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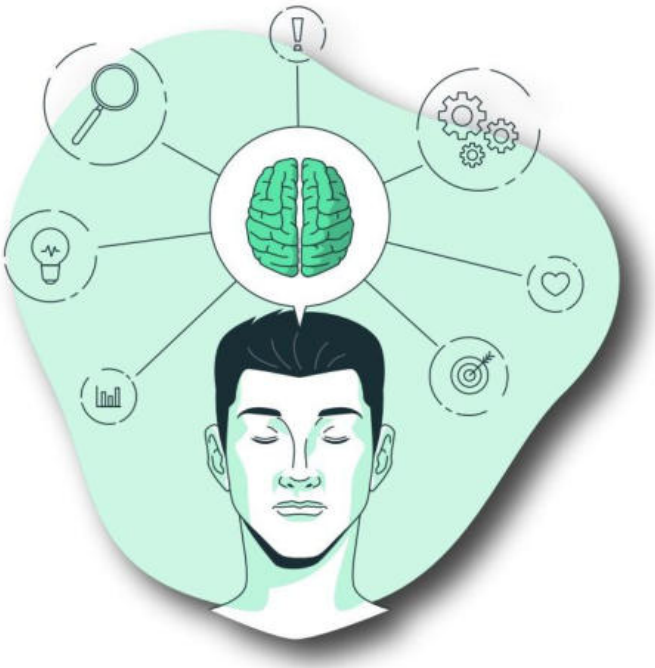

HIGHLIGHTS

- MCQ's with Detailed Solutions
- Strictly Designed as per Latest Exam Pattern
- Time Saving Tips(TST) to solve MCQ's in short time

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Dear Aspirant,

To succeed in any competitive examination, you need strong internal motivation. No one can force you to prepare & work hard. Your passion for excellence, ability to learn and expert's guidance can certainly determine your success in a top level competitive examination.

Usually students do not know how to start and what to study. To crack any exam, a smart aspirant must know that the previous year exam papers can give the glimpse of the pattern of exam. Besides this targeted preparation under expert guidance coupled with unmatched study material makes the task much easier.

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Students are today enlightened and focused. They know what they are up to. They need just a ray of guidance. I feel I have accomplished the reason of my existence on this earth. Proud to be that faint ray of guidance, proud to be a reason of smile on certain lips, proud to be your teacher, friend and guide.

DR. ANSHU SURANA

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Statement & Arguments

Statement and Argument is an important topic for competitive exams such as SSC, Bank exams, etc. It tests the candidate's ability to discern logical and persuasive arguments based on given information.

Here's an outline of the topic:

Statement: A statement is a declaration or expression of a view or judgement. In this type of questions, a statement is given followed by a couple of arguments. The task is to determine which of the arguments are strong and valid.

Argument: An argument is a reasoning given in support or against a statement. It is based on logic or relevance to the given statement.

Types of Questions:

Questions on this topic usually fall into one of the two categories:

Single Statement with Multiple Arguments: A single statement is given followed by multiple arguments. The task is to evaluate which arguments are strong and which are weak.

Multiple Statements with Single or Multiple Arguments: More than one statement is given followed by a single or multiple arguments. The task is to evaluate which arguments are strong and which are weak for each statement.

Example:

Statement: Should speed breakers be banned?

Argument I: Yes, data shows that number of accidents increase after putting the speed breakers.

Argument II: No, it teaches fast drivers a lesson.

(A) if only argument I is strong

(B) if only argument II is strong.

(C) if both I and II are strong.

(D) if neither I nor II is strong.

Solution: (A)

The given statement can strongly be supported by argument I because as per data number of accidents have increased after putting speed breakers, so they should be banned. Hence, argument I is strong.

Argument II is not a strong one as the purpose of speed breakers is not to teach any lesson to drivers but to make them slow down.

Important Tips:

- Always base your judgement on the information provided in the statement. Do not bring in outside knowledge or personal bias while evaluating the arguments.
- Pay attention to the language used in the arguments. Words such as 'all', 'none', 'some', 'might' etc., can significantly impact the strength of the argument.
- Practice. The more you practice, the better you'll become at discerning strong and weak arguments based on reasoning and relevance.

Exercise

Direction (1-2) In each of the question given below consists of a statement, followed by two arguments numbered I and II. You have to decide which of the arguments is a 'strong' argument.
(1) If only argument I is strong
(2) If only argument II is strong
(3) If either argument I or II is strong
(4) If neither argument I nor II is strong
(5) If both I and II are strong

1. Should India spend too much for space programmers?
I. Yes, it is a matter of status that we too have the same capability as that of the developed countries.
II. No. Since India is still struggling to provide basic needs to its people, it should spend more money on developing infrastructure rather than in space explorations.
(1) a **(2)** b **(3)** c
(4) d **(5)** e

2. Should the centre put a total ban on pornography that is prevalent in mass Medias such as that in internet?
I. Yes, it will reduce the crime committed against the women and children dramatically.
II. No, since the government has no rights to interfere in the private matters of the grownups.
(1) a **(2)** b **(3)** c
(4) d **(5)** e

Directions (3-4): Each question below is followed by two arguments numbered I and II. You have to decide which of the arguments is a 'strong' argument is.
Give answer:
(1) if only argument I is strong.
(2) if only argument II is strong.
(3) if either I or II is strong.
(4) if neither I nor II is strong.
(5) if both I and II are strong.

3. **Statement:** The recent ban on mobile phones by Tamil Nadu government on all colleges under its purview has evoked reactions.
Arguments: I. Students will have hard time commuting due to lack of communication with their drivers and no information in case of road blocks.
II. Reasonable restrictions are understandable, for reasons such as causing disturbances inside classrooms or to other students.
(1) a **(2)** b **(3)** c
(4) d **(5)** e

4. **Statements**: Skills and knowledge are the driving forces of economic growth and social development for any country.
Arguments: I. Today, less than four per cent of the Indian workforce is skilled, in contrast to the 42 per cent in US, 76 per cent in Germany, 80 per cent in Japan and 96 per cent in South Korea
II. Skills are needed to those currently in colleges for them to be better employed.
(1) a **(2)** b **(3)** c
(4) d **(5)** e

5. Each question given below consists of a statement, followed by two arguments numbered I and II. You have to decide which of the arguments is a 'strong' argument and which is a 'weak' argument.
Statement: Banking is now no more limited in going and visiting the bank in person for various purposes like depositing and withdrawing money, requesting for account statement, stop a payment, etc. You can do all these tasks and many more using the online services offered by the banks.
Arguments: I. You can also keep a track of your account transactions and balance all the time.
II. Your account information might get hacked by unauthorized people over the internet.
(1) Only argument I is strong
(2) Only argument II is strong

(3) Either argument I or II is strong
(4) Neither argument I nor II is strong
(5) Both argument I and II are strong

Directions (6-7) In making decisions about important questions, it is desirable to be able to distinguish between strong arguments and weak arguments. Strong arguments are those, which are both important and directly related to the question. Weak arguments are those, which are of minor importance and also may not be directly related to the question or may be related to a trivial aspect of the question. The question below is followed by two arguments numbered I and II. You have to decide which of the arguments a strong argument is and which a weak argument is-

6. **Statement:** Should schools provide free lunches to students?
Arguments: I. Yes, the poor students will get to eat food, free of cost, everyday
II. No the quality of food will deteriorate.
(1) Only argument I is strong
(2) Only argument II is strong
(3) Either argument I or II is strong
(4) Neither argument I nor II is strong
(5) Both arguments I and II are strong

7. **Statement:** Should school uniforms be compulsory for students?
Arguments: I. Yes, there will be a uniformity and equality in schools
II. No it is not a military camp for everyone to be dressed the same way.
(1) Only argument I is strong
(2) Only argument II is strong
(3) Either argument I or II is strong
(4) Neither argument I nor II is strong
(5) Both arguments I and II are strong

Direction (8-9) Each question given below consists of a statement, followed by two arguments numbered I and II. You have to decide which of the arguments is a 'strong' argument and which is a 'weak' argument.
Give answer:
(1) If only argument I is strong
(2) If only argument II is strong
(3) If either I or II is strong
(4) If neither I nor II is strong and
(5) If both I and II are strong.

8. **Statement:** You have the freedom to transact whenever and wherever you want. You don't have to be physically present to conduct a transaction or be forced to do so only during office hours.
Arguments: I. With the rising incidence of online fraud, the risk of hacking will only grow as more people hope on to the digital platform.
II. It can not only make you susceptible to identity theft, but you could also be rendered helpless in the absence of physical cash or any other payment options.
(1) a (2) b (3) c
(4) d (5) e

9. **Statement:** A POS system in the present day is gaining a lot of popularity because it does away with the need for price tags and even if there is a price change it can be done through the inventory window. It can also help to implement different kinds of discounts and loyalty programs that will attract the customer to purchase the product or commodity.
Arguments: I. The POS market is experiencing such high growth potential because of the growing need for greater customization among systems and the greater need for better user experience and mobility, which includes making use of technologies such as GPRS, CDMA, and Wi-Fi etc
II. There is also a lot of concerns with regards to online payments that exposes the details of the credit and debit
cards of customers and puts their financial security at risk.
(1) a (2) b (3) c
(4) d (5) e

10. Each question given below consists of a statement, followed by two arguments numbered I and II. You have to decide which of the arguments is a 'strong' argument and which is a 'weak' argument.
Statements: Massive ATM Card Hack hits Indian Banks, 3.2 Million Debit Cards Affected.

Arguments: I. Turns out a massive debit card hack have reportedly hit major Indian banks such as HDFC Bank, ICICI Bank, Yes Bank, Axis Bank and SBI, compromising as many as 3.2 million debit cards.
II. The Axis Bank ATM network is fully secured and customers should ideally use Axis Bank ATMs to change their Debit Card PINs.
(1) Only argument I is strong
(2) Only argument II is strong
(3) Either argument I or II is strong
(4) Neither argument I nor II is strong
(5) Both argument I and II are strong

11. **Statement:** State Bank of India welcomed the 'Jan-Dhan Yojana' launched by Prime Minister Narendra Modi and said it will give a boost to the government's ambitious financial inclusion drive.
Arguments: I. Under the scheme, the person who will open a bank account will get a debit card and the family will get Rs 1 lakh insurance cover to tide over any unforeseen eventuality.
II. The Prime Minister said people in the country have mobile phones but do not have bank accounts.
(1) Only argument I is strong
(2) Only argument II is strong
(3) Either argument I or II is strong
(4) Neither argument I nor II is strong
(5) Both argument I and II are strong

Direction (12-13) In each of the question given below consists of a statement, followed by two arguments numbered I and II. You have to decide which of the arguments a strong' argument is
(a) If only argument I is strong
(b) If only argument II is strong
(c) If either argument I or II is strong
(d) If neither argument I nor II is strong
(e) If both I and II are strong

12. Should parents encourage their children to play video games for long period of time?
(I) Yes, New research has found that playing video games improves the creativity of the children.
(II) No, it will encourage violent attitudes among children and ultimately corrupt their minds.
(1) a **(2)** b **(3)** c
(4) d **(5)** e

13. Should the centre ban Chinese goods from entering into India?
(I) Yes, it will lead to the growth of indigenous industries.
(II) No, the consumers will be deprived of cheaper Chinese goods and hence it will not be a good decision.
(1) a **(2)** b **(3)** c
(4) d **(5)** e

Direction (13) The question given below consists of a statement, followed by two arguments numbered I and II. You have to decide which of the arguments is a 'strong' argument and which is a 'weak' argument.

14 **Statement:** Should women be allowed into combat arms if they meet all standards?
Arguments: I. Yes, women have already proven competence in combat – they have already been exposed to combat in Iraq and Afghanistan, so it makes no sense to officially continue excluding them.
II. No, the average female is physically weaker than the average male.
(1) Only argument I is strong
(2) Only argument II is strong
(3) Either I or II is strong
(4) Neither I nor II is strong and
(5) Both I and II are strong

15. **Statement:** The argument for liberalization which answers the worries of the left parties about the possible trade deficits created by the opening up of the Indian economy goes thus: 'In today's economic scenario, where there are many trading countries, the trade between two specific countries need not to be balanced. The differing demands of goods and services and the differing productive capabilities of the same among different countries will cause a country like India to have trade deficits with some countries. On the whole, the trade deficit and surpluses will balance out in order to give a trade balance'.

Which of the following conclusion best **summarizes** the arguments presented in the passage above?
(A) Left parties need not worry about trade deficits in India since its trade will always be in balance even though it runs a deficit with a single country.
(B) India's trade deficit and surpluses with other countries always balance out.
(C) The left parties in India should not be concerned about India's trade deficit with specific countries because they will balance out in the long run.
(1) Only A and B **(2)** Only B
(3) Only C and D **(4)** Only C
(5) None of these

16. Should smokers be denied the access to state healthcare?
I. Yes, because it is not the responsibility to pay for the healthcare of people who willfully harm their health.
II. Yes, because this would act as a strong deterrent to quit the habit of smoking.
(1) Only argument I is strong
(2) Only argument II is strong
(3) Either I or II is strong
(4) Neither I nor II is strong
(5) Both I and II are strong

Direction (17-18) Each question given below consists of a statement, followed by two arguments numbered I and II. You have to decide which of the arguments is a 'strong' and which is a 'weak' argument.

17. **Statement:** Facebook (or Google for that matter) has information on where we live, our age, our gender, what our likes and dislikes are, who our online friends are, where we like to go out to eat, and where and when we travel.
Arguments: I. There is no need to steal the cornucopia of data that Facebook has accumulated on each one of us who uses the platform.
II. As every demagogue knows, if you can manipulate, rouse and orchestrate people's emotions, you are halfway towards achieving political power.
(1) Only argument I is strong
(2) Only argument II is strong
(3) Either argument I or II is strong
(4) Neither argument I nor II is strong
(5) Both argument I and II are strong

18. **Statement:** Nine months after the Union Cabinet's in-principle nod for offloading the government's stake in Air India, the ball has finally been set rolling to privatise the bleeding airline.
Arguments: I. The government is understandably keen to close the AI sale transaction soon, preferably by early 2019, in order to bolster its reformist credentials.
II. The government is expected to offload its residual 24% stake at a later date, pinning its hopes on a better valuation after the new owner has fixed the airline's legacy issues.
(1) Only argument I is strong
(2) Only argument II is strong
(3) Either argument I or II is strong
(4) Neither argument I nor II is strong
(5) Both argument I and II are strong

Directions (19-28) Each question given below is followed by two arguments numbered I and **II** you have to decide which of the argument is a 'strong' argument and which is a ' weak' argument.
Give answer
(1) If only argument I is strong,
(2) if only argument **II** is strong,
(3) If either I or **II** is strong
(4) if neither I nor **II** is strong
(5) if both I and **II** are strong

19. **Statement:** Should one close relative of a retiring government employee be given a job in government in India?
Arguments: I, Yes, where else will the relatives get a job like this?
II. No, it will close doors of government service to competent and needy youth.

20. **Statement:** Should purchase of gold by individuals be restricted in India to improve its foreign exchange positions?
Arguments: I, Yes, interference on customer's right and freedom is desirable.

II. No, business interest has to be guarded first.

21. **Statement:** Should teaching of 'Sanskrit' be made compulsory at school level in India?
Arguments: I No, where are the trained teachers to teach this language
II Yes, we should be proud of our ancient language

22. **Statement:** Should all education be made free for girls and women of all ages of India?
Arguments: I, No, this will weaken our present social structures.
II. Yes, this is the only way to bring back glory to Indian women hood.

23. **Statement:** Should private colleges offering professional courses like Engineering Medical, Management be banned in India?
Arguments: I, Yes, such courses should be run by Government Colleges only
II. Yes, no other country allows private colleges to run professional courses.

24. **Statement:** Should Doordarshan be given autonomous status?
Arguments: I, Yes, It will help Doordarshan to have fair and impartial coverage of all important events.
II. No, the coverage of events will be decided by a few who may not have healthy outlook.

25. **Statement:** Should adult education programme be given priority over compulsory education programmes?
Arguments: I, No, It will also help in success of compulsory education programme.
II. Yes, it will help to eliminate the adult illiteracy.

26. **Statement:** Should India go in for computerization in industry?
Arguments: I, No Computerisation demands a lot of money. We should not waste money on it.
II. Yes, when advanced coutries are introdusing computers in various areas, how can India afford to log behind?

27. **Statement:** Should new big industries be started in Bombay ?
Arguments: I, Yes, It will create new job opportunities.
II. No, It will further add to the pollution of the city.

28. **Statement:** Should higher education be completely stopped for some time ?
Arguments: I, No, It will hamper the coutry's future progress.
II. Yes, It will reduce the educated unemployment.

Solution

Ans.1(1)
Ans.2(4)
Ans.3(2) Statement I imply that it is hard for students to communicate with driver in case of road blocks. It supports the given statement but does not strong. So only argument II is strong.
Ans.4(2) Only argument II is strong.
Ans.5(1) Statement I supports because you can check all your account transactions easily. But statement II is weakens the given statement.
Ans.6(5) Answer option is 5, because it is good for poor students; But making it available to so many students, it cannot be ignored that quality can get worse.
Ans.7(1) The answer to this option is 1 because it will definitely bring equality and uniformity among all students, but no school can be called a military camp.
Ans.8(4) Both arguments are not strong according to the given statement. The given statement implies the advantage of using cashless transaction, but both the arguments are against the statement.
Ans.9(1) Only I is strong.
Statement II is not strong because it implies the disadvantage of using POS machine.
Ans.10(1) Explanation: Only argument I is strong
Statement implies the disadvantages of using the debit card. As the given assumption implies also the disadvantage of using debit cards. So argument I is strong. Argument II tells the advantage of using debit card, it does not support the given statement.
Ans.11(1) **Ans.12(2)** **Ans.13(1)**
Ans14.(1) Argument I is strong as it gives a proper reason as to why women should be included in combat arms – because they have already worked in this area in Iraq and other places and so it makes sense to include them officially. Argument II is weak because it talks about a general scenario in comparing an average female with an average male. However, what if a woman with exceptional athletic ability and toughness can meet and even exceed the standards currently set for male troops, on what basis should she be denied entry into combat arms? Therefore, option A is the correct answer.
Ans.15(5) Above arguments are not satisfying the statement so the option is e
Ans.16(5) I give a logical argument as to why smokers should be denied the access to state healthcare. II gives a benefit of taking this step. Option E is the right answer.
Ans.17(2) Only argument II is strong. There is no need to steal which weakens the given statement. So statement I is not strong
Ans.18(5) Both the arguments support the given statement.
Ans.19(2) Only argument **II** is strong I is in the form of a question thrown back. So it is a weak argument
Ans.20(4) None is strong. Both of them mention trival aspects.
Ans.21(4) Argument I may or may not follow in actual practice as it depends on one's individual perception. Hence I is not strong. It is true that we should be proud of our ancient language. But only for this reason, it is not desirable to make sanskrit compulsory at school level.
Ans.22(4) Neither I nor **II** is strong. There is no possibility of weakening of our present social structure if we give education to girls and women to India. **II** is also weak because it is not the only way to bring back glory to Indian womenhood.
Ans.23(4) None is strong. I is too simple. It simply accepts the issues without giving any reason.
Ans.24(1) If Doordarshan is given autonomous status, it will be a step towards giving it independence for an impartial coverage.

So I is strong. Autonomous status does not mean that the coverage will be decided by a few. So **II** is weak.

Ans.25(2) I is vague. The adult education programme needs to be given priority because it shall eliminate adult illiteracy and thus help in further spread of education.

Ans.26(4) None is strong. Investment of money in computers is not a waste. **II** is based upon examples.

Ans.27(5) Clearly, by starting big industries, new job oppertunities will be created. So I is strong. But pollution is always a big problem with big industries. So **II** also holds.

Ans.28(1) **I** is an established fact that higher education promots country's development. So I holds. **II** is weak because higher education is not the cause of unemployment.

Statement & Assumption

Competitive exams such as SSC, Bank exams, etc., often use the concept of statements and assumptions. This section evaluates a candidate's ability to logically interpret provided statements and draw out underlying assumptions. Here's a basic outline of the topic:

Statement: A statement is usually a claim or a fact that has been presented. These are generally straightforward to understand and serve as the basis for further analysis.

Assumption: An assumption, in this context, is an unstated belief or premise that is necessary for the statement to be true or relevant. It underpins a statement and is taken for granted.

Types of Questions:

Questions on this topic can generally fall into two broad categories:

Direct Assumption: Here, a candidate is required to read a statement and then infer the underlying assumptions that make the statement logical or meaningful.

Assumption Comparison: In these types of questions, multiple assumptions are provided, and the candidate is required to identify which one is the most implicit or directly relates to the given statement.

Example:

Statement:-

This detergent cleans better than other detergents.

Assumption:-

I. Other detergents are also available in the market.

II. There are no other detergents, which clean better.

(a) Only assumption I implicit.

(b) Neither I nor II implicit.

(c) Only assumption II implicit.

(d) Both I and II implicit.

Answer: (d) An advertisement states that this detergent cleans better than other detergents so it is clear that there are other detergents available in the market and this is also clear that there is no other detergent than above detergent that cleans better. Hence both I and II are implicit in the statement.

Key Tips:

- Always ensure that your assumptions are supported by the information given in the statement(s). Do not include external knowledge or personal biases when interpreting statements.
- Practice is key. The more you practice, the better you will become at logically inferring assumptions from statements.
- Read each statement and assumption carefully. The language used can often provide important clues about the validity of an assumption.

Exercise

Directions (1-2) In each question below a statement is followed by two assumptions numbered I and II. An assumption is something supposed or taken for granted. You have to consider the statement and the following assumptions and then decide which of the assumptions is implicit in the statement.

Give answers:

(1) if only assumption I is implicit.
(2) if only assumption II is implicit.
(3) if either assumption I or II is implicit.
(4) if neither assumption I nor II is implicit.
(5) if both assumption I and II are implicit.

1. **Statement:** The catastrophic impact of monsoon rainfall on several districts of Kerala has come as a grim reminder that the vigil against unpredictable natural disasters must never be relaxed. More than three dozen people have died and an estimated 8,316 crore worth of economic assets have been lost in the seasonal rain, particularly over the past week.
Assumptions: I. Crucial support has come from the armed forces as well to normalize the situation.
II. All States naturally look to Kerala, with its record of social development, for evolving best practices to handle such natural disasters.
(1) a **(2)** b **(3)** c
(4) d **(5)** e

2. **Statement:** India a popular hub of medical tourism, attracting a large number of foreign patients every year.
Assumptions: I. Medical treatment in India include reduced costs, the availability of latest medical technologies, and a growing compliance on international quality standards, Doctors trained in western countries including US and UK, as well as English speaking personnel, due to which foreigners are less likely to face language barrier in India.
II. India was "one of the lowest cost and highest quality of all medical tourism destinations, it offers wide variety of procedures at about one-tenth the cost of similar procedures in the United States
(1) a **(2)** b **(3)** c
(4) d **(5)** e

3. The rise of T20 cricket has had an adverse effect on other formats of the game. More and more young and talented players now aim for cash rich T20 leagues, which happen almost every month somewhere or the other, instead of the traditional test cricket. It's not just the players who are leaving Test cricket and One Day International cricket for T20. A survey done in UK in 2018 revealed that more people prefer to watch T20 cricket to a good old fashioned 5-day Test match. Which of the following statements can be inferred from the passage?
1. Players get more money by playing in T20 leagues than by playing Test matches.
2. As per the survey, a person in the UK is more likely to watch T20 cricket than Test cricket.
3. Young players do not want to play Test cricket.
(1) Only 1 **(2)** 1 and 2
(3) Only 2 **(4)** 2 and 3
(5) 1, 2 and 3

Direction (4-5) In each question below is given a statement followed by two assumptions numbered I and II. You have to consider the statement and the following assumptions and decide which of the assumptions is implicit in the statement.

4. **Statement I:** Unemployment in India is projected to witness marginal increase between 2017 and 2018, signaling stagnation in job creation in the country, according to a UN labour report.
Statement II: The increase in unemployment levels and rates in 2017 will be driven by

deteriorating labour market conditions in emerging countries
(1) Statement I is cause and Statement II is its effect
(2) Statement II is cause and Statement I is its effect
(3) Both statement I and II are independent cause
(4) Both Statement I and Statement II are effect of independent cause
(5) Both statement I and Statement II are effects of some common cause

5. **Statement:** Digital marketing tactics has proven to be the most cost-effective way to reach potential customers.
Assumptions: I. While it can be difficult to track the success of a traditional marketing campaign like a radio advertisement or mailer, every digital marketing tactic that you use is measurable.
II. With digital marketing, you can ensure that the right consumers are viewing your content.
(1) Only assumption I is implicit
(2) Only assumption II is implicit
(3) Either assumption I or assumption II is implicit
(4) Neither assumption I nor assumption II is implicit
(5) Both assumption I and assumption II is implicit

6. **Statement:** According to the online survey conducted by India Bytes in 2008, there were about 64.4 million Indians who used computers either at their home or work on a daily basis. By 2014, the number was expected to reach 1 billion.
Assumptions: I. Technology has truly become an inseparable part of our lives and an essential tool in every field.
II. With increasing number of computer users, the number of health issues is also growing at a rapid pace.
(1) Only assumption I is implicit
(2) Only assumption II is implicit
(3) Either assumption I or assumption II is implicit
(4) Neither assumption I nor assumption II is implicit
(5) Both assumption I and assumption II is implicit

7. **Statement I:** Protein intake is essential and good for people suffering from type II diabetes.
Statement II: While high protein intake does not necessarily lead to weight loss directly, but in some cases, higher protein intake may reduce diabetes risk through weight loss.
(1) Statement I is cause and Statement II is its effect
(2) Statement II is cause and Statement I is its effect
(3) Both statement I and II are independent cause
(4) Both Statement I and Statement II are effect of independent cause
(5) Both statement I and Statement II are effects of some common cause

8. **Statement I:** Having a savings account to securely store extra cash that you can access easily in an emergency.
Statement II: An online savings account differs from a regular savings account in that you deal with it exclusively through the internet (sometimes also by phone, but not in person) and it pays a higher interest rate.
(1) Statement I is cause and Statement II is its effect
(2) Statement II is cause and Statement I is its effect
(3) Both statement I and II are independent cause
(4) Both Statement I and Statement II are effect of independent cause
(5) Both statement I and Statement II are effects of some common cause

9. In each question below a statement (or a passage) is followed by two assumptions numbered I and II. An assumption is something supposed or taken in for granted. You have to consider the statement and the following assumptions and then decide which of the assumptions is implicit in the statement.
Statement: The Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) said that Aadhaar data is completely safe and secure.
Assumption: I. The authority said it acted promptly on the report, and both the UIDAI and

Ministry of Electronics and IT directed the government departments and the ministries concerned to immediately remove the data from their websites and ensure that such violation does not occur in the future.
II. Aadhaar data is fully safe and secure and there has been no data leak or breach at UIDAI.
(1) Only assumption I is implicit
(2) Only assumption II is implicit
(3) Either assumption I or assumption II is implicit
(4) Neither assumption I nor assumption II is implicit
(5) Both assumption I and assumption II is implicit

Direction (10-11) In each question below a statement is followed by two assumptions numbered I and II. An assumption is something supposed or taken for granted. You have to consider the statement and the following assumptions and then decide which of the assumptions is implicit in the statement.

10. **Statement:** Is there any condition of maintaining a minimum Monthly Average Balance?
Assumption: I. Banks offer special privileges for salary account holders based on the company and institutions.
II. There are no charges levied for non-maintenance minimum Monthly Average Balance requirement.
(1) Only assumption I is implicit
(2) Only assumption II is implicit
(3) Either assumption I or assumption II is implicit
(4) Neither assumption I nor assumption II is implicit
(5) Both assumption I and assumption II is implicit

11. **Statement:** Demonetization was done to help India to become corruption-free as it will be difficult now to keep the unaccounted cash.
Assumption: I. Demonetization will help the government to track the black money and the unaccounted cash will now flow no more and the amount collected by means of tax can be better utilized for the public welfare and development schemes.
II. Many Economists are of the view that Rs.2000 currency note will be much easier to hide and can be used to store black money in shorter space.
(1) Only assumption I is implicit
(2) Only assumption II is implicit
(3) Either assumption I or assumption II is implicit
(4) Neither assumption I nor assumption II is implicit
(5) Both assumption I and assumption II is implicit

12. In each question below a statement (or a passage) is followed by two assumptions numbered I and II. An assumption is something supposed or taken in for granted. You have to consider the statement and the following assumptions and then decide which of the assumptions is implicit in the statement.
Statement: On an average, senior citizens pay around Rs10,000 as premiums but the health insurance cover is insufficient given the rising healthcare costs and their increased medical attention.
Assumptions: I. Increasing the deduction limit in that sense will encourage senior citizens to buy a higher health insurance policy.
II. A deduction is the first tool to use to reduce your tax liability.
(1) Only assumption I is implicit
(2) Only assumption II is implicit
(3) Either assumption I or assumption II is implicit
(4) Neither assumption I nor assumption II is implicit
(5) Both assumption I and assumption II is implicit

Direction (13-14) In each question below a statement (or a passage) is followed by two assumptions numbered I and II. An assumption is something supposed or taken in for granted. You have to consider the statement and the following assumptions and then decide which of the assumptions is implicit in the statement.

13. **Statements:** The year 2018 is said to witness how technology will contribute in uplifting the healthcare sector with transparency being one of the key concerns.
Assumption: **I.** The adoption of artificial intelligence is on the rise, making the healthcare ecosystem more organized.
II. Moreover, patients accustomed their medical record files every time, however, with the introduction of electronic medical records system they can access data anytime.
(1) Only assumption I is implicit
(2) Only assumption II is implicit
(3) Either assumption I or assumption II is implicit
(4) Neither assumption I nor assumption II is implicit
(5) Both assumption I and assumption II is implicit

14. **Statement:** India's capital city New Delhi has introduced a ban on disposable plastic.
Assumptions: **I.** It was introduced after complaints about the illegal mass burning of plastic and other waste at three local rubbish dumps, which has been blamed for causing air pollution.
II. There is particular concern in the country about the amount of plastic waste it produces.
(1) Only assumption I is implicit
(2) Only assumption II is implicit
(3) Either assumption I or assumption II is implicit
(4) Neither assumption I nor assumption II is implicit
(5) Both assumption I and assumption II is implicit

Direction (15-17) In each question below a statement is followed by two assumptions numbered I and II. An assumption is something supposed or taken for granted. You have to consider the statement and the following assumptions and then decide which of the assumptions is implicit in the statement.

15. **Statement:** As per the World Health Organization (WHO), Nipah Virus is a newly emerging zoonosis that causes a severe disease in both animals and humans.
Assumptions: **I.** Nipah Virus infected as many as 265 people then, out of which 40 per cent were taken under intensive care due to the infection having spread severely.
II. There are many patients who show neurological, respiratory and pulmonary signs as well.
(1) Only assumption I is implicit
(2) Only assumption II is implicit
(3) Either assumption I or assumption II is implicit
(4) Neither assumption I nor assumption II is implicit
(5) Both assumption I and assumption II is implicit

16. **Statement:** India has a long way to go to reach environmental quality similar to those enjoyed in developed economies.
Assumptions: **I.** India's population growth only adds pressure to environmental issues and its resources.
II. Many countries with population density similar or higher than India enjoy environmental quality as well as human quality of life far superior than India.
(1) Only assumption I is implicit
(2) Only assumption II is implicit
(3) Either assumption I or assumption II is implicit
(4) Neither assumption I nor assumption II is implicit
(5) Both assumption I and assumption II is implicit

17. **Statement:** According to some estimates, more than 50 percent of the tree cover has disappeared due to human activity.
Assumptions: **I.** Forests are cleared to accommodate expanding urban areas.
II. Forests are also cut down to clear land for growing crops, build farms, ranches and other food growing lands.
(1) Only assumption I is implicit
(2) Only assumption II is implicit
(3) Either assumption I or assumption II is implicit

(4) Neither assumption I nor assumption II is implicit
(5) Both assumption I and assumption II is implicit

Directions (18) In each question below a statement is followed by two assumptions numbered I and II. An assumption is something supposed or taken for granted. You have to consider the statement and the following assumptions and then decide which of the assumptions is implicit in the statement.
Give answers:
(1) If only assumption I is implicit.
(2) If only assumption II is implicit.
(3) If either assumption I or II is implicit.
(4) If neither assumption I nor II is implicit.
(5) If both assumption I and II are implicit.

18. **Statements:** CBSE to ban late entry into exam halls during board exams.
Assumptions: I. CBSE is going to issue a circular for strict compliance for the entry timing and the centre supervisors will be accountable for its strict implementation.
II. Start early for exam so that you don't miss your Board exam.
(1) a **(2)** b **(3)** c
(4) d **(5)** e

Direction (19) In each of the question below is given a statement followed by two assumptions numbered I and II. You have to consider the statement and the following assumptions and decide which of the assumptions is implicit in the statement.
(a) If only assumption I is implicit
(b) If only assumption II is implicit
(c) If both assumptions are implicit
(d) If neither assumption I nor assumption II is implicit
(e) If either assumption I or assumption II is implicit

19. A new theme park in the outskirts of Chennai has attracted lots of visitors.
Assumptions:
i. The theme park is unique from the existing theme parks.
ii. The public is interested to know about the nature of the theme park.
(1) a **(2)** b **(3)** c
(4) d **(5)** e

20. In the question below, a premise is given, followed by statements which may or may not be assumptions on which the passage lies. From the options below, choose the one that reflects the correct choice of assumption that follows.
Six years ago, the state government launched a scheme to improve the literacy rate among young girls (aged 5-15 years). The scheme involved yearly cash transfer to the girl's father's account for her education. A survey conducted last year showed that not only has the literacy rate (among young girls) not improved, it has slightly declined. So, the government has decided to transfer cash under the scheme to the mother's account in place of father's account.
1. Fathers are more likely to spend money on sin goods like alcohol and tobacco than on their child's education.
2. Mothers are more likely to spend money on their children's education and health than on luxuries.
3. Fathers do not like to spend money on their girl's healthcare needs.
(1) Only 1 **(2)** 1 and 2
(3) Only 2 **(4)** 2 and 3
(5) 1 and 3

21. An Ivy league management institute prohibits for two years its retired faculty from joining examination preparation institutes that prepare students for the management entrance exam of the institute and other similar institutions. One faculty member commented that the prohibition was unfortunate since it would prevent retired faculty from earning a livelihood for two years.
The comment is based on the assumption that
(1) faculty member must be paid an allowance to compensate for the restriction imposed post retirement.
(2) faculty members on retirement should be retained as guest faculty and paid per class.
(3) intellectuals retiring from senior positions are incapable of transferring their knowledge to another field

(4) the institute has no right to impose its will on employees once they retire
(5) None of these

22. **Statement:** State government has decided to penalize those builders who are not able to complete their housing projects within stipulated time Which of the following points would justify the decision taken by the UP government?
(1) Till now builders have failed to give possession on time to buyers
(2) Builders cannot fly by taking the money from buyers
(3) Builders will not be able to start construction without taking proper approval from the authority
(4) The decision taken by the government will help the builders to sell the unsold flats
(5) Only (1) and (3)

Direction (23) In the question below are given a statement followed by two assumption /inferences numbered I and II. An assumption is something supposed or taken for granted and an inference is something which can be directly inferred from the given facts. You have to consider the statement and the following assumptions/inferences and decide which of those is/are implicit in the statement.

23. Statement: The prices of petrol and diesel have remained unchanged only in Nigeria since the past three years.
Assumptions: I. Petrol and-diesel prices have changed elsewhere in the world during these three years.
II. Before this three years period, petrol and diesel were available at a price different from the present rates.
(1) Only I is implicit
(2) Only II is implicit
(3) Either I or II is implicit
(4) Neither I nor II is implicit
(5) Both I and II are implicit

Direction (24) In the question below are given a statement followed by two expectations numbered **I** and **II**. An expectation is something which can either be an objective or prospect or desired outcome or hope behind the action/Statement. You have to consider the statement and the following expectations and decide which of the expectation the statement is:

24. **Statement:** 'We should export the surplus of wheat in order to utilize its over-production this year'.
Expectations: I. Knowing that the exported wheat is a part of the surplus of the total production, many
countries would not pay the desired amount of it.
II. Some countries are willing to import wheat.
(1) If statement A is the cause and statement B is its effect
(2) If statement B is the cause and statement A is its effect
(3) If both the statements A and B are independent causes
(4) If both the statements A and B are effects of independent causes
(5) If both the statements A and B are effects of some common causes

Direction (25) Following are the conditions for selecting Senior Manager-Credit in bank. The candidate must:
(i) be a graduate in any discipline with at least 60 per cent marks.
(ii) Have post qualification work experience of at least ten years in the Advances Section of a bank.
(iii) Be at least 30 years and not more than 40 years as on 1.4.2010.
(iv) Have secured at least 40 per cent marks in thee group discussion.
(v) Have secured at least 50 per cent marks in interview. In the case of a candidate who satisfies all the conditions.
Except: (a) at (i) above but has secured at least 50 per cent marks in graduation and at least 60 per cent marks in post graduation in and discipline the case is to be referred to the General Manager-Advances.
(b) at (ii) above but has total post qualification work experience of at least seven years out of which at least three years as Manager-Credit in a bank, the case is to be referred to Executive Director.

In each question, below details of one candidate is given. You have to take one of the following courses of action based on the information provided and the conditions and sub-conditions given above and mark the number of that course of action as your answer. You are not to assume anything other than the information provided in each question. All these cases are given to you as on 01.04.2010.

25. Sudha Mehrotra has been working in the Advances Department of a bank for the past twelve years after completing her B.Com. degree with 60 per cent marks. She has secured 50 per cent marks in the group discussion and 40 per cent marks in the interview. She was born on 15th February 1972.
(1) if the case is to be referred to Executive Director
(2) if the case is to be referred to General Manager-Advances
(3) if the data are inadequate to take a decision
(4) if the candidate is not to be selected
(5) if the candidate is to be selected

Direction (26) Each passage is followed by a set of five statements. Answer according to the directions given for each question.

Because while everybody is complaining about young people compromising their hearing and vision with smartphones, the fact are that a huge and growing proportion of our population is compromised by age. Drivers should be driving on the assumption the person in the road is not looking or seeing them because they might not be able to.
Our roads, intersections and speed limits should be designed for this as well because it's just going to get worse as the 75 million baby boomers age. I'm fit because I bike everywhere, but I am compromised. I have to wear fancy hearable and am doing watchful waiting for cataract surgery. I'm going through what happens to everyone as they age.

26. Which of the above statements can be said to be mentioned in the traffic rule book of the country the author belongs to?
(1) Cycling to work, home and using it as a general means of getting to places is a good way to stay fit, especially as one grows older.
(2) The author is waiting to get a slot booking for cataract surgery.
(3) On the road, the onus is upon the driver to look out for pedestrians and not the other way round, as the pedestrians might not be able to notice cars coming their way.
(4) The author is one of the so called "75 million baby boomers".
(5) Accidents drivers behind the wheel are at risk of accidents involving pedestrians, even though there are no clear rules

Directions (27) Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below.

Following are the conditions for selecting Accounts Officer in an organization.
The candidate must –
(i) be at least 21 years and not more than 26 years as on 01.11.2011.
(ii) be a Commerce graduate (B.Com.) with at least 55% aggregate marks,
(iii) have work experience of at least 2 years in the Accounts department of an organization,
(iv) have secured at least 50% marks in the selection process.
In the case of a candidate who fulfils all the conditions except –
(1) at (i) above but at least 21 years old and not more than 28 years old and has work experience of five years as Accounts Assistant in an organization, his/ her case is to be referred to GM- Accounts.
(2) at (ii) above, but has secured at least 50% aggregate marks in graduation and has secured at least 55% marks in the selection process, his/her case is to be referred to VP-Accounts.
In each question below, details of one candidate are provided. You have to take one of the following courses of actions based on the conditions given above and the information provided in each question and marks the number of that course of action as your answer. You are not to assume anything other than the information provided in each question. All these cases are given to you as on 01.11.2011.

27. Abha was born on 18th April 1985. She has been working as Accounts Assistant in an organization for the past five years. She has secured 60% aggregate marks in B. Com. and 55% marks in the Selection Process.
(1) The case is to be referred to GM-Accounts.
(2) The case is to be referred to VP-Accounts.
(3) The candidate is to be selected.
(4) The candidate is not to be selected.
(5) The data provided are inadequate to take a decision.

Directions (28) Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below.

Following are the conditions for selecting Systems Manager in an organization:
The candidate must
(i) Be a graduate engineer in IT. Computer Science, Electronics with at least 60 per cent marks
(ii) Be at least thirty years and not more than fort) years as on 1.9.2009
(iii) Have secured at least 40 per cent marks in the written examination.
(iv) Have secured at least 50 per cent marks in the selection interview.
(v) Have post qualification work experience of at least ten years in the systems department of an organization.
In the case of a candidate who satisfies all the conditions,
EXCEPT
(1) At (i) above, but secure at least 60 per cent marks in ME, IT or Computer Science, the case as to he referred to DGM-Systems.
(2) At (v) above, but has post qualification experience of at least five years as Deputy System Manager the case is to be referred to the GM-Systems.
In each question below, details of one candidate are given. You have to take one of the following courses of actions based on the information prov1ded and the conditions and sub-conditions given above and mark the number of that course of action as your answer. You are not to assume anything else other than the information provided for each candidate. All these cases are given to you as on 1.9.2009.

28. Navin Prakash has secured 62 per cent marks in 65 per cent marks in BE-Computer Science. He has been working in the systems department of an organization since July 1999 after completion of BE. He was born on 4 April 1974. He has secured 55 per cent marks in selection interview and 45 per cent marks in the written examination.
(1) Candidate is to be selected.
(2) Candidate is not to be selected.
(3) Case is to be referred to DGMS- Systems.
(4) Case is to be referred to GM-Systems
(5) Data provided are not adequate to take a decision.

29. In the questions given below, a passage is given followed by three statements which may or may not be inferred from the passage. Select the correct combination of statements that can be inferred.
It is not uncommon for some influential prisoners to get concessions or privileges from obliging officials. The privileges and favourable exemptions that V.K. Sasikala seems to enjoy in the Parappana Agrahara Central Prison in Bengaluru appear to confirm what one hears only in corruption folklore. Initially, it was rumoured she had a makeshift kitchen and been provided with an inmate as a cook; it was said she had a special visitors' room with enough chairs for political confabulations.
1. She was surely arrested on grounds of political corruption.
2. She falls in the category of 'influential prisoners' that the author speaks of.
3. Her crime is not being taken seriously in the eyes of the law.
(1) Only 2 **(2)** 1 and 2
(3) 1 and 3 **(4)** 2 and 3
(5) 1, 2 and 3

30. In the question below a statement is followed by two assumptions numbered I and II. An assumption is something supposed or taken for granted. You have to consider the statement and the following assumptions and then decide which of the assumptions is implicit in the statement.
Statement: Due to the excessive pressure of population labour surplus economies like India

and rapid increase in the demand for food, food production increases at a fast rate

Assumption: I. In India at least two-thirds of the working population earn their living through agricultural works.

II. The existing levels of food consumption in these countries are very low and with a little increase in the capita income, the demand for food rise steeply.

(1) Only assumption I follows
(2) Only assumption II follows
(3) Either assumption I or II follow
(4) Neither assumption I nor II follow
(5) Both assumption I and II follow

31. **Statement:** Many banks have a fee structure in place for customers who use the convenience of ATMs.

Conclusions: I. Criminals target ATMs, so using an ATM could place you at risk for robbery after withdrawing money from the machine.

II. If you use ATMs inside your bank's network, you do not incur a fee.

(1) If only Conclusions I follows
(2) If only Conclusions II follows
(3) If either Conclusions I or Conclusion II follows
(4) If neither Conclusion I nor Conclusion II follows
(5) If both Conclusion I and II follows

Directions (32-33) In each question below is given a statement followed by two assumptions numbered I and II. You have to consider the statement and the following assumptions and decide which of the assumptions is implicit in the statement.

Give answer:
(a) If only assumption I is implicit
(b) If only assumption II is implicit
(c) If either I or II is implicit
(d) If neither I nor II is implicit
(e) If both I and II are implicit.

32. **Statement:** After aid for defense buys, India gifted a Dornier maritime patrol aircraft to Seychelles in order to help the island nation to increase their surveillance capabilities.

Assumption: I. The government of India wants firm commitment and also wants to engage in further consolidating and expanding the comprehensive multi-faceted cooperation between the two nations.

II. The Indian government is consolidating its ties with the Seychelles to increase their trade and commerce.

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

33. **Statement:** The banking sector is grappling with rising NPA's which touched Rs 8.99 lakh crore of total advances at the end of December 2017.

Assumption: I. The credit defaulters has increased exponentially in the Banking Industry as compared to last year.

II. The huge amount of loan granted to the government schemes were totally unrecoverable by banks due to only political manipulation.

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

34. **Statement:** National Company Law Tribunal can step in and order compensation in case of liquidation.

Assumption: I. Government "stands ready" to care of capital needs of public sector banks.

II. Uninsured depositors to be given preference in the event of bank liquidation.

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

Solution

Ans.1(5) More than three dozen people have died and an estimated ₹8,316 crore worth of economic assets have been lost in the seasonal rain, particularly over the past week due to continuous rainfall on several districts of kerala.
So, both assumption I and II follows.

Ans.2(3) Both assumption I and II implies that the primary reason that attracts medical value travel to India is cost-effectiveness, and treatment from accredited facilities at par with developed countries at much lower cost.

Ans.3(2) The passage states that young players are now aiming for cash-rich T20 leagues rather than focusing on Test cricket. This implies that they are getting more money by playing T20 cricket than Test cricket. Therefore, 1 can be inferred.
The passage states that as per the survey done in UK, more people watch T20 cricket than Test cricket. So, for example, out of 10 people- 4 prefer T20 and 3 prefer Test match. This means that it is more probable that a person will watch T20 cricket than a Test match. Therefore, 2 can be inferred.
The passage states that more and more young players aim for T20 leagues. This does not mean that none of the young players wants to play test cricket. It just means that more players are opting for T20 over Test match. Therefore, 3 cannot be inferred.

Ans.4(5) Both statement I and Statement II are effects of some common cause

Ans.5(2) Only assumption II is implicit
Assumption I- does not follow because it does not support the statement.

Ans.6(5) Both assumption I and assumption II is implicit

Ans.7(5) Both statement I and Statement II are effects of some common cause

Ans.8(4) In statement I, talking about savings account but in statement II, the difference between the online savings account and normal saving account.
So, Both Statement I and Statement II are effect of independent cause

Ans.9(2) Only assumption II is implicit
Statement implies using Aadhar is safe and secure, but assumption I is not supporting the statement it is against the statement. So, only statement II is implicit.

Ans.10(2) Only assumption II is implicit Assumption II follows because no charges levied for not maintaining monthly average balance requirement.

Ans.11(1) Only assumption I is implicit because demonetization helps to track the black money which will be utilized for public welfare and development.

Ans.12(1) Only assumption I is implicit
Statement implies that Medical attention is to be increased. So if the deduction is limit is increased, So the people will be encouraged to buy a health insurance policy. So only I follow.

Ans.13(5) The adoption of artificial intelligence, which is used to uplift the healthcare system. And also with the introduction of electronic medical records system they can access data anytime. So both I and II follows

Ans.14(1) Because using plastics which cause air pollution. So plastics has been banned in the capital city of India. So only I follows.

Ans.15(1) 265 people have been affected yet by nipah virus, so only I follows.

Ans.16(2) India's Population growth adds is one of the reasons but is not only the reason that India has not developed. So I do not follow.
Many countries with population density are far superior than India. So only II follows

Ans.17(5) Both Assumption I and II follow because tree cover forest area are cleared to expand urban areas or helps to build farms, etc.

Ans.18(5) Both I and II follows.

Ans.19(2)

Ans.20(2) The passage states that the government launched a scheme for improving the literacy rate among young girls. The initial process did not yield required results and so they are doing a course correction now.

1 can be an assumption in the passage. If fathers are more likely to spend on alcohol and tobacco than on girl's education, it is logical that the government will not transfer cash to their accounts. Since they are spending money on sin goods, they will not provide quality education to their girls and the literacy rate might go down. Thus, the premise will hold true.

2 can be an assumption in the passage. If mothers are more likely to spend money on girl's education then it is logical that to improve girl's education, money will be transferred to the mother's account. Thus, the premise will hold true if 2 is an assumption in the passage.

3 cannot be an assumption in the passage. Even if fathers don't spend money on their girl's education, it does not mean that they will not spend it on her education.

Ans.21(3) The assumption here is that joining institute that prepares students for management entrance exams is the only avenue open to them. choice (c) captures this. If choice (a) were true the prohibition would be unnecessary or would not effect retired faculty. if (b) were true the faculty would not make such a comment.

Ans.22(1) This option justifies the strict decision taken by the government.

Ans.23(4) Neither assumption I neither II will be implemented.

Ans.24(2) A country can export anything only when some other country are willing to import particular items.

