 27. (c): 28. (a): 29. (d): 30. (e):

Direction (31-34):

Box	Color	Toffees
		169
	Black	
	Red	
	Pink	
	Blue	104
	White	
J		65
	Green	52
	Yellow	
		13

31. (a):

Box	Color	Toffees
P		169
O	Black	
N	Red	
M	Pink	
L	Blue	104
K	White	
J		65
I	Green	52
H		
G	Yellow	
F		13
E		
D		

32. (b):

Box	Color	Toffees
D		169
E	Black	
F	Red	
G	Pink	
H	Blue	104
I	White	
J		65
K	Green	52
L		
M	Yellow	
N		13
O		
P		

33. (c):

Month	15th	28th
January (31)	Q (Chemistry)	S (Geography)
April (30)	U (Economics)	T (Physics)
July (31)	R (Biology)	P (History)

35. (b): 36. (a): 37. (d): 38. (e): 39. (e):

Directions (40-44):

Boxes
S
P
U
R
Q
T
V
W

40. (e): 41. (c): 42. (a): 43. (b): 44. (d):

Direction (45-49):

Persons	Fruits
G	Apple
E	Banana
B	Kiwi
D	Orange
A	Guava
C	Litchi
F	Grapes

45. (a): 46. (e): 47. (c): 48. (b): 49. (c):

Direction (50-54):

Boxes	Countries
E	Japan
C	Poland
A	India
B	China
F	Mexico
D	Nepal

50. (d): 51. (c): 52. (e): 53. (a): 54. (d):

Directions (55-59):

Boxes
T
Q
Y
O
M
X
K
L
P
J

55. (d): 56. (e): 57. (c): 58. (b): 59. (d):

Directions (60-64):

Department			
IT	P	J	N
HR	M	O	
Production	L	Q	K R

60. (e): 61. (a): 62. (c): 63. (b): 64. (a):

Direction (65-69):

Persons
M
E
F
O
D
G
P
S

65. (e): 66. (d): 67. (d): 68. (b): 69. (b):

Direction (70-74):

Designation	Persons
Chairman	F
CFO	A
GM	B
DGM	C
AGM	G
Manager	D
Junior manager	H
Clerk	E

70. (b): 71. (d): 72. (c): 73. (a): 74. (c):

Direction (75-79):

A > E > F > B > D > G > C > H
 75. (e): 76. (d): 77. (a): 78. (b): 79. (b):

Direction (80-83):

Jar	Water in lt.
C	33
D	
A/B	
B/A	
F	15
E	

80. (e): 81. (d): 82. (a): 83. (e):

Directions (84-88):

Years	Month	Date	Persons	
1956	December	14	D	
		23	H	
1957		14	C	
		23	A	
		14	E	
1958	January	23	G	
		14	B	
		23	F	
1959	February	14	D	
		23	H	
		14	C	

84. (c): 85. (b): 86. (a): 87. (e): 88. (c):

Direction (89-93):

Month	Date	7 th	16 th
March	A (Delhi)	D (Pune)	
April	F (Jaipur)	C (Varanasi)	
May	B (Chennai)	E (Indore)	

89. (d): 90. (b): 91. (b): 92. (c): 93. (b):

Direction (94-98):

Months	Persons
January	R
March	Q
April	T
May	U
July	W
August	S
September	P
October	V

94. (d): 95. (e): 96. (c): 97. (d): 98. (c):

Directions (99-103):

Month	Persons	Topics
January	E	Tea
May	C	Juice
June	A	Diaper
July	F	Coffee
September	D	Baby lotion
December	B	Cold drink

99. (b): 100. (a): 101. (d): 102. (a): 103. (d):

Direction (104-107):

Month	Date	Persons
February	13	D
	24	S
April	13	P
	24	B
August	13	Q
	24	R
October	13	M
	24	H

104. (b):

105. (a):

106. (d):

107. (e):

Direction (108-112):

Floor	Flat-1	Flat-2
4	M	R
3	Q	T
2	P	N
1	S	O

108. (d): 109. (b): 110. (c): 111. (e): 112. (b):

Directions (113-117):

Floors	Flat-P	Flat-Q
4	D	H
3	G	F
2	C	A
1	B	E

113. (b): 114. (b): 115. (e): 116. (d): 117. (d):

Puzzle Based on Changed Pattern

Directions (1-5):

Floor	Persons	Age	Brand
9	N	35	Nike
8	T	22	Woodland
7	R	20	Lancer
6	M	46	Valentino
5	S	30	Red Tape
4	P	25	Puma
3	U	36	Sparx
2	Q	24	Liberty
1	O	28	Adidas

1. (d): 2. (d): 3. (c): 4. (c): 5. (e):

Directions (6-10):

From the given conditions, N goes for vacation in the month of May. K reads in 2nd class. P reads in 3rd class. Q reads in 8th class. The student, who likes Milky-bar, goes for vacation in the last month and L goes for vacation in the same month also reads in an even number classroom. Hence L reads in 4th class. From those conditions we deduce the following-

Person	Classroom	Ice- cream	Month
L	4th	Milky-bar	December
K	2nd		
N			May
O			
P	3rd		January
Q	8th		February

From the other conditions, Q goes for vacation just after the student, who likes Vanilla. Hence Q does not like Vanilla. N and O do not like Chocobar, Butter-scotch and Vanilla. Neither the student, who likes Vanilla nor the student, who likes Butter-scotch, reads in 2nd class. Hence P likes Vanilla and goes for vacation in the month of January; Q goes for vacation in the month of February. N reads in an odd number classroom, hence N reads in either 5th class or 7th class. N and O do not like Chocobar, Butter-scotch and Vanilla; hence Q likes Butter-scotch and K likes Chocobar.

Person	Classroom	Ice-cream	Month
L	4th	Milky-bar	December
K	2nd	Chocobar	
N	5th/7th		May
O	7th/5th		
P	3rd	Vanilla	January
Q	8th	Butter-scotch	February

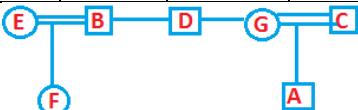
The student, who likes Orange-cream, goes for vacation in November. Hence only O likes Orange-cream. The student, who likes Chocobar, goes for vacation immediately after the student, who likes Mango. Hence N likes Mango. And rest K goes for vacation in the month of June.

Person	Classroom	Ice-cream	Month
L	4th	Milky-bar	December
K	2nd	Chocobar	June
N	5th/7th	Mango	May
O	7th/5th	Orange-Cream	November
P	3rd	Vanilla	January
Q	8th	Butter-scotch	February

6. (c): 7. (c): 8. (e): 9. (d): 10. (b):

Directions (11-15):

Persons	Ground	Pitch	Capacity	Direction	City
D	Q	turning	10,000	North	Pune
B	V	flat	10,000	South	Pune
C	T	turning	30,000	South	Nagpur
F	P	bouncy	20,000	South	Pune
A	R	bouncy	20,000	North	Pune



11. (d): 12. (b): 13. (c): 14. (c): 15. (e):

Directions (16-20):

Step-1:- Eight members i.e. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, all of them are arranged alphabetically from top to bottom. C born in 2000 and stayed in room no. 208. Two persons between C and the person who stays on room no. 307 who likes Grey colour. There are four persons between the one who like Blue colour and G. G does not like Green and Purple colour. Neither F nor G was born on 1979. Neither C nor D likes black colour.

Members	Year of Born	Room no.	Colour
A			
B			Blue
C	2000	208	Black
D			Black
E	1979		
F	1979	307	Grey
G	1979		Green/Purple
H			

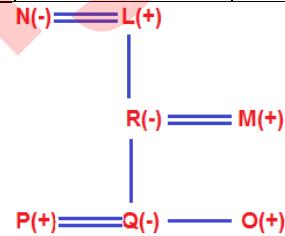
Step-2:- The one who's age is 28yr less than H's age stay on room no 202 and like black colour. Difference between B's room and G's room no. is 200. Persons born in odd year likes Green and Purple colour in increasing order of the years except A. E and H lives in odd no. room. F is two years older than D. Person who born in 1998 likes Yellow colour. E is elder than C. D does not born in 1990.

Members	Year of Born	Room no.	Colour
A	1979	202	Black
B	1990	101/301	Blue
C	2000	208	Pink/Red
D	1988	206	Pink/Red
E	1971	305/109	Green
F	1986	307	Grey
G	1998	101/301	Yellow
H	2007	305/109	Purple

16. (b): 17. (e): 18. (d): 19. (d): 20. (c):

Directions (21-25):

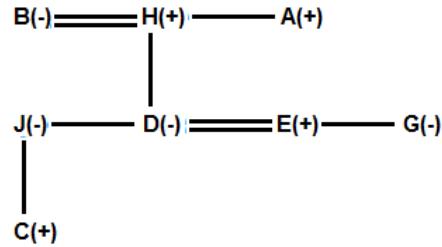
Members	Months	Religions
R	January	Hindu
N	February	Islam
O	April	Christian
L	May	Muslim
Q	July	Jainism
M	September	Sikh
P	December	Buddhist



21. (e): 22. (a): 23. (d): 24. (b): 25. (c):

Directions (26-30):

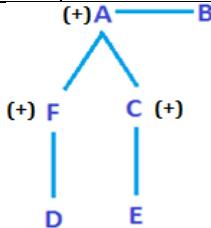
Floor	DOB Month	Person	Mobiles
8	June	A	One plus
7	October	G	Samsung
6	August	J	Gionee
5	July	E	Lava
4	April	B	Nokia
3	March	C	Micromax
2	September	H	Xiomi
1	May	D	Sony



26. (d): 27. (b): 28. (d): 29. (d): 30. (e):

Directions (31-35):

Months	Date	Friends	Movies
January	25th	B	Tubelight
February	26th	A	Sachin
March	27th	D	Dangal
April	28th	No movie	No movie
May	29th	F	Noor
June	30th	C	Secret superstar
July	31th	E	Half girlfriend



31. (d): 32. (a): 33. (a): 34. (d): 35. (b):

Directions (36-40):

Type of sarees	Number of colours available	Number of sarees
Kantha	7	32
Taant	5/10	18
Sambalpuri	18	17
Bandhej	3	30
Chanderi	5/10	23
Banarasi silk	8	27
Kanjeevaram	15	36
Patola	20	37

36. (e): 37. (c): 38. (e): 39. (d): 40. (c):

Directions (41-45):

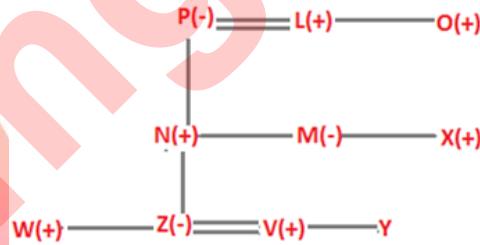
Person	Floor	Vehicles
X	11	Car
L	10	Truck
N	9	Tractor
Vacant	8	Vacant
Z	7	Bus
M	6	Scooter
V	5	Bullet
K	4	Auto
Vacant	3	Vacant
B	2	Bicycle
C	1	Bike

41. (a): 42. (e): 43. (c): 44. (d): 45. (b):

Directions (46-50): First we try to complete blood relation tree from the given conditions.

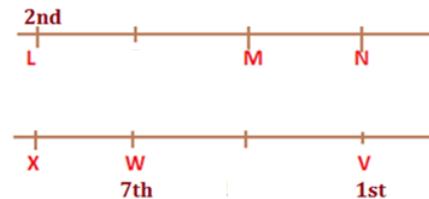
Conditions are like as, N's father and Z's father. Neither M nor Z's grandfather faces Z. Z's husband. Z's uncle. W sits second to the left of Z's husband. Neither M nor Z's grandfather faces Z. Z's husband, who lives on 1st floor, sits third to the right of Z's uncle. W sits second to the left of Z's husband. Only one person sits between N's sister and L's brother. There are two sons and one daughter of L. The person who is facing Z's brother sits immediate right of L's daughter. P is the grandmother of W and Z. O is the brother-in-law of P. N is the father of W and brother of M. W's grandfather. V is the husband of Z and brother of the one, who lives on 5th floor. Y lives on 5th floor. Only one person sits between N's sister and L's brother.

By using these conditions, we can draw a blood-relation diagram.

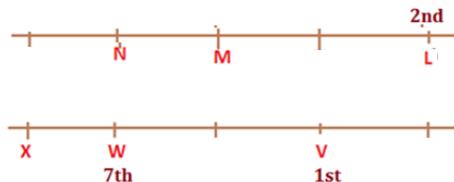


Now, we try to complete linear arrangement from using given conditions and with the help of blood-relation tree. Z's husband, who lives on 1st floor, sits third to the right of Z's uncle. W sits second to the left of Z's husband. The person who is facing Z's brother, who lives on 7th floor, sits immediate right of L's daughter. W's grandfather, who lives on 2nd floor, is not an immediate neighbour of M. Only two persons sit between N's father and Z's father. There can be two possibilities by using these conditions.

Case-1



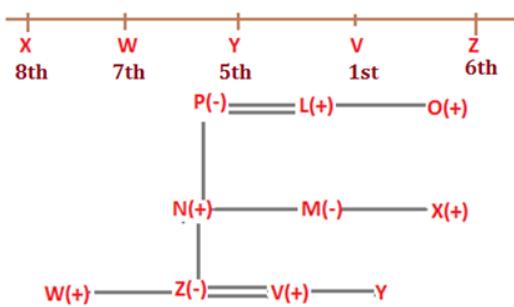
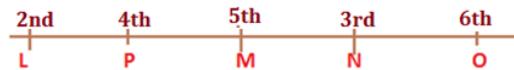
Case-2



From the other conditions, neither M nor Z's grandfather faces Z. Hence Case-2 is eliminated and Case-1 is continued.

Only one person sits between N's sister and L's brother. Y lives on 5th floor. Z lives on 6th floor and P lives on 4th floor. X lives on 8th floor. There are two pairs of persons who live on the same floor, sit opposite to each other. N lives neither on 5th nor on 6th floor.

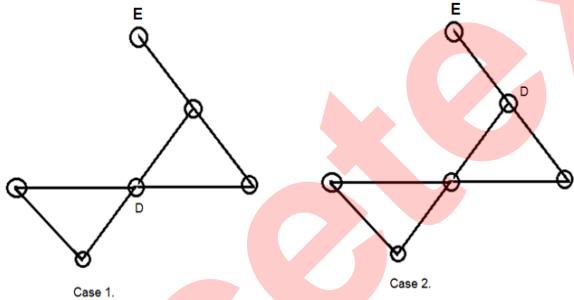
We get the final arrangement-



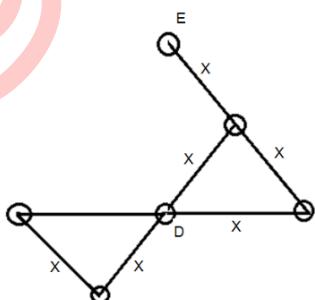
46. (e): 47. (a): 48. (c): 49. (b): 50. (a):

Directions (51-55): Detailed Solution:

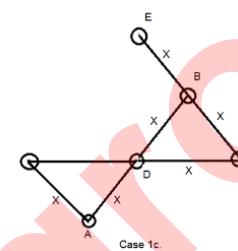
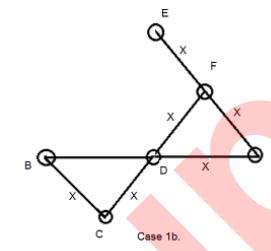
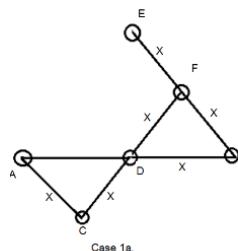
Step 1. From the information given in the question, A, B and D are in-line. D, F and C are in line. There can be two possible positions for D as shown below. E has only one nearest team mate. So there is only one possible position left for E.



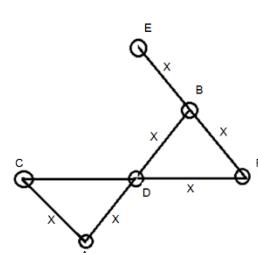
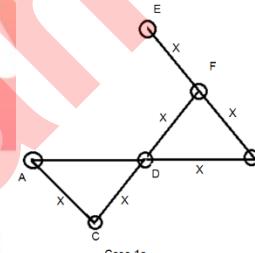
Step 2. It is given that distance between D and E is more than the distance between D and C. But there is no such position left for C. So, Case 2 will be eliminated and we will proceed with case 1.



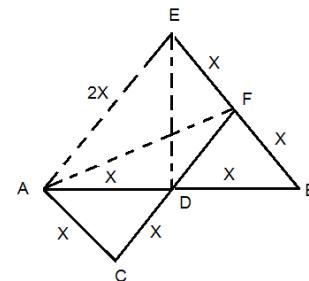
Distance between E and A is more than the distance between E and D. So there can be three possible positions for A. A, C and E are not in line.



Distance between A and C is less than the distance between B and C. So Case 1b will be eliminated. Distance between A and C is not equal to the distance between D and E.



Step 3. Distance between C and E is greater than the distance between A and E. So Case 1c. will also be eliminated and we have our final solution as.



51. (c): 52. (a): 53. (b): 54. (e):

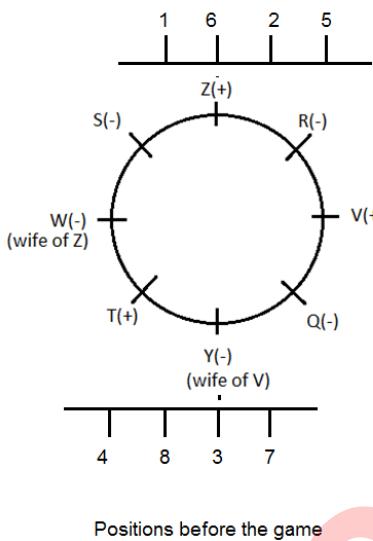
55. (d): Since we do not know the direction in which A is facing, we cannot determine the answer.

Directions (6-10):

Step 1. From the conditions given in the question we should obtain a sitting arrangement before the start of the game.

S sits third to the right of V. V sits second to the right of his wife. T is a male. W sits second to the right of her husband Z. It means T, V and Z are males and rest of them are females. Z is not an immediate neighbour of V's wife. No two males can sit together. W sits second to the right of her husband Z. It means Z is sitting to the immediate left of S as there is no other position for Z which satisfies the given conditions. Since T is a male, it means he cannot sit with V therefore T will be sitting to the immediate right of W as there is no other possible position left for him. Y is not an immediate neighbour of V. That means Y sits to the immediate right of T and she is the wife of V. R sits to the second right of Q.

So, we have our arrangement as,



Step 2. Now we will make the final sitting arrangement diagram using the conditions given in the question.

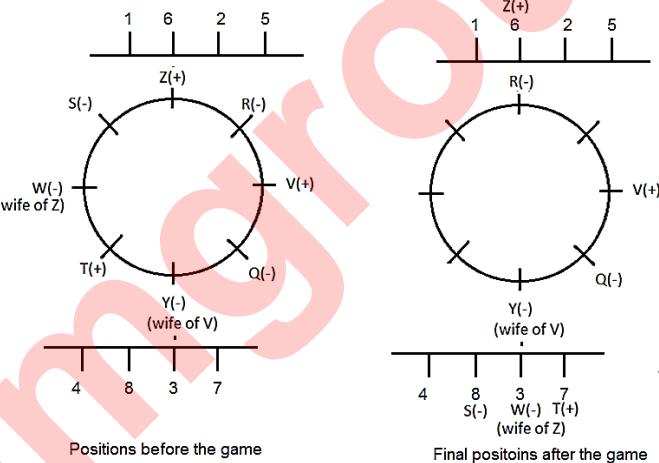
Conditions:

- If the card drawn is queen, the person who draws first moves to chair number 6.
- If card drawn is Jack of Club the person moves to the position which faces Y.
- If the card drawn has a number on it the person moves to the chair having the same number.
- If card drawn is a King the person moves to the chair which is to the right of S, who is facing in the same direction as Y faces.
- If any other card is drawn than those given in the above four conditions, the person who draws the card does not change his position.

Following cards were drawn in the same sequence as given below:

- Z draws Queen of Club
- R draws Jack of Club
- W draws 3 of Spade
- S draws 8 of Heart
- V draws Ace of Heart
- T draws a King of Diamond
- Q draws Ace of Diamond
- Y draws Jack of Spade

So, we have our final solution as,



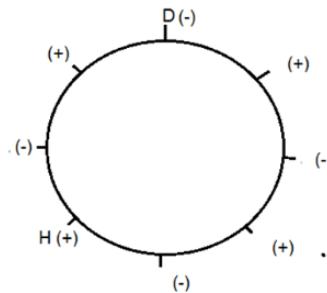
56. (d): 57. (e): 58. (e): 59. (d): 60. (d):

Directions (61-65): Detailed solution

Step 1.

From the conditions given in the question, we shall first obtain the sitting arrangement.

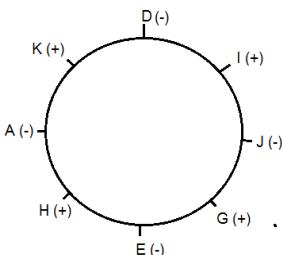
No two males or females are immediate neighbour of each other. D sits third to the left of H. D wife of K. It means D is a female so we have,



Step 2.

I sits second to the right of G, D is not an immediate neighbour of G. So, G sits third to the left of D as there is no other possible position left for G. K and A are immediate neighbours. I is not an immediate neighbour of his wife E. D is the wife of K.

So we have our final solution as,



Step 3.

Now we shall find out the order in which they finished their meals.

The one who is sitting opposite to E was the first person to finish the meal. That means D was the first person to finish the meal. H was the last person to finish the meal. The second person to finish the meal was sitting to the immediate left of G who finished his meal earlier than only two persons. More than four persons finished their meal before I. It means that person is I and he was the seventh person to finish the meal as there is no other possibility. A finished earlier than K and I. K finished earlier than J.

So, we have,

Order in which they finished their meals.	
First	D
Second	E
Third	A
Fourth	K
Fifth	J
Sixth	G
Seventh	I
Eighth	H

Step 4.

Now we shall find out their positions at the counters according to the following conditions given in the question.

Each of them immediately moves to the sweet counter as soon as they finished their meals. H was the last one to finish his meal reached the counter. So, they all had to stand in the queue at the counters till the time H finished his meal. The persons whose names are vowels cannot stand on counter number 1. Similarly, the persons whose names are consonants cannot stand on counter number 2.

