EXPLANATION

CHAPTER-1

ALPHABETICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS SERIES

Q.1.(4) YXZ

16 15 17 19 18 20 22 21 23 25 24 26
P O Q S R T V U W Y X Z
-1 +2 +2 -1 +2 +2 -1 +2 +2 -1 +2

Q.2.(1) MNOPQ

1 2 4 5 6 8 9 10 11 13 14 15 16 17 19 20 21 22 23 24
A B D E F H I J K M N O P Q S T U V W X
+2 +2 +2 +2

Q.3.(4) £, @, ©

Q.4.(1) Y2, P9, Q1, 9K

Q.5.(2) *7$, P9K, Q13, 13#

Q.6.(5)

$2 \xrightarrow{-1} Y \xrightarrow{+2} S, E \xrightarrow{-1} d \xrightarrow{+2} £$ (+2)

$P \xrightarrow{-1} H \xrightarrow{+2} K, @ \xrightarrow{-1} w \xrightarrow{+2} L$ (+2)

Q.7.(5) In all other first two and last two letters are neighbour of each other

Q.8.(5) 8th from right – 2nd to the right from 8th from right = 6th from right end ie. *

Q.9.(3) Symbol Consonant ~~Letter~~

Such co-relation are

%J2 | *Y4

Q.10.(1) New arrangement

B K # M A R % J D E N @ W

© P T I V F H Q * Y $ L Z

Q.11.(2) ~~Number~~ Symbol Number

There are only one such co-relation :N@7

Q.12.(5)

$K \xrightarrow{+5} 3 \xrightarrow{+5} D \xrightarrow{+5} W \xrightarrow{+5} T$

$\# \xrightarrow{+5} \% \xrightarrow{+5} N \xrightarrow{+5} © \xrightarrow{+5} V$

$M \xrightarrow{+5} J \xrightarrow{+5} @ \xrightarrow{+5} 9 \xrightarrow{+5} F$

Q.13.(2)

$J \xrightarrow{-3} 3 \xrightarrow{+5} D$

$I \xrightarrow{+3} 6 \xrightarrow{-5} P$

$A \xrightarrow{-3} 5 \xrightarrow{+5} R$

$Y \xrightarrow{-3} H \xrightarrow{+5} \$$

$T \xrightarrow{-3} © \xrightarrow{+5} V$

Q.14.(2) According to question

Pair = N5@

Q.15.(3) According to question

$R_{11} = 5$

Q.16.(5) According to question ÷ is the 7th to right of #.

Q.17.(4) $2 \xrightarrow{+3} 7 \xrightarrow{-1} B \xrightarrow{+3} 4 \xrightarrow{+3} \$ \xrightarrow{-1} 6 \xrightarrow{+3} \div \xrightarrow{+3} @ \xrightarrow{-1} 5 \xrightarrow{+3} E \xrightarrow{+3} U \xrightarrow{-1} \#$

Q.18.(1) New Series = MDBATNVEWUF After arrangement according to alphabetical order - ABDEFMNTUVW

Q.19.(1) 8 from left to the 19 from left means 11 from left mean %.

Q.20.(3) letter Consonant number ruch co-relation are

IM6, WY5

Q.21.(2)

$F \xrightarrow{+2} 2 \xrightarrow{-1} ©$

$J \xrightarrow{-1} G \xrightarrow{-3} \$$

$W \xrightarrow{+2} 5 \xrightarrow{-1} Y$

$D \xrightarrow{+2} 3 \xrightarrow{-1} \%$

$5 \xrightarrow{+2} 9 \xrightarrow{-1} \$$

Q.22.(4) New arrangement according to question will be -

I E F © H D % B I M * H W Y S G J # A

Q.23.(5) letter symbol number Such co-relation

K@ 1 : F ©2 : D%3 : J # 7

Q.24.(3)

$3 \xrightarrow{+7} I \xrightarrow{+7} 4 \xrightarrow{+7} \$$

$5 \xrightarrow{+7} @ \xrightarrow{+7} M \xrightarrow{+7} 8$

$A \xrightarrow{+7} 9 \xrightarrow{+7} * \xrightarrow{+7} N$

Q.25.(1) 8th to the right of 20th from right end means 12th from right = ©

Q.26.(2) Letter Consonant Symbol

There are only on such co- relation : IJ@

Q.27.(3) Consonant number symbol Such co- relation are

R 5 #, F 7 $

CODING-DECODING

Q.1.(2) M O R A L E
+1/+1/+1/+1/+1/+1
N P S B M F

So,

C H A R G E
+1/+1/+1/+1/+1/+1
D I B S H F

Q.2.(1) B E T T E R
+1/+1/+1/+1/+1/+1
C F U U F S

So,

D U T I E S
+1/+1/+1/+1/+1/+1
E V U J F T

Q.3.(3) +1 +1
R A D I O
+1 +1
B S E P J

So,

W O R L D
P X S E M

Q.4.(1) C O D I N G
X L W R M T

So,

Q U I R K S
J F R I P H

Q.5.(2) R I C H A R D
W X R S I Z I

W I C K E T S
H X R P G V D

Q.6.(5) -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 +1 +1 +1 +1 +1
I N N O V A T I V E
U N M M H F W J U B

So,

M O N O T O N O U S
S N M N L T V P O P

Q.7.(5) +3 +3 +2 +2 +1 +1
D A N C E R
D G E P S F

So,

P U B L I C
X S N D D J

Q.8.(3) S T U D I O
+1/+2/+3/+4/+5/+6
T V X H N U

So,

B E N G A L
+1
C G Q K F R

Q.9.(4) -2 +1 +1 -2
U N I O N
P L I S O

So,

-2 +1 +1 -2
B O A R D
S B A Z P

Q.10.(4) +3 +2 +1 0 -1 -2 -3
I N V I T E D
L P W I S C A

So,

+3 +2 +1 0 -1 -2 -3
L E T T E R S
O G U T D P P

Q.11.(3) G R E A T
7 1+8 5 1 2+0
7 9 5 1 2

So,

D O W R Y
4 1+5 2+3 1+8 2+5
4 6 5 9 7

Q.12.(2) 1 19 11 5 4
A S K E D
4 5 2 1 1

So,

5 9 7 8 20
E I G H T
2 8 7 9 5

Q.13.(3)

16 5 18 19 15 14
P E R S O N
9 5 7 5 6 1

So,

19 8 15 21 12 4
S H O U L D
6 8 1 4 3 3

Q.14.(3) 7 18 14 22 8
G R N V H
T I M E S
7 9 5 4 8

So,

18 13 23 18 26
R M W R Z
I N D I A
9 4 5 9 8

Q.15.(1) S U P P O R T E R S
19+21+16+16+15 18+20+5+18+19
87 80

So,

I N E V I T A B L E
59 40

Q.16.(5) H I S
S © @

Q.17.(3) C O A T S
@ ₹ + ×

Q.18.(2) F A I L
U % *

Q.19.(1) L I F E
6 • $ #

Q.20.(3) R I D E R
© 3 8

Q.21.(2) Hot filtered coffee - 1 2 3

Very hot day - 3 5 6

Day and night - 5 8 9

Q.22.(1) Truth is eternal - 3a 2b 7c

Enmity is not eternal - 7c 9a 8b 3a

Truth does not perish - 9a 4d 2b 8c

Q.23-27. Tell them young - ke la pa

wise young sharp tell - na pa kup ke

bring clever young then - se to pa la

clever sharp young tomorrow - to kup pa jo

Q.23.(4) sharp - kup

Q.24.(1)

Q.25.(3) Tell Tomorrow - ke jo

Q.26.(2) clever - to
young - pa
girl - new element

Q.27.(5) kup - sharp
la - them
so -
na - wise

Q.28-32. Her idea has merit - fa lu boo ma

merit list has been displayed - go he lu si ma

Her name displayed there - ya si boo zo

name in merit list - ma ya jho he

Q.28.(4) he - list

Q.29.(3) been - go

Q.30.(2) there name has in merit - zo ya lu jho ma

Q.31.(1) in - jho

Q.32.(5) there - zo

Q.33.(4) 64 ÷ 4 × 8 - 6 + 4 = 126

Q.34.(1) 60 + 48 ÷ 8 - 6 × 9 = 12

Q.35.(3) 24 ÷ 4 × 8 + 6 - 10 = 44

Q.36.(1) I P T W H Y ==> $ # © 2 4 * condition (i)

Q.37.(3) H F I M E D ==> 4 3 * 6 @ 9

Q.38.(3) E Y B E J A ==> d $ 8 @ 1d condition (iii)

Q.39.(2) B M J K P U ==> % 6 1 5 # % condition (ii)

Q.40.(2) A B J F E P ==> # 8 1 3 @ 7 condition (i)

Q.41.(4) According to condition (ii)
I Q C P W F - 8 * 6 # 7 9

Q.42.(2) According to condition (iii)
KAWIPL - d 3 7 9 # d

Q.43.(5) I K B Q F A = 9 2 $ * 8 3

Q.44.(1) According to condition (iv)
I B T N A E - £ $ @ © £ £

Q.45.(3) According to condition (i)
T C K A P E - 5 6 2 3 # 5

Q.46.(2) A E B R M H condition (iii)
1 2 6 © 4 @

Q.47.(2) H B E A F U condition (iv)
* 6 2 @ # *

Q.48.(1) B K N I R T condition (i)
6 8 9 % © 6

Q.49.(1) K F U B N A condition (iv)
* # $ 6 9 *

Q.50. (2) I R F A M E condition (ii)
2 © # @ 4 2

CHAPTER-3

BLOOD-RELATION

Q.1.(2) Male - Δ
Female - O

Ao
B✗ then B is daughter

Q.2.(3)

Raj — O
O girl

Then raj is uncle of the girl & she is niece of the raj :

Q.3.(3)

cousin

Q.4.(1)

Nirmal — O — Girl

Q.5.(5)

Woman

Neice

Man

Q.6.(4)

Son

Q.7.(1)

lady Man

Q.8.(3)

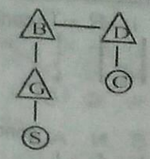
Rashmi

Q.9.(2)

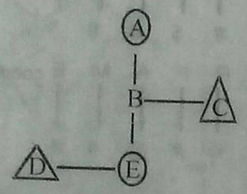
woman

man

Q.10.(1)



Q.11.(1)



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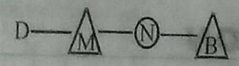
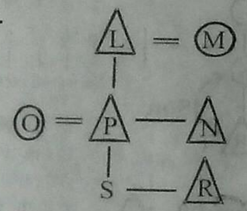
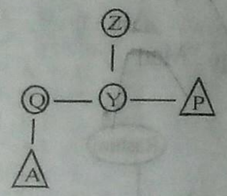


Q.13-14.