Ans.25(4) Sudha Mehrotra has less than 50% marks in interview. So, she is not to be selected

Ans.26(3) This might be an actual road rule to be followed by drivers, giving preference to pedestrians.

Ans.27(2) Abha satisfies conditions (i) (ii) (iii) and (iv). Therefore her case would be refereed by VP –Accounts.

Ans.28(1)

Q No	Candidate	(i)/ (a)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)/ (b)	Ans
176	Samir	a	a	a	a	-	5
177	Navin	a	a	a	a	a	1
178	Neeta	a	a	a	x	(a)	2
179	Ashok	(a)	a	a	a	a	3
180	Geema	a	a	a	a	(a)	4

Ans.29(1) 1 cannot be inferred from the passage because we cannnot be 'sure' about the grounds on which she is being arrested.

2 follows as the very first line of the sentence talks about 'influential prisoners', and how they get special privileges. The passage then tells us of the case of a convict who got special privileges, suggesting that she must have been an influential prisoner.

3 does not follow as it provides a personal judgement on Law or Judging authority that is too far-fetched for us to make. A is the right answer.

Ans.30(2) Only assumption II follows because with a little increase in the capita income, their demand for food is rise.

Ans.31(2) Only II follows because if you use ATM inside your bank, then they will not charge any amount for using ATM.

Ans.32(5) Both assumption I and II are implicit because both the statement implies a tie up between the two nation will be helpful to increase the surveillance capabilities.

Ans.33(1) Due to only political manipulation it is unrecoverable. Only in statement II makes it does not follow.

Ans.34(5) Both assumption I and II implies that importance should be given in case of liquidation.

Course of Action

The Course of Actions is a critical topic in reasoning questions for competitive exams like SSC, Bank exams, etc. This concept tests the candidate's ability to come up with appropriate responses or plans based on the given statement or situation.

A "course of action" is essentially a step or a series of steps that one would take to respond to a specific situation or problem presented in a statement.

Types of Questions:

Questions on this topic typically present a situation or problem in the form of a statement and then give several proposed courses of action. The candidate must determine which of the proposed actions are appropriate and logical responses to the situation or problem.

Key Guidelines to Solve Course of Actions Problems:

Practicability: The action should be practical and achievable. Unrealistic courses of action should generally be disregarded.

Effectiveness: The action should directly address and have an impact on the situation or problem. If the action does not contribute to solving the issue, it should be disregarded.

Positive Outcome: The action should ideally lead to a positive outcome and not exacerbate the situation or create other problems.

Example:

Statements:

The pollution and air quality in Delhi is beyond the acceptable level. This is due to industrial and automobile exhaustion.

Course of action:

1. Automobiles should be divide into groups to be run on odd and even days, respectively.

2. The government should stop the registration of new factories and vehicles.

(a) Only 1 follows.

(b) Only 2 follow.

(c) Both and and 2 follows.

(d) Neither 1 nor 2 follows.

Answer: (a) Pollution and air quality in Delhi are below acceptable level. This is the reason for the pollution caused by industries and vehicles. Immediate action is needed to stop air pollution. According to the action given in the question, the vehicles should be divided according to odd and even days for running, which will lead to the pollution caused by the vehicles. Hence, action follows statement 1.

Exercise

Direction (1-10) In each question below is given a statement followed by two courses of action numbered I and II. You have to assume everything in the statement to be true and on the basis of the information given in the statement, decide which of the suggested courses of action logically follow(s) for pursuing.

1. **Statement:** A large number of people in ward X of the city are diagnosed to be suffering from a fatal malaria type.
Courses of Action: **(I)** The city municipal authority should take immediate steps to carry out extensive fumigation in ward X.
(II) The people in the area should be advised to take steps to avoid mosquito bites.
(1) Only I follows
(2) Only II follows
(3) Either I or II follows
(4) Neither I nor II follows
(5) Both I and II follow

2. **Statement:** Severe drought is reported to have set in several parts of the country.
Courses of Action: **(I)** Government should immediately make arrangement for providing financial assistance to those affected.
(II) Food, water and fodder should immediately be sent to all these areas to save the people and cattle.
(1) Only I follows
(2) Only II follows
(3) Either I or II follows
(4) Neither I nor II follows
(5) Both I and II follow

3. **Statement:** Since its launching in 1981, Vayudoot has so far accumulated losses amounting to Rs 153 crore.
Courses of Action: **(I)** Vayudoot should be directed to reduce wasteful expenditure and to increase passenger fare.
(II) An amount of about Rs 300 crore should be provided to Vayudoot to make the airliner economically viable.
(1) Only I follows
(2) Only II follows
(3) Either I or II follows
(4) Neither I nor II follows
(5) Both I and II follow

4. **Statement:** Exporters in the capital are alleging that commercial banks are violating a Reserve Bank of India directive to operate a post shipment export credit denominated in foreign currency at international rates from January this year.
Courses of Action: **(I)** The officers concerned in the commercial banks are to be suspended.
(II) The RBI should be asked to stop giving such directives to commercial banks.
(1) Only I follows
(2) Only II follows
(3) Either I or II follows
(4) Neither I nor II follows
(5) Both I and II follow

5. **Statement:** A large number of people die every year due to drinking polluted water during the summer.
Courses of Action: **(I)** The government should make adequate arrangements to provide safe drinking water to all its citizens.
(II) The people should be educated about the dangers of drinking polluted water.
(1) Only I follows
(2) Only II follows
(3) Either I or II follows
(4) Neither I nor II follows
(5) Both I and II follow

6. **Statement:** Most of those who study in premier engineering colleges in India migrate to developed nations for better prospects in their professional pursuits.

Courses of Action: (I) All the students joining these colleges should be asked to sign a bond at the time of admission to the effect that they will remain in India at least for ten years after they complete education.
(II) All those students who desire to settle in the developed nations should be asked to pay entire cost of their education which the government subsidizes.
(1) Only I follows
(2) Only II follows
(3) Either I or II follows
(4) Neither I nor II follows
(5) Both I and II follow

7. **Statement:** There is an unprecedented increase in migration of villagers to urban areas as repeated crop failure has put them into precarious financial situation.
Courses of Action: (I) The villagers should be provided with alternate source of income in their villages which will make them stay put.
(II) The migrated villagers should be provided with jobs in the urban areas to help them survive.
(1) Only I follows
(2) Only II follows
(3) Either I or II follows
(4) Neither I nor II follows
(5) Both I and II follow

8. **Statement:** As stated in the recent census report the female to male ratio is alarmingly low.
Courses of Action: (I) The government should conduct another census to verify the results.
(II) The government should immediately issue orders to all the departments to encourage people to improve the ratio.
(1) Only I follows
(2) Only II follows
(3) Either I or II follows
(4) Neither I nor II follows
(5) Both I and II follow

9. **Statement:** Four districts in State A have been experiencing severe drought for the last three years resulting into exodus of people from these districts.
Courses of Action: (I) The government should immediately start food for work programme in the district to put a halt to the exodus.
(II) The government should make since efforts to provide drinking/potable water to these districts
(1) Only I follows
(2) Only II follows
(3) Either I or II follows
(4) Neither I nor II follows
(5) Both I and II follow

10. **Statement:** If the retired Professors of the same Institutes are also invited to deliberate on restructuring of the organisation, their contribution may be beneficial to the Institute.
Courses of Action: (I) Management may seek opinion of the employees before calling retired professors.
(II) Management should involve experienced people for the systematic restructuring of the organisation.
(1) Only I follows
(2) Only II follows
(3) Either I or II follows
(4) Neither I nor II follows
(5) Both I and II follow

Direction (11-20) In each question below is given a statement followed by two courses of action numbered I and II. You have to assume everything in the statement to be true and on the basis of the information given in the statement, decide which of the suggested courses of action logically follow(s) for pursuing.

11. **Statement:** The sale of a particular product has gone down considerably causing great concern to the company.
Courses of Action: (I) The company should make a proper study of rival products in the market.
(II) The price of the product should be reduced and quality improve
(1) Only I follows
(2) Only II follows
(3) Either I or II follows
(4) Neither I nor II follows
(5) Both I and II follow

12. **Statement:** The Asian Development Bank has approved a $285 million loan to finance a project to construct coal ports by Paradip and Madras Port Trusts.
Courses of Action: **(I)** India should use financial assistance from other international financial organizations to develop such ports in other places.
(II) India should not seek such financial assistance from the international financial agencies.
(1) Only I follows
(2) Only II follows
(3) Either I or II follows
(4) Neither I nor II follows
(5) Both I and II follow

13. **Statement:** Doordarshan is concerned about the quality of its programmes particularly in view of stiff competition it is facing from STAR and other satellite TV channels and is contemplating various measures to attract talent for its programmers.
Courses of Action: **(I)** In an effort to attract talent, the Doordarshan has decided to revise its fee structure for the artists.
(II) The fee structure should not be revised until other electronic media also revise it.
(1) Only I follows
(2) Only II follows
(3) Either I or II follows
(4) Neither I nor II follows
(5) Both I and II follow

14. **Statement:** The Minister said that the teachers are still not familiarized with the need, importance and meaning of population education in the higher education system. They are not even clearly aware about their role and responsibilities in the population education programme.
Courses of Action: **(I)** Population education programme should be included in the college curriculum.
(II) Orientation programme should be conducted for teachers on population education
(1) Only I follows
(2) Only II follows
(3) Either I or II follows
(4) Neither I nor II follows
(5) Both I and II follow

15. **Statement:** A recent study shows that children below five die in the cities of the developing countries mainly from diarrhoea and parasitic intestinal worms.
Courses of Action: **(I)** Governments of the developing countries should take adequate measures to improve the hygienic conditions in the cities.
(II) Children below five years in the cities of the developing countries need to be kept under periodic medical check-up.
(1) Only I follows
(2) Only II follows
(3) Either I or II follows
(4) Neither I nor II follows
(5) Both I and II follow

16. **Statement:** The kharif crops have been affected by the insects for consecutive three years in the district and the farmers harvested less than fifty percent of produce during these years.
Courses of Action: **(I)** The farmers should seek measures to control the attack of insects to protect their crops next year.
(II) The Government should increase the support price of kharif crops considerably to protect the economic interests of farmers.
(1) Only I follows
(2) Only II follows
(3) Either I or II follows
(4) Neither I nor II follows
(5) Both I and II follow

17. **Statement:** The car dealer found that there was a tremendous response for the new XYZ's car-booking with long queues of people complaining about the duration of business hours and arrangements.
Courses of Action: **(I)** People should make their arrangement of lunch and snacks while going for car XYZ's booking and be ready to spend several hours.
(II) Arrangement should be made for more booking desks and increased business hours to serve more people in less time

(1) Only I follows
(2) Only II follows
(3) Either I or II follows
(4) Neither I nor II follows
(5) Both I and II follow

18. **Statement:** The State Government has decided to declare 'Kala Azar' as a notifiable disease under the Epidemics Act. Family members or neighbours of the patient are liable to be punished in case they did not inform the State authorities.
Courses of Action: (I) Efforts should be made to effectively implement the Act.
(II) The cases of punishment should be propagated through mass media so that more people become aware of the stern actions.
(1) Only I follows
(2) Only II follows
(3) Either I or II follows
(4) Neither I nor II follows
(5) Both I and II follow

19. **Statement:** The Chairman stressed the need for making education system more flexible and regretted that the curriculum has not been revised in keeping with the pace of the changes taking place
Courses of Action: (I) Curriculum should be reviewed and revised periodically.
(II) System of education should be made more flexible
(1) Only I follows
(2) Only II follows
(3) Either I or II follows
(4) Neither I nor II follows
(5) Both I and II follow

20. **Statement:** The Central Bureau of Investigation receives the complaint of an officer taking bribe to do the duty he is supposed to.
Courses of Action: (I) CBI should try to catch the officer red-handed and then take a strict action against him.
(II) CBI should wait for some more complaints about the officer to be sure about the matter.
(1) Only I follows
(2) Only II follows
(3) Either I or II follows
(4) Neither I nor II follows
(5) Both I and II follow

Direction (21-25) In each question below is given a statement followed by two courses of action numbered I and II. You have to assume everything in the statement to be true and on the basis of the information given in the statement, decide which of the suggested courses of action logically follow(s) for pursuing.

21. **Statement:** The Indian electronic component industry venturing into the West European markets faces tough competition from the Japanese
Courses of Action: (I) India should search for other international markets for its products.
(II) India should improve the quality of the electronic components to compete with the Japanese in capturing these markets.
(1) Only I follows
(2) Only II follows
(3) Either I or II follows
(4) Neither I nor II follows
(5) Both I and II follow

22. **Statement:** Orissa and Andhra Pradesh have agreed in principle to set up a joint control board for better control, management and productivity of several inter-state multipurpose projects.
Courses of Action: (I) Other neighbouring states should set up such control boards.
(II) The proposed control board should not be allowed to function as such joint boards are always ineffective
(1) Only I follows
(2) Only II follows
(3) Either I or II follows
(4) Neither I nor II follows
(5) Both I and II follow

23. **Statement:** The Government has decided not to provide financial support to voluntary organisations from next Five Year Plan and has communicated that all such organisations should raise funds to meet their financial needs.
Courses of Action: (I) Voluntary organisations should collaborate with foreign agencies.

(II) They should explore other sources of financial support.
(1) Only I follows
(2) Only II follows
(3) Either I or II follows
(4) Neither I nor II follows
(5) Both I and II follow

24. **Statement:** The availability of imported fruits has increased in the indigenous market and so the demand for indigenous fruits has been decreased.
Courses of Action: (I) To help the indigenous producers of fruits, the Government should impose high import duty on these fruits, even if these are not of good quality.
(II) The fruit vendors should stop selling imported fruits. So that the demand for indigenous fruits would be increased
(1) Only I follows
(2) Only II follows
(3) Either I or II follows
(4) Neither I nor II follows
(5) Both I and II follow

25. **Statement:** There has been an unprecedented increase in the number of successful candidates in this year's School Leaving Certificate Examination.
Courses of Action: (I) The government should make arrangements to increase number of seats of intermediate courses in existing colleges.
(II) The government should take active steps to open new colleges to accommodate all these successful candidates.
(1) Only I follows
(2) Only II follows
(3) Either I or II follows
(4) Neither I nor II follows
(5) Both I and II follow

Solution

Ans.1(5) Clearly, prevention from mosquitoes and elimination of mosquitoes are two ways to prevent malaria. So, both the courses follow.

Ans.2(2) In the break-out of a natural calamity, the basic duty of the government becomes to provide the basic amenities essential to save the lives of people and cattle. Providing financial assistance to all would put undue burden on the country's resources. So, only II follows.

Ans.3(1) Clearly, for better economic gain, losses should be reduced and income increased. So, only course I follows

Ans.4(4) The statement mentions that the commercial banks violate a directive issued by the RBI The remedy is only to make the banks implement the Act. So, none of the courses follows.

Ans.5(5) The situation demands creating awareness among people about the dangers of drinking polluted water so that they themselves refrain from the same, and at the same time taking steps to provide safe drinking water. So, both the courses follow.

Ans.6(2) Clearly, no student can be bound to live and work in the country against his wish. So, I do not follow. However, it is quite right to recover the extra benefits awarded to students if they do not serve their own country. So, II follows.

Ans.7(1) Clearly, increased migration would add to the burden on city's infrastructure. So, attempts should be made to make the villagers feel comfortable in the villages itself. So, only course I follows.

Ans.8(2) A census is always conducted with the utmost precision, leaving chances of only negligible differences. So, I do not follow. Further, the ratio can be improved by creating awareness among the masses and abolishing female feticide. Thus, only course II follows.

Ans.9(5) The exodus can be stopped by providing the people conditions conducive to living. So, both the courses follow.

Ans.10(2) Clearly, the statement stresses that the contribution of retired Professors shall be beneficial. This means that these people's experience regarding working of the organization is helpful. So, only course II follows.

Ans.11(1) Clearly, a study of rival products in the market will help assess the cause for the lowering down of sales and then a suitable action can be taken. Thus, only I follow

Ans.12(1) Clearly, such projects shall be an asset and a source of income to the country later on. So, course I shall follow

Ans.13(1) Clearly, the decision to revise its fee structure for artists is taken by Doordarshan as a remedy to the challenging problem that had arisen before it. It cannot wait till other media take action. So, only course I follows.

Ans.14(2) Clearly, the statement stresses on teachers' lack of awareness and knowledge in population education and as such the best remedy would be to guide them in this field through orientation programmers. So, only course II follows.

Ans.15(5) Clearly, the two diseases mentioned are caused by unhygienic conditions. So, improving the hygienic conditions is a step towards their eradication. Also, periodic medical check-up will help timely detection of the disease and hence a proper treatment. So, both I and II follow.

Ans.16(5) Clearly, the problem demands taking extra care and adequate precautions to protect crops from insects and extending help to farmers to prevent them from incurring huge losses. Thus, both the courses follow.

Ans.17(2) Seeing the tremendous response, the dealer must make suitable arrangements and deploy more personnel to take care of customers so that they don't have to wait

excessively long for booking. So, only course II follows.

Ans.18(5) The Act is aimed at eradication of the disease and so it needs to be proclaimed and promoted So, both the courses follow.

Ans.19(5) Clearly, the situation demands making the education system more flexible and changing it periodically according to the needs of the time So, both the courses follow.

Ans.20(1) Clearly, one complaint is enough for a wrong doing. This should be confirmed by catching the guilty red-handed and then strict action taken against him. So, only course I follows.

Ans.21(2) An escapist's attitude does not help much. The need is to compete and emerge successful. So, only course II follows.

Ans.22 (1) The effectiveness of such Control Boards is established by the fact that Orissa and have agreed to it for better control of its multipurpose projects. So, only course I follows.

Ans.23(2) The problem arising is shortage of funds. So, alternative sources of financial support need to be worked out first. Thus, only course II follows.

Ans.24(4) The ideas suggested in both I and II represent unfair means to cut competition. The correct way would be to devise methods and techniques such that the indigenous producers could produce better quality fruits and make them available in the market at prices comparable with those of the imported ones. Hence, neither I nor II follows.

Ans.25(1) The increase may not be a permanent one So, it's better not to open new colleges but increase seats in the existing colleges. So, only I follow.

Statement and Conclusion

Statement and Conclusion is a significant topic in competitive exams like SSC, Bank exams, etc. It tests the candidate's ability to draw logical conclusions based on the given information.
Let's delve into the details:

Statements: Statements are sentences expressing a judgment or an opinion. In this type of question, a statement is provided followed by some conclusions. The task is to determine which conclusions logically follow from the statement.

Conclusions: Conclusions are judgments or decisions that have been reached after considering the given statements. In these types of questions, the validity of the conclusion is based solely on the information given in the statement.

Types of Questions:

There are usually two types of questions asked:

Single Statement with multiple conclusions: A single statement is given followed by multiple conclusions. The task is to evaluate which of the conclusions logically follow from the given statement.

Multiple Statements with single or multiple conclusions: Here, more than one statement is given followed by a single or multiple conclusions. The task is to evaluate which of the conclusions logically follow from the given statements.

Example:

Statement:
All birds are animals.
All animals are four legged.
Conclusions:
All birds are four legged.
All four legged are birds.
In this case, only Conclusion 1 follows logically from the given statement.

Important Tips:

- Don't use your general knowledge or outside information while solving these questions. Your conclusions should be based solely on the information provided in the statements.
- Look for keywords in the statement that can guide you to the right conclusion. Words like 'all', 'none', 'some', 'may' etc., can change the meaning of the statement and thus the conclusion.
- Practice. The more you practice, the more you will be able to understand and quickly identify the logical conclusions from the given statements.
- There are no specific formulas to solve statement and conclusion questions. The only way to solve these questions is by using logical reasoning and deduction skills.

Exercise

1. Read the given statements and conclusions carefully. Assuming that the information given in the statements is true, even if it appears to be at variance with commonly known facts, decide which of the given conclusions logically follow(s) from the statements.
Statements:
I. Some red are rat.
II. Some rat are wild.
Conclusions:
I. Some wild are rat.
II. All wild are rat
III. Some red are wild.
(A) None of the conclusions follows.
(B) Only conclusion I follow.
(C) Only conclusion III follows.
(D) Only conclusion II follows.

2. Read the given statements and conclusions carefully. Assuming that the information given in the statements is true, even if it appears to be at variance with commonly known facts, decide which of the given conclusions logically follow(s) from the statements.
Statements
I. No A is B.
II. All C are D.
III. Some C are B.
Conclusions :
I. Some D are B
II. Some B are C.
III. All C are B.
(A) Both conclusions I and II follow.
(B) Both conclusions I and III follow.
(C) Only conclusion III follows.
(D) Only conclusion II follows.

3. Read the given statements and conclusions carefully. Assuming that the information given in the statements is true, even if it appears to be at variance with commonly known facts, decide which of the given conclusions logically follow(s) from the statements.
Statement:
I. Some K are M.
II. No T is M.
Conclusion:
I. Some T are K.
II. Some M are K.
(A) Both conclusions I and II follow.
(B) Only conclusion I follow
(C) None of the conclusions follow.
(D) Only conclusion II follows.

4. Read the given statements and conclusions carefully. Assuming that the information given in the statements is true, even if it appears to be at variance with commonly known facts, decide which of the given conclusions logically follow(s) from the statements.
Statement:
Some utensils are lamps.
All lamps are trees.
No tree is a branch
Conclusion:
I. Some utensils are branches.
II. Some trees are lamps.
III. Some branches are lamps.
(A) Conclusions I and III follow.
(B) Only conclusion III follows
(C) Only conclusion II follows.
(D) Conclusions I and II follow.

5. Read the given statements and conclusions carefully. Assuming that the information given in the statements is true, even if it appears to be at variance with commonly known facts, decide which of the given conclusions logically follow(s) from the statements.
Statements:
I. All red are cars.
II. Some yellow are red.
Conclusions:
I. Some yellow are cars.
II. No yellow is red.

(A) Only conclusion II follows.
(B) None of the conclusions follows.
(C) Both conclusions I and II follow.
(D) Only conclusion I follows.

6. Read the given statements and conclusions carefully. Assuming that the information given in the statements is true, even if it appears to be at variance with commonly known facts, decide which of the given conclusions logically follow(s) from the statements.

Statements:
I. All wood are chairs.
II. All chairs are blue.
III. No chair is a table.
Conclusions:
I. Some tables are blue.
II. No wood is a table.
III. Some blue are wood.
(A) Only conclusion II follows.
(B) Only conclusion III follows.
(C) All conclusions, I, II and III, follow
(D) Both conclusions II and III follow.

7. Read the given statements and conclusions carefully. Assuming that the information given in the statements is true, even if it appears to be at variance with commonly known facts, decide which of the given conclusions logically follow(s) from the statements.

Statements:
I. Some red are cars.
II. All yellow are cars.
Conclusions:
I. Some cars are red.
II. Some yellow are red.
III. Some cars are yellow.
(A) Both conclusions I and II follow.
(B) Both conclusions I and III follow
(C) Both conclusions II and III follow.
(D) Only conclusion II follows.

8. Read the given statements and conclusions carefully. Assuming that the information given in the statements is true, even if it appears to be at variance with commonly known facts, decide which of the given conclusions logically follow(s) from the statements.

Statements:
I. No A is B.
II. All C are B.
Conclusions:
I. No C is A.
II. Some A are C.
(A) Only conclusion I follows.
(B) Both conclusions I and II follow.
(C) None of the conclusions follows.
(D) Only conclusion II follows.

9. Read the given statements and conclusions carefully. Assuming that the information given in the statements is true, even if it appears to be at variance with commonly known facts, decide which of the given conclusions logically follow(s) from the statements.

Statement:
I. Some bikes are cars.
II. Some cars are trucks0
Conclusion:
I. Some trucks are bikes.
II. No bike is a truck.
(A) Only conclusion I follows
(B) Either conclusion I or conclusion II follows.
(C) Only conclusion II follows.
(D) Both conclusions I and II follow.

10. Read the given statements and conclusions carefully. Assuming that the information given in the statements is true, even if it appears to be at variance with commonly known facts, decide which of the given conclusions logically follow(s) from the statements.

Statement:
I. All T are M.
II. No T is P.
Conclusion:
I. No P is M.
II. Some M are T.
(A) Both conclusions I and II follow.
(B) Only conclusion II follows.
(C) None of the conclusions follow.
(D) Only conclusion I follows.

11. Read the given statements and conclusions carefully. Assuming that the information given in the statements is true, even if it appears to

be at variance with commonly known facts, decide which of the given conclusions logically follow(s) from the statements.

Statements:
I. All P are Q.
II. Some Q are Z.
III. Some Z are T.
Conclusion:
I. Some T are P.
II. Some P are Z.
III. No T is Z.
(A) Only conclusion II follows.
(B) Both conclusions II and III follow.
(C) Only conclusion I follows.
(D) No conclusion follows.

12. Read the given statements and conclusions carefully. Assuming that the information given in the statements is true, even if it appears to be at variance with commonly known facts, decide which of the given conclusions logically follow(s) from the statements.

Statement:
I. All apples are grapes.
II. All grapes are berries.
Conclusion:
I. All apples are berries.
II. All grapes are apples.
(A) Only conclusion I follow.
(B) Either conclusion I or II follows.
(C) Neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows.
(D) Only conclusion II follows.

13. Read the given statements and conclusions carefully. Assuming that the information given in the statements is true, even if it appears to be at variance with commonly known facts, decide which of the given conclusions logically follow(s) from the statements.

Statement:
I. Some wood are chairs.
II. All chairs are mats.
Conclusion:
I. Some mats are wood.
II. Some chairs are wood.
III. All wood are mats.
(A) Both conclusions II and III follow.
(B) No conclusion follows.
(C) Both conclusions I and II follow.
(D) Only conclusion I follow.

14. In the question given below are given some statements followed by some conclusions based on those statements. Assuming that the information given in the statements is true, even if it appears to be at variance with commonly known facts, decide which of the given conclusions logically follow(s) from the statements.

Statement:
I. Some land is hard.
II. No hard is warm.
Conclusion:
I. Some warm is land.
II. Some hard is land.
(A) Only conclusion II follows.
(B) No conclusion follows.
(C) Only conclusion I follows.
(D) Both conclusions I and II follow.

15. In the question given below are given some statements followed by some conclusions based on those statements. Assuming that the information given in the statements is true, even if it appears to be at variance with commonly known facts, decide which of the given conclusions logically follow(s) from the statements.

Statement: I. No bicycle is handle.
II. Some handles are tires.
Conclusion:
I. No tires are bicycles.
II. Some tires are handles.
III. Some bicycles are handles.
(A) Both conclusions II and III follow.
(B) Both conclusions I and II follow.
(C) Only conclusion III follows
(D) Only conclusion II follows.

16. Read the given statements and conclusions carefully. Assuming that the information given in the statements is true, even if it appears to be at variance with commonly known facts, decide which of the given conclusions logically follow(s) from the statements.

Statement:
I. All photos are phones.
II. Some phones are yellow.
III. No yellow is red.
Conclusion:
I. Some red is photos.
II. Some yellow is phones.
III. No red is photos.
(A) Only conclusion I follows
(B) No conclusion follows.
(C) Only conclusion II follows.
(D) Only conclusion III follows.

17. Read the given statements and conclusions carefully. Assuming that the information given in the statements is true, even if it appears to be at variance with commonly known facts, decide which of the given conclusions logically follow(s) from the statements.
Statement:
I. All T are P.
II. Some P are Q.
Conclusion:
I. Some Q are P.
II. Some P are T.
(A) Only conclusion II follows.
(B) Only conclusion I follows.
(C) Both conclusions I and II follow.
(D) No conclusion follows.

18. In the following question below are given some statements followed by some conclusions based on those statements. Taking the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusion logically follows the given statements.
Statements:
I. Some numbers are letters.
II. No letter is water.
Conclusions:
I. Some water are numbers.
II. Some letters are number.
III. All letters are water.
(A) Both conclusion I and III follows
(B) Only conclusion I follows
(C) Only conclusion II follows
(D) Neither conclusion follow

19. In the following question below are given some statements followed by some conclusions based on those statements. Taking the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusion logically follows the given statements.
Statements:
I. No T is L.
II. All L are K.
Conclusions:
I. Some K are L.
II. Some K are T.
III. No K is L.
(A) Both conclusion II and III follows
(B) Neither conclusion follows
(C) Only conclusion II follows
(D) Only conclusion I follow

20. In the following question below are given some statements followed by some conclusions based on those statements. Taking the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusion logically follows the given statements.
Statements:
I. Some D are A.
II. All A are B.
Conclusions:
I. Some B are D.
II. All D are A.
(A) Both conclusion I and II follows
(B) Only conclusion II follows
(C) Only conclusion I follows
(D) Neither conclusion follow

21. In the following question below are given some statements followed by some conclusions based on those statements. Taking the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and

then decide which of the given conclusion logically follows the given statements.
Statements:
I. Some wires are black.
II. Some wires are yellow.
Conclusions:
I. Some black are yellow.
II. Some black are wires.
(A) Only conclusion I follow
(B) Both conclusion I and II follows
(C) Neither conclusion follows
(D) Only conclusion II follows

22. In the following question below are given some statements followed by some conclusions based on those statements. Taking the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusion logically follows the given statements.
Statements:
I. No T is R.
II. All R are V.
Conclusions:
I. Some V are R.
II. Some T are R.
III. All V are T.
(A) Only conclusion I follow
(B) Both conclusion I and III follows
(C) Both conclusion II and III follows
(D) Neither conclusion follows

23. In the following question below are given some statements followed by some onclusions based on those statements. Taking the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusion logically follows the given statements.
Statements:
I. Some P are Q.
II. Some S are R.
III. No R is Q.
Conclusions:
I. Some S are Q.
II. Some Q are P.
III. Some R are S.
(A) Both conclusion I and II follows
(B) Both conclusion II and III follows
(C) Neither conclusion follows
(D) Only conclusion I follow

24. In the following question below are given some statements followed by some conclusions based on those statements. Taking the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusion logically follows the given statements.
Statements:
I. Some yellow are pen.
II. Some pen are sharpener.
Conclusions:
I. Some sharpener are yellow.
II. No yellow is pen.
(A) Neither conclusion follows
(B) Both conclusion I and II follows
(C) Only conclusion I follow
(D) Only conclusion II follows

25. In the following question below are given some statements followed by some conclusions based on those statements. Taking the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusion logically follows the given statements.
Statements:
I. All prime are even.
II. Some even are odd.
Conclusions:
I. Some odd are prime.
II. All odd are even.
III. No odd is prime.
(A) Only conclusion III follows
(B) Both conclusion II and III follows
(C) Only conclusion II follows
(D) Either conclusion I or III follows

26. In the following question below are given some statements followed by some conclusions based on those statements.

Taking the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusion logically follows the given statements.

Statements:
I. Some J are T.
II. No T is V.
Conclusions:
I. Some V are J.
II. All J are T.
(A) Neither conclusion follow
(B) Both conclusion I and II follows
(C) Only conclusion II follows
(D) Only conclusion I follows

27. In the following question below are given some statements followed by some conclusions based on those statements. Taking the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusion logically follows the given statements.

Statements:
I. All K are B.
II. No T is K.
Conclusions:
I. No K is T.
II. Some B are K.
III. Some T are B.
(A) Both conclusion I and II follows
(B) Only conclusion III follows
(C) Neither conclusion follow
(D) Both conclusion II and III follows

28. In the following question below are given some statements followed by some conclusions based on those statements. Taking the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusion logically follows the given statements.

Statements:
I. Some red are phone.
II. No phone is car.
Conclusions:
I. Some car are red.
II. Some phone are red.
(A) Only conclusion II follows.
(B) Only conclusion I follow.
(C) Both conclusion I and II follows.
(D) Neither conclusion follows.

29. In the following question below are given some statements followed by some conclusions based on those statements. Taking the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusion logically follows the given statements.

Statements:
I. All A are K.
II. Some J are K.
Conclusions:
I. Some A are J.
II. No K is J.
III. All K are J.
(A) Only conclusion I follow.
(B) Only conclusion III follows.
(C) Both conclusion II and III follows.
(D) Neither conclusion follows.

30. In the following question below are given some statements followed by some conclusions based on those statements. Taking the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusion logically follows the given statements.

Statements:
I. Some pen are sharpener.
II. All pen are pencil.
Conclusions:
I. Some pencil are pen.
II. All sharpener are pen.
(A) Both conclusion I and II follows.
(B) Only conclusion I follows.
(C) Neither conclusion follow.
(D) Only conclusion II follows.

31. In the following question below are given some statements followed by some

conclusions based on those statements. Taking the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusion logically follows the given statements.

Statements:
I. All L are B.
II. No T is L.
III. Some R are T.
Conclusions:
I. Some T are R.
II. No B is T.
III. No L is T
(A) Only conclusion I follow.
(B) Only conclusion II follows.
(C) Both conclusion I and III follows.
(D) Both conclusion II and III follows.

32. In the following question below are given some statements followed by some conclusions based on those statements. Taking the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusion logically follows the given statements.

Statements:
I. All J are M.
II. Some K are M.
Conclusions:
I. Some K are J.
II. Some M are K.
III. Some M are J.
(A) Both conclusion I and II follows.
(B) Both conclusion I and III follows.
(C) Both conclusion II and III follows.
(D) Only conclusion I follow.

33. In the following question below are given some statements followed by some conclusions based on those statements. Taking the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusion logically follows the given statements.

Statements:
I. Some red are wood.
II. No wood is bench.
Conclusions:
I. No bench is red.
II. No bench is wood.
III. Some red are bench.
(A) Conclusion II and either I or III follow.
(B) Neither conclusion follows.
(C) Only conclusion I follow.
(D) Only conclusion III follows.

34. In the following question below are given some statements followed by some conclusions based on those statements. Taking the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusion logically follows the given statements.

Statements:
I. No K is L.
II. Some L are M.
III. All M are G.
Conclusions:
I. Some G are L.
II. Some M are L.
III. No L is K.
(A) Only conclusion I follows.
(B) All conclusions I, II and III follow.
(C) Neither conclusion follows.
(D) Both conclusions II and III follow.

35. In the following question below are given some statements followed by some conclusions based on those statements. Taking the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusion logically follows the given statements.

Statements:
I. Some onion are tomato.
II. No tomato is potato.
Conclusions:
I. Some potato are onion.
II. No potato is tomato.
(A) Only conclusion I follows.
(B) Only conclusion II follows.

(C) Neither conclusion follow.
(D) Both conclusion I and II follows.

36. In the following question below are given some statements followed by some conclusions based on those statements.Taking the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusion logically follows the given statements.
Statement:
I. All H are B.
II. All R are B.
Conclusion:
I. Some H are R.
II. No H is R.
III. Some B are R.
(A) Conclusion III and conclusion I or II follows.
(B) Only conclusion II follows.
(C) Only conclusion I follow.
(D) Both conclusions II and III follows.

37. In the following question below are given some statements followed by some conclusions based on those statements. Taking the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusion logically follows the given statements.
Statement:
I. Some flowers are soft.
II. No hard is soft.
Conclusion:
I. Some strict are flower.
II. Some soft are flower.
(A) No conclusion follows.
(B) Only conclusion II follows.
(C) Only conclusion I follow.
(D) Both conclusions I and II follows.

38. The statements given below are followed by two conclusions I and II. Assuming that the information given in the statements are true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts, decide which of the two conclusions logically And definitely follows the information given in the statement.
Statement:
I. Some cups are glass.
II.No plate is neither cup nor glass.
Conclusion:
I. Some cups are plate.
II. All glasses are not plate.
(A) Only conclusion II follows.
(B) Neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows.
(C) Only conclusion I follow.
(D) Either conclusion I or conclusion II follows.

39. Read the statements and conclusions given below carefully and decide which of/the conclusions logically follows from the statements.
Statement:
It is belaved that Samaveda was written around 200 BCE.
Conclusion:
I. The Sama Veda is one of the oldest books in history.
II. Sama Veda is the oldest book in history.
(A) Only conclusion II follows.
(B) Only conclusion I follow.
(C) Neither conclusion I nor conclusion II
(D) Either conclusion I or conclusion II follows.

40. Three statements are given, followed by three conclusions numbered I, II and III. Assuming the statements to be true, even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts, decide which of the conclusions logically follow(s) from the statements.
Statements:
Some plants are leaves.
All leaves are twigs.
No twig is banana.
Conclusions:
I. Some plants are bananas.
II. Some twigs are leaves.
III. Some bananas are leaves.
(A) Only conclusion III follows
(B) Conclusions I and II follow
(C) Only conclusion II follows

(D) Conclusions II and III follow

41. Two statements are given, followed by three conclusions numbered I, II and III. Assuming the statements to be true, even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts, decide which of the conclusions logically follow(s) from the statements.
Statements:
Some caps are shirts.
Some shirts are coats.
Conclusions:
I. No coat is cap.
II. No coat is shirt.
III. Some coats are caps.
(A) Either conclusion II or III follow.
(B) Conclusions II and III follow.
(C) Either conclusion I or III follow.
(D) Conclusions I and II follow.

42. Two statements are given, followed by four conclusions I, II, III and IV. Assuming these statements to be true, even if they seen to be at variance with commonly known facts, decide which of the given conclusions logically follow(s) from the statements.
Statements: Some boxes are dolls.
All dolls are pens.
Conclusions: I. Some boxes are pens.
II. Some pens are boxes.
III. Some pens are dolls.
IV. All pens are dolls.
(A) Only conclusions II, III and IV follow
(B) Only conclusions I, II and III follow
(C) Only conclusions I, II and IV follow
(D) All the conclusions follow

43. Three statements are given, followed by three conclusions numbered I, II and III. Assuming the statements to be true, even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts, decide which of the conclusions logically follow(s) from the statements.
Statements:
I. All markers are pens.
II. No pen is pencil.
III. Some pens are sharpeners.
Conclusions:
I. Some pens are markers.
II. No marker is pencil.
III. No marker is sharpener.
(A) Conclusions I and II follow.
(B) Conclusions II and III follow.
(C) Either conclusion I or II follow.
(D) Conclusions I and III follow.

44. Two statements are given, followed by four conclusions in the options. Assuming the statements to be true, even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts, decide which conclusion logically follows from the statements.
Statements:
All gifts are prizes.
Some gifts are objects.
(A) All prizes are gifts.
(B) Some gifts are not prizes.
(C) No object is prize.
(D) Some objects are prizes.

45. Three statements and then three conclusions I, II and III are given. Assuming the statements to be true, even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts, decide which conclusion logically follows from the statements.
Statement:
I. Some ornaments are diamonds.
II. Some diamonds are necklaces.
III. All necklaces are rings.
Conclusion:
I. Some rings are diamonds.
II. Some rings are necklaces.
III. No ring is a diamond.
(A) Conclusions I and II follow.
(B) Only conclusion II follows.
(C) Either conclusion I or III follows.
(D) Conclusions I and III follow.

46. Two statements are given, followed by two conclusions I and II. Assuming these statements to be true, even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts, decide which of the given conclusions logically follow(s) from the statements.
Statements: All plants are flowers.

No flower is blue.
Conclusions: I. Some plants are blue.
II. Those plants that are not flowers are blue.
(A) Only conclusion II follows
(B) Only conclusion I follows
(C) Both conclusions I and II follow
(D) Neither conclusion I nor II follows

47. Two statements and then three conclusions I, II and III are given. Assuming the statements to be true, even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts, decide which conclusion logically follows from the statements.
Statement:
I. All posters are pamphlets.
II. All envelopes are pamphlets.
Conclusion:
I. All pamphlets are envelopes.
II. Some pamphlets are posters.
III. Some posters are envelopes.
(A) Only conclusion III follows
(B) Conclusions I and II follow.
(C) Conclusions II and III follow.
(D) Only conclusion II follows.

48. Two statements are given, followed by two conclusions I and II Assuming these statements to be true, even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts, decide which of the given conclusions logically follow(s) from the statements.
Statements: No Tablet is lion.
All lions are bells.
Conclusions: I. No bell is tablet.
II. Some belles are lions.
(A) Only conclusion I follows
(B) Both conclusion II follows
(C) Only conclusion II follows
(D) Neither conclusion I nor II follows

49. Three statements are given, followed by three conclusions numbered I, II and III. Assuming the statements to be true, even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts, decide which of the conclusions logically follow(s) from the statements.
Statements:
All rocks are oceans.
All oceans are balloons.
Some watches are balloons.
Conclusions:
I. Some balloons are rocks.
III. Some watches are oceans.
III. All oceans are rocks.
(A) Only conclusion II follows.
(B) Only conclusions I and III follow.
(C) Only conclusions I and II follow.
(D) Only conclusion I follows.

50. Three statements are given, followed by three conclusions numbered I, II and III. Assumingthe statements to be true, even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts,decide which of the conclusions logically follow(s) from the statements.
Statements:
Some essays are poems.
Some poems are directors.
All directors are singers.
Conclusions:
I. Some directors are poems.
II. Some singers are essays.
III. Some singers are poems.
(A) Only conclusions I and III follow.
(B) Only conclusions II and III follow.
(C) Only conclusions I and II follow.
(D) Only conclusion I follows.

51. Two statements are given, followed by three conclusions numbered I, II and III. Assuming the statements to be true, even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts, decide which of the conclusions logically follow(s) from the statements.
Statements:
All women are engineers.
Some singers are engineers.
Conclusions:
I. All women are singers
II. All singers are women
III. Some engineers are women.
(A) Only conclusions I and II follow.
(B) Only conclusion I follows.
(C) Only conclusion III follows.
(D) Only conclusions II and III follow.

52. Three statements are given, followed by three conclusions numbered I, II and III. Assuming the statements to be true, even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts, decide which of the conclusions logically follow(s) from the statements.
Statements:
Some tractors are boats.
All cups are boats.
All jars are tractors.
Conclusions:
I. Some tractors are cups.
II. No jar is boat.
III. Some cups are jars.
(A) Only conclusions I and II follow.
(B) Only conclusions II and III follow.
(C) None of the conclusions follows.
(D) Only conclusions I and III follow.

53. Two statements are given, followed by three conclusions numbered I, II and III. Assuming the statements to be true, even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts, decide which of the conclusions logically follow(s) from the statements.
Statements:
All parks are schools.
No school is a college.
Conclusions:
I. No college is a school.
II. Some schools are parks.
III. No park is a college.
(A) All the conclusions follow.
(B) Only conclusions II and III follow.
(C) Only conclusions I and II follow.
(D) Only conclusions I and III follow.

54. Two statements are given, followed by three conclusions numbered I, II and III. Assuming the statements to be true, even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts, decide which of the conclusions logically follow(s) from the statements.
Statements:
All breads are cakes.
All eggs are cakes.
Conclusions:
I. Some cakes are breads.
II. Some breads are eggs.
III. No bread is an egg.
(A) All the conclusions follow.
(B) Conclusion I and either conclusion II or III follow.
(C) Only conclusions I and II follow.
(D) Only conclusions I and III follow.

55. Two statements are given followed by three conclusions numbered I, II and III. Assumingthe statements to be true, even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts,decide which of the conclusions logically follow(s) from the statements.
Statements:
Some ants are bats
Some ants are crabs.
Conclusions:
I. Some bats are crabs.
II. No crab is ant.
III. No bat is crab.
(A) Only conclusions I and III follow.
(B) Only conclusions I and II follow.
(C) Either conclusion I or III follow.
(D) Either conclusion I or II follow.

56. M is the brother of N. N is the brother of P. Q is the father of M. Based on these statements, which of the following statements cannot be definitely true?
(A) P is the brother of M
(B) M is the brother of P
(C) N is the son of Q
(D) N is the brother of M

57. Two statements are given followed by three conclusions numbered I, II and III.
Assuming the statements to be true, even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts, decide which of the conclusions logically follow(s) from the statements.
Statements:
No ball is pen.
All pens are boxes.
Conclusions:
I. Some boxes are pens.
II. Some boxes are balls.
III. No box is ball.

(A) Either conclusion II or III follows
(B) Conclusion I and either II or III follows
(C) All conclusions follow
(D) Only conclusion I follows

58. Two statements are given, followed by three conclusions numbered I, II and III. Assuming the statements to be true, even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts, decide which of the conclusions logically follow(s) from the statements.
Statements:
All purses are rupees.
Some rupees are coins.
Conclusions
I. Some purses are coins.
II. No purse is coin.
III. No rupee is coin.
(A) Either Conclusion I or II follows.
(B) Only Conclusion I and III follow.
(C) Only Conclusion I and II follow.
(D) Only Conclusion II and III follow.

59. Two statements are given, followed by three conclusions numbered I, II and III. Assuming the statements to be true, even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts, decide which of the conclusions logically follow(s) from the statements.
Statements:
Some children are clever.
All children are honest.
Conclusions:
I. Some clever are children.
II. Some honest are children.
III. Some clever are honest.
(A) Either conclusion I or III follows.
(B) Only conclusions I and II follow.
(C) Only conclusions II and III follow.
(D) All conclusions follow.

60. Two statements are given, followed by three conclusions numbered I, II and III. Assuming the statements to be true, even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts, decide which of the conclusions logically follow(s) from the statements.
Statements:
All ice creams are juices.
No juice is chocolate.
Conclusions:
I. Some chocolates are ice-creams.
II. Some juices are ice-creams.
III. No ice-cream is chocolate.
(A) Only conclusions I and II follow.
(B) Either conclusion I or III follows.
(C) Only conclusions II and III follow.
(D) Only conclusions I and III follow.

61. Two statements are given, followed by three conclusions numbered I, II and III. Assuming the statements to be true, even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts, decide which of the conclusions logically follow(s) from the statements.
Statements:
All equipment are screw-drivers.
All machines are equipment.
Conclusions:
I. Some screw-drivers are equipment.
II. Some screw-drivers are machines.
III. All equipment are machines.
(A) Only conclusions I and III follow.
(B) Only conclusions II and III follow.
(C) All conclusions follow.
(D) Only conclusions I and II follow.

62. Two statements are given, followed by three conclusions numbered I, II and III. Assuming the statements to be true, even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts, decide which of the conclusions logically follow(s) from the statements.
Statements: Some plants are vegetable.
All vegetables are vitamins.
Conclusions:
I. Some vitamins are plants.
II. Some vitamins are vegetables.
III. No vitamin is plant.
(A) Either conclusion I or III follows.
(B) Only conclusions I and II follow.
(C) Only conclusions I and III follow.
(D) Only conclusions II and III follow.

63. Two statements are given, followed by three conclusions numbered I, II and III. Assuming

the statements to be true, even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts, decide which of the conclusions logically follow(s) from the statements.

Statements:
A - Some chilies are potatoes.
B - Some potatoes are onions.
Conclusions:
I. Some onions are chilies.
II. Some onions are potatoes.
III. No onion is chilly.
(A) Conclusion II and either conclusion I or III follow.
(B) Only conclusions I and II follow.
(C) Only conclusions II and III follow.
(D) Conclusion I and either conclusion II or III follow

64. Two statements are given, followed by three conclusions numbered I, II and III. Assuming the statements to be true, even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts, decide which of the conclusions logically follow(s) from the statements.

Statements:
Some autos are cycles.
All cycles are trucks.
Conclusions:
I. Some trucks are autos.
II. Some trucks are cycles.
III. Some cycles are autos.
(A) Conclusion I and III follow.
(B) Only conclusions II and III follow.
(C) All conclusions follow.
(D) Only conclusions I and II follow.

65. Two statements are given, followed by three conclusions numbered I, II and III. Assuming the statements to be true, even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts, decide which of the conclusions logically follow(s) from the statements.

Statements:
All cocks are bears
All bears are horses.
Conclusions:
I. Some bears are cocks.
II. Some horses are cocks
III. All cocks are horses.
(A) Only conclusions I and II follow.
(B) Only conclusions II and III follow.
(C) Only conclusions I follow.
(D) All the conclusions follow.

66. Three statements are given, followed by three conclusions numbered I, II and III. Assuming the statements to be true, even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts, decide which of the conclusions logically follow(s) from the statements.

Statements:
All eggs are hens.
All hens are birds.
All birds are crows
Conclusions:
I. All eggs are crows.
II. All hens are crows
III. Some crows are birds.
(A) Only conclusion I and II follow.
(B) All conclusions I, II and III follow.
(C) Only conclusion I follow.
(D) Only conclusion II and III follow.

67. Three statements are given, followed by three conclusions numbered I, II and III. Assuming the statements to be true, even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts, decide which of the conclusions logically follow(s) from the statements.

Statements:
All hens are eggs.
All birds are eggs.
Some eggs are lions
Conclusions:
I. Some lions are eggs.
II. Some eggs are hens.
III. Some eggs are birds
(A) All the conclusions follow.
(B) Either conclusion II or III follows.
(C) Only conclusion I follow.
(D) Only conclusions I and II follow.

68. Three statements are given, followed by three conclusions numbered I, II and III. Assuming the statements to be true, even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts,

decide which of the conclusions logically follow(s) from the statements.
Statements:
All hens are eggs.
No birds are eggs.
All eggs are lions
Conclusions:
I. All hens are lions.
II. Some lions are hens.
III. No eggs are birds.
(A) Either conclusion II or III follows.
(B) Only conclusion I follows.
(C) All the conclusions follow.
(D) Only conclusions I and II follow.