So, we have,

Counter 1 Counter 2

D	E
K	A
J	I
G	
H	

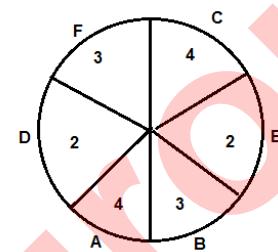
61. (b): 62. (d): 63. (c): 64. (e): 65. (e):

Directions (66-70):

Step 1. First we will determine the sitting arrangement from the information given in the question.

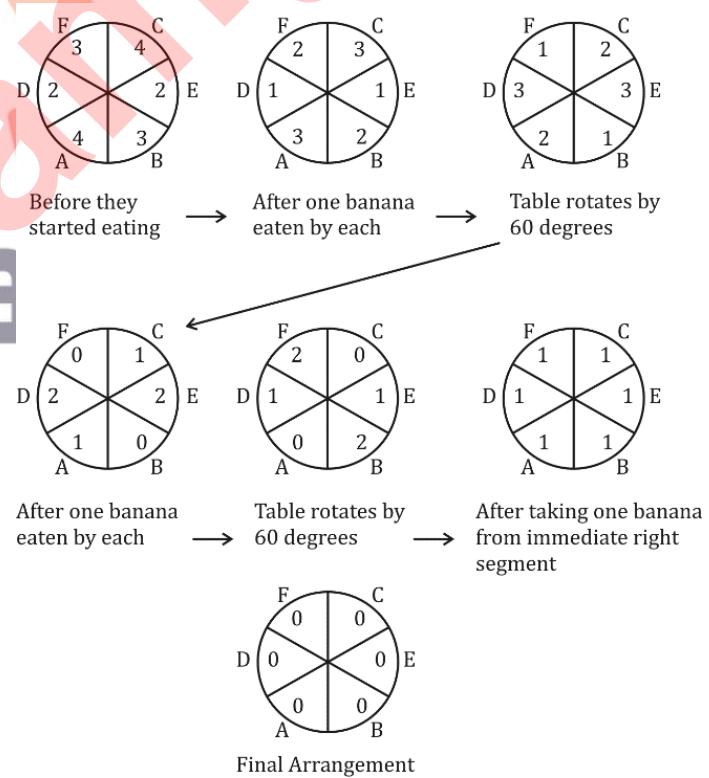
B and D are the immediate neighbours of A. D is sitting second to the right of C. E is sitting second to the left of F. B is sitting in front of that table segment which has an odd number of bananas. It means B is sitting in front of the segment which has three bananas.

So we have,



Step 2.

Now we shall find out the changes which take place according to the conditions given in the question which will be required to answer the questions



66. (e):

67. (a):

68. (c):

69. (a):

70. (a):

Directions (71-75):

Detailed Solution:-

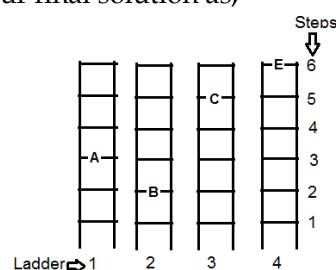
Step 1.

From the information given in the question,

There is no ladder to the right of E. That means E is climbing ladder number 4. The person climbing the corner most ladder is at the topmost step. A is on an odd numbered step. It means E is on step 6. B is not at the corner most ladder. B is not on the ladders which are to the right of C. It means B and C are climbing ladder number 2 and 3 respectively. So, A must be climbing ladder number 1. It is also given that C is one step below E, it means C is on step 5. No one is at the step 1. A is on an odd numbered step. It means A must be on step 3(A cannot be on step 5 as it is given that each of them have

a different climbing speed). A is one step above B it means B must be on step 2.

So, we have our final solution as,



71. (c):

72. (b):

73. (d):

74. (b):

75. (e):

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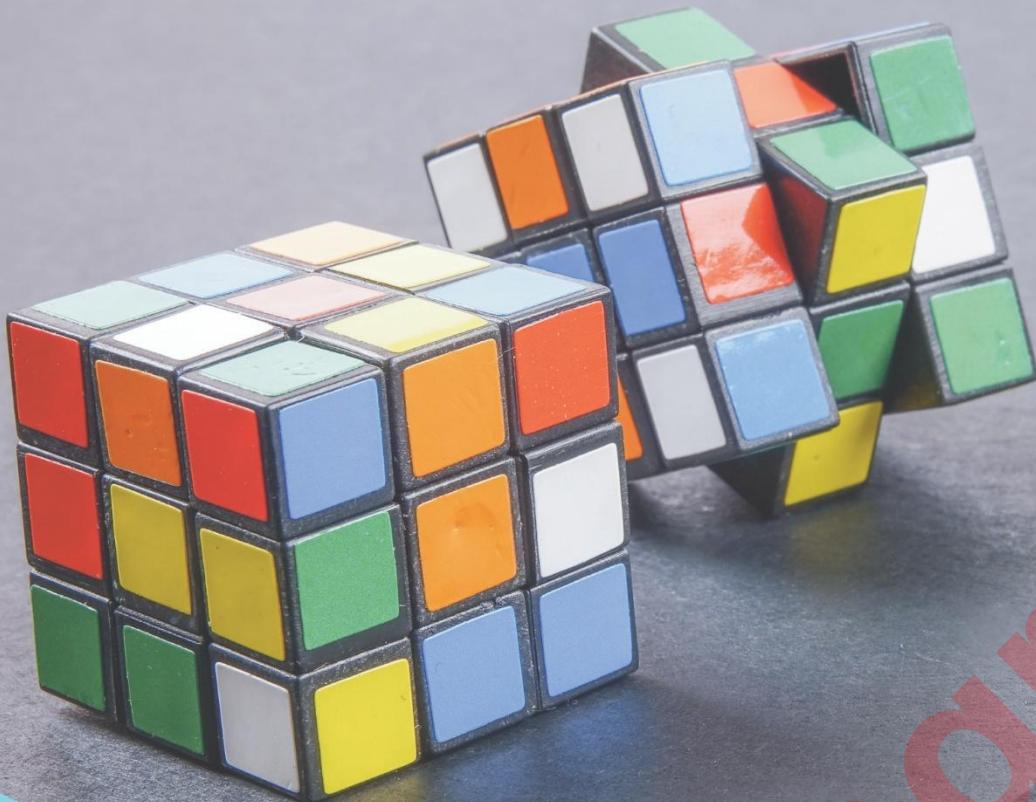
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Introduction: In the reasoning section of various competitive exams (specially bank PO). Some questions are asked from "data sufficiency". It should be noted that data sufficiency questions are not new topics in themselves. All you have to do is to analyse the given data and see if you can get the answer to the question using the given data.

A typical data sufficiency question contains a problem followed by statements numbered I and II (sometimes three) containing certain data or information which may be required for solving the given problem. In this type of question, we are required to determine whether the problem can be solved with the help of the data provided in the first statement and/or the second statement. Thus, this type of question judges the candidate's ability to determine the information necessary to solve a given question.

Some Typical Cases (Topics)

- | | | | | |
|--------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------------|---------------|
| 1. Alphabets | 2. Dates | 3. Days | 4. Relationships | 5. Comparison |
| 6. Ages | 7. Coding-Decoding | 8. Direction Sense | 9. Seating Arrangement | |
| 10. Distance | 11. Miscellaneous | | | |

Points to Remember

- * You must be able to determine the minimum information required for solving the question.
- * Apart from the information in the question and the statement, nothing should be taken for granted.
- * Candidate should not assume anything beyond the information given in the question.

Format of the question

Direction: Each of the following questions below consists of a question and two statements numbered I and II given below it. You have to decide whether the data provided in the statements are sufficient to answer the question or not. Read both the statements and give the answer.

- If data in statement I alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement II alone are not sufficient to answer the question.
- If data in statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement I alone are not sufficient to answer the question.
- If the data either in statement I alone or in statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question.
- If the data even in both statements I and II together are not sufficient to answer the question.
- If the data in both statements I and II together are necessary to answer the question.

Now, some examples are given below

1. Alphabets

Questions: What is the code for school? if

I. 'Apple' are written as 50.

II. 44 is code for 'seena'.

Solutions (c)

From Statement I,

A	P	P	L	E
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
1	16	16	12	5

From Statement II,

S	E	E	N	A
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
19	5	5	14	1

then,

S	C	H	O	O	L
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
19	3	8	15	15	12

that is $1 + 16 + 16 + 12 + 5 = 50$ that is $19 + 5 + 5 + 14 + 1 = 44$ means $19 + 3 + 8 + 15 + 15 + 12 = 72$

So, Answer is (c)

2. Dates

Questions: On which date of a particular year was Aryabhata commissioned into the Earth's orbit?

- I. China's secret services claim that it was between 7th and 10th of May.
- II. Japan's space research scientists claim that it was between 5th and 10th May.

Solutions (d):

From Statement I: Probable dates are: 8th or 9th May

From Statement II: Probable dates are: 6th, 7th, 8th or 9th May.

From I and II together

Probable dates are: 8th or 9th May.

So Answer is (d).

3. Days

Questions: On which day of the week did Mohan visit Bangalore?

- I. Mohan took leave on Wednesday.
- II. Mohan visited his brother on Friday, the previous day of his visit to Bangalore.

Solutions (b):

Taking leave is not a sufficient condition for visiting Bangalore. Hence statement I is not sufficient.

From II, Mohan visited Bangalore on Saturday.

So, Answer is (b).

4. Relationship

Questions: How is Pratibha related to Suresh?

- I. Suresh's mother is Pratibha's Mother-in-law.
- II. Suresh is the only son of Sushila, who is Pratibha's Mother-in-law.

Solutions (b):

From I: Mother of Suresh is the mother-in-law of Pratibha. That means Suresh is either husband or brother-in-law of Pratibha.

From II: Here, Suresh is the husband of Pratibha because Suresh is the only son of Sushila.

So, Answer will be (b).

5. Comparison

Questions: Among Nitin, Amit, Sudesh and Sujata, who came last for the programme?

- I. Nitin come after Amit but not after Sujata.
- II. Rekha come after Sujata but not after Sudesh.

Solutions (e): From Statement I Amit > Nitin > Sujata

From Statement II Sujata > Rekha > Sudesh

From I and II, we get

Amit > Nitin > Sujata > Rekha > Sudesh

So, Answer is (e).

6. Ages

Questions: Among P, Q, R, S and T each having different age, who is the youngest among them?

- I. Q is younger than the only P.
- II. S is older than the only R.

Solutions (b)

From I: P is the oldest and Q second oldest.

From II: R is the youngest and S second youngest.

So, Answer will be (b).

7. Coding-Decoding

Questions: How is 'must' written in a code language?

I. 'you must see' is written as 'la pa ni' and 'did you see' is written as 'jo ni pa' in that code language.

II. 'you did that' is written as 'pa si jo' in that code language.

Solutions (a):

Statement I:

You must see = la pa ni

... (i)

did you see = jo ni pa

... (ii)

from (i) and (ii)

... (iii)

you see = pa ni

using (iii) in (i), we get, must = la

Hence I alone is sufficient

But II is not even remotely connected with 'must' so, Answer is (a)

8. Direction Test

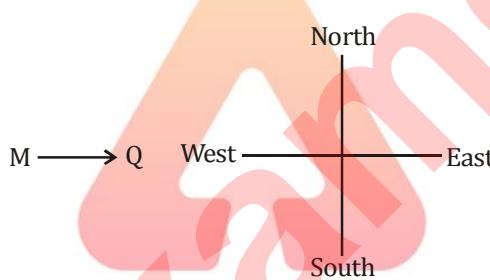
Questions: Towards which direction is Q from R?

I. Q is exactly to the east of M.

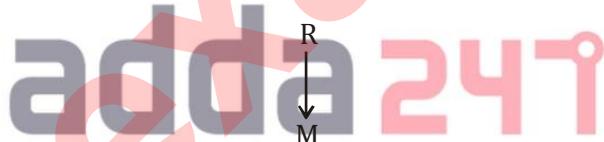
II. M is exactly to the south of R.

Solutions (e):

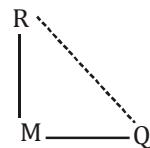
From I:



From II:



From I and II, we get



Hence, Q is towards southeast of R.

So, Answer will be (e)

9. Seating Arrangement

Questions: In a row of boys facing north who is on the immediate right of Nishikant?

I. Nishikant is second to the left of Shashikant and second to the right of Ravikant.

II. Dinanath and Premnath are also in the row but Dinanath is the nearest to Sashikant.

Solutions (e):

From I: Ravikant _____ Nishikant _____ Shashikant

From II: _____ _____ _____ Dinanath Shashikant

From both Statement I and II, we get

Ravikant Premnath Nishikant Dinanath Shashikant

So, Answer will be (e).

10. Distance

Questions: What is the shortest distance between Devipur and Durgapur?

- I. Durgapur is 20 km away from Rampur.
- II. Devipur is 15 km away from Rampur.

Solutions (d): We have no idea about the location of Durgapur, Devipur and Rampur.

Distance between Durgapur and Rampur, and Devipur and Rampur are not enough to locate the places. So, Answer will be (d).

11. Miscellaneous

Questions: How many boys and how many girls are there in school x?

- I. In school there are 158 students. There are more girls than boys.
- II. Only $1/11$ of the girls wear glasses, while $1/7$ of the boys wear glasses.

Solutions: (e)

From I and II:

There are only two ways of expressing the number 158 as the sum of a multiple of 7 and a multiple of 11.

$$147 + 11 = 158$$

$$70 + 88 = 158$$

Since there are more girls than boys, the number of boys must be 70 while number of girls 88.

So, Answer is (e).

Points to Remember:

- (1) To solve questions of Data Sufficiency, you should have clear concept of almost all basic chapters of Reasoning.
- (2) You cannot assume anything beyond the information given in the question.
- (3) You should check every statement properly because sometimes statement I alone are sufficient to answer the question.
- (4) Sometimes statement II alone and sometimes either of the statements is able to answer the question.
- (5) Sometimes in question more than two statements are given. In this type, you should be more attentive because from any of the statements or combinations of any of the statements, the answer can be found.

Foundation

Directions (1-5): Each of the following questions below consists of a question and two statements numbered I and II given below it. You have to decide whether the data provided in the statements are sufficient to answer the question. Read both the statements and give answer.

- (a) If the data in both the statements I and II together are necessary to answer the question.
- (b) If the data in statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement I alone are not sufficient to answer the question.
- (c) If the data in either in statement I alone or in statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question.
- (d) If the data in both the statements I and II together are not sufficient to answer the question.
- (e) If the data in statement I alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement II alone are not sufficient in answer the question.

1. Who amongst A, Q, R, S and T is the tallest?
 - I. S is not the tallest. R is taller than A.
 - II. T is not the tallest. A is taller than Q.
2. In which month of the year did Raman go for a football match?
 - I. Aman correctly remembers that Raman went for a football match in the first half of the year.
 - II. Aman's brother correctly remembers that Raman went for a football match after 31st March but before 1st May.
3. On which day of the same week is Rudra's exam scheduled, if it is given that Monday being the first day of the week?
 - I. Monika correctly remembers that Rudra's exam is scheduled on a day after Tuesday, but before Thursday of the same week.
 - II. Monika's brother correctly remembers that Rudra's exam is scheduled on the third day of the week.

- 4.** How much marks has Sujit scored in the test?
- Sujit scored two-digit marks. His marks is less than or equal to 20.
 - Sujit scored more than 9 marks in the test.
- 5.** In which direction is point E, with reference to point S?
- Point D is to east of point E. Point E is to the south of point F.
 - Point F is to the north-west of point S. Point D is to the north of point S.
- Directions (6-8):** Each of the following questions below consists of a question and two statements numbered I and II given below it. You have to decide whether the data provided in the statements are sufficient to answer the question. Read both the statements and give answer.
- If the data in statement I alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement II alone are not sufficient to answer the question.
 - If the data in both the statements I and II are together necessary to answer the question.
 - If the data in either statement I alone or in statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question.
 - If the data in both the statements I and II together are not sufficient to answer the question.
 - If the data in statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement I alone are not sufficient to answer the question.
- 6.** Which of the following five countries A, C, E, G and J is the biggest?
- A is smaller than C. J is not the smallest.
 - E is smaller than A. G is not the biggest.
- 7.** In which direction is point K, with respect to point M?
- Point J is south of point K. Point K is the west of point L.
 - Point L is the north to point M. Point J is the east of point M.
- 8.** How many runs Umesh has scored in the cricket match?
- Umesh scored two-digit runs. His runs were more than 55.
 - Umesh scored less than 59 runs, but runs were not an even number.
- Directions (9-11):** Each of the questions given below consists of a question and two statements numbered as I and II given below it. You have to decide whether the data provided in the statements are sufficient to answer the question. Read both the statements and give answer.
- if the data in statement I alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement II alone are not sufficient to answer the question.
 - if the data in statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement I alone are not sufficient to answer the question.
 - if the data either in statement I alone or in statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question.
 - if the data in both statements I and II together are necessary to answer the question
 - If the data in both the statements I and II together are not sufficient to answer the question.
- 9.** How is A related to F?
- A has two sons B and C. C is married to D and has only three sons E, F and G.
 - A is wife of B. B has two sons C and D. D is married to E. F is the son of E
- 10.** What is the code for 'worship' in a certain code language?
- In that code language 'worship powerful goddesses' is coded as 'asd, qer, tui' and 'most powerful image' is coded as 'zxc, qer, fgh'
 - In that code language 'goddesses are powerful' is coded as 'asd, qer,jkl' and 'most priests worship' is coded as 'zxc, tui, wyp'
- 11.** What is the direction of R with respect to Q?
- P is 5m north of Q. Q is 4m west of T. T is 4m north of R
 - P is 5m south of Q. Q is 3m west of T. T is 5m west of R.
- Directions (12-14):** Each of the questions given below consists of a question and two statements numbered as I and II given below it. You have to decide whether the data provided in the statement are sufficient to answer the question. Read both the statements and Give answer:
- If the data in statement I alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement II alone are not sufficient to answer the question.
 - If the data in both statements I and II together are necessary to answer the question.
 - If the data either in statement I alone or in statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question.
 - If the data even in both statements I and II together are not sufficient to answer the question.
 - if the data in statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement I alone are not sufficient to answer the question.

- 12.** Who among the following persons P, Q, R, S and T got the highest marks?
- P got second highest marks. Q got more marks than R and T but didn't get the highest marks.
 - Only two persons got more marks than P. Q got more marks than P but less marks than S.
- 13.** How R is related to F?
- P is paternal grandmother of R who is sister of Q.
 - K is wife of F, Q is son of K. F is only child of P.
- 14.** Five persons A, B, C, D and E live in a building of five floors but not necessarily in the same order. Ground floor is numbered as 1, the floor just above it is numbered as 2 and so on till the top floor is numbered as 5. Who lives on the 4th floor?
- B lives exactly between E and D. B lives immediately above C's floor and immediately below A's floor.
 - Two persons live between E and C who lives immediately above D. B lives below A's floor.
- Directions (15-19):** Each of the questions below consists of a question and two statements numbered I and II given below it. You have to decide whether the data provided in the statements are sufficient to answer the question. Read both the statements and give answer.
- If the data in statement I alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement II alone are not sufficient to answer the question.
 - If the data in statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement I alone are not sufficient to answer the question.
 - If the data either in statement I alone or in statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question.
 - If the data given in both statements I and II together are necessary to answer the question.
 - If the data in both statements I and II together are not sufficient to answer the question.
- 15.** What is the code for the word 'mind' in the given code language, if 'positive mind and soul' is coded as 'a1 b2 c3 d4'?
- Statements:**
- In that code language 'negative thinking mind' is coded as 'e5 f6 b2'
 - In that code language 'mind and body' is coded as 'c3 b2 g7'
- 16.** How many male members are there in the family of five members, where A is the spouse of F and A has no siblings?
- Statements:**
- B is the son of F. B is brother of D who is granddaughter of C.
 - D is the brother-in law of A. D is only son of C who is the mother-in-law of A. G is the child of C.
- 17.** How many persons sit in the row where persons who sit at extreme ends face in south direction?
- Statements:**
- P sits third to the right of L who sits at the extreme end. B sits fourth to the right of L
 - K sits immediate right of J. B sits third to the right of K. No one sits to the right of B.
- 18.** Five persons sit in a circular table. Who sits immediate right of Q?
- Statements:**
- Two persons sit between B and J. K sits immediate right of P.
 - P face towards the center of table. Two persons sit between P and Q. Q faces away from the center. D sits second to the right of P.
- 19.** What is the shortest distance between L and M?
- Statements:**
- L is 10m west of O. O is 10m north of N. N is 10m east of M.
 - N is 10m west of O. L is 20m north of N. M is 10m north of N.
- Directions (20- 23):** Each of the questions below consists of a question and two statements numbered I and II given below it. You have to decide whether the data provided in the statements are sufficient to answer the question. Read both the statements and give answer:
- If the data in statement I alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement II alone are not sufficient to answer the question;
 - If the data in statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement I alone are not sufficient to answer the question;
 - If the data either in statement I alone or in statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question;
 - If the data given in both statements I and II together are not sufficient to answer the question;
 - If the data in both statements I and II together are necessary to answer the question.

