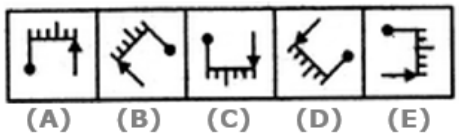
Week4_OLT4(LR)_CSE_Immersion_2025

Directions (Q1 to Q3):
In each of the following questions there are five figures (A), (B), (C), (D) and (E). Out of these five figures four are similar in a certain way, However, one figure is not like the other four. Choose the figure which is different from the rest.

Q1.

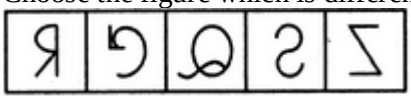


1. A 2. B 3. C 4. D 5. E

[Level-3; Topic-Visual Classification Accenture, Capgemini, Wipro]

Answer: A

Q2. In each problem, out of the five figures marked (1), (2), (3), (4) and (5), four are similar in a certain manner. However, one figure is not like the other four. Choose the figure which is different from the rest.
Choose the figure which is different from the rest.



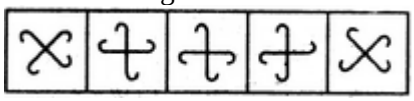
1 2 3 4 5

A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4 E. 5

[Level-2; Accenture, Capgemini, Wipro]

Answer: B
Solution:
Each one of the figures except fig. (B), is obtained by the lateral inversion of an English alphabet.

Q3. In each problem, out of the five figures marked (1), (2), (3), (4) and (5), four are similar in a certain manner. However, one figure is not like the other four. Choose the figure which is different from the rest.
Choose the figure which is different from the rest.



1 2 3 4 5

A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4 E. 5

[Level-2; Accenture, Capgemini, Wipro]

Answer: E
Solution:
All other figures can be rotated into each other.

Q4. In each of the following questions, choose the correct WATER IMAGE of the Fig.(X) from amongst the four alternatives.

A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4 E. 5

[Level-2; Accenture, Capgemini, Wipro]

Answer: D

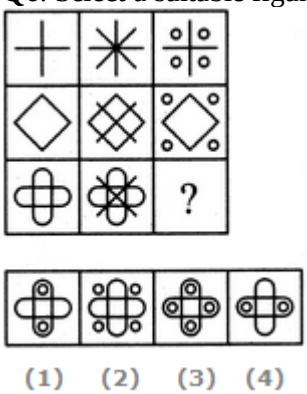
Q5. Find out the alternative figure which contains figure (X) as its part.

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

[Level-2; Accenture, Capgemini, Wipro]

Answer: D
Solution:

Q6. Select a suitable figure from the four alternatives that would complete the figure matrix.



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

[Level-2; Accenture, Capgemini, Wipro]

Answer: B
Solution:
In each row, the second figure is obtained from the first figure by adding two mutually perpendicular line segments at the centre and the third figure is obtained from the first figure by adding four circles outside the main figure.

Direction (Q7 to Q11)
In each question below, two statements are given 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.
Options for each question:
(A) Only conclusion I follows.

(B) Only conclusion II follows.
(C) Either I or II follows.
(D) Neither I nor II follows.
(E) Both I and II follow.

Q7.
Statements:
All roads are streets.
Some streets are lanes.
Conclusions:
I. All roads are lanes.
II. Some roads are lanes.
[Level-3;Topic-Syllogism; Accenture, Wipro, Infosys]

Answer: (D)
Solution:
Venn Diagram Approach:
Draw "Roads" inside "Streets".
Draw "Lanes" overlapping "Streets". The overlap might or might not include "Roads".
Analysis:
Conclusion I: We know all roads are streets, and some streets are lanes. But the streets that are lanes might not be the ones that are roads. So, we cannot conclude all roads are lanes. (False)
Conclusion II: For the same reason as above, we cannot definitively conclude some roads are lanes. (False)
Answer: (D) Neither I nor II follows.