69. Three statements are given, followed by three conclusions numbered I, II and III. Assuming the statements to be true, even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts, decide which of the conclusions logically follow(s) from the statements.
Statements:
A - All knifes are axes.
B - All axes are swords.
B - All saws are swords.
Conclusions:
I. All swords are knifes.
II. Some axes are saws.
III. No axe is saw.
(A) Either conclusion II or III follows.
(B) Only conclusion I follows.
(C) All the conclusions follow.
(D) Only conclusions I and II follow.

70. Three statements are given, followed by three conclusions numbered I, II and III. Assuming the statements to be true, even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts, decide which of the conclusions logically follow(s) from the statements.
Statements:
All hens are eggs.
All birds are eggs.
All eggs are lions
Conclusions:
I. All hens are lions.
II. Some lions are eggs.
III. All birds are lions.
(A) Only conclusions II and III follow.
(B) Only conclusions I and II follow.
(C) Only conclusion I follows.
(D) All the conclusions follow.

71. Two statements are given, followed by four conclusions numbered I, II III and IV. Assuming the statements to be true, even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts, decide which of the conclusions logically follow(s) from the statements.
Statement:
No carrot is root.
All roots are potatoes.
Conclusions:
I. No carrot is potatoes.
II. No potatoes is carrot.
III. Some potatoes are roots.
IV. All the potatoes are roots
(A) Only conclusion (III) follow
(B) Conclusion (I) and (IV) follows
(C) Conclusion (I) and (II) follows
(D) Only conclusion (I) follow

72. Three statements are given, followed by three conclusions numbered I, II and III. Assuming the statements to be true, even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts, decide which of the conclusions logically follow(s) from the statements.
Statements:
All knifes are axes.
All axes are swords.
All saws are swords.
Conclusions:
I. All swords are knifes.
II. Some swords are axes.
III. Some swords are saws.
(A) Only conclusions II and III follow.
(B) Only conclusions I and II follow.
(C) Only conclusion I follows.
(D) All the conclusions follow.

73. In each of the following question below are given some statements followed by some conclusions. Taking the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts, read all the

conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusion logically follows the given statements.

Statements:
I. All women are hardworking.
II. All intelligent are advocate.
III. Some intelligent are women.

Conclusions:
I. Some advocates are women.
II. Some hardworking are women.
III. Some women are advocate.
IV. Some hardworking are intelligent.

(A) Only conclusion (II) , (III) and (IV) follow
(B) Only conclusion (I) , (II) and (III) follow
(C) Only conclusion (I) , (III) and (IV) follow
(D) All conclusions follow

74. In each of the following question below are given some statements followed by some conclusions. Taking the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts, read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusion logically follows the given statements.

Statements:
I. Some pins are cups.
II. No cup is book.

Conclusions:
I. Some pins are books.
II. Some pins are not books.

(A) Only conclusion (I) follows
(B) Only conclusion (II) follows
(C) Both conclusion follow
(D) Neither conclusion (I) nor conclusion (II) follows

75. In each of the following question below are given some statements followed by some conclusions. Taking the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts, read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusion logically follows the given statements.

Statements: All pens are cups.
All glasses are cups.

Conclusions: I. Some pens are glass.
II. Some glasses are cups.
III. Some glasses are pens.

(A) Only conclusion I and III follow
(B) Only conclusion I follows
(C) Only conclusion II follows
(D) No conclusion follows

76. In each of the following question below are given some statements followed by some conclusions. Taking the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts, read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusion logically follows the given statements.

Statements:
No pen is a pencil.
No eraser is a cup.
All pencils are erasers.

Conclusions: I. Some pens are not erasers.
II. Some erasers are not pens.
III. No pencil is a cup.
IV. Some erasers are cups.

(A) Only conclusion I and IV follow
(B) Only conclusion I and III follow
(C) Only conclusion II and III follow
(D) Only conclusion II and IV follow

77. In each of the following question below are given some statements followed by some conclusions. Taking the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts, read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusion logically follows the given statements.

Statements:I. Some pens are glass.
II. All glass are wall.

Conclusions:
I. Some wall are pens.
II. Some wall are glass.

(A) Only conclusion (I) follows
(B) Only conclusion (II) follows
(C) Both conclusion follow
(D) Neither conclusion (I) nor conclusion (II) follows

78. In each of the following question below are given some statements followed by some conclusions. Taking the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts, read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusion logically follows the given statements.

Statements:
I. Some beautiful are intelligent.
II. All intelligent are daughters.
Conclusions:
I. Some intelligent are beautiful.
II. Some daughters are intelligent.
III. Some beautiful are daughters.
(A) Only conclusion (I) and (II) follow
(B) Only conclusion (I) and (III) follow
(C) Only conclusion (II) and (III) follow
(D) All conclusions follow

79. In each of the following question below are given some statements followed by some conclusions. Taking the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts, read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusion logically follows the given statements.

Statements:
I. Some knifes are spoons.
II. Some forks are knifes.
III. No fork is a green.
Conclusions:
I. Some spoons are forks.
II. Some knifes are green.
III. Some green are not knifes.
IV. Some knifes are not green.
(A) Only conclusion (IV) follows
(B) Only conclusion (III) follows
(C) Only conclusion (III) and (I) follow
(D) Conclusion IV follow and either II or III follow

80. Conclusions. Taking the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts, read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusion logically follows the given statements.

Statements:
I. Some mangoes are not red.
II. All red are raw.
III. Some raw are mangoes.
Conclusions:
I. Some mangoes are not raw.
II. Some red are not mangoes.
III. All raw are red.
(A) Only conclusion (I) follows
(B) Only conclusion (II) and (III) follow
(C) Only conclusion (I) and (III) follow
(D) No conclusion follows

81. In each of the following question below are given some statements followed by some conclusions. Taking the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts, read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusion logically follows the given statements.

Statements:
I. No cups are plate.
II. All plates are spoons.
Conclusions:
I. Some cups are spoons.
II. Some spoons are plates.
III. Some plates are spoons.
(A) Only conclusion (II) follows
(B) Only conclusion (III) follows
(C) Only conclusion (I) and (III) follow
(D) Only conclusion (II) and (III) follow

82. In each of the following question below are given some statements followed by some conclusions. Taking the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts, read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusion logically follows the given statements.

Statements:
I. All men are hardworking.
II. No advocate is hardworking.
III. Some beautiful are men.

Conclusions:
I. Some beautiful are hardworking.
II. Some advocates are not beautiful.
III. Some beautiful are not advocate.
(A) Only conclusion (III) follow
(B) Only conclusion (I) and (III) follow
(C) Only conclusion (II) and (III) follow
(D) Only conclusion (I) and (II) follow

83. In each of the following question below are given some statements followed by some conclusions. Taking the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts, read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusion logically follows the given statements.
Statements:
I. Some pens are pencils.
II. All pencils are erasers.
III. Some erasers are cups.
Conclusions:
I. Some pens are cups.
II. Some pencils are cups.
III. Some cups are pencils.
IV. Some erasers are pens.
(A) Only conclusion (II) follows
(B) Only conclusion (IV) follows
(C) Only conclusion (I) follows
(D) No conclusion follows

84. In the question below are given some statements followed by some conclusions. Taking the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts, read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusion logically follows the given statements.
Statements:
I. Some pens are cups.
II. No cups are plates.
Conclusions:
I. Some pens are not plates.
II. All pens are plates.
III. Some plates are not pens.
(A) Only conclusion (I) and (II) follow
(B) Only conclusion (I) follows
(C) Only conclusion (II) and (III) follow
(D) No conclusion follows

85. In each of the following question below are given some statements followed by some conclusions. Taking the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts, read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusion logically follows the given statements.
Statements:
I. All cups are glasses.
II. Some cups are pens.
Conclusions:
I. Some pens are cups.
II. Some pens are glasses.
III. Some pens are not cups.
(A) Only conclusion (I) and (III) follow
(B) Only conclusion (II) and (III) follow
(C) Only conclusion (I) and (II) follow
(D) All conclusions follow

86. In each of the following question below are given some statements followed by some conclusions. Taking the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts, read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusion logically follows the given statements.
Statements:
I. No cities are countries.
II. No countries are villages.
Conclusions:
I. Some countries are city.
II. No villages are city.
(A) Only conclusion (I) follows
(B) Only conclusion (II) follows
(C) Both conclusion follow
(D) Neither conclusion (I) nor conclusion (II) follows

87. In each of the following question below are given some statements followed by some conclusions. Taking the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts, read all the

conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusion logically follows the given statements.
Statements:
I. All men are scholars.
II. Some scholars are advocate.
Conclusions:
I. All scholars are men.
II. Some men are advocate.
III. No men is advocate.
(A) No conclusion follows
(B) Only conclusion II follows
(C) Only conclusion III follows
(D) Either conclusion II or conclusion III follows

88. In each of the following question below are given some statements followed by some conclusions. Taking the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts, read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusion logically follows the given statements.
Statements:
I. Some men are hardworking.
II. No blue is a advocate.
III. Some blue are men.
Conclusions:
I. Some blue are hardworking.
II. Some men are advocate.
III. Some blue are not hardworking.
IV. Some men are not advocate.
(A) Only conclusion (IV) follows
(B) Only conclusion (II) and (IV) follow
(C) Only conclusion (I) , (II) and (IV) follow
(D) Only conclusion (III) follows

89. In the following question are given some statements followed by some conclusions. Taking the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts, read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusion logically follows the given statements.
Statements:
I. All cups are plates.
II. No plate is spoon.
III. Some spoons are pens.
Conclusions:
I. Some pens are cups.
II. Some cups are spoons.
III. No cup is spoon.
IV. Some pens are not cups.
(A) Only conclusion (II) and (III) follow
(B) Only conclusion (III) and (IV) follow
(C) Only conclusion (I) and (IV) follow
(D) Only conclusion (I) , (II) and (III) follow

90. In the following question are given some statements followed by some conclusions. Taking the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts, read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusion logically follows the given statement.
Statements:
I. All pens are pencils.
II. No pencil is eraser.
III. Some cups are erasers.
Conclusions:
I. Some cups are not pencils.
II. Some cups are not pens.
III. Some pencils are not cups.
IV. No pen is eraser.
(A) Only conclusion (I) , (II) and (IV) follow
(B) Only conclusion (II) and (IV) follow
(C) Only conclusion (I) and (IV) follow
(D) All conclusions follow

91. In each of the following question below are given some statements followed by some conclusions. Taking the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts, read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusion(s) logically follows the given statements.
Statements:
I. Some clothes are white
II. Some white are flags.
III. No flag is straight.
Conclusions:
I. No cloth is straight.
II. Some white are straight
III. Some flag are clothes.

(A) Only conclusion (I) follows/
(B) Only conclusion (II) follows
(C) Only conclusion (III) follows
(D) None follows

92. In each of the following question below are given some statements followed by some conclusion, Taking the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts, read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusion logically follows the given statements, seem to be at variance from commonly known facts, read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusion logically follows the given statements,
Statements: I. All pages are yellow.
II. All yellow are newspapers.
III. Some newspapers are national.
Conclusions: I. Some national are yellow
II. Some newspapers are pages.
III. No page is national.
(A) Only conclusion (I) and (II) follow
(B) Only conclusion (I) and (III) follow
(C) Only conclusion (II) follows
(D) Only conclusion (III) follows

93. In each of the following question below are given some statements followed by some conclusions. Taking the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts, read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusion logically follows the given statements.
Statements: I. All big are small.
II. Some small are tall.
III. No tall is white.
Conclusions: I. Some big are white.
II. Some big are not white.
III. Some small are not white.
(A) Only conclusion (I) and (II) follow
(B) Only conclusion (II) and (III) follow
(C) Only conclusion (III) follows
(D) None conclusion follows

94. In each of the following question below are given some statements followed by some conclusions. Taking the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts, read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusion logically follows the given statements.
Statements: I. Some cup are hot.
II. All hot are tea.
Conclusions: I. Some tea are cup.
II. All cups are tea.
(A) Only conclusion (I) follows
(B) Only conclusion (II) follows
(C) Both conclusions follow
(D) Neither conclusion (I) nor conclusion (II) follows

95. In each of the following question below are given some statements followed by some conclusions. Taking the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts, read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusion logically follows the given statements.
Statements: I. All grapes are green.
II. Some green are hard.
Conclusions: I. Some green are grapes.
II. Some hard are grapes.
III. No grape is hard.
(A) Only conclusion (I) follows
(B) Only conclusion (I) and (II) follow
(C) Only conclusion (I) and (III) follow
(D) All conclusions follow

96. In each of the following question below are given some statements followed by some conclusions. Taking the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts, read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusion logically follows the given statements.
Statements: I. All cars are black
II. No black is shining.
Conclusions: I. Some cars are shining.
II. No car is shining.

III. No shining is car.
(A) Only conclusion (I) and (II) follow
(B) Only conclusion (II) and (III) follow
(C) Only conclusion (I) and (III) follow
(D) All conclusions follow

97. In each of the following question below are given some statements followed by some conclusions. Taking the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts, read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusion logically follows the given statements.
Statements: I. Some glasses are brown.
II. All brown are hard.
III. No hard is iron.
Conclusions: I. Some glasses are not iron.
II. Some brown are glass.
III. No glass is iron.
(A) Only conclusion (I) and (II) follow
(B) Only conclusion (II) and (III) follow
(C) All conclusions follow
(D) None follows

98. In each of the following question below are given some statements followed by some conclusions. Taking the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts, read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusion logically follows the given statements.
Statements: I. All black are white.
II. All blue are black.
Conclusions: I. Some white are blue.
II. All blue are white.
(A) Only conclusion (I) follows
(B) Only conclusion (II) follows
(C) Both conclusion follow
(D) Neither conclusion (I) nor conclusion (II) follows

99. Two statements are given, followed by three conclusions numbered I, II and III. Assuming the statements to be true, even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts, decide which of the conclusions logically follow(s) from the statements.
Statements: Some plants are trees.
All trees are bushes.
Conclusions: I. Some bushes are plants.
II. Al! bushes are plants.
III. No bush is a plant.
(A) Only conclusion I follows
(B) Only conclusion III follows
(C) Only conclusions I and III follow
(D) Only conclusions IT and ITI follow

100. Two statements are given, followed by three conclusions numbered I, II and III. Assuming the statements to be true, Q even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts, decide which of the conclusions logically follow(s) from the statements.
Statements:
Some mangoes are fruits.
No fruit is vegetable.
Conclusions:
I. Some mangoes are vegetables.
II. Some fruits are mangoes.
III. No vegetable is a mango.
(A) Only conclusion II follows
(B) Only conclusions II and III follow
(C) Only conclusions I and III follow
(D) Only conclusion I follows

101. Two statements are given, followed by three conclusions numbered I, II and III. Assuming the statements to be true, even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts, decide which of the conclusions logically follow(s) from the statements.
Statements:
Some rivers are brooks.
No brook is a stream.
Conclusions:
I. No stream is a brook.
II. Some streams are rivers.
III. Some brooks are rivers.
(A) Only conclusion I and III follow
(B) Only conclusions II and III follow
(C) Only conclusions I and II follow
(D) Only conclusion I follows

102. Two statements are given, followed by three conclusions numbered I, II and III. Assuming the statements to be true, even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts, decide which of the conclusions logically follows(s) from the statements.
Statements:
All computers are instruments.
Some machines are computers.
Conclusion:
I All instruments are computers.
II Some machines are instruments.
III Some instruments are machines.
(A) Only conclusions II and III follow
(B) Only conclusions I and III follow
(C) Only conclusions I and II follow
(D) All the conclusions follow

103. Two statements are given, followed by three conclusions numbered I, II and III. Assuming the statements to be true, even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts, decide which of the conclusions logically follows(s) from the statements.
Statements :
a. Some men are players.
b. All players are athletes.
Conclusions :
i. No athlete is a man.
ii. all men are athletes.
iii. some athletes are men.
(A) Only conclusion I follows.
(B) Only conclusion II and III follow.
(C) Only conclusion II follow
(D) Only conclusion III follows

104. Two statements are given, followed by three conclusions numbered I, II and III. Assuming the statements to be true, even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts, decide which of the conclusions logically follow(s)
Statements:
All teachers are researchers.
No researcher is unemployed.
Conclusions:
I. Some unemployed are teachers.
II. No teacher is unemployed.
III. Some teachers are unemployed.
(A) Only conclusion II follows.
(B) Only conclusion I follows.
(C) Only conclusions II and III follow.
(D) Only conclusion I and III follow

105. Two statements are given, followed by three conclusions numbered I, II and III. Assuming the statements to be true, even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts, decide which of the conclusions logically follow(s) from the statements.
Statements :
Some animals are mammals.
No mammal is herbivore.
Conclusions:
I. No herbivore is mammal.
II. Some mammals are animals.
III. No animal is herbivore.
(A) Only conclusions I and II follow.
(B) Only conclusions II and III follow.
(C) None of the conclusions follows.
(D) Only conclusions I and III follow.

106. Two statements are given, followed by three conclusions numbered I, I and III. Assuming the statements to be true, even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts, decide which of the conclusions logically follow(s) from the statements.
Statements:
Some males are swimmers.
All swimmers are athletes.
Conclusions:
I. Some athletes are males.
II. No athlete is male.
III. Some athletes are swimmers.
(A) Only conclusions I and III follow.
(B) All of the conclusions follow.
(C) Only conclusions I and II follow.
(D) Only conclusions II and III follow.

107. Two statements are given, followed by two conclusions I and II. Assuming these statements to be true, even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts, decide which of the given conclusions logically follow(s) from the statements.

Statements:
All executives are humble people.
All humble people are rich.
Conclusions:
I All executives are rich.
II All humble people are executives.
(A) Only conclusion I follows
(B) Only conclusion II follows
(C) Neither conclusion I nor II follows
(D) Both conclusions I and II follow

108. Two statements are given, followed by two conclusions I and II. Assuming these statements to be true, even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts, decide which of the given conclusions logically follow(s) from the statements.
Statements:
Some bedsheets are towels.
Some towels are pillows.
Conclusions:
I. Some pillows are bedsheets.
II. No pillow is a bedsheet.
(A) Only conclusion I follows
(B) Only conclusion II follows
(C) Neither conclusion I nor II follows
(D) Either conclusion I or II follows

109. Two statements are given, followed by two conclusions I and II. Assuming statementto be true, even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts, decide which of the given conclusions logically follow (s) from the Statements.
Statements :
Some roads are metros.
Some metros are cars.
Conclusions:
I. All cars are either roads or metros.
II. Some car are metros.
(A) Only conclusion I follows
(B) Neither conclusion I nor II follows
(C) Only conclusion II follows
(D) Either conclusion I or II follows

Type-2

1. Consider the following statement to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts and decide which of the conclusions logically follows from the statements.
Statements:
A. All roads are vehicles.
B. Some vehicles are trees.
Conclusions:
I. Some trees are roads.
II. All vehicles are trees.
(A) Both conclusions I and II follow/
(B) Only conclusion I follow
(C) Neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follow
(D) Only conclusion II follows

2. Consider the following statement to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts and decide which of the conclusion logically follows from the statements.
Statements:
A. Some bulbs are LEDs
B. Some LEDs are tubelights.
Conclusions:
I. Some tubelights are bulbs.
II. No tubelight is a bulb.
(A) Neither conclusion I nor II follows
(B) Only conclusion II follows
(C) Either conclusion I or II follows
(D) Only conclusion I follows

3. Consider the following statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts and decide which of the conclusions logically follows from the statements.
Statements:
A. Some clocks are Instruments.
B. Some Instruments are hands.
Conclusions:
I. Some hands are clocks.
II. No hand is a clock.
(A) Only conclusion I follows
(B) Neither conclusion I nor II follows
(C) Only conclusion II follows
(D) Either conclusion I or II follows

4. Consider the following statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts and decide which of the conclusions logically follows from the statements.
Statements:
All leaders are statesmen
All statesmen are orators.
Conclusions:
I. All leaders are orators.
II. All statesmen are leaders.
(A) Neither conclusion I nor II follow
(B) Only conclusion II follows.
(C) Both conclusions I and II follow
(D) Only conclusion I follows

5. Two statements are given followed by two conclusions I and II. You have to consider these statements to be true, even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts and Decide which of the given conclusions logically follow(s) from the given statements.
Statements:
Some mirrors are combs.
Some combs are stools
Conclusions:
I. All stools are either mirrors or combs
II. Some stools are combs.
(A) Only conclusion II follows
(B) Either conclusion I or II follows.
(C) Only conclusion I follows
(D) neither conclusion I nor II follows.

6. Two statements are given followed by two conclusions I and II. You have to consider these statements to be true, even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts and choose which f the given conclusions logically follow(s) from the given statements.
Statements :
All Chairs are expensive
All expensive are unique.
Conclusion :
I. All chairs are unique.
II. All unique are expensive.
(A) Both conclusions I and II follow
(B) Neither conclusion I nor II follows
(C) Only conclusion I follows.
(D) Only conclusion II follows

7. Two statements are given followed by two conclusions I and II. You have to consider these statements to be true, even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts and choose which f the given conclusions logically follow(s) from the given statements.
Statements :
Some dancers are students.
Some are students.
Conclusion:
I. Some singers are dancers.
II. No singer is a dancer.
(A) Either conclusion I or II follows
(B) Only conclusion I follows
(C) Only conclusion II follows
(D) Neither conclusion I nor II follows

8. Two statements are given followed by two conclusions I and II. You have to consider these statements to be true, even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts and choose which f the given conclusions logically follow(s) from the given statements.
Statements :
All vans are cats.
All jeeps are cats.
Conclusion:
I. All vans are jeeps.
II. Some jeeps are vans.
(A) Both conclusions I and II follow
(B) Only conclusion I follows
(C) Only conclusion II follows
(D) Neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows

9. In the following number series, two numbers have been put within brackets. Select the most appropriate option for these numbers in relation to their inclusion in the series.
1, 9, 25, 49, (81) , 121, 169, (215) , 289
(A) Both the bracketed numbers are incorrect
(B) Both the bracketed numbers are correct
(C) The first bracketed number is correct and the second is incorrect

(D) The first bracketed number is incorrect and the second is correct

10. In the following number series, two numbers have been put within brackets. Select the most appropriate option for these numbers in relation to their inclusion in the series.
2, 4, 6, 8, 10, (12) , 14, 16, (18) , 20
(A) The first bracketed number is correct and the second is incorrect
(B) The first bracketed number is incorrect and the second is correct
(C) Both the bracketed numbers are correct
(D) Both the bracketed numbers are incorrect

11. In the following question below are given some statements followed by some conclusions. Taking the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts, read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusion logically follows the given statements.
Statements
I. Some pens are pencils.
II. All pencils are erasers.
Conclusions
I. Some Pens are erasers.
II. No pens are erasers.
III. Some erasers are pencils.
(A) Only conclusion II follows.
(B) Only conclusion I and II follows.
(C) Only conclusion I and III follows.
(D) No conclusion follows.

12. In the following question below are given some statements followed by some conclusions. Taking the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts, read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusion logically follows the given statements.
Statements:
No purse is a cloth.
All purses are leather.
Conclusions:
I. No leather is a cloth.
II. Some leather are cloth.
III. Some leather are purses.
(A) Only conclusion I follows.
(B) Only conclusion III follows and either I or II follow.
(C) Only conclusion I and conclusion II follow.
(D) All conclusions follow.

13. In the question two statements are given, followed by two conclusions, I and II. You have to consider the statements to be true even if it seems to be at variance from commonly known facts. You have to decide which of the given conclusions, if any, follows from the given statements.
Statement 1: Some wild are carnivores.
Statement 2: All wild are lions.
Conclusion I: All carnivores are lions.
Conclusion II: Some lions are carnivores.
(A) Only conclusion I follows
(B) Only conclusion II follows
(C) Both I and II follow
(D) Neither I nor II follows

14. In each of the following question below are given some statements followed by some conclusions. Taking the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts, read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusion logically follows the given statements.
Statements:
Some boys are hardworking.
No intelligent are boys.
Conclusions:
I. Some hardworking are not intelligent.
II. All hardworking are intelligent.
III. Some intelligent are not hardworking.
(A) Only conclusion (I) follows.
(B) O conclusion (I) and (III) follow.
(C) All conclusions follow.
(D) No conclusion follows.

15. In the following question below are given some statements followed by some

conclusions. Taking the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts, read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusion logically follows the given statements.

Statements:
I. All cups are plates.
II. Some cups are glass.
Conclusions:
I. Some glasses are plates.
II. All glasses are plates.
(A) Only conclusion (I) follows.
(B) Only conclusion (II) follows.
(C) Neither conclusion (I) nor conclusion (II) follow.
(D) Both conclusions follow.

16. In each of the following questions below, there are some statements followed by some conclusions. Taking the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts, read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusion logically follows the given statements.

Statements:
I. All insects are dangerous.
II. All machines are dangerous.
Conclusions:
I. All dangerous are insects.
II. All dangerous are machines.
III. Some machines are insects.
(A) Only conclusion (I) follows.
(B) Only conclusion (II) follows.
(C) Only conclusion (III) follows.
(D) No conclusion follows.

17. In the following question below are given some statements followed by some conclusions. Taking the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts, read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusion logically follows the given statements.

Statements:
I. Some pens are pencils.
II. All pencils are erasers.
Conclusions:
I. Some pencils are not pens.
II. Some erasers are not pens.
(A) Some pencils are not pens.
(B) Only conclusion (II) follows.
(C) Neither conclusion (I) nor conclusion (II) follows.
(D) Both conclusions follow.

18. In the following question below are given some statements followed by some conclusions. Taking the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts, read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusion logically follows the given statements.

Statements:
I. All rackets are bats.
II. All bats are wickets.
Conclusions:
I. Some wickets are rackets.
II. All wickets are rackets.
(A) Only conclusion (I) follows.
(B) Only conclusion (II) follows.
(C) Neither conclusion (I) nor conclusion (II) follows.
(D) Both conclusions follow.

19. In each of the following question below are given some statements followed by some conclusions. Taking the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts, read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusion logically follows the given statements.

Statements:
All cups are plate
No plate is a shop.
Conclusions:
(I). No cup is a shop.
(II). No shop is a plate.
(A) Only conclusion (I) follows.
(B) Only conclusion (II) follows.
(C) Both conclusions follow.

(D) Neither conclusion (I) nor conclusion (II) follows.

20. In the following question below are given some statements followed by some conclusions. Taking the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts, read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusion logically follows the given statements.

Statements:
I. All stars are white.
II. All white are moon.
III. No moon is blue.

Conclusions:
I. Some moon are stars.
II. No blue is stars.
III. Some white are stars.
IV. Some blue are white.

(A) Only conclusion (I) follows.
(B) Only conclusion (II) follows
(C) Only conclusion (III) follows
(D) Only conclusion (I), (II), and (III) follow.

21. In the following question below are given some statements followed by some conclusions. Taking the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts, read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusion logically follows the given statements.

Statements:
Some staplers are pins.
All pins are markers.

Conclusions:
I. Some staplers are markers.
II. All markers are pins.

(A) Only conclusion I follows.
(B) Only conclusion II follows.
(C) Neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows.
(D) Both conclusions follow.

22. In each of the following question below are given some statements followed by some conclusions. Taking the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts, read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusion logically follows the given statements.

Statements:
I. All cups are vegetable.
II. All vegetable are pens.

Conclusions:
I. Some pens are vegetable.
II. Some pens are cups.

(A) Only conclusion (I) follows.
(B) Only conclusion (II) follows.
(C) Both conclusions follow.
(D) Neither conclusion (I) nor conclusion (II) follows.

23. In the following question below are given some statements followed by some conclusions. Taking the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts, read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusion logically follows the given statements.

Statements:
All bags are tables.
No table is red.

Conclusions:
I. Some bags are red.
II. All bags are red.

(A) Only conclusion (I) follows.
(B) Only conclusion (II) follows.
(C) Neither conclusion (I) nor conclusion (II) follows.
(D) Both conclusions follow.

24. In the following question below are given some statements followed by some conclusions. Taking the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts, read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusion logically follows the given statements.

Statements:
I. All books are erasers.
II. All sharpeners are books.

Conclusions:

I. All sharpeners are erasers.
II. Some books are sharpeners.
(A) Only conclusion (I) follows.
(B) Only conclusion (II) follows.
(C) Both conclusion follow.
(D) Neither conclusion (I) nor conclusion (II) follows.

25. In the following question below are given some statements followed by some conclusions. Taking the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts, read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusion logically follows the given statements.
Statements:
Some banks are private.
All private are industry.
Conclusions:
I. Some banks are industry.
II. All banks are industry.
(A) Only conclusion I follows.
(B) Only conclusion II follows.
(C) Neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows.
(D) Both conclusions follow.

26. In the following question below are given some statements followed by some conclusions. Taking the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts, read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusion logically follows the given statements.
Statements:
I. All stars twinkle.
II. All satellites twinkle.
Conclusions:
I. Some stars are satellites.
II. Some stars twinkle.
(A) Only conclusion (I) follows.
(B) Only conclusion (II) follows.
(C) Neither conclusion (I) nor conclusion (II) follows.
(D) Both conclusions follow.

27. In the following question below are given some statements followed by some conclusions. Taking the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts, read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusion logically follows the given statements.
Statements:
I. All dens are spiral.
II. Some spirals are cards.
Conclusions:
I. Some spirals are not cards.
I. Some dens are not cards.
III. Some cards are den.
(A) Only conclusion (I) and conclusion (II) follow.
(B) Only conclusion (III) follows.
(C) All conclusions follow.
(D) No conclusion follows.

28. In the following question below are given some statements followed by some conclusions. Taking the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts, read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusion logically follows the given statements.
Statements:
I. Some pens are pencils.
II. Some pens are erasers.
Conclusions:
I. Some pencils are erasers.
II. All erasers are pens.
(A) Only conclusion (I) follows.
(B) Only conclusion (II) follows.
(C) Both conclusion follow.
(D) Neither conclusion (I) nor conclusion (II) follows.

29. In the following question below are given some statements followed by some conclusions. Taking the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts, read all the conclusions and then decide which of the

given conclusion logically follows the given statements.
Statements:
I. All LED are bulb.
II. Some bulbs are not tube light.
Conclusions:
I. Some tube lights are LED.
II. All LED are tube lights.
(A) Only conclusion (I) follows.
(B) Only conclusion (II) follows.
(C) Neither conclusion (I) nor conclusion (II) follows.
(D) Both conclusions follow.

30. In the following question below are given some statements followed by some conclusions. Taking the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts, read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusion logically follows the given statements.
Statements:
I. Some girls are clever.
II. All clever are hardworking.
Conclusions:
I. Some girls are not hardworking.
II. Some girls are hardworking.
III. Some hardworking are not girls.
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(A) Only conclusion (I) and (II) follow.
(B) Only conclusion (II) follows.
(C) Only conclusion (I) and (III) follow.
(D) All conclusions follow.

31. In each of the following question below are given some statements followed by some conclusions. Taking the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts, read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusion logically follows the given statements.
Statements:
I. Some cups are plates.
II. All spoons are blue.
III. No plates are spoon.
Conclusions:
I. Some cups are not spoon.
II. Some plates are not blue.
III. Some cups are not blue.
IV. Some blue are not plates.
(A) Only conclusion (I), (III) and (IV) follow.
(B) Only conclusion (II) and (IV) follow.
(C) Only conclusion (II), (III) and (IV) follow.
(D) Only conclusion (I) and (IV) follow.

32. In the question, a statement is given, followed by two arguments, I and II. You have to consider the statement to be true even if it seems to be at variance from commonly known facts. You have to decide which of the given arguments, if any, is a strong argument.
Statement: Should speed breakers be banned?
Argument I: Yes, data shows that number of accidents increase after putting the speed breakers.
Argument II: No, it teaches fast drivers a lesson.
(A) if only argument I is strong
(B) if only argument II is strong.
(C) if both I and II are strong.
(D) if neither I nor II is strong.

33. In the question a statement is given, followed by two arguments, I and II. You have to consider the statement to be true even if it seems to be at variance from commonly known facts. You have to decide which of the given arguments, if any, is a strong argument.
Statement:
Should eating Paan at public places be made punishable?
Argument I: Yes, people eat Paan and spit and makes public places dirty.
Argument II: No, Indians love Paan.
(A) if only argument I is strong.
(B) if only argument II is strong.
(C) if both I and II are strong.
(D) if neither I nor II is strong.

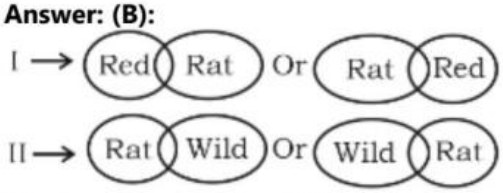
34. In the question two statements are given, followed by two conclusions, I and II. You have to consider the statements to be true even if it seems to be at variance from commonly

known facts. You have to decide which of the given conclusions, if any, follows from the given statements.
Statement I: Some clever are intelligent.
Statement II: No intelligent is Smart.
Conclusion I: Some intelligent are clever.
Conclusion II: Some smart are clever.
(A) Only conclusion I follows
(B) Only conclusion II follows
(C) Both I and II follow
(D) Neither I nor II follows

35. In the question a statement is given, followed by two arguments, I and II. You have to consider the statement to be true even if it seems to be at variance from commonly known facts. You have to decide which of the given arguments, if any, is a strong argument.
Statement: Should mango export be banned to bring down domestic prices?
Argument I: Yes, environmentalists and dieticians too encourage eating only local fruits.
Argument II: No, exports bring in valuable foreign currency.
(A) If only argument I is strong.
(B) If only argument II is strong.
(C) If both I and II are strong.
(D) If neither I nor II is strong.

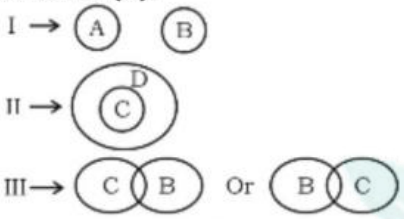
Solution

1. Answer: (B):



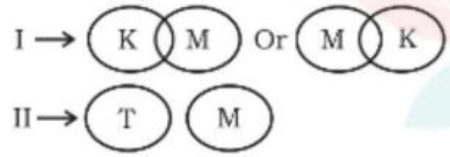
Clearly, only conclusion I follow.

2. Answer: (A):



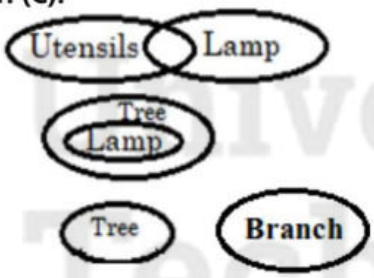
Clearly, both conclusions I and II follows.

3. Answer: (D):



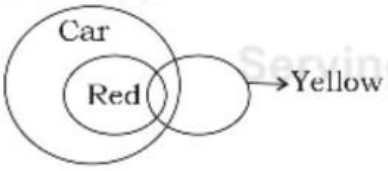
Clearly, only conclusion II follows.

4. Answer: (C):



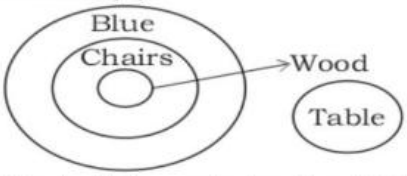
Clearly, only conclusion II follows.

5. Answer: (D):



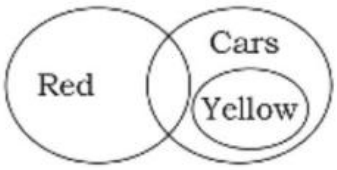
Clearly, only conclusion I follow.

6. Answer: (D):



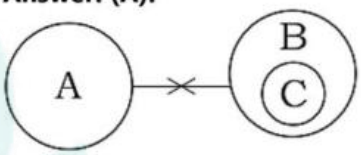
Clearly, Both conclusions II and III follow.

7. Answer: (B):



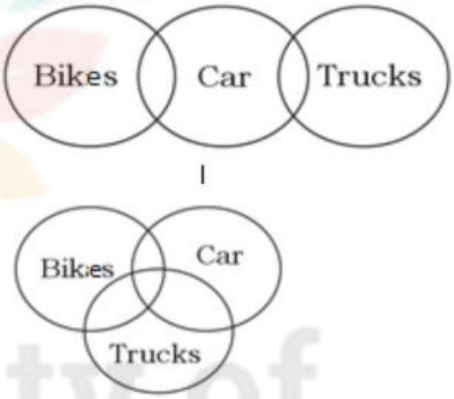
Clearly, Conclusion I and III follows.

8. Answer: (A):



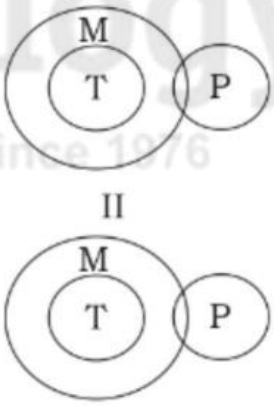
Clearly, only conclusion I follow.

9. Answer: (B):



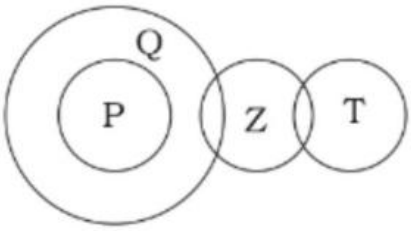
Clearly, Either conclusion I or conclusion II follows.

10. Answer: (B):



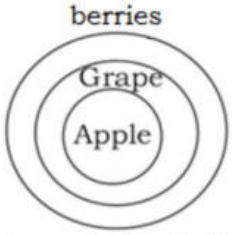
Clearly, only conclusion II follows.

11. Answer: (D):



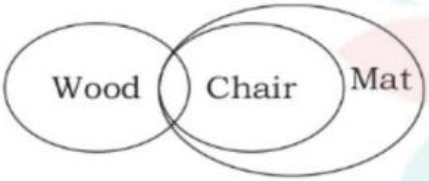
Clearly, No conclusion follows.

12. Answer: (A):



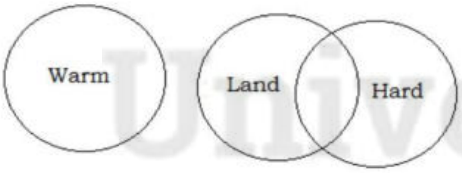
Only conclusion I follow.

13. Answer: (C):



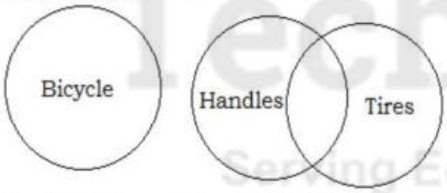
Clearly, Both conclusions I and II follow.

14. Answer: (A):



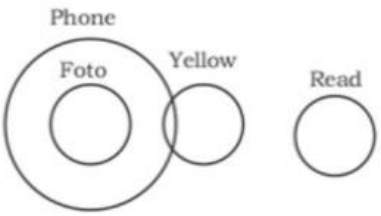
Only conclusion II follows.

15. Answer: (D):



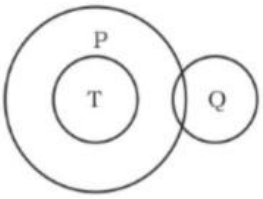
Clearly, Only conclusion II follows.

16. Answer: (C):



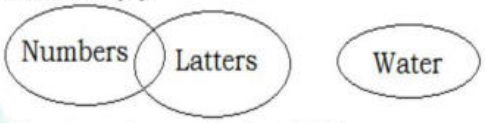
Clearly, only conclusion II follows.

17. Answer: (C):



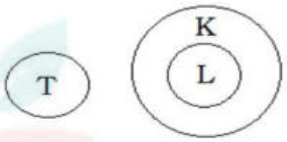
Clearly, Both conclusion I and II follows.

18. Answer: (C):



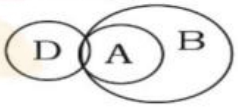
Clearly, only conclusion II follows.

19. Answer: (D):



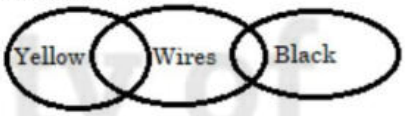
Clearly, only conclusion I follow.

20. Answer: (C):



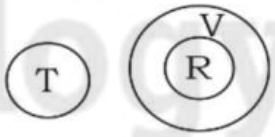
Clearly, only conclusion I follow.

21. Answer: (D):



Clearly, only conclusion II follows.

22. Answer: (A):

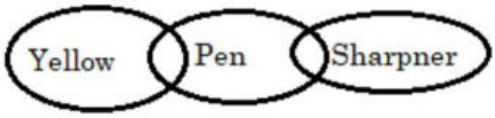


Clearly, only conclusion I follow.

23. Answer: (B):

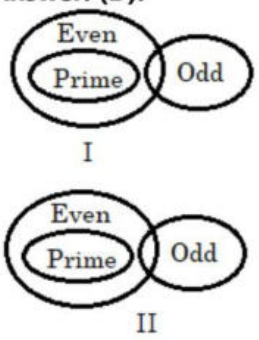
Clearly, only conclusion II or III follows.

24. Answer: (A):



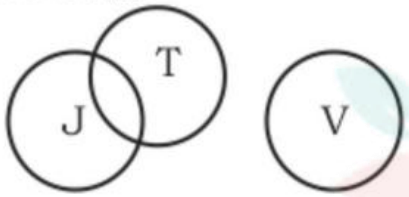
Clearly, neither conclusion follows.

25. Answer: (D):



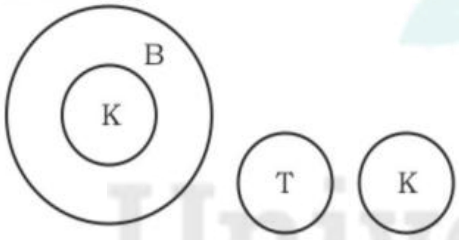
Clearly, either conclusion I or III follows.

26. Answer: (A):



Clearly, Neither conclusion follow

27. Answer: (A):

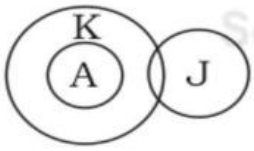


Clearly, Both conclusion I and II follows.

28. Answer: (A):

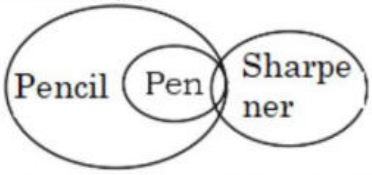
Clearly, only conclusion II follows.

29. Answer: (D):



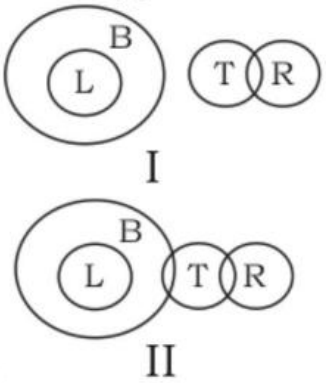
Clearly, Neither conclusion follows.

30. Answer: (B):



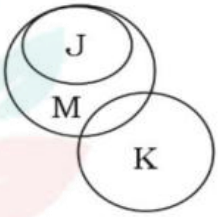
Clearly, only conclusion I follow.

31. Answer: (C):



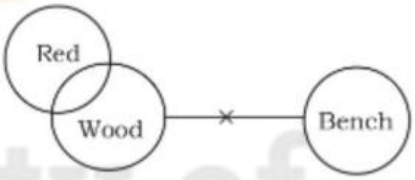
Clearly, Both conclusion I and III follows.

32. Answer: (C):



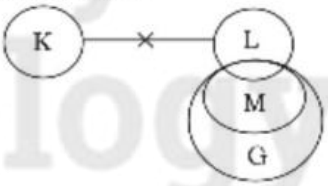
Clearly, Both conclusion II and III follows.

33. Answer: (A):



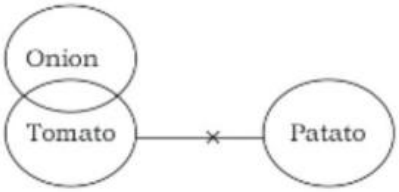
Clearly, conclusion II and either I or II follows.

34. Answer: (B):



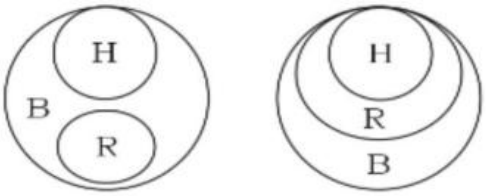
Clearly, All conclusions I, II and III follow.

35. Answer: (B):



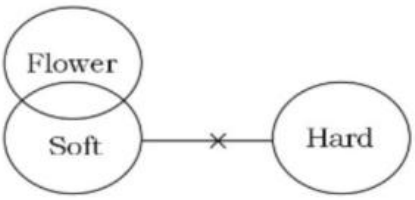
Clearly, only conclusion II follows.

36. Answer: (A):



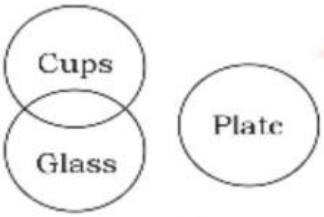
Clearly from figure conclusion III and either I or II follows.

37. Answer: (B):



Clearly conclusion II follows.

38. Answer: (A):

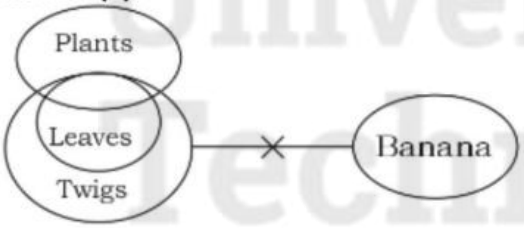


Only conclusion II follows.

39. Answer: (B):

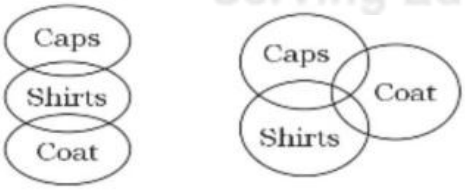
The Rig Veda is the oldest book in history. So only conclusion I follow.

40. Answer: (C):



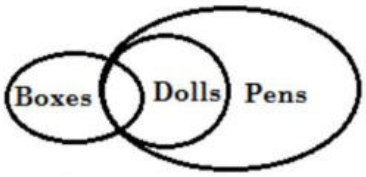
Only conclusion II follows.

41. Answer: (C):



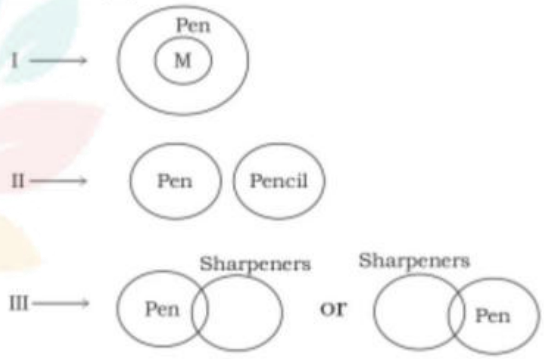
Either conclusion I or III follows.

42. Answer: (B)



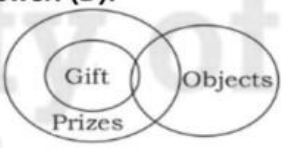
Conclusion 1: Some boxes are pens → True (This is definitely true)
Conclusion 2: Some pens are boxes → True (This is definitely true)
Conclusion 3: Some pens are dolls → True (This is definitely true)
Conclusion 4: All pens are dolls → False (This is possible but not definite)
Hence, only conclusions I, II and III follow.

43. Answer: (A):



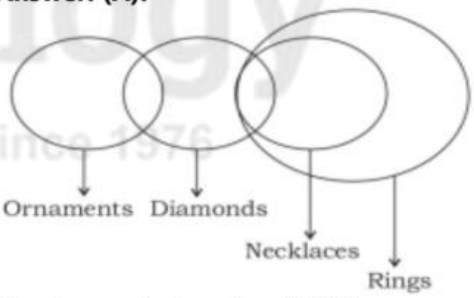
Clearly, conclusion I and II follows.

44. Answer: (D):



Clearly, some objects are Prizes.

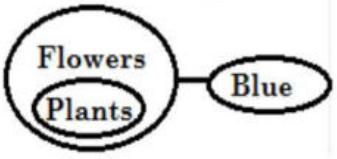
45. Answer: (A):



Clearly, conclusions I and II follows.

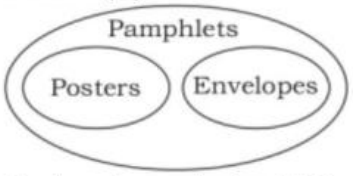
46. Answer: (D)

Least possible diagram:



Conclusion 1: Some plants are blue -> false (This is definitely False)
Conclusion 2: Those plants that are not flowers are blue -> false (This is definitely false)
Hence, Neither Conclusion 1 nor 2 follows

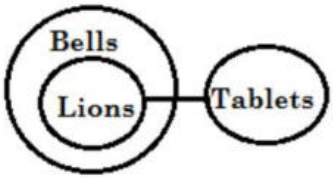
47. Answer: (D):



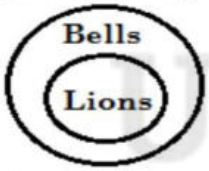
Clearly only conclusion II follows.