- 20.** What is the color of the fresh grass?
- Blue is called green, red is called orange, orange is called yellow.
 - Yellow is called white, white is called black, green is called brown and brown is called purple.
- 21.** In a certain code, 'nop al ed' means 'They like flowers'. Which code word means 'flowers'?
- 'id nim nop' mens 'They are innocent'.
 - 'gob ots al' means 'We like roses'.
- 22.** Which word in the code language means 'flower'?
- 'de fu la pane' means 'rose flower is beautiful' and 'la quiz' means 'beautiful tree'.
 - 'de la chin' means 'red rose flower' and 'pa chin' means 'red tea'.
- 23.** Which code word stands for 'good' in the coded sentence 'sin co bye' which means 'He is good'?
- In the same code language, 'co mot det' means 'They are good'.
 - In the same code language, 'sin mic bye' means 'he is honest'.
- Directions (24-44):** Each of the questions below consists of a question and two statements numbered I and II given below it. You have to decide whether the data provided in the statements are sufficient to answer the question. Read both the statements and give answer:
- If the data in statement I alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement II alone are not sufficient to answer the question;
 - If the data in statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement I alone are not sufficient to answer the question;
 - If the data either in statement I alone or in statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question;
 - If the data given in both statements I and II together are not sufficient to answer the question;
 - If the data in both statements I and II together are necessary to answer the question.
- 24.** What is the code for 'not' in the code language?
- In the code language 'do not go' is written as 'la ra de'.
 - In the code language 'go to school' is written as 'ka ma ra'.
- 25.** How is 'come' written in a code language?
- 'come and go' is written as 'pit ka ja' in that code language.
 - 'go and tell' is written as 'ja ma ka' in that code language.
- 26.** In which direction is Rahul facing?
- In the early morning Rahul was standing in front of a puppet and the shadow of puppet was falling to the right of Rahul.
 - In the early morning Rahul was standing on the ground. His shadow was falling behind him when he turned to his left.
- 27.** Which village is to the North-east of village A?
- Village B is to the North of village A, villages C and D are to the East and West of village B respectively.
 - Village P is to the South of village A and village E is to the East of village P, village K is to the North of village P.
- 28.** How many children are there between P and Q in a row of children?
- P is fifteenth from the left in the row.
 - Q is exactly in the middle and there are ten children towards his right.
- 29.** What is Sumit's position from the right end in a row of children?
- There are 10 children between Sumit and Rajan.
 - Rajan is twentieth from the left end of the row of children.
- 30.** What is the rank of P from the bottom in a class of 30 students?
- M is third from the top and there are five students between M and P.
 - The rank of K is fourth from the bottom and there are 17 students between K and P.
- 31.** Among T, V, B, E and C, who is the third from the top when arranged in the descending order of their weights?
- B is heavier than T and C and is less heavier than V who is not the heaviest.
 - C is heavier than only T.
- 32.** Who among P, Q, T, V and M is exactly in the middle when they are arranged in ascending order of their heights?
- V is taller than Q but shorter than M.
 - T is taller than Q and M but shorter than P.
- 33.** Which direction is Sunny facing now?
- If Sunny turns to his right and again turns to his right, he will be facing North.
 - If Sunny walks some distance and turns left and again walks some distance, then his face will be towards left of Dinesh who is facing South.

- 34.** How many girls are taller than Shravan in his class?
- When students of Shravan's class are ranked in descending order of their heights, Shravan's rank is 17th from the top among all the students and 12th among boys.
 - Shravan's rank from the bottom on the basis of height among boys is 18th and among all students, 29th.
- 35.** How is J related to P?
- M is brother of P and T is sister of P.
 - P's mother is married to J's husband who has one son and two daughters.
- 36.** How is M related to N?
- P, who has only two kids, M and N, is the mother-in-law of Q, who is sister-in-law of N.
 - R, the sister-in-law of M, is the daughter-in-law of S, who has only two kids, M and N.
- 37.** B is the brother of A. How is A related to B?
- A is the sister of C.
 - E is the husband of A.
- 38.** How is F related to P?
- P has two sisters M and N.
 - F's mother is sister of M's father.
- 39.** How is X related to Y?
- Y and Z are children of D who is wife of X.
 - R's sister X is married to Y's father.
- 40.** How many sons does D have?
- A's father has three children.
 - B is A's brother and son of D.
- 41.** How is Sulekha related to Nandini?
- Sulekha's husband is the only son of Nandini's mother.
 - Sulekha's brother and Nandini's husband are cousins.
- 42.** How is M related to N?
- B is the daughter of M and sister of Q.
 - N is the son of K who is B's grandfather
- 43.** How is Neema related to Dauli ?
- Neema 's mother is Dauli's brother's wife.
 - Neema is the only granddaughter of Dauli's mother.
- 44.** How is T related to K?
- R's sister J has married T's brother L, who is the only son of his parents.
 - K is the only daughter of L and J.

Directions (45-50): Each of the questions below consists of a question and two statements numbered I and II given below it. You have to decide whether the data provided in the statements are sufficient to answer the question. Read both the statements and give answer:

- If the data in statement I alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement II alone are not sufficient to answer the question;
- If the data in statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement I alone are not sufficient to answer the question;
- If the data either in statement I alone or in statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question;
- If the data given in both statements I and II together are not sufficient to answer the question;
- If the data in both statements I and II together are necessary to answer the question.

- 45.** Who is to the immediate right of P among five persons P, Q, R, S and T facing North?
- R is third to the left of Q and P is second to the right of R.
 - Q is to the immediate left of T who is second to the right of P.
- 46.** In a row of five children A, B, C, D and E, who is standing in the middle?
- D is to the immediate right of E and B is to the immediate left of E.
 - B is at the extreme left of the row.
- 47.** In a row of five buildings- P,Q, R, S and T, which building is in the middle?
- Buildings S and Q are at the two extreme ends of the row.
 - Building T is to the right of building R.
- 48.** Five friends P, Q, R, S and T are standing in a row facing East. Who is standing at the extreme right end?
- Only P is between S and T. R is to the immediate right of T.
 - R is between T and Q.
- 49.** P, Q, R and S are sitting around a circle facing at the centre. Who is to the immediate right of Q?
- R is between P and S.
 - S is to the immediate right of R.
- 50.** P, Q, R, S and T are sitting around a circle facing towards its centre. Who is second to the right of P?
- R is to the immediate left of T and second to the right of S.
 - Q is to the immediate right of S and third to the left of P.

Moderate

Direction (1-3): Each of the questions below consists of a question and two statements numbered I and II given below it. You have to decide whether the data provided in the statements are sufficient to answer the question. Read both the statements and give answer

- (a) if the data in statement I alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement II alone are not sufficient to answer the question.
- (b) if the data in both statements I and II together are necessary to answer the question.
- (c) if the data either in statement I alone or in statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question.
- (d) if the data in both statements I and II together are not sufficient to answer the question.
- (e) if the data in statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement I alone are not sufficient to answer the question.

1. **Statement:** Seven boys R, A, S, J, P, Y, O are there in a classroom each of them got different marks but not necessarily in the same order. Who among the following got lowest score?

- I. S got more marks than J but less than O. Y got more marks than R but does not get the highest marks.
- II. J does not get the lowest marks. P got more marks than A who got more marks than O.

2. **Statement:** Five persons R, S, T, U, V lives in a five-story building such as ground floor is numbered as 1 and above it 2 and so on until the topmost floor is numbered as 5 but not necessarily in the same order. How many persons live between R and V?

- I. Two persons live between R and T. Only one person lives between T and U. T does not live on the topmost floor.
- II. T lives above R. One person lives between S and V. V live above U.

3. **Statement:** Six persons A, B, C, D, E, F are sitting in two parallel rows. A, B, C are sitting in row-1 facing north and D, E, F are sitting in row-2 facing south such that the persons sitting in row-1 faces the persons sitting in row-2. Who among the following sits immediate right of A?

- I. No one sits on the right of F. One person sits between B and C.
- II. No one sits on the left of E. A is an immediate neighbours of B. Neither A nor B faces E.

Directions (4-6): Each of the questions below consists of a question and two statements numbered I and II given below it. You have to decide whether the data provided in the statements are sufficient to answer the question. Read both the statements and give answer

- (a) if the data in statement I alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement II alone are not sufficient to answer the question.
- (b) if the data in both statements I and II together are necessary to answer the question.
- (c) if the data either in statement I alone or in statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question.
- (d) if the data in both statements I and II together are not sufficient to answer the question.
- (e) if the data in statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement I alone are not sufficient to answer the question.

4. There are six members P, Q, R, S, T, and U living in a family. How is T related to S?

- I. S is son of R. P and U are child of Q. T is grandfather of P.
- II. R is mother-in-law of Q, who is a female member. S has no brother.

5. What is the distance between point P and Q?

- I. Point S is 4m away in east direction from point P. Point T is in 2m north of point S.
- II. Point Q is in north-west of point T.

6. What will be the code of 'Engineer' in the certain code language?

- I. 'some smarts are wise' is written as 'HV3 HH5 ZV2 DV3' in that code language.
- II. 'scientists are genius' is written as 'HH9 ZV2 TH5' in that code language.

Direction (7-9): Each of the questions below consists of a question and two statements numbered I and II given below it. You have to decide whether the data provided in the statements are sufficient to answer the question. Read both the statements and give answer

- (a) if the data in statement I alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement II alone are not sufficient to answer the question.
- (b) if the data in both statements I and II together are not sufficient to answer the question.
- (c) if the data either in statement I alone or in statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question.

- (d) if the data in both statements I and II together are necessary to answer the question.
- (e) if the data in statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement I alone are not sufficient to answer the question.
7. Six persons A, B, C, D, E and F are sitting around a circular table facing the center but not necessarily in the same order. Who among the following sits second to the left of B?
- E sits opposite to C. Only one person sit between E and D. B is an immediate neighbour of F.
 - C sits second to the left of A. B neither sits opposite to C nor A.
8. Seven students S, D, G, J, N, B and X got different marks in the exam but not necessarily in the same order. Who among the following got highest marks?
- X got more marks than only two students. S got more marks than J but less than B. B did not get highest marks. Both G and D got less marks than J.
 - G got more marks than only D. S got less marks than only two persons. J got more marks than X but less than S.
9. In the given coding system 'No one is good' is coded as 'gn mu sy fd' and 'Good is not enough' is coded as "gn sy mo lt". Which of the following statement among the given is required to code 'No one enough'?
- 'Place is nice' is coded as 'la sa sy'.
 - 'Enough will be sufficient' is coded as 'ht mo ga sx'
- Directions (10-11):** Each of the questions below consists of a question and two statements numbered I and II given below it. You have to decide whether the data provided in the statements are sufficient to answer the question. Read both the statements and give answer
- if the data in statement I alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement II alone are not sufficient to answer the question.
 - if the data in statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement I alone are not sufficient to answer the question.
 - if the data either in statement I alone or in statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question.
 - if the data in both statements I and II together are necessary to answer the question.
 - if the data in both statements I and II together are not sufficient to answer the question.
10. What is the code for 'banks' in a certain code language?
- In that code language, 'merger for good banks' is coded as 'lm ca to ck' and 'banks are good too' is coded as 'zk tm ca to'
 - In that code language, 'merger banks are new' is coded as 'ck yo ca tm' and 'banks are good for' is coded as 'lm to ca tm'
11. What is the direction of Z with respect to K?
- M is 5km to the east of K. S is 3km to the east of P. P is 3km north of M. Z is 5km to the south of S.
 - L is 5km to the east of K. M is 4km to the south of L. Z is 2km to the west of N. N is 5km to the west of M.
- Direction (12-16):** Each of the questions below, consist of a question and three statements numbered I, II and III. You have to decide whether the data provided in the statements are sufficient to answer the question. Read the three statements and Give answer
- If the data in statement I and II together are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement III are not required to answer the question.
 - If the data in statement I and III together are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement II are not required to answer the question.
 - If the data in all the three statements I, II and III together are necessary to answer the question.
 - If the data in all the statements, I, II and III even together are not sufficient to answer the question.
 - If the data in statement II and III are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement I are not required to answer the question.
12. What is the code for "fortune" in a certain code language?
- Statements:**
- "The Christmas tree fortune" is coded as "ws rw mk pw"
 - "The fortune new year" is coded as "ws pw kp sm"
 - "Christmas fortune this year" is coded as "rw pw pm sm"
13. Seven people P, Q, R, S, T, U and V live on different floors of a 7-floor building but not necessarily in the same order. Ground floor is numbered as 1st floor, just above floor is numbered as 2nd floor and so on until the topmost floor numbered as 7th floor. Who among the following lives on 2nd floor?

- 21.** H is the mother of J. How is J related to V?
- V is the only daughter of H.
 - V is the sister of J.
- 22.** What is the colour of white snow in a colour code?
- Green is called Black, Black is called Blue, and Blue is called Red.
 - Red is called White and White is called Orange.
- 23.** Six people P, Q, R, S, T and U are seated around a circular table facing centre and are equidistant from each other. Who is second to the right of T?
- P is to the immediate left of Q and Q sits opposite R.
 - S is to the immediate left of U.
- 24.** On which day was Naveen born? (His date of birth is February 29)
- He was born between year 2005 and 2011.
 - He will complete 4 years on February 29, 2012.
- 25.** Who among the six of them is the tallest if Geeta is taller than Shilpa and Deepa is taller than Meeta? (Sunita and Sadhana are the other two.)
- Sadhana is taller than Sunita.
 - Sadhana is taller than Shilpa and Meeta as well as Deepa.
- 26.** On which date is Amit's birthday in September 2010?
- Last year his birthday was on the last Thursday of the month in September 2009.
 - This year his birthday will be on the last Friday of the month in September 2010
- 27.** Towards which direction village Khanpur is located with respect to village Rampur
- Village Rampur is to the North-East of village Tanakpur.
 - Village Khanpur is to the East of village Tanakpur.
- 28.** Which day of the week did Divya visit Zoo?
- Divya visited Zoo two days before her brother visited Zoo.
 - Divya's brother visited Zoo three days after his father visited Zoo.
- 29.** How many sons does Babulal have?
- Rani and Irani are sisters of Krishna.
 - Jeeto is wife of Babulal and mother of Krishna.
- 30.** In a six storey building (consisting of floors numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 the ground floor is numbered 1, the floor above it is numbered 2 and so on) the third floor is unoccupied. The building houses different people viz. P, Q, R, S and T, each living on a different floor on which of the floors does T live?
- S lives between the floors on which R and T live.
 - There are two floors between T's floor and Q's floor.
- Directions (11-30):** Each of the following questions below consists of a question and two statements numbered I and II given below it. You have to decide whether the data provided in the statements are sufficient to answer the question. Read both the statements and give answer.
- If data in statement I alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement II alone are not sufficient to answer the question.
 - If data in statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement I alone are not sufficient to answer the question.
 - If the data either in statement I alone or in statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question.
 - If the data even in both statements I and II together are not sufficient to answer the question.
 - If the data in both statements I and II together are necessary to answer the question.
- 31.** Which bag amongst P, Q, R, S and T is the heaviest?
- bag Q is heavier than R and S. bag T is heavier than only bag P.
 - only three bags are lighter than R. the weight of bag Q is 50 kg, which is 2 kg more than bag R.
- 32.** Are all the five friends A, B, C, D and E who are seated around a circular table facing the centre?
- A sits to the left of B. B faces the centre. D and E are immediate neighbours of each other. C sits second to the right of E.
 - D sits second to the right of C. C faces the centre. Both E and A are immediate neighbours of D. B sits second to the right of A.
- 33.** In a college, five different subjects, viz Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology and Mathematics, are taught on five different days of the same week, starting from Monday and ending on Friday. Is Chemistry taught on Wednesday?

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| <p>I. two subjects are taught between Zoology and Mathematics. Mathematics is taught before Zoology. Chemistry is taught on the day immediately next to the day when Physics is taught. Botany is not taught on Friday.</p> <p>II. three lectures are scheduled between the lectures of Botany and Zoology. Mathematics is taught immediately before Physics.</p> <p>34. Is it 9 o'clock now?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. after half an hour, the minute and the hour hands of the clock will make an angle of exactly 90° with each other. II. exactly 15 minutes ago, the hour and the minute hands of the clock coincided with each other. <p>35. Is F granddaughter of B?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. B is the father of M. M is the sister of T. T is the mother of F. II. S is the son of F. V is the daughter of F. R is the brother of T. <p>36. Who amongst A, B, C, D and E is the tallest?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. A is taller than B but shorter than C. D is not the tallest. II. two people are taller than C. <p>37. Which direction is Ali facing?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. If Ken, who is currently facing East, turns 90° towards his right, he would face a direction exactly opposite to the direction which Ali is facing. II. If Priya, who is currently facing South, turns left, walks 1 m and then takes a left turn again, she would face the same direction as Ali. <p>38. Did 300 candidates appear for the written examination for admission into College X?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. The principal of the college correctly mentions that the number of candidates who had appeared for the examination was more than 200. II. According to a statistical report, only 175 candidates could qualify the examination. <p>39. How far is point P from point Q? (All the points lie on a straight line.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. point T is exactly midway between points P and Q. point T is 5 km towards west of Point R. II. point Q is 2 km towards the east of Point R. <p>40. How many brothers does A have?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. A, who is B's brother, has two siblings. II. D is brother of A and is youngest in the family. | <p>41. How is 'never' written in a code language?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. 'never ever go to there' is written as 'na ja ni ho lo' in that code language. II. 'go there and come back' is written as 'ma ho sa ni da' in that code language. <p>42. Among M, P, K, J, T and W, who is lighter than only the heaviest?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. P is heavier than M and T. II. W is heavier than P but lighter than J who is not the heaviest. <p>43. What does '\$' mean in a code language?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. '5 \$ # 3' means 'flowers are really good'. II. '7 # 3 5' means 'good flowers are available'. <p>44. How is P related to J?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. M is brother of P and T is sister of P. II. P's mother is married to J who has one son and two daughters. <p>45. How many students are there between Suresh and Mohan in a row of fifty students?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Suresh is twelfth from the left end and Mohan is seventeenth from the right end. II. Suresh is six places away from Jayesh who is twentieth from the left end. <p>46. How many sisters does Priya have?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Rohan, Priya's brother has only two siblings. II. Priya's grandparents have two children and two granddaughters. <p>47. On which day of the week was Shahid born?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Shahid's mother correctly mentions that he was born before Friday and after Tuesday. II. Shahid's after correctly remembers that Shahid was not born on a Wednesday. <p>48. Who is the heaviest amongst P, Q, R, S and T?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. R is heavier than Q but not as heavy as T II. P is heavier only than S. <p>49. Is the time in the clock 3 o'clock now?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. After fifteen minutes, the minute and the hour hands of the clock will make a straight line. II. The train which is running late by exactly three hours from its scheduled time of arrival i.e. 11 am has reached now. <p>50. How is got coded in the language?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. 'I got good marks' is written as 'pe lit a so' and 'she has got cold' is written as 'je ra so ki' in the code language. II. 'What have you got' is written as 'de wd so me' and 'Brazil got four goats' is written as 'di bi fe so' in the code language. |
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Difficult

Directions (1-3): Each of the following questions below consists of a question and three statements numbered I, II and III given below it. You have to decide whether the data provided in the statements are sufficient to answer the question. Read all the statements and give answer.

- If the data in statement I and II are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement III are not sufficient to answer the question.
 - If the data in statement II and III are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement I is not sufficient to answer the question.
 - If the data in statement I, II and statement III are not sufficient to answer the question.
 - If the data in all the statement I, II and III are necessary to answer the question.
 - If the data in statement I and III are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement II is not sufficient to answer the question.
- Four friends A, B, C and D are sitting around a circular table but not necessarily in the same order. Some of them are facing the centre while some are facing away from the centre. Who among the following is sitting immediate left of A?
 - B is sitting second to the right of D. D is facing centre. C is sitting immediate right of B and D.
 - A is sitting immediate left of B. C is not sitting immediate left of A. C is sitting immediate right of D.
 - D is sitting next to A and C. A is sitting immediate left of B. C is sitting immediate left of D.
 - Six people K, L, M, N, O and P are living in six floor building such that the first floor is numbered as 1st and the floor just above it, is numbered as 2nd and so on till the topmost floor is numbered as 6th but not necessarily in the same order. Then who among the following is living on third floor?
 - There are only two floors between the floors on which M and L are living. K is living on an even number floor.
 - O and L are not living on an even number floor. P is not living on one of the floors below K.
 - N is living on an odd number floor. There are two floors between the floors on which N and K are living. O is living on a floor adjacent to M's floor.

3. Who is youngest among six family members E, A, S, D, H and F? (Each member is of different ages.)

- D is the daughter-in-law of S. H is grandson of F, who is the mother of E.
- A is the daughter of S. D is sister-in-law of A. D is married to E. A is unmarried.
- H is the son of E, who is son of S. D is the wife of S's only son.

Directions (4-8): Each of the questions below, consist of a question and three statements numbered I, II and III. You have to decide whether the data provided in the statements are sufficient to answer the question. Read the three statements and Give answer

- Seven persons i.e. M, N, O, P, Q, R and S are participated in a cooking competition then who among the following gets the first rank?
 - Only one person gets the lesser rank than the one who gets just one rank less than the N.
 - Only three persons get more rank from either P or Q. S rank is more than the O's and M's rank. R's rank is the least one.
 - S's rank is more than P's rank. Q's rank is just one rank more than R's rank. P's rank is not more than O's and M's rank.
- If the data in statement I and II together are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement III is not required to answer the question.
- If the data in statement I and III together are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement II is not required to answer the question.
- If the data in statement II and III are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement I is not required to answer the question.
- If the data in all the three statements I, II and III together are necessary to answer the question.
- If the data in all the statements, I, II and III even together are not sufficient to answer the question
- Five different books i.e. VN, JU, KI, LA and SD are read by Sam on five different dates i.e. 12th, 14th, 16th, 19th and 23rd of the same month i.e. January but not necessarily in the same order. Which among the following book is read on 16th January?
 - JU is read by Sam before SD. KI is read on 19th January.
 - LA is read after SD. The number of books read before VN is one more than the number of books read after LA.
 - No book is read after LA.