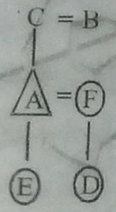


Q.13.(2) Q.14.(1)

Q.15.(5)

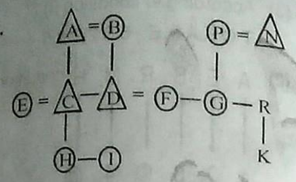


Q.16-20.



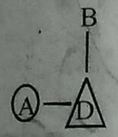
Q.16.(2) Q.17.(5) Q.18.(2)
Q.19.(5) Q.20.(3)

Q.21-25.

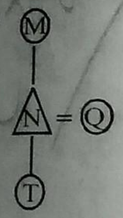


Q.21.(1) Q.22.(1) Q.23.(1)
Q.24.(4) Q.25.(1)

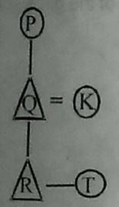
Q.26.(4)



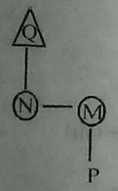
Q.27.(2)



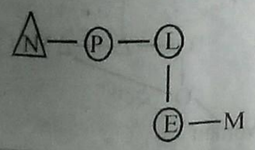
Q.28.(1)



Q.29.(2)



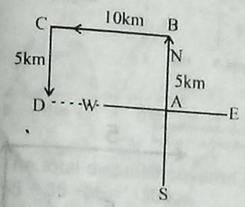
Q.30.(1)



CHAPTER-4

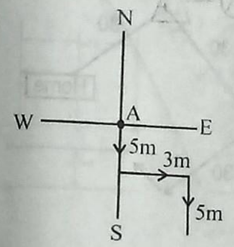
DIRECTION AND DISTANCE

Q.1.(3)

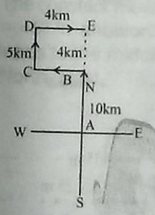


DA = CB = 10 km

Q.2.(2) He is facing South.

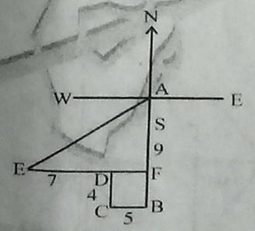


Q.3.(2)



AE =AB + CD
= 10 +5
= 15 km

Q.4.(5)



DE = CD = 5m

Then EF = 7 + 5
= 12 m

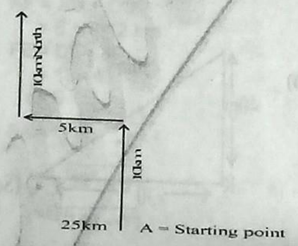
So. AE = $\sqrt{5^2 + 12^2}$

$= \sqrt{25 + 144}$

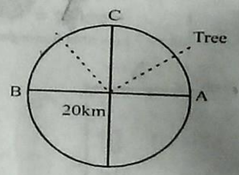
$= \sqrt{169}$

= 13 m, Direction = South West

Q.5.(1)

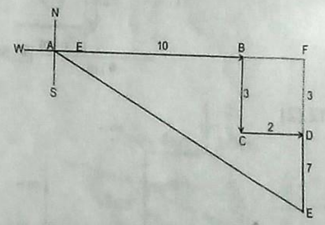


Q.6.(1)



A = Starting point + Ending point
(Ring road diagram)

Q.7.(5)



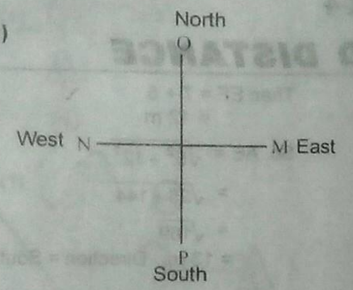
AF = AB + BF
= 10 + 2 = 12 km.
FE = FD + ED = 7+3 = 10 km.
$(AE)^2 = (AF)^2 + (EF)^2$
$= (12)^2 + (10)^2$

$AE = \sqrt{144 + 100} = \sqrt{244}$

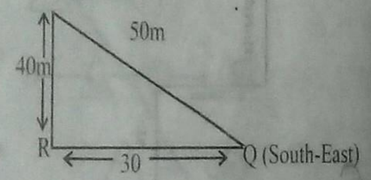
$= 2\sqrt{61}$ km.

South - East

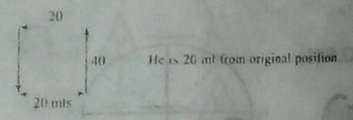
Q.8.(1)



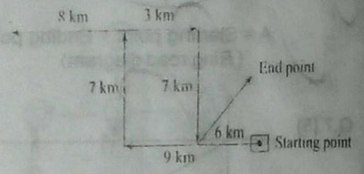
Q.9.(3)



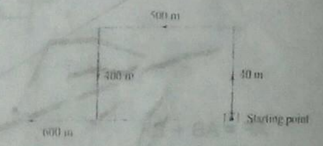
Q.10.(1)



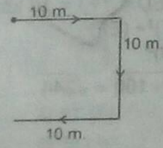
Q.11.(2)



Q.12.(2)

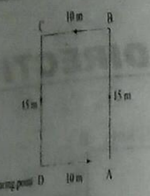


Q.13.(5)



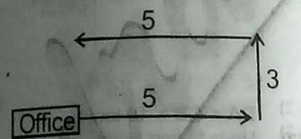
⇒ 10 mt. south

Q.14.(1)

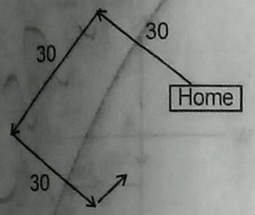


Since Ram arrive again at S starting Point. So he is at 0 m from starting point i.e. he is on starting point.

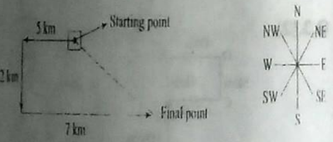
Q.15.(1)



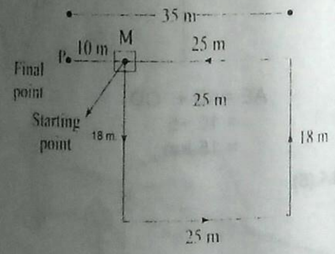
Q.16.(3)



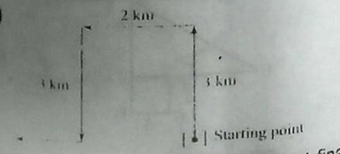
Q.17.(3)



Q.18.(2)



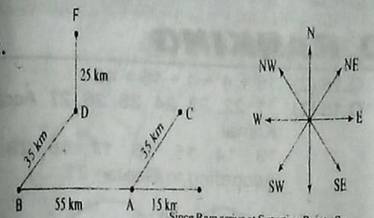
Q.19.(4)



It is clear from the diagram that finally

Anuradha starts walking towards West.

Q.20-22.

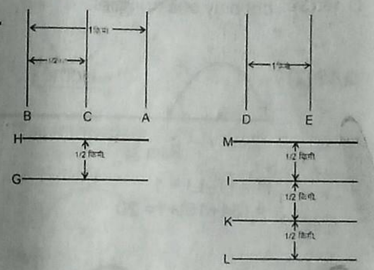


Since Ram arrive at S starting Point. So he is at 0 m from starting i.e. he is on

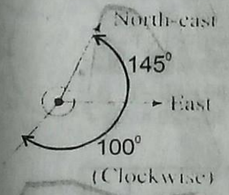
The total distance covered will be 15 + 55 + 35 +25 = 130 km.

Q.20.(2)
Q.21.(3)
Q.22.(1)

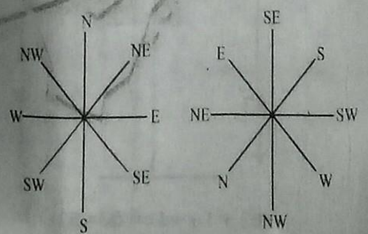
Q.37-41.



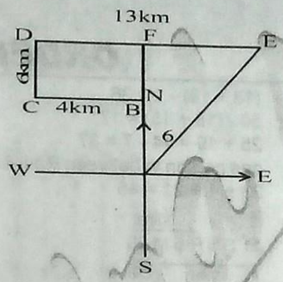
Q.23.(4) The constant movement will be (145 - 100) = 45° in anticlock wise direction. This leads to the middle of east and north i.e North- East.