48. Answer: (C)

Drawing Venn diagram according to the given information,

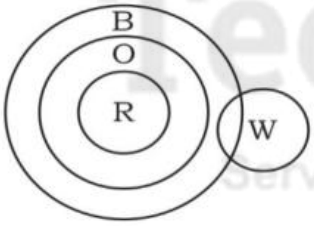


Conclusion 1: No bell is tablet → False (This is not definite, but possible)
Conclusion 2: Some belles are lions → True (This is definitely true)



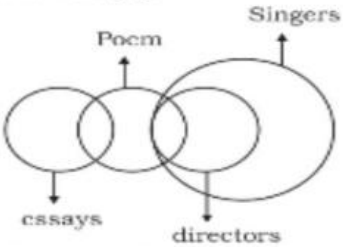
Hence, "only conclusion 2" follows.

49. Answer: (D):



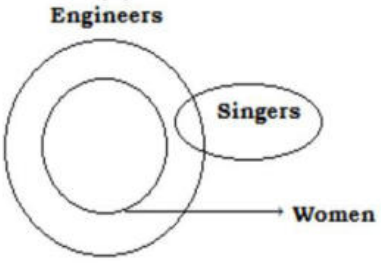
Only conclusion I follows

50. Answer: (A):



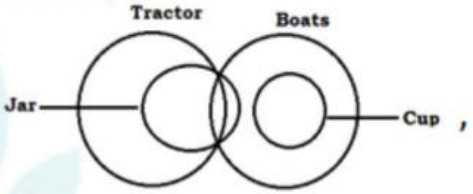
Clearly conclusions I and III follows

51. Answer: (C):

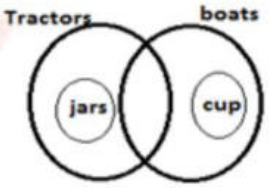


Clearly, only conclusion III follows

52. Answer: (C):



I

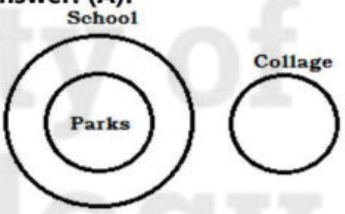


II

Many situations are possible

None of conclusions follows .

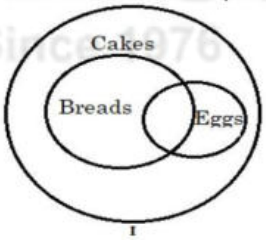
53. Answer: (A):



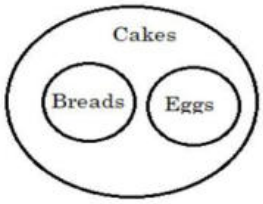
Clearly, All the conclusions follow

54. Answer: (B):

Two situations are possible



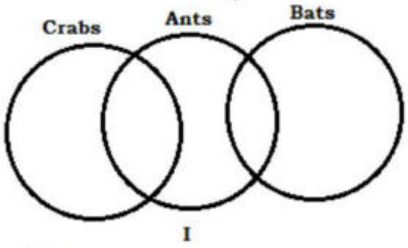
I



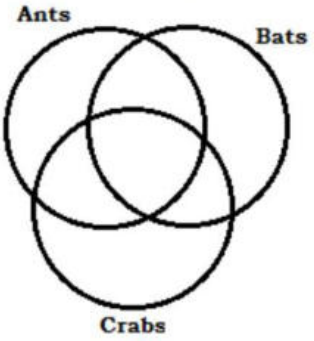
Clearly, conclusion I and either conclusion II or III

55. Answer: (C):

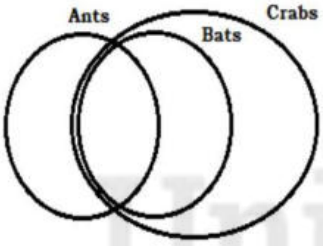
Three Situations are possible



I



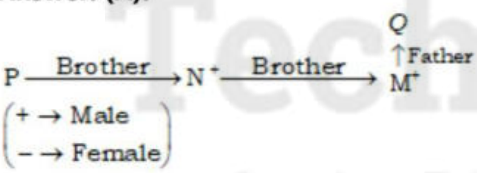
II



III

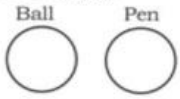
Clearly either conclusion I or III follow

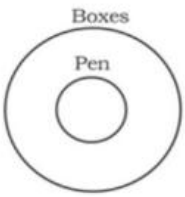
56. Answer: (A):



It cannot be determined whether P is male or female, so option 'A' is not satisfies.

57. Answer: (B):



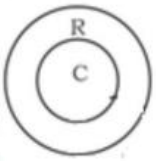


58. Answer: (A):

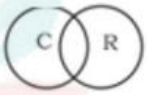
Statements :

(A)

(B)

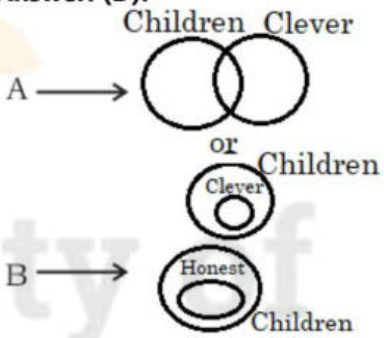


or



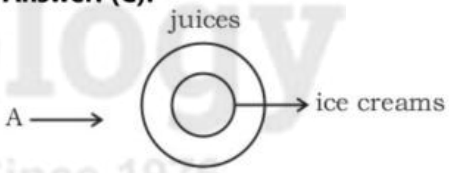
Clearly, Either Conclusion I or II follows.

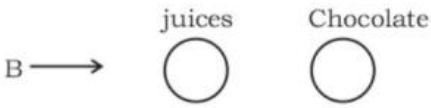
59. Answer: (D):



Clearly, All conclusions follows

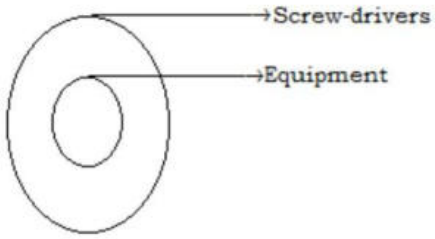
60. Answer: (C):

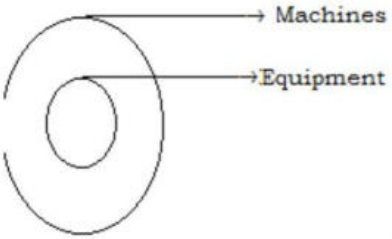




Clearly, only conclusions II and III follow.

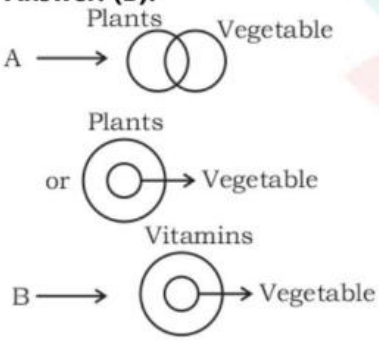
61. Answer: (D):





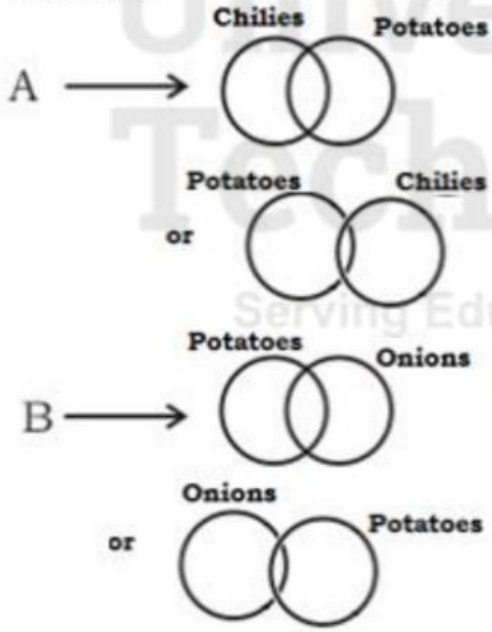
Clearly, only conclusions I and II follow

62. Answer: (B):



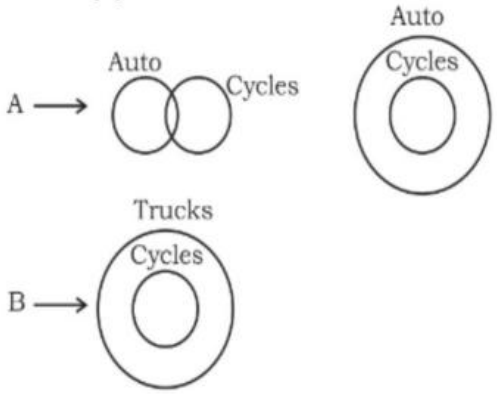
Clearly, conclusions I and II follow

63. Answer: (A):



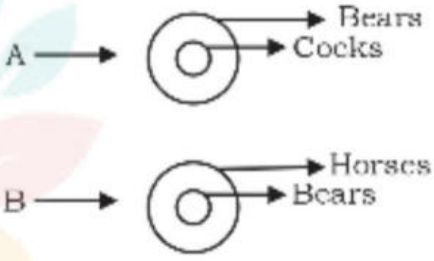
Clearly, conclusion II and either conclusion I or III follow.

64. Answer: (C):



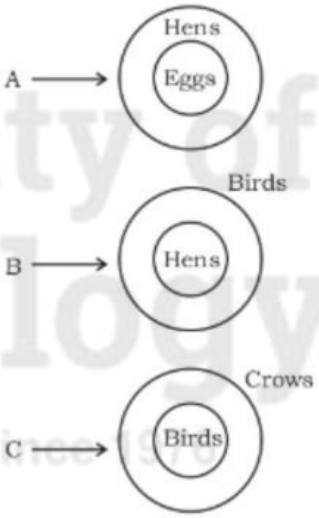
Clearly All conclusions follow.

65. Answer: (D):



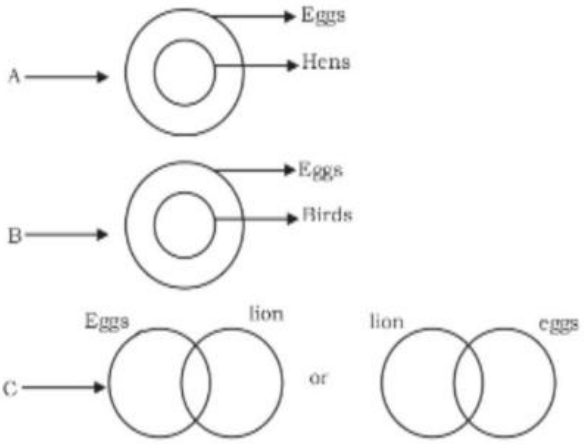
Clearly, all the conclusions follow.

66. Answer: (B):



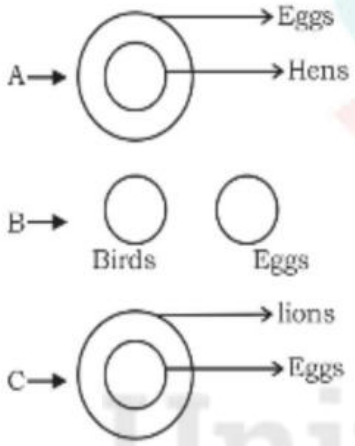
Clearly all conclusions I, II and III follow.

67. Answer: (A):



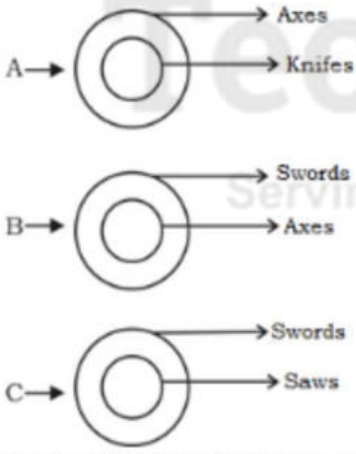
Clearly, All the conclusions follow.

68. Answer: (C):



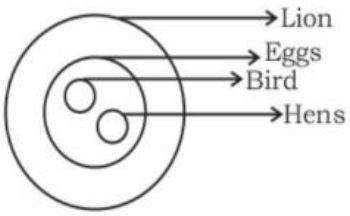
Clearly all the conclusions follow

69. Answer: (A):



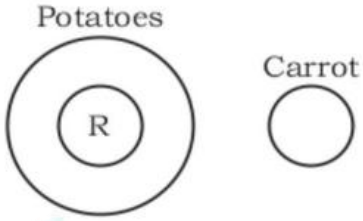
Clearly, either conclusions II or III follows.

70. Answer: (D):



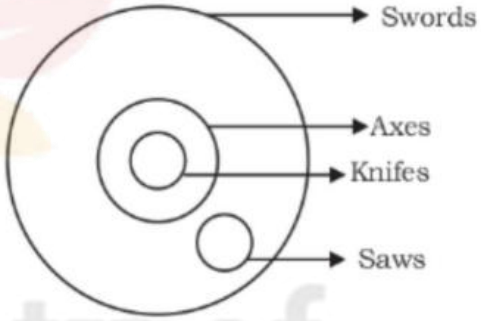
Clearly all the conclusions follow.

71. Answer: (A):



Clearly only conclusion (II) follow.

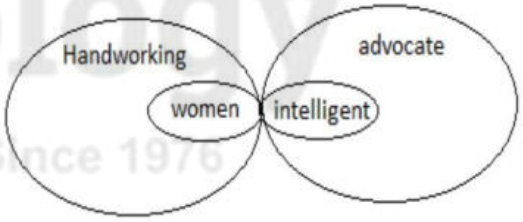
72. Answer: (A):



Clearly only conclusions II and III follow.

73. Answer: (D)

Based on information given venn diagram can be drawn as,



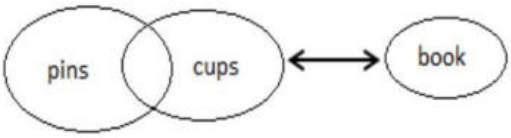
Conclusions:

I. Some advocates are women. ⇒ True
II. Some hardworking are women. ⇒ True
III. Some women are advocate. ⇒ True
IV. Some hardworking are intelligent. ⇒ True

Hence, All conclusion follows.

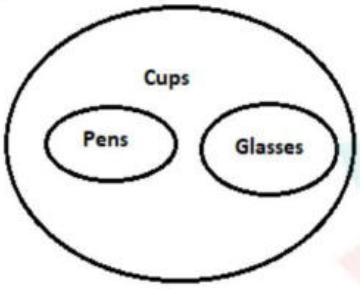
74. Answer: (B)

Based on information given venn diagram can be drawn as,



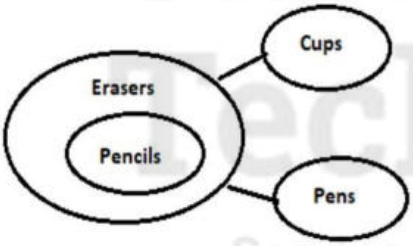
Conclusions:
I. Some pins are books. ⇒ False
II. Some pins are not books. ⇒ True
Hence, only conlusion (II) follows.

75. Answer: (C)
Drawing the possible Venn diagram of the given statements,



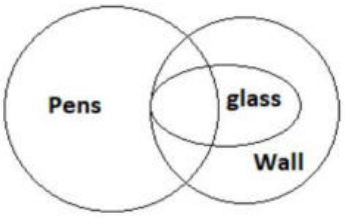
Conclusions:
I. Some pens are glass → False (it is a possibility, but not definite).
II. Some glasses are cups → True.
III. Some glasses are pens → False (it is a possibility, but not definite).
Hence, only conclusion II follows.

76. Answer: (C)
The least possible Venn Diagram for the given statements is as follows,



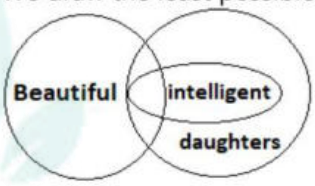
Conclusions:
I. Some pens are not erasers → False.
II. Some erasers are not pens→ True.
III. No pencil is a cup → True.
IV. Some erasers are cups→ False.
Hence, only conclusion II and III follow.

77. Answer: (C)
We draw the least possible Venn diagram:



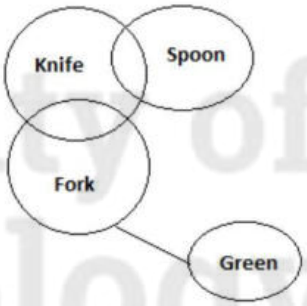
Conclusions:
I. Some wall are pens → It's true.
II. Some wall are glass → It's true.
Hence, both the conclusions are true.

78. Answer: (D)
We draw the least possible Venn diagram:



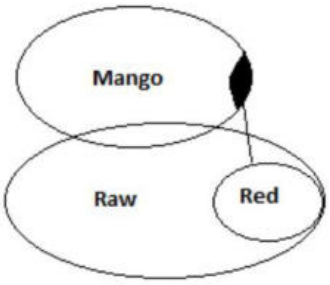
Conclusions:
I. Some intelligent are beautiful → It's True.
II. Some daughters are intelligent → It's True.
III. Some beautiful are daughters → It's True.
Hence, all the conclusions are True.

79. Answer: (D)
We draw the least possible Venn diagram:



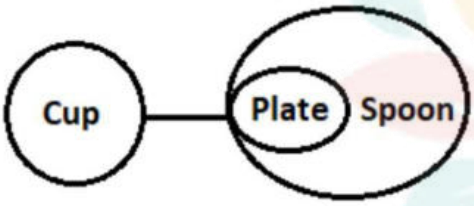
Conclusions:
I. Some spoons are forks → It's false.
II. Some knifes are green → It's false.
III. Some green are not knifes → It's false.
IV. Some knifes are not green → It's true.
Due to complimentary pair either II or III follow.
Hence, Conclusion IV follow and either II or III follow.

80. Answer: (D)
We draw the least possible Venn diagram:



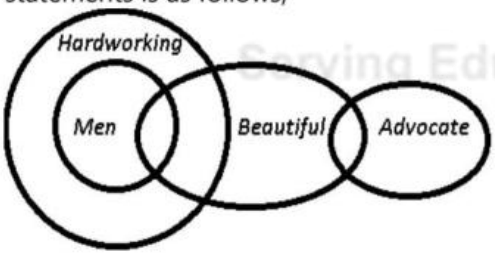
Conclusions:
I. Some mangoes are not raw → It's false.
II. Some red are not mangoes → It's false.
III. All raw are red → It's false.
Hence, No conclusion follows.

81. Answer: (D)
The least possible Venn diagram for the given statements is as follows,



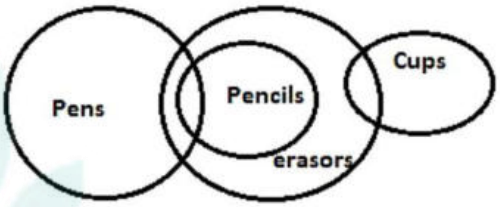
Conclusion:
I. Some cups are spoons → It's possible but not definite, hence false.
II. Some spoons are plates → As all plates are spoons, some spoons will definitely be the plates, hence true.
III. Some plates are spoons → As all plates are spoons given in statements, some plates are definitely spoons, hence true.
Hence, only conclusion II and III follow.

82. Answer: (B)
The least possible Venn diagram for the given statements is as follows,



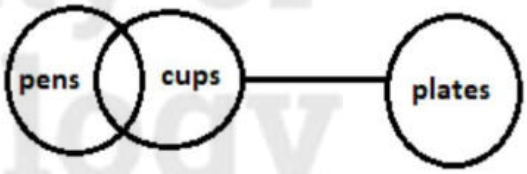
Conclusion:
I. Some beautiful are hardworking → As some beautiful are men and all men are hardworking, some beautiful are definitely hardworking, hence true.
II. Some advocates are not beautiful → It's possible but not definite, hence false.
III. Some beautiful are not advocate → As some beautiful are hardworking, and no hardworking is advocate, some beautiful are definitely not advocate, hence true.
Hence, only conclusion (I) and (III) follow.

83. Answer: (B)
The least possible Venn diagram for the given statements is as follows,



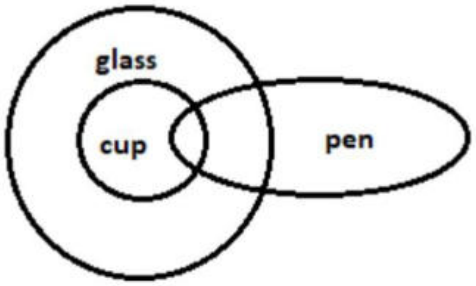
Conclusion:
I) Some pens are cups → It is possible but not definite, hence false.
II) Some pencils are cups → It is possible but not definite, hence false.
III) Some cups are pencils → It is possible but not definite, hence false.
IV) Some erasers are pens → As some pens are pencils, and all pencils are erasers, some pens will definitely be the pens.

84. Answer: (B)
The least possible Venn diagram for the given statements is as follows,



Conclusion:
I) Some pens are not plates → As some pens are cups and no cups are plates, some pens which are cups will definitely not plates, hence true.
II) All pens are plates → False.
III) Some plates are not pens → false.

85. Answer: (C)
The least possible Venn diagram for the given statements is as follows,



Conclusion:

I) Some pens are cups → It is true.

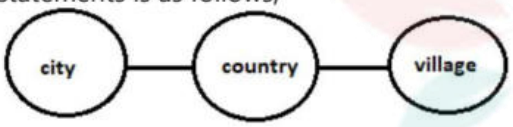
II) Some pens are glasses. → As all cups are glasses and some cups are pens, some pens will definitely be the glasses.

III) Some pens are not cups → It is possible but not definite, hence false.

Hence, Only conclusion (I) and (II) follow.

86. Answer: (D)

The least possible Venn diagram for the given statements is as follows,



Conclusion:

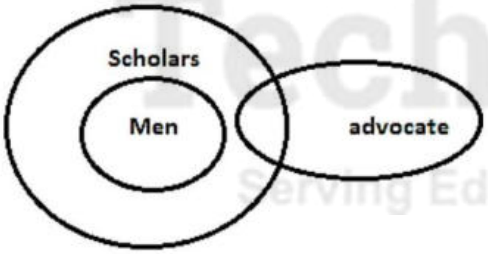
I) Some countries are city → It is not possible, hence false

II) No villages are city → It is possible but not definite, hence false.

Hence, Neither conclusion (I) nor conclusion (II) follows

87. Answer: (D)

The possible Venn diagram:



Explanation:

I. All scholars are men → Not possible as all men are Scholars, hence it is false.

II. Some men are advocate → It is not a definite case, hence it is false.

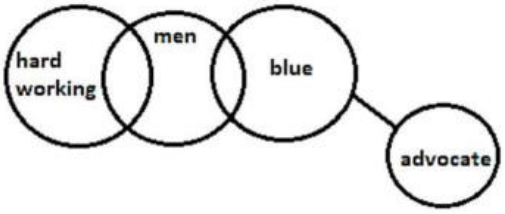
III. No men are advocate → It is not a definite case, hence it is false.

But Conclusion II and III make a complementary pair.

Thus, either conclusion II or conclusion III follows.

88. Answer: (A)

The possible Venn diagram is:



Explanation:

I. Some blue are hardworking → It is not a definite case, hence it is false.

II. Some men are advocate → No direct relation established between the two, hence it is false.

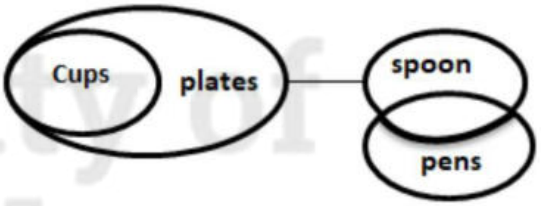
III. Some blue are not hardworking → No direct relation established between the two, hence it is false.

IV. Some men are not advocate → The part of blue which are men are not advocate thus, relation is established, hence, it is true.

Thus, Only conclusion (IV) follows.

89. Answer: (B)

The possible Venn diagram:



Explanation:

I. Some pens are cups → It is not a definite case, hence false.

II. Some cups are spoons → All cups are part of plates, and No plate is spoon thus, some cups cannot be spoons hence, false.

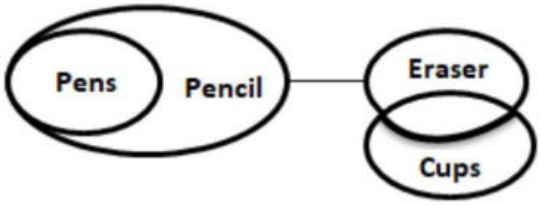
III. No cup is spoon → It is a definite case, hence true.

IV. Some pens are not cups → Pens which are spoon cannot be cups, hence true

Thus, Only conclusion (III) and (IV) follows.

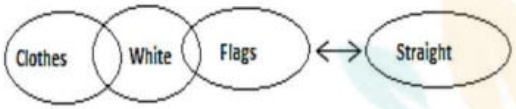
90. Answer: (D)

The possible Venn diagram:



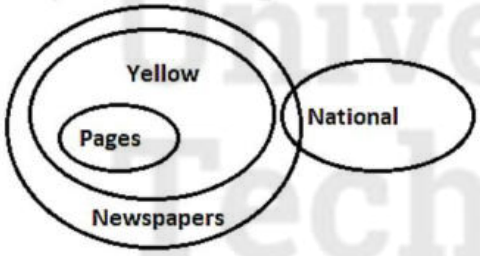
Explanation:
I. Some cups are not pencils → It's true.
II. Some cups are not pens → It's true.
III. Some pencils are not cups → It's true
IV. No pen is eraser → It's true.
Thus, all conclusion follow.

91. Answer: (D)
The possible Venn diagram is:



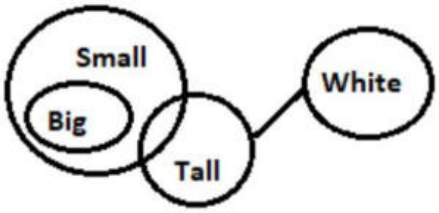
Explanation:
I. No cloth is straight → It is possible but not definite, hence it is false.
II. Some white are straight → It is possible but not definite, hence it is false.
III. Some flag are clothes → It is possible but not definite, hence it is false.
Thus, None follows.

92. Answer: (C)
The possible Venn diagram is:



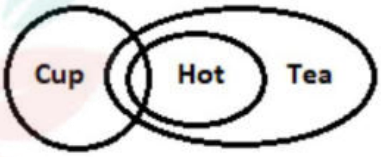
Explanation:
I. Some national are yellow → There is no direct relationships between the two, hence it is false.
II. Some newspapers are pages → It is a definite case, hence it is true.
III. No page is national → It is not a definite case, hence it is false.
Thus, Only conclusion (II) follows.

93. Answer: (C)



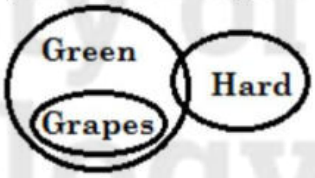
I. Some big are white → False (Possible but not definite)
II. Some big are not white → False (Possible but not definite)
III. Some small are not white → True (As some Tall are Small and no tall is white)
Hence, the correct answer is 'Only conclusion (III) follows'.

94. Answer: (A)
Drawing least possible diagram:



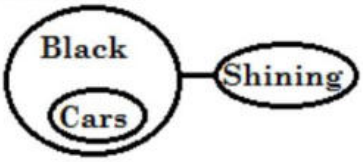
I. Some tea is cup → True
II. All cups are tea → False (This is possible but not definite)
Hence, the correct answer is 'Only conclusion (I) follows'.

95. Answer: (A)
By drawing Venn diagram:



Conclusion 1. Some green are grapes → True (This is definitely true)
Conclusion 2: Some hard are grapes → False (This is possible but not definite)
Conclusion 3: No grape is hard → False (This is definitely False)
Hence, only Conclusion 1 follows.

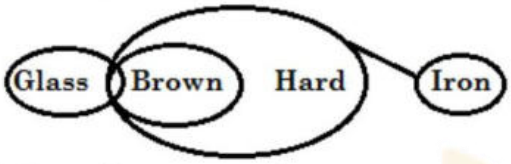
96. Answer: (B)



Conclusion 1: Some cars are shining → False (This is definitely false)

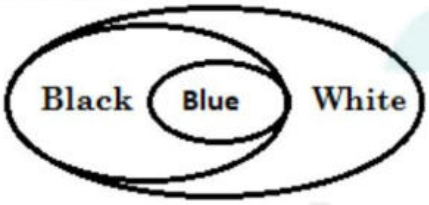
Conclusion 2: No car is shining → True (This is definitely true)
Conclusion 3: No shining is car → True (This is definitely true)
Hence, Conclusion 2 and Conclusion 3 follow.

97. Answer: (A)
The least possible Venn diagram for the given statements is as follows:



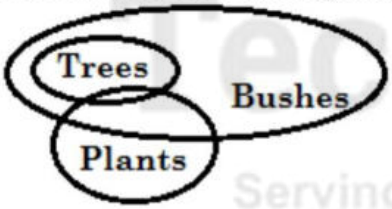
I. Some glasses are not iron → true.
II. Some brown are glass → true.
III. No glass is iron → False.
Hence, both the conclusions I and II follow.

98. Answer: (C)
The least possible Venn diagram for the given statements is as follows:



I. Some white is blue → true.
II. All blue are white → true.
Hence, both the conclusions follow.

99. Answer: (A)
The least possible Venn diagram is:

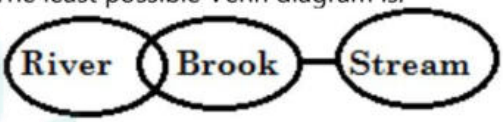


I. Some bushes are plants → True (some plants are trees and all trees are bushes)
II. Al! bushes are plants → False (it is possible but not definite)
III. No bush is a plant → False (it is possible but not definite)
Hence only conclusion I follows.

100. Answer: (A)
The least possible Venn diagram is:

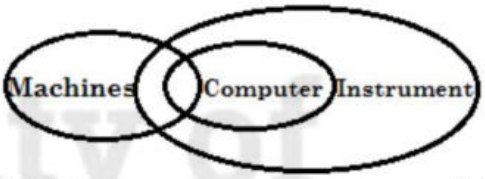
I. Some mangoes are vegetables → False (it is possible but not definite)
II. Some fruits are mangoes → True (Some mangoes are fruits)
III. No vegetable is a mango → False (it is possible but not definite)
Hence only conclusion II follows.

101. Answer: (A)
The least possible Venn diagram is:



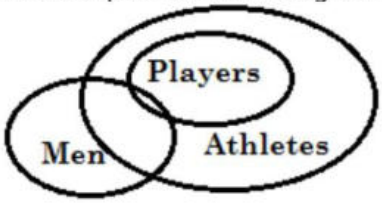
I. No stream is a brook. → True (No brook is a stream.)
II. Some streams are rivers. → False as this is possible but not definite.
III. Some brooks are rivers. → True (Some rivers are brooks.)
Hence, the correct answer is Only conclusions I and III follow.

102. Answer: (A)



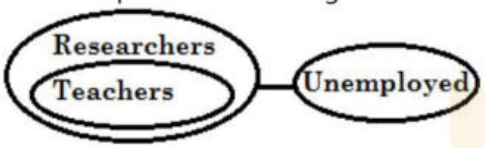
I. All instruments are computers. → False as this is possible but not definite.
II. Some machines are instruments. → True (Some machines are computers and All computers are instruments)
III. Some instruments are machines. → True (Some machines are computers and All computers are instruments)
Hence, the correct answer is Only conclusions II and III follow.

103. Answer: (D)
The least possible Venn diagram is:



Conclusion I → False as all players are athletes and some players are men. (some men are players = some players are men)
Conclusion II → False as it is possible but not definite.
Conclusion III → True (some men are players and all players are athletes)
Hence, the correct answer is 'only conclusion III follows'.

104. Answer: (A)
The least possible Venn diagram is:

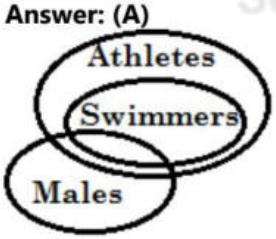


Conclusion I → False as all teachers are researchers who are not unemployed.
Conclusion II → True (all teachers are researchers and no researcher is unemployed)
Conclusion III → False as no researcher is unemployed and all teachers are researchers.
Hence, the correct answer is 'Only conclusion II follows'.

105. Answer: (A)

I. No herbivore is mammal. →True (No mammal is herbivore.)
II. Some mammals are animals. → True (Some animals are mammals.)
I. No animal is herbivore. →False (it is possible but not definite)
Hence, the correct answer is 'Only conclusions I and II follow'.

106. Answer: (A)



I. Some athletes are males. → True (Some males are swimmers and all swimmers are athletes)
II. No athlete is male. → False (Some males are swimmers and all swimmersare athletes)
III. Some athletes are swimmers. → True (All swimmers are athletes)
Hence, the correct answer is 'Only conclusions I and III follow'.

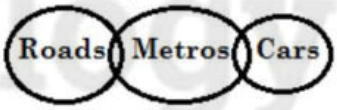
107. Answer: (A)
The least possible venn diagram is:

I All executives are rich → True (It is definite)
II All humble people are executives → False (It is not definite)
Hence, only conclusion I follows.

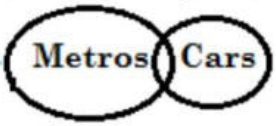
108. Answer: (D)
The least possible venn diagram is:

I. Some pillows are bedsheets → False (It can be possible but it is not definite)
II. No pillow is a bedsheet → False (It can be possible but it is not definite)
I and II forms a complementary pair.
Hence, either conclusion I or II follows.

109. Answer: (C)
Drawing Venn diagram according to given information,



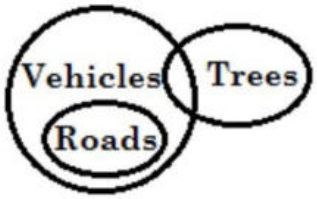
Conclusion 1: All cars are either roads or metros → false (This is definitely false)
Conclusion 2: Some care are metros → True (This is definitely true)



Hence, "only conclusion 2" follows.

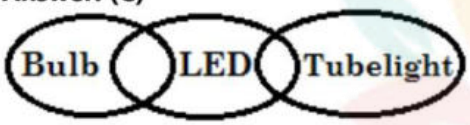
Type-2

1. **Answer: (C)**



Conclusion I → False (as it is possible but not definite)
Conclusion II → False (as it is possible but not definite)
Hence, the correct answer is 'Neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follow'.
Hence, conclusion 3 is correct Answer.

2. **Answer: (C)**

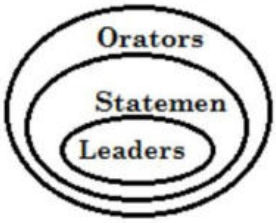


Conclusions I and II are possible but not definite and hence false. Also, they form a complementary pair.
Hence, 'either conclusion I or II follows'.

3. **Answer: (D)**
The least possible Venn diagram is as follows,

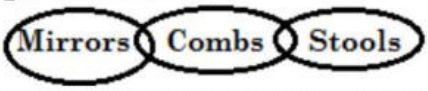
Conclusions;
I. Some hands are clocks → It is possible but not definite, hence false.
II. No hand is a clock → It is possible but not definite, hence false.
Conclusions I and II are complementary pairs of each other.
Hence, either conclusion I or II follows.

4. **Answer: (D)**
The least possible Venn diagram is as follows,



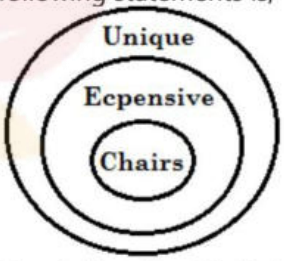
Conclusions;
I. All leaders are orators → As all leaders are statesmen and all statesmen are orators, all leaders will definitely be the orators, hence it is true.
II. All statesmen are leaders → It is possible but not definite, hence false.
Hence, only conclusion I follows.

5. **Answer: (A)**
Drawing the Venn diagram according to the given statements,

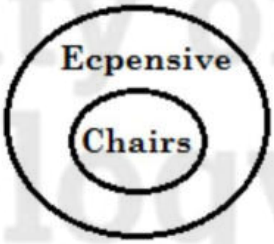


Conclusion 1: All stools are either mirrors or combs → false(This is definitely False)
Conclusion 2: Some stools are combs. → true (This is definitely true)
Hence, only conclusion 2 follows.

6. **Answer: (C)**
The Venn diagram representation for the following statements is,



Conclusion 1 : All chairs are unique → true (This is definitely true)



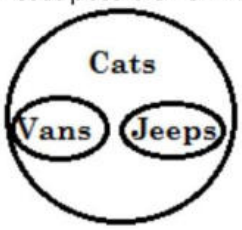
Conclusion 2 : All unique are expensive → false (This is definitely false)
Hence, only conclusion 1 follows.

7. **Answer: (A)**
Drawing the Venn diagram according to the given statements,

Conclusion 1: Some singers are dancers → false (Possible but not definite)
Conclusion 2: No singer is a dancer → false (Possible but not definite)

But, both the given conclusions form a Complementary pair.
Hence, Either "conclusion 1 or conclusion 2" follows.

8. Answer: (D)
Least possible venn diagram:

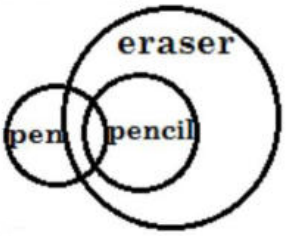


Conclusion 1: All vans are jeeps → false (This is definitely false)
Conclusion 2: Some jeeps are vans → false (This is definitely false)
Both conclusions doesn't follow.
Hence, "neither conclusion 1 nor conclusion 2" follows.

9. Answer: (C)
The pattern followed is odd number squares
$1^2 = 1$
$3^2 = 9$
$5^2 = 25$
$7^2 = 49$
$(9^2) = 81$
$11^2 = 121$
$13^2 = 169$
$(15^2) = 225$
$17^2 = 289$
But, 152 is 225 not 215
So, bracket 2 is wrong
Bracket 1, 81 is correct
Hence, option 3 is correct.

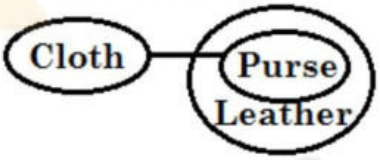
10. Answer: (C)
The pattern followed is representation of even numbers
0 + 2 = 2
2 + 2 = 4
4 + 2 = 6
6 + 2 = 8
8 + 2 = 10
10 + 2 = 12
12 + 2 = 14
14 + 2 = 16
16 + 2 = 18
18 + 2 = 20
2, 4, 6, 8, 10, (12), 14, 16, (18), 20
Both the bracketed numbers are correct
Hence, option 3 is correct.

11. Answer: (C)
On drawing a Venn diagram of given statements,



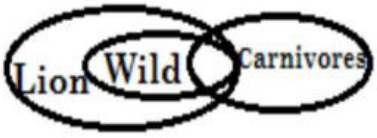
I. Some Pens are erasers. ⇒ True (as it is shown in above Venn diagram)
II. No pens are erasers. ⇒ False (as pens which are pencils are erasers)
III. Some erasers are pencils. ⇒ True (as it is shown in above Venn diagram)
Therefore, only conclusion I and III follow.

12. Answer: (B)
The least possible Venn diagram for the given statements is as follows,



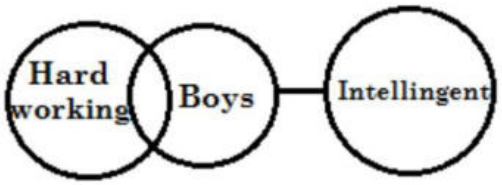
Conclusions:
I. No leather is cloth → False (it may be possible but not definite).
II. Some leather are cloth → False (it may be possible but not definite).
III. Some leather are purses → True
The statements I and II make a complementary pair.
Hence, Only conclusion III follows and either I or II follow.

13. Answer: (B)
The least possible Venn diagram for the given statements will be as follows,



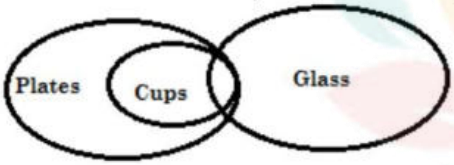
Conclusions,
I: All carnivores are lions → not follows.
II: Some lions are carnivores → follows.
Hence, only conclusion II follows.

14. Answer: (A)



Conclusions:
I. Some hardworking are not intelligent → True.
II. All hardworking are intelligent → False.
III. Some intelligent are not hardworking → False (Some intelligent can/cannot be hard working)
It is clear from the figure that only conclusion I follows.

15. Answer: (A)
We can draw the least possible Venn diagram:

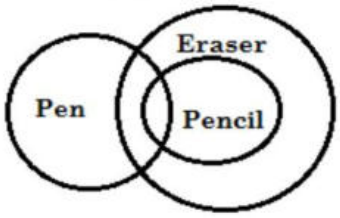


Conclusions:
I. Some glasses are plates → It's true.
II. All glasses are plates → It's possible but not definite. Hence, false.

16. Answer: (D)
The least possible Venn diagram for the given statements is as follows,

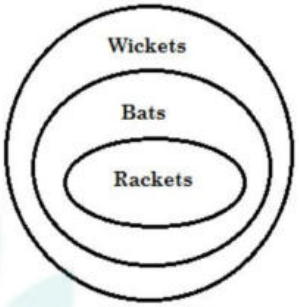
I. All dangerous are insects → It is possible but not definite, hence false.
II. All dangerous are machines → It is possible but not definite, hence false.
III. Some machines are insects → It is possible but not definite, hence false.
Hence, none of the given conclusions follow.

17. Answer: (C)



Conclusions:
I. Some pencils are not pens - False
II. Some erasers are not pens - False
Hence neither conclusion I nor II follows.

18. Answer: (A)
The least possible Venn Diagram for the given statements will be as follows,

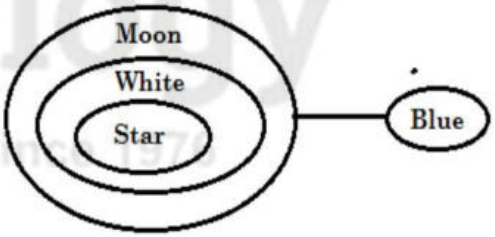


Conclusions:
I. Some wickets are rackets → True
II. All wickets are rackets → False as it is possible but not definite.

19. Answer: (C)
The least possible Venn Diagram for the given statements is as follow,

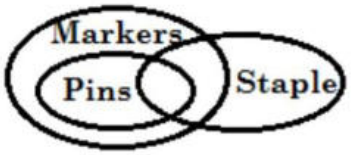
(I). No cup is a shop → true.
(II). No shop is a plate → true.
Hence, both given conclusions follow.

20. Answer: (D)



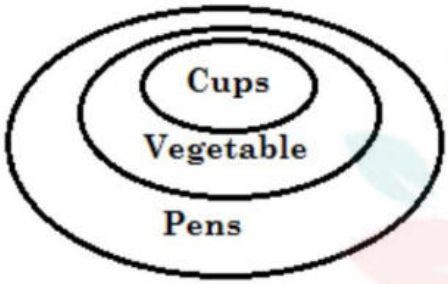
I. Some moon are stars → True
II. No blue is stars → True
III. Some white are stars → True
IV. Some blue are white → False
Hence, Only conclusion (I), (II), and (III) follow.

21. Answer: (A)



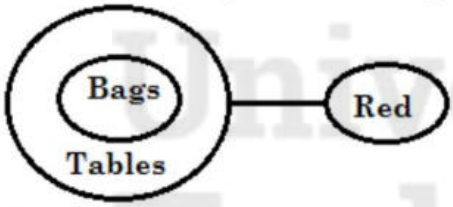
Conclusions:
I. Some staplers are markers → True.
II. All markers are pins → False.
Thus, only conclusion I follows.

22. Answer: (C)
The least possible venn diagram for the given statements will be as follows,



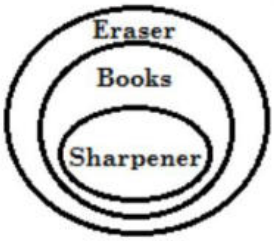
Conclusions:
I. Some pens are vegetable → follows.
II. Some pens are cups → follows.
Hence, both conclusions follow.

23. Answer: (C)
We draw the least possible Venn diagram:



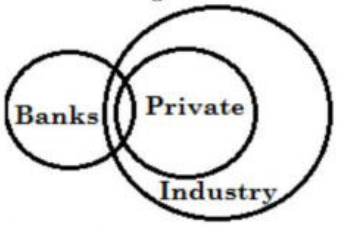
Conclusions:
I. Some bags are red → It's false. II. All bags are red → It's false
Hence, neither conclusion I nor II follows.
Thus, only conclusion I follows

24. Answer: (C)
Let us draw the following digram;



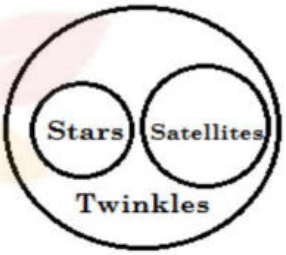
Conclusions:
I. All sharpeners are erasers → follows.
II. Some books are sharpeners → follows.
Hence, both Conclusions follow.

25. Answer: (A)
Drawing a Venn diagram based on the information given in the statement,



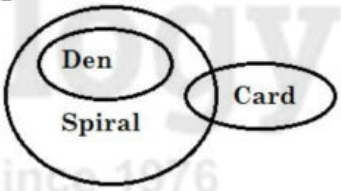
Conclusions:
I. Some banks are industry → True
II. All banks are industry → False
Hence, only conclusion I follows.

26. Answer: (B):
The least possible Venn diagram of the given statements:



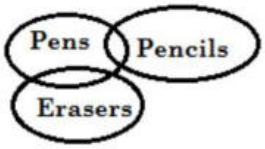
Conclusions:
I. Some stars are satellites → false.
II. Some stars twinkle → true.
Hence, only conclusion II is true.

27. Answer: :(D)
The least possible Venn Diagrams for the given statements,



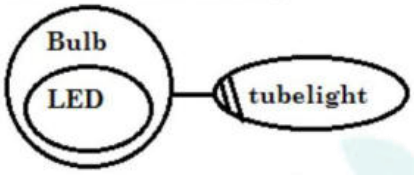
Conclusions:
I. Some spirals are not cards → false (it may be possible but not definitely).
II. Some dens are not cards → false (it may be possible but not definitely).
III. Some cards are den → false (it may be possible but not definitely).
Hence, none of the given conclusions is true.

28. Answer: (D):
The least possible Ven Diagrams for the given Statements is as follows:



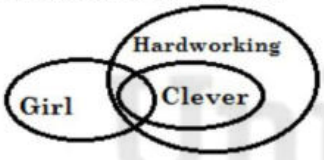
Conclusions:
I. Some pencils are erasers → false.
II. All erasers are pens → false.
Hence, neither conclusion I nor II follows.

29. Answer: (C):
The least possible Venn Diagram for the given statements is as follows,



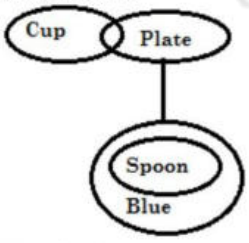
Conclusions:
I. Some tube lights are LED → false.
II. All LED are tube lights → false.
Thus, neither conclusion (I) nor conclusion (II) follows is the correct answer.

30. Answer: (B):
The least possible Venn diagram for the given statements is as follows:



Conclusions:
I. Some girls are not hardworking → it's false
II. Some girls are hardworking → it's true
III. Some hardworking are not girls → it's false
Hence, only conclusion (II) is true.

31. Answer: (D):
The least possible Venn diagram of the given statements:



Conclusions:
I. Some cups are not spoon. - True (It is possible as shown above)
II. Some plates are not blue. - False (It is possible but not definite)
III. Some cups are not blue. - False (It is possible but not definite)
IV. Some blue are not plates. - True (It is possible as shown above)
Hence, only conclusion (I) and (IV) follow.

32. Answer: (A):
The given statement can strongly be supported by argument I because as per data number of accidents have increased after putting speed breakers, so they should be banned. Hence, argument I is strong.
Argument II is not a strong one as the purpose of speed breakers is not to teach any lesson to drivers but to make them slow down.

33. Answer: (A):
According to the Argument 1, people spit in the public places and make those dirty, which is an ill-practice, further justifying the statement.
According to the Argument 2, people love eating paan so it shouldn't be made punishable. Eating paan still cannot confirm if the public places would made dirty or not, therefore, weakening the argument.
Therefore, argument 1 is the stronger one.

34. Answer: (A):

Conclusion I:
Some intelligent are clever → true.
Conclusion II:
Some smart are clever → false.
Only conclusion I follows.