- (a) If the data in statement I and II together are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement III is not required to answer the question.
- (b) If the data in statement I and III together are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement II is not required to answer the question.
- (c) If the data in statement II and III are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement I is not required to answer the question.
- (d) If the data in all the three statements I, II and III together are necessary to answer the question.
- (e) If the data in all the statements, I, II and III even together are not sufficient to answer the question
- 6.** Seven persons i.e. P, Q, R, S, T, U and V are living on an eight floor building such that first floor is numbered as 1st floor, just above floor is numbered as 2nd floor and so on till the topmost floor is numbered as 8th floor where one floor is remained as vacant. All the information is not necessarily in the same order. Which floor is the vacant floor?
- I. U lives on 4th floor but below the Q's floor. There are two floors gap between P's and R's floor.
- II. Q lives on an even numbered floor but below P's floor.
- III. S lives immediately below T's floor. R lives on an odd numbered floor.
- (a) If the data in statement I and II together are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement III is not required to answer the question.
- (b) If the data in statement I and III together are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement II is not required to answer the question.
- (c) If the data in statement II and III are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement I is not required to answer the question.
- (d) If the data in all the statements, I, II and III even together are not sufficient to answer the question
- (e) If the data in all the three statements I, II and III together are necessary to answer the question
- 7.** Six cars C1, C2, C3, C4, C5 and C6 are placed in a parking in a row at a particular distance such that the distance (in meter) between each car is a multiple of 7 in a successive order. All the information is not necessarily in the same order. Find out the distance between the C2 and C5?
- I. The distance between the C4 and C6 is 84m. Only C5 is parked to the east of C6.
- II. The distance between the C4 and C3 is twice the distance between C5 and C3.
- III. The distance between the C1 and C6 is 63m. Only C2 is parked to the west of C4.
- (a) If the data in statement I and II together are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement III is not required to answer the question.
- (b) If the data in statement I and III together are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement II is not required to answer the question.
- (c) If the data in statement II and III are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement I is not required to answer the question.
- (d) If the data in all the three statements I, II and III together are necessary to answer the question.
- (e) If the data in all the statements, I, II and III even together are not sufficient to answer the question
- 8.** A certain number of persons are sitting in a row and all of them are facing in north. Find the total number of persons sitting in a row?
- I. Three persons sit between Q and V. X sits second to the left of Q. U sits third to the left of Q.
- II. Two persons sit between U and Z. Y sits to the left of U. Only one person sits to the left of Y.
- III. Two persons sit between Q and T. V is the only neighbour of W. Z sits at one of the extreme end.
- (a) If the data in statement I and II together are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement III is not required to answer the question.
- (b) If the data in statement I and III together are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement II is not required to answer the question.
- (c) If the data in statement II and III are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement I is not required to answer the question.
- (d) If the data in all the three statements I, II and III together are necessary to answer the question.
- (e) If the data in all the statements, I, II and III even together are not sufficient to answer the question

Direction (9-12): Each of the questions below, consist of a question and three statements numbered I, II and III. You have to decide whether the data provided in the statements are sufficient to answer the question. Read the three statements and Give answer

9. Six persons i.e. P, Q, R, S, T, U were born either on 15th or on 20th of the different months i.e. June, July, August in same year but not necessarily in the same order. Who was born on 15th July?

Statement I: At least two persons were born between P and U. Q was born on 15th of the month.

Statement II: There are as many persons were born before U as after S. R didn't born on 20th of the month.

Statement III: T was born before P and after Q. At most three persons were born between U and R.

- (a) If the data in statement I and II together are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement III are not required to answer the question.
- (b) If the data in statement I and III together are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement II are not required to answer the question.
- (c) If the data in statement II and III are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement I are not required to answer the question.
- (d) If the data in all the statements, I, II and III even together are not sufficient to answer the question.
- (e) If the data in all three statements I, II and III together are necessary to answer the question.

10. Six persons i.e. A, B, C, P, Q and R are of different ages. Their ages are between 20 and 30 years. What is the age of Q?

Statement I: R is older than P and younger than Q. A has prime numbered age.

Statement II: A is younger than B only. One person's age is between the ages of R and C.

Statement III: C's age is divisible by 3. No one is younger than C.

- (a) If the data in statement I and II together are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement III are not required to answer the question.

(b) If the data in statement I and III together are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement II are not required to answer the question.

(c) If the data in statement II and III are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement I are not required to answer the question.

(d) If the data in all the statements, I, II and III even together are not sufficient to answer the question.

(e) If the data in all three statements I, II and III together are necessary to answer the question.

11. A certain number of persons sit in a row facing north. How many persons are sitting in a row?

Statement I: M sits 3rd to the right of N who sits next to P. Three persons sit between P and Q.

Statement II: R sits 3rd to the left of Q who sits next to J. J sits 3rd to right of K who sits at extreme end.

Statement III: L sits 2nd from extreme end. Three persons sit between L and P.

- (a) If the data in statement I and II together are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement III are not required to answer the question.
- (b) If the data in statement I and III together are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement II are not required to answer the question.
- (c) If the data in statement II and III are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement I are not required to answer the question.
- (d) If the data in all three statements I, II and III even together are necessary to answer the question.
- (e) If the data in all the statements, I, II and III even together are not sufficient to answer the question.

12. Six boxes i.e. A, B, C, D, E and F are placed one above another but not necessarily in same order. Which box is placed at topmost position?

Statement I: C is placed above D and below E. Three boxes are placed between A and B.

Statement II: There are as many boxes are placed above B as below F. Only two boxes are placed above A.

Statement III: A is placed above C and below F. E is placed above B.

- (a) If the data in statement I and II together are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement III are not required to answer the question.
- (b) If the data in statement I and III together are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement II are not required to answer the question.
- (c) If the data in statement II and III are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement I are not required to answer the question.
- (d) If the data in all the statements, I, II and III even together are not sufficient to answer the question.
- (e) If the data in all three statements I, II and III together are necessary to answer the question.

Directions (13-17): Each of the questions below consists of a question and three statements numbered as I, II and III given below it. You have to decide whether the data provided in the statements are sufficient to answer the question. Read all the three statements and give answer.

13. L, M, N, O and P are houses in a row from east to west at certain distances from each other but not necessarily in the same order. What is the distance between L and P?

- I. L is third to left of O at a distance of 60km from it. N is at a distance of 30km from O. P is third to the right of M at a distance of 90km from it.
 - II. Two houses are there between O and L. P is at one of the extreme ends of the row.
 - III. P is to the immediate right of O at a distance of 40km.
- (a) Both I and II
 - (b) Both II and III
 - (c) Both I and III
 - (d) All I, II and III
 - (e) None of these

14. Who among the following is the son of B in a family of seven members?

- I. A is the mother-in law of G. G is the father of S. S has only one sister.
 - II. K is the brother in-law of G. B is the grandfather of L.
 - III. W is the only daughter of B. L is the niece of K. K is unmarried.
- (a) Both I and II
 - (b) Both II and III
 - (c) Both I and III
 - (d) All I, II and III
 - (e) None of these

15. How much amount the person earns who has the second lowest salary among the given six persons?

- I. F is having highest salary. G earns 5k less than F. H earns 7k less than F.
 - II. F earns 20k only. E earns more than H. Only two persons earn less than H.
 - III. C earns 2k less than H and 1k more than D. E earns 6k less than F.
- (a) All I, II and III
 - (b) Only II
 - (c) Both I and III
 - (d) Both I and II
 - (e) None of these

16. In a circular table, a certain number of persons are sitting and facing towards the centre. How many persons sit between Z and Y when counting from the right of Z?

- I. Only three persons sit between Z and Q when counting from the right of Z. T is an immediate neighbour of Q. V is third to the right of T.
 - II. X is an immediate neighbour of both V and Q. X sits fourth to the left of Y. Only four person sits between Z and V from the right of V.
 - III. Y is not an immediate neighbour of X. T is second to the left of X.
- (a) Both II and III
 - (b) Only I
 - (c) Both I and II
 - (d) All I, II and III
 - (e) None of these

17. Five persons G, H, I, J and K go to a mall in five different days of the same week starting from Monday to Friday. Who goes immediately after H?

- I. G goes on Monday. Only two persons go to mall before H.
 - II. J go to the mall on Tuesday. Only one person goes between J and I.
 - III. K go on Friday. Only two persons go between K and J. G goes before J.
- (a) Both I and III
 - (b) Both I and II
 - (c) Only I
 - (d) Any two of the above
 - (e) None of these

Directions (18-37): Each of the following questions consists of a question followed three statements labeled I, II and III. You have to decide whether the data given in the statement(s) is/are sufficient for answering the question. Read all the statements carefully and seek all the possible combinations which could be sufficient for answering the question. A single combination of statements with least number of statements which could be sufficient for answering the question would be your answer.

- 18.** How is Aditya related to Mayank?
- Pinki is the mother-in-law of Rashmi, the wife of Aditya.
 - Pinki's brother is Aditya's maternal uncle.
 - Pinki's husband is the only son of Mayank.
- (a) Only I and II
 (b) Only I and III
 (c) Only I and either II or III
 (d) Any two of the three
 (e) Question cannot be answered even with the information in all three statements
- 19.** Who amongst Suraj, Neeraj, Tara, Meena and Anil is the first to take the lecture?
- Suraj takes lecture before Meena and neeraj but not before Anil.
 - Tara is not the first to take the lecture.
 - Meena is not the last to take the lecture.
- (a) Only I
 (b) Only I and II
 (c) Only I and either II or III
 (d) All I, II and III are necessary
 (e) Question cannot be answered even with the information in all three statements
- 20.** What is the code for 'rope' in a code language?
- 'use the rope' is written as 'nik ta re' in the code langage.
 - 'rope is straight' is written as 'pe da ta'.
 - 'always use rope' is written as 'ma re ta'.
- (a) Only I and II or II and III
 (b) Only I and III (c) Only II and III
 (d) All I, II and III are necessary
 (e) Question cannot be answered even with the information in all three statements
- 21.** P is in which direction with respect to Q?
- M is to the North of R who is to the West of Q.
 - P is to the East of M.
 - P is to the North-East of R.
- (a) Only I and III
 (b) Only III
 (c) Any two of the three
 (d) All I, II and III are necessary
 (e) Question cannot be answered even with the information in all three statements
- 22.** What is Sudha's rank from top in the class of 45 students?
- Sudha is five ranks below Samir who is 15th from the bottom.
 - Radha is 30th from the top and Neeta is 5th from the bottom.
 - Sudha is exactly in the middle of Radha and Neeta.
- (a) Only I
 (b) Only II and III
 (c) Either only I or only II and III
 (d) Only I and either II or III
 (e) None of these
- 23.** How many daughters does L have?
- C and D are sister of M.
 - M's father T is husband of L.
 - Out of the three children which T has only one is a boy.
- (a) Only I and III
 (b) All I, II and III are required to answer the question
 (c) Only II and III
 (d) Question cannot be answered even with all I, II and III
 (e) Only I and II
- 24.** Who among A, B, C, D, E and F each having a different height, is the tallest?
- B is taller than A but shorter than E.
 - Only two of them are shorter than C.
 - D is taller than only F.
- (a) Only I and II
 (b) Only II and III
 (c) Only I and III
 (d) All I, II and III are required to answer the question
 (e) All I, II and III are not sufficient to answer the question.
- 25.** Towards which direction is village J from village W?
- Village R is to the west of village W and to the north of village T.
 - Village Z is to the east of village J and to the south of village T.
 - Village M is to the north east of village J and north of village Z.
- (a) Only III
 (b) Only II and III
 (c) All I, II and III are required to answer the question
 (d) Question cannot be answered even with all I, II and III
 (e) None of these

- 26.** On which day of the week starting from Monday did Suresh visit Chennai?
- Suresh took leave on Wednesday.
 - Suresh visited Chennai the day after his mother's visit to his house.
 - Suresh's mother visited Suresh's house neither on Monday nor on Thursday
- (a) Only II and III
 (b) Only I and III
 (c) I and II
 (d) All I, II and III are required to answer the question
 (e) Question cannot be answered even with all I, II and III
- 27.** How is 'go' written in a code language?
- 'now or never again' is written as 'torn ka na sa' in that code language.
 - 'you come again now' is written as 'ja ka ta sa' in that code language.
 - 'again go now or never' is written as 'na ho ka sa torn' in that code language.
- (a) Only I and III
 (b) Only II and III
 (c) Only I & II
 (d) All I, II and III are required to answer the question
 (e) None of these
- 28.** How old was Aditya on 30th July 2012?
- Aditya is six years older than his brother Prabir.
 - Prabir is twenty nine years younger than his mother.
 - Aditya's mother celebrated her fiftieth birthday on 15th June 2012.
- (a) Only I and II
 (b) All I, II and III are required
 (c) Only II and III
 (d) None of I, II and III is sufficient to answer the question
 (e) None of the above
- 29.** On which day of the last week did Ram definitely meet Rahul in his office?
- Rahul went to Ram's office on Tuesday and Thursday.
 - Ram was absent for three days in the week excluding Sunday.
 - Ram was not absent on any two consecutive days of the week.
- (a) I and II only (b) I and III only (c) II and III only
 (d) All I, II and III are required
 (e) Even with all I, II and III, the answer cannot be arrived at.
- 30.** Which of the following represents 'come' in a code language?
- 'nil na ja od' means 'you may come here' in that language.
 - 'ja ta ter' means 'come and go' in that code language.
 - 'od na nil ter' means 'you may go home' in that code language.
- (a) I & II or I & III only (b) I & II only
 (c) All I, II & III are required (d) II & III only
 (e) None of the above
- 31.** Who among A,B,C,D and E is the lightest?
- B is lighter than A & D & heavier than E.
 - A is heavier than B and lighter than D. III. C is heavier than B.
- (a) I and II only (b) I and III
 (c) I, II and III (d) II and III only
 (e) None of these
- 32.** How is Q related to T?
- A and R are brother.
 - B has two sons and one daughter, R being one of the sons.
 - B is the mother of T and married to Q.
- (a) I and III only (b) III only
 (c) I and II only (d) II and III only
 (e) All I, II and III are required
- 33.** How is 'DATE' written in the code language?
- DEAR is written as \$#@? In that code.
 - TREAT is written as %?#@% in that code.
 - TEAR is written as %#@? In that code.
- (a) Only I and II (b) Only II and III
 (c) All I, II and III (d) Only I and either II or III
 (e) None of these
- 34.** How is the girl in the photograph related to Kunal?
- Pointing to the photograph, Kunal said, "She is the mother of my father's only grand-daughter".
 - Kunal has no siblings.
 - Pointing to the photograph, Kunal said, "She is the only daughter-in-law of my mother."
- (a) Any two of the three
 (b) Only I & II
 (c) Only II & III
 (d) Either only III or only I & II
 (e) None of these

Previous Year (Memory Based)

Directions (1-4): Each of the questions below consists of a question and two statements numbered I, and II given below it. You have to decide whether the data provided in the statements are sufficient to answer the question. Read all the statements and answer the following questions.

- (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 statement II alone are sufficient to answer
 - (d) If the data given in both I and II together are not sufficient
 - (e) If the data in both the statements I and II together are necessary to answer

Year: 2020 RBI Assistant Mains

1. Six persons P, Q, R, S, T and V were born in six months of the same year i.e. January, March, June, August, September and October but not necessarily in the same order. Who among the following was born just before T?

Statement I: T was born in the month having of even number of days. Two persons were born between T and P. The number of persons born before P is same as the number of persons born after S. Two persons were born between S and R.

Statement II: More than three persons were born between Q and R. One person was born between T and Q. One person was born between P and R. P was born before Q.

2. Six persons are sitting in a row facing to the north. Who among the following sits 4th from the left end of the row?

Statement I: One person sits between Q and C. B sits 3rd to the right of Q. C sits 3rd to the left of T. Both A and C are not an immediate neighbour to each other.

Statement II: Three persons sit between Q and C. R sits immediate right of Q. C does not sit at any extreme ends of the row. Two persons sit between A and B.

3. In a certain code language, the code "mr" stands for which of the following word?

Statement I: “Olympic game year” is coded as “tq mr bh” and “gold medal in Olympic” is coded as “mr ct pr gl”

Statement II: “the gold game in” is coded as “ct sq tq gl” and “Olympic gold medal” is coded as “pr mr ct”

4. Ten persons are sitting in two parallel rows containing 5 persons in each row in such a way that there is an equal distance between adjacent persons. In the 1st row P, Q, R, S and T are sitting and all of them are facing south. In the 2nd row J, K, L, M and N are sitting and all of them are facing north but not necessarily in the same order. Who among the following faces to K?

Statement I: P sits 3rd to the left of the one who faces to N. S faces to M and immediate neighbour of P. Q does not sit at any extreme ends of the row. L faces to the one who sits 2nd to the left of Q.

Statement II: K sits 3rd to the left of J. One person sits between R and T. M faces to the one who sits 3rd to the left of R.

Directions (5-9): These questions consist of a question and two statements numbered I and II given below it. You have to decide whether the data given in the statements are sufficient to answer the question. Read both the statements and choose the most appropriate option.

5. In which month of the year did Rahul go abroad for a vacation?
 - I. Rahul correctly remembers that he went for a vacation in the first half of the year.
 - II. Rahul's son correctly remembers that he went for a vacation after 31st March but before 1st May.
 - (a) The data **either** in statement I alone or in statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question.
 - (b) The data in **both** statements I and II together are necessary to answer the question.
 - (c) The data in statement **I alone** are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement II alone are not sufficient to answer the question.
 - (d) The data in statement **II alone** are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement I alone are not sufficient to answer the question.
 - (e) The data even in both statements I and II together are **not** sufficient to answer the question.
6. Among friends M, N, O, P, Q and R, who is the second heaviest?
 - I. O is heavier than only two friends. P is heavier than O but lighter than N. R is the heaviest.
 - II. M is lighter than only two friends. N is heavier than O but lighter than R. P is heavier than only Q.
 - (a) The data **either** in statement I alone or in statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question.
 - (b) The data in **both** statements I and II together are necessary to answer the question.
 - (c) The data in statement **I alone** are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement II alone are not sufficient to answer the question.
 - (d) The data in statement **II alone** are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement I alone are not sufficient to answer the question.
 - (e) The data even in both statements I and II together are **not** sufficient to answer the question.

7. How many marks did Suman score in the twenty-mark exam?
 - I. Suman scored two-digit marks and her marks was not in odd numbers.
 - II. Suman scored more than 14 but less than 18 marks.
 - (a) The data **either** in statement I alone or in statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question.
 - (b) The data in **both** statements I and II together are necessary to answer the question.
 - (c) The data in statement **I alone** are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement II alone are not sufficient to answer the question.
 - (d) The data in statement **II alone** are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement I alone are not sufficient to answer the question.
 - (e) The data even in both statements I and II together are **not** sufficient to answer the question.
8. Among six people E, F, G, H, I and J standing around a circle facing the centre, what is the position of G with respect of F?
 - I. E stands second to the right of G. Only one person stands between E and I. F is an immediate neighbour of G.
 - II. Only two people sit between G and H. H is an immediate neighbour of both I and E. F is not an immediate neighbour of I.
 - (a) The data **either** in statement I alone or in statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question.
 - (b) The data in **both** statements I and II together are necessary to answer the question.
 - (c) The data in statement **I alone** are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement II alone are not sufficient to answer the question.
 - (d) The data in statement **II alone** are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement I alone are not sufficient to answer the question.
 - (e) The data even in both statements I and II together are **not** sufficient to answer the question.
9. Who among P, Q, R, S and T is the tallest?
 - I. P is taller than Q. T is not the tallest.
 - II. R is taller than P. S is not the tallest.
 - (a) The data **either** in statement I alone or in statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question.
 - (b) The data in **both** statements I and II together are necessary to answer the question.

- (c) The data in statement **I alone** are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement II alone are not sufficient to answer the question.
- (d) The data in statement **II alone** are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement I alone are not sufficient to answer the question.
- (e) The data even in both statements I and II together are **not** sufficient to answer the question.

Directions (10-14): Each question consists of a question and two statements numbered I and II given below it. You have to decide whether the data give in the statements are sufficient to answer the question. Read both the statements and choose the most appropriate option.

10. In a code language 'read your book' is written as '927'. Which number stands for 'book'?

- I. In the same code language 'book on shelf' is coded as '738'.
- II. In the same code language 'your book shelf' is coded as '278'.
- (a) The data in **both** the statements I and II together are necessary to answer the question.
- (b) The data in statement **I alone** are sufficient to answer the question while the data in statement II alone are not sufficient to answer the question.
- (c) The data even in **both** statements I and II together are not sufficient to answer the question.
- (d) The data in statement **II alone** are sufficient to answer the question while the data in statement I alone are not sufficient to answer the question.
- (e) The data **either** in statement I alone or in statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question.

11. How is V related to R?

- I. R is the daughter of G. G and S are children of K. V is husband of K.
- II. M is married of G. M is mother of R. V is father of G.
- (a) The data **either** in statement I alone or in statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question.
- (b) The data in statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question while the data in statement I alone are not sufficient to answer the question.

- (c) The data in statement **I alone** are sufficient to answer the question while the data in statement II alone are not sufficient to answer the question.
- (d) The data even in **both** statements I and II together are **not** sufficient to answer the question.
- (e) The data in **both** the statement I and II together are necessary to answer the question.

12. What is the present position of D?

- I. D moves 4 km to the north and turns left. Then he moves 5 km.
- II. D travles a total of 20 km, in the east. He takes 11 km to his right.
- (a) The data **either** in statement I alone or in statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question.
- (b) The data in **both** statements I and II together are not sufficient to answer the question.
- (c) The data in statement **II alone** are sufficient to answer the question while the data in statement I alone are not sufficient to answer the question.
- (d) The data even in **both** statements I and II together are necessary to answer the question.
- (e) The data in statement **I alone** are sufficient to answer the question while the data in statement II alone are not sufficient to answer the question.

13. How many teachers are there in the dance class?

- I. The number of male teachers is half the number of female teachers.
- II. There is one female teacher for every 10 girl students. There are more girl students than boy students.
- (a) The data even in **both** statements I and II together are **not** sufficient to answer the question.
- (b) The data in **both** the statements I and II together are necessary to answer the question.
- (c) The data in statement **II alone** are sufficient to answer the question while the data in statement I alone are not sufficient to answer the question.
- (d) The data in statement **I alone** are sufficient to answer the question while the data in statement II alone are not sufficient to answer the question.
- (e) The data **either** in statement I alone or statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question.

- 14.** In a straight line of eight people (all facing north), who stands fourth from the left end of the line?
- I. K stands third from the right end of the line. Only two people stand between K and S. R stands second to the right of S.
- II. W stands second from the left end of the line. Only two people stand between W and R. J is an immediate neighbour of R.
- (a) The data even in **both** statements I and II together are not sufficient to answer the question.
- (b) The data **either** in statement I alone or in statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question.
- (c) The data in statement **II alone** are sufficient to answer the question while the data in statement I alone are not sufficient to answer the question.
- (d) The data in **both** the statements I and II together are necessary to answer the question.
- (e) The data in statement **I alone** are sufficient to answer the question while the data in statement II alone are not sufficient to answer the question.

Directions (15-19): Each of the questions below consists of a question and two statements numbered I and II. You have to decide whether the data provided in the statements are sufficient to answer the question and based on this give answer.

- (a) If the data in statement I alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement II alone are not sufficient.
- (b) If the data in statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement I alone are not sufficient.
- (c) If the data either in statement I alone or in statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question.
- (d) If the data given in both statements I and II together are not sufficient to answer the question.
- (e) If the data in both statements I and II together are necessary to answer the question.

- 15.** Towards which direction is point N from point G?
- I. Point P is to the east of point N and to the north of point Q, which is to the northeast point G.
- II. Point N is to the north of point H, which is to the east of Point Q, which is to the west of point G.

- 16.** Among E, F, G, H and I, each having a different score in an exam, who scored the lowest marks?
- I. Only one person scored more than H.
- II. E scored 55% marks which is only more than what G scored.
- 17.** How is W related to Q?
- I. W is married to P's father.
- II. P is brother of V, who is son of Q.
- 18.** On which day in February is Puja's birthday?
- I. Puja's mother correctly remembers that Puja's birthday is before 14th February but after 10th February.
- II. Puja's sister correctly remembers that Puja's birthday is before 16th February but after 12th February.
- 19.** What is the code for 'is'?
- I. 'chari is black' is written as 'mil sil pat' in the code language.
- II. 'there is table' is written as 'hil lit mil' in the code language.
- Directions (20-24):** Each of the questions below consists of a question and two statements numbered I and II given below it. You have to decide whether the data provided in the statements are sufficient to answer the question. Read both the statements and give answer.
- (a) If the data in statement I alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question.
- (b) If the data in statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement I alone are sufficient to answer the question.
- (c) If the data either in statement I alone or in statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question.
- (d) If the data in both the statements I and II together are not sufficient to answer the question.
- (e) If the data in both the statements I and II together are necessary to answer the question.
- 20.** Is P aunt of M?
- I. A is son of P. A is brother of B. B is daughter of C. F is sister of C. M is daughter of F.
- II. D is father of M. F is mother of M. K is brother of F. K has two children J and R. P is married to K.
- 21.** How far and in which direction is point T from point S?
- I. Point T is 22m to the West of point Q. Point Q is 8m to the north of point R. Point L is 9m to the west of point R. Point P is 8m to the north of point O. Point P is to the west of point S.

- 22.** In which month (of the same year) does Lokesh appear for an exam?
- Lokesh's sister correctly remembers that he appeared for the exam after March but before August and that the month of his exam had exactly 31 days.
 - Lokesh's mother correctly remembers that he appeared for the exam after June but before November and that the month of his exam did not have 30 days.
- 23.** Among V, W, X, Y and Z, seated in a straight line facing south, who sit at the extreme ends of the row?
- W sits to the right of V. Z is not an immediate neighbour of Y.
 - V sits third to the left of Y. W sits on the immediate right of X.
- 24.** Who among P, Q, R, S and T is the shortest?
- P is as tall as T, who is taller than R. But not taller than S.
 - R is shortest that P and S is taller than T.
- Directions (25-29):** Each of the questions below consists of a question and two statements numbered I and II given below it. You have to decide whether the data given in the statements are sufficient to answer the question. Read both statements and choose the most appropriate option.
- 25.** How many persons are standing between L and K in a straight line of 19 persons? (**Note:** All are standing in a straight line, facing north).
- Y stands on the extreme left end of the line. Only five persons stand between Y and K. Only six persons stand between K and R. Only four persons stand between R and L.
 - J stands exactly in the middle of the line. Only two persons stand between I and J. Only five persons stand between I and L. I stands to the left of L. K stands third to the left of J.
- The data even in **both** statements I and II together are not sufficient to answer the question.
 - The data in **both** the statements I and II together are necessary to answer the question.
 - The data in statement **II alone** are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement I alone are not sufficient to answer the question.
- The data either in statement I alone or in statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question.
 - The data in statement **I alone** are sufficient to answer the question while the data in statement II alone are not sufficient to answer the question.
- 26.** Among six persons A, B, C, D, E and F standing around a circle, some of them are facing the centre while others are facing outside (ie opposite to the centre.). What is the position of A with respect of E? (Note: Facing the same direction means, if one is facing the centre then the other is also facing the centre and vice versa. Facing the opposite directions means if one is facing the centre then the other is facing outside and vice versa).
- C stands second to the right of E. E faces outside. C is an immediate neighbour of both D and B. F stands second to the left of D. D faces the same direction as E.
 - Only two persons stand between B and E. Both B and E face outside. E is an immediate neighbour of both D and F. B is an immediate neighbour of D.
- The data in **both** the statements I and II together are necessary to answer the question.
 - The data in statement **II alone** are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement I alone are not sufficient to answer the question.
 - The data even in **both** statements I and II together are not sufficient to answer the question.
 - The data either in statement I alone or in statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question.
 - The data in statement **I alone** are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement II alone are not sufficient to answer the question.
- 27.** How is X related to N?
- X is mother of J. T is married to Z. N is daughter of T. Z is brother of J.
 - X is married to Y. Y is father of J. J is married to L. J is uncle of N.
- The data even in **both** statements I and II together are not sufficient to answer the question.
 - The data in statement **I alone** are sufficient to answer the question while the data in statement II alone are not sufficient to answer the question.

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| <p>(c) The data either in statement I alone or in statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question.</p> <p>(d) The data in both the statements I and II together are necessary to answer the question.</p> <p>(e) The data in statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement I alone are not sufficient to answer the question.</p> <p>28. Among mobiles R, S, T, U, V and W, which is the costliest?</p> <p>I. T is costlier than only two mobiles. S is costlier than R but not the costliest. V is costlier than only W.</p> <p>II. R is cheaper than only two mobiles. V is costlier than W but cheaper than T. T is cheaper than R. S is cheaper than U.</p> <p>(a) The data in statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement I alone are not sufficient to answer the question.</p> <p>(b) The data even in both statements I and II together are not sufficient to answer the question.</p> <p>(c) The data either in statement I alone or in statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question.</p> <p>(d) The data in statement I alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement II alone are not sufficient to answer the question.</p> <p>(e) The data in both the statements I and II together are necessary to answer the question.</p> <p>29. In a six-storey building (consisting of floors number 1 to 6, wherein the topmost floor is number 6 and the ground floor is number 1) each of the six friends, namely M, N, O, P, Q and R, lives on a different floor (not necessarily in the same order). Who amongst them lives on the lowermost floor?</p> <p>I. M lives on floor number five. Only two persons live between P and O. N lives immediately above R. N live on an even-numbered floor.</p> <p>II. P lives on floor number three. Only two persons live between P and O. N lives immediately above R. N lives on an even-numbered floor.</p> <p>(a) The data even in both statements I and II together are not sufficient to answer the question.</p> <p>(b) The data in statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement I alone are not sufficient to answer the question.</p> | <p>(c) The data in statement I alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement II alone are not sufficient to answer the question.</p> <p>(d) The data either in statement I alone or in statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question.</p> <p>(e) The data in both the statements I and II together are necessary to answer the question.</p> <p>Directions (30-34): This question consists of a question and two statements numbered I and II given below it. You have to decide whether the data give in the statements are sufficient to answer the question. Read both the statements and choose the most appropriate option.</p> <p>30. Among V, W, X, Y and Z, seated in a straight line, facing north, who sits exactly in a straight line, facing north, who sits exactly in the middle of the line?</p> <p>I. W sits third to the right of Z. X is an immediate neighbour of W. V sits on the immediate left of Y.</p> <p>II. X sits at one of the extreme ends of the line. Only two people sit between X and V. Y sits on the immediate right of V. Y does not sit at any of the extreme ends of the line.</p> <p>(a) The data either in statement I alone or in statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question.</p> <p>(b) The data even in both statements I and II together are not sufficient to answer the question.</p> <p>(c) The data in statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement I alone are not sufficient to answer the question.</p> <p>(d) The data in both the statements I and II together are necessary to answer the question.</p> <p>(e) The data in statement I alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement II alone are not sufficient to answer the question.</p> <p>31. Out of P, Q, R, S and T, does R earn more than Rs. 40,000?</p> <p>I. S earns more than only R and T. P earns the maximum. T earns Rs. 50,000.</p> <p>II. Q earns less than only P. R earns less than Q. Q earns Rs. 80,000.</p> |
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- (a) The data **either** in statement I alone or in statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question.
- (b) The data even in **both** statements I and II together are not sufficient to answer the question.
- (c) The data in statement **II alone** are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement I alone are not sufficient to answer the question.
- (d) The data in **both** the statements I and II together are necessary to answer the question.
- (e) The data in statement **I alone** are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement II alone are not sufficient to answer the question.
- 32.** Among the six friends A, B, C, D, E and F, sitting around a circular table facing the centre, who sits on the immediate left of C?
- I. A sits second to left of C and third to right of F. B is an immediate neighbour of E.
- II. E is an immediate neighbour of both B and F. Only three people sit between B and D. F is an immediate neighbour of C.
- (a) The data **either** in statement I alone or in statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question.
- (b) The data even in **both** statements I and II together are not sufficient to answer the question.
- (c) The data in statement **II alone** are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement I alone are not sufficient to answer the question.
- (d) The data in **both** the statements I and II together are necessary to answer the question.
- (e) The data in statement **I alone** are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement II alone are not sufficient to answer the question.
- 33.** How is 'success' written in the code language?
- I. 'success is necessary evil' is written as '8145' and 'evil is amongst us' is written as '3874'.
- II. 'marketing is magic mantra' is written as '4629' and 'success mantra is marketing' is written as '2564'.
- (a) The data **either** in statement I alone or in statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question.
- (b) The data even in **both** statements I and II together are not sufficient to answer the question.
- (c) The data in statement **II alone** are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement I alone are not sufficient to answer the question.
- (d) The data in **both** the statements I and II together are necessary to answer the question.
- (e) The data in statement **I alone** are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement II alone are not sufficient to answer the question.
- 34.** A five-storey building (consisting of a ground floor and four floors on top of it such that the ground floor on top of it such that the ground floor is numbered 1, the floor above it numbered 2 and so on till the topmost floor is numbered 5) houses different people, viz H, I, J, K and L. Who lives on the lowermost floor (ie floor no. 1)?
- I. J lives on floor no. 3. K lives immediately below L. K lives on an even-numbered floor.
- II. Only two people live between L and H. L lives above H. J lives immediately below K. J lives on an odd-numbered floor.
- (a) The data **either** in statement I alone or in statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question.
- (b) The data even in **both** statements I and II together are not sufficient to answer the question.
- (c) The data in statement **II alone** are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement I alone are not sufficient to answer the question.
- (d) The data in **both** the statements I and II together are necessary to answer the question.
- (e) The data in statement **I alone** are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement II alone are not sufficient to answer the question.

Solutions

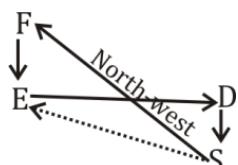
Foundation

Directions (1-5):

1. (a): **From I:** R > A, but S is not the tallest.
From II: A > Q, but T is not the tallest.
From I and II: R > A > Q. Neither S nor T can be the tallest. Hence R is the tallest.
2. (b): **From I:** Possible months: January, February, March, April, May or June.
From II: Aman's brother correctly remembers that he went for a football match after 31st March but before 1st May.
So, he went for a football match in the month of April.
Hence only II is sufficient.
3. (c): Rudra's exam is on scheduled on Wednesday.
Hence, either statement I alone or statement II alone is sufficient.

4. (d):

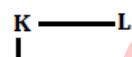
5. (a):
- From I and II:**



Point E is to the north-west of Point S.

Directions (6-8):

6. (d): **From I:** C > A, but J is not the smallest.
From II: A > E, but G is not the biggest.
From I and II: C > A > E. And it is not clear J and G's position so we cannot determine which is the biggest country.

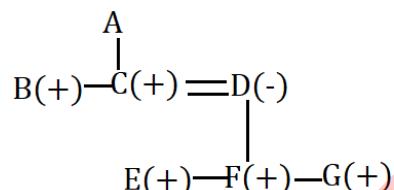
7. (d): **From I:****From II:**

So, From I and From II it is not clear point K's direction with respect point M.

8. (b): From both I and II: Possible runs: 56, 57, 58.
But runs were not an even number. So Umesh scored 57 runs

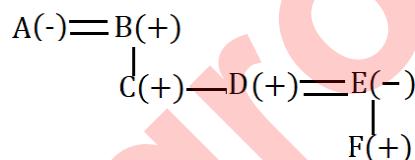
Direction (9-11):

9. (b): I. From the given statement:



We cannot determine the relation of A with F.

- II. From the given statement:



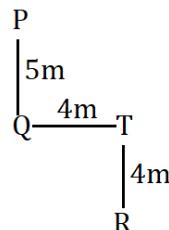
Here, A is the grandmother of F.

10. (d): The following are the codes for the words when we combine I and II

Words	Codes
goddesses	asd
powerful	qer
Are	jkl
worship	tui
most	zxc
priests	wyp
image	fgh

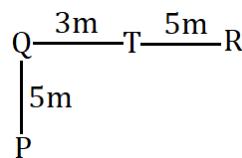
Hence, code for worship is 'tui'

11. (c): I. From the given statement:



Here, R is in south-east of Q.

- II. From the given statement:



Here, R is to the east of Q.

Directions (12-14):

12. (c): From I, we can determine that S got the highest marks

1 > 2 > 3 > 4 > 5

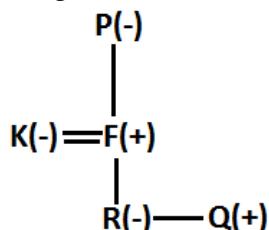
S P Q R/T R/T

From II, we can determine that S got the highest marks

1 > 2 > 3 > 4 > 5

S Q P R/T R/T

13. (b): On combining I and II we can determine, R is daughter of F



14. (a): From, I we can determine, A lives on the 4th floor

FLOOR	PERSON
5	E/D
4	A
3	B
2	C
1	E/D

From, II we cannot determine , who lives on the 4th floor

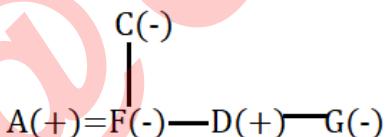
Directions (15-19):

15. (a): From I. we can determine the code for the word 'mind' is 'b2'.

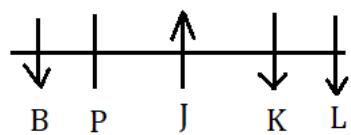
From II. we cannot determine the code for the word 'mind' alone.

16. (b): From I. we cannot determine how many male members are there in the family.

From II. We can determine number of male members is two from the given arrangement:

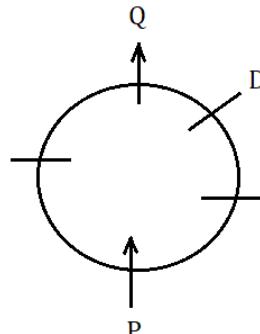


17. (d): On combining I and II we get the following arrangement. Hence five persons sit in the row.

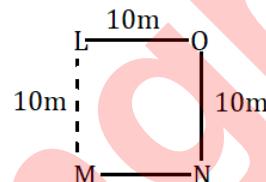


18. (b): From I. we cannot determine who sits immediate right of Q.

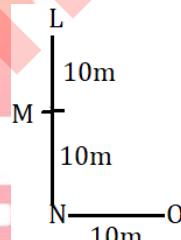
From II. We can determine D sits immediate right of Q as follows:



19. (c): From I we can determine the shortest distance between L and M is 10m.



From II we can determine the shortest distance between L and M is 10m.



20. (b): The color of fresh grass is 'green' and as given in II, 'green' is called 'brown'. So, the color of fresh grass is 'brown' from 1st we cannot find.

21. (e): In the given statement and I, the common word is 'They' and the common code word is 'nop'. So, 'nop' is the code for 'They'. In the given statement and II, the common word is 'like' and the common code word is 'al'. So, 'al' is the code for 'like'. Thus, in the given statement, 'ed' is the code for 'flowers'.

22. (d): From the two statements given in I, the code for the only common word 'beautiful' can be determined. From the two statements given in II, the code for the only common word 'red' can be determined. In I and II, the common words are 'rose and flower' and the common code words are 'de' and 'de' and 'la'. So, the code for 'flower' is either 'de' or 'la'.

- 23. (c):** In the given statement and I, the common word is 'good' and the common code word is 'co'. So, 'co' is the code for 'good'. In the given statement and II, the common words are 'He' and 'is' and the common code words are 'sin' and 'bye'. So 'sin' and 'bye' are the codes for 'He' and 'is'. Thus, in the given statement, 'co' is the code for 'good'.
- 24. (d):** we cannot find using even both the statement together.
- 25. (e):** from statement I it is not clear while from statement II and I together 'go' and 'and' code are common. So we can find that code is 'pit'.
- 26. (c):** The question is based on the fact that in the early morning sun rises in the east and the shadow of an object/person at this time falls exactly behind it. From I, we know that Rahul and the puppet are facing each other. The shadow of the puppet falls to the right of Rahul and hence to the left of the puppet. Thus, the sun is to the right of the puppet. But the sun is in the east. So, the puppet is facing North and thus, Rahul is facing South.
-
- 27. (a):** Arrangement from I
-
- 28. (e):** From II, Q being in the middle, there are 10 children to his right as well as to his left. So, Q is 11th from the left. From I, P is 15th from the left. Thus, from both I and II, we conclude that there are 3 children between P and Q.
- 29. (d):** clearly, neither the number of children in the row is given nor the position of Sumit relative to Rajan is mentioned in any one of I or II.
- 30. (c):** From I, we conclude that P is 9th from the top. Thus, in a class of 30 students, P ranks 22nd from the bottom. From II, we conclude that P is 22nd from the bottom.
- 31. (a):** From I, we have : B > T, B > C, V > B. Thus, V is heavier than each one of B, T and C. But V is not the heaviest. So, E is the heaviest. Thus, we have the order : E > V > B > T > C or E > V > B > C > T. clearly, B is third from the top.
- 32. (e):** From I, we have : M > V > Q. From II, we have : T > Q, T > M, P > T. Combining the above two, we have : P > T > M > V > Q i.e. Q < V < M < T < P. Clearly, M is in the middle.
- 33. (c):** From I, we conclude that Sunny is facing South, since a person facing South shall face North on turning to his right, twice. From II, we know that after walking, Sunny shall face towards left of Dinesh facing South i.e. East and a person walking southwards shall face East on turning to his left. Thus, Sunny is facing South.
- 34. (d):** From I, we have : S = T - 20. From II, we have : V = T + 30. Thus, from both I and II, we have : V + S = (T+30) + (T - 20) = (2T + 10). So, to get the required amount, we need to know the amount that Shravan has.
- 35. (b):** From II, we know that P's mother is married to J's husband, which means that J is P's mother.
- 36. (c):** From I, we conclude that P is the mother of M and N, while Q is the daughter-in-law of P and sister-in-law of N. Thus, Q is M's wife and hence, M is N's brother. From II, we conclude that M and N are the children of S. Also, R is the daughter-in-law of S and sister-in-law of M. So, R is N's wife and thus, N is M's brother. Hence, M is either brother or sister of N.
- 37. (a):** B is A's brother means A is either brother or sister of B. Now, each one of I and II individually indicates that A is a female, which means that A is B's sister.
- 38. (e):** From I and II, we conclude that P is M's brother and so M's father is P's father. So, F is the child of the sister of P's father i.e. F's mother is P's aunt or F is P's cousin.
- 39. (c):** From I, we conclude that Y is the child of D who is wife of X i.e. X is Y's father. From II, X is married to Y's father. This implies that X is Y's mother.
- 40. (d):** From both I and II together, we can conclude that A and B are the children of D. But sex of A and the third child of D is not known. So, both I and II together are also not sufficient to answer the question.

41. (a):

42. (d): From II, we know that N is K's son and K is B's grandfather. Thus, N is the son of B's grandfather i.e. N is either father or uncle of B. From I, B is the daughter of M. So, M is either father or mother of B. Clearly, the correct relationship between M and N cannot be deduced.

43. (e):

44. (e):

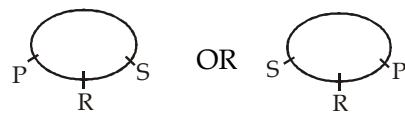
45. (c): From I, we have the order: R, _, P, Q. From II, we have the order : P, Q, T. Clearly, each of the above two orders indicates that Q is to the immediate right of P.

46. (e): From I, we have the order: B, E, D. From II, B is at the extreme left of the row. Thus, considering both I and II, we conclude that among the five children, D is the third and hence the middle child in the row.

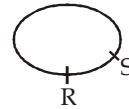
47. (d): From I, we have the order : S, _, _, Q. From II, we have the order : R, T. Combining the above two, we get two possible orders: S, R, T, P, Q or S, P, R, T, Q. Thus, either T or R is in the middle.

48. (e): We can find using both statement together

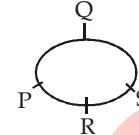
49. (e): From I, we have :



From II, we have :

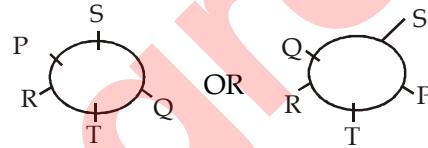


Combining the above two, we have:



Clearly, P is to the immediate right of Q.

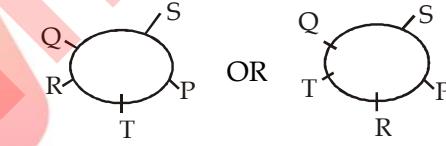
50. (b): From I, we have



Thus, either Q or T is second to the right of P.

From II, we have

Clearly, Q is second to the right of P.



Moderate

Direction (1-3):

1. (b): From I, Y>R and O>S>J

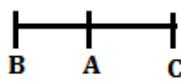
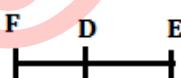
From II, P>A>O

From I and II, we get that R got the lowest marks.

2. (d): From I and II,

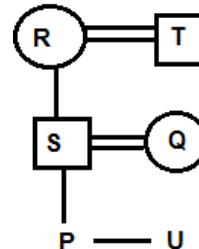
Floors	Persons
5	S/V
4	T
3	V/S
2	U
1	R

3. (b): From I and II,



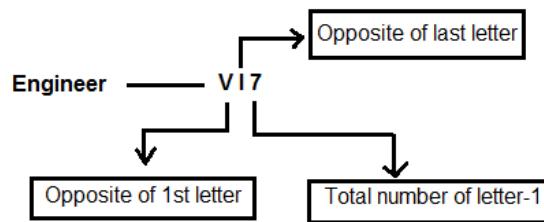
Direction (4-6):

4. (b): From both the statements I and II we can find that T is father of S.



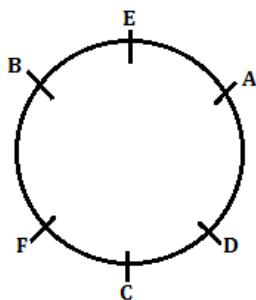
5. (d): By combining both the statements together we cannot find the distance between point P and Q.

6. (c): From statement I or II-Engineer code will be VI7.



Direction (7-9):

7. (d): From both I and II,



8. (a): From I,

$N > B > S > J > X > G/D > D/G$

From II,

$N/B > N/B > S > J > X > G > D$

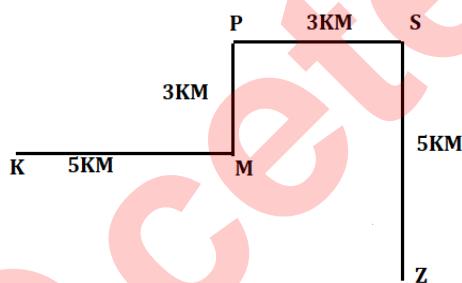
9. (b):

Directions (10-11):

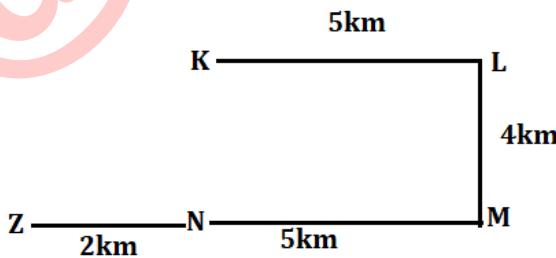
10. (d): By combining both the statements I. and II. then we get "banks" is coded as "ca"

Words	Codes
merger	ck
for	lm
good	to
banks	ca
are	tm
New	yo
too	zk

11. (c): I. M is 5km to the east of K. S is 3km to the east of P. P is 3km to the north of M. Z is 5km to the south of S. So, Z is south east of K.



- II. L is 5km to the east of K. M is 4km to the south of L. Z is 2km to the west of N. N is 5km to the west of M. So, Z is south west of K.



Direction (12-16):

12. (c): By Combining I, II and III we get "fortune" is coded as "pw".

Words	Codes
The	ws
Christmas	Rw
New	Kp
This	Pm
Tree	Mk
Fortune	Pw
Year	Sm

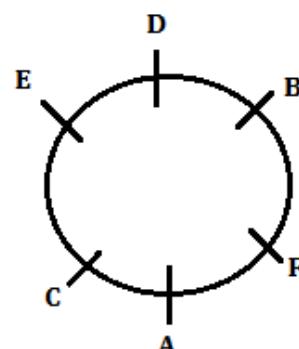
13. (c): By Combing I, II and III we get R lives on 2nd floor.

Floors	Persons	Persons
7	P	T
6	S	S
5	U	V
4	Q	U
3	V	Q
2	R	R
1	T	P

14. (a): By combining both I and II. M was born on 5th April.

Months	Dates	Case 1	Case 2
		Persons	Persons
January	5	K	K
	14	Q	Q
April	5	M	M
	14	N	N
June	5	L	P
	14	P	L

15. (b): By combining the both I and III. F sits 2nd to the left of D.



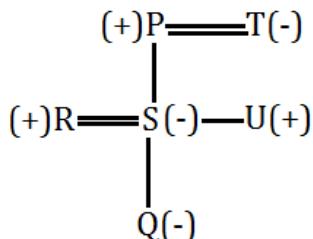
16. (d): Data in all I, II, III even together is not sufficient.

Directions (17-20):

17. (d): By using Any of the two statements we can determine that A lives on 3rd floor.

Floors	Persons
5	B
4	D
3	A
2	C
1	E

18. (d): From I, II and III we can determine that there are three female members in a family.

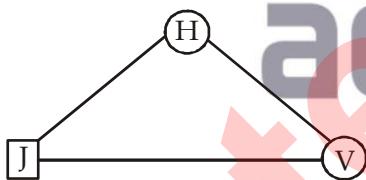


19. (b): From II and III we can determine that J scored the highest marks.

1 > 2 > 3 > 4 > 5 > 6
 J M O K N L

20. (d): From all the three statements, we cannot determine the maximum numbers of persons sitting in the row because the position of D is not fixed.

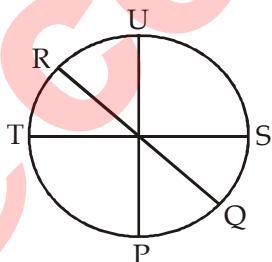
21. (a): from I we can find



From II we cannot find

22. (b): from I we cannot find and from II we can find

23. (e): from I and II



24. (b): from II we can find out

25. (d): from I ,Geeta > Shilpa, Deepa > Meeta

Sadhna > Sunita

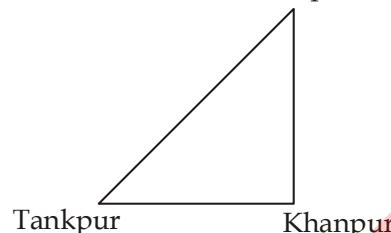
From II Sadhan > Shilpa > Deepa > Meeta

Here from I and II together we cannot be decide

26. (d): we cannot be find out

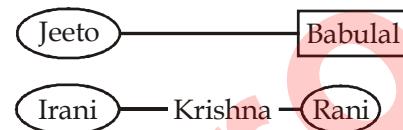
27. (e): from I and II we find out

Rampur



28. (d): we cannot be find out

29. (d):



we cannot determine gender of Krishna

30. (d): from I and II we cannot determine

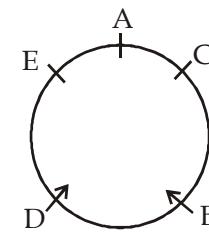
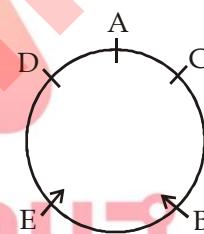
31. (c): using statement I

$Q > R, S > T > P$, Q is the heaviest

Using statement II

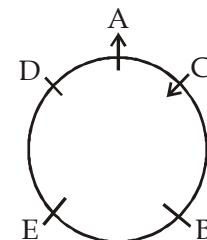
$Q > R > S, T, P$ Q is the heaviest

32. (b): using statement I



we cannot determine if all the friends are facing the centre.

Using statement II



A is facing outside and C is facing the centre of circle. So, all friends are not facing the centre.

33. (c): Using statement I

Mon - Botany

Tue - Math

Wed - Phy

Thu - Chem

Fri - Zoology

Chem - is not taught on Wednesday.

Using statement II

Mon - Botany/Zoology

Tue - Math

Wed - Phy

Thu - Chem

Fri - Zoology/Bootany

Or

Mon - Botany/Zoology

Tue - Chem

Wed - Maths

Thu - Phy

Fri - Zoology/Bootany

Chemistry is not taught on Wednesday.

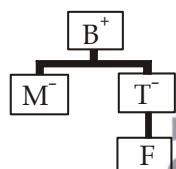
34. (c): using statement I

If the time is 9 o'clock now then after 30 minute i.e. at 9:30 the angle between the minute hand and hour hand cannot be 90° . So, now the time is 9 o'clock.

Using statement II

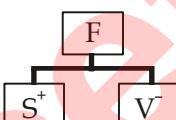
If the time now is 9 o'clock then 15 min before the hour and minute hand of the clock can never coincide with each other. Instead they will have an angle of 7.5° . so, the time now is not 9 o'clock.

35. (d): Using statement I



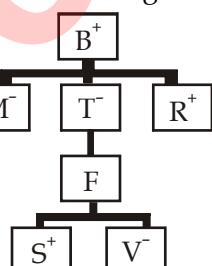
The gender of F is not known. So, we cannot say F is granddaughter or grandson of B.

Using statement II



The name of B has not even been mentioned.

Using both statements together



Still, the gender of F cannot be determined. So, we cannot determine if F is grandson or granddaughter of B.

36. (e): From I: C > A > B and _ > D

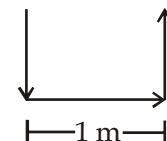
From II: _ > _ > C

Combining we get E > D > C > A > B

37. (c): Using statement I

If Ken turns 90° towards his right he will face South. So Ali is facing North.

Using statement II



In the end Priya faces North. So Ali also faces North.

38. (d): Even by using both the statements together we can only determine that number of candidates appeared was more than 200.

39. (e): Using I

$T \xleftarrow{5} R$ and T is midway between P and Q

Using II: $R \xleftarrow{2} Q$

Using both $P \xleftarrow{7} T \xleftarrow{5} R \xleftarrow{2} Q$

40. (d): Even by using both the statements together we cannot determine the gender of B. so A can have one or two brothers.

41. (d): Never ever go there? naja[ni] ho
Go there and come back ? Ma[ho]sa[ni] da

42. (e): K

J

W

P

M T

43. (e): 5 \$ # 3 → flowers are really good

7 # 3 5 → good flowers are available

So really is the code of \$

44. (e):

45. (a): L → 12th (Suresh) 17th (Mohan) ← R

$$17 + 12 = 29 = 50 - 29 = 21$$

46. (e): Both the statements are required to answer.

47. (e): From I, Birthday of Shahid is either on Wednesday or Thursday.

From II, Birthday of Shahid is not on Wednesday.

So, Clearly both I and II are necessary to answer the question. So answer is Thursday.

48. (e): I → T > R > Q II → P > S

Clearly, both the statements are required to answer.

49. (c): II → It is not 3 'o' clock because $11 + 3 = 2$ 'o' clock.

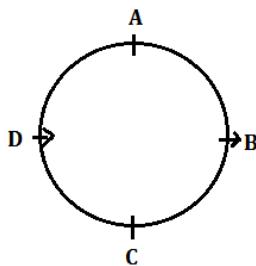
50. (c): I → got → so II → got → so

So, either I or II is required to answer

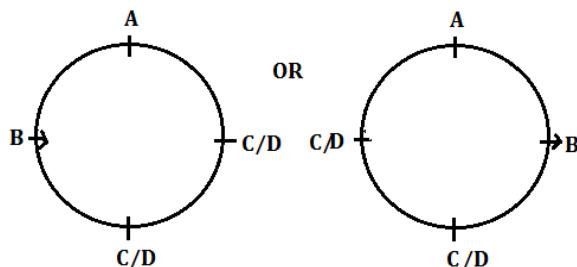
Difficult

Directions (1-3):

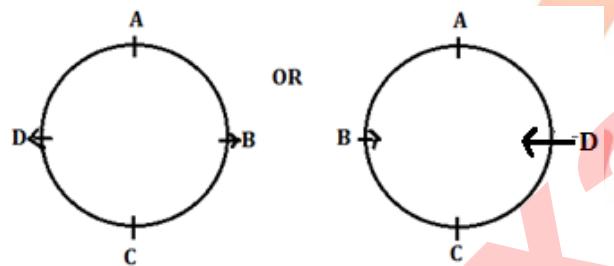
1. (c): From I,



From II,



From III,



Even after using all the statements together answer cannot be determined.

2. (b): From II and III, O lives on third floor.

Floors	Case-1	Case-2
6	P	P
5	N	L
4	M	K
3	O	O
2	K	M
1	L	N

3. (a): From I and II, we get to know that H is the youngest member of the family.

$$\begin{array}{c}
 S(+)=F(-) \\
 | \\
 D(-)=E(+)-A(-) \\
 | \\
 H(+)
 \end{array}$$

Directions (4-8):

4. (c): From II and III, we get to know that S gets the first rank.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
S	O/M	O/M	P	N	Q	R

5. (a): From I and II, we get to know that SD is read on 16th January

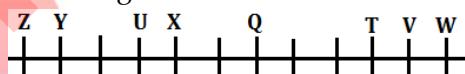
DATES (January)	BOOKS
12	JU
14	VN
16	SD
19	KI
23	LA

6. (d): From I, II and III we can't determine the vacant floor

7. (b): From I and III we get to know that the distance between C2 and C5 is 140m.

C2 — C4 — C1 — 28m — C3 — 35m — C6 — 42m — C5

8. (d): From I, II and III we get to know that 12 persons are sitting in a row.

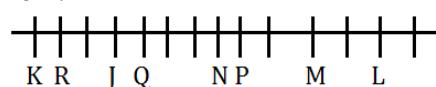


Direction (9-12):

9. (d): We can't conclude anything by combining all.

10. (d):

11. (d): By combining I, II, III, 14 persons are sitting in a row.



12. (b): By I and III, box F is in topmost position.

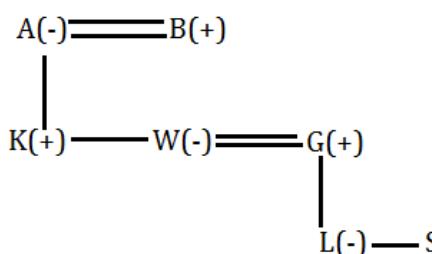
Box
F
A
E
C
D
B

Directions (13-17):

13. (c): By combining I and III we get to know that the distance between L and P is 100Km.

L — 10km — M — 20km — N — 30km — O — 40km — P

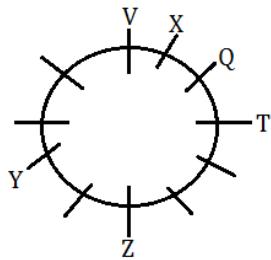
14. (d): By combining I, II and III we get to know that K is the son of B.



15. (a): By combining I, II, III we get the following arrangement of persons with salaries:

So second lowest salary is of C who earns 11k.
 $F(20K) > G(15K) > E(14K) > H(13K) > C(11K) > D(10K)$

16. (c): By combining I and II we get the following arrangement and 11 persons are sitting around the circular table



17. (d): By combining any two statements we get the following arrangement:

The person who goes to mall immediately after H is I.

Days	Person
Monday	G
Tuesday	J
Wednesday	H
Thursday	I
Friday	K

18. (b): From statement I: Aditya is the son of Pinki.

Statement III: Pinki is daughter-in-law of Mayank.

Therefore, Aditya is grandson of Mayank.

19. (b): From statement I: Anil > Suraj > Meena, Neeraj

From statement II: Tara is somewhere after Anil.
 Therefore, Anil is the first to take the lecture.

20. (a): use the [rope] ® nik [ta] re - I

is straight ® pe da - II

Now, is straight ® pe da - II

Always use ® ma re - III

21. (e):

22. (a): From statement I

Rank of Samir from the top = $45 - 15 + 1 = 31^{\text{st}}$

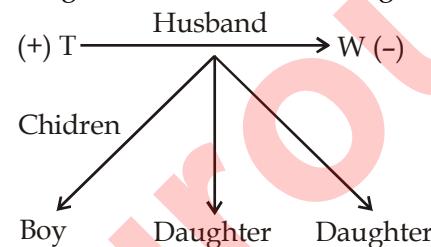
So, Rank of Sudha = 36^{th}

From statement II and III



There are 10 students between Radha and Neeta.
 So, there would not be exact middle position.

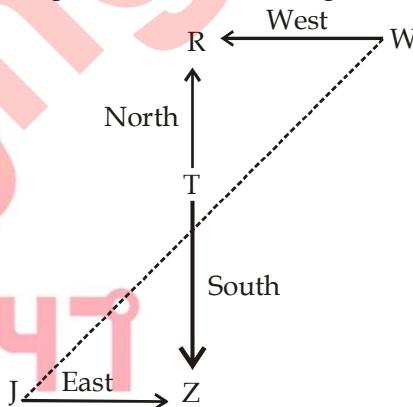
23. (c): By using II and III statement, we get



24. (d): By using All I, II & III we get

$E > B > A > C > D > F$

25. (e): By using I & II statement, we get



26. (e):

27. (a): By using I & II, we get

Code for 'now or never again' ® tom ka na sa

Code for 'go' ® ho

28. (b): All statements I, II and II are required to answer the question.

29. (e): Even with the combination of information given in the statements I, II and III, we can't definitely say that on which day Ram met Rahul.

30. (b): 'ja' and 'come' are common in statements I and II.
 Hence, 'ja' stands for 'come'.

31. (b): On combining all the information we know that E is the lightest among all the five persons. But on the other hand from statements I and III also, we get the same answer. Since, we require least combinations of statements to get the answer, hence (b) is the correct choice.

32. (b): From statement III alone, It is clear that Q is the father of T.
33. (d): Similar letters have similar code symbols at the corresponding places in the code. So, this is direct-coding. Thus, to find the code for DATE, we need the code for D which can be obtained from I only (i.e. \$) and the codes for A, T and E which can be obtained either from II or III (@, # and % respectively).
34. (d): From I, we conclude that the girl is either Kunal's or his brother's wife. But, according to II, Kunal has no siblings. So, from both I and II, we conclude that the girl is Kunal's wife. From III, we find that the girl is the only daughter-in-law of Kunal's mother i.e., she is Kunal's wife.
35. (b): From the given statement, the descending order of heights is : _, Q, _, S, _. From II, we have the order: _, !, R, S, _. Thus, R is in the middle. From III, we have the order : P, Q, _, S, _. But, according to I, T is not the shortest. So, R is the shortest. Thus, we have the order : P, Q, T, S, R. So, T is in the middle.
36. (a): From I, we have : P > D, P > N, T > P i.e. T > P > D > N or T > P > N > D ... (i)
From II, we have : R > Q, T > R i.e. T > R > Q.... (ii)
From III, we have : T > Q, R > Q. ... (iii)
Clearly, from (i) and (ii), we conclude that T is taller than each one of P, N, D, R and Q. So, T is the tallest.
37. (d): Arrangement from I Arrangement from II
Arrangement from III



Previous Year (Memory Based)

Directions (1-4):

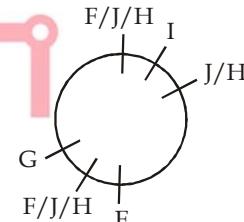
1. (b): Only from II, we know P was born just before T.

Months	Persons
January	R
March	
June	P
August	T
September	
October	Q

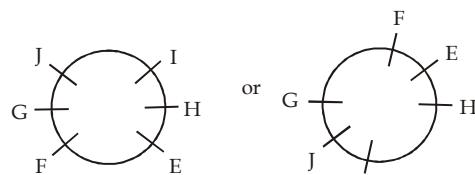
2. (d): By combining the both we can't get the answer.
3. (a): Only from I. we get "mr" is coded as "Olympic".
4. (d): Also, by combining the both I and II we can't get the answer.
5. (d): **From I.** First half of the year - Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May or June. Hence I alone is not sufficient.
From II. According to Rahul's son, Rahul went for vacation in April.
Hence II alone is sufficient.
6. (a): **From I.** R > N > P > O > Q/M > Q/M
Hence N is the second heaviest.
From II. _ > _ > M > _ > _ > ...
(i)
R > N > O and _ > _ > _ > P > Q ... (ii)
Now from (i) and (ii), we get
R > N > M > O > P > Q
Hence N is the second heaviest.

7. (e): From I. Suman scores 10, 12, 14, 16, 18 or 20
From II. Suman scored 15, 16 or 17
From I and II. 16 is common in both the statements. Hence Suman's score in the exam is 16.

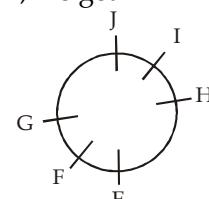
8. (e): From I.



G is either on the immediate left or on the immediate right of F. So, I alone is not sufficient.
From II.



From I and II, we get

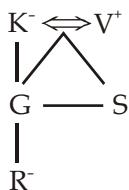


Hence G is on the immediate left of F.

9. (b): From I. $P > Q$. But T is not the tallest.
 From II. $R > P$. But S is not the tallest.
 From I and II. We get
 $R > P > Q$ and neither S nor T is the tallest. Hence R is the tallest.

10. (b): Given
 read your book $\rightarrow 9\ 2\ 7 \dots \dots \dots$ (i)
 From I, book on shelf $\rightarrow 7\ 3\ 8 \dots \dots \dots$ (ii)
 From (i) and (ii), book $\rightarrow 7$
 From II, your book shelf $\rightarrow 2\ 7\ 8 \dots \dots \dots$ (iii)
 From (i) and (iii), your/book $\rightarrow 2/7$
 Hence only I is sufficient to answer the question.

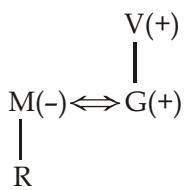
11. (b): From I.



Hence V is either maternal or paternal grandfather of R.

Hence I alone is not sufficient to answer the question.

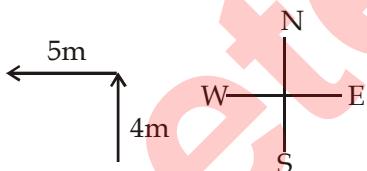
From II.



Thus, V is paternal grandfather of R.

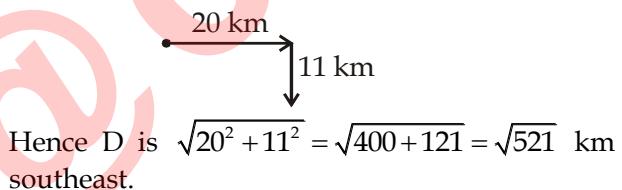
Hence II alone is sufficient to answer the question.

12. (a): From I.



Hence D is $\sqrt{5^2 + 4^2} = \sqrt{41}$ km northwest.

From II.

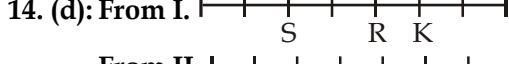
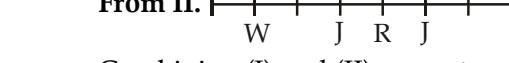
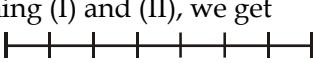


Hence D is $\sqrt{20^2 + 11^2} = \sqrt{400 + 121} = \sqrt{521}$ km southeast.

13. (a): From I. Male teacher = $\frac{\text{Female teachers}}{2}$

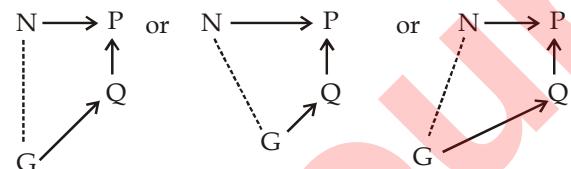
From II. Every 10 girls has one female teacher.
 But exact no. of boys is not given.

Hence we can't find the number of teachers in the dance class even by combining both statements.

14. (d): From I. 
 From II. 
 Combining (I) and (II), we get 

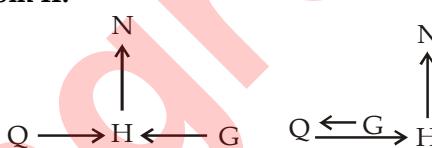
Hence J is fourth from the left.

15. (d): From I.



N is to the north, northwest or northeast of point G.

From II.

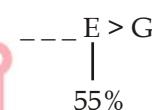


Hence II is not sufficient to answer the question.

We can't combine I and II because the two statements carry information that does not go together, as is evident from the relative positions of N and Q.

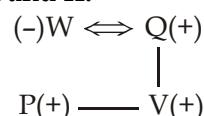
16. (b): From I. _ H _ _

From II.



Hence only statement II is sufficient to answer the question. G scored the lowest.

17. (e): From both I and II.



Thus, W is wife of Q. Hence both are sufficient to answer the question.

18. (e): From I. According to Puja's mother, the possible dates are 11, 12 and 13.

From II. According to Puja's sister, the possible dates are 13, 14, 15

Combining I and II, Common date is 13. Hence Puja's birthday is on 13th February.

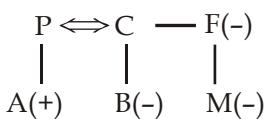
19. (e): From I. 'chair is black' \rightarrow 'mil sil pat'

From II. 'there is table' \rightarrow 'hil lit mil'

From I and II. is \rightarrow mil

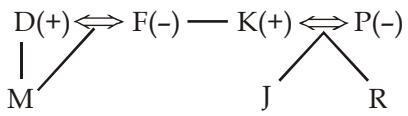
Both are sufficient to answer the question.

20. (b): From I.



Gender of P and C is not given. Therefore, either P or C is mother or father of A and B. Hence we can't say whether P is aunt of M.

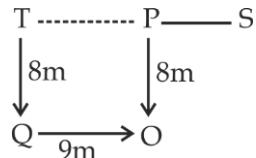
From II.



Hence P is aunt of M. Therefore only statement II is sufficient to answer the question.

21. (d): **From I.** The distance between T and S is not given.

From II.

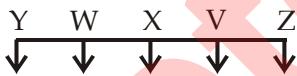


Hence point T is to the west of point S but since the distance between P and S is not given, we can't find the distance between T and S.

22. (e): **From I:** According to Lokesh's sister, he appeared for the exam either in May or in July.

From II: According to Lokesh's mother, he appeared for the exam in July, August or October. From I and II. Common month is July. Hence Lokesh appeared for the exam in July.

23. (e): From both I and II.



Y and Z are extreme ends of the row. Hence both are sufficient to answer the question.

24. (d): **From I:** $S > P = T > R$

From II: $P > R, S > T$

We have no information about Q. Hence both statements I and II are not sufficient to answer the question.

25. (c): **From I:** Position of Y = 1st from left

\therefore Position of K = $1 + 5 + 1 = 7$ th from left

\therefore Position of R = $7 + 6 + 1 = 14$ th from left

Now, L may be either on the left or on the right of R.

Hence position of L = $14 - 4 - 1 = 9$ th from left or $14 + 4 + 1 = 19$ th from left

Hence I alone is not sufficient.

From II: Position of J = 10th from left

Position of 1 = $10 - 2 - 1 = 7$ th from left
or, $10 + 2 + 1 = 13$ th from left

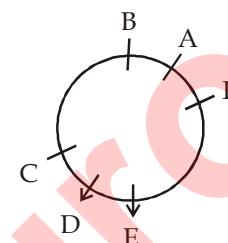
But position of K = $10 - 3 = 7$ th from left.

Hence I must be 13th from left.

\therefore Position of L = $13 + 5 + 1 = 19$ th from left

\therefore No. of persons between L and K = $19 - 7 - 1 = 11$
Hence II alone is sufficient.

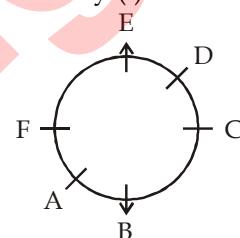
26. (e): **From I:**



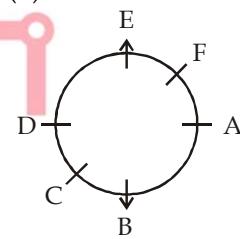
Hence A is second to the left of E.

Thus, I alone is sufficient to answer the question.

From II: Possibility (i)

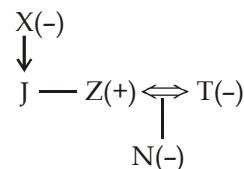


Possibility (ii)



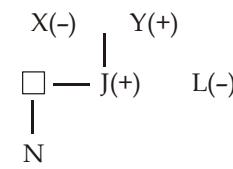
Thus, A may be second to the left or second to the right of E. Hence II alone is not sufficient.

27. (c): **From I:**



Hence X is grandmother of N.

From II:



Hence X is grandmother of N.

- 28. (c): From I:** $_ > _ > _ > T > _ > _$... (i)
 $> S > R$... (ii)
 $_ > _ > _ > V > W$... (iii)
- Combining, we get $U > S > R > T > V > W$
- Hence I alone is sufficient
- From II:** $_ > _ > R > _ > _ > _$... (i)
 $R > T > V > W$... (ii)
 $U > S$... (iii)
- Again, we get $U > S > R > T > V > W$
- Hence II alone is also sufficient.

- 29. (b): From I:**

Person	Floor
R/O	6
M	5
Q	4
P	3
N	2
R/O	1

Hence I alone is not sufficient to answer the question.

From II:

Person	Floor
O	6
Q/M	5
Q/M	4
P	3
N	2
R	1

Hence R lives on the lowermost floor. Thus II alone is sufficient to answer the question.

- 30. (a): From I:**



Hence Y is in middle of the line.

From II:



Hence Y is in the middle of line.

- 31. (b): From I:**

$$P > Q > S > R, T \\ \downarrow \\ \text{Rs. } 50000$$

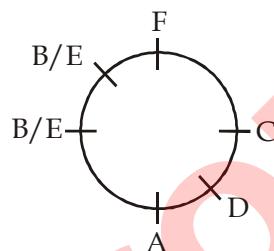
We don't know if R earns more than T. So I alone is not sufficient to answer the question.

From II:

$$P > Q > R \\ \downarrow \\ \text{Rs. } 80000$$

Hence II alone is not sufficient.

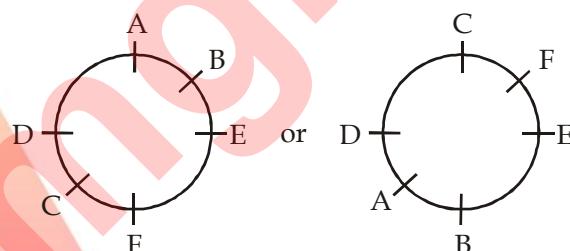
- 32. (e): From I:**



Hence D is on the immediate left of C.

I alone is sufficient to answer the question.

From II:



Hence F or D is on immediate left of C.

Thus, II is not sufficient to answer.

- 33. (c): From I:** Success is necessary evil $\rightarrow 8 \ 1 \ 4 \ 5 \dots$ (i)

evil is amongst us $\rightarrow 3 \ 8 \ 7 \ 4 \dots$ (ii)

From (i) and (ii),

evil/is $\rightarrow 8/4 \dots$ (iii)

From II: Marketing is magic mantra $\rightarrow 4 \ 6 \ 2 \ 9 \dots$ (iv)

Success mantra is marketing $\rightarrow 2 \ 5 \ 6 \ 4 \dots$ (v)

from (iv) and (v)

success $\rightarrow 5$

Hence only II is sufficient to answer the question.

- 34. (c): From II:**

L - 5

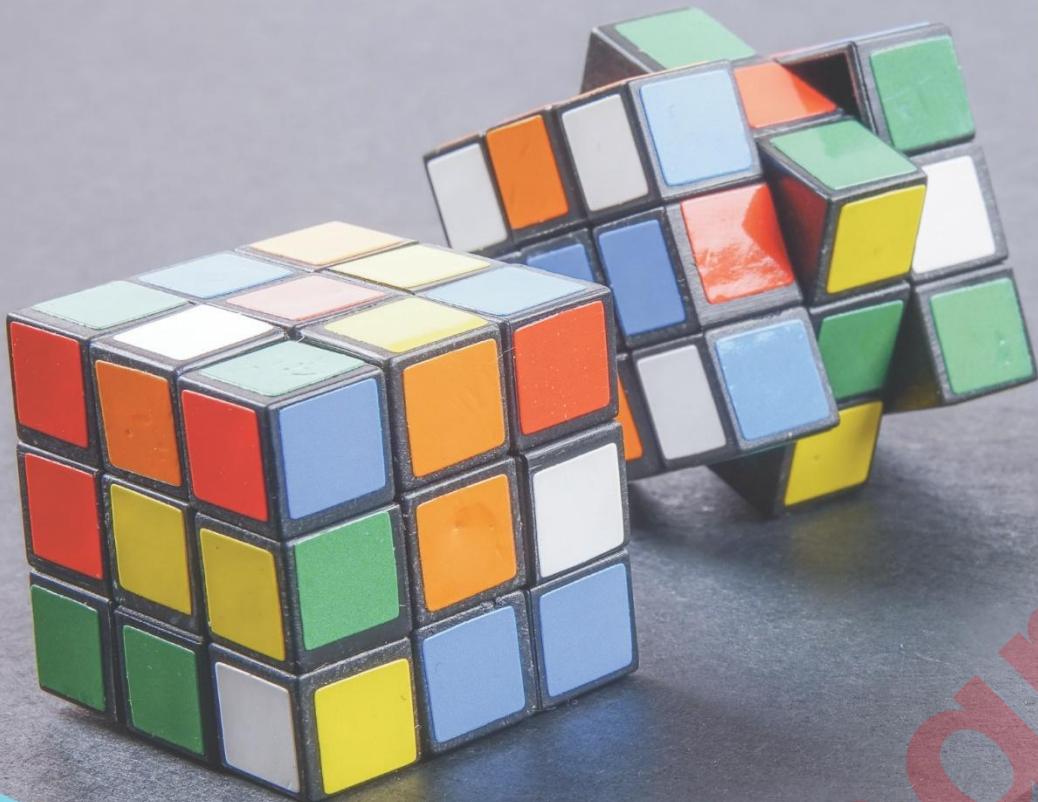
K - 4

J - 3

H - 2

I - 1

Hence I lives on floor no. 1.



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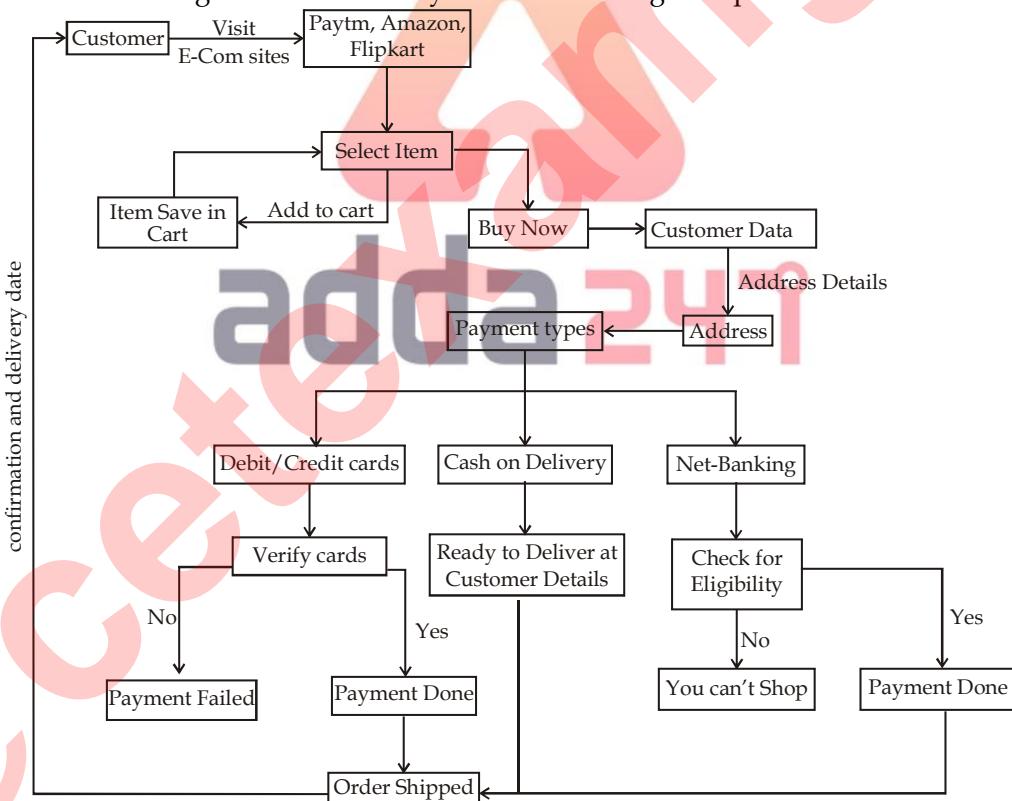
As we saw that in SBI PO 2016, A new type of questions were asked which is called 'DFD'.

DATA FLOW DIAGRAM

- A data flow diagram maps out the flow of information for any process or system. It is a graphical representation of the "flow" of data through an information system, modeling its process aspects. It uses defined symbols like rectangles and arrows, to show data inputs, outputs, storage points and the routes between each destination.
- In data flow diagrams, we have to consider only the information which is provided in DFD and no other assumption can be made prior to our knowledge or other than the given information. The main task is to answer the questions based on the DFD by analyzing the DFD.
- It is a step by step process in which the next step will be the outcome of previous step and whole information represent in the step-wise manner.
- We are giving some different DFD based questions with proper solution which will help you to understand and solve the question of DFD.

Practice Questions Based on Latest Pattern 2016-2017

Direction (1-5): See the following structure carefully and answer the given questions.

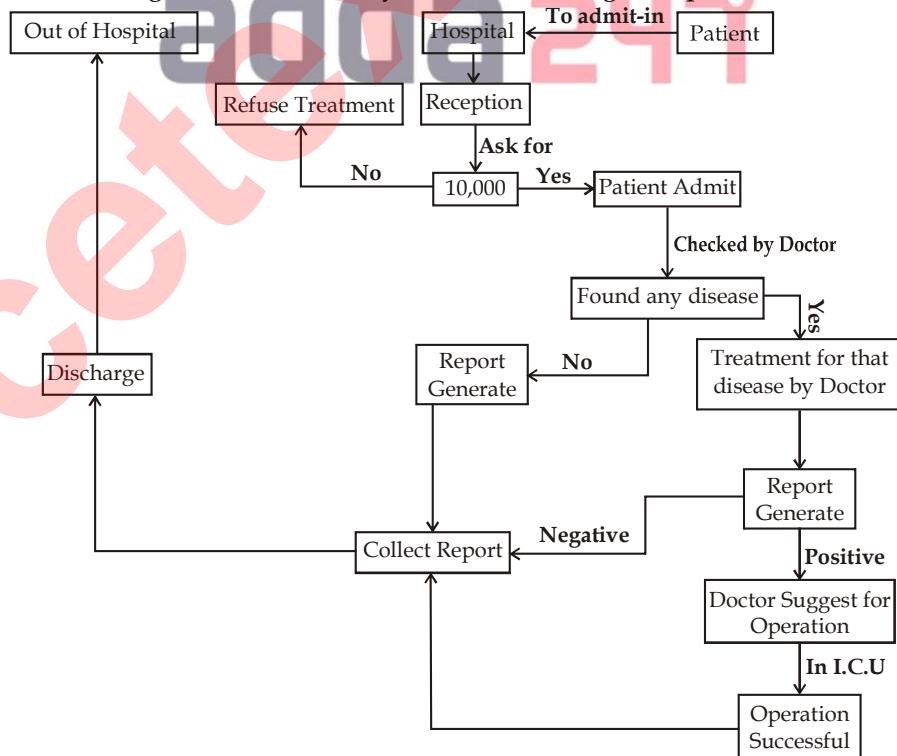


Customer 'X' has decided to do online shopping. So, different conditions are given in Data flow diagram. So after analyzing above DFD diagram you have to answer the given questions:

1. Which of the following step shows that customer receives order confirmation and delivery date of item?
 - When customer is ready to payment.
 - When bank verify debit/credit cards.

- (c) When customer selects COD (Cash on delivery) and order is shipped.
 (d) When verification is done for net-banking.
 (e) None of these.
2. What may not be the possible cause for failure of any person's payment?
 (a) E-com sites do not provide delivery facility in that address, which is provided by the customer.
 (b) The Payment which is done by the customer is not accepted by the bank.
 (c) There is server issue in E-Com sites.
 (d) In debit cards details, customer has not provided CVV code.
 (e) The Cards details which is provided by the customer are wrong.
3. If 'Flipkart' does not provide Net-banking feature, then what should be the possible step for customer's product payment before receiving the product?
 (a) Customer can pay with debit card.
 (b) Customer can pay directly to retailer shop
 (c) Customer can pay with Net-banking after filling all details.
 (d) At the time of payment, customer can choose option of COD (Cash on delivery).
 (e) Both (a) and (d)
4. What should be the following step which shows customer Item is ready for shipment?
- (a) When customer fills address details.
 (b) When customer wants to pay with Net-banking, but there is insufficient balance in his account.
 (c) When Customer pay with Credit card or Debit card after verifying by the bank.
 (d) When customer pay with Net-banking after verifying by the bank.
 (e) Both (c) and (d)
5. If customer visits to Paytm site and start shopping and buy two or more item in one payment, then which of the following would be the first step that had done by the customer?
 (a) Fill Account details and then select the item and buy.
 (b) Select item and Buy now.
 (c) Select one item then buy and again select another item then buy.
 (d) Select one item and add to cart then again select another item and add to cart and so on.
 (e) None of these

Direction (6-10): See the following structure carefully and answer the given questions.

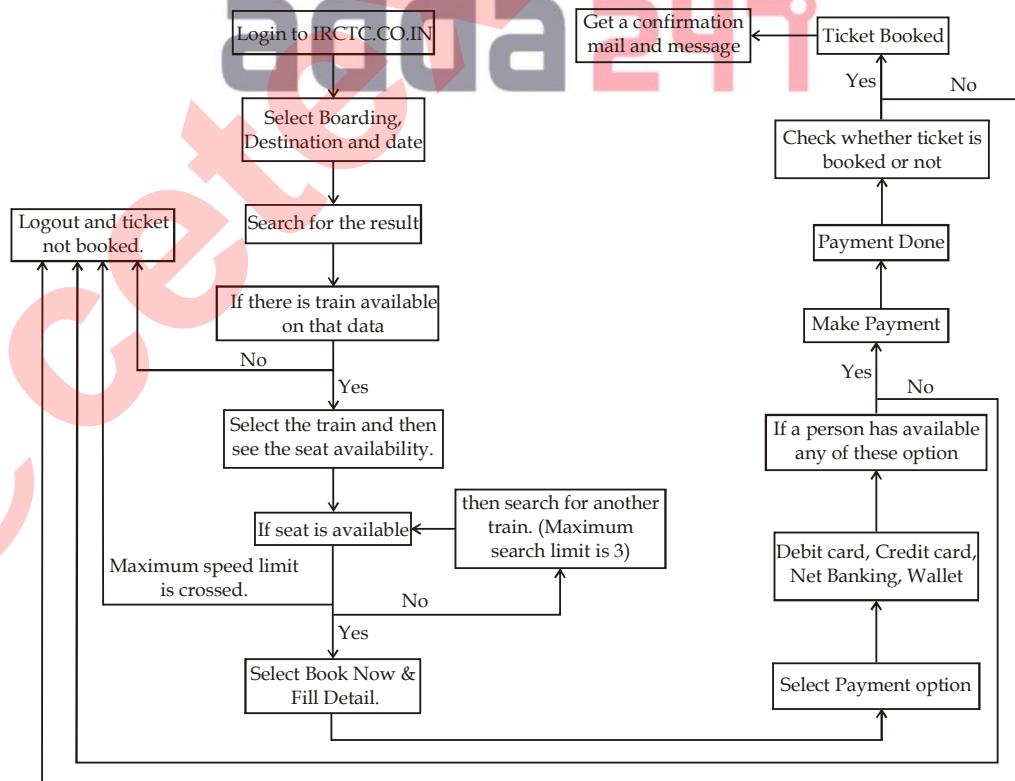


Patient 'Z' wants to admit in hospital. So, different conditions are given in Data flow diagram. So after analyzing above DFD diagram you have to answer the given questions:

6. If a patient wants to submit eight thousand rupees in the reception, then what will be the next scene?
 - (a) Patient will be admitted in hospital and he will be checked by the doctor.
 - (b) After submitting eight thousand rupees, patient will receive a receipt of bill.
 - (c) There will no such step.
 - (d) Receptionist will refuse to take money from the patient.
 - (e) After submitting the money patient will collect the report.
7. Which condition is sufficient to make sure that patient is discharged from the hospital?
 - (a) If patient submit seven thousand rupees in the reception.
 - (b) If patient report is negative.
 - (c) If required treatment facility is not available in the hospital.
 - (d) If the operation of the patient become successful.
 - (e) Both (b) and (d)
8. Which one of the following is the previous step before the collection of report?
 - (a) Patient report is negative.
 - (b) In ICU, patient operation is successful.

Directions (11-15): Read the following information carefully and answer the questions that follow:

A person wants to book online ticket from IRCTC website.