Q.24.(3)



Q.25.(1)



AF = AB + CD
= 6 + 6 12 km
FE = DE - 8C
= 13 - 4
= 9

$EA = \sqrt{AF^2 + EF^2}$

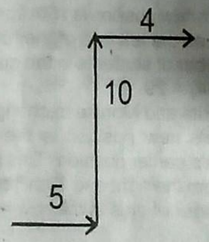
$= \sqrt{12^2 + 9^2}$

$= \sqrt{144 + 81}$

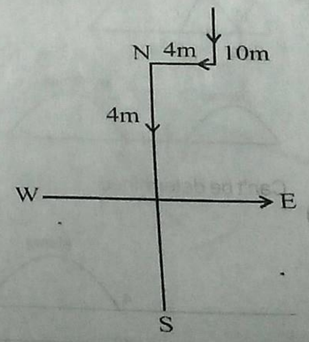
$= \sqrt{225}$

= 15 km

Q.26.(4)



Q.27.(2)



CHAPTER-5

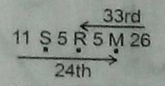
ORDER AND RANKING

Q.1.(1) (18 + 19) - 1 = 36

Q.2.(1) 50 - (18 + 15) = 17.

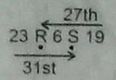
Q.3.(5) 25 + 19 = 44 - 7 = 37

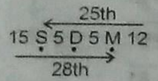
Q.4.(2) one person in between Ravi & Nitin
23 + 1 + 21 = 45

Q.5.(1)


Q.6.(3) 7 + 6 + 9 = 22

Q.7.(5) 4th place left means 3 person in between
So. 8 + 3 + 8 = 19

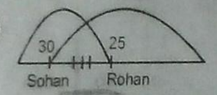
Q.8.(1)


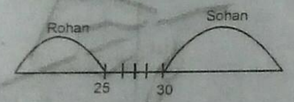
Q.9.(2)


Q.10.(4) 21 + 31 - 1 = 51
21 + 24 = 45
51 - 45 = 6 - in between
51 - 24 + 1 = 28 - from left

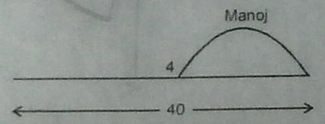
Q.11.(3) Sachin's new position is 15th from the right as well as the left end of the row.
∴ Number of students in the queue = (14 + 1 + 14) = 29.

Q.12.(2) Since Rita and Monika exchange places, sp Rita's new position is the same as Monika's earlier position. This position is 17th from the right and 10th from the left.
∴ Number of girls in the row = (16 + 1 + 9) = 26.

Q.13.(4)




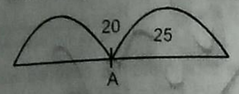
Can't be determined

Q.14.(3)


L = (T–R) +1= (40–24)+1= 16+1 =17

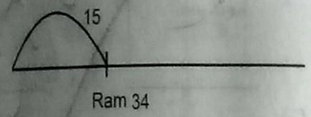
Q.15.(2) 16 + 4 + 4 + 16 = 40

Q.16.(2) 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, According to Kamal
13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 29, 20, 21
According to Geeta= 21

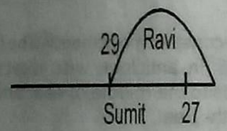
Q.17.(2)


T = (L+R) – 1
= (20+25)– 1= 45–1 = 44

Q.18.(4) 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 7, 8
7 and 8
but only one number.

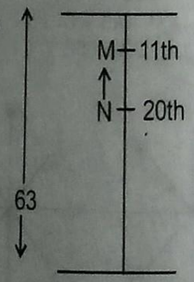
Q.19.(2)


R = (T–L) + 1
= (34+15)+1= 20

Q.20.(4)


Can't be determined

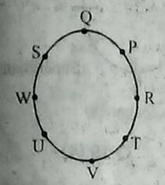
Q.21.(5) M=(L+R) – T – L
= (35+45) – 50 – L
= 80 – 50 – L
= 30 – 20 = 28

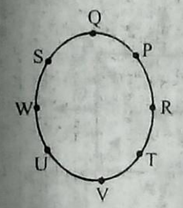
Q.22.(5)


(63 + 1) – 11 = 53= 53

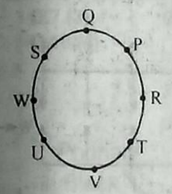
CHAPTER-6

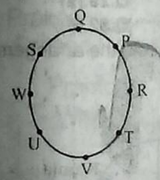
SITTING ARRANGEMENT

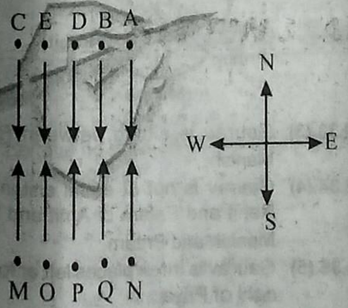
Q.1.(1)


Q.2.(4)


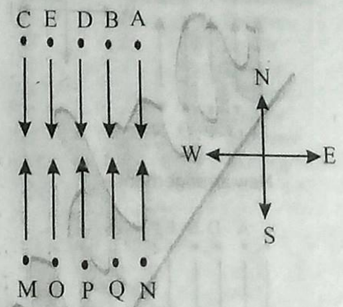
T is immediate right to the V.

Q.3.(3)


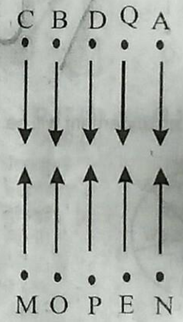
Q.4.(2)


Q.5.(2)


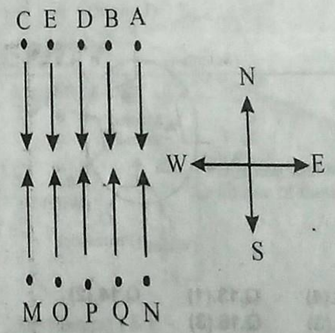
Q.6.(1) Initial arragement :



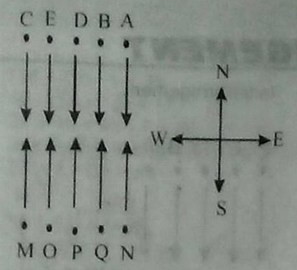
New arrangement after shifiting :



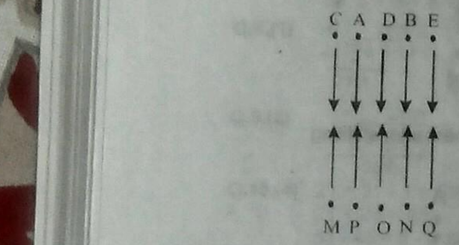
Q is opposite to O and B is second person left to Q.

Q.7.(4)


Q.8.(2) Old arrangement

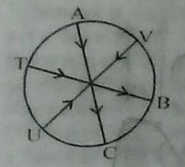


New arrangement



Q.9.(2)

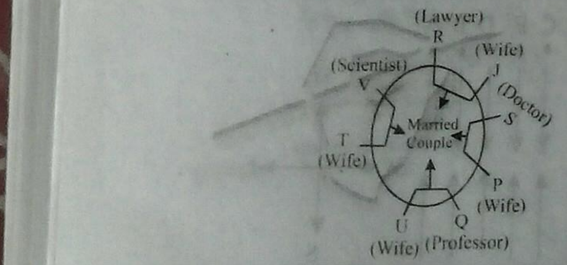
Q.10-11. The sitting arrangement will be



Q.10.(3)

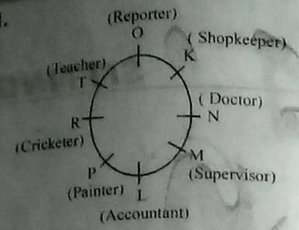
Q.11.(5) Both (1) and (3)

Q.12-16. The sitting arrangement in a circle will be



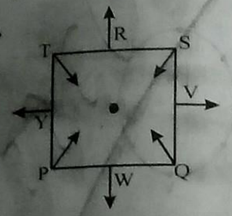
Q.12.(4) Q.13.(1) Q.14.(2)
Q.15.(3) Q.16.(3)

Q.17-21.



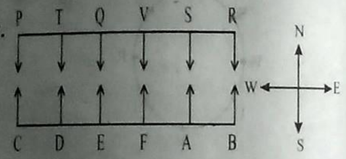
Q.17.(1) Q.18.(3) Q.19.(4)
Q.20.(5) Q.21.(3)

Q.22-26.



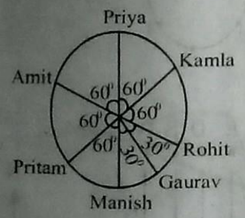
Q.22.(2) Q.23.(3) Q.24.(4)
Q.25.(1) Q.26.(3)

Q.27-32.



Q.27.(3) Q.28.(5) Q.29.(2)
Q.30.(1) Q.31.(5) Q.32.(4)

Q.48-50 Clearfy in a circle the arrangement is as shown



Q.33.(3) Gaurav is sitting between Rohit and Manish.