35. Answer: (B):
For an argument to be strong, it should directly answer the statement problem.
Argument I is not strong because the opinion of environmentalists and dieticians won't have any impact on the export of goods.
Argument II is strong because it explains that the impact on the export of goods will bring in valuable foreign currency by which it can be decided whether the export of mangoes should be banned or not.

Cause & Effect

Cause and effect reasoning is a critical component of logical reasoning in competitive exams such as SSC, Bank, and Railway exams. It involves understanding the relationship between events, actions, or phenomena, where one event (the cause) leads to another event (the effect). This chapter explores the fundamentals of cause and effect reasoning, providing candidates with strategies to identify causal relationships, evaluate scenarios, and draw logical conclusions effectively.

Understanding Cause & Effect:

a. Definition: Cause and effect reasoning involves identifying the relationship between an action, event, or phenomenon (the cause) and its outcome or consequence (the effect).

b. Key Components: Recognizing the causal relationship, understanding the directionality of the relationship, and analyzing the factors that influence the cause and effect.

c. Importance: Cause and effect reasoning helps in understanding the consequences of actions, predicting outcomes, and making informed decisions.

Types of Cause & Effect Questions:

a. Identifying Cause & Effect: Recognizing the relationship between an event or action and its consequences.

b. Determining Causes: Identifying the factors or events that lead to a particular outcome.

c. Analyzing Effects: Understanding the consequences or implications of a given action or event.

d. Predicting Outcomes: Drawing logical conclusions about future events based on the identified cause and effect relationship.

Strategies for Cause & Effect Reasoning:

a. Analyze Context: Consider the context in which the cause and effect relationship is presented, including background information and relevant details.

b. Identify Causality: Look for clues or indicators that suggest a causal relationship between events or actions.

c. Evaluate Plausibility: Assess the logical coherence and plausibility of the cause and effect relationship, considering alternative explanations.

d. Consider Multiple Factors: Recognize that causality is often influenced by multiple factors and interactions between variables.

e. Use Logic: Apply logical reasoning and critical thinking skills to analyze cause and effect relationships and draw conclusions.

f. Be Skeptical: Question assumptions and verify the validity of the cause and effect relationship presented in the scenario.

Examples of Cause & Effect Relationships:

a. Environmental Factors: Understanding how environmental changes (e.g., pollution, deforestation) lead to ecological consequences.

b. Socioeconomic Factors: Analyzing the impact of socioeconomic factors (e.g., poverty, education) on individual and community well-being.

c. Technological Advances: Examining the effects of technological innovations on society, economy, and lifestyle.

d. Policy Decisions: Evaluating the consequences of government policies or legislative changes on various sectors and populations.

Practice Exercises:

a. Solving a variety of cause and effect reasoning questions covering different scenarios and contexts.

b. Practicing timed exercises to improve speed and accuracy in identifying cause and effect relationships.

c. Reviewing explanations and solutions to understand the reasoning behind correct answers.

Tips for Success:

a. Understand Context: Pay close attention to the context and details provided in the question to identify the cause and effect relationship.

b. Use Critical Thinking: Apply critical thinking skills to evaluate the plausibility and logical coherence of the cause and effect relationship.

c. Practice Regularly: Regular practice is essential to improve cause and effect reasoning skills and develop proficiency in analyzing scenarios.

Conclusion:

Cause and effect reasoning is a fundamental skill for success in competitive exams, enabling candidates to understand relationships between events, actions, and phenomena. By understanding the concepts, strategies, and examples discussed in this chapter and practicing regularly, candidates can enhance their cause and effect reasoning skills and achieve success in competitive assessments. With diligent preparation and effective problem-solving strategies, candidates can excel in cause and effect reasoning and improve their overall performance in reasoning sections of exams.

Exercise

Direction (1-2) In each of the following questions, two statements numbered I and II are given. There may be cause and effect relationship between the two statements. These two statements may be the effect of the same cause or independent causes. These statements may be independent causes without having any relationship. Read both the statements in each question and mark your answer as.
(a) If statement I is the cause and statement II is its effect.
(b) If statement II is the cause and statement, I is effect.
(c) If both the statements I and II are independent causes.
(d) If both the statements I and II are effects of independent causes. and
(e) If both the statements I and II are effects of some common cause.

1. **Statement I:** RBI, for the purpose of Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA), accords special status to students going abroad for' studies. They would be treated as NRIs from the day of their departure from India.
Statement II: He/She must intimate banks about the change in her residential status (under FEMA) before her departure. She can also update her KYC details with mutual fund houses and other financial institutions.
(1) a **(2)** b **(3)** c
(4) d **(5)** e

2. **Statement I:** Noise levels above 80 decibels produce damaging effects to the ear.
Statement II: When ear is exposed to extreme loud noise (above 100 decibels) for a considerable period of time, it can cause irreparable damage and lead to permanent hearing loss.
(1) a **(2)** b **(3)** c
(4) d **(5)** e

Direction (3-5) In each of the following questions, two statements numbered I and II are given. There may be cause and effect relationship between the two statements. These two statements may be the effect of the same cause or independent causes. These statements may be independent causes without having any relationship. Read both the statements in each question and mark your answer as

3. **Statement I:** Providing women and girls with equal access to education, healthcare, labor market and representation in political and economic decision-making is not about stealing men's opportunities or making them inferior.
Statement II: Understanding the impact of gender interventions can help develop effective models that can be scaled.
(1) Statement I is cause and Statement II is its effect
(2) Statement I is cause and Statement II is its effect
(3) Both statement I and II are independent cause
(4) Both Statement I and Statement II are effect of independent cause
(5) Both statement I and Statement II are effects of some common cause

4. **Statement I:** Agriculture is the main source of national income for most developing countries.
Statement II: The fast rate of development in agriculture sector offers progressive outlook as well as increased motivation for development.
(1) Statement I is cause and Statement II is its effect
(2) Statement I is cause and Statement II is its effect
(3) Both statement I and II are independent cause

(4) Both Statement I and Statement II are effect of independent cause
(5) Both statement I and Statement II are effects of some common cause

5. **Statement I:** The RBI broke its silence on the PNB fraud saying that it had warned banks at least thrice since August 2016 of possible misuse of the SWIFT Infrastructure.
Statement II: The Enforcement Directorate (ED) is probing 120 shell companies allegedly linked to diamond trader Nirav Modi and Gitanjali Group chief Mehul Choksi even as Income Tax officials claimed to have found two companies linked to Nirav.
(1) Statement I is cause and Statement II is its effect
(2) Statement I is cause and Statement II is its effect
(3) Both statement I and II are independent cause

(4) Both Statement I and Statement II are effect of independent cause
(5) Both statement I and Statement II are effects of some common cause

Directions (6-7) Below a question is given with two statements (I) and (II). These statements may be either independent causes or may be effects of independent causes or a common cause. One of these statements may be the effect of the other statement. Read both the statements and decide which of the following answer choice correctly depicts the relationship between these two statements.

6. I. Taxes levied on food items have risen drastically.
II. Government had been lacking a source of revenue.
(1) I is the cause and II is the effect.
(2) II is the cause and I is the effect.
(3) Both I and II are independent causes.
(4) Both I and II are effects of independent causes.
(5) Both I and II are effects of a common cause.

7. I. The Captain of the national football team has been awarded the 'Player of the Year' award.
II. All players have been gifted a piece of land.
(1) I is the cause and II is the effect.
(2) II is the cause and I is the effect.
(3) Both I and II are independent causes.
(4) Both I and II are effects of independent causes.

Directions (8-14) In each of the following questions, two statements numbered I and II are given. There may be cause and effect relationship between the two statements. These two statements may be the effect of the same cause or independent causes. These statements may be independent causes without having any relationship.

8. **Statement I:** Automation in the railway industry uses predictive technology such as sensors, switches and logic controllers to regulate many critical systems.
Statement II: Intelligent railway design not only improves safety, but also saves time and lowers costs.
(1) Statement I is effect and Statement II is its cause
(2) Statement I is cause and Statement II is its effect
(3) Both statement I and II are independent cause
(4) Both Statement I and Statement II are effect of independent cause
(5) Both statement I and Statement II are effects of some common cause

9. **Statement I:** Good communication skills will help get hired, land promotions, and be a success throughout your career.
Statement II: The ability to communicate effectively with superiors, colleagues, and staff is essential, no matter what industry you work in.
(1) Statement I is effect and Statement II is its cause
(2) Statement I is cause and Statement II is its effect
(3) Both statement I and II are independent cause
(4) Both Statement I and Statement II are effect of independent cause
(5) Both statement I and Statement II are effects of some common cause

10. In each of the following questions, two statements numbered I and II are given. There may be cause and effect relationship between the two statements. These two statements may be the effect of the same cause or independent causes. These statements may be independent causes without having any relationship. Read both the statements in each question
Statement I: There is a certain degree of credibility about the conduct of the exam itself, as well as the counseling and admission processes.
Statement II: It wouldn't be an exaggeration to say that corrupt individuals have entered the medical education arena, and are willing to "sell" seats to students of rich families, without giving importance to merit.
(1) Statement I is cause and Statement II is its effect
(2) Statement I is cause and Statement II is its effect
(3) Both statement I and II are independent cause
(4) Both Statement I and Statement II are effect of independent causes
(5) Both statement I and Statement II are effects of some common cause

11. **Statement I.** The higher the amount of nonperforming assets, the weaker the bank's revenue stream.
Statement II. From the banks' health point of view, higher the NPA, lower will be its health.
(1) Statement I is cause and Statement II is its effect
(2) Statement II is cause and Statement I is its effect
(3) Both statement I and II are independent cause
(4) Both Statement I and Statement II are effect of independent cause
(5) Both statement I and Statement II are effects of some common cause

12. **Statement I.** Aadhaar card holders can link their UID with mobile number or SIM from the comfort of their home. "No need to give finger prints to local SIM card retailer for your mobile phone verification.
Statement II. Under one-time PIN-based authentication, an OTP with a limited-period validity is sent to the mobile number and/or e-mail address of the Aadhaar number holder registered with Aadhaar.
(1) Statement I is cause and Statement II is its effect
(2) Statement II is cause and Statement I is its effect
(3) Both statement I and II are independent cause
(4) Both Statement I and Statement II are effect of independent cause
(5) Both statement I and Statement II are effects of some common cause

13. **Statement I.** With awareness and caution, you can help your child benefit from computers while avoiding possible problems.
Statement II. sedentary children with too much screen time experience developmental and neurological delays, some of which can become permanent.
(1) Statement I is cause and Statement II is its effect
(2) Statement II is cause and Statement I is its effect
(3) Both statement I and II are independent cause
(4) Both Statement I and Statement II are effect of independent cause
(5) Both statement I and Statement II are effects of some common cause

14. **Statement I.** Due to the nature of physical payment instruments, cheque processing is a manual and Labour intensive process, requiring complex logistics and manpower to move the vouchers through the system and manually clear them at a country's clearing house.
Statement II. Fortunately, banking institutions have started employing electronic cheque conversion processes to allow electronic settlement, thus reducing the number of physical cheques that flow through the payment system in a bid to eliminate paper from the system altogether.
(1) Statement I is cause and Statement II is its effect
(2) Statement II is cause and Statement I is its effect
(3) Both statement I and II are independent cause

(4) Both Statement I and Statement II are effect of independent cause
(5) Both statement I and Statement II are effects of some common cause

Direction (15-16) In each of the following questions, two statements numbered I and II are given. There may be cause and effect relationship between the two statements. These two statements may be the effect of the same cause or independent causes. These statements may be independent causes without having any relationship.

15. **Statement I:** Cleaning up the environment, ensuring product safety, and donating money or time for welfare issues all raise company costs.
Statement II: In the end, this cost will be passed on to the consumer through the final prices of the product or service.
(1) Statement I is effect and Statement II is its cause
(2) Statement I is cause and Statement II is its effect
(3) Both statement I and II are independent cause
(4) Both Statement I and Statement II are effect of independent cause
(5) Both statement I and Statement II are effects of some common cause

16. **Statement I:** When an economy crushes it takes down with it everyone, those who are remaining a few years to retire can also be affected.
Statement II: The loss of an income has an effect on the whole family since, the attitude and the state of mind of the unemployed also affects the way they interact with others in the family.
(1) Statement I is effect and Statement II is its cause
(2) Statement I is cause and Statement II is its effect
(3) Both statement I and II are independent cause
(4) Both Statement I and Statement II are effect of independent cause
(5) Both statement I and Statement II are effects of some common cause

Directions (17-18) In each of the following questions, two statements numbered I and II are given. There may be cause and effect relationship between the two statements. These two statements may be the effect of the same cause or independent causes. These statements may be independent causes without having any relationship. Read both the statements in each question and mark your answer as
(a) If statement I is the cause and statement II is its effect;
(b) If statement II is the cause and statement I is its effect;
(c) If both the statements I and II are independent causes;
(d) If both the statements I and II are effects of independent causes; and
(e) If both the statements I and II are effects of some common cause

17. **Statement I:** Online banking allows you to access your account history and transactions from anywhere
Statement II: As long as you can log in, you can access your accounts, request a new credit card, or perform nearly any banking transaction you desire without driving down to a bank or waiting in line
(1) a **(2)** b **(3)** c
(4) d **(5)** e

18. **Statement I:** Seventy percent of the world's plants and animals live in forests and are losing their habitats to deforestation, according to National Geographic
Statement II: Some predictions state that the rainforests of the world will be destroyed completely if deforestation continues at its current pace
(1) a **(2)** b **(3)** c
(4) d **(5)** e

Direction (19) In each of the following question, two statements numbered I and II are given. There may be cause and effect relationship between the two statements. These two statements may be the effect of the same cause or independent causes. These statements may be independent causes without having any relationship. Read both the statements and decide which of the following answer choice correctly depicts the relationship between these two statements.

19. **I.** The prices of food grains and other essential commodities in the open market have risen sharply during the past three months.
II. The political party in opposition has given a call for general strike to protest against the government's economic policy, which has led to under-stocking of food grains creating imbalance in demand and supply.
(1) Statement 1 is a cause and statement 2 is an effect.
(2) Statement II is the cause and statement I is its effect.
(3) Both the statements I and II are independent causes.
(4) Both the statements I and II are effects of independent causes.
(5) Both the statements I and II are effects of some common cause.

Directions (20-22) In each of the following questions, two statements numbered I and II are given. There may be cause and effect relationship between the two statements. These two statements may be the effect of the same cause or independent causes. These statements may be independent causes without having any relationship.

20. **Statement I:** Passing a bill is one easy thing to do, what is important is to make parents, particularly in rural areas, aware of the benefits of education and to make them send their children to school.
Statement II: The Right to Free and Compulsory Education Bill will now guarantee 25 per cent of places in private schools are reserved for poor children.
(1) Statement I is cause and Statement II is its effect
(2) Statement II is cause and Statement I is its effect
(3) Both statement I and II are independent cause
(4) Both Statement I and Statement II are effect of independent cause
(5) Both statement I and Statement II are effects of some common cause

21. **Statement I:** UIDAI has made it mandatory that from June 01, 2018 all the agencies that does Aadhaar authentication should accept Aadhaar Virtual ID from the applicant.
Statement II: Any retailer who denies to do verification by using the Aadhaar Virtual ID will face severe penalty from the government.
(1) Statement I is cause and Statement II is its effect
(2) Statement II is cause and Statement I is its effect
(3) Both statement I and II are independent cause
(4) Both Statement I and Statement II are effect of independent cause
(5) Both statement I and Statement II are effects of some common cause

22. **Statement I:** Measuring customer satisfaction provides an indication of how successful the organization is at providing products and/or services to the marketplace.
Statement II: Customer satisfaction is measured at the individual level, but it is almost always reported at an aggregate level.
(1) Statement I is cause and Statement II is its effect
(2) Statement II is cause and Statement I is its effect
(3) Both statement I and II are independent cause
(4) Both Statement I and Statement II are effect of independent cause
(5) Both statement I and Statement II are effects of some common cause

Direction (23-24) In each of the following questions, two statements numbered I and II are given.
There may be cause and effect relationship between the two statements. These two statements may be the effect of the same cause or independent causes. These statements may be independent causes without having any relationship. Read both the statements in each question given below.

23. **Statement I:** School children and college students who are average or lagging are usually never a part of the picture, and are 'ignored' by teachers.

Statement II: The art of teaching lies in shaping an average student to attain excellence using proper guidance and personal supervision.
(1) Statement I is cause and Statement II is its effect
(2) Statement II is cause and Statement I is its effect
(3) Both statement I and II are independent cause
(4) Both Statement I and Statement II are effect of independent cause
(5) Both statement I and Statement II are effects of some common cause

24. **Statement I:** The "non-usage of the installed mic system" closes the door on the public's statutory and constitutional right to open court proceedings.
Statement II: Compounding this problem is the crowded, overflowing courtrooms of the country's most powerful court.
(1) Statement I is cause and Statement II is its effect
(2) Statement II is cause and Statement I is its effect
(3) Both statement I and II are independent cause
(4) Both Statement I and Statement II are effect of independent cause
(5) Both statement I and Statement II are effects of some common cause

Directions (25-27) In each of the following questions, two statements numbered I and II are given. There may be cause and effect relationship between the two statements. These two statements may be the effect of the same cause or independent causes. These statements may be independent causes without having any relationship. Read both the statements in each question and mark your answer as
(a) If statement I is the cause and statement II is its effect;
(b) If statement II is the cause and statement I is its effect;
(c) If both the statements I and II are independent causes;
(d) If both the statements I and II are effects of independent causes
(e) If both the statements I and II are effects of some common cause.

25. **Statement I:** Firming international oil prices, comes on back of a 13 paisa increase in rates of petrol effected on Saturday and a 15 paisa hike in diesel.
Statement II: Petrol prices hit Rs.74.40 a litre, while diesel rates touched a record high of Rs.65.65, the highest level under the BJP-led government.
(1) a **(2)** b **(3)** c
(4) d **(5)** e

26. **Statement I:** In state X and State Y there are high number of pending cases related to child sexual assault.
Statement II: The Supreme Court has directed the High court judges of state X and Y to set up panels of its judges to regulate and monitor trials under the protection of children from sexual offences.
(1) a **(2)** b **(3)** c
(4) d **(5)** e

27. **Statement I:** The solution is to target the drug at the diseased cells and to prevent it uptake by normal cells.
Statement II: Cancer cells divide really fast, they show an increased appetite for the vitamin folic acid.
(1) a **(2)** b **(3)** c
(4) d **(5)** e

Directions (28-29) In each of the following questions, two statements numbered I and II are given. There may be cause and effect relationship between the two statements. These two statements may be the effect of the same cause or independent causes. These statements may be independent causes without having any relationship. Read both the statements in each question and mark your answer as.
(1) If statement I is the cause and statement II is its effect;
(2) If statement II is the cause and statement I is its effect;
(3) If both the statements I and II are independent causes;
(4) If both the statements I and II are effects of independent causes

(5) If both the statements I and II are effects of some common cause.

28. **Statement I:** The domestic airlines of country X has collectively urged the government for the no fly list in the country after the incident in March.
Statement II: Various incidents involving unruly passengers have seen a dramatic drop, since June month.
(1) a (2) b (3) c
(4) d (5) e

29. **Statement I:** The different benefits of welfare schemes were being extended on the basis of socio-economic and caste census of 2011.
Statement II: A survey was conducted by state X in the last month to ensure that the benefits of welfare reach maximum people.
(1) a (2) b (3) c
(4) d (5) e

Directions (30-32) In each of the following question, two statements numbered I and II are given. There may be cause and effect relationship among them. Also these two statements may be effect of the same or independent cause. Read both the statements and mark your answer as.
(1) If the Statement I is cause and statement II is its effect.
(2) If the Statement II is cause and statement I is its effect.
(3) If both statement I and statement II are independent causes.
(4) If both statement I and statement II are effect of independent causes.
(5) If both statement I and statement II are effect of common causes.

30. **Statement: I.** "Around 93,500 applicants have applied for 62 vacant peon posts in up police department. This includes graduates, MBAs, MCAs and people holding other highly qualified degrees".
Statement: II. Number of graduate unemployed youth is increasing at alarming rate as compared to previous decade.
(1) a (2) b (3) c
(4) d (5) e

31. **Statement: I.** The parents of various students seeking admission in various professional courses likes BTech, MBA, Medical had a severe agitation against acute fee changes by professional institutions and their admission process.
Statement: II. The committee formed by central government headed by retired judge on fee structure of professional courses has drastically reduced course fee of various professional courses as compared to last year.
(1) a (2) b (3) c
(4) d (5) e

32. **Statement: I.** State health minister has instructed the civic hospital to equip themselves with adequate medical equipment and stock of life saving medicines before start of monsoon.
Statement: II. The health department has advised people to drink boiled water and maintain hygiene. They also advised to protect mosquito breeding in their locality during monsoon.
(1) a (2) b (3) c
(4) d (5) e

Directions (33-42) In each of the following questions, two statements numbered I and II are given. There-may be cause and effect relationship between the two statements. These two Statements may be the effect of the same cause or independent causes. These statements may be independent causes without having any relationship. Read both the statements in each question and mark your answer as:
1. If statement I is the cause and statement II is its effect;
2. If Statement II is the cause and statement I is its effect;
3. If both the statements I-and II are independent causes;
4. If both the statements I and II are effects of independent causes; and
5. If both the statements I and II are-effects of some common cause.

33. I. The prices of vegetables have been increased considerably during this summer.

II. There is tremendous increase in the temperature during this summer thereby damaging crops greatly.

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

35. I. It is the aim of the city's civic authority to get the air pollution reduced by 20% in the next two months.
II. The number of asthma cases in the city is constantly increasing.

36. I. The police authority has recently caught a group of house breakers.
II. The citizens group in the locality have started night vigil in the area.

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

38. I. The government has recently fixed the fees for professional courses offered by the unaided institutions which are much lower than the fees charged last year.
II. The parents of the, aspiring students launched a severe agitation last year protesting against the high fees charged by the unaided institutions.

39. I. Large number of people living in the low-lying areas have been evacuated during the last few days to safer places.
II. The Government has rushed in relief supplies to the people living in the affected areas.

40. The performance of most of the students in final exam of class X in the schools run by the Government was excellent.
II Many teachers of the Government schools left the school and joined private schools

41. I. Majority of the citizens in the locality belongs to higher income group.
II. if The sales in the local super market are comparatively much higher than in other localities.

42. I. There is considerable reduction in the number of people affected by water-borne diseases in City A during this rainy season.
II. The government has opened four new civil hospitals in City A in the beginning of the year.

Solution

Ans.1(1) RBI (under FEMA) accords special status to students going abroad, they would be treated as NRI's from their departure from India, therefore he/she must intimate the change in her residential status before departure.
So, statement I is cause and II is its effect.

Ans.2(5) Both statements are effects of noise pollution. cause

Ans.3(5) Both are effect of some common cause
Both statements are effect of Gender equality. Providing women and girls with equal access to men and understanding the gender interventions which can help to develop solutions.

Ans.4(5) Both are effect of some common cause
Both statements imply that agriculture is used for developing the country

Ans.5(4) Both statement I and II are effects of independent cause.
Statement I implies the effect of RBI against PNB issue.
Statement II implies the effect of probing 120 shell companies allegedly linked to diamond trader Nirav Modi and Gitanjali Group chief Mehul Choksi

Ans.6(2) Since the government wanted a source of revenue, So tax increased, therefore, option 2) Statement II is the reason and statement I effect is the correct answer.

Ans.7(4) The captain won individual awards for his personal performance, while all the players were awarded because they played well as a team and won. Thus, option 4) Statement I and Statement II are the effects of both independent reasons, this is the correct answer.

Ans.8(5) Both are effect of common cause
Both statements implies the safety of derailment.

Ans.9(5) Both are effect of common cause
Both the statements are effect of communication skill.

Ans.10(4) Both Statement I and Statement II are effect of independent cause
Statement I is effect of conducting an exam is to test the quality of students.
Statement II is effect of selling seats to students by comparing their income by rich and poor categories.

Ans.11(5)

Ans.12(4)

Ans.13(2)

Ans.14(1)

Ans.15(2) Donating money for social welfare issues which increases the company cost. Finally, this cost will be passed to the consumer on final price of the product. So statement I is cause and statement II is its effect.

Ans.16(5) Both statement I and II are effects of unemployment.

Ans.17(5) Both are effects of common cause. Both statements are advantage of online banking.

Ans.18(5) Both are effects of deforestation

Ans.19(1) Since the prices of food grains and other essential commodities in the open market have been raised sharply during the past three months, so the political party in opposition has given a call for general strike to protest against the government's economic policy, which has had a detrimental effect due to under stocking of food grains.

Ans.20(5) Both are effect of common cause.
Both are effect of giving free education.

Ans.21(1) Statement I implies that all the agencies should accept the virtual ID.
Statement II implies that the retailer who denies the virtual ID authentication will face severe penalty from the government.

Ans.22(5) Both are effects of customer satisfaction.

Ans.23(4) Both Statement I and Statement II are effect of independent cause
Statement I implies the students who are lagging in studies whereas statement II implies the student shaping an average student.

Ans.24(1) Statement II implies the effect of statement I.

Ans.25(1) Statement II is the effect of statement I as due to the increase in petrol prices in the international market led to the increase in the prices of petrol and diesel in the country.

Ans.26(1) Statement I is the cause and statement II is its effect as due to the high rate of pending cases of child sexual assault the Supreme Court has directed the High courts of the two states to set up the panel of judges for the speedy judgment of these cases.

Ans.27(2) statement II is cause and I is its effect because to control the cancer cells we need to find the solution which is to target the dead cells and to prevent the normal cells.

Ans.28(4) Both the statement are the effects of independent causes as the statement I is the effect of the unruly behavior of passengers with the cabin crew and statement II is the effect of the different guidelines issued by the aviation ministry to ban the unruly travelers from travelling.

Ans.29(5) Both the statement are the effects of a common cause.

Ans.30(2) Clearly, statement I is effect of sharp increase in graduate unemployed youth.

Ans.31(1) Clearly, reduction of fee is effect of agitation by parents, thus statement II is effect caused by statement I.

Ans.32(5) Clearly, both statement I and II are effect of same cause.

Ans.33(2) Clearly, damage to crops due to high temperature may have resulted in a short supply of vegetables and hence an increase in their prices.

Ans.34(1) Clearly, the people's mass protest against the police might have instigated the latter to indulge in lathi-charge to disperse the mob

Ans.35(2) The increase in number of asthma cases must have alerted the authorities to take action to control air pollution that triggers the disease.

Ans.36(5) Both the statements are clearly backed by a common cause, which is clearly an increase in the number of thefts in the locality.

Ans.37(2) Clearly, the university's decision came as a sequel to the complaint received by it from the college teachers against use of mobile phones in the college premises

Ans.38(2) The parents' protest against high fees being charged by the institutions led the government to interfere and fix the fees at a more affordable level

Ans.39(5) Evacuating low-lying areas and rushing in relief to the affected areas clearly indicates that floods have occurred in the area.

Ans.40(4) The students of government schools performing well in the examinations and the teachers of government schools leaving their jobs to join private schools are two separate situations that must have been triggered by independent causes.

Ans.41(2) The comparatively higher sales in a particular locality are indicative of the high paying capacity of the residents of that locality.

Ans.42(3) The given statements are self-sufficient and depict independent events.

Assertion & Reason

Exercise

Directions (1-5) In each of the questions given below, There are two statements labeled as Assertion A and Reason **R.** Mark your answer as per the number codes provided below:
1. Both A and R are true. R is the correct explanation of A.
2. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
3. A is true but R is false
4. A is false but R is true
5. Both A and R are false

1. **Assertion (A):** Uttar Pradesh is termed as the 'Sugar Bowl' of India.
Reason (R): Uttar Pradesh is the leading producer of sugarcane

2. **Assertion (A):** When the bus starts, the person inside it falls forward
Reason (R): The bus pushes the man forward

3. **Assertion (A):** In winter, a Glass tumbler breaks when hot water is poured in it.
Reason (R): The outer surface of glass expands when hot water is poured into it.

4. **Assertion (A):** The blood is red due to the presence of hemoglobin.
Reason (R): Hemoglobin is a red pigment.

5. **Assertion (A):** Carbohydrates provide energy to the body.
Reason (R): Excessive intake of carbohydrates causes obesity.

6. **Assertion (A):** In India, the judiciary is independent of the executive
Reason (R): Judiciary favors the government and helps in the implementation of its plans.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true
(5) Both A and R are false

7. **Assertion (A):** An iron ball floats on mercury but gets immersed in water.
Reason (R): The specific gravity of iron is more than that of mercury.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false
(4) A is false but R is false
(5) Both A and R are false

8. **Assertion (A):** Copper is used to make electric wires.
Reason (R): Copper has very low electrical resistance
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
(2) Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A
(3) A is true but R is false
(4) A is false but R is false
(5) Both A and R are false

9. **Assertion (A):** Uranium undergoes nuclear fusion reaction.
Reason (R): It has a big, unstable nucleus.

(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
(2) Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A
(3) A is true but R is false
(4) A is false but R is false
(5) Both A and R are false

10. **Assertion** (A): A little gap is left between iron rails.
Reason (R): Iron expands in summer.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
(2) Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A
(3) A is true but R is false
(4) A is false but R is false
(5) Both A and R are false

11. **Assertion (A):** It's colder on mountains than it is on plains.
Reason (R): When altitude decreases, so does the temperature
(1) A is true but R is false
(2) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
(3) A is false but R is true
(4) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
(5) Both A and R are false

12. **Assertion (A):** When lightning strikes, the sound is heard a little after the flash is seen.
Reason (R): The velocity of light is greater than that of the sound
(1) A is true but R is false
(2) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
(3) A is false but R is true
(4) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
(5) Both A and R are false

13. **Assertion (A):** Inside the earth metals are present in molten state
Reason (R): Earth absorbs the sun's rays.
(1) A is true but R is false
(2) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
(3) A is false but R is true
(4) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
(5) Both A and R are false

14. **Assertion (A):** A ship rises as it enters the sea from a river.
Reason (R): The density of sea water is higher as compared to river water.
(1) A is true but R is false
(2) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
(3) A is false but R is true
(4) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
(5) Both A and R are false

15. **Assertion (A):** AIDS does not have a vaccine
Reason (R): The AIDS virus alters its genetic code
(1) A is true but R is false
(2) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
(3) A is false but R is true
(4) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
(5) Both A and R are false

Direction (16-20) In each of the questions given below, there are two statements marked as **Assertion** (A) and **Reason** (R). Mark your answer as per the codes provided below:

16. **Assertion (A):** Indian President is the head of the State.
Reason (R): Indian Parliament consists of the President, Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
(1) A is true but R is false
(2) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
(3) A is false but R is true
(4) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
(5) Both A and R are false

17. **Assertion (A):** Clothes are not washed properly in hot water.
Reason (R): Hard water contains many minerals.
(1) A is true but R is false

(2) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
(3) A is false but R is true
(4) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
(5) Both A and R are false

18. **Assertion (A):** The British sovereignty continued to exist in India
Reason (R): The British sovereign appointed the last Governor-General of free India
(1) A is true but R is false
(2) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
(3) A is false but R is true
(4) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
(5) Both A and R are false

19. **Assertion (A):** In India, females have higher life expectancy than the males.
Reason (R): Females receive a better diet.
(1) A is true but R is false
(2) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
(3) A is false but R is true
(4) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
(5) Both A and R are false

20. **Assertion (A):** Sprouting should not be done before consuming the grains.
Reason (R): Sprouting kills many vital vitamins.
(1) A is true but R is false
(2) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
(3) A is false but R is true
(4) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
(5) Both A and R are false

21. **Assertion (A):** When common salt is kept open, it absorbs moisture from the air.
Reason (R): Common salt contains magnesium chloride
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
(2) Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A
(3) A is true but R is false
(4) A is false but R is true
(5) Both A and R are false

22. **Assertion** (A): When a body is dipped in liquid fully or partially, there is a decrease in weight.
Reason (R): The decrease in weight is due to the higher density of the displaced liquid
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
(2) Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A
(3) A is true but R is false
(4) A is false but R is true
(5) Both A and R are false

23. **Assertion (A)**: Baking soda creates acidity in the stomach.
Reason (R): Baking soda is alkaline
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
(2) Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A
(3) A is true but R is false
(4) A is false but R is true
(5) Both A and R are false

24. **Assertion (A)**: Most of the Himalayan rivers are perennial.
Reason (R): They are fed by melting snow.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
(2) Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A
(3) A is true but R is false
(4) A is false but R is true
(5) Both A and R are false

25. **Assertion (A):** Amoebiasis is an occupational disease
Reason (R): Amoebiasis is caused by inhalation of asbestos dust.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
(2) Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A
(3) A is true but R is false
(4) A is false but R is true
(5) Both A and R are false

26. **Assertion (A)**: Plaster of Paris is used by doctors by setting fractured bones.
Reason (R): When plaster of Paris is mixed with water and applied around the fractured limbs, it sets in to a hard mass.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
(2) Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A
(3) A is true but R is false
(4) A is false but R is true
(5) Both A and R are false

27. **Assertion (A)**: The use of Chlorofluorocarbon carbons is banned throughout the world nowadays.
Reason (R): These chemicals cause skin cancer.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
(2) Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A
(3) A is true but R is false
(4) A is false but R is true
(5) Both A and R are false

28. **Assertion (A)**: Bronze is used for making statues.
Reason (R): Bronze is an alloy of copper and tin.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
(2) Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A
(3) A is true but R is false
(4) A is false but R is true
(5) Both A and R are false

29. **Assertion (A):** India is facing the problem of inflation.
Reason (R): We have to fail to check the growth of black money.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
(2) Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A
(3) A is true but R is false
(4) A is false but R is true
(5) Both A and R are false

30. **Assertion (A):** Leaves of plants are green.
Reason (R): Plants contain Chromoplasts, the green pigment.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
(2) Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A
(3) A is true but R is false
(4) A is false but R is true
(5) Both A and R are false

Direction (31-35) In each of the Questions given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes provided below:
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
(2) Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A
(3) A is true but R is false
(4) A is false but R is true
(5) Both A and R are false

31. **Assertion (A):** On 26th January, 1950. Indian Constitution came in force
Reason (R): We are celebrating 26th January as the Republic Day.

32. **Assertion (A):** Appendix is a vestigial organ of human body.
Reason (R): It's not participating in digestion.

33. **Assertion** (A): Himalaya used to lie under the sea
Reason (R): Fossils of various marine creatures are traded on the Himalayas.

34. **Assertion (A):** Shivaji developed the guerilla Warfare
Reason (R): Shivaji feared of the Mughals.

35. **Assertion (A):** Legumes are reviving the soil fertility.
Reason (R): Microbes in the root nodules of legumes fix the atmospheric nitrogen.

Directions (36 -45) In each of the questions given below, there are two statements labeled as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the number codes provided below:

(1) Both A and R are true R is the correct explanation of A
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of a
(3) A is true but R is false
(4) A is false but R is true
(5) Both A and R are false

36. **Assertion (A)**: In winter, people prefer wearing white clothes.
Reason (R): White clothes are good reflectors of heat.

37. **Assertion (A):** In India, people elect own representatives.
Reason (R): India is a democracy.

38. **Assertion (A):** Vaccines prevent diseases.
Reason (R): Vaccines must be given to children's

39. **Assertion (A)**: Downpour of rain helps lessen the humidity in the atmosphere
Reason (R): Rains are caused when atmosphere cannot hold more moisture

40. **Assertion (A):** Unpolished rice should be eaten.
Reason (R): Polished rice lacks Vitamin B

Direction (41-45) In each of the Questions given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes provided below:
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
(2) Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A
(3) A is true but R is false
(4) A is false but R is true
(5) Both A and R are false

41. **Assertion (A)**: Bats possess the ability to fly at night.
Reason (R): Bats emit ultrasonic.

42. **Assertion (A):** Iltutmish's daughter was Razia Sultan.
Reason (R): Iltutmish was a rebel.

43. **Assertion (A):** Silver is not used in making electric wires.
Reason (R): Silver is a poor conductor.

44. **Assertion (A)**: Gandhiji withdrew the non-cooperation movement.
Reason (R): There was violence at the Chauri Chaura outrage

45. **Assertion (A)**: Carbon forms the largest number of compounds.
Reason (R): Carbon has the catenation property

46. **Assertion (A)**: Bangladesh import jute from India
Reason (R): Bangladesh has most of the jute mills.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
(2) Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A
(3) A is true but R is false
(4) A is false but R is true
(5) Both A and R are false

47. **Assertion (A)**: The Steam engine was invented by James Watt.
Reason (R): There was a problem of taking out water from flooded mines.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
(2) Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A
(3) A is true but R is false
(4) A is false but R is true
(5) Both A and R are false

48. **Assertion (A)**: Increase in carbon dioxide would melt polarize
Reason (R): Global temperature would rise
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
(2) Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A
(3) A is true but R is false
(4) A is false but R is true
(5) Both A and R are false

49. **Assertion (A)**: Tamil Nadu gets most of the rainfall in winter.
Reason (R): Tamil Nadu gets rainfall from retreating monsoons.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
(2) Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A
(3) A is true but R is false
(4) A is false but R is true
(5) Both A and R are false

50. **Assertion (A)**: Graphite is slippery and used as a lubricant.
Reason (R): Graphite has free electrons.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
(2) Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A
(3) A is true but R is false
(4) A is false but R is true
(5) Both A and R are false

Solution

Ans.1(1) Uttar Pradesh, being the leading producer of sugarcane in India, is called the 'Sugar Bowl' of India.

Ans.2(5) The person inside a bus falls backward because when the bus starts the bus since it moves forward however due to the property of inertia, the man tends to be in the initial state of rest.

Ans.3(3) When in winter, hot water is poured in the glass tumbler, its inner surface tends to expand while the outer surface in contact with cold atmosphere does not. This opposite interaction causes the tumbler to break

Ans.4(1) Haemoglobin is the blood pigment that imparts red colour to the blood.

Ans.5(3) Carbohydrates are the source of energy in the body. However, obesity is the product of excessive intake of fats that accumulate in the body.

Ans.6(3) In India, the judiciary is completely independent of the executive. It has no interference in the affairs of the state nor can it be influenced by the government.

Ans.7(3) Iron with specific gravity less than that of mercury but more than that of water, floats in the former but gets immersed in the second.

Ans.8(1) A low electrical resistance of copper makes it a good electric conductor. So, it is used to make electric wires.

Ans.9(4) Having a big, unstable nucleus, uranium undergoes nuclear fission reaction.

Ans.10(1) Iron expands in summer. So, gaps are left between rails to allow for expansion.

Ans.11(2) **Ans12.(2)** **Ans.13(1)**
Ans.14(2) **Ans.15(2)** **Ans16.(4)**
Ans.17(4) **Ans.18(3)** **Ans.19(5)**
Ans.20(4)

Ans.21(1) Magnesium chloride present in common salt is a deliquescent substance i.e., it absorbs moisture from the air the kept in open.

Ans.22(3) When a body is dipped in a liquid, there is a decrease in weight due to the upward thrust exerted on its by the water.

Ans.23(4) Baking soda, being alkaline, neutralises the acidity in the stomach and removes it.

Ans.24(1) Most Himalayan rivers originating Himalayan peaks are perennial because they are fed by the melting snow throughout the year.

Ans.25(5) Amoebiasis is a microbial disease, caused by protozoa.

Ans.26(1) Plaster of Paris when mixed with water and applied around the fractured limbs, it sets in to a hard mass and keeps the bone joints in a fixed position. So, it can be used for setting fractured bones.

Ans.27(3) The use of Chlorofluorocarbons is banned nowadays because these cause holes in ozone layer through which ultraviolet rays penetrate and may cause skin cancer.

Ans.28(2) Bronze is an alloy of copper and tin. It is resistance to corrosion and so it is used to make statues.

Ans.29(1)

Ans.30(3) Leaves of plants are green because they contain the green pigment, chlorophyll. However, plants contains chromoplasts but they are not green pigments.

Ans.31(2) The Indian Constitution came into force with effect from January 26, 1950 and since then this day is celebrated as the Republic Day.

Ans.32(1) Appendix, an organ that once aided in the digestion of raw food matter, is now considered a functionless organ in human body.

Ans.33(1) Himalayas are the fold mountains that at one time are believed to lie inside the Tethys Sea. This is evident from the recovery of fossils of marine creatures on its peaks.

Ans.34(3) Although Shivaji initiated guerilla warfare to defeat the Mughals but he did not fear them.

Ans.35(1) The root nodules of leguminous plants contain nitrogen fixing bacteria which absorb the atomspheric nitrogen and convert it into nitrogenous compounds useful for the plants reviving soil fertility.

Ans.36(4) We prefer to wear dark clothes in winter because they absorb the heat and keep the body warm. However, while clothes are good reflectors of heat and worn in summer.

Ans.37(2) India, being a democracy, it is a government run by the representatives elected by its people.

Ans.38(2) To develop immunity inside one's body, Vaccines are given since they fend off diseases. Children must take them to build immunity within their body.

Ans.39(4) Rains are caused when the atmosphere in upper reaches cannot hold more water. But the downpour of rain increases the humidity in the atmosphere near the earth's surface.

Ans.40(1) The husk of unpolished rice contains Vitamin B 1, deficiency of which causes the disease Beri-beri. So, rice should be eaten unpolished.

Ans.41(1) Bats can fly in the night because they can trace the obstacle in the path by perceiving the echo of the ultrasonic sound emitted by them after it is reflected by the obstacle.

Ans.42(3) Iltutmish was a ruler of slave dynasty and Razia was his daughter.

Ans.43(3) Although a good conductor of electricity, silver is not used to make electric wires because it is expensive.

Ans.44(1) Gandhiji withdrew the non-cooperation movement because of the violence in the Chauri Chaura outrage.

Ans.45(4) Carbon's ability to forms chains and rings of varying sizes helps make a very large number of compounds. This property of Carbon is called catenation property. However, the largest number of compounds are formed by hydrogen

Ans.46(5) When Bangladesh was created after partition of India, the areas of jute production went to Bangladesh while the jute mills were left in India. So, India imports raw jute from Bangladesh.

Ans.47(1) The problem of pumping out water from the flooded mines provided the need of a self-working engine, which led James Watt to invent the same.

Ans.48(1) The Carbon dioxide envelope in earth's atmosphere traps the heat. With increase in the proportion of carbon dioxide, therefore, the global temperature would rise, thus causing the polar ice to melt.

Ans.49(1) Rainfall in Tamil Nadu is caused by the retreating monsoons which occur in winter.

Ans.50(2) Graphite possesses a layer structure with two successive layers held by weak forces and able to slide over one another. So, graphite is slippery and this property finds its use as a lubricant.

Passage & Conclusion

Exercise

Direction (1-2) Study the following Paragraph carefully to answer the questions given below-

1 In India, urban expansion is happening at good rate but urban services have not expanded fast enough to cope with it. In the urban area, both the public and private infrastructure quality has declined. Public includes water and sewage systems and private includes low income area housing and others. It seems clear about the impact of the environment in which we and our children live. The rise in absolute poverty and decline in average food availability are pointing in the same unsatisfactory directions.

Conclusion I-The private sector has a firm grip on public transport system.

Conclusion II- A candidate is required to mark the answer in the following ways "

(1) Mark **(1)** if the conclusion holds the truth definitely.

(2) Mark **(2)** if the conclusion holds the truth probably but not definitely.

(3) Mark **(3)** If conclusion cannot be judged for true or false due to insufficiency of adequate data.

(4) Mark **(4)** if the conclusion holds the falsehood probably but not definitely.

(5) Mark **(5)** if the conclusion holds the falsehood definitely.

2. There are some controversies regarding the number of people below the poverty line in our country. A person's nutritional requirement in terms of calories is main criteria to decide poverty line. It is assumed that minimum nutritional requirement per person per day is 2400 calories in rural areas and in urban areas it is 2200 calories. A household is categorized as BPL if it is unable to bear the expenditure for this level of nutrition. There is also a point that along with calories. The amount of protein intake must also be treated as criterion as it is related to physical energy, mental alertness and resistance to infection.

Conclusion : I. People in urban areas are less physically weak compared to people in rural areas.

II. candidate is required to mark the answer in the following ways "

(1) Mark **(1)** if the conclusion holds the truth definitely.

(2) Mark **(2)** if the conclusion holds the truth probably but not definitely.

(3) Mark **(3)** If conclusion cannot be judged for true or false due to insufficiency of adequate data.

(4) Mark **(4)** if the conclusion holds the falsehood probably but not definitely.

(5) Mark **(5)** if the conclusion holds the falsehood definitely.

3. In the question given below, a passage is given followed by four statements which may or may not weaken the argument given in the passage. Select the correct weakening statement.

One in seven people in the UK is believed to be a member of a gym. 2018 saw the number of gyms exceed 7,000 for the first time, and by 2022 the private health and fitness club market alone is predicted to be worth a whopping £3.9bn. This shows that people are giving an increasing amount of importance to fitness.

Which of the following statements, if true, would most weaken the argument?

(1) There's good evidence that if you increase the intensity, workouts which involve just a few

minutes of exercise in total can still be extremely effective.
(2) While many of us start with good intentions, various surveys suggest that a substantial number of those gym memberships go largely unused, with many of us citing lack of time, or tiredness after work, as the major hurdles.
(3) The latest Public Health England guidelines have still tried to embrace higher-intensity exercise, but with a more cautionary approach
(4) A recent study by the World Health Organization found that little progress had been made in improving physical activity levels in the UK between 2001 and 2016.
(5) None of the above

4. In the question given below, a passage is given followed by three statements which may or may not be inferred from the passage. Select the correct combination of statements that can be inferred.
China has been opposing India's entry into the 48-member Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) on the ground that India is not a signatory to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), though the other United Nations Security Council members, including the US and Russia, backed its case based on India's non-proliferation record. China refused to dilute its stand on India's entry into the NSG, asserting that India must sign the Non-Proliferation Treaty to gain entry as there is no precedent for the inclusion of non-NPT countries.
1. All the current members of Nuclear Suppliers Group have signed the Non-Proliferation Treaty.
2. China is a member of Nuclear Suppliers Group.
3. The United Nations Security Council has more than 3 members.
(1) Only 1 **(2)** Only 2
(3) 1 and 2 **(4)** 2 and 3
(5) 1 and 3

Direction (5-6) Below is given a passage followed by several possible inferences which can be drawn from the facts stated in the passage. You have to examine each inference separately in the context of the passage and decide upon its degree of truth or falsity (Note: Each of the five questions has only one distinct answer ie, no two questions can have the same answer. If you get same answer for more than one question, consider both again and decide which one of the two would more definitely be that answer and same way review other also.)
The first time I saw The Wizard of Oz, the story bewitched me. The second time I saw The Wizard of Oz, the special effects amazed me. The third time I saw The Wizard of Oz, the photography dazzled me. Have you ever seen a movie twice, three times? You notice subtleties and hear sounds you completely missed the first time around. It's the same on the phone. Because your business conversations are more consequential than movies, you should listen to them two, may be three times. Often we have no clear idea of what really happened in our phone conversation until we hear it again. You" 11 find shadings more significant than the colour of Toto's collar - and more scarecrows than you imagined who leaven't got a brain!'
How do you listen to your important business conversations again? Simply legally and ethically tape records them. I call the technique of recording and analyzing your business conversations for subtleties Instant Replay.

5. The movie The Wizard of Oz' will help improve business conversation.
(1) The inference is "definitely true" ie, it properly follows from the statement of facts given.
(2) The inference is "probably true" though not "definitely true" in the light of the facts given.
(3) The data are inadequate i.e., from the facts given you cannot say whether the inference is likely to be true or false
(4) The inference is "probably false" though not "definitely false" in the light of the facts given.
(5) The inference is "definitely false" i.e., it cannot possibly be drawn from the facts given or it contradicts the given

6. For most, if they watch a movie more than once, different aspects in different order, like special effects, photography, story, and music etc. would impress in a better way.
(1) The inference is "definitely true" ie, it properly follows from the statement of facts given.

(2) The inference is "probably true" though not "definitely true" in the light of the facts given.
(3) The data are inadequate i.e., from the facts given you cannot say whether the inference is likely to be true or false
(4) The inference is "probably false" though not "definitely false" in the light of the facts given.
(5) The inference is "definitely false" i.e., it cannot possibly be drawn from the facts given or it contradicts the given facts.

Direction (7) Choose the option that best captures the essence of the passage given below.

7. All Government published and wildly varying figures aside, what does poverty in India mean? It is difficult for those living in an industrialized country to truly appreciate the level of poverty in the country. In the West, even those living in poverty can live in well-constructed dwellings, with heating, clean running water, indoor toilet facilities, access to health care, and even a vehicle. Such luxuries, to use a common Indian expression, are but a "distant dream" to India's poor.
(A) The first world countries are better off, when it comes to living conditions for the poor, as compared to third world countries.
(B) The poor in the West live in conditions which the poor in India may only dream of, such is the disparity in the poverty levels between the West and in India.
(C) Government published statistics often paint a misleading picture of the real situation of the poor in our country.
(D) The Indian poor are still hoping their "distant dream" of living in well constructed house and having access to better amenities comes true in the near future.
(1) Only B & C **(2)** Only A
(3) Only A & D **(4)** Only D
(5) Only B

Direction (8) In the form of inference/conclusions are based on the passages given below. Each passage is followed by five inferences. You are required to examine each inference separately in the context of the passage and decide upon its degree of truth or falsity. Give answer

More than a decade of abrasion in budgetary assistance and support from the Union government, has seriously affected Indian Railways' capacity to finance its plan expenditures. The situation has come to a pass where the railways must now think of novel and radical ways to get longer mileage from its investments. Significantly the resource crunch has had grievous impact on the railways. As a result, it will not be in a position to acquire necessary equipment's and this will seriously affect the railways' capacity to serve the needs of the economy in future.

8. Railways had so far believed in conventional ways in inducing income.
(1) If the inference is definitely true, i.e., it properly follows from the statement of facts given.
(2) In the inference is probably true though not definitely true in the light of the facts given.
(3) If the data are inadequate i.e., from the facts given you cannot say whether the inference is likely to be true or false.
(4) If the inference is probably false though not definitely false in the light of the facts given.
(5) If the inference is definitely false i.e., it cannot possibly be drawn from the facts given or it contradicts the given facts.

9. Reliance Jio Telecom took the market by storm by providing free 4G data services and voice calls and SMS and much more. The Mukesh Ambani owned company is backed by huge investment from its parent company Reliance. Jio not only offer data and calling services, but has launched their own range of affordable 4G smartphones and several apps whose offering range from a wide library of music, TV shows, sports programs, movies. They also have a wallet and money transaction platform, Jio money. Jio also provide separate calling app for non 4G phones. Major telecom companies are slashing their prices and providing more and more services at very low cost.
Which of the following conclusion can be drawn from the above passage?

(1) Jio has abundant resources and hence they decided to experiment other kinds of services not just normal telephony facilities.
(2) In an oligopolistic market if some player creates such kind of ripple it forces other players to slash the prices. The strategy of other player's in the market is solely dependent on Reliance Jio.
(3) The customers after using high speed internet and freebies from Jio, will be addicted and will definitely pay for the services when the free period ends.
(4) Mukesh Ambani will make Jio the monopolistic player in Indian market and will gradually loot the Indian customer by increasing tariff.
(5) None of the above

10. In the spirit and determination of empowering the farmers, the Agricultural Development Trust has now launched "Krushik" a farmer based app. The purpose of this invention is to increase farm productivity by creating a digital portal for accessing information. Needless to say, this app will be successful in connecting farmers from rural, remote areas of India with the latest agricultural practices.
Which of the following statements most weakens the conclusion of the passage?
(1) Krushik will be of no use to illiterate farmers, which make up at least 15% of the farmer population.
(2) Krushik is currently available only in Hindi, Marathi and Gujarati, which means that a large section of the farmer populations who do not know these languages, will be unable to use it.
(3) The app is not free of cost, and although it is priced very low, very few farmers will be willing to spend money on technology whose implications they do not understand.
(4) The Krushik app will successfully bridge the gap between traditional and modern farming.
(5) The app requires high speed internet to function smoothly; this is unavailable in rural areas.

11. In each of the questions below, a short passage is provided. Read the passage, and answer the question that follows.

Two candidates, Aarav and Balaji, were shortlisted for a B-school interview. Aarav is an engineer who has prior working experience in the IT sector. Balaji is a history major, who has prior working experience as a curator. Candidates who come from non-engineering backgrounds and have good managerial skills are preferred. After a rigorous interview process, Aarav was selected.
Which of the following can be the possible reason why Balaji was not selected?
(1) Balaji had engineering background and was less efficient than Aarav.
(2) Aarav had longer working experience than Balaji.
(3) Balaji may not have proved himself to have good managerial skills.
(4) Balaji's education background was not related to the field he wanted to enter.
(5) Both A and C

12. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

George Dangerfield, the author of The Strange Death of Liberal England, argued that the Liberals declined in early-20th-century England because they failed to respond to large new forces, including the movement for women's suffrage, the Labour movement and Irish nationalism. A hundred years on, the crisis of liberal Europe is mainly a result of forces that liberalism itself has created. Liberalization, Europeanization and globalization have between them produced rapid, visible change in European societies. For too many, it has felt like change for the worse. Exploiting these discontents, the populists tell a simplistic story about how pulling up the national drawbridge and "taking back control" will result in the restoration of an imagined golden past of good jobs, happy families and a more traditional national community.
Which among the following can be concluded from the passage above?
I. It is possible that Europe will move away from liberalization in the years to come because the same thing as happened with Liberal England earlier is taking place in Europe now.

II. Liberalization is not good in the sense that it is not popular as a view and there are a lot of people against it.
III. Populism has nothing do with the reality since it gives importance to what the common man has to say about important issues.
(1) Only I **(2)** Both I and II
(3) Only III **(4)** Both II and III
(5) All the above

13. It is perhaps no surprise that political parties are deeply divided over the idea of holding simultaneous elections for the LokSabha and the State Assemblies. During consultations initiated by the Law Commission of India, nine parties opposed it, arguing that it went against the constitutional fabric and that it would be impractical. Four parties backed the concept.
Which of the following strengthens the case for simultaneous elections?
I. A simultaneous poll, particularly in this era where news is easily and widely disseminated, will privilege national issues over regional ones even if, arguably, the reverse may happen too.
II. Assemblies can be bunched into two categories based on whether their terms end close to the 2019 or the 2024 LokSabha elections and then elections could be held for one group in 2019, and for another in 2024 so that subsequent elections could be synchronised.
III. Election expenditure will be drastically cut and ruling dispensations will be able to focus on legislation and governance rather than having to be in campaign mode forever.
(1) Only II **(2)** Only III
(3) Only I and II **(4)** Only II and III
(5) All of the above

14. Ulf Danielson is thinking of buying a holiday home—or even a new house, so that he, his wife and two children can have a garden and more space than in their flat in Uppsala. He can afford either, he says, and as a professor of astrophysics is surely able to work that out. But he is hesitating, lest the giddy rise in Swedish property prices end in an ugly crash.
What could be a possible result of the property market crash that makes Danielson hesitant in taking the plunge?
I. One could end up having a big loan that's worth more than the house that has been bought.
II. Mortgage payments are tax-deductible, which encourages borrowing and supports prices.
III. Almost a fifth of households with new mortgages would owe more than six times net income.
(1) Only I **(2)** Only III
(3) Only I and II **(4)** Only II and III
(5) All of the above

15. A new country-wise ranking of neonatal mortality rates — the number of babies dying in their first month for every thousand live births — gives India cause for shame. Shame, because the report, produced by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), ranks India behind poorer countries such as Bangladesh, Nepal and Rwanda. According to the report, titled "Every Child Alive", India, categorised as a lower-middle income economy, had a neonatal mortality of around 5/1000 in 2016. This means India lost 640,000 babies in 2016, more than any other country.
What can be some ways to improve on this?
I. More numbers of Institutionalized deliveries as opposed to home deliveries.
II. Increase the number of mid wives, health workers at the village level.
III. Increase the level of female literacy especially in the poor performing states
(1) Only II **(2)** Only III
(3) Only I and II **(4)** Only II and III
(5) All of the above

Solution

Ans.1(3) **Ans.2(2)**

Ans.3(2) The premise argues that the number of gym goers has increased and so has the number of gyms in UK, which means that people are giving a lot of importance to fitness. B most weakens the argument by providing evidence that although the number of gym memberships may have increased, a lot of them are unused. Thus, **(2)** is the right answer.
A is incorrect as it is irrelevant - it talks about the pros of high-intensity workouts. C is incorrect as it talks about high-intensity workouts and why they are regarded with caution. D is incorrect as it talks about the period between 2001 to 2016, while the passage speaks of 2018.

Ans.4(5) Refer to the line in the passage: 'there is no precedent for the inclusion of non-NPT countries". This states that there is no precedent (meaning: an example or pattern) of inclusion of non-NPT countries (i.e. countries who have not signed the Treaty) into the Nuclear Suppliers Group. This means that all the current members have signed the Treaty. Thus, 1 can be inferred.
2 cannot be inferred from the passage. The passage states that China is opposing India's entry into the Nuclear Suppliers Group. This does not mean that China itself is a member of the group. Thus, 2 cannot be inferred from the passage.
Refer to the line in the passage: 'the other United Nations Security Council members, including the US and Russia". It can be clearly seen that China, US and Russia are members of the Council. The use of the word 'including' implies that there are members other than US and Russia in the Security Council. Therefore, 3 can be inferred.

Ans5.(4) The writer give only a example of the movie ' the wizard of oz '

Ans.6(1) First paragraph prove the sentence.

Ans.7(5) Only B While options A and C might be true in themselves, they do not represent the central idea of the passage. Option D is wrong because the passage never specifically states that the poor in India dream of leading a life like the poor people in the West do. Option B is the only one which sticks to the central idea of the passage and summarizes it.

Ans.8(1) It is mentioned in the passage that railways now need to find 'innovative ways' to get bigger returns for their investments This clearly implies the given fact.

Ans.9(2)

Ans.10(2) Option 1 is eliminated, as although it weakens the conclusion slightly, it does not make any comment that this app will at least connect the rest of the 85% with the latest information. Option 3 is eliminated as it assumes that farmers will be unwilling to spend money on the app. Option 4 is eliminated, as it strengthens the passage instead of weakening it. Option 5 is eliminated as it weakens the argument slightly, but does not question the very premise of the passage. Option 2 is the right answer, as it directly weakens the argument, by providing evidence that only a small percen of the farmers can successfully use the app.

Ans.11(3) A is incorrect as the passage clearly negates this; we have been told that only Aarav was an engineer. B is incorrect as the passage does not tell us the longer working experience is preferred. D is incorrect as insufficient information is provided to us to make this assumption. C is the right answer, as the passage outlines two criteria for preference in selection: a non-engineering background, and good managerial skills. Since he

fulfilled the first criteria, we can assume that he may not have fulfilled the second.

Ans.12(1) The passage is mainly about the condition of Europe at present since it is now moving away from liberalization as it had happened with early 20-th century England.
Statement I is correct since it precisely defines the main idea of the passage.
Statement II is not correct because it is not mentioned anywhere in the passage that liberalization is against popular view but the main problem is about the discontents about the liberalized policies in Europe at present.
Statement III is not correct since it talks about populism and the passage does not refer to the nature of populism as such.

Ans.13(2) Statement I is incorrect as this weakens the argument for simultaneous elections.
Statement II is incorrect as it does not impact the argument and is merely a suggestion.
Statement III is correct as it shows the advantages of simultaneous elections and thus strengthens the argument.

Ans.14(1) Logically speaking, a property crash would lead to a drastic reduction in the prices of real estate. This would mean that something Mr A bought for Rs 100 via a loan (hypothetically) would now cost only Rs 40 (let's say). So, essentially, the EMI he would be paying on the asset would be more than the value of the asset. Hence, statement I is correct.

Ans.15(5)

Matrix

The "Matrix" chapter in the context of competitive exams like SSC and Railway generally involves solving problems related to matrices, which are arrays of numbers or elements arranged in rows and columns. This chapter assesses your ability to understand and manipulate matrices to find patterns or relationships.
In the "Matrix" chapter, you'll typically encounter questions related to matrix operations, pattern recognition, and solving problems using matrix logic. Some common types of questions include:

Matrix Operations: These questions involve basic arithmetic operations on matrices, such as addition, subtraction, multiplication, and finding determinants.

Matrix Patterns: You may be presented with a matrix pattern and asked to identify a rule or pattern that governs the arrangement of elements. Then, you'll apply the rule to complete or predict the matrix.

Number or Letter Coding: Some questions involve encoding numbers or letters using matrices, and you'll be asked to decode or decipher the given matrix to find the correct answer.

Rotation and Reflection: Matrix problems may include rotation or reflection of elements within the matrix. You'll need to understand how the elements change when rotated or reflected to solve such problems.

Examples:

A word is represented by only one set of numbers as given in any one of the alternatives. The sets of numbers given in the alternatives are represented by two classes of alphabets as shown in the given two matrices. The columns and rows of Matrix – I are numbered from 0 to 4 and that of Matrix – II are numbered from 5 to 9. M letter from these matrices can be represented first by its row and next by its column, for example, 'M' can be represented by 22, 44 etc. and 'T' can be represented by 67, 96 etc. similarly, you have to identify the set for the word 'CROPS'.

Matrix- I

	0	1	2	3	4
0	M	C	O	S	N
1	C	N	S	M	O
2	N	O	M	C	S
3	S	M	N	O	C
4	O	S	C	N	M

Matrix- II

	5	6	7	8	9
5	T	U	Q	P	R
6	P	R	T	U	Q
7	U	Q	P	R	T
8	Q	P	R	T	U
9	R	T	U	Q	P

(A) 13, 68, 10, 67, 40 **(B)** 42, 89, 41, 85, 31
(C) 34, 78, 33, 65, 30 **(D)** 13, 56, 24, 95, 14
Answer: (C)
1) 13, 68, 10, 67, 40 → M, U, C, T, O
2) 42, 89, 41, 85, 31 → C, U, S, Q, M
3) 34, 78, 33, 65, 30 → C, R, O, P, S
4) 13, 56, 24, 95, 14 → M, U, S, R, O
Hence, 'CROPS' will be represent by '34, 78, 33, 65, 30'.

Exercise

1. A word is represented by only one set of numbers as gives in any one of the alternatives. The sets of numbers given in the alternatives are represented by two classes of alphabets as shown in the given two matrices. The columns and rows of Matrix – I are numbered from 0 to 4 and that of Matrix – II are numbered from 5 to 9. A letter from these matrices can be represented first by its row and next by its column, for example 'I' can be represented by 12, 44 etc. and 'D' be represented by 75, 97 etc. similarly, you have to identify the set for the word 'CHEAT'.

Matrix-I

	0	1	2	3	4
0	H	I	G	C	N
1	C	N	I	G	H
2	I	H	C	N	G
3	N	G	H	I	C
4	G	C	N	H	I

Matrix-II

	5	6	7	8	9
5	T	D	S	A	E
6	S	A	T	E	D
7	D	E	A	S	T
8	A	T	E	D	S
9	E	S	D	T	A

(A) 10, 21, 68, 77, 56 **(B)** 34, 43, 95, 85, 96
(C) 41, 14, 76, 99, 79 **(D)** 22, 00, 87, 67, 67

2. A word is represented by only one set of numbers as gives in any one of the alternatives. The sets of numbers given in the alternatives are represented by two classes of alphabets as shown in the given two matrices. The columns and rows of Matrix – I are numbered from 0 to 4 and that of Matrix – II are numbered from 5 to 9. A letter from these matrices can be represented first by its row and next by its column, for example 'Q' can be represented by 12, 43 etc. and 'M' be represented by 67, 99 etc. similarly, you have to identify the set for the word 'PRICE'.

Matrix-I

	0	1	2	3	4
0	Q	T	S	R	P
1	R	P	Q	S	T
2	S	Q	T	P	R
3	P	S	R	T	Q
4	T	R	P	Q	S

Matrix-II

	5	6	7	8	9
5	I	M	E	C	D
6	E	C	M	D	I
7	C	D	I	M	E
8	M	E	D	I	C
9	D	I	C	E	M

(A) 23, 03, 55, 66, 99 **(B)** 42, 24, 88, 56, 65
(C) 11, 10, 96, 97, 85 **(D)** 04, 41, 69, 75, 57

3. A word is represented by only one set of numbers as gives in any one of the alternatives. The sets of numbers given in the alternatives are represented by two classes of alphabets as shown in the given two matrices. The columns and rows of Matrix – I are numbered from 0 to 4 and that of Matrix – II are numbered from 5 to 9. A letter from these matrices can be represented first by its row and next by its column, for example 'L' can be represented by 11, 42 etc. and 'A' can be represented by 65, 96 etc. similarly, you have to identify the set for the word 'FISH'.

Matrix -I

	0	1	2	3	4
0	P	I	Y	F	L
1	F	L	P	I	Y
2	I	Y	F	L	P
3	L	P	I	Y	F
4	Y	F	L	P	I

Matrix -II

	5	6	7	8	9
5	H	S	E	A	P
6	A	P	H	S	E
7	S	E	A	P	H
8	P	H	S	E	A
9	E	A	P	H	S

(A) 66, 00, 68, 14 **(B)** 95, 44, 87, 33
(C) 89, 32, 75, 42 **(D)** 41, 01, 75, 55

4. A word is represented by only one set of numbers as given in any one of the alternatives. The sets of numbers given in the alternatives are represented by two classes of alphabets as shown in the given two matrices. The columns and rows of Matrix – I are numbered from 0 to 4 and that of Matrix – II are numbered from 5 to 9. M letter from these matrices can be represented first by its row and next by its column, for example, 'M' can be represented by 22, 44 etc. and 'T' can be

represented by 67, 96 etc. similarly, you have to identify the set for the word 'CROPS'.

Matrix- I

	0	1	2	3	4
0	M	C	O	S	N
1	C	N	S	M	O
2	N	O	M	C	S
3	S	M	N	O	C
4	O	S	C	N	M

Matrix- II

	5	6	7	8	9
5	T	U	Q	P	R
6	P	R	T	U	Q
7	U	Q	P	R	T
8	Q	P	R	T	U
9	R	T	U	Q	P

(A) 13, 68, 10, 67, 40 **(B)** 42, 89, 41, 85, 31
(C) 34, 78, 33, 65, 30 **(D)** 13, 56, 24, 95, 14

5. A word is represented by only one set of numbers as given in any one of the alternatives. The sets of numbers given in the alternatives are represented by two classes of alphabets as shown in the given two matrices. The columns and rows of Matrix-I are numbered from 0 to 4 and that of Matrix-II are numbered from 5 to 9. A letter from these matrices can be represented first by its row and next by its column, for example, 'G' can be represented by 13, 44, etc., and 'F' can be represented by 67, 86, etc. Similarly, you have to identify the set for the word "MICE".

Matrix I

	0	1	2	3	4
0	I	G	M	N	E
1	N	E	I	G	M
2	G	M	N	E	I
3	E	I	G	M	N
4	M	N	E	I	G

Matrix II

	5	6	7	8	9
5	F	E	A	C	D
6	C	D	F	E	A
7	E	A	C	D	F
8	D	F	E	A	C
9	A	C	D	F	E

(A) 14, 24, 65, 68 **(B)** 41, 12, 78, 75
(C) 22, 43, 96, 87 **(D)** 03, 31, 57, 56

6. A word is represented by only one set of numbers as given in any one of the alternatives. The sets of numbers given in the alternatives are represented by two classes of alphabets as shown in the given two matrices. The columns and rows of Matrix-Iare numbered from 0 to 4 and that of Matrix-II are numbered from 5 to 9.A letter from these matrices can be represented first by its row and next by its column, for example, 'E' can be represented by 11, 42, etc., and 'N' can be represented by 65, 88, etc. Similarly, you have to identify the set for the word "GRAND".

Matrix I

	0	1	2	3	4
0	E	G	K	C	R
1	C	E	R	K	G
2	G	K	C	R	E
3	R	C	G	E	K
4	K	R	E	G	C

Matrix II

	5	6	7	8	9
5	S	D	N	A	O
6	N	A	D	O	S
7	O	S	A	D	N
8	A	O	S	N	D
9	D	N	O	S	A

(A) 01, 12, 58, 65, 56 **(B)** 43, 41, 85, 88, 98
(C) 20, 23, 66, 95, 89 **(D)** 14, 04, 99, 57, 68

7. A word is represented by only one set of numbers as given in any one of the alternatives. The sets of numbers given in the alternatives are represented by two classes of alphabets as shown in the given two matrices. The columns and rows of Matrix-I are numbered from 0 to 4 and that of Matrix-II are numbered from 5 to 9.A letter from these matrices can be represented first by its row and next by its column, for example, 'H' can be represented by 00, 24, etc., and 'L' can be represented by 56, 98, etc. Similarly, you have to identify the set for the word "HALT".

Matrix -I

	0	1	2	3	4
0	H	G	T	I	N
1	I	N	H	G	T
2	G	T	I	N	H
3	N	H	G	T	I
4	T	I	N	H	G

Matrix -II

	5	6	7	8	9
5	E	L	X	B	A
6	A	E	L	X	B
7	L	B	E	A	X
8	X	A	B	E	L
9	B	X	A	L	E

(A) 31, 59, 68, 21 **(B)** 43, 86, 99, 40
(C) 24, 78, 56, 02 **(D)** 12, 97, 88, 33

8. A word is represented by only one set of numbers as given in any one of the alternatives. The sets of numbers given in the alternatives are represented by two classes of alphabets as shown in the given two matrices.The columns and rows of Matrix-I are numbered from 0 to 4 and that of Matrix-II are numbered from 5 to 9. A letter from these matrices can be represented first by its row and next by its column, for example, 'K' can be represented by 10, 41, etc., and 'N' can be

represented by 56, 97 etc. Similarly, you have to identify the set for the word "TREND".

Matrix -I

	0	1	2	3	4
0	A	R	T	E	K
1	K	A	E	R	T
2	R	T	A	K	E
3	T	E	K	A	R
4	E	K	R	T	A

Matrix -II

	5	6	7	8	9
5	S	N	D	L	I
6	N	L	S	I	D
7	D	I	L	N	S
8	L	S	I	D	N
9	I	D	N	S	L

(A) 14, 13, 12, 65, 76 **(B)** 43, 42, 40, 78, 88
(C) 21, 34, 24, 57, 95 **(D)** 30, 01, 31, 97, 59

9. A word is represented by only one set of numbers as given in any one of the alternatives. The sets of numbers given in the alternatives are represented by two classes of alphabets as shown in the given two matrices. The columns and rows of **Matrix-I** are numbered from 0 to 4 and that of **Matrix-II** are numbered from 5 to 9. A letter from these matrices can be represented first by its row and next by its column, for example, '**D**' can be represented by 11. 42, etc., and 'I' can be represented by 68, 99, etc. Similarly, you have to identify the set for the word "**NOSE**".

Matrix-I

	0	1	2	3	4
0	L	A	N	O	D
1	O	D	L	A	N
2	A	N	O	D	L
3	D	L	A	N	O
4	N	O	D	L	A

Matrix-II

	5	6	7	8	9
5	E	I	C	P	S
6	P	S	E	I	C
7	I	C	P	S	E
8	S	E	I	C	P
9	C	P	S	E	I

(A) 21, 10, 78, 98 **(B)** 13, 22, 66, 56
(C) 02, 34, 59, 68 **(D)** 41, 42, 85, 86

10. A word is represented by only one set of numbers as given in any one of the alternatives. The sets of numbers given in the alternatives are represented by two classes of alphabets as shown in the given two matrices. The columns and rows of **Matrix-I** are numbered from 0 to 4 and that of **Matrix-II** are numbered from 5 to 9. A letter from these matrices can be represented first by its row and next by its column, for example, '**S**' can be represented by 10, 34, etc., and 'Y' can be represented by 57, 95, etc. Similarly, you have to identify the set for the word "**PARK**".

Matrix-I

	0	1	2	3	4
0	P	T	A	S	E
1	S	E	P	T	A
2	T	A	S	E	P
3	E	P	T	A	S
4	A	S	E	P	T

Matrix-II

	5	6	7	8	9
5	L	I	Y	C	R
6	C	R	K	I	Y
7	I	Y	C	R	K
8	R	K	I	Y	C
9	Y	C	R	K	I

(A) 13, 14, 85, 55 **(B)** 31, 02, 78, 98
(C) 23, 22, 66, 67 **(D)** 00, 40, 59, 78

11. A word is represented by only one set of numbers as given in any one of the alternatives. The sets of numbers given in the alternatives are represented by two classes of alphabets as shown in the given two matrices. The columns and rows of **Matrix-I** are numbered from 0 to 4 and that of **Matrix-II** are numbered from 5 to 9. A letter from these matrices can be represented first by its row and next by its column, for example, '**N**' can be represented by 10, 41, etc., and '**G**' can be represented by 56, 99, etc. Similarly, you have to identify the set for the word "**CROW**".'

Matrix-I

	0	1	2	3	4
0	A	R	C	N	K
1	N	K	A	R	C
2	R	C	N	K	A
3	K	A	R	C	N
4	C	N	K	A	R

Matrix-II

	5	6	7	8	9
5	O	G	W	H	U
6	H	U	O	G	W
7	G	W	H	U	O
8	U	O	G	W	H
9	W	H	U	O	G

(A) 40, 13, 56, 57 **(B)** 14, 32, 68, 76
(C) 21, 01, 86, 69 **(D)** 02, 20, 97, 88

12. A word is represented by only one set of numbers as given in any one of the alternatives. The sets of numbers given in the alternatives are represented by two classes of alphabets as shown in the given two matrices. The columns and rows

of **Matrix-I** are numbered from 0 to 4 and that of **Matrix-II** are numbered from 5 to 9. A letter from these matrices can be represented first by its row and next by its column, for example, '**E**' can be represented by 12, 24, etc., and 'D' can be represented by 65, 77, etc. Similarly, you have to identify the set for the word "**IDLE**".

Matrix-I

	0	1	2	3	4
0	E	I	A	U	O
1	U	O	E	I	A
2	I	A	U	O	E
3	O	E	I	A	U
4	A	U	O	E	I

Matrix-II

	5	6	7	8	9
5	B	F	L	D	H
6	D	H	B	F	L
7	F	L	D	H	B
8	H	B	F	L	D
9	L	D	H	B	F

(A) 20, 65, 95, 43 **(B)** 32, 77, 56, 00
(C) 44, 88, 68, 31 **(D)** 01, 96, 75, 43

13. A word is represented by only one set of numbers as given in any one of the alternatives. The sets of numbers given in the alternatives are represented by two classes of alphabets as shown in the given two matrices. The columns and rows of **Matrix-I** are numbered from 0 to 4 and that of **Matrix-II** are numbered from 5 to 9. A letter from these matrices can be represented first by its row and next by its column, for example, '**T**' can be represented by 03, 31, etc., and 'D' can be represented by 75, 87 etc. Similarly, you have to identify the set for the word "**GHOST**".

Matrix-I

	0	1	2	3	4
0	E	O	N	T	G
1	T	N	G	O	E
2	O	G	T	E	N
3	N	T	E	G	O
4	G	E	O	N	T

Matrix-II

	5	6	7	8	9
5	M	D	H	S	A
6	A	S	M	D	H
7	D	A	S	H	M
8	H	M	D	A	S
9	S	H	A	M	D

(A) 33, 57, 20, 66, 03 **(B)** 40, 78, 42, 97, 10
(C) 12, 96, 13, 77, 30 **(D)** 04, 78, 01, 58, 43

14. A word is represented by only one set of numbers as given in any one of the alternatives. The sets of numbers given in the alternatives are represented by two classes of alphabets as shown in the given two matrices. The columns and rows of **Matrix-I** are numbered from 0 to 4 and that of **Matrix-II** are numbered from 5 to 9. A letter from these matrices can be represented first by its row and next by its column, for example, '**C**' can be represented by 00, 33, etc., and 'O' can be represented by 56, 88, etc. Similarly, you have to identify the set for the word "**BAKES**".

Matrix-I

	0	1	2	3	4
0	C	R	B	K	S
1	S	B	K	R	C
2	R	C	S	B	K
3	K	S	R	C	B
4	B	K	C	S	R

Matrix-II

	5	6	7	8	9
5	E	O	U	A	I
6	A	I	O	U	E
7	O	E	A	I	U
8	I	U	E	O	A
9	U	A	I	E	O

(A) 11, 65, 03, 55, 20 **(B)** 40, 77, 24, 76, 32
(C) 34, 96, 41, 87, 10 **(D)** 02, 58, 31, 88, 04

15. A word is represented by only one set of numbers as given in any one of the alternatives. The sets of numbers given in the alternatives are represented by two classes of alphabets as shown in the given two matrices. The columns and rows of Matrix-I are numbered from 0 to 4 and that of Matrix-II are numbered from 5 to 9. A letter from these matrices can be represented first by its row and next by its column, for example, 'K' can be represented by 03, 34, etc, and 'E' can be represented by 59, 97, etc. Similarly, you have to identify the set for the word "SHOP"

Matrix-I

	0	1	2	3	4
2	R	S	H	K	A
1	K	A	R	S	H
2	S	H	K	A	R
3	A	R	S	H	K
4	H	K	A	R	S

Matrix-II

	5	6	7	8	9
5	T	N	P	O	E
6	O	E	T	N	E
7	N	P	O	E	T
8	E	T	N	P	O
9	P	O	E	T	N

(A) 01, 21, 58, 96 **(B)** 44, 02, 89, 76

(C) 14, 33, 77, 56 **(D)** 33, 40, 65, 88

16. A word is represented by only one set of numbers as given in any one of the alternatives. The sets of numbers given in the alternatives are represented by two classes of alphabets as shown in the given two matrices. The columns and row of Matrix-I are numbered from 0 to 4 and that of matrix-II are numbered from 5 to 9. A letter from these matrices can be represents first by its row and next by its column, for example, 'x' can be represented by 10, 44, etc, and 'M' can be represented by 75, 99, etc. Similarly, you have to identify the set for the word "PLAN"

Matrix-I

	0	1	2	3	4
O	P	C	E	X	N
1	X	N	P	C	E
2	E	X	N	P	C
3	C	E	X	N	P
4	N	P	C	E	X

Matrix-II

	5	6	7	8	9
5	A	M	L	I	S
6	I	S	A	M	L
7	M	L	I	S	A
8	S	A	M	L	I
9	L	I	S	A	M

(A) 12, 58, 67, 40 **(B)** 41, 76, 98, 04
(C) 00, 95, 57, 12 **(D)** 23, 68, 79, 22

17. A word is represented by only one set of numbers as given in any one of the alternatives. The sets of number given in the alternatives are represented by two classes of alphabets as shown in the given two matrices. The columns and rows of Matrix – I are numbered from 0 to 4 and that of Matrix – II are numbered from 5 to 9. A letter from these matrices can be represented first by its row and next by its column, for example, 'L' can be represented by 11, 42 etc, and 'A' can be represented by 65, 96, etc, Similarly, you have to identify The set of word "FISH".

Matrix-I

	0	1	2	3	4
0	P	I	Y	F	L
1	F	L	P	I	Y
2	I	Y	F	L	P
3	L	P	I	Y	F

Matrix-II

	5	6	7	8	9
5	H	S	E	A	P
6	A	P	H	G	E
7	S	E	A	P	H
8	F	H	S	E	A

4	Y	F	L	P	I

9	E	A	P	H	S

(A) 34, 02, 56, 67 **(B)** 03, 20, 69, 79
(C) 22, 13, 75, 98 **(D)** 10, 43, 99, 55

18. A word is represented by only one set of numbers as given in any one of the alternatives. The sets of numbers given in the alternatives are represented by two classes of alphabets as shown in the given two matrices. The columns and rows of Matrix – I are numbered from 0 to 4 and that of Matrix – II are numbered from 5 to 9. A letter from these matrices can be represented first by its row and next by its column, for example, 'M' can be represented by 22, 44 etc, and 'T' can be represented by 67, 96, etc, Similarly, you have to identify The set of word "CROPS".

Matrix-I

	0	1	2	3	4
0	M	C	O	S	N
1	C	N	S	M	O
2	N	O	M	C	S
3	S	M	N	O	C
4	O	S	C	N	M

Matrix-II

	5	6	7	8	9
5	T	U	Q	P	R
6	P	R	T	U	Q
7	U	Q	P	R	T
8	Q	P	R	T	U
9	R	T	U	Q	P

(A) 10, 59, 02, 65, 00 **(B)** 23, 78, 14, 99, 30
(C) 42, 95, 40, 76, 03 **(D)** 34, 66, 33, 86, 22

19. A word is represented by only one set of numbers as given in any one of the alternatives. The sets of numbers given in the alternatives are represented by two classes of alphabets as shown in the given two matrices. The columns and rows of Matrix - I are numbered from 0 to 4 and that of Matrix - II are numbered from 5 to 9. A letter from these matrices can be represented first by its row and next by its column, for example, 'B' can be represented by 04, 20, etc, and 'T' can be represented by 56, 95, etc. similarly, you have to identify the set for the "SLAP".

Matrix-I

	0	1	2	3	4
0	L	A	M	Y	B
1	M	Y	B	L	A

Matrix-II

	5	6	7	8	9
5	O	T	S	R	P
6	S	O	P	T	R

2	B	L	A	M	Y	7	P	R	O	S	T
3	A	M	Y	B	L	8	R	P	T	O	S
4	Y	B	L	A	M	9	T	S	R	P	O

(A) 57, 00, 20, 13 **(B)** 65, 21, 75, 66
(C) 78, 34, 43, 86 **(D)** 96, 42, 98, 77

20. A word is represented by only one set of numbers as given in any one of the alternatives. The sets of numbers given in the alternatives are represented by two classes of alphabets as shown in the given two matrices. The columns and rows of Matrix - I are numbered from 0 to 4 and that of Matrix - II are numbered from 5 to 9. A letter from these matrices can be represented first by its row and next by its column, for example, 'R' can be represented by 10, 42, etc, and 'U' can be represented by 75, 99, etc. similarly, you have to identify the set for the "BOND".

Matrix-I

	0	1	2	3	4
0	B	D	A	R	E
1	R	E	D	B	R
2	D	R	E	A	B
3	E	A	B	D	A
4	A	B	R	E	D

Matrix-II

	5	6	7	8	9
5	L	O	G	U	N
6	O	N	U	G	L
7	U	L	N	O	G
8	G	U	L	N	O
9	N	G	O	L	U

(A) 00, 99, 56, 41 **(B)** 10, 65, 66, 22
(C) 24, 78, 33, 13 **(D)** 32, 89, 59, 20

21. A word is represented by only one set of numbers as given in any one of the alternatives. The sets of numbers given in the alternatives are represented by two classes of alphabets as shown in the given two matrices. The columns and rows of **Matrix-I** are numbered from 0 to 4 and that of **Matrix-II** are numbered from 5 to 9. A letter from these matrices can be represented first by its row and next by its column, for example, 'E' can be represented by 10, 22, etc, and 'O' can be represented by 55, 98, etc. Similarly, you have to identify the set for the word **'PROBE'**.

Matrix-I

	0	1	2	3	4
0	Q	V	N	I	S
1	I	S	Q	V	N
2	V	N	I	S	Q
3	S	Q	V	N	I
4	N	I	S	Q	V

Matrix-II

	5	6	7	8	9
5	A	L	M	P	R
6	P	R	A	L	M
7	L	M	P	R	A
8	R	A	L	M	P
9	M	P	R	A	L

(A) 04, 68, 55, 23, 20 **(B)** 30, 55, 56, 03, 32
(C) 23, 56, 67, 34, 40 **(D)** 11, 68, 66, 14, 21

23. A word is represented by only one set of numbers as given in any one of the alternatives. The sets of numbers given in the alternatives are resented by two classes of alphabets as shown in the given two matrices. The columns and rows of **Matrix-I** are numbered from 0 to 4 and that a **Matrix-II** are numbered from 5 to 9. A letter from these matrices can be represented first by its row and row and next by its column, for example, **'E'** can be represented by 10, 22 etc., and **'O'** can be represented by 56, 78 etc. Similarly, you have to identify the set for the word **"HALT".**

Matrix-I

	0	1	2	3	**4**
0	T	E	R	A	H
1	E	R	H	T	A
2	A	H	E	R	T
3	R	T	A	H	E
4	H	A	T	E	R

Matrix-II

	5	6	7	8	9
5	L	O	P	U	E
6	O	P	E	L	U
7	U	E	L	O	P
8	P	L	U	E	O
9	E	U	O	P	L

(A) 40, 03, 76, 24 **(B)** 21, 41, 68, 13
(C) 12, 14, 69, 00 **(D)** 34, 41, 87, 31

24. A word is represented by only one set of numbers as given in any one of the alternatives. The sets of numbers given in the alternatives are resented by two classes of alphabets as shown in the given two matrices. The columns and rows of **Matrix-I** are numbered from 0 to 4 and that a **Matrix-II** are numbered from 5 to 9. A letter from these matrices can be represented first by its row and row and next by its column, for example, **'V'** can be represented by 31, 44 etc., and **'D'** can be represented by 67, 86 etc.

Similarly, you have to identify the set for the word **"GLOW".**

Matrix-I					
	0	1	2	3	4
0	O	N	V	S	W
1	V	S	W	O	N
2	W	O	N	V	S
3	N	V	S	W	O
4	S	W	O	N	V

Matrix-II					
	5	6	7	8	9
5	A	G	L	I	O
6	L	A	D	G	I
7	D	I	A	L	G
8	I	D	G	A	L
9	G	L	I	D	A

(A) 56, 89, 01, 04 **(B)** 68, 78, 21, 42
(C) 87, 65, 22, 41 **(D)** 95, 57, 13, 33

25. A word is represented by only one set of numbers as given in any one of the alternatives. The sets of numbers given in the alternatives are resented by two classes of alphabets as shown in the given two matrices. The columns and rows of **Matix-I** are numbered from 0 to 4 and that a **Matrix-II** are numbered from 5 to 9. A letter from these matrices can be represented first by its row and row and next by its column, for example, **'A'** can be represented by 01, 43 etc., and **'T'** can be represented by 55, 88 etc. Similarly, you have to identify the set for the word **"REST".**

Matrix-I					
	0	1	2	3	4
0	L	A	G	E	R
1	G	E	R	L	A
2	R	L	A	G	E
3	A	G	E	R	L
4	E	R	L	A	G

Matrix-II					
	5	6	7	8	9
5	T	U	M	P	S
6	M	T	S	U	P
7	S	P	T	M	U
8	P	S	U	T	M
9	U	M	P	S	T

(A) 41, 24, 67, 59 **(B)** 33, 32, 99, 75
(C) 12, 40, 86, 88 **(D)** 20, 03, 56, 98

26. A word is represented by only one set of numbers as given in any one of the alternatives. The sets of numbers given in the alternatives are resented by two classes of alphabets as shown in the given two matrices. The columns and rows of **Matix-I** are numbered from 0 to 4 and that of **Matrix-II** are numbered from 5 to 9. A letter from these matrices can be represented first by its row and next by its column, for example, **'F'** can be represented by 13, 31 etc., and **'Y'** can be represented by 68, 77 etc. Similarly, you have to identify the set for the word **"NIFTY".**

Matrix-I					
	0	1	2	3	4
0	F	P	M	N	T
1	P	M	T	F	N
2	N	T	P	M	F
3	M	F	N	T	P
4	T	N	F	P	M

Matrix-II					
	5	6	7	8	9
5	Y	Z	I	W	B
6	Z	I	B	Y	W
7	W	B	Y	Z	I
8	I	Y	W	B	Z
9	B	W	Z	I	Y

(A) 41, 66, 42, 33, 86 **(B)** 14, 79, 31, 30, 99
(C) 03, 85, 32, 40, 77 **(D)** 32, 01, 13, 04, 68

27. A word is represented by only one set of numbers as gives in any one of the alternatives. The sets of numbers given in the alternatives are represented by two classes of alphabets as shown in the given two matrices. The columns and rows of Matrix – I are numbered from 0 to 4 and that of Matrix – II are numbered from 5 to 9. A letter from these matrices can be represented first by its row and next by its column, for example, 'K' can be represented by 01, 34 etc. and 'P' be represented by 65, 99 etc. similarly, you have to identify the set for the word 'BLAND'.

Matrix - I					
	0	1	2	3	4
0	A	K	B	L	C
1	B	A	C	K	L
2	L	C	K	B	A
3	C	B	L	A	K
4	K	L	A	C	B

Matrix - II					
	5	6	7	8	9
5	N	O	P	S	D
6	P	D	S	N	O
7	O	P	N	D	S
8	D	S	O	P	N
9	S	N	D	O	P

(A) 10, 14, 00, 68, 79 **(B)** 31, 41, 33, 96, 86
(C) 44, 20, 42, 88, 59 **(D)** 23, 32, 24, 55, 66

28. A word is represented by only one set of numbers as given in any one of the alternatives. The sets of numbers given in the alternatives are represented by two classes of alphabets as shown in the given two matrices. The columns and rows of Matrix-I are

numbered from 0 to 4 and that of Matrix-II are numbered from 5 to 9. A letter from these matrices can be represented first by its row and next by its column, for example, 'D' can be represented by 68, 95, etc., and 'P' can be represented by 75, 97, etc. Similarly, you have to identify the set for the word "BAND".

Matrix - I

	0	1	2	3	4
0	B	C	K	N	S
1	K	B	S	C	N
2	C	S	N	B	K
3	N	K	B	S	C
4	S	N	C	K	B

Matrix - II

	5	6	7	8	9
5	A	O	T	P	D
6	T	P	A	D	O
7	P	D	O	T	A
8	O	T	D	A	P
9	D	A	P	O	T

(A) 23, 76, 22, 77 **(B)** 11, 67, 40, 95
(C) 00, 55, 03, 59 **(D)** 44, 89, 30, 87

29. A word is represented by only one set of numbers as given in any one of the alternatives. The sets of numbers given in the alternatives are represented by two classes of alphabets as shown in the given two matrices. The column and rows of Matrix-I are numbered from 0 to 4 and that of Matrix-II are numbered from 5 to 9. A letter from these matrices can be represented first by its row and next by its column, for example, 'C' can be represented by 10, 34, etc., and 'D' can be represented by 85, 98, etc. Similarly, you have to identify the set for the word "STEAL".

Matrix - I

	0	1	2	3	4
0	T	S	C	K	E
1	C	K	E	T	S
2	K	E	S	C	T
3	S	T	K	E	C
4	E	C	T	S	K

Matrix - II

	5	6	7	8	9
5	P	D	A	I	L
6	L	I	D	A	P
7	I	A	L	P	D
8	D	P	I	L	A
9	A	L	P	D	I

(A) 01, 13, 04, 76, 66 **(B)** 14, 31, 40, 95, 59
(C) 22, 42, 21, 69, 97 **(D)** 43, 24, 33, 57, 58

30. A word is represented by only set of numbers as given in any one of the alternatives. The sets of numbers given in the alternatives are represented by two classes of alphabets as shown in the given two matrices. The columns and rows of Matrix-I are numbered from 0 to 4 and that of Matrix-II are numbered from 5 to 9. A letter from these matrices can be represented first by its row and next by its column, for example, 'H' can be represented by 34, 41, etc., and 'T' can be represented by 59, 97, etc. Similarly, you have to identify the set for the word "STRAW".

Matrix - I

	0	1	2	3	4
0	S	R	G	H	W
1	H	W	S	R	G
2	R	G	H	W	S
3	W	S	R	G	H
4	G	H	W	S	R

Matrix - II

	5	6	7	8	9
5	A	F	L	C	T
6	C	T	A	F	L
7	F	L	C	T	A
8	T	A	F	L	C
9	L	C	T	A	F

(A) 00, 78, 13, 67, 23 **(B)** 12, 59, 01, 55, 10
(C) 24, 97, 20, 86, 31 **(D)** 43, 66, 44, 98, 43

31. A word is represented by only one set of numbers as given in any one of the alternatives. The sets of numbers given in the alternatives are represented by two classes of alphabets as shown in the given two matrices. The columns and rows of Matrix-I are numbered from 0 to 4 and that of Matrix-II are numbered from 5 to 9. A letter from these matrices can by represented first by its row and next by its column, for example, 'O' can be represented by 30, 23, etc, and 'D' can be represented by 76, 88, etc. Similarly, you have to identify the set for the word "POND".

Matrix - I

	0	1	2	3	4
0	P	G	H	L	O
1	L	O	P	G	H
2	G	H	L	O	P
3	O	P	G	H	L
4	H	L	O	P	G

Matrix - II

	5	6	7	8	9
5	N	T	D	S	U
6	S	U	N	T	D
7	T	D	S	U	N
8	U	N	T	D	S
9	D	S	U	N	T

(A) 00, 04, 67, 57 **(B)** 23, 12, 86, 69
(C) 43, 24, 98, 95 **(D)** 30, 42, 55, 87

32. A word is represented by only one set of numbers as given in any one pf the

alternatives. The sets of numbers given in the alternatives are represented by two classes of alphabets as shown in the given two matrices. The columns and rows of Matrix-I are numbered from 0 to 4 and that of Matrix-II are numbered from 5 to 9. A letter from these matrices can be represented first by its row and next by its column, for example, 'K' can be represented by 10, 31, etc., and 'M' can be represented by 76, 87, etc. Similarly, you have to identify the set for the word "SCAM".

Matrix - I

	0	1	2	3	4
0	S	P	K	N	C
1	K	S	C	P	N
2	P	C	N	S	K
3	N	K	S	C	P
4	C	N	P	K	S

Matrix - II

	5	6	7	8	9
5	I	R	A	J	M
6	J	M	R	A	I
7	J	M	R	A	I
8	R	A	M	I	J
9	M	I	J	R	A

(A) 00, 13, 57, 76 **(B)** 11, 04, 86, 59
(C) 23, 22, 99, 95 **(D)** 32, 40, 66, 68

33. A word is represented by only one set of numbers as given in any one of the alternatives. The sets of numbers given in the alternatives are represented by two classes of alphabets as shown in the given two matrices. The columns and rows of Matrix-I are numbered from 0 to 4 and that of Matrix-II are numbered from 5 to 9. A letter from these matrices can be represented first by its row and next by its column, for example 'X' can be represented by 21, 44, etc. and 'R' can be represented by 67, 98, etc. Similarly, you have to identify the set for the word 'CREEP'.

Matrix - I

	0	1	2	3	4
0	E	C	P	X	T
1	C	P	X	T	E
2	P	X	T	E	C
3	X	T	E	C	P
4	T	E	C	P	X

Matrix - II

	5	6	7	8	9
5	R	L	N	O	M
6	O	M	R	L	N
7	L	N	O	M	R
8	M	R	L	N	O
9	N	O	M	R	L

(A) 10, 79, 23, 32, 42 **(B)** 24, 55, 14, 41, 12
(C) 33, 86, 32, 13, 43 **(D)** 42, 98, 41, 00, 34

34. A word is represented by only one set of numbers as gives in any one of the alternatives. The sets of numbers given in the alternatives are represented by two classes of alphabets as shown in the given two matrices. The columns and rows of Matrix – I are numbered from 0 to 4 and that of Matrix – II are numbered from 5 to 9. A letter from these matrices can be represented first by its row and next by its column, for example 'Q' can be represented by 10, 34 etc. and 'B' can be represented by 86, 79 etc. similarly, you have to identify the set for the word 'STAR'.

Matrix - I

	0	1	2	3	4
0	P	R	T	Q	S
1	Q	S	P	R	T
2	R	T	Q	S	P
3	S	P	R	T	Q
4	T	Q	S	P	R

Matrix - II

	5	6	7	8	9
5	B	K	D	J	A
6	A	J	B	K	D
7	K	D	A	J	B
8	J	B	K	D	A
9	D	A	J	K	B

(A) 42, 03, 89, 13 **(B)** 11, 40, 65, 02
(C) 04, 32, 96, 32 **(D)** 30, 21, 77, 44

35. A word is represented by only one set of numbers as gives in any one of the alternatives. The sets of numbers given in the alternatives are represented by two classes of alphabets as shown in the given two matrices. The columns and rows of Matrix – I are numbered from 0 to 4 and that of Matrix – II are numbered from 5 to 9. A letter from these matrices can be represented first by its row and next by its column, for example 'P' can be represented by 32, 44 etc. and 'U' be represented by 76, 88 etc. similarly, you have to identify the set for the word 'PALE'.

Matrix - I

	0	1	2	3	4
0	R	P	S	I	A

Matrix - II

	5	6	7	8	9
5	L	E	U	G	J

1	I	A	P	R	S
2	P	S	I	A	R
3	A	R	P	S	I
4	S	I	A	R	P

6	G	J	L	U	E
7	E	U	G	J	L
8	J	L	E	U	G
9	U	G	J	L	E

(A) 43, 23, 55, 56 **(B)** 33, 30, 67, 75
(C) 11, 42, 86, 98 **(D)** 20, 04, 79, 87

36. A word is represented by only one set of numbers as given in any one of the alternatives. The sets of numbers given in the alternatives are represented by two classes of alphabets as shown in the given two matrices. The columns and rows of Matrix – I are numbered from 0 to 4 and that of Matrix – II are numbered from 5 to 9. A letter from these matrices can be represented first by its row and next by its column, for example, 'A' can be represented by 20, 43, etc. and 'U' can be represented by 68, 87, etc. Similarly, you have to identify the set for the word 'GUIDE'.

Matrix - I

	0	1	2	3	4
0	G	L	A	R	E
1	L	A	R	G	E
2	A	R	E	G	L
3	R	E	G	L	A
4	E	G	L	A	R

Matrix - II

	5	6	7	8	9
5	B	U	I	L	D
6	L	D	B	U	I
7	U	I	L	D	B
8	D	B	U	I	L
9	I	L	D	B	U

(A) 00, 68, 95, 58, 04 **(B)** 14, 75, 88, 87, 40
(C) 23, 99, 76, 78, 31 **(D)** 41, 87, 57, 66, 12

37. A word is represented by only set of sets of numbers given in the alternatives are represented by two classes of alphabets as shown in the given two matrices. The columns and rows of Matrix-I are numbered from 0 to 4 and that of Matrix-II are numbered from 5 to 9. A letter from these matrices can be represented first by its row and next by its column, for example, 'S' can be represented by 21, 43 etc and 'O' can be represented by 65, 88 etc. Similarly, you have to identify the set for the word 'SPEAK'.

Matrix - I

	0	1	2	3	4

Matrix - II

	5	6	7	8	9

0	I	C	E	P	S
1	S	E	P	I	C
2	E	S	I	C	P
3	C	P	S	E	I
4	P	I	C	S	E

5	R	O	A	K	B
6	O	A	K	B	R
7	A	K	B	R	O
8	K	B	R	O	A
9	B	R	O	A	K

(A) 10, 12, 11, 66, 58 **(B)** 43, 31, 33, 89, 86
(C) 21, 40, 44, 56, 99 **(D)** 32, 03, 20, 97, 66

38. A word is represented by only one set of numbers as gives in any one of the alternatives. The sets of numbers given in the alternatives are represented by two classes of alphabets as shown in the given two matrices. The columns and rows of Matrix – I are numbered from 0 to 4 and that of Matrix – II are numbered from 5 to 9. A letter from these matrices can be represented first by its row and next by its column, for example, 'P' can be represented by 02, 10 etc. and 'G' be represented by 66, 98 etc. similarly, you have to identify the set for the word 'TRAIL'.

Matrix - I

	0	1	2	3	4
0	I	T	P	R	U
1	P	R	U	I	T
2	T	I	R	U	P
3	R	T	P	I	U
4	U	P	I	T	R

Matrix - II

	5	6	7	8	9
5	G	A	L	S	H
6	H	G	S	A	L
7	A	L	G	H	S
8	S	H	A	L	G
9	L	S	H	G	A

(A) 01, 03, 75, 00, 68 **(B)** 20, 44, 99, 21, 96
(C) 14, 30, 68, 13, 58 **(D)** 43, 11, 56, 34, 88

39. A word is represented by only set of numbers as given in any one of the alternatives. The sets of numbers given in the alternatives are represented by two classes of alphabets as shown in the given two matrices. The columns and rows of Matrix-I are are numbered from 0 to 4 and that of Matrix-II are numbered from 5 to 9. A letter from these matrices can be represented first by its row and next by its column, for example 'P' can be represented by 12, 43 etc and 'O' can be represented by 67, 88 etc. Similarly, you have to identify the set for the word 'STROM'.

Matrix - I **Matrix - II**

	0	1	2	3	4
0	P	Q	R	S	T
1	S	T	P	Q	R
2	Q	R	S	T	P
3	T	P	Q	R	S
4	R	S	T	P	Q

	5	6	7	8	9
5	N	O	M	L	K
6	L	K	O	M	N
7	O	L	N	K	M
8	M	N	K	O	L
9	K	M	L	N	O

(A) 10, 04, 33, 57, 69 **(B)** 41, 42, 14, 68, 86
(C) 34, 23, 40, 88, 78 **(D)** 22, 11, 21, 75, 96

40. A word is represented by only set of numbers as given in any one of the alternatives. The sets of numbers given in the alternatives are represented by two classes of alphabets as shown in the given two matrices. The columns and rows of Matrix – I are are numbered from 0 to 4 and that of Matrix – II are numbered from 5 to 9. A letter from these matrices can be represented first by its row and next by its column, for example 'F' can be represented by 03, 34 etc and 'A' can be represented by 31, 43 etc. Similarly, you have to identify the set for the word 'RATES'.

Matrix - I

	0	1	2	3	4
0	A	G	R	E	F
1	F	E	A	G	R
2	G	R	F	E	A
3	E	A	G	R	F
4	R	F	E	A	G

Matrix - II

	5	6	7	8	9
5	T	P	U	S	O
6	S	O	T	P	U
7	P	U	S	O	T
8	O	T	P	U	S
9	U	S	O	T	P

(A) 33, 00, 98, 30, 88 **(B)** 14, 43, 55, 11, 68
(C) 14, 24, 86, 42, 56 **(D)** 02, 12, 67, 04, 96

41. A word is represented by only one set of numbers as gives in any one of the alternatives. The sets of numbers given in the alternatives are represented by two classes of alphabets as shown in the given two matrices. The columns and rows of Matrix – I are numbered from 0 to 4 and that of Matrix – II are numbered from 5 to 9. A letter from these matrices can be represented first by its row and next by its column, for example 'L' can be represented by 22, 43 etc. and 'K' be represented by 75, 97 etc. similarly, you have to identify the set for the word 'PACK'.

Matrix – I

	0	1	2	3	4
0	C	L	A	Z	R
1	A	Z	C	R	L
2	Z	R	L	A	C
3	L	A	R	C	Z
4	R	C	Z	L	A

Matrix – II

	5	6	7	8	9
5	S	K	T	P	V
6	T	S	T	K	P
7	K	V	V	S	T
8	P	T	P	V	K
9	V	P	K	T	S

(A) 69, 02, 12, 65 **(B)** 58, 23, 24, 76
(C) 77, 31, 34, 68 **(D)** 96, 44, 41, 97

42. A word is represented by only one set of numbers as gives in any one of the alternatives. The sets of numbers given in the alternatives are represented by two classes of alphabets as shown in the given two matrices. The columns and rows of Matrix - I are numbered from 0 to 4 and that of Matrix - II are numbered from 5 to 9. A letter from these matrices can be represented first by its row and next by its column, for example 'R' can be represented by 23, 31 etc. and 'O' be represented by 75, 98 etc. Similarly, you have to identify the set for the word 'TRAY'.

Matrix - I

	0	1	2	3	4
0	T	Z	Y	B	R
1	Y	B	R	T	Z
2	Z	T	B	R	Y
3	B	R	Z	Y	T
4	R	Y	T	Z	B

Matrix - II

	5	6	7	8	9
5	A	O	U	E	I
6	U	E	I	A	O
7	O	A	E	I	U
8	E	I	O	U	A
9	I	U	A	O	E

(A) 00, 04, 68, 02 **(B)** 21, 41, 97, 41
(C) 34, 12, 55, 11 **(D)** 42, 23, 89, 23

43. A word is represented by only one set of numbers as gives in any one of the alternatives. The sets of numbers given in the alternatives are represented by two classes of alphabets as shown in the given two matrices. The columns and rows of Matrix – I are numbered from 0 to 4 and that of Matrix – II are numbered from 5 to 9. A letter from these matrices can be represented first by its row and next by its column, for example 'E' can be represented by 23, 41 etc. and 'P' can be represented by 23, 41 etc. similarly, you have to identify the set for the word 'GREAT'.

Matrix – I					
	0	1	2	3	4
0	E	R	G	L	O
1	R	L	E	O	R
2	G	O	L	E	G
3	L	G	O	R	E
4	O	E	R	G	L

Matrix – II					
	5	6	7	8	9
5	M	P	S	T	A
6	P	S	T	A	M
7	T	M	A	S	P
8	S	A	M	P	T
9	A	T	P	M	S

(A) 10, 14, 00, 59, 97 **(B)** 31, 33, 41, 67, 76
(C) 43, 01, 23, 95, 89 **(D)** 24, 42, 11, 86, 95

44. A word is represented by only one set of numbers as gives in any one of the alternatives. The sets of numbers given in the alternatives are represented by two classes of alphabets as shown in the given two matrices. The columns and rows of Matrix - I are numbered from 0 to 4 and that of Matrix - II are numbered from 5 to 9. A letter from these matrices can be represented first by its row and next by its column, for example 'Z' can be represented by 87, 99 etc. and 'T' be represented by 69, 95 etc. Similarly, you have to identify the set for the word 'MAZE'.

Matrix - I					
	0	1	2	3	4
0	M	O	G	A	C
1	A	C	M	O	G
2	O	G	A	C	M
3	C	M	O	G	A
4	G	A	C	M	O

Matrix - II						
	5	6	7	8	9	
5	J	Z	T	E	U	
6	E	U	J	Z	T	
7	Z	T	E	U	J	
8	U	J	Z	T	E	
9	T	E	U	J	Z	

(A) 00, 41, 99, 96 **(B)** 12, 04, 56, 58
(C) 24, 22, 88, 65 **(D)** 43, 10, 69, 77

45. A word is represented by only one set of numbers as gives in any one of the alternatives. The sets of numbers given in the alternatives are represented by two classes of alpha as shown in the given two matrices. The columns and rows of Matrix - I are numbered from 0 to 4 and that of Matrix - II are numbered from 5 to 9. A letter from these matrices can be represented first by its row and next by its column, for example 'E' can be represented by 21, 44 etc. and 'T' can be represented by 65, 87 etc. similarly, you have to identify the set for the word 'FATE'.

Matrix - I					
	0	1	2	3	4
0	A	U	O	E	I
1	E	I	A	U	O
2	O	E	I	A	U
3	U	O	E	I	A
4	I	A	U	O	E

Matrix - II					
	5	6	7	8	9
5	B	F	K	N	T
6	T	B	F	K	N
7	N	T	B	F	K
8	K	N	T	B	F
9	F	K	N	T	B

(A) 56, 00, 87, 11 **(B)** 96, 41, 59, 44
(C) 88, 12, 76, 33 **(D)** 78, 34, 98, 21

46. A word is represented by only one set of numbers as gives in any one of the alternatives. The sets of numbers given in the alternatives are represented by two classes of alphabets as shown in the given two matrices. The columns and rows of Matrix - I are numbered from 0 to 4 and that of Matrix - II are numbered from 5 to 9. A letter from these matrices can be represented first by its row and next by its column, for example 'P' can be represented by 11, 23 etc. and 'K' be represented by 65, 89 etc. similarly, you have to identify the set for the word 'TAKE'.

Matrix - I					
	0	1	2	3	4
0	A	N	S	T	P
1	T	P	A	N	S
2	N	S	T	P	A
3	P	A	N	S	T
4	S	T	P	A	N

Matrix - II					
	5	6	7	8	9
5	R	E	P	K	O
6	K	O	R	E	P
7	E	P	K	O	R
8	O	R	E	P	K
9	P	K	O	R	E

(A) 10, 32, 66, 56 **(B)** 41, 00, 89, 75
(C) 03, 43, 78, 99 **(D)** 22, 13, 97, 87

47. A word is represented by only one set of numbers as gives in any one of the alternatives. The sets of numbers given in the alternatives are represented by two classes of alphabets as shown in the given two matrices. The columns and rows of Matrix – I are

numbered from 0 to 4 and that of Matrix – II are numbered from 5 to 9. A letter from these matrices can be represented first by its row and next by its column, for example, 'K' can be represented by 33, 43 etc. and 'Z' be represented by 65, 59 etc. similarly, you have to identify the set for the word 'SIZE '.

Matrix – I					
	0	1	2	3	4
0	E	M	E	J	H
1	I	H	F	G	A
2	E	H	D	A	I
3	C	B	M	K	L
4	F	L	G	K	D

Matrix – II					
	5	6	7	8	9
5	U	V	U	V	Z
6	Z	O	X	S	P
7	P	P	R	V	N
8	Q	S	N	S	W
9	S	X	T	N	S

(A) 34, 32, 98, 77 **(B)** 42, 00, 99, 77
(C) 03, 44, 67, 77 **(D)** 95, 24, 59, 20

48. A word is represented by only one set of numbers as given in any of the alternatives. The sets of numbers given in the alternatives represented by two classes of alphabets as show in the given two matrices. The columns and rows of Matrix-I are numbered from 0 to 4 and that of Matrix-II are numbered from 5 to 9. A letter from these matrices can be represented first by its row and next by its column, for example 'K' can be represented by 42, 34 etc. and 'Z' can be represented by 96, 79 etc. Similarly, you have to identify the set for the word 'ROAD'.

Matrix - I					
	0	1	2	3	4
0	L	K	A	F	H
1	K	I	I	C	D
2	J	E	E	E	F
3	M	I	A	E	K
4	M	B	K	C	G

Matrix - II					
	5	6	7	8	9
5	Q	S	R	U	Z
6	S	R	O	V	T
7	O	U	V	S	Z
8	V	Y	T	Y	S
9	Y	Z	O	U	V

(A) 24, 14, 67, 76 **(B)** 30, 22, 86, 56
(C) 66, 67, 02, 14 **(D)** 13, 43, 56, 86

49. A word is represented by only one set of numbers as given in any of the alternatives. The sets of numbers given in the alternatives represented by two classes of alphabets as show in the given two matrices. The columns and rows of Matrix-I are numbered from 0 to 4 and that of Matrix-II are numbered from 5 to 9. A letter from these matrices can be represented first by its row and next by its column, for example 'K' can be represented by 20, 34 etc. and 'Z" can be represented by 67, 88 etc. Similarly, you have to identify the set for the word 'PURE'.

Matrix – I					
	0	1	2	3	4
0	G	K	D	D	G
1	A	J	F	E	J
2	K	F	H	F	A
3	D	G	M	C	K
4	C	L	H	J	B

Matrix – II					
	5	6	7	8	9
5	Q	T	V	U	R
6	Q	U	Z	Y	T
7	V	Y	X	Q	N
8	Y	R	X	Z	P
9	N	U	Y	U	O

(A) 89,96,86,13 **(B)** 34,34,56,79
(C) 41,44,67,96 **(D)** 13,10,79,57

50. A word is represented by only one set of numbers as given in any one of the alternatives. The sets of numbers given in the alternatives are represented by two classes of alphabets as shown in the given two matrices. The columns and rows of Matrix-I are numbered from 0 to 4 and that of Matrix-II are numbered from 5 to 9. A letter from these matrices can be represented first by its row and next by its column, for example, 'K' can be represented by 20, 32 etc. and 'Z' can be represented by 75, 78, etc. Similarly, you have to identify the set for the word 'SHOW'.

Matrix-I					
	0	1	2	3	4
0	C	J	A	B	A
1	H	L	H	I	G
2	K	M	F	J	C
3	I	B	K	D	F
4	F	I	M	H	J

Matrix-II					
	5	6	7	8	9
5	R	Z	R	T	P
6	S	S	S	T	X
7	Z	S	V	Z	Y
8	Q	Y	O	S	T
9	U	V	W	S	S

(A) 21, 23, 78, 98 **(B)** 76, 12, 87, 97
(C) 40, 32, 76, 79 **(D)** 33, 23, 57, 88

Solution

1. Answer: (C)
1) 10, 21, 68, 77, 56 ⇒ C, H, E, A, D
2) 34, 43, 95, 85, 96 ⇒ C, H, E, A, S
3) 41, 14, 76, 99, 79 ⇒ C, H, E, A, T
4) 22, 00, 87, 67, 67 ⇒ C, H, E, T, T

2. Answer: (D)
1) 23, 03, 55, 66, 99 → P, R, I, C, M
2) 42, 24, 88, 56, 65 → P, R, I, M, E
3) 11, 10, 96, 97, 85 → P, Q, I, C, M
4) 04, 41, 69, 75, 57 → P, R, I, C,

3. Answer: (D)
1) 66, 00, 68, 14 → P, P, S, Y
2) 95, 44, 87, 33 → E, I, S, Y
3) 89, 32, 75, 42 → A, I, S, L
4) 41, 01, 75, 55 → F, I, S, H
Hence, 'FISH' can be represent by '41, 01, 75, 55'.

4. Answer: (C)
1) 13, 68, 10, 67, 40 → M, U, C, T, O
2) 42, 89, 41, 85, 31 → C, U, S, Q, M
3) 34, 78, 33, 65, 30 → C, R, O, P, S
4) 13, 56, 24, 95, 14 → M, U, S, R, O
Hence, 'CROPS' will be represent by '34, 78, 33, 65, 30'.

5. Answer: (A)
1) 14, 24, 65, 68 ⇒ M, I, C, E
2) 41, 12, 78, 75 ⇒ N, I, D, E
3) 22, 43, 96, 87 ⇒ N, I, C, E
4) 03, 31, 57, 56 ⇒ N, I, A, E
Therefore, the set of number which represents word "MICE" is "14, 24, 65, 68".

6. Answer: (A)
1) 01, 12, 58, 65, 56 ⇒ G, R, A, N, D
2) 43, 41, 85, 88, 98 ⇒ G, R, A, N, S
3) 20, 23, 66, 95, 89 ⇒ G, R, A, D, D
4) 14, 04, 99, 57, 68 ⇒ G, R, A, N, O
Therefore, the set of number which represents word "GRAND" is "01, 12, 58, 65, 56".

7. Answer: (C)
1) 31, 59, 68, 21 ⇒ H, A, X
2) 43, 86, 99, 40 ⇒ H, A, E
3) 24, 78, 56, 02 ⇒ H, A, L, T
4) 12, 97, 88, 33 ⇒ H, A, E
Therefore, the set of numbers which represent word "HALT" is '24, 78, 56, 02'.

8. Answer: (B)
1) 14, 13, 12, 65, 76 ⇒ T, R, E, N, I
2) 43, 42, 40, 78, 88 ⇒ T, R, E, N, D
3) 21, 34, 24, 57, 95 ⇒ T, R, E, D, I
4) 30, 01, 31, 97, 59 ⇒T, R, E, N, I
Therefore, a set of numbers which represents the word "TREND" is '43, 42, 40, 78, 88'.

9. Answer: (A)
Let us check each option according to given Matrix,
1) 21, 10, 78, 98 → N O S E
2) 13, 22, 66, 56 → A O S I
3) 02, 34, 59, 68 → N O S I
4) 41, 42, 85, 86 → O D S E
Hence, '21, 10, 78, 98' is the correct answer.

10. Answer: (B)
Let us check each option according to given Matrix,
1) 13, 14, 85, 55 → T A R K
2) 31, 02, 78, 98 → P A R K
3) 23, 22, 66, 67 → E S R K
4) 00, 40, 59, 78 → P A R R
Hence, '31, 02, 78, 98' is the correct answer.

11. Answer: (C)
Let us check each option according to given Matrix,
1) 40, 13, 56, 57 → C R G W
2) 14, 32, 68, 76 → C R G W
3) 21, 01, 86, 69 → C R O W
4) 02, 20, 97, 88→ C R U W
Hence, '21, 01, 86, 69' is the correct answer.

12. Answer: (A)
Let us check each option according to given Matrix,
1) 20, 65, 95, 43 → I D L E
2) 32, 77, 56, 00 → I D F E
3) 44, 88, 68, 31 → I L F E
4) 01, 96, 75, 43 → I D F E
Hence, '20, 65, 95, 43' is the correct answer.

13. Answer: (A)
Let us check each option according to given Matrix,
1) 33, 57, 20, 66, 03 → G H O S T
2) 40, 78, 42, 97, 10 → G H O A T

3) 12, 96, 13, 77, 30 → G H O S N
4) 04, 78, 01, 58, 43 → G H O S N
Hence, '33, 57, 20, 66, 03' is the correct answer.

14. Answer: (C)
Let us check each option according to given Matrix,
1) 11, 65, 03, 55, 20 → B A K E R
2) 40, 77, 24, 76, 32 → B A K E R
3) 34, 96, 41, 87, 10 → B A K E S
4) 02, 58, 31, 88, 04 → B A S
Hence, '34, 96, 41, 87, 10' is the correct answer.

15. Answer: (B)
1) 01, 21, 58, 96 → SHOO
2) 44, 02, 89, 76 → SHOP
3) 14, 33, 77, 56 → HHON
4) 33, 40, 65, 88 → HHOP
Clearly, the number set for the word 'SHOP' is 44, 02, 89, 76.

16. Answer: (B)
1) 12, 58, 67, 40 → PAN
2) 41, 76, 98, 04 → PLAN
3) 00, 95, 57, 12 → PL
4) 23, 68, 79, 22 → PAN
Clearly, the number set for the word 'PLAN' is 41, 76, 98, 04.

17. Answer: (C)
1) 34, 02, 56, 67 → FSH
2) 03, 20, 69, 79 → FIH
3) 22, 13, 75, 98 → FISH
4) 10, 43, 99, 55 → FSH
Clearly, the number set for the word 'FISH' is 22, 13, 75, 98.

18. Answer: (B)
1) 10, 59, 02, 65, 00 → CROP
2) 23, 78, 14, 99, 30 → CROPS
3) 42, 95, 40, 76, 03 → CROS
4) 34, 66, 33, 86, 22 → CROP
Clearly, the number set for the word 'CROPS' is 23, 78, 14, 99, 30.

19. Answer: (C)
1) 57, 00, 20, 13 → SL
2) 65, 21, 75, 66 → SL
3) 78, 34, 43, 86 → SLAP
4) 96, 42, 98, 77 → SLPO
Clearly, the number set for the word 'SLAP' is 78, 34, 43, 86.

20. Answer: (D)
1) 00, 99, 56, 41 → B
2) 10, 65, 66, 22 → ON
3) 24, 78, 33, 13 → BO
4) 32, 89, 59, 20 → BOND
Clearly, the number set for the word 'BOND' is 32, 89, 59, 20.

21. Answer: (B)
00, 33, 86, 95, 04 → P R O B M
43, 40, 55, 88, 34 → P R O B E
31, 02, 67, 56, 04 → P R O A M
24, 21,12, 96, 00 → P R P J P
Hence, '43, 40, 55, 88, 34' is the correct answer.

22. Answer: (C)
04, 68, 55, 23, 20 → S L A S V
30, 55, 56, 03, 32 → S A L IV
23, 56, 67, 34, 40 → S L A I N
11, 68, 66, 14, 21 → S L R N N
Hence, '**23, 56, 67, 34, 40**' is the correct answer.

23. Answer: (B)
The representation for HALT is
H → 04, 12, 21, 33, 40
A → 03, 14, 20, 32, 41
L → 55, 68, 77, 86, 99
T → 00, 13, 24, 31, 42
HALT → 21, 41, 68, 13
Hence, option 2 is correct

24. Answer: (D)
The representation for GLOW is:
G → 56, 68, 79, 87, 95
L → 57, 65, 78, 89, 96
O → 00, 13, 21, 34, 42
W → 04, 12, 20, 33, 41
GLOW → 95, 57, 13, 33
Hence, option 4 is correct

25. Answer: (C)
1) 41, 24, 67, 59 → R, E, S, S
2) 33, 32, 99, 75 → R, E, T, S
3) 12, 40, 86, 88 → R, E, S, T
4) 20, 03, 56, 98 → R, E, U, S
Hence, the answer is 12, 40, 86, 88 for 'REST'.

26. Answer: (A)
1) 41, 66, 42, 33, 86 → N, I, F, T, Y
2) 14, 79, 31, 30, 99 → N, I, F, M, Y
3) 03, 85, 32, 40, 77 → N, I, N, T, Y

4) 32, 01, 13, 04, 68 → F, P, F, T, Y
Hence, the answer is 41, 66, 42, 33, 86 for 'NIFTY'.

27. Answer: (D)
1) 10, 14, 00, 68, 79 ⇒ B, L, A, N, S
2) 31, 41, 33, 96, 86 ⇒ B, L, A, N, S
3) 44, 20, 32, 88, 59 ⇒ B, L, L, N, D
4) 23, 32, 24, 55, 66 ⇒ B, L, A, N, D
Hence, "23, 32, 24, 55, 66 "is the set for the word 'BLAND'

28. Answer: (C)
1) 23, 76, 22, 77 → B, D, N, O
2) 11, 67, 40, 95 → B, A, S, D
3) 00, 55, 03, 59 → B, A, N, D
4) 44, 89, 30, 87 → B, P, N, D
Hence, BAND will be represented by 00, 55, 03, 59.

29. Answer: (B)
1) 01, 13, 04, 76, 66 → S T E A I
2) 14, 31, 40, 95, 59 → S T E A L
3) 22, 42, 21, 69, 97 → S T E P P
4) 43, 24, 33, 57, 58 → S T E A I
Hence correct set is '14, 31, 40, 95, 59'

30. Answer: (A)
1) 00, 78, 13, 67, 23 ⇒ S, T, R, A, W
2) 12, 59, 01, 55, 10 ⇒ S, T, R, A, H
3) 24, 97, 20, 86, 31 ⇒ S, T, R, A, S
4) 43, 66, 44, 98, 43 ⇒ S, T, R, A, S
Hence, the set of number which represents word "STRAW" is "00, 78, 13, 67, 23".

31. Answer: (A)
1) 00, 04, 67, 57 → P, O, N, D
2) 23, 12, 86, 69 → O, P, N, D
3) 43, 24, 98, 95 → P, P, N, D
4) 30, 42, 55, 87 → O, O, N, T
Hence, 'POND' is represented by '00, 04, 67, 57'.

32. Answer: (B)
1) 00, 13, 57, 76 ⇒ SPAM
2) 11, 04, 86, 59 ⇒ SCAM
3) 23, 22, 99, 95 ⇒ SNAM
4) 32, 40, 66, 68 ⇒ SCJM
Hence option 2 is correct.

33. Answer: (D)
1) 10, 79, 23, 32, 42 → CREEC
2) 24, 55, 14, 41, 12 → CREEX
3) 33, 86, 32, 13, 43 → CRETP
4) 42, 98, 41, 00, 34 → CREEP
Hence, 'CREEP' will be represented by '42, 98, 41, 00, 34'.

34. Answer: (D)
1) 42, 03, 89, 13 → S, Q, A, R.
2) 11, 40, 65, 02 → S, T, A, T.
3) 04, 32, 96, 32 → S, R, A, R.
4) 30, 21, 77, 44 → S, T, A, R.
Hence, STAR is represented by '30, 21, 77, 44'.

35. Answer: (D)
1) 43, 23, 55, 56 → RALE
2) 33, 30, 67, 75 → SALE
3) 11, 42, 86, 98 → AALL
4) 20, 04, 79, 87 → PALE
Hence correct answer is option 4.

36. Answer: (C)
1) 00, 68, 95, 58, 04 → GUILE
2) 14, 75, 88, 87, 40 → GUIUE
3) 23, 99, 76, 78, 31 → GUIDE
4) 41, 87, 57, 66, 12 → GUIDR
Hence, "23, 99, 76, 78, 31"is the correct set.

37. Answer: (A)
1) 10, 12, 11, 66, 58 → SPEAK
2) 43, 31, 33, 89, 86 → SPEAB
3) 21, 40, 44, 56, 99 → SPEOK
4) 32, 03, 20, 97, 66 → SPEOA
Clearly, the set for word 'SPEAK' is '10, 12, 11, 66, 58'.

38. Answer: (D)
1) 01, 03, 75, 00, 68 → T, R, A, I, A
2) 14, 30, 68, 13, 58 → T, R, A, I, H
3) 20, 44, 99, 21, 96 → T, R, A, I, S
4) 43, 11, 56, 34, 88 → T, R, A, I, L
Therefore, the set of numbers representing the word "TRAIL" is "43, 11, 56, 34, 88".

39. Answer: (D)
1) 10, 04, 33, 57, 69 → STRMN
2) 41, 42, 14, 68, 86 → STRMN
3) 34, 23, 40, 88, 78 → STROK
4) 22, 11, 21, 75, 96 → STROM
Clearly, the set for word 'STROM' is '22, 11, 21, 75, 96'.

40. Answer: (D)
1) 33, 00, 98, 30, 88 → R, A, T, E, U.
2) 14, 43, 55, 11, 68 → R, A, T, E, P.
3) 14, 24, 86, 42, 56 → R, A, T, E, P.
4) 02, 12, 67, 04, 96 → R, A, T, E, S.
Hence, "02, 12, 67, 04, 96" is a set of number which represent word 'RATES'

41. **Answer: (D):**
1) 69, 02, 12, 65 → P, A, C, T
2) 58, 23, 24, 76 → P, A, C, V
3) 77, 31, 34, 68 → V, A, Z, K
4) 96, 44, 41, 97 → P, A, C, K Hence, PACK will be represented by '96, 44, 41, 97'.

42. **Answer: : (A)**
1) 00, 04, 68, 02 → T, R, A, Y
2) 21, 41, 97, 41 → T, Y, A, Y
3) 34, 12, 55, 11 → T, R, A, B
4) 42, 23, 89, 23 → T, R, A, R
Hence, TRAY will be represented by '00, 04, 68, 02'.

43. **Answer: (C):**
1) 10, 14, 00, 59, 97 → R, R, E, A, P
2) 31, 33, 41, 67, 76 → G, R, E, T, M
3) 43, 01, 23, 95, 89 → G, R, E, A, T
4) 24, 42, 11, 86, 95 → G, R, L, A, A
Hence, 'GREAT' will be represented by '43, 01, 23, 95, 89'.

44. **Answer: (A):**
Since it is mentioned that the letter from these matrices is represented first by row and next by column.
1) 00, 41, 99, 96 → M A Z E
2) 12, 04, 56, 58 → M C Z E
3) 24, 22, 88, 65 → M A T E
4) 43, 10, 69, 77 → M A T E
Thus, the correct answer is 00, 41, 99, 96.

45. **Answer: (D):**
Given Matrix - I and Matrix - II
1) 56, 00, 87, 11 → F, A, T, I
2) 96, 41, 59, 44 → K, A, T, E
3) 88, 12, 76, 33 → B, A, T, I
4) 78, 34, 98, 21 → F, A, T, E
Hence, answer is: 78, 34, 98, 21.

46. **Answer: (B):**
1) 10, 32, 66, 56 - T, N, O, E
2) 41, 00, 89, 75 - T, A, K, E
3) 03, 43, 78, 99 - T, A, O, E
4) 22, 13, 97, 87 - T, N, O, E
Hence, TAKE will be represented by "41, 00, 89, 75".

47. **Answer: (D):**
1) 34, 32, 98, 77 - L, M, N, R
2) 42, 00, 99, 77 - G, E, S, R
3) 03, 44, 67, 77 - J, D, X, R
4) 95, 24, 59, 20 - S, I, Z, E
Hence, SIZE will be represented by "95, 24, 59, 20".

48. **Answer: (C):**
1) 24, 14, 67, 76 → F, D, O, U
2) 30, 22, 86, 56 → M, E, Y, S
3) 66, 67, 02, 14 → R, O, A, D
4) 13, 43, 56, 86 → C, C, S, Y
Hence, 'ROAD' is represented by '66, 67, 02, 14'.

49. **Answer: (A):**
1) 89,96,86,13 → P, U, R, E
2) 34,34,56,79 → K, K, T, N
3) 41,44,67,96 → L, B, Z, U
4) 13,10,79,57 → P, A, N, V
'89,96,86,13' is the code for the word 'PURE'.

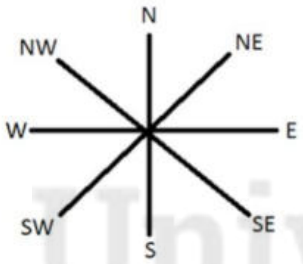
50. **Answer: (B):**
1) 21, 23, 78, 98 → MJZS
2) 76, 12, 87, 97 → SHOW
3) 40, 32, 76, 79 → FKSY
4) 33, 23, 57, 88 → DJRS
Clearly, the number set for the word 'SHOW' is 76,12,87,97.

Direction

Understanding the concept of direction and distance is vital for various competitive exams such as Bank and SSC exams. These problems primarily test a candidate's ability to visualize and comprehend spatial awareness.

Concepts:

There are four main directions – North (N), South (S), East (E), and West (W). Besides these, there are four cardinal directions – North-East (NE), North-West (NW), South-East (SE), and South-West (SW).



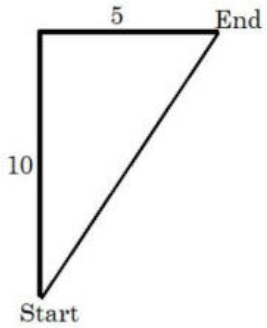
1. Distance Problems:

In these problems, you have to calculate the distance between two points.

Example:

Ravi walked 10 km towards the north. Then he turned to his right and walked 5 km. The distance between his final and initial position is?

Solution:



By using Pythagoras theorem in this right-angled triangle, the distance between Ravi's final and initial position = $\sqrt{10^2 + 5^2}$ = = $\sqrt{125}$ = 11.18 km.

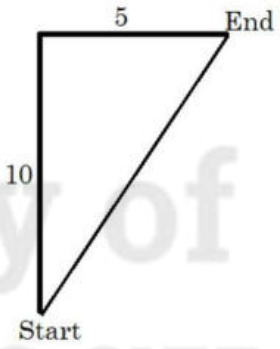
2. Direction Problems:

In these problems, you have to find the direction of the final position from the starting position.

Example:

Ravi walked 10 km towards the north. Then he turned to his right and walked 5 km. In which direction is he now from his starting position?

Solution:



Ravi is in the "North East" direction from his starting point.

3. Shadow Problems:

These problems involve understanding the movement of the sun and how it affects the shadow's direction.

Example:

If a man is facing the north and his shadow is towards his left, what time of the day is it?

Solution:

If a man stands facing the North, at the time of sunrise his shadow will be towards his left and at the time of sunset, it will be towards his right. At 12:00 noon, the

rays of the sun are vertically downward hence there will be no shadow.

Summary of Formulas:

- For Distance & Direction problems, there aren't any fixed formulas, but Pythagoras' theorem is frequently used to calculate the distance in right-angled triangle problems. The theorem states that in a right-angled triangle, the square of the hypotenuse's length (the side opposite the right angle) is equal to the sum of the squares of the other two sides' lengths.
- It's also essential to have a good understanding of the directions and how to analyze the movements (left turn, right turn, moving forward, moving backward).
- In shadow-related problems, it's crucial to remember:
- If a man stands facing the North, at the time of sunrise his shadow will be towards his left and at the time of sunset, it will be towards his right. At 12:00 noon, the rays of the sun are vertically downward hence there will be no shadow.
- Remember, consistent practice is the key to mastering this topic.

Exercise

1. Vikram started from point R and walked for 7 km in west, then turned left and walked 2 km and again turned left and walked 4 km. In which direction is he now from point R?
(A) North-East **(B)** South-West
(C) South-East **(D)** North-West

2. Abhinav started running from his house, he first ran for 12 km towards west, then he turned towards north and ran 16 km in that direction. How far Abhinav is from his house and in which direction?
(A) 13 km South
(B) 13 km North
(C) 15 km West
(D) 20 km North-West

3. From a point D Sarita walked 50 metres to the North, then after turning to right walked 50 metres. She again turned left and walked another 70 metres and finally turned to the left and walked 50 metres. In which direction and at what distance is she from the starting point D?
(A) 120 metres to the North
(B) 140 metres to the South
(C) 120 metres to the South
(D) 130 metres to the South

4. After starting from her house, Sameera walked a few metres towards the East. From there, she took a right turn and 6 walked 100 m, and then took a left turn and walked 30 m. Finally, she took a left turn again and walked 40 m to reach the market. If the air distance between her house and the market is 100 m, how far did Sameera walk towards the East initially from her house?
(A) 30 m **(B)** 50 m
(C) 60 m **(D)** 80 m

5. After starting from his house, Naren walked a few meters towards the east. From there, he took a right turn and walked 80 m, and then took a left turn and walked 20m. Finally, he took a right turn again and walked 40 m to reach the hospital. If the air distance between his house and the hospital is 130m, how far did Naren walk towards the east initially?
(A) 49 m **(B)** 25 m
(C) 50 m **(D)** 30 m

6. Rinky walked 70 m towards the east from her house, and then took a right turn and walked 50 m to reach the post office. From there, she took a right turn again and walked 150 m to reach the market, from where she took a left turn and walked a few meters to reach the school. If the air distance between Rinky's house and the school is 170 m. what is the air distance between the market and the school?
(A) 90 m **(B)** 100 m
(C) 70 m **(D)** 120 m

7. Mayank's house faces South. He leaves from the back gate of his house and walks 18 m. Then he turns right and walks 28 m. Then he turns right and walks 35 m. Then he turns left and walks 12 m. He then turns left and walks 17 m. In which direction and how many meters away is he from the original position?
(A) 20 meters North **(B)** 17 meters South
(C) 30 meters West **(D)** 40 meters East

8. Arjun starts walking towards the east. After walking 50 m, he turns to his left and walks 15 m straight. Then, he turns to his left and walks 30 m straight. Again, he turns to his the left and walks a distance of 15 m. How far is he from the starting point?
(A) 40m **(B)** 30m
(C) 10m **(D)** 20m

9. Arjun starts walking towards the east. After walking 50m, he turns to his left and walks 15m. From there, he again turns to his left and walks 30m. Finally, he turns to his left one last time and walks 15m. How far is he form the starting point?
(A) 40 m **(B)** 10 m
(C) 30 m **(D)** 20 m

10. From his house, Avinash went to Kapil's house situated 500 m towards the north - east of his own house. From there, both of them went to Varun's situated 400 m towards the south of Kapil's house. What is the shortest distance between Avinash's current location and his location at the beginning?
(A) 900 m **(B)** 400 m
(C) 300 m **(D)** 500 m

11. A Nurse moved 90 m in the East in a hospital to look for her duty Doctor, then she turned right and went 20 m. After this she turned right and after going 30 m she reached I.C.U. but the Doctor was not there. From there she went 100 m to her north and met her doctor. What distance did she moved to meet her duty doctor from the starting point.
(A) 80 m **(B)** 100 m
(C) 140 m **(D)** 120 m

12. Sunita walks 45 metres towards south. Then turns right and walk another 45 metres. Then turn right and walks for 20 metres to reach point L. She then again turns to her right and walks for 45 metres. Now how far (in metres) is she from the starting point?
(A) 50 m **(B)** 45 m
(C) 25 m **(D)** 60 m

13. Riya walked 90 m towards the north from her house, and then took a right turn and walked 60 m to reach the market. Then, she took a left turn and walked a few meters from the market to reach the post office, from where she took a left again and walked 160m to reach the school, if the air distance between her school and house is 260m, what is the aerial distance between market and the post office?
(A) 180 m **(B)** 120 m
(C) 150 m **(D)** 100 m

14. Priya's school bus was facing north-west when it reached her school. After starting from her house, the bus took one left turn. one right turn and another left turn to reach her school. In which direction was the bus facing when it left Priya's house?
(A) South-east **(B)** North-west
(C) South-west **(D)** North-east

15. Starting from Anand's house, the school bus takes a right turn and covers 3 km. Then, it takes a left turn and covers 2 km. Finally, it takes a right turn again and covers 4 km to reach the school. On reaching the school, the bus faces southeast. In which direction was the bus facing when it left Anand's house?
(A) South-west **(B)** South-east
(C) North-east **(D)** North

16. Swati's school bus starts from her house and takes one left turn to reach the hospital. Then, it takes a right turn and covers 5 km. Finally, it takes a left turn to reach her school. On reaching the school, the bus faces south-west. In which direction was the bus facing when it left Swati's house?
(A) North-east **(B)** North-west
(C) South-east **(D)** East

17. Mayank's house faces South. He leaves from the back gate of his house and walks 18 m. Then he turns right and walks 28 m. Then he turns right and walks 35 m. Then he turns left and walks 12 m. He then turns left and walks 17 m. In which direction and how many meters away is he from the original position?
(A) 20 meters North **(B)** 17 meters South
(C) 30 meters West **(D)** 40 meters East

18. Tina is 75 m South-East of Veena. Reena is 75 m South-West of Veena. Tina is to the ___ of Reena.

(A) South **(B)** East
(C) West **(D)** North

19. Abhishek started from a point A and walked 15 meters towards south. He turned left and walked 20 meters. He then turned left again and walked 15 meters. He again turned left and walked 35 meters and reached a point B. How far and in which direction is point B with respect to point 'A'?
(A) 15 meters, West **(B)** 20 meters, North
(C) 35 meters, South **(D)** 15 meters, East

20. Seema walks to her office. She is facing south when she reaches her office. After starting from home, she turned left twice and then right before reaching her office. Which direction was Seema facing when she started from her home?
(A) South **(B)** East
(C) North **(D)** West

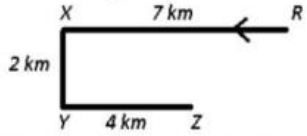
21. Kunal's house is located to the south of a coffee shop. There is park to the east of coffee shop. The local market is to the north of the park. If the distance of the market from the park is equal to the distance of the coffee shop from Kunal's house, in which direction is the market with respect to coffee shop?
(A) West **(B)** South-East
(C) North - East **(D)** South -West

22. A man is facing toward the east. He then turns 45° anti - clockwise, again 180° anti-clockwise and then 225° clockwise. In which direction is he facing now?
(A) West **(B)** North
(C) South **(D)** East

23. Rama walks from his university campus 4 km towards north and then turns to the right to reach his department. After walking 2.5 km from the department he turns to the left and walks 4 km and reached Conference hall. Now in which direction is he from the starting place?
(A) South **(B)** West
(C) South – West **(D)** North – East

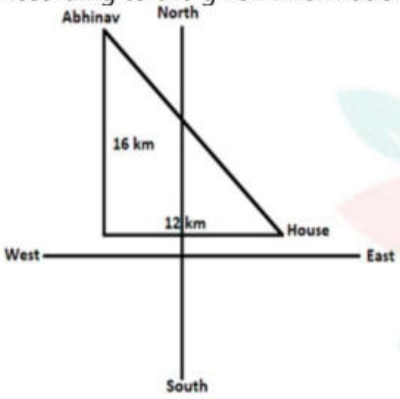
Solution

1. **Answer: (B)**
According to given information,



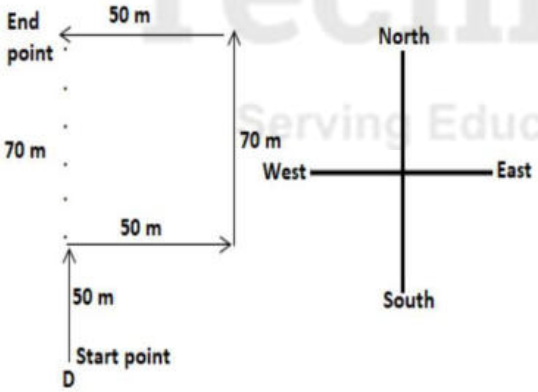
Hence, Vikram is in South-West direction of R.

2. **Answer: (D)**
According to the given information:



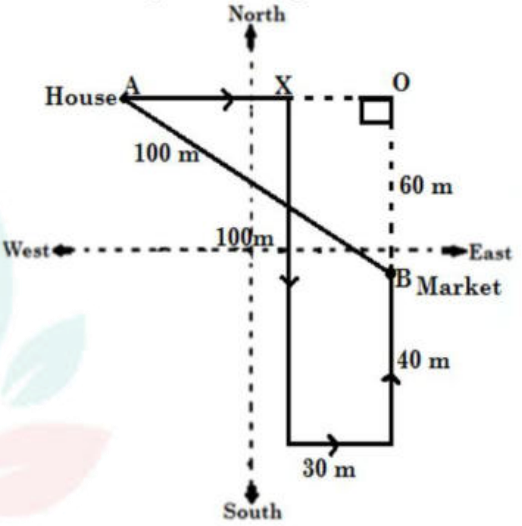
The distance can be calculated using Pythagoras theorem as:
Distance from his home = $(16^2 + 12^2)^{1/2}$ = $(256 + 144)^{1/2}$ = 20 km
Hence, Abhinav is 20 km far in Northwest direction from his house.

3. **Answer: (A)**
Based on given information direction diagram can be traced as,



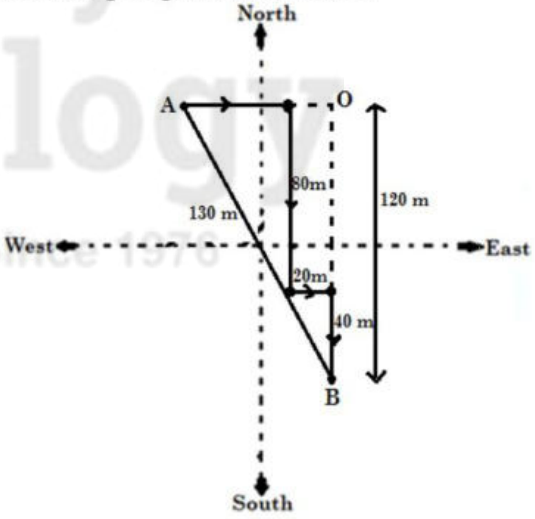
Clearly, she walks 120 metres to the North of point D.

4. **Answer: (B)**
Let Sameera's house be denoted by A and the market by denoted by B.



OB = 100 - 40 = 60 m
AB = 100 m (given air distance)
We need to find the value of AX.
By Pythagoras' theorem,
$OA^2 = AB^2 - OB^2 = 6400$
Hence OA = 80 m.
Therefore, AX = 80 - 30 = 50 m.

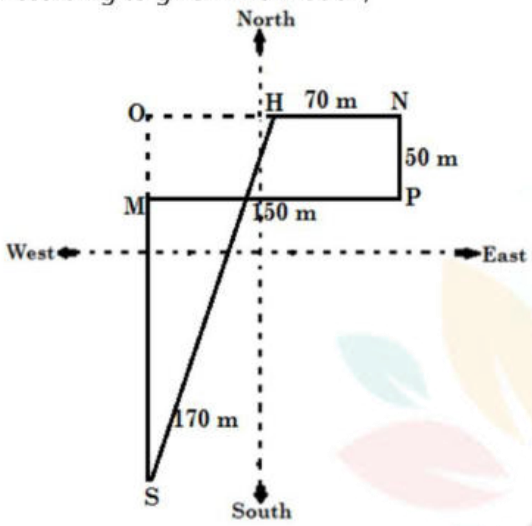
5. **Answer: (D)**
According to given information,



Let A denote Naren's house and B denote the hospital.
OB = 80 + 40 = 120 m.
By Pythagoras' theorem,

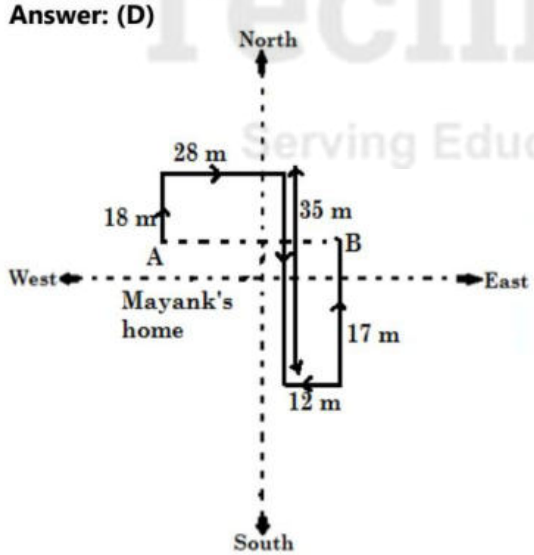
$AB^2 = OA^2 + OB^2$.
Therefore, $OA^2 = 130^2 - 120^2 = 2500$ and $OA = 50$ m.
Thus, the required answer = 50 - 20 = 30 m.

6. Answer: (B)
According to given information,



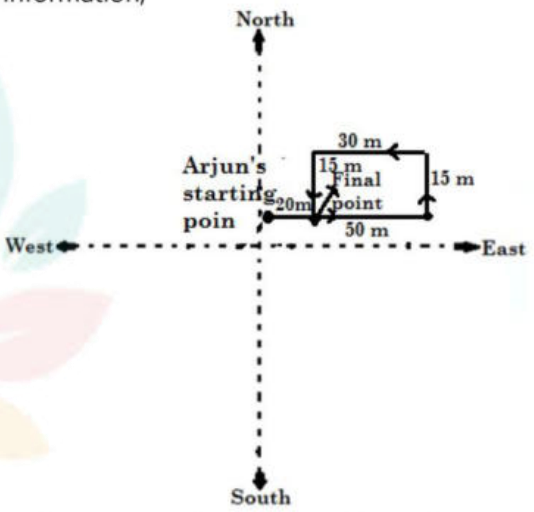
Let H denote Rinky's house, P denote post office, M denote market and S denote school.
Then,
OM = NP = 50 m and ON = MP = 150 m
OH = 150 - 70 = 80
By Pythagoras' theorem,
$SH^2 = HO^2 + SO^2$
Therefore, $SO^2 = 170^2 - 80^2 = 22500$ and $SO = 150$ m.
MS = 150 - 50 = 100 m
Hence, MS = air distance between the mark and Rinky's school = **100 m**.

7. Answer: (D)



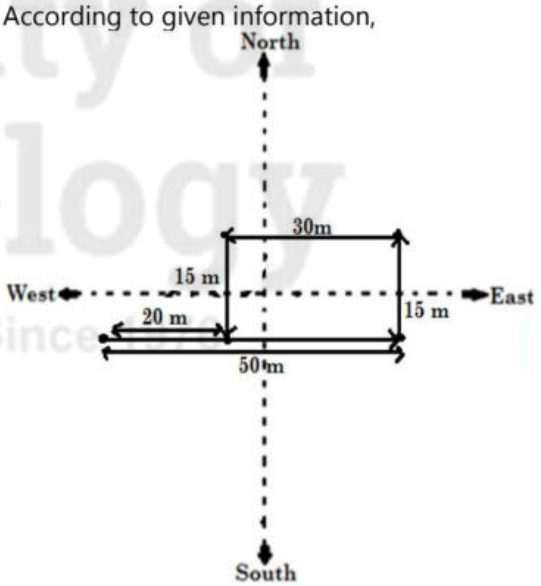
Distance between original and final positions
= Distance between the points A and B
= 28 + 12
= **40 m.**
Also, B is to the **east** of A.
Hence, the correct answer is '**40 meters East**'.

8. Answer: (D)
Drawing diagram according to the given information,



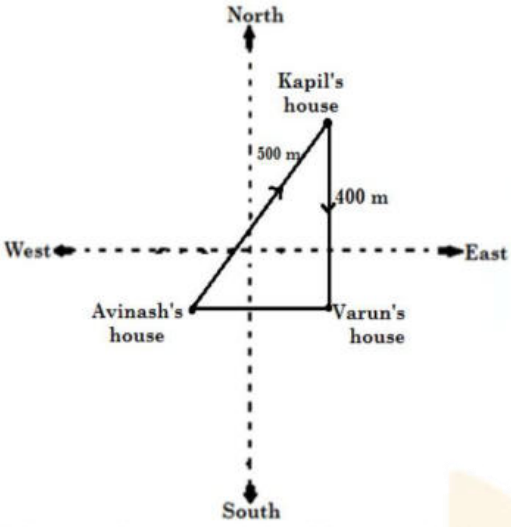
He is 20m away from the starting point.
Hence, "20m" is the correct answer.

9. Answer: (D)
According to given information,



Hence, he is '20 m' from the starting point.

10. Answer: (C)
Drawing diagram according to the following information,

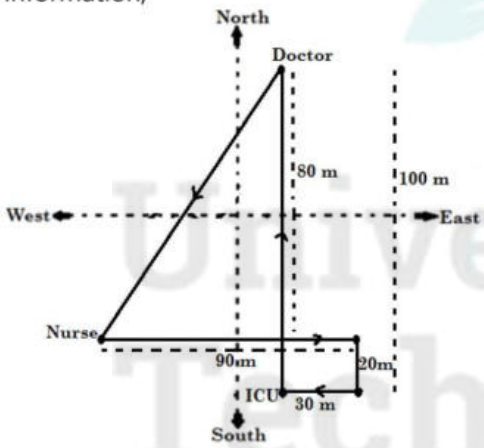


Distance between Avinash's current location and location at the beginning = $\sqrt{5002 - 4002}$ = $\sqrt{90000}$ = 300

Hence, "300 m" is the correct answer.

11. Answer: (B)

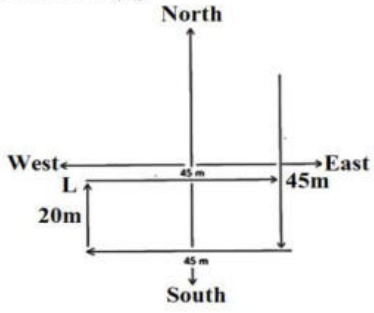
Drawing directions according to given information,



Using Pythagoras Theorem, Distance moved to meet her doctor from starting point = $60^2 + 80^2 = 10000$

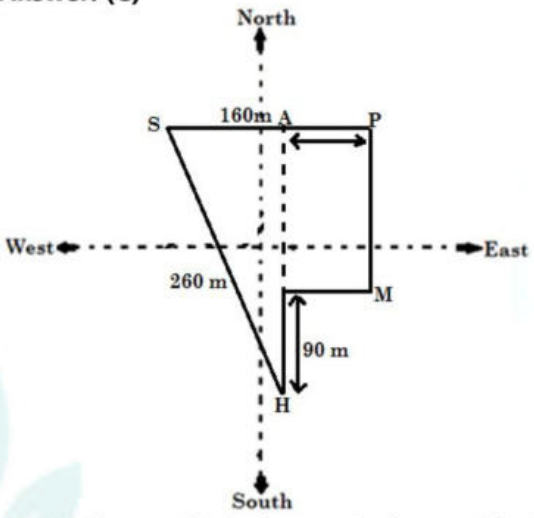
Which is square of 100,so she moved 100 m to meet the doctor

12. Answer: (C)



Clearly, Sunita is 25 m away from the point L.

13. Answer: (C)



Let H denote Riya's house, S denote Riya's school, M denote market and P denote post-office.

By Pythagoras' theorem,

$HS^2 = AS^2 + HA^2$

$260^2 = 160^2 + HA^2$

Therefore, HA = 240 m.

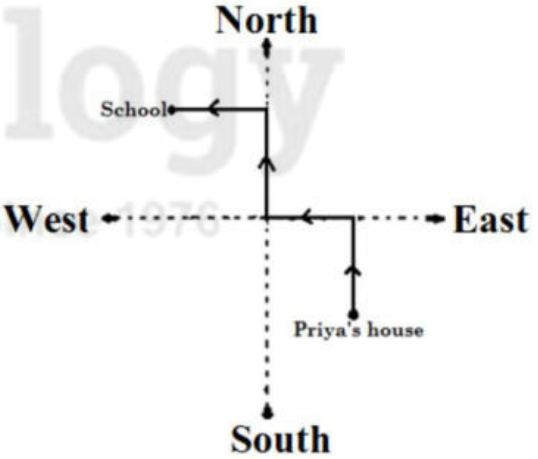
PM = 240 - 90 = 150 m.

Hence, the correct answer is **150 m**.

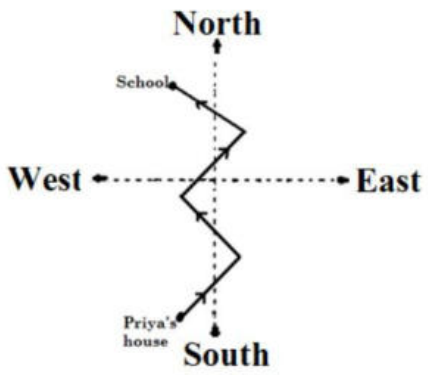
14. Answer: (D)

Suppose the bus was facing north when it left Priya's house.

Thus, we see that the bus will be facing west when reaching the school.

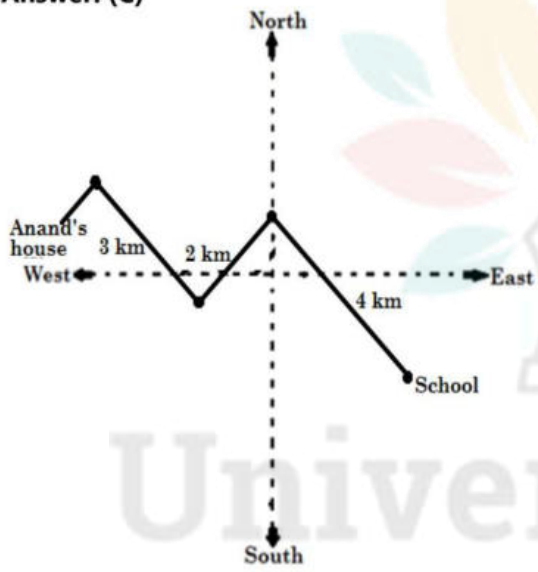


By moving clockwise in an angle of 45°, the bus faces north-west when reaching the school.



Thus, the bus was facing north-east when it left Priya's house.
Hence North-east is the correct answer.

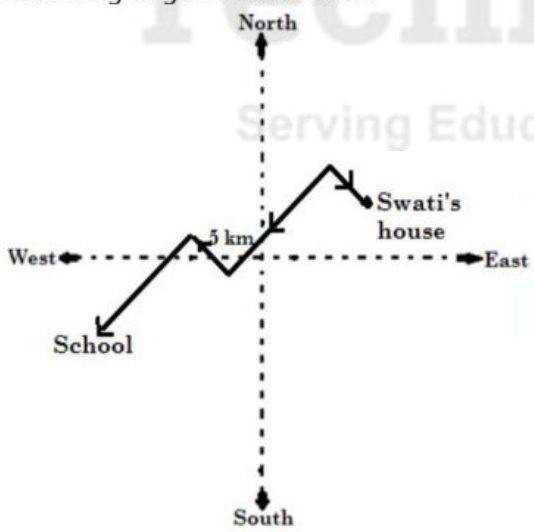
15. Answer: (C)



Hence, the correct answer is North-east.

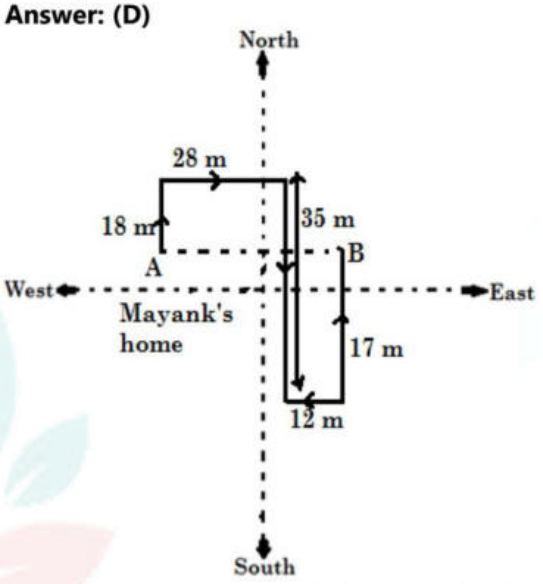
16. Answer: (B)

According to given information:



We see that the bus was facing north-west when it left Swati's house.
Hence, the correct answer is 'North-west'.

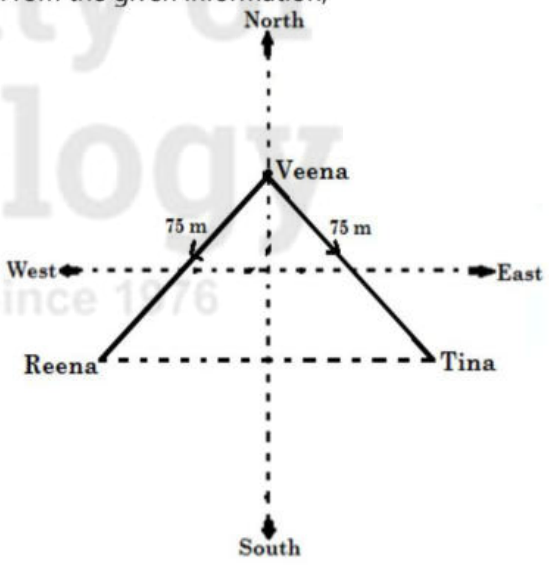
17. Answer: (D)



Distance between original and final positions
= Distance between the points A and B
= 28 + 12
= 40 m.
Also, B is to the east of A.
Hence, the correct answer is '40 meters East'.

18. Answer: (B)

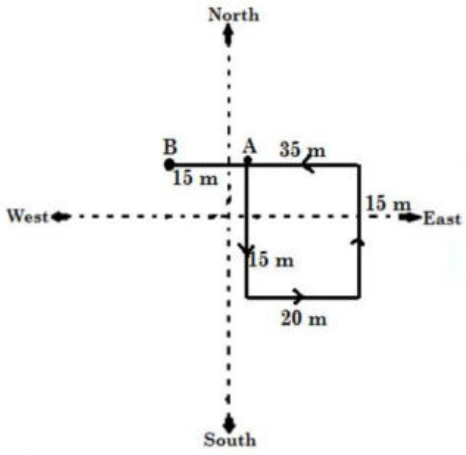
From the given information,



Hence, Tina is to the east of Reena.

19. Answer: (A)

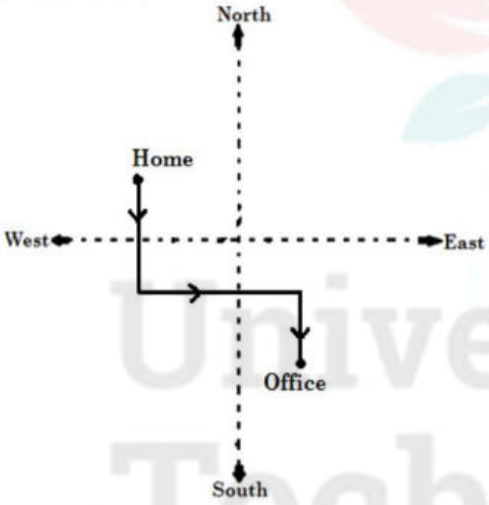
Drawing the diagram according to the following information,



B is 15 meters to the west of A.
Hence, "15 meters, west" is the correct answer.

20. Answer: (D)

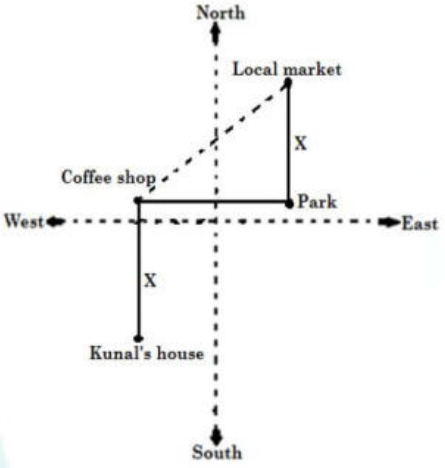
Drawing diagram according to the given information,



Seema is facing west when she started from home.
Hence, "west" is the correct answer.

21. Answer: (C)

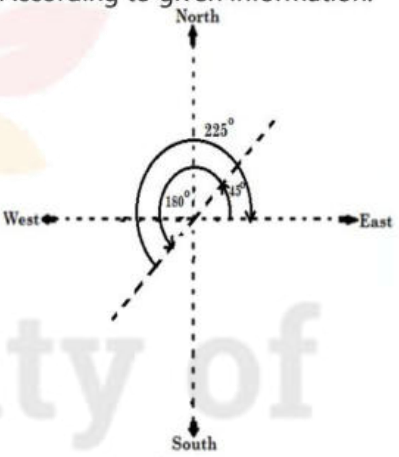
Let, the distance of the market from the park and the distance of the coffee shop from Kunal's house be x.



From the diagram given above, it is clear that the market is to the North-East of the coffee shop.

22. Answer: (D)

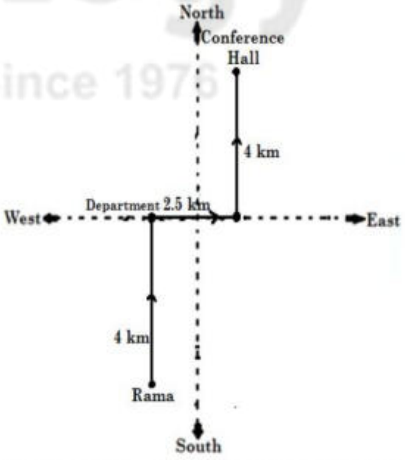
According to given information:



Hence, 'east' is the correct answer.

23. Answer: (D)

Drawing directions according to given information,



He is north - east from the starting point.

Ranking & Seating Arrangement

The "Ranking and Seating arrangement" is a common topic in competitive exams like the SSC, Bank and Railway exams. This chapter assesses your ability to analyze and determine the relative positions or ranks of objects, persons, or things in a sequence. To excel in such questions, it's crucial to understand the underlying principles and practice various types of problems.

The "Ranking and seating arrangement" chapter deals with various types of questions related to the relative positions of objects or individuals in a sequence or arrangement. These questions often involve arranging people or things in ascending or descending order based on given criteria.

Linear Arrangement: In linear arrangement questions, individuals or objects are arranged in a straight line, typically facing in one direction. You need to determine their positions based on the information provided.

Examples:

Six people L, M, N, P, Q and R are sitting in a row facing towards north (not necessarily in the same order). There are three persons between P and M. P is not at either end. There are only three people between L and Q. N is to the left of R. L is on one of the ends. M is to the right of P.

How many people are sitting to the left of N?

(A) 4 **(B)** 1

(C) 2 **(D)** 3

Solution: (C)

According to the question,

Clearly, 2 people are sitting to the left of N.

Circular Arrangement: In circular arrangement questions, people or objects are seated around a circular table, and you have to find their positions concerning one another.

Examples:

Six actors C, E, G, I, K and M are sitting around a circular table facing toward center. (Not necessarily in the same order). M is second to the left of G. E is second to the right of C. K is to the immediate left of M.

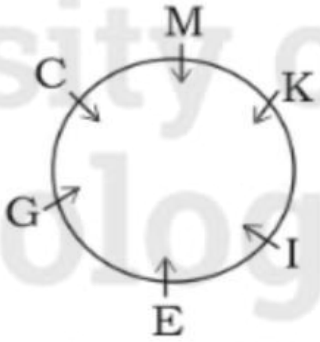
Who is sitting to the immediate right of E?

(A) G **(B)** I

(C) K **(D)** M

Solution: (B)

According to the question



I is sitting to the immediate right of E.

Ranking: Ranking questions involve determining the position or rank of a person or object in a sequence. The ranking can be from left to right, right to left, or any other direction as specified.

Examples:

Five phones, H, M, R, T and V, are kept one above the other (not necessarily in the same order). The number

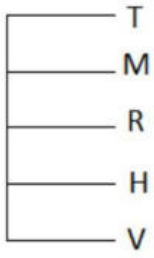
of phones above T is same as the number of phones below V. R is just above H. V is at the bottom. There are two phones between M and V. Which of the following phones are above R?

(A) M and T **(B)** H and T

(C) M and V **(D)** M and H

Solution: (A)

According to the question



M and T phones are above R phone.

Relative Ranking: Relative ranking involves finding the position of a person or object concerning others, given their positions or ranks.

Examples:

Six benches N1, N2, N3, N4, N5 and N6 are placed one above the other (not necessarily in the same order) . N4 is only above N3 and N5. There are four benches between N1 and N5. N2 is three places above N3. Which of the following statements is not correct?

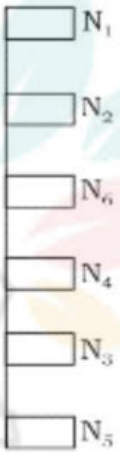
(A) N2 is just above N6.

(B) N5 is at the lowest end.

(C) N1 is between N6 and N2.

(D) There are two benches between

Solution: (C)



Exercise

Type I (Linear Order)

1. Six laptops, N, Q, P, L, R and A, are placed in a row facing towards the north (not necessarily in the same order). N is placed to the immediate left of A. R is placed second to the left of Q. P is placed second to the right of A. P is placed to the immediate right of R. L is placed to the left of N. Which laptop is placed to the immediate right of L?
(A) N **(B)** Q
(C) P **(D)** A

2. Five products, N, L, T, V and R, are placed in a row facing towards the east (not necessarily in the same order). T is second to the left of U. N is second to the right of L. R is to the immediate right of U. Which product is at the second position from the north end?
(A) T **(B)** U
(C) N **(D)** L

3. Six computers labelled E, F, G, H, I and J are placed in a row facing towards the north (not necessarily in the same order). Two computers are placed between E and I. G is placed second to the right of J. F is placed second to he right of E. I is placed to the left of E. Which computer is placed to the right of G?
(A) E **(B)** HM
(C) F **(D)** G

4. Six tables labelled C, D, L, N, P and X are placed in a row facing towards the south (not necessarily in the same order). D is placed second to the left of L. X is placed second to the right of P. N is placed third to the left of D. How many tables are placed between C and X?
(A) 3 **(B)** 1
(C) 2 **(D)** 4

5. Six people L, M, N, P, Q and R are sitting in a row facing towards north (not necessarily in the same order). There are three persons between P and M. P is not at either end. There are only three people between L and Q. N is to the left of R. L is on one of the ends. M is to the right of P.
How many people are sitting to the left of N?
(A) 4 **(B)** 1
(C) 2 **(D)** 3

6. Six players C, E, G, I, K and M are standing in a row facing towards north (Not necessarily in the same order) . Two players are standing between C and M. I is standing to the immediate left of C. E is standing second to the left of G. K is third to the right of G.
Who is standing second to the right of I?
(A) E **(B)** M
(C) K **(D)** C

7. Six phones P1, P2, P3, P4, P5 and P6 are placed in a row facing towards north (Not necessarily in the same order) . P1 is placed to the immediate left of P6. P5 is placed second to the left of P2. P4 is placed second to the right of P6. P4 is to the immediate right of P5. P3 is towards the left of P1.
How many phones are placed between P3 and P6?
(A) 4 **(B)** 1
(C) 0 **(D)** 2

8. Five chairs J, H, P, S and M are placed in a row facing towards east (Not necessarily in the same order) . P is second to the left of S. J is second to the right of H. M is to the immediate right of S.
Which of the following is the correct position of J?
(A) Third to the left of M
(B) Second to the right of H
(C) Exactly between S and H
(D) To the immediate right of S

9. Six boys R, L, B, T, W and N are standing in a row facing towards north (Not necessarily in the same order) . Two boys are standing between R and N. T is standing to the

immediate left of R. L is standing second to the left of B. W is third to the right of B.
Who is standing to the immediate right of R?
(A) L **(B)** W
(C) T **(D)** B

10. Six friends A, B C, D, E and F are standing in a row facing toward north. B stands exactly between F and D. E stands exactly between A and C. A is not a neighbor of D and F. C is not a neighbor of D, but is to the immediate right of F. C stands between which of the following?
(A) A and E **(B)** D and F
(C) E and F **(D)** E and B

11. Six persons A, B, C, D, E and F are sitting in a line. E is between D and F. A is second to the right of F. C is at extreme right. Who is sitting at second place to the left of C?
(A) D **(B)** A
(C) B **(D)** F

12. Eight friends A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H are standing in two rows of four each during prayer in school. H is followed by D. C is immediately before A. E is after B. Both C and G are in the front row. F is between G and B. Which two stand third in both the rows?
(A) B and H **(B)** D and F
(C) B and F **(D)** D and B

Type II (Circular Order)

1. Five teachers, H, K, P, R and T, are sitting around a circular table facing towards the center (not necessarily in the same order). T is between H and R. P is second to the right of R. H is to the immediate left of T. Who is sitting to the immediate left of K?
(A) T **(B)** H
(C) P **(D)** R

2. Five persons - F, J, N, R and V are sitting around a circular table facing towards the center (not necessarily in the same order). J sits to the immediate left of F. N is second to the left of F. V is second to the left of J. Who sits second to the right of J?
(A) R **(B)** N
(C) F **(D)** V

3. Six friends - C, E, G, I, K and M are sitting around a circular table facing towards the center and they are all at equal distance from each other (not necessarily in the same order). E is second to the right of C. K is on the immediate right of G. G and I are facing towards each other. Moving from left side of I, how many friends are sitting between I and M?
(A) 3 **(B)** 1
(C) 0 **(D)** 2

4. Five boys, G, K, P, R and T, are sitting around a circular table facing towards the centre (not necessarily in the same order). R is third to the left of K. P and G are the immediate neighbours of K. T is to the immediate left of P. Who is sitting second to the right of P?
(A) G **(B)** K
(C) T **(D)** R

5. Six actors C, E, G, I, K and M are sitting around a circular table facing toward center. (Not necessarily in the same order). M is second to the left of G. E is second to the right of C. K is to the immediate left of M.
Who is sitting to the immediate right of E?
(A) G **(B)** I
(C) K **(D)** M

6. Six cars D, F, H, J, L and N are parked around a circular path facing toward center (not necessarily in the same order). H is third to the right of N. J is to the immediate left of D. F is second to the left of N. D is second to the left of F. Which car is standing second to the right of H?
(A) F **(B)** J
(C) L **(D)** N

7. Six trucks K, M, O, Q, S and U are parked around a circular path facing towards the center (not necessarily in the same order). Q is second to the left of U. S is to the immediate left of M. K is second to the right of O. O is to

the immediate right of Q. Which truck is parked second to the left of O?
(A) M **(B)** K
(C) S **(D)** U

8. Six shopkeepers K, P, R, X, A and C are sitting around a circular table facing towards the centre (not necessarily in the same order) . C is second to the left of A. P is to the immediate right of K. X is second to the right of R. A is to the immediate left of X.
Which of the following pair of shopkeepers represents the immediate neighbours of X?
(A) A and K **(B)** A and C
(C) K and P **(D)** A and R

9. Six friends B, D, F, H, J and L are sitting around a circular table facing towards the centre (not necessarily in the same order) . B is to the immediate right of L. D is second to the left of J. F is second to the left of H. L is second to the right of H.
Who is sitting third to the left of F?
(A) D **(B)** B
(C) J **(D)** L

10. Five advocate G, N, M, L and A are sitting around a circular table facing towards the centre (not necessarily in the same order) . A is sitting between G and L. M is second to the right of L. G is towards the immediate left of A.
Who is sitting second to the left of A?
(A) M **(B)** G
(C) L **(D)** N

11. Six tailors T1, T2, T3, T4, T5 and T6 are sitting around a circular table facing towards the centre (Not necessarily in the same order) . T2 is second to the right of T1. T5 is to the immediate right of T3. T3 and T4 are facing towards each other.
Three of the four given options follows a same logic. Which of the following does not follow that logic?
(A) T2, T3 **(B)** T4, T6
(C) T1, T3 **(D)** T6, T5

12. Five persons H1, H2, H3, H4 and H5 are sitting around a circular table facing towards the centre (Not necessarily in the same order) . H4 is third to the left of H2. H3 and H1 are the immediate neighbours of H2. H5 is to the immediate left of H3.
Who is sitting third to the right of H1?
(A) H2 **(B)** H4
(C) H5 **(D)** H3

13. Six buses B1, B2, B3, B4, B5 and B6 are parked around a circular path (not necessarily in the same order) . B3 is third to the right of B6. B4 is to the immediate left of B1. B2 is second to the left of B6.
How many buses are between B5 and B1?
(A) 0 **(B)** 1
(C) 3 **(D)** 2

14. Six employees R1, R2, R3, R4, R5 and R6 are sitting around a circular table facing towards the centre (not necessarily in the same order) . R5 is third to the left of R3. R2 is to the immediate left of R4. R1 is to the immediate left of R5.
Which of the following statement is incorrect about R6?
(A) R4 is second to the left of R6.
(B) R6 is between R3 and R1.
(C) R2 is sitting opposite to R6.
(D) R5 is to the immediate right of R6.

15. Six toys T1, T2, T3, T4, T5 and T6 are kept around a circular path (not necessarily in the same order) . T4 is second to the left of T6. T5 is to the immediate left of T2. T1 is second to the right of T3. T3 is to the immediate right of T4.
If we start counting the number of toys towards the left of T5, then how many toys are kept between T6 and T5?
(A) 2 **(B)** 0
(C) 3 **(D)** 1

16. Six sellers G, H, J, K, C and M are sitting around a circular table facing towards the centre (not necessarily in the same order) . M is second to the left of C. H is to the

immediate right of G. K is second to the right of J. C is to the immediate left of K.
Which of the following pair of sellers represents the immediate neighbours of J and G respectively?
(A) CK, HM **(B)** CM, HM
(C) KH, MC **(D)** CM, KH

17. Six Boys P, Q, R, S, T and G are sitting around a circular table facing towords the center (not necessarily in the same order) . P is to the immediate right of G. Q is second to the left of T. R is second to the left of S. G is second to the right of S.
How many boys are sitting between R and T?
(A) 3 **(B)** 1
(C) 2 **(D)** 0

18. The six tailors G1, G2, G3, G4, G5 and G6 are sitting around a circular table facing towards the center (not necessarily in the same order) . G6 is second to the left of G3. G2 is second to the right of G1. The G5 is to the immediate left of the G6.
Which tailor sits second to the right of G3?
(A) G1 **(B)** G6
(C) G5 **(D)** G4

19. Eight boys P, Q, R, S, T, U, V and W are sitting around a circular table.
P and Q are sitting opposite each other.
S is sitting second to the right of P and V is sitting second to the right of Q.
T and W are sitting opposite each other.
R is sitting between P and V.
How many boys are sitting between U and V when counted from the right side of U?
(A) Five **(B)** Two
(C) Three **(D)** Four

20. Eight friends P, Q, R, S, T, U, V and W are sitting around a circular table at equal distances from each other. U is sitting extremely opposite to P. S is between V and Q. R is between U and W. P is sitting to the immediate right of Q. Who is sitting between P and W?
(A) U **(B)** T
(C) V **(D)** Q

21. Six persons A, B, C, D, E and F are standing in a circle. B is between F and C. A is between E and D. F is to the left of D. Who is between B and D?
(A) E **(B)** C
(C) F **(D)** A

Type III (Miscellaneous)

1. Five books - B, G, N, P and T are kept one above the other (not necessarily in the same order). Only one book is kept between N and G. B is just above P. B is above N. G is not above N. Which book is at the top?
(A) B **(B)** G
(C) T **(D)** P

2. Five articles, K, L, P, R and T are kept one above the other (not necessarily in the same order). K is just above T and just below R. L is just above P and just below T. Which article is at the second position from the bottom?
(A) L **(B)** T
(C) P **(D)** K

3. Five phones, H, M, R, T and V, are kept one above the other (not necessarily in the same order). The number of phones above T is same as the number of phones below V. R is just above H. V is at the bottom. There are two phones between M and V. Which of the following phones are above R?
(A) M and T **(B)** H and T
(C) M and V **(D)** M and H

4. Five subjects R, T, V, X and Z (not necessarily in the same order) are taught from Monday to Friday. Only one subject is taught in a day. Only Z is taught before R. T is taught before X. T is not taught on Wednesday. How many subjects are taught before V?
(A) 1 **(B)** 3
(C) 0 **(D)** 2

5. Five films K, L, M, N and P (not necessarily in the same order) are shown from Monday to

Friday. Only one film is shown in a day. Each film is shown only once. The film K is shown on Monday. Two films are shown between N and P. L is shown exactly one day after P. How many movies are shown before M?
(A) 2 **(B)** 4
(C) 1 **(D)** 3

6. There are five cinema halls in a building - Hall 1, Hall 2, Hall 3, Hall 4 and Hall 5. They are one above the other. Hall 1 is at the bottom, then Hall 2 above it and so on. Five movies A, B, C, D and E are displayed in these given halls. Only one movie is displayed in a particular cinema hall. Each movie is displayed only one time. Movie E is displayed at a even numbered hall. Movie B is displayed at Hall 1. Movie A is displayed at the hall just below E. Movie D is not displayed at even numbered hall.
Which of the following statement is not correct about movie C?
(A) C is displayed at the hall just below A.
(B) C is displayed at the odd number Hall.
(C) B is displayed at the hall just below C
(D) C is displayed at the even number Hall.

7. Five pens D, E, F, G and H are kept one above the other (not necessarily in the same order) . Only H is between E and F. F is below E. G is just below F. D is three places below H.
How many pens are between E and D?
(A) 3 **(B)** 0
(C) 2 **(D)** 1

8. Five subjects S1, S2, S3, S4 and S5 (not necessarily in the same order) are to be taught from Monday to Friday. One subject will be taught on one day. Only S5 is taught before S1. S2 is taught before S4. S2 will not be taught on Wednesday.
Which of the following pair of subjects is taught after S3?
(A) S4, S1 **(B)** S2, S5
(C) S1, S2 **(D)** S2, S4

9. Five toys A, B, C, D and E are kept one above the other (not necessarily in the same order) . A is three places above C. D is between B and E. E is two places below A.
Three of the given four options follow a same logic based on their arrangement. Which of the following does not follow that logic?
(A) BD **(B)** DE
(C) EC **(D)** AC

10. Five movies F1, F2, F3, F4 and F5 (not necessarily in the same order) are displayed from Monday to Friday. Only one movie is displayed on one day. Each movie is displayed only one time. Movie F1 is displayed on Monday. Two movies are displayed between F4 and F5. F2 is displayed just one day after F5. Which movie is displayed on Wednesday?
(A) F2 **(B)** F3
(C) F4 **(D)** F5

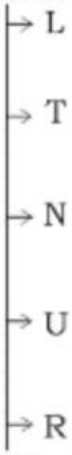
11. Five balls L1, L2, L3, L4 and L5 are kept one above the other (not necessarily in the same order) . L1 is just above L5 and just below L4. L2 is just above L3 and just below L5.
How many balls are above L2?
(A) 2 **(B)** 3
(C) 4 **(D)** 1

12. Six benches N1, N2, N3, N4, N5 and N6 are placed one above the other (not necessarily in the same order) . N4 is only above N3 and N5. There are four benches between N1 and N5. N2 is three places above N3. Which of the following statements is not correct?
(A) N2 is just above N6.
(B) N5 is at the lowest end.
(C) N1 is between N6 and N2.
(D) There are two benches between N3 and N2.

Solution

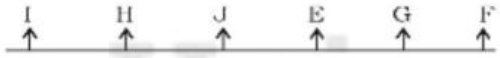
1. **Answer: (A):**
According to the question
L → N → A → R → P → Q
N is Right of L

2. **Answer: (A):**
According to the question



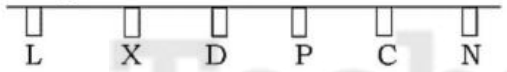
T is at the second position from the North end.

3. **Answer: (C):**
According to the question,



'F' placed to the right of 'G'.

4. **Answer: (C):**
Facing towards south



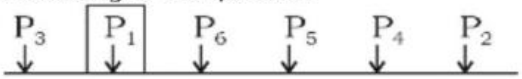
Two tables (D,P) are placed between C and X

5. **Answer: (C):**
According to the question,

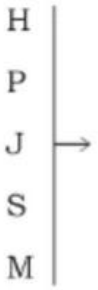
Clearly, 2 people are sitting to the left of N.

6. **Answer: (C):**
According to the question
E → M → G → I → C → K

7. **Answer: (B):**
According to the question

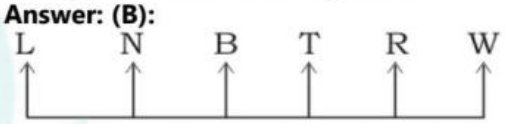


8. **Answer: (B):**
According to the question



Clearly, J is Second to the right of H

9. **Answer: (B):**

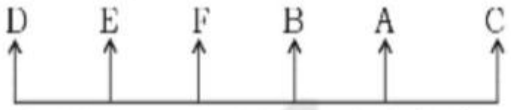


Clearly, W is standing to the immediate right of R.

10. **Answer: (C):**

C stands between F and E.

11. **Answer: (C):**



B is sitting at second place to the left of C.

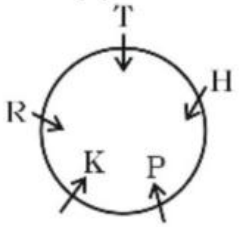
12. **Answer: (D):**
According to question

(I Row)	(II Row)
C	G
A	F
D	B
H	E

Clearly, "D" and "B" stand third in both the rows.

Type II (Circular Order)

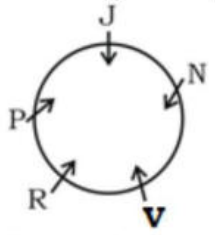
1. **Answer: (D):**



R is the Left of 'K'.

2. **Answer: (A):**

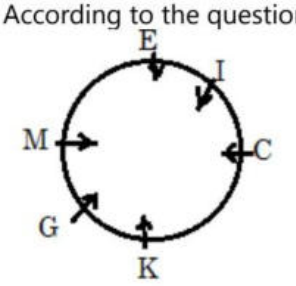
According to the question



Clearly, 'R' is the second Right of 'J'.

3. Answer: (A):

According to the question,

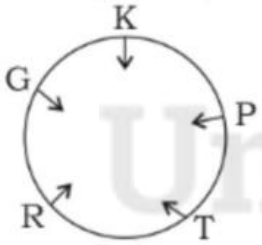


I C K G M

= 3

4. Answer: (A):

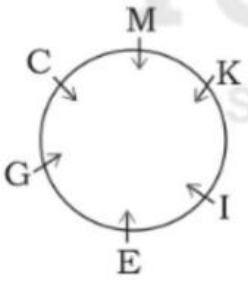
According to the question



Clearly, G is sitting second to the right of P.

5. Answer: (B):

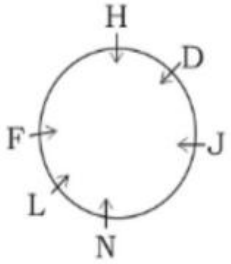
According to the question



I is sitting to the immediate right of E.

6. Answer: (C):

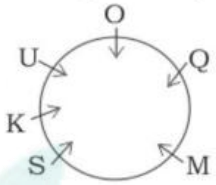
According to the question



Clearly, 'L' will be the second right of 'H'.

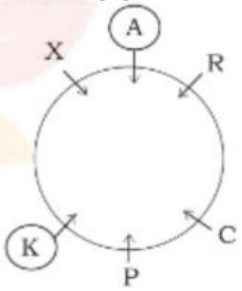
7. Answer: (A):

According to the question



'M' is the second left of 'O'.

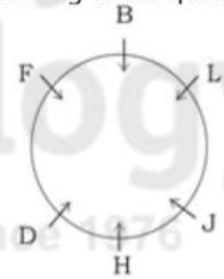
8. Answer: (A):



Clearly, A and K the immediate neighbours of X.

9. Answer: (C):

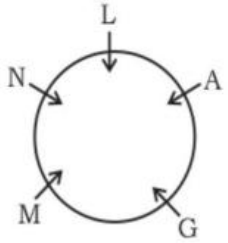
According to the question



J is sitting third to the left of F.

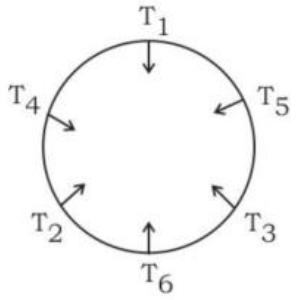
10. Answer: (A):

According to the question



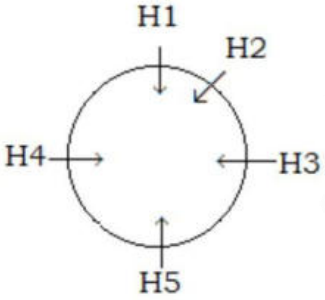
M is sitting second to the left of 'A'

11. Answer: (C):



12. Answer: (D):

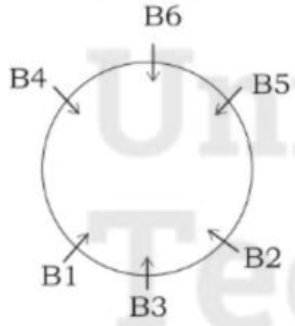
According to the question



H3 is sitting third to the right of H1

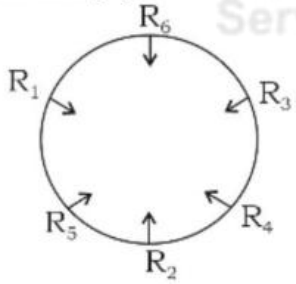
13. Answer: (D):

According to the question



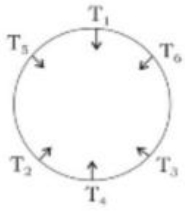
Two buses are between B5 and B1

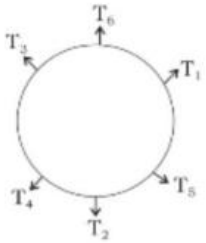
14. Answer: (D):



In option "d" given statement is incorrect about R6.

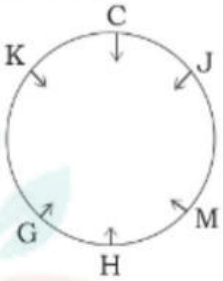
15. Answer: (D):





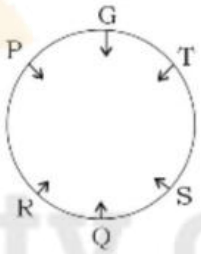
Clearly from both figures there is one Toy T1 kept between T6 and T5.

16. Answer: (D):



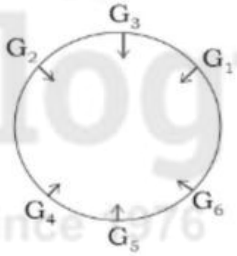
Pair of sellers in option "d" represents the immediate neighbours of J and G.

17. Answer: (C):



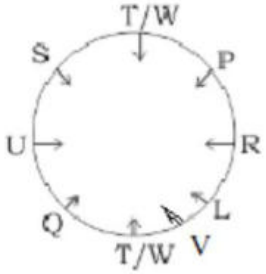
There are two boys sitting between R and T.

18. Answer: (D):



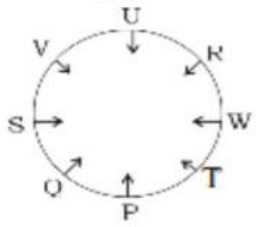
Tailor G4 sits second to the right of G3.

19. Answer: (B):



Two boys are sitting between U and V when counted from the right side of U.

20. Answer: (B):



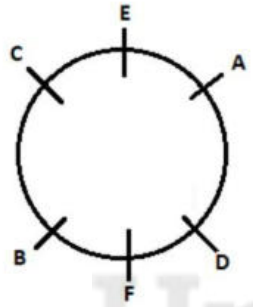
Clearly from figure T is sitting between P and W.

21. Answer: (C)

Si× Person: A, B, C, D, E and F

Note: here direction is not mentioned (lets assume all are facing toward centre of circle)

1) B is between F and C.
2) A is between E and D.
3) F is to the left of D.



Clearly, F is between B and D.

Type III (Miscellaneous)

1. Answer: (A):

According to question,

B
P
N
T
G

B book is placed at the Top.

2. Answer: (A):

According to the question.

R
K
T
L ⟶ Second position
P

3. Answer: (A):

According to the question

T
M
R
H
V

M and T phones are above R phone.

4. Answer: (D):

According to the question

Day	Subjects
Mo	Z
Tu	R
We	V
Th	T
Fr	X

2 Subject

5. Answer: (D):

According to the question

Mo ⟶ K
Tu ⟶ P
We ⟶ L
Th ⟶ M
Fr ⟶ N

Three Films

6. Answer: (B):

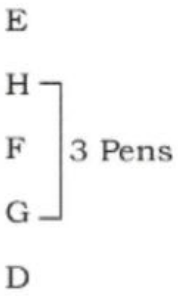
According to the question,

5 – D
4 – E
3 – A
2 – C
1 – B

Option 'B' is not correct about movie 'C'.

7. Answer: (A):

According to the question

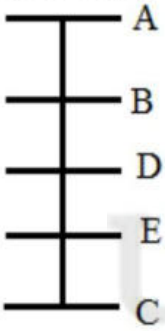


8. Answer: (D):

Days	Subject
Monday	S5
Tuesday	S1
Wednesday	S3
Thursday	S2
Friday	S4

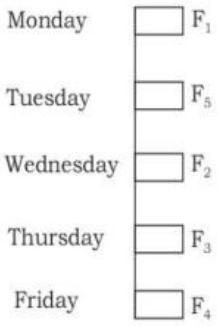
S2, S4 pair of subjects is taught after S3.

9. Answer: (D):



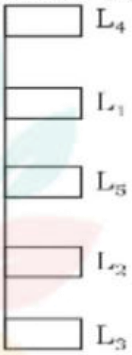
Option 'D' does not follow that logic.

10. Answer: (A):

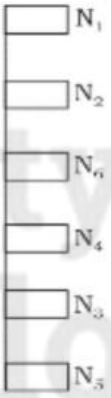


Clearly, F2 movie is displayed on Wednesday.

11. Answer: (B):



12. Answer: (C):



Logical Reasoning

Exercise

1. If 4 * 9 % 2 = 47 and 9 * 0 % 6 = 84, then 5 * 3 % 7 = ?
(A) 38 **(B)** 51
(C) 42 **(D)** 46

2. If 1/4/3 = 254 and 3/6/8 = 479, then 5/2/7 = ?
(A) 416 **(B)** 461
(C) 368 **(D)** 638

3. If 9 θ 11 α 2 = 40 and 13 θ 12 α 3 = 75, then 40 θ 41 α 5 = ?
(A) 340 **(B)** 365
(C) 320 **(D)** 405

4. If 8 α 48, 12 α 120 and 15 α 195, then what is the value of 'A' in 19 α A?
(A) 323 **(B)** 347
(C) 360 **(D)** 312

5. If 62 % 22 ^ 32 = 41 and 72 % 52 ^ 22 = 28, then 52 % 32 ^ 12 = ?
(A) 17 **(B)** 22
(C) 13 **(D)** 26

6. If 6 A 11 B 33 = 18 and 4 B 18 A 9 = 8, then 3 A 5 B 35 = ?
(A) 12 **(B)** 25
(C) 21 **(D)** 18

7. If 1 $ 9 & 5 = 14 and 2 & 4 $ 3 = 14, then 7 $ 9 & 9 = ?
(A) 72 **(B)** 70
(C) 68 **(D)** 64

8. If 8 * 9 # 3 = 51 and 12 * 6 # 4 = 72, then 13 * 11 # 6 = ?
(A) 156 **(B)** 128
(C) 136 **(D)** 144

9. If 38 # 49 = 24 and 96 # 51 = 21, then 87 # 78 = ?
(A) 26 **(B)** 21
(C) 28 **(D)** 30

10. If 27 * 4 = 77 and 31 * 9 = 239, then 21 * 6 = ?
(A) 94 **(B)** 107
(C) 99 **(D)** 106

11. If 11 # 2 @ 6 = 78 and 15 # 4 @ 8 = 152, then 17 # 6 @ 7 = ?
(A) 161 **(B)** 143
(C) 221 **(D)** 157

12. If 2 = 0, 5 = 1 and 8 = 4, then 11 = ?
(A) 8 **(B)** 9
(C) 10 **(D)** 7

13. If 17 * 36 = 17 and 41 * 56 = 16, then 41 * 32 = ?
(A) 6 **(B)** 12
(C) 10 **(D)** 8

14. If 14 $ 8 = 91 and 18 $ 4 = 51, then 21 $ 9 = ?
(A) 165 **(B)** 155
(C) 151 **(D)** 168

15. If 15 (196) 29 and 16 (100) 6, then what is the value of 'A' in 31 'A' 48?
(A) 361 **(B)** 256
(C) 324 **(D)** 289

16. If 7^2 A 7 B 9 = 16 and 5^2 A 5 B 7 = 12, then 9^2 A 3 B 8 = ?
(A) 17 **(B)** 92
(C) 86 **(D)** 35

17. If 4^2 θ 2 α 16 = 146 and 3^2 θ 5 α 18 = 77, then 4^2 θ 4 α 39 = ?
(A) 108 **(B)** 125
(C) 203 **(D)** 184

18. If 6 A 7 B 3 = 60 and 11 A 9 B 6 = 165, then 10 A 11 B 5 = ?
(A) 105 **(B)** 160
(C) 165 **(D)** 180

20. If 7 (110) 4 and 19 (930) 12, then what is the value of 'A' in 16 'A' 9 ?
(A) 580 **(B)** 600
(C) 640 **(D)** 700

21. If 436 = 3, 783 = 8 and 654 = 5, then 896 = ?
(A) 5 **(B)** 8
(C) 4 **(D)** 6

22. If 32 + 21 = 2809 and 27 + 15 = 1764, then 31 + 13 = ?
(A) 1444 **(B)** 2116
(C) 1936 **(D)** 2304

23. If 34 × 15 = 495 and 43 × 12 = 504, then 98 × 17 = ?
(A) 1649 **(B)** 1683
(C) 1763 **(D)** 1751

24. If 26 (52) 8 and 48 (192) 16, then what is the value of 'A' in A (175) 14?
(A) 50 **(B)** 25
(C) 35 **(D)** 40

25. If 4 P 6 Q 5 = 145 and 7 Q 3 P 8 = 155, then 9 P 10 Q 4 = ?
(A) 540 **(B)** 415
(C) 435 **(D)** 470

26. If 8 θ 9 = 217 and 6 θ 10 = 196, then 11 θ 7 =
(A) 186 **(B)** 247
(C) 242 **(D)** 172

27. If 4 * 5 % 3 = 8000 and 2 * 3 % 2 = 36, then 4 * 3 % 3 = ?
(A) 432 **(B)** 1728
(C) 36 **(D)** 144

28. If 3 @ 3 * 3 = 3 and 48 @ 4 * 3 = 36, then 91 * 13 * 2 = ?
(A) 4 **(B)** 8
(C) 10 **(D)** 14

29. If 8 θ 12 δ 6 = 60 and 13 θ 15 δ 11 = 74, then 18 θ 21 δ 15 = ?
(A) 161 **(B)** 139
(C) 153 **(D)** 147

30. If 4 × 9 × 3 = 4 and 5 × 3 × 1 = 3, then 9 × 9 × 7 = ?
(A) 5 **(B)** 6
(C) 7 **(D)** 9

31. If (3) 2 @ 1 * 7 = 98 and (4) 2 @ 2 * 16 = 178, then
(A) 218 **(B)** 262
(C) 253 **(D)** 259

32. If 4 * 7 * 2 = 361 and 5 * 9 * 1 = 480, then 2 * 1 * 3 = ?
(A) 312 **(B)** 324
(C) 210 **(D)** 102

33. If 13 # 9 = 94 and 18 # 7=100, then 24 # 6 = ?
(A) 121 **(B)** 113
(C) 148 **(D)** 115

34. If 19 $ 7 = 312 and 23 $ 9 = 448, then 31 $ 11 = ?
(A) 231 **(B)** 441
(C) 641 **(D)** 840

35. If 8 * 2 * 5 = 21 and 1 * 4 * 8 = 12, then 9 * 2 * 5 = ?
(A) 23 **(B)** 21
(C) 31 **(D)** 39

36. If 18 × 12 = 206 and 19 × 22 = 408, then 23 