Coding Decoding Based: Exercise 1

Ans 1 : Option c

The code is continuously increasing by a gap of 1alphabet ie immediate alphabet, alphabet + 1 and so on.

Ans 2 : Option b

The code is the immediate next alphabet from back to front.

Ans 3 : Option a

The first 2 alphabets are interchanged, then the next 2 are interchanged and so on..

Ans 4 : Option b

The code is 1^{st} alphabet-1, 2^{nd} alphabet+1, 3^{rd} alphabet-1and so on.

Ans 5 : Option c

Every alphabet is replaced by 2 alphabets in the code, one which is immediately before and the other which is immediately after it in the alphabet.

Ans 6 : Option d

The code follows the concept of reverse pair ie every alphabet is replaced by it's reverse pair ie z for a, y for b, x for c , w for d and so on.

Ans 7 : Option a

The code follows replacing each alphabet by it's position in the series ie 1 for a, 2 for b, 3 for c and so on ….

Ans 8 : Option b

The code follows replacing each alphabet by a number which is 1 more than the position of the alphabet in the series. ie 2 for a, 3 for b, 4 for c and so on.

Ans 9 : Option b

In such questions, a logic is followed for coding which is applicable to a particular Type of problem only since the logic behind the problem cannot be generalized. In this case, it will be applicable for any 11 alphabet word. The middlemost alphabet is retained at it's position. The first 5 alphabets are coded as 54132 while the last v5

alphabets are coded as 1110687. Using the same logic the correct answer option is b.

Ans 10 : Option d

Colour of Blood is Red and Red is called “sky”.

Ans 11 : Option a

Taking statements 2 and 3, good means “la”. Taking statements 2 and 4, they means “ho”. Taking statements 1 and 4, welcome means “pit”. Now taking statement 4, people means “od”.

Ans 12 : Option c

Taking statements 1 and 3, happy means 7. Taking statements 2 and 3 Lucky means 9. Now taking statement 3, and means 4.

General Explanation for Qs. 13 and 14 : The logic being followed is 1st from last, 1st from beginning, 2nd from Beginning, 2nd from last, 3rd from last, 3rd from beginning and so on in each step.

Ans 13 : Option c

Code for the 3rd Batch is ‘night succeed day and hard work to for’

4th Batch : for night succeed to work day and hard

5th Batch : hard for night and day succeed to work

6th Batch : work hard for to succeed night and day.

Ans 14 : Option b

Ans 15 : Option c

Ans 16 : Option b

Ans 17 : Option d

Ans 18 : Option d

Ans 19 : Option b

Ans 20 : Option a

Coding Decoding Based: Exercise 2

Answers and Explanations :

Ans 1 : Option b

Coding in the forward direction with immediate next alphabet.

Ans 2 : Option c

Each alphabet uses 2 alphabets for the code, one immediately before it in the alphabet series and the other one immediately after it in the series.

Ans 3 : Option a

Coding with the immediately next alphabet one from the front and the other in the reverse direction.

Ans 4 : Option b

Coding in the form of +1,-1,+2,-2,+3,-3 and so on

Ans 5 : Option d

First 4 alphabets written in the reverse order and the next 4 alphabets also written in the reverse order.

Ans 6 : Option a

Ans 7 : Option d

Ans 8 : Option a

Ans 9 : Option c

Ans 10 : Option a

Ans 11 : Option a

The problem uses the position of the alphabets in the series.

Ans 12 : Option c

Jaon means Beautiful, are means tum and so you means ke.

Ans 13 : Option a

Ans 14 : Option c

Comparing 1st and 2nd, digits 5 and 6 represent the and match not in any particular order. Comparing 2nd and 3rd, digit 1 represents was and so from the 2nd statement, digit 9 will represent draw.

Ans 15 : Option d

It will represent either we or won.

Ans 16 : Option c

The problem uses the reverse alphabet code from back to front.

For Questions 17 to 18 :

The basis is the sum of the digits and the order of arrangement is descending ie from the number with the highest sum to the number with the lowest sum.

Ans 17 : Option b

Ans 18 : Option d

Ans 19 : Option d

Ans 20 : Option c

Series Completion and Direction Sense Based: Exercise 1

Answers and Explanations:

Ans 1 : Option c

Difference is consecutive prime numbers.

Ans 2 : Option b

Difference is consecutive multiples of 3.

Ans 3 : Option d

Let us first find the difference between the numbers

First Differences are 19,23,39,75

Second differences are 4,16,36 ie 2^{nd} differences are squares of even numbers. Next 2^{nd} difference must be therefore 64.

ie the first difference must be = 75+64 = 139.

Therefore, next number must be 164+139=303

Ans 5: Option c

First term can be written as 4x6, 2^{nd} term as 6x8, 3rde term as 8x9 and so on ie each term can be written as a product of consecutive composite numbers.

Next term must be 12x14 = 168

Ans 6 : Option d

The first term is 1^2+1, the 2^{nd} term is 2^2+2, the 3^{rd} terms is 3^2+3 and so on.

Required value is 5^2+5=3130

Ans 6 : Option b

2^{nd} term = (1^{st} termx1)+0.5

3^{rd} Term = (2^{nd} Termx2)+0.5

4^{th} Term = (3^{rd} Termx3)+0.5

Required answer = 128.5x5+0.5 = 642.5+0.5=643

Ans 7 : Option a

Ans 8 : Option c

This is a combination of 2 different series and the missing term is part of the 2nd series where differences between corresponding terms is 3 each.

Ans 9 : Option b

The series is 2a's, 2b's, 2c's, 2d's and then gets repeated again.

Ans 10 : Option c

In each group, a increases by 1, while b and c decrease by 1 each.

ie abbbbccc aabbbcc aaabbc

Ans 11 : Option c

Ans 12 : Option a

Ans 13 : Option b

Ans 14 : Option c

Ans 15 : Option d

Ans 16 : Option b

Ans 17 : Option d

Ans 18 : Option d

Ans 19 : Option a

Ans 20 : Option c