- (c) Patient has no disease and report is generated for no disease.
- (d) All of the above
- (e) None of these

9. Which of the following step is logically missing in Data flow diagram?

- (a) If only eight thousand rupees is submitted by the patient then receptionist said to submit two thousand more money.
- (b) To complete treatment of patient doctors should go for two-three checkups.
- (c) Name of disease which should be declared by doctor before that treatment.
- (d) Before admitting in hospital, patient should inform their relatives.
- (e) None of these

10. Which of the following condition shows that patient will not be admitted in hospital?

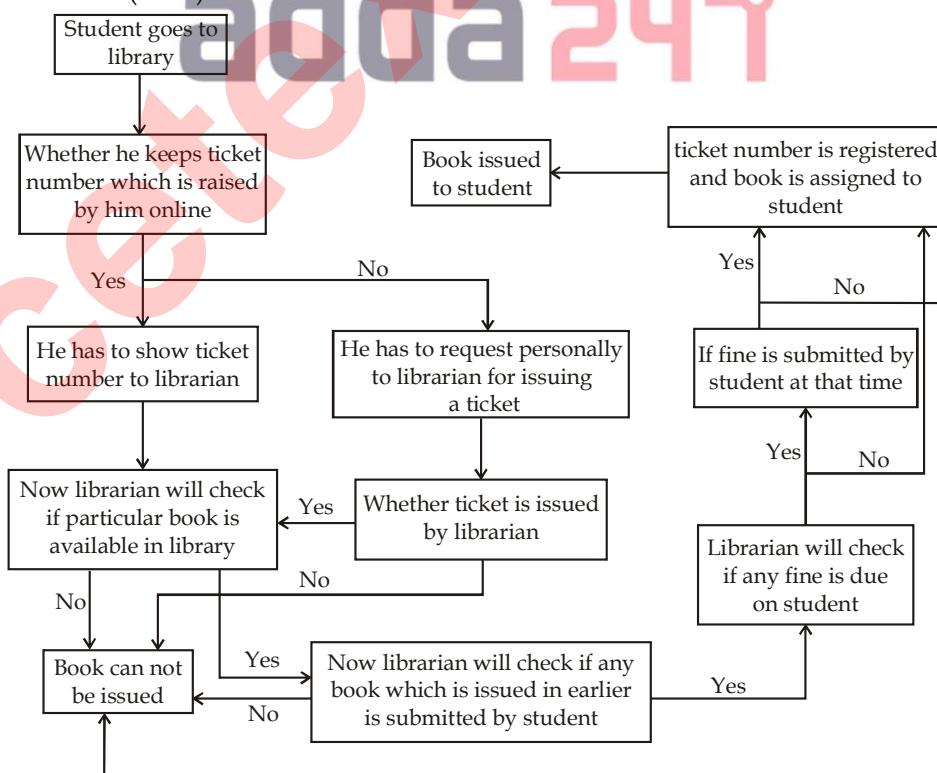
- (a) When patient is checked by the doctor and he does not find any disease.
- (b) When doctor suggest for operation and Patient refuses the doctor suggestion.
- (c) If patient will not submit required money as demanded by the hospital.
- (d) When patient has no disease.
- (e) If treatment for patient's disease is not available in the hospital.

- 11.** If a customer search more than three train then what is the possibility that he must get a seat in the train?
- He may get the seat
 - He must get the seat
 - It is not sure from the data flow diagram that he finds a seat after searching more than three train
 - There is no possibility that Customer can get the seat. Because customer can not search more than three train
 - None of these
- 12.** If a customer want to make payment through cash then he or she must selects the option?
- Customer has to pay cash at counter and then book the ticket
 - Customer has to submit the demand draft of ticket amount
 - Customer may be submit the ticket amount during journey to TT
 - There is no necessary to make payment, customer may book the ticket without payment.
 - There is no option available of cash payment
- 13.** If customer payment has done and amount has deducted from his/her account then, which of the following options confirm about ticket booking?
- After customer payment has done and amount is deducted from his/her account then ticket is booked.
- 14.** Ticket must be booked and reach to his/her home by post.
- Ticket is not booked even after the payment has done.
 - It is not necessary and we can't say anything whether ticket is booked or not.
 - None of these
- 15.** If there is no train available on the date selected by you then can you search for another travelling option on the IRCTC website on same date?
- Yes, one can look for the air ticket
 - Yes, one can look for bus ticket
 - Customer may opt for application form from IRCTC and then fill it manual for other kind of travel option
 - There is no such other options are available.
 - None of these
- 16.** Which of the following condition describe that ticket is booked?
- If there is no train available on that day which you are looking for
 - If you crossed the maximum search limit for the train
 - When you get confirmation mail and message about ticket booking
 - If your payment is not done
 - None of these.

Direction (16-20): See the following structure carefully and answer the given questions.

A student want one particular book from his college library:-

Data Flow Diagram as follow (DFD).



- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>16. If student wants some book from library but he did not raise ticket online then whether book will be issued or not?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Yes, book will be issued. (b) No, book will not be issued. (c) It depends on librarian and if librarian will issue the ticket then it may be possible. (d) Does not mention in DFD. (e) None of these <p>17. If there is fine which is due on student then book is issued to student or not?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) No, book will not issue. (b) Book will be issued and student can submit fine in future. (c) Book will be issued after the student submits the fine. (d) Cannot determined from the DFD. (e) None of these. <p>18. If a librarian does not issue a ticket then what is the step taken by student to take a book from library?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Student may have to request to Principal. (b) Student has to write an application to the librarian. | <p>(c) Student has to pay 100 rupees fine and then book will be issued.</p> <p>(d) Student can take a book without ticket number</p> <p>(e) Not mention in DFD.</p> <p>19. What is the possible reason that book is not issued by librarian?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Student may have refuse to pay fine. (b) The book is not available in the library (c) If librarian has not issued a ticket when request made by student. (d) All of the above. (e) None of these. <p>20. If particular book is issued to student but after some days the book is lost by student. Then what will be the next seen?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Student has to submit full amount of book. (b) Student has to write an apology letter to college authority. (c) The college may restrict the student for one week (d) Not mentioned in DFD. (e) None of these. |
|--|--|

Solutions

- 1.** (c): Option (a), (b) and (d) does not show the final payment and order confirmation but in DFD diagram, when Customer selects COD on payment time and if order is shipped, he receives the order confirmation and delivery date. So, option (c) follows.
- 2.** (c): All of the option except (c) may be the reason for payment failure; there is no any discussion of server of E-com site in DFD. So, it is the correct answer.
- 3.** (e): Customer can choose other two options which are available for payment i.e. through debit card and COD.
- 4.** (e): By option (a) we can't assure that item is ready to ship. And in option (b) if sufficient balance is not available in customers account then he cannot pay for that item. But option (c) and (d) clearly shows steps for final payment.
- 5.** (d): Clearly we can see in the DFD diagram, if customer wants to buy two or more item in one

payment then he will have to select one item and add to cart and again repeat that process. Option (b) cannot be possible because a customer has to select item and add to cart and for another item, Customer has to repeat process.

Directions (6-10):

- 6.** (d): Receptionist will refuse to take money from the patient because clearly we can see in the DFD diagram, for admission of patient, there is demand of Rs, 10,000 from reception.
- 7.** (e): If patient submit 7,000 rupees, then treatment is refused so option (a) does not follow. And in DFD nowhere mention about the details of treatment facility. So we cannot consider option (c). But option (b) and (d) satisfies the condition for discharge of patient.
- 8.** (d): After analyzing DFD diagram, all options show that patient can collect his/her report from the hospital. After report generation if the patient

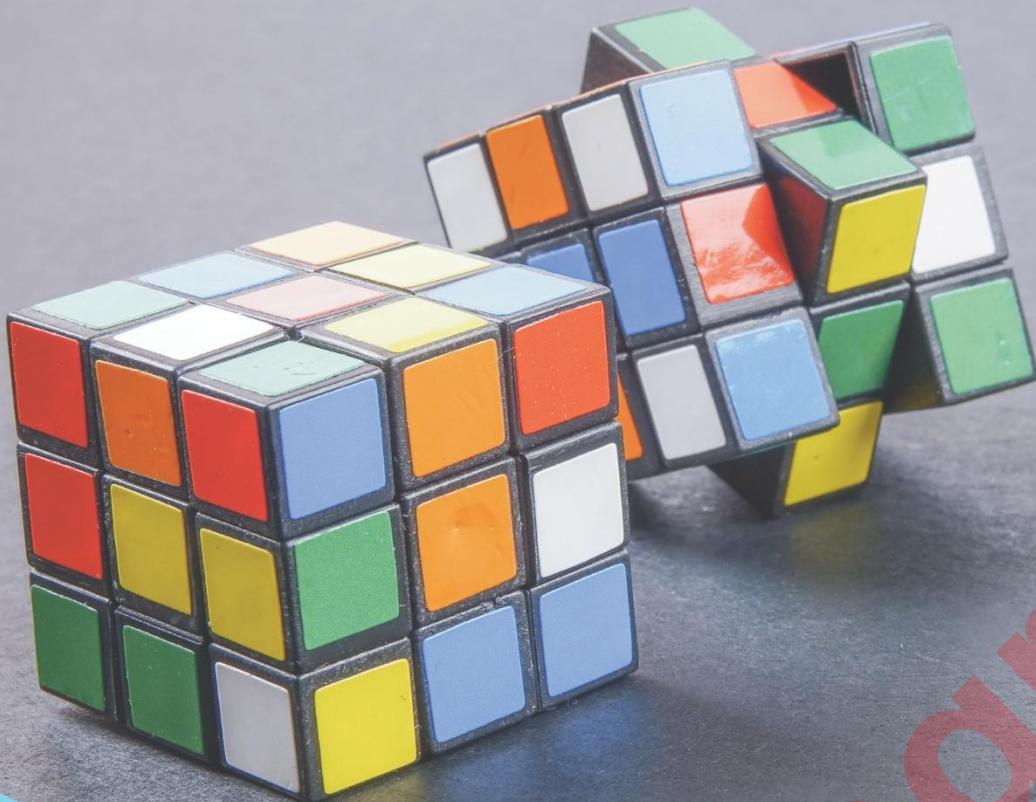
- report is positive, doctor will suggest for operation.
9. (c): Option (c) is logically missing in DFD diagram because doctor should declare name of diseases before going for their treatment.
10. (c): If patient do not submit required money as demanded by the hospital, then his/her treatment will be refused by the receptionist, so patient will not be admitted in hospital.

Directions (11-15):

11. (d): We can see the data flow diagram. And maximum limit for train searching is three. So in this case option (d) is correct. There is no possibility that Customer can get the seat.
12. (e): We can see the data flow diagram and find that there is only four option of payment is available (credit card, debit card, net banking and wallet). So option (e) is perfect here. There is no option available of cash payment.
13. (d): From data flow diagram we can see that payment done is not necessary condition for ticket booking. It may be fail even after payment done. So option (d) is here. It is not necessary

and we cannot say anything whether ticket is booked or not.

14. (d): We can see the data flow diagram and find that there is only one travel option is available. So option (d) is correct. There is no such other options are available.
15. (c): From data flow diagram we can find that option(c) is correct. When you get confirmation mail and message about ticket booking.
16. (c): We can see the DFD and find that It depends on librarian and if librarian will issue the ticket then it may be possible. So option (c) is correct here.
17. (c): We can see the DFD and find that Book will be issued after the student submits the fine. So option (c) is correct.
18. (e): We can see the DFD and find that this is not mentioned in DFD. So option (e) is correct.
19. (d): We can see the DFD and find that option (a) , (b) and (c) all are true. So option (d) All of the above is correct here.
20. (d): We can see the DFD and find that this is not mentioned in DFD. So option (d) is correct.



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Decision making was coming in the banking exams 5-6 years ago. But IBPS had surprised all by giving questions of decision making in PO MAINS 2016. This topic is completely based on different conditions.

Approach to solve questions of Decision Making:-

- (1) To solve this type of questions, we should make a rectangular table consisting of different rows and columns.
- (2) We should consider all conditions in a single-single column.
- (3) And for different questions, mark (✓) or (✗) for correct and wrong conditions.

For better understanding we are giving different questions with proper solutions.

Practice Questions Based on Latest Pattern 2016-2017

Directions (1-5): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below.

Following are the conditions for selecting Senior Manager Credit in a bank. The candidate must

- I. be a graduate in any discipline with atleast 60% marks.
- II. have post qualification work experience of atleast 10 year in the Advances Section of a bank.
- III. be atleast 30 year and not more than 40 year as on 1.4.2010.
- IV. have secured atleast 40% marks in the group discussion.
- V. have secured atleast 50% marks in interview.

In the case of a candidate who satisfies all the condition except

- (i) At (I) above but has secured atleast 50% marks in graduation and atleast 60% marks in post-graduation in any discipline the case is to be referred to the General Manager Advances.
- (ii) At (II) above but has total post qualification work experience of atleast seven years out of which atleast three years as Manager Credit in a bank, the case is to be referred to Executive Director.

In each question below details of one candidate is given. You have to take one of the following courses of action based on the information provided and the conditions and sub-conditions given above and mark the number of that course of action as your answer.

You are not to assume anything other than the information provided in each question. All these cases are given to you as on 01.04.2010.

Give answer

- (a) If the case is to be referred to Executive Director
 - (b) If the case is to be referred to General Manager Advances
 - (c) If the data are inadequate to take a decision
 - (d) If the candidate is not to be selected
 - (e) If the candidate is to be selected
1. Amrit Saini was born on 4th August, 1977. He has secured 65% marks in post graduation and 58% marks in graduation. He has been working for the past ten years in the Advances Department of a bank after completing his post graduation. He has secured 45% marks in the group discussion and 50% marks in the interview.
 2. Raman sharma was born on 28th May, 1974. He has been in the Advances Department of a bank for the past eleven years after completing his B.Sc. degree with 65% marks. He has secured 55% marks in the group discussion and 50% marks in the interview.
 3. Ritesh Mehta has secured 50% marks in interview and 40% marks in the group discussion. he has been working for the past eight years out of which four years as Manager Credit in a bank after completing his BA. degree with 60% marks. He was born on 12th September, 1978.

4. Ruchit gupta was born on 8th March, 1974. He has been working in a bank for the past twelve years after completing his B.Com. degree with 70% marks. He has secured 50% marks in both the group discussion and the interview.
5. Kanika saxena has been working in the Advances Department of a bank for the past twelve years after completing her B.Com. degree with 60% marks. She has secured 50% marks in the group discussion and 40% marks in the interview. She was born on 15th February, 1972.

Directions (6-10): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below. Following are the conditions for selecting a finance manager for a multinational company.

The candidate must

- I. be at least of 21 years and not more than 35 years as on 01-04-2012.
- II. have work experience of at least 5 years as Finance Officer/Manager.
- III. be a postgraduate in Finance.
- IV. be fluent in English.

In the case of a candidate who fulfill all the conditions except

- (i) At (I), but has work experience as Finance Officer/Manager for at least 10 years, his/her case is referred to the Director (Finance) for consideration.
- (ii) At (II), but has obtained PhD in Financial Management, his/her case may be referred to the Managing Director for consideration.

You are given the following cases as on 1-04-2012.

In each of the questions given below, the detailed information of one candidate is given. You have to take one of the following courses of action based on the information provided in each case and the conditions and sub-conditions given above. You are not to assume anything other than the information provided in each question.

Mark your answer

- (a) If the candidate is to selected.
- (b) If the candidate is not to be selected.
- (c) If the case is to be referred to the Director (Finance).

- (d) If the case is to be referred to the Managing Director.
- (e) If the information given is not adequate.

6. Kirti Bisht was born on 18 April 1977. She has not obtained postgraduate degree but has a vast experience in finance sector. She has been working as a Finance Officer for the past 7 years. She has a good command over Hindi and English.
7. Mohit saxena is a postgraduate in Finance. His date of birth is 1 March 1974. He has been working in a company as Finance Officer for the last 10 years. He has a good command over English.
8. Vaibhav Singh was born on 1 October 1977. He has passed the postgraduate examination in Finance. He belongs to the Hindi belt and doesn't have a command over English. He has been working as a Finance Officer for the last eight years.
9. Virat gupta is a postgraduate in Finance. His date of Birth is 24 June 1978. He has done PhD in Financial Management. Besides Hindi, he has a good command over English and other regional languages. He has no work experience.

10. Raman Sharma is a doctorate in Financial Management. His date of birth is May 15, 1980. He has a good command over Hindi and English. He is also a postgraduate in Finance.

Directions (11-15): Study the following information carefully to answer the questions given below. Following are the conditions for selecting Probationary Officers-scale II in a bank.

The candidate must

- I. Be a graduate with at least 60 per cent marks.
- II. Have work experience of at least two years after completion of graduation.
- III. Not be more than 35 years of age as on 01.02.2013.
- IV. Have secured at least 40 per cent marks in the personal interview.
- V. Have secured at least 55 per cent marks in the written examination.

In the case of a candidate who satisfies all the above conditions except

- (ii) (II) above, but has a work experience of at least one year, his/her case is to be referred to the Chairman – Recruitment.

(iii) (III) above, but is less than 40 years of age, his/her case is to be referred to the President – Recruitment.

In each of the questions below are given the details of each candidate. You have to take one of the following courses of action based on the information provided and the conditions and sub-conditions given above and mark the number of that course of action as your answer.

You are not supposed to assume anything other than the information provided in each question. All these cases are given to you as on 01.02.2013.

Mark answer

- (a) If the candidate is to be selected.
 - (b) If the candidate is not to be selected.
 - (c) If the data provided are inadequate to take a decision.
 - (d) If the case is to be referred to the Chairman - Recruitment.
 - (e) If the case is to be referred to the President – Recruitment.
11. Rachit Wadekar, who completed his graduation with 63%marks, has been working for last 3 years. He got 57%marks in the written examination and 43% marks in the interview.
12. Suchit Sharma, a Computer Science graduate, has secured 74% marks in both graduation and written examination. His date of birth is 7th August 1988. He secured only 45%marks in the interview and has been working for last eighteen months.
13. Vinita Sinha, whose date of birth is 15th January 1983, is B-Tech (Mechanical) with 61% marks. She has been working for last 3 years. She got 61% marks in the interview and 56% marks in the written examination.
14. Roli Rai, a commerce graduate with 62% marks, has been working for last 5 years. She was born on 31st March 1986. She secured 81% marks in the written examination and 35% marks in the interview.
15. Raman Chauhan was born on 8th February 1990. He got 68% and 51% in the written examination and the interview respectively. He has been working for last twenty five months and is a first-class graduate.

Directions (16-20): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below.

Following are the conditions for selecting Marketing Manager in an organization. The Candidate must-

- I. Be a Graduate in any discipline with at least 55% marks.
 - II. Have secured at least 40% marks in the selection interview.
 - III. Have post qualification work experience of at least five years in the Marketing division of an organization.
 - IV. Have secured at least 45% marks in the selection examination.
 - V. Have a post Graduate degree/diploma in Marketing-Management with at least 60% marks.
- In the case of candidate who satisfies all the conditions except
- (ii) II above, but has secured at least 60% marks in the selection examination, the case is to be referred to VP-Marketing.
 - (iii) III above, but has post qualification work experience of at least three years as Deputy Marketing Manager, the case is to be referred to GM-Marketing.

Give answer-

- (a) Candidate is to be selected.
 - (b) Candidate is not to be selected.
 - (c) Case is to be referred to GM-Marketing.
 - (d) Case is to be referred to VP-Marketing.
 - (e) Data provided is not adequate to take a decision.
16. Nidhi Agarwal secured 60% marks in the selection interview and 40% marks in the selection examination. She has been working in the marketing division of an organization for the past eight years after completing her Post Graduate degree in Marketing-Management with 65% marks. She has secured 59% marks in B. Sc.
17. Prakash Verma has secured 56% marks in B.B.A. He has been working in the Marketing division of an organization for the past seven years after completing his Post Graduate degree in Marketing with 62% marks. He has secured 62% marks in the selection examination and 38% marks in the selection interview.

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| 18. Tanya Goyal has been working for the past four years as Deputy Marketing Manager in an organization after completing her Post Graduate diploma in Marketing-Management with 65% marks. She has secured 45% marks in both selection examination and selection interview. She has also secured 58% marks in B. Com. | He has been working in the Marketing division of an organization for the past six years after completing Post Graduation in Marketing. |
| 19. Aniket Kumar has secured 65% marks in B. Sc. And 60% marks in Post graduate degree in Marketing-Management. He has also secured 50% marks in both selection examination and selection interview. | 20. Varsha Singh has secured 59% marks in BA. She has secured 42% marks in the selection interview and 48% marks in the selection examination. She has been working in the Marketing division of an organization for the past seven years after completing her Post Graduation in Marketing-Management with 75% marks. |

Solutions

Directions (1-5):

Q. No.	Candidate	I	II	III	IV	V	i	ii
1	Amrit Saini	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	—
2	Raman Sharma	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	—	—
3	Ritesh Mehta	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	—	✓
4	Ruchit Gupta	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	—	—
5	Kanika Sexena	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	—	—

1. (b): Amrit Saini fulfills all the conditions except I but he fulfills the sub conditions (i). Hence, his case is to be referred to General Manager Advances.
2. (e): Raman sharma fulfills all the conditions, so he is to be selected.
3. (a): Ritesh Mehta fulfills all the conditions except II but he fulfills the sub condition (b), hence his case is to be referred to Executive Director.
4. (c): Ruchit gupta's selection of Bank is not clear by the given statements.
5. (d): Kanika saxena does not fulfill the condition V. So, she is not to be selected.

Directions (6-10):

Q. No.	Candidate	I	II	III	IV	i	ii
6	Kirti bisht	✓	✓	✗	✓	—	—
7	Mohit Sexena	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	—
8	Vaibhav Singh	✓	✓	✓	✗	—	—
9	Virat Gupta	✓	✗	✓	✓	—	✓
10	Raman Sharma	✓	—	✓	✓	—	—

6. (b): 7. (c): 8. (b): 9. (d): 10. (e):

Direction (11-15):

Q. No.	Candidate	I	II	III	IV	V	ii	iii
11	Rachit	✓	✓	—	✓	✓	—	—
12	Suchit	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	—
13	Vinita	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	—	—
14	Roli	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	—	—
15	Raman	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	—	—

11. (c): 12. (d): 13. (a): 14. (b): 15. (a):

Directions (16-20):

Candidate	I	II	III	IV	V	ii	iii
Nidhi Agarwal	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	—	—
Prakash Verma	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	—
Tanya Goyal	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	—	✓
Aniket Kumar	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	—	—
Varsha Singh	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	—	—

16. (b): Nidhi Agarwal fulfills all conditions except condition (iv), because she secured only 40% in the selection examination, but required percent is 45% to select in examination to fulfill the condition (iv). So Nidhi Agarwal is not to be selected.

17. (d): As it is given in the condition (ii), candidate has to secure at least 40% marks in the interview, but Prakash Verma secured only 38% marks in the interview, but if he has secured 62% marks in the selection examination. So, that type of case is referred to VP-Marketing.

18. (c): According to the question, candidate has post qualification work experience of at least five years in marketing division, but Tanya Goyal has experience of four years, but she has post qualification work experience of four year as Deputy Marketing Manager, So that case is referred to GM-Marketing.

19. (a): Aniket Kumar follows all required conditions, so he is to be selected.

20. (a): Varsha Singh follows all required conditions, so she is to be selected.

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...SAFETY...