Q8.
Statements:
No light is a heavy.
All heavies are bright.
Conclusions:
I. No light is bright.
II. Some brights are not light.
[Level-3;Topic-Syllogism; Accenture, Wipro, Infosys]

Answer: (B)
Solution:
Venn Diagram Approach:
Draw separate circles for "Light" and "Heavy".
Draw a circle for "Bright" that completely encloses "Heavy".
Analysis:
Conclusion I: Just because "Light" is separate from "Heavy", and "Heavy" is inside "Bright", doesn't mean "Light" is separate from "Bright". "Bright" could overlap with "Light" in the area outside "Heavy". (False)

Conclusion II: Since all "Heavies" are "Bright", and no "Light" is a "Heavy", it implies that the "Heavies" (which are "Bright") cannot be "Light". Thus, some "Brights" (specifically, all "Heavies") are not "Light". (True)
Answer: (B) Only conclusion II follows.

Q9.
Statements:
All rings are circles.
Some circles are squares.
Conclusions:
I. Some rings are squares.
II. No ring is a square.
[Level-3;Topic-Syllogism; Accenture, Wipro, Infosys]

Answer: (C)
Solution:
Venn Diagram Approach:
Draw "Rings" inside "Circles".
Draw "Squares" overlapping "Circles". The overlap might or might not include "Rings".
Analysis:
Conclusion I: We can't definitively conclude that some rings are squares based on the given statements. The overlap between circles and squares might not involve the rings. (Cannot be concluded)
Conclusion II: We also can't definitively conclude that no ring is a square. It's possible there is an overlap. (Cannot be concluded)
Complementary Pair (Either/Or Case): "Some rings are squares" and "No ring is a square" form a complementary pair.
Answer: (C) Either I or II follows.

Q10.
Statements:
Some keys are locks.
All locks are strong.
Conclusions:
I. Some keys are strong.
II. All strong are keys.
[Level-3;Topic-Syllogism; Accenture, Wipro, Infosys]

Answer: (A)
Solution:
Venn Diagram Approach:
Draw overlapping circles for "Keys" and "Locks".
Draw a larger circle for "Strong" that completely encloses "Locks".
Analysis:
Conclusion I: Since some keys are locks, and all locks are strong, the portion of keys that are locks must also be strong. Therefore, some keys are strong. (True)
Conclusion II: While some keys are strong, we cannot generalize that all strong things are keys. There could be strong things that are not keys.

Q11.
Statements:
All animals are birds.
All birds are mammals.
Conclusions:
I. Some mammals are animals.
II. No bird is an animal.
[Level-3;Topic-Syllogism; Accenture, Wipro, Infosys]

Answer: (A)
Solution:
Venn Diagram Approach:
Draw "Animals" inside "Birds".
Draw "Birds" inside "Mammals".
Analysis:
Conclusion I: If all animals are birds and all birds are mammals, then all animals are mammals. If all animals are mammals, then certainly some mammals are animals. (True)
Conclusion II: The statement says "All animals are birds," which means animals are a subset of birds. So, "No bird is an animal" directly contradicts the first statement. (False)
Answer: (A) Only conclusion I follows.

Q12. A is shorter than C and C is as tall as B and D is taller than B. Who is the tallest?
a) A b) B c) C d) D e) Both B and D
[Level-2; Accenture, Wipro]

Answer: D
Solution:
D > B > C > A Hence, D is tallest amongst all.

Q13. In a row of girls, Vaishali is 19 from the start and 15 from the end. In another row of girls, Monika is 14 from the start and 22 from the end. How many girls are there in both the rows together?
a) 68 b) 70 c) 67 d) 69 e) None of these
[Level-2; Accenture, Wipro]

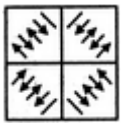
Answer: A
Solution:
Total number of girls in row1 = 19 + 15 – 1= 33 Total number of girls in row2 = 14 + 22 -1 = 35 Hence, the total number of girls in both the rows = 33 + 35 = 68.

Q14. Identify the figure that completes the pattern.

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

[Level-2; Accenture, Wipro]

Answer: A
Solution:



Q15. Identify the figure that completes the pattern.

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

[Level-2; Accenture, Wipro]

Answer: D
Solution: