

CSAT

CSAT SYLLABUS

	MATHS	REASONING	READING COMPREHENSION
Average	25-30 Q`s	20-25 Q`s	25-30 Q`s
2020	35 Q`s	15 Q`s	25 Q`s

REASONING (GMA, AR, LR)

SL. NO.	SESSION NAME	SESSION DETAILS
1	Reas-1	Series & Coding-Decoding
2	Reas-2	Blood Relation & Direction
3	Reas-3	Clock & Calendar
4	Reas-4	Dice & Cubes
5	Reas-5	Application of Sets
6	Reas-6	Sitting Arrangement & Ranking
7	Reas-7	Puzzles (Table Formation) Analytical Reasoning
8	Reas-8	(No. of Triangles, Squares, Rectangles)
9	Reas-9	Non-Verbal Reasoning
10	Reas-10	Syllogism
11	Reas-11	Statement- Assumption , Strong & Weak Argument
12	Reas-12	Course of Action , Cause & Effect

MATHS (BASIC NUMERACY)

SL NO.	SESSION NAME	SESSION DETAILS
1.	M-1	NUMBER SYSTEM Part-1
2.	M-2	NUMBER SYSTEM Part-2
3.	M-3	LCM & HCF
4.	M-4	Percentage
5.	M-5	Profit-Loss & Discount
6.	M-6	Ratio & Proportion
7.	M-7	Average & Age
8.	M-8	DI &
9.	M-9	Time, Speed & Distance
10	M-10	Time & Work
11	M-11	Mensuration
12	M-12	Permutation & Combination
13	M-13	Probability

BLOOD RELATION
&
DIRECTION

BLOOD RELATION

1Q: A is the brother of B. B is the wife of C. C is the son of P. P is the wife of Q. what is Q of B?

a) Mother-in-law

b) Son-in-law

c) Father-in-law

d) Brother-in-law

31Q: P is Q's brother. X is P's mother. Y is X's father. Z is Q's son. How is Z related to P?

Cousin

b) Grandfather

2Q: P and Q are sisters. P is the mother of R. Q's daughter S is married with T. X is the husband of P. How is Q related to T?

- a) Mother**
- b) Sister-in-law**
- c) Mother-in-law**
- d) None**

3Q: A is the son of C; C and Q are sisters; Z is the mother of Q and P is the son of Z. which of the following statement are true?

- a) P and A are cousins**

- b) Q is the maternal grandfather of A.**

- c) P is the maternal uncle of A**

- d) C and P are sisters**

4Q: Read the following statements carefully:

- * A3B means A is the wife of B.
- * A4B means A is the brother of B.
- * A5B means A is the father of B.
- * A9B means A is the sister of B.

Which of the following means F is the mother of K?

- a) F9M4N3K
- b) F5M3K
- c) F3M5k
- d) F3M5N3K

Direction (5-7Q): Read the following statements carefully and answer to the following questions:

There are 6 people in a family in which there are 2 married couples.

The head of the family is a lawyer who has two sons Mukesh and Rakesh. They both are teachers.

Mrs. Rina and her mother-in-law are lawyers.

Mukesh wife is a doctor and the name of their only son is Ajay.

5Q: What is the occupation of Rakesh's wife?

- a) Teacher
- b) Doctor
- c) Lawyer
- d) None

6Q: How many males are there in the family?

- a) one
- b) Three
- c) Four
- d) None

7Q: What was the occupation of Ajay's grandfather?

- a) Teacher
- b) Lawyer
- c) Doctor
- d) CBD

Direction (8-10Q):

A family has 6 members

**– A, B, C, D, E and F. They
are Psychologist, Manager,
Lawyer, Goldsmith, Doctor
and Engineer. The doctor is
the grandfather of F, who is
a Psychologist. Manager D is
married to A. Goldsmith C is
married to the lawyer. B is
the mother of E and F.
There are two married
couples in the family.**

8Q: What is the relationship of A to E?

- (a) Father (b) Grandfather
- (c) Uncle (d) Brother

9Q: Which of the following are the married couples of the family?

- (a) AD and CE (b) AD and FC
- (c) AD and BE (d) AD and BC

10Q: What is the occupation of E?

- (a) Lawyer
- (b) Doctor
- (c) Engineer
- (d) Can't be determined

CSAT QUESTIONS

11Q: A joint family consists of seven members A, B, C, D, E, F and G with three females. G is a widow and sister-in-law of D's father F. B and D are siblings and A is daughter of B. C is cousin of B. Who is E?

- 1. Wife of F**
- 2. Grandmother of A**
- 3. Aunt of C**

Select the correct answer

using the code given below:

- (a) 1 and 2 only**
- (b) 2 and 3 only**
- (c) 1 and 3 only**
- (d) 1, 2 and 3**

12Q: Consider the following relationships among members of a family of six persons A, B, C, D, E and F:

The number of males equals that of females.

A and F are sons of E.

D is the mother of two, one boy and one girl.

B is the son of A.

There is only one married couple in the family at present.

Which one of the following inferences can be drawn from the above?

- (a) A, B and C are all females.
- (b) A is the husband of D.
- (c) E and F are children of D.
- (d) D is the daughter of F.

Directions (13-15Q):

A, B, C, D, E, F are member of a family. They are engineer, stenographer, doctor, draughtsman, lawyer, and judge (not in order). A the engineer is married to the lady stenographer. The Judge is married to the lawyer. F the draughtsman is the son of I and brother of E. C, the lawyer is the daughter-in-law of D. E is the unmarried doctor. D is the grandmother of F. There are two married couples in the family.

Directions (13-15Q):

A, B, C, D, E, F are member of a family. They are engineer, stenographer, doctor, draughtsman, lawyer, and judge (not in order). A the engineer is married to the lady stenographer. The Judge is married to the lawyer. F the draughtsman is the son of I and brother of E. C, the lawyer is the daughter-in-law of D. E is the unmarried doctor. D is the grandmother of F. There are two married couples in the family.

13Q: What is the profession of B?

- a) Judge
- b) Lawyer
- c) Draughtsman
- d) None

14Q: Which of the following is/are a couple/couples?

- a) AD only
- b) BC only
- c) Both AD and BC
- d) Both AC and BD

15Q: What is the profession of D?

- a) Judge
- b) Stenographer
- c) Doctor
- d) None

Directions (16-18Q):

A, B, C, D and E are member of the same family. There are two fathers, two sons, two wives, three males and two females. The teacher was the wife of a lawyer who was the son of a doctor. E is not a male, neither also a wife of a professional. C is the youngest person in the family and D is the eldest. B is a male.

16Q: How is D related to E?

- a) Husband
- b) Son
- c) Father
- d) Wife

17Q: Who are the females in the group?

- a) C and E
- b) C and D
- c) E and A
- d) D and E

18Q: Whose wife is the teacher?

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

Direction

19Q: A traveller starts from a point A and travels 3 km eastwards to B and then turns left and travel thrice that distance to reach C. He again turns left and travels five times the distance he covered between A and B and reaches his destination D. The shortest distance between A and D is :

- a) 12 km
- b) 15 km
- c) 16 km
- d) 18 km

20Q: I am facing South. I turn right and walk 20 m. Then I turn right and walk 10 m. Then I turn left and walk 10 m and then turning right walk 10 m. Then I turn right again and walk 60 m. In which direction am I from the starting point.

- a) North-East
- b) North-East
- c) East
- d) North

21Q: Lokesh's school bus is facing North when it reaches his school. After starting from Lokesh's house it turns right twice and one time left before reaching the school. What direction was the bus facing when it left the bus stop in front of Lokesh's house?

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

CSAT QUESTIONS

22Q: 'A' started from his house and walked 20 m towards East, where his friend 13' joined him. They together walked 10 m in the same direction. Then 'A' turned left while 'B' turned right and travelled 2 m and 8 m respectively. Again 'B' turned left to travel 4 m followed by 5 m to his right to reach his office. 'A' turned right and travelled 12 m to reach his office. What is the shortest distance between the two offices ?

- (a) 15 m
- (b) 17 m
- (c) 19 m
- (d) 20 m

23Q: P, Q and R are three towns. The distance between P and Q is 60 km, whereas the distance between P and R is 80 km. Q is in the West of P and R is in the South of P.
What is the distance between Q and R?

- (a) 140 km
- (b) 130 km
- (c) 10 km
- (d) 100 km

24Q: A person X was driving in a place where all roads ran either north-south or east-west, forming a grid. Roads are at a distance of 1 km from each other in a parallel. He started at the intersection of two roads, drove 3 km north, 3 km west and 4 km south. Which further route could bring him back to his starting point, if the same route is not repeated?

- (a) 3 km east, then 2 km south
- (b) 3 km east, then 1 km north
- (c) 1 km north, then 2 km west
- (d) 3 km south, then 1 km north