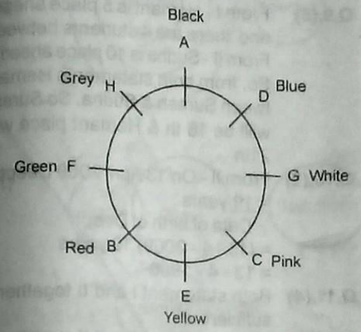
Q.34.(4) Gaurav is not at equal distances from Rohit and Pritam or Amit and Kamla or Manish and Pritam.

Q.35.(5) Gaurav is three places left or four places right of Priya.

CHAPTER-7

PUZZLE

Q.1-5.

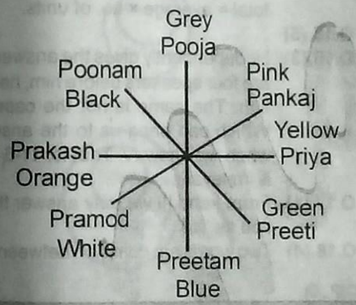


Q.1.(2) Q.2.(5) Q.3.(5)
Q.4.(3) Q.5.(4)

Q.6-10. Ram Jugmohan Shyam Mohan
Manmohan Ghanshyam Shudhanshu Gulmohan

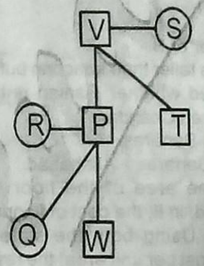
Q.6.(3) Q.7.(3) Q.8.(1)
Q.9.(1) Q.10.(4)

Q.11-15.



Q.11.(2) Q.12.(5) Q.13.(1)
Q.14.(3) Q.15.(1)
Q.16-20.

Male	Female	Profession
P	√	Teacher
Q	√	Doctor
R	√	Lawyer
S	√	Manager
T	√	Lawyer
V	√	Engineer
W	√	Manager



Q.16.(3) Q.17.(5) Q.18.(4)
Q.19.(2) Q.20.(2)

Q.21-25.

January	-	Hockey
Febuary	-	Football
March	-	Cricket
April	-	Basketball
May	-	Tennis
June	-	Off day
July	-	Polo

Q.21.(5) Q.22.(2) Q.23.(5)
Q.24.(3) Q.25.(3) Q.26.(5)
Q.27.(1)

CHAPTER-8

DATA SUFFICIENCY

Q.1.(5) Rohan = 9th from left
Sohan = 10th from right
Students in between = 8
So total no of students = 9 + 10 + 8= 27

Q.2.(4) According to Ist

16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 → Birthday can be on these dates

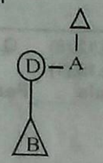
According to IIst

20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28 → Birthday can be on one of these

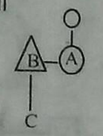
Sombining I & II

21, 22 are common so birthday can be on 21 or 22

Q.3.(2) According to I



According to II



A is sister of B.

Q.4.(4) Ranjan is taller than kanchan but it is not mentioned whether Ranjan is taller or shorter than Chandan.

Q.5.(4) Bareilly < Banaras
Patna = Banaras > Allahabad

Q.6.(5) from I the area of the floor can be calculated. in II, the cost of flooring /cm² is given. Using both the statements, (Area × cost per unit area) the result can be determined.

Q.7.(4) From I: N > S, K and G > N
G > N> S, K
From II: G > V
Now, even using both I and II together, we can't determine the answer. Shakeb or Krishna or Binod may be shortest.

Q.8.(1) From I : ras pak leun = I have pens - (I)
pak ras tap = they have pens - (II)
From (I) and (II), ras pak = have pens - (III)
Hence, (II) and (III) give tap = they.
From II: kip ras tun = boys have cow - (IV)
sin tap ras = they have egg - (V)
From (IV) and (V), we get ras = have

Q.9.(5) From I - Hemant is 5 place ahead Sudha and there are 4 students between them.
From II - Sudha is 10 place ahead Suresh.
So, from both statements Hemant is between Suresh & Sudha. So Suresh place willl be 16 th & Hemant place will be on 21th.

Q.10.(2) From II - On 13 April 2009 Deepti's age = 19 years.
∴ Data of birth of Deepti
= (13 - 4 - 2009) 19 years
= 13 - 4 - 1990

Q.11.(4) Both statement I and II together are not suffcient.

Q.12.(4) Both statement I and II together are not suffcient.

Q.13.(5) Combination of data of statement I and II together are sufficient.

Q.14.(1) I gives us last year's profit. IV gives us the percentage I growth on it. The result is this year's profit. Similarly,III gives us the no. of units and III the average. Thus total = average × no. of units.

Q.15.(5)

Q.16.(3) I independently gives the answer. If there are four speakers before him, he must be fifth. The same is not the case with II. Which can bring us to the answer only when we know IV. That is, 11-6 = 5th. III is irrelevant.

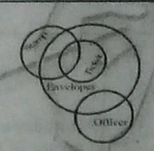
Q.17.(1) From I and III we may answer the question as 'No'

Q.18.(4) Two words are common between I and IV.

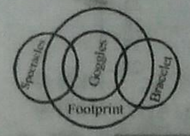
CHAPTER-9

SYLLOGISM

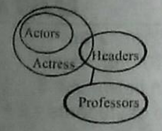
Q.1.(5)



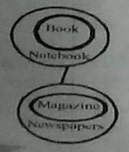
Q.2.(1)



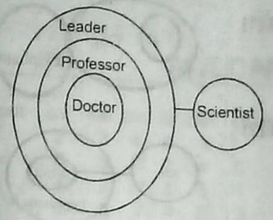
Q.3.(4)



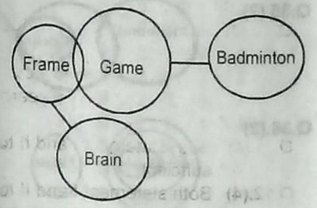
Q.4.(2)



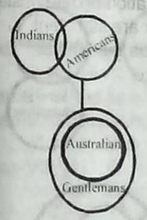
Q.5.(5)



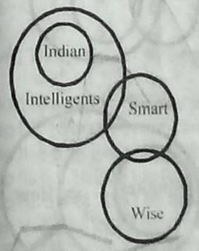
Q.6.(1)



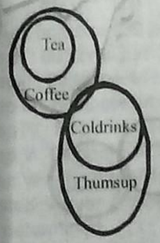
Q.7.(5)



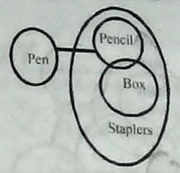
Q.8.(3)



Q.9.(5)

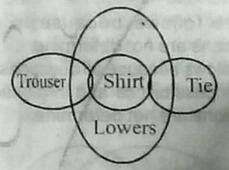


Q.10.(2)

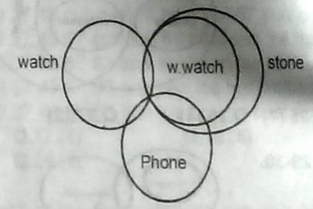


Q.11.(3)

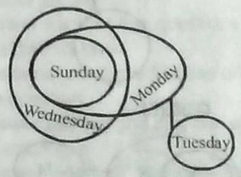
Q.12.(2)



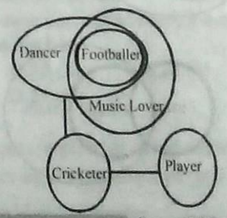
Q.13.(5)



Q.14.(1)

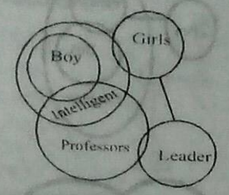


Q.15-18.



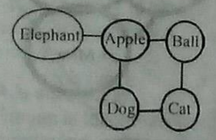
Q.15.(5) Q.16.(4) Q.17.(4)
Q.18.(1)

Q.19-22.



Q.19.(3) Q.20.(5) Q.21.(3)
Q.22.(3)

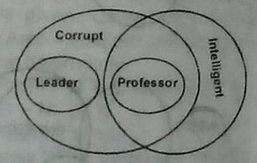
Q.23-24.



Q.23.(1) None follows because in all case relations are not determine.

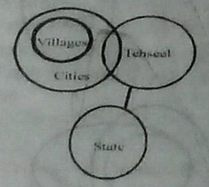
Q.24.(2) All follows because all questions depends upon possibilities and in all such cases relations are not determine.

Q.25-28.



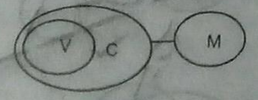
Q.25.(4) Q.26.(4) Q.27.(2) Q.28.(2)

Q.29-30.

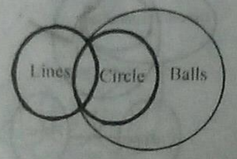


Q.29.(5) Q.30.(5)

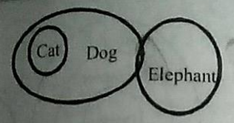
Q.31.(2)



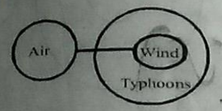
Q.32.(5)



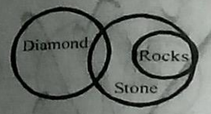
Q.33.(1)



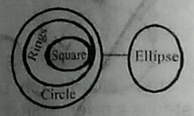
Q.34.(2)



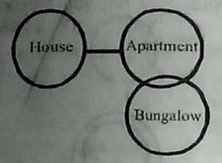
Q.35.(2)



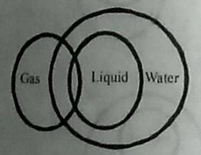
Q.36.(2)



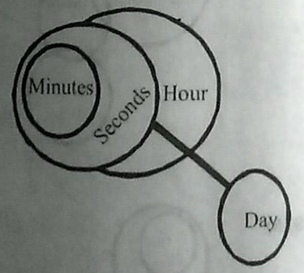
Q.37.(4)



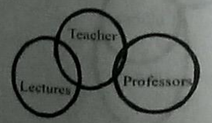
Q.38.(5)



Q.39.(2)



Q.40.(1)



CHAPTER-10

MACHINE INPUT

Q.1-5.

	Input:	sui	me	ato	fe	zen	U	no.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Step I.	1	3	5	7	2	4	6	
Step II.	6	4	2	7	5	3	1	
Step III.	6	2	5	1	4	7	3	
Step IV.	3	7	4	1	5	2	6	
Step V.	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	
Step VI.	2	1	7	6	5	4	3	
Step VII.	2	7	5	3	1	6	4	
Step VIII.	4	6	1	3	5	7	2	
Step IX.	4	1	5	2	6	3	7	
Step X.	7	3	6	2	5	1	4	
Step XI.	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	
Step XII.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
	Sui	me	ato	fe	zen	U	no.	

Last step is a given input.

Q.1.(3) Input: Say not you are only wise yet
1 2 3 4 5 6 7
Step IX. are say only not wise you yet
4 1 5 2 6 3 7

Q.2.(3) Same method as in question 11.

Q.3.(5) Step V. lo men chi from yet as know
3 4 5 6 7 1 2
Step VIII. 4 6 1 3 5 7 2
men from as lo chi yet know

Q.4.(4)
Step VI. They have done their best to dig.
2 1 7 6 5 4 3
Input: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
have They dig to best their done

Q.5.(1)

Q.6-10. Input :18 an and 5 9 every 20 51 to fer 86
Step I:5 18 and 9 every 20 51 to for 86 an
Step II: 5 9 18 every 20 51 to for 86 an and
Step III: 5 9 18 20 51 to for 86 an and every
Step IV: 5 9 18 20 51 86 to an and every for
Step V: 5 9 18 20 51 86 an and every for to

Q.6.(1) Q.7.(2) Q.8.(1)
Q.9.(1) Q.10.(5)

Q.11-15.

Q.11.(5) Input - home turf 39 24 86 44 roll over
Step I : 86 home turf 39 24 44 roll over
Step II : 86 home 44 turf 39 24 roll over
Step III : 86 home 44 over turf 39 24 roll
Step IV : 86 home 44 over 39 turf 24 roll
Step V : 86 home 44 over 39 roll turf 24
Step VI : 86 home 44 over 39 roll 24 turf

Q.12.(4) III step is given & therefore input can not be determined.

Q.13.(2) Step IV : 58 box 47 dew 15 21 town pot
Step V : 58 box 47 dew 21 15 town pot
Step VI : 58 box 47 dew 21 pot 15 town
Last step.

Q.14.(3) Input : show 51 36 new far 81 46 goal
Step I : 81 show 51 36 new far 46 goal
Step II : 81 far show 51 36 new 46 goal
Step III : 81 far 51 show 36 new 46 goal
Step IV : 81 far 51 goal show 36 new 46
Step V : 81 far 51 goal 46 show 36 new
Step VI : 81 far 51 goal 46 new show 36
Step VII : 81 far 51 goal 46 new 36 show
Step VI will be last but one step.

Q.15.(5) Input : buy win task 52 38 43 door 12
Step I : 52 buy win task 38 43 door 12
Step II : 52 buy 43 win task 38 door 12
Step III : 52 buy 43 door win task 38 12
Step IV : 52 buy 43 door 38 win task 12
Step V : 52 buy 43 door 38 task win 12
Step VI : 52 buy 43 door 38 task 12 win

Q.16-20.
Input : 37 cut ace 49 ice 83 best 19 sun hot 67
Step I : 19 37 cut ace 49 ice 83 best hot 67 sun
Step II : 19 37 49 cut ace 83 best hot 67 sun ice
Step III : 19 37 49 67 cut ace 83 best sun ice hot
Step IV : 19 37 49 67 83 ace best sun ice hot cut
Step V : 19 37 49 67 83 ace sun ice hot cut best
Step VI : 19 37 49 67 83 sun ice hot cut best ace

Q.16.(4) Q.17.(1) Q.18.(5)
Q.19.(1) Q.20.(2)

Q.21-25.
Input : each of the five questions has only one distinct answer.
Step I. answer each of five questions has only one distinct the.
Step II. answer each of one five has only distinct the question.
Step III. answer each of one only five distinct the question has.
Step IV. answer each of one only distinct the question has five.
Step V. answer each of one only the question has five distinct

Q.21.(2) Q.22.(1) Q.23.(3)
Q.24.(2) Q.25.(2)

Q.26-30.
Input : read inther called added show essar money with open player law grant

Step I: added read inter called show money with open player law grant essar

Step II: inter added read called show money with player law grant essar open

Step III: Called inter added read show money with player law essar open grant

Step IV: Law called inter added read show with player essar open grant money

Step V: Player law called inter added show with essar open grant money read.

Step VI: Show player law called inter added essar open grant money read with

Step VII: 19 16 12 3 9 1 5 15 7 13 18 23

Step VIII: 23 19 18 16 15 13 12 9 7 5 3 1

Q.26.(3) **Q.27.(1)** **Q.28.(4)** **Q.29.(5)** **Q.30.(5)**

CHAPTER-11

INEQUALITY

Q.1.(3) Statement : M<R, R≤T, T=N

⇒ N=T≥R>M

Conclusions :

(I) N*R ⇒ N=R

(II) N$R ⇒ N>R

(III) N$M ⇒ N>M (True)

Either I or II and III follow.

Q.2.(5) Statement : J≤N, K≥N, T>K

⇒ T>K≥N≥J

Conclusions :

(I) J%T ⇒ J<T (True)

(II) T$N ⇒ T>N (True)

(III) N@J ⇒ N≥J (True)

Q.3.(1) Statement : B=D, D≥H, H<F

⇒ B=D≥H<F

Conclusions :

(I) B*F ⇒ B=F (False)

(II) B$F ⇒ B>F (False)

(III) D$F ⇒ D>F (False)

Q.4.(2) Statement : T>K, K≤R, R=M

⇒ M=R≥K<T

Conclusions :

(I) M*K ⇒ M=K

(II) M%T ⇒ M<T (False)

(III) M$K ⇒ M>K

Q.5.(4) Statement : V≥M, A>M, R≤V

⇒ R≤V≥M<A

Conclusions :

(I) R#A ⇒ R≤A (False)

(II) V@A ⇒ V≥A (False)

(III) R$M ⇒ R>M (False)

Q.6.(5) Statement : O≥F≥E≥P=R

Conclusions :

(I) O$P → O=P

(II) E⊕R → E≥R (True)

(III) P£O → O>P

Q.7.(1) Statement : E>D=A>B ≤ C

Conclusions :

(I) E*B → E>B (True)

(II) C$A → C=A (False)

(III) D@E → E≥D (False)

Q.8.(5) Statement : I ≥ H = T > S ≤ R

Conclusions :

(I) I * T → I > T
(II) I$T → I = T
] Either I or II

(III) S#H → S>H (False)

Q.9.(5) Statement : S ≤ T < N = Q> O

Conclusions :

(I) S$N → S=N (False)

(II) N⊕O → N≥O (False)

(III) N*O → N>O (True)

Q.10.(4) Statement : MH≥J>K=L, K ≤ M

Conclusions :

(I) K£M → M>K (False)

(II) L$J → L=J (False)

(III) H⊕L → H≥L (False)

Q.11.(5) Statement : P ≥ O, Q > R, V > R ≤ S

Conclusions :

(I) R£P → P<R (False)

(II) V*R → V>R (True)

(III) S$Q → S=Q (False)

Q.12.(1) Statement : P=M>N=O>Z

Conclusions :

(I) P*Z → P>Z (True)

(II) M*O → M>O (True)

(III) N£P → P>N (True)

Q.13.(4) Statement : C = D ≤ M < N

Conclusion:

I. M ≤ C (False)

II. D = M (False)

Q.14.(4) Statement :C = K ≤ M > B

Conclusion:

(I) M>K (False)

(II) K<M (False)

Q.15.(4) Statement : F ≥ G < P > H

Conclusion:

(I) F≥H (False)

(II) H>G (False)

Q.16.(4) Statement : M ≥ T > R ≤ Q

Conclusion :

I. M < R (False)

II. M < Q (False)

Q.17.(2) Statement : D > G ≥ K = M

Conclusion:

(I) M=G (False)

(II) D>K (True)

Q.18.(5) Statement : P≥Q>R<S=T>G

Conclusion:

(I) R<P (True)

(II) T>P (True)

Hence both are true.

Q.19.(5) Statement : S>T>Q>V=W

Conclusion:

(I) Q>W (True)

(II) S>W (True)

Hence Both conclusion are true.

Q.20.(4) Statement : P≤Q=F<S=R

Conclusion:

(I) F>P (False)

(II) S=Q (False)

Hence both are false.

Q.21.(2) Statement : A>B≥C=D<E≤F

Conclusion:

(I) A≥D (False)

(II) D<F (True)

Hence only (II) is true.

Q.22.(4) Statement : D≥B>C<F>I=Q>P

Conclusion:

(I) C=P (False)

(II) D>F (False)

Hence both are false.

Q.23.(4) Statement : E≥A=C<B>D≥H

Conclusion:

(I) E<B (False)

(II) H>C (False)

Hence both the conclusion are false.

Q.24.(4) Statement : I=K>F<J≥Q

Conclusion:

(I) F>Q (False)

(II) F=Q (False)

Hence both the conclusion are false.

Q.25.(2) Statement : K≥P<Q=T>R

Conclusion:

(I) K<Q (False)

(II) P<T (True)

Hence only conclusion (II) is true.

Q.26.(5) Statement : K=N≥D>W

Conclusion:

(I) D<K (False)

(II) W≤N (False)

(III) W>K (False)

Q.27.(5) Only (II) is true.

Statement : H=M≤T>D

Conclusion:

(I) D<M (False)

(II) T≥H (True)

(III) D<H (False)

Q.28.(2) Either (I) or (II) is true.

Statement : F≤T>E>R

Conclusion:

(I) R > T
(II) R ≤ T
] either case

(III) F<E (False)

Q.29.(1) No one is true.

Statement : M<R>T≤J

Conclusion:

(I) J>R (False)

(II) M<T (False)

(III) M<J (False)

Q.30.(4) Only (III) is true.

Statement : J>M<B=K

Conclusion:

(I) J>B (False)

(II) J>K (False)

(III) K>M (True)

CHAPTER-12

DECISION MAKING

Q.1-10. Condition

		(I)	(II)	(III)	(IV)	(V)
			(A)			(B)
Q.1.(4)	Mohandas	√	√	√	√	√
Q.2.(2)	JoshefDsuja	√	√	√	√	(√)
Q.3.(3)	Geeta K.	√	√	√	–	√
Q.4.(1)	Praveen	√	(√)	√	√	√
Q.5.(5)	Meena	×	√	√	√	√
Q.6.(2)	Kalpesh	√	√	√	√	(√)
Q.7.(4)	Abhinav	√	√	√	√	√
Q.8.(4)	Aakash	√	√	√	√	√
Q.9.(5)	Seema	×	√	√	√	√
Q.10.(1)	Jyant	√	(√)	√	√	√

Q.11-15.

	(I)	(II)	(III)	(IV)	(V)
	(B)	(A)			
Q.11.(5) Vijay	√	√	×	√	√
Q.12.(2) Avinash	(√)	√	√	√	√
Q.13.(2) Sunil	(√)	√	√	√	√
Q.14.(4) Nisha	√	√	√	√	√
Q.15.(1) Rajan	√	(√)	√	√	√

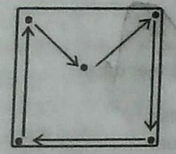
Q.16-20.

	(I)	(II)	(III)	(IV)	(V)
		(A)	(B)		
Q.16.(5) Abhinav	√	√	√	√	√
Q.17.(2) Vaibhav	√	A	√	√	√
Q.18.(3) Seema	√	√	B	√	√
Q.19.(1) Nirmala	√	√	–	√	√
Q.20.(4) Ashok	×	√	√	√	√
Q.21.(5) Parveen	√	√	√	√	√
Q.22.(1) Neha	√	√	√	√	–
Q.23.(1) Sudha	√	–	√	√	√
Q.24.(3) Francis	√	√	B	√	√
Q.25.(4) Pritma	X	√	√	√	√

CHAPTER-13

SERIES (NON-VERBAL)

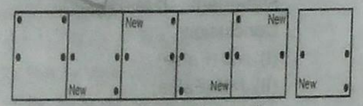
Q.1.(5)



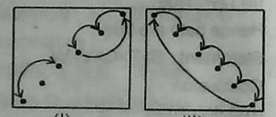
Q.2.(3) Larger element in first figure change to IIIrd 90° anticlockwise direction and IIIrd figure change to Vth figure, 90° anticlockwise direction

Therefore IInd figure change to IVth figure and IVth figure change to VIth figure.

Q.3.(3)



Q.4.(2)

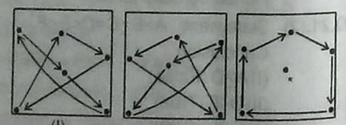


Q.5.(4) △ move $1\frac{1}{2}$ place CW in each step.

□ moves 1/2, place ACW

★ move 1/2, 1, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ACW

Q.6.(3)



Q.7.(4) The two elements move in a particular pattern while one element becomes new element after two steps each.

Q.8.(3) From upper right side 3 elements gets inverted in first step after that the following 3 elements gets change and so on.

Q.9.(5) The outer square move 45° CW in each step. The inner part moves ACW 45°, 90° 45°, - so on. The line gets double and then single and moves ACW first in side and then out side.

Q.10.(3) All the elements of the row move 90° CW direction and left two elements interchange their position and IIIrd gets new. In next step the right side two element interchange their position and remaining becomes new. And this process repeats.

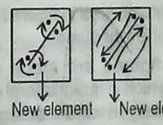
Q.11.(3) The shaded figure first move two step ACW and then 3 Step CW and repeated and change its direction reverse in each step. The '←' sign moves one step CW in each step and change its direction reverse. The letters on corner interchanges and I^st letter becomes new.

Q.12.(4) The shaded part of triangle moves 1 step CW in adjacent figure. Middle right element move in order of 1, 2 and 3, 4 and 5,6 same and other three elements move ACW.

Q.13.(4) In each figure a new element is added at right lower side of figure and old figure moves first ACW then CW respectively

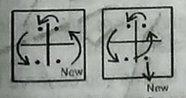
Q.14.(1) Every element in each figure move 1/2 position CW and 4 new elements added first CW then ACW respectively and so on.

Q.15.(2)



The above two arrangement are repeated alternatively and the new element is added at the showing space.

Q.16.(3)

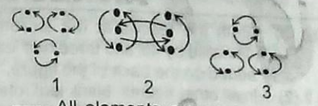


In each alternative step the above two types of arrangement follows and new element is added.

Q.17.(4) The elements moves one, one-and-half, two..... sided respectively in subsequent steps while a new element is added to the CW in each step.

Q.18.(5) The shaded part of the outer figure moves one step ACW while shaded part of circle moves one step CW.

Q.19.(2)



—— All elements moves according to above arrangements.

Q.20.(1) The = sign turns anticlock wise 90°, then clockwise 45°, alternatively. All other component moves anticlock-wise by one side at a time. Also old component disappear and new appear at these places in a sequence lower left, upper right, upper right lower left, upper right etc.

Q.21.(4) The cup shaped figure rotates 90° CW in each step. In first step, the lower left figure remain static and other change their positions. In second step, the upper right remain static and other change their position.

Q.22.(1) In first step the outer two element gets interchange while in second the inner two elements gets interchange and this arrangement follows alternatively.

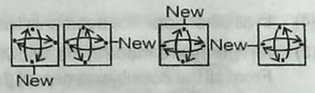
Q.23.(2) The shaded part of one element gets in shift to left side. This process repeats in successive element of all steps.

Q.24.(3)

The above arrangement is followed in each step and the new element appear at upper side.

Q.25.(2) The shaded element move CW 45° 90° 45° ..... So in each successive figure one new element is added first right side then left side alternatively the shaded part interchanges in opposite.

Q.26.(2)



The above arrangements are followed in the series and a new elements appear in a proper arrangements.

Q.27.(2) The shaded part of circle moves ACW in order of 1/2 and 1/4 step. The shaded part of square moves CW in the same order.

Q.28.(2) In first step, first 3 elements from left get reversed. In next step 3 elements from right get reversed. This process is followed alternatively.

Q.29.(3) From right to left every element moves one step while the last element becomes new element after reaching at the begining.

CHAPTER-14

ANALOGY (NON-VERBAL)

Q.1.(3) Both the leaves at the extreme ends deviated by 45° and three half leaves are added on the back of the figure.

Q.2.(2) In all other figures, blank leaf rotates 135° clockwise shaded leaf is added, whereas in figure (2), only blank leaf is added.

Q.3.(4) The outer figure rotates through 45° anti-clockwise and inner figure rotates through 90° anti-clockwise and gets reversed at the new position.

Q.4.(2) In all the other pairs, both the figures interchange positions in such a way that the outer figure remains big and the inner figure remains small in size.

Q.5.(5) In all other pairs, the outer figure becomes the innermost figure, the innermost figure becomes the outermost figure and a new figure appears in the middle.

Q.6.(2) In all other pairs of figures, half portion of the geometrical figure is deleted.

Q.7.(5) In all other pairs, the figure gets inverted in such a way that larger portion of the figure becomes smaller and smaller portion becomes larger and either middle figure of figures at sides get shaded.

Q.8.(3) Third pair is different from all other pairs.

CHAPTER-15

CLASSIFICATION (NON-VERBAL)

Q.1.(3)

Q.2.(4)

Q.3.(4) The number of components (triangles) in the figures in each row is equal to the number of components in each column. Only figure 4 violates this rule. Another way of looking at this problem could be that the total number of components in all the figures except 4, is a perfect square. 9, 4, 16, 25 are prefect squares.

Q.4.(4) In all others the figures is made of six line segments. Only this figure is made of eight line segments.

Q.5.(1) The number of elements in others is 7 whereas in this the number of elements is 9.

Q.6.(4) In all others one line segments lies inside.

Q.7.(5) All figures are made in the following way: From all the possible corners of the larger figure are drawn lines and then the other ends of the lines are joined to make a similar figure inside the larger figure. But in (5) the lines do not start from the corner of the figure, they start from the middle points of the sides. So, (5) is different.

Q.8.(5) All figures are made of two circles of different sizes, each circles having a line within it. One of these lines is vertical and the other horizontal. But in (5), both the lines are horizontal.

Q.9.(4) All fiugres are made of three line-segments. Two of these lines meet at a point. Now, this meeting point is the centre of the square only in figure (4) while in all others this point is the side of the square.

Q.10.(4) In this figure the dot is at the centre whereas in others it is away from the centre.

Q.11.(2) In all the figureexcept (2) the dots are placed in adjacent quadrants.

Q.12.(2) In all other figures except (2) two identical figures of the same size are welded together whereas in figure (2) the figures are of different sizes.

Q.13.(3) All the figures are made of one basic figure (which is quadrilateral or a pentagon or a hexagon or an octagon) and two additional rectangles on the two sides that look like wings. The size of the wings in (3) is large and therefore it is the odd figure.

Q.14.(4) In each figure there are two identical shapes in rotated form.

Q.15.(2) In all other figures you observe that the diagonal line in placed exterior whereas in (2) it is placed interior.

Q.16.(2) In all others the arrow is placed exterior whereas in (2) it is placed interior.

Q.17.(5) All other figures exhibit non-parallelism.

Q.18.(4) All other figures exhibit parallelism.

Q.19.(4) All other exhibit parallelism.

Q.20.(4) It denotes a multitude of fruits (more than one).

Q.21.(5) In all other figures, both the figures are identical and one is obtained by inverting the other

Q.22.(4) In all the other figures, there are two pins and three arrows.In figure (4), there are three pins and two arrows.

Q.23.(4) In all other figures, shaded vertex of the triangle lies in clockwise direction to the vertex containing dot of the same triangle.

Q.24.(2) In all other figures, the difference between the number of dots inside and outside the pentagon is one

Q.25.(3) In all the other figures, in the small design,the lines are diagonally placed, while in (3)lines are parallel to the outer side.

CHAPTER-16

PROBLEM AND COURSE OF ACTION

Q.1.(4) First is not valid because it is extreme and immediate and second to because bank management has no role in question.

Q.2.(1) I is valid because deploying police at place of accident is a proper action.

II is not valid because it is a casual suggestion.

Q.3.(1) Rating bond may restrict the rate of leaving candidates so I is valid. II is not valid because it is ridiculous.

Q.4.(4) To provide autonomy to decide course will greatly effect the quality of course, so (I) does not follow. To encourage foreign universities is not the solution of the problem. So (II) also does not follow.

Q.5.(2) Course of Action (I) does not follows beacuse it is only wastage of extra money and time. To provide relief package to affected people is valid course of action So (II) follows.

Q.6.(5) To declared dophins as endangered species and to breed in aquariums and protected areas will help to increase the number of Dolphins. So course of action (I) is valid listing the locals to protect the dolphins may prove a helpful step in this direction so course of action (II) is also valid.

Q.7.(2) Only II follows because the Ist one not solve our problem and the second one solve the above problem. of the statement.

Q.8.(4) Both I and II are not follows because they do not solve the problem of the statement.

Q.9.(5) Both I and II are follows because they solve the problem of the statement.

Q.10.(5) Both I and II are follows because they solve the problem of the statement.

Q.11.(2) Only II follows because the Ist one not solve our problem and the second one solve the above problem. of the statement.

Q.12.(1)

Q.13.(1) Only I follows because the Ind one not solve our problem and the first one solve the above problem.

Q.14.(1) Only I follows because the Ind one not solve our problem and the first one solve the above problem.

Q.15.(2) Only II follows because the Ist one not solve our problem and the second one solve the above problem. of the statement.

Q.16.(4) Both I and II are not follows because they do not solve the problem of the statement.

Q.17.(2) Only II follows because the Ist one not solve our problem and the second one solve the above problem.

Q.18.(1) Only I follows because the second one not solve our problem and the first one solve our problem.

Q.19.(1) People should provide information about countribution of tax payment in country's development.

Q.20.(5) Both I and II are follows because they solve the problem of the statement.

Q.21.(2) Only II follows because the Ist one not solve our problem and the second one solve the above problem.

Q.22.(2) For decreasing number of accidents modern bridge inspection equipment along with trained personnel should be required so II course of action follows but demolishment of old bridges are not strong action because it is possible that some of them in good condition.

Q.23.(2) Despite the imposition of fines on rash derive, drivers are negligent of the traffic rules so bus companies should warn and suspend the guilty drivers.But the licences of the offenders should be taken is not a fruitful action because it is possible that offender may be new driver.

Q.24.(5) Adequate earning opportunities for unemployed rural people will provide the source of income to poor people and NGO's and financial institutions can provide the alternate sources of credit which can be helpful for them to come out from the clutches of moneylenders.

Q.25.(5) Both the course of actions are follow because (I) is a preventive and (II) gives the the action against that person who take such type of benifits by the govt.

Q.26.(3) Including a heavy penalty clause while awarding future contracts is valid course of action so that the contractors would paid attention to the quality for the fear of heavy penalty as well as asking to civic officials incharge of maintenance of city roads is also valid as it's their duty and if they are not doing its well they should be asked. 'III' is not possible as it's not practicle.

Q.27.(2) 'I' is not valid as making loss of companies may be due to uncapability to run them so it will be better to sell these companies to private sector to provide a chance than to close down then and govt also get back part of investment made in those companies.

Q.28.(3) 'I' is not valid because patients suffering from malaria are in hospital to cure for malaria so in place of their treatment they could not be discharged without the proper treatment. 'II' is not valid because no. of people opting govt. hospital may not be capable to afford private hospitals. So, can not put a ban to admit them. 'III' is valid because patients suffering from malaria could be kept in an isolated ward so that the epidemie could not spread.

Q.29.(2) Sending relief team to ellected area to allay the problems of affected people needs to be suggested and pumping out water from the road is also a valid course of action to resume the traffic on the road so both I and II are valid course of action but III advises to the public to stay indoors is not a solution to the problem rather clearing of water should be on the priority so III is not valid.

Q.30.(5) I is not valid because its not a solution and the problem may rearise with new teachers. II is clearly valid.

CHAPTER-17

STATEMENT AND ASSUMPTION

Q.1.(2) I is not implicit because it is negative assumption.
II is implicit because it is the basis of notice.

Q.2.(1) An advice is given assuming that it will be followed so I is implicit. II is not implicit because it is negative.

Q.3.(5) If I and II are not possible then there no use making such arrangements so both must have been assumed.

Q.4.(4) Both assumption does not follow (I) assumption does not follow because of only used in this assumption. II Assumption also does not follow because aim for relocation is discussed in the statement.

Q.5.(4) Both assumption does not follow (I) assumption does not follow because there is not only discussion about the future. II assumption also does not follow because compensation is not for mitigating the anger among the citizens.

Q.6.(1) Only I assumption follows, because it explain the situation for the statement.

Q.7.(2) 'II' is a valid assumption because this type of presumption may easily lead a shopkeeper to announce a big discount.

Q.8.(5) The captain selected only fourteen player even when he knew that they have to play 8 matches it mean the captain was assuming that this no. of players is adequate so T is implicit. II is also implicit because- this is quite natured that a person has been made captain because he is supposed to play in all the matches.

Q.9.(2) If majority of students still fail then there is no meaning of giving grace marks i.e. this can't be implicit. Since majority of students showed the poor performance so the target was that majority of students may how pass. II may be implicit.

Q.10.(1) Preventing roads from congention may have been one of the reasons so I is an implicit assumption. II seems more to been effect so it not implicit.

Q.11.(1) Authorities may have been expecting people to reschdule their journey while making such announcement so (I) is implicit. II is not implicit because it goes against the motive of statement.

Q.12.(2) (I) Is not implicit because it firstly is a negative assumption and secondly the action is not so hard that the party could move to court.
II. is implicit because that is why six month's time has been given.

Q.13.(5) It may be possibily that all the patients of ward no.2 have been suffering from contagious disease ABC.

Q.14.(1) According to the statement only I assumption is implicit.

Q.15.(4) According to the statement both assumption are not implicit.

Q.16.(1) To prevent the people for crossing the railway track the police has punished them.

Q.17.(5) The number of applicatns may have increased so most of the engineering colleges has applied for sanctioning more seats.

Q.18.(4) Most of the private companies have decided against annual increase in salaries due to economic situations employees protest against decision is an after effect and any type of change in salaries next year cannot be expected so both assumptions are not impicit.

Q.19.(5) The govt. has levy congestion tax to passengers travelling by air to and from metro cities it is posibile that collected amount will be used for handling huge traffice so first assumption is implicit and any type of charge, tax, may be levied on the basis of their capability so second in also implicit.

Q.20.(5) According to the statement both assumption are implicit.

Q.21.(5) According to the statement both assumption are implicit.

Q.22.(5) According to the statement both assumption are implicit.

Q.23.(2) Only (II) and (III) assumptions are implicit because these two are relevent with situation while (I) is not relevent for the'statement.

Q.24.(3) Only (II) is implicit because it is related assumptions to the statement while (I) and (III) assumptions are not relevent it cannot be said definitely.

Q.25.(2) Only assumption (I) is implicit because most of the passangers may be check the schedule of flight. While (II) and (III) assumption are irrelevent to the statement.

CHAPTER-18

CAUSE AND EFFECT

Q.1.(1) A is the cause and B is its effect because due to injury of the top three players of Indian cricket team, India lost the match to the visitors.

Q.2.(4) Since Statement A is talking about the increase in cost of food grains while other is talking about the decrease in cost of Vegetables so these both are effect of independent causes.

Q.3.(4) Since statement A is talking about the passing of student while B is talking about failure of students so both are effect of independent causes.

Q.4.(2) Passing through difficult time of export sector due to heavy tax burden is cause and amendment made by government in tax laws to remove this difficult time and to boost export is its effect.

Q.5.(1) Continued drop in the production of pulses is cause and as its result import of pulses for the fulfillment of this scarcity is effect.

Q.6.(5) Both the statement (A) and (B) may effect of same reason as global warming.

Q.7.(2) Providing priority to Computer Literate Labour Force in modern employment market, may be cause and being the computer education compulsory for all classes may its effect. So. II is cause and I is its effect.

Q.8.(4) Increased fair in domestic airlines may be the effect of increased fuel price in international market while increased fair in Railway may be the effect of loss to Railway. So both are the effect of independent Cause.

Q.9.(5) Reduced price and improved quality of fruits and vegetables may be the effect of some common Cause as the season for those fruits and vegetables because these fruits and vegetables are available with good quality as well as cheap in particular season. So, Both are effect of a common cause.

Q.10.(1) Ill mentality takes place due to unhealthy competition among students as a result when they do not get the desired marks or success and number of suicide has been increasing every year after the examination result.

Q.11.(2) Obesity can be the result of poor eating habits as Fast Food So, a number of schools have banned the sale of fast food in their premises so that the poor habit could be improved.

Q.12.(3) Reason for being the price of shares of its lowest can be of other incidents while spending less in orginsations may be the reason of different incident.

Q.13.(2) Reason for preceding leave on Friday may be the holiday declared by the company on Thursday and Saturday.

Q.14.(5) Both statements may the effect of the common cause as turbulence by rowdies.

Q.15.(1) Owing to heavy rains in the catchment area of lakes supplying drinking water and thus no scarecity of water city municipal authority may suspend the proposed cut in water supply.

Q.16.(4) Fruit & food grains, though both are edible thing but depending upon their time of coming is market, their duration of any perishable reasons for prices of both the things to go up are different.

Q.17.(1) Heavy showers in city may be cause and the called off of cricket tournament may its effect.

Q.18.(4) Increase in airfares is an effect may be due to high price of fuel in international market. And reduction in prices during last few weeks is also effect of another cause like reduction in international prices or availability of other resources.

Q.19.(1) Deterioation in roads resutls hardship to motorist, and municipal authority sactioned amount for repair is the effect.

Q.20.(2) Due to increased number of terrorist attack the govt. has tightened security checks.

Q.21.(1) Highcourt has fixed a time limit for repairing work so RDA is carrying out road repair work on urgent basis.

Q.22.(2) Remove of signal post from the intersection of two roads in a quiet locality may result into uninterupted high speed of vehicles from different side raising the no. of accident due to high speed.

Q.23.(2) A local steel company has taken over the task of development of civic roads of the town request from the local civic body may be the most probable reason for that.

Q.24.(2) College students have expressed their virus against separation of college from the university but why the college has separated itself. Event B could be the reason behind that. So A is effect & B is its cause.

Q.25.(2) Statement II is the cause and I is a effect.

Q.26.(1) Statement I is the cause and II is a effect.

Q.27.(4) Both Statements are effect but individual causes.

Q.28.(4) Here both event is effect of independent cause. Both event explain two opposite effects.

Q.29.(4) Here both event is effect of independent cause. Both event explain two different effect.

CHAPTER-19

STATEMENT AND ARGUMENT

Q.1.(1) Studies throughout the year needs to be check at the last end of the session. Examination are well established and generally accepted way to check so (I) is a strong argument. Thinking partly and creative pursuits could be carried on along with studies exams are no ways hindrance to it so (II) is a weak argument.

Q.2.(4) Chinese toys may be cheap but they are so cheap that can put locate toy manufactures out of business this is not necessarily true so (I) is not a strong argument. In the same way Indian toys may be of much better quality but still the cheaper product may effect their sale. So II is also a weak argument.

Q.3.(4) Argument (I) is based analogy, the condition in two countries may differ so (I) is weak. We have no definite information to decide weather the Indian electorate is so matured or not so we can't put a question make an maturity so II is also weak.

Q.4.(4) (I) is weak because it is extreme, and this is not the only way (II) is weak because it is based on analogy.

Q.5.(3) Argument I is strong because demolization of slums will affect the livelihood of people living there and it will be injustice with them. Argument II is strong because it is the universal truth that for development someone must have to compromise. But, both arguments are complementary to each other so either I or II is strong.

Q.6.(2) All the private institutes made their own rule and regulations it make great disorder. So, argument (I) is strong. If all institutes follows the commc in criteria so, the capable student get better opportunities, so (II) is strong.

Q.7.(3) According to the statement argument either I or II strong.

Q.8.(4) According to the statement both argument are not strong.

Q.9.(5) According to the statement both argument are strong.

Q.10.(4) According to the statement both argument are not strong.

Q.11.(5) Competition is helpful in making profit for any company thus argument I is strong. As general public includes both classes i.e. rich and poor, so it is not possible to decide whether they are able to afford the prices or not thus argument II is weak. This is also a part of development so development could not be sugguested at the cost of equally important thing.

Q.12.(5) Running Railway and Passenger Transport system suppose to have different features so should not be compare. So I is weak. II is weak as statement doesn't suggest that govt has no such expertise so it's not necesserily true. The reason of overtaking the private companies by government may be inconvenience of general public. So if overtaking can reduce the inconvenience then argument III is strong.

Q.13.(1) I is weak because this is not the only way, II is weak because it will aggregate the problems of concentrating on single day and management of score resources III is weak because we cann't compare with other countries.

Q.14.(3) Only (II) is strong argument since it is related to problem directly. While argument (I) is not strong because it is not only means to control the pollutions and (III) is not strong because it is talking about other countries and hence it is not the same condition in all countries.

Q.15.(1) Only (I) and (II) are strong because both are directly related to statement while (III) is not strong because it cannot be clearly said.

Q.16.(1) Argument I is strong as we know that rapid growth of population hence the increasing demand for housing so we can not ban on housing on such lands. Argument II is strong

because as population growth demand for our basic needs as house and bread also grows so making houses on farm lands will effect our productivity of foodgrains adversaly arguement III is weak because it is not valid reason and does not always happens.

Q.17.(2) **Argument I** is weak because we can not treat everyone in such a manner that they are effected with that as in case of income tax.

Argument II is weak because first no. of such individuals is not small so obviously it'll have significant impact on govt. earnings.

Argument III is strong because taxes paid by public used in different useful works people who can afford to pay more tax because they have more earnings is justified. Structure of tax is according to earnings.

Q.18.(5) **Argument I** is strong because it is not possible that every student fulfill the eligibility criterion if it will be uniform so each college should be given freedom so that students can take admission according to the his eligibility

Argument II is weak because passing out of different colleges are compared on the basis of colleges.

Argument III is not talking about eligibility critieria.

Q.19.(5)

Q.20.(2) According to the statement only IInd argument is a strong.

Q.21.(2) According to the statement only IInd argument is a strong.

Q.22.(4) According to the statement both argument are not strong.

CHAPTER-20

DRAWING INFERENCE

Q.1.(4) The passage talks about making policy to attract long term investment. Reason behind this is so far the investor is not interested in long term investment in India in present Scenario.

Q.2.(3) In the given paragraph there is no any discussion about Asian continent, so answer is data inadequate.

Q.3.(3) Passage talks about level of forex in early 1990 with respect to past so data inadequate.

Q.4.(2) The statement is not clearly mentioned in the paragraph but paragraph has clue.

Q.5.(2) From the fourth line the answer is clear. First figure mirror image is produced and attached with the same one.

Q.6.(4) According to passage some countries are the competitor of India on the basis of technology and so no other country except India is technology strong we cannot said.

Q.7.(2) Economic liberalization, global and competition put pressure on Indian companies shows that foreign companies are more equipped than domestic companies to provide equality service but it is probably true.

Q.8.(3) There is no discussion about official formalities so data is inadequate.

Q.9.(2) Economic liberalization has put pressures on Indian industry shows that before liberalisation industry was in some comfort.

Q.10.(4) India is behind other countries technologically represents that it is probably false that some extent India is on par with developed countries in turns of technology.

Q.11.(4) Line "Excessively low.....to be viable" gives information about risk.

Q.12.(5) Line "But it is.....of policy makers" clearly shows the information that is reverse to the inferences.

Q.13.(1) Line "But for the.....still higher" shows the information that is directly related to inferences.

Q.14.(1) Line "excessively low.....to be viable show the directly related information to the inferences."

Q.15.(2) Line "Prudent banks.....the crisis", shows the information that may be related to the inferences.

Q.16.(1) According to the passage, given statement is definitely true.

Q.17.(3) According to the passage, the data is not given.

Q.18.(5) According to the passage, given statement is definitely false.

Q.19.(5) According to the passage, given statement is definitely false.

Q.20.(3) According to the passage, the data is not given.

Q.21.(4) The writer give only a example of the movie. The wizzard of OZ'

Q.22.(1) First paragraph prove the sentence.

Q.23.(2) Last paragraph may be prove the sentence

Q.24.(5) Paragraph is not describe sales

Q.25.(3) Can't be determined

Q.26.(1) According to the passage it is lean that from I and IIIrd line.

Q.27.(1) In the second line of passage it is clearly described.

Q.28.(5) It is contradicted to the passage .

Q.29.(1) In the second line of passage it is clearly described.

Q.30.(3) It is not described in the passage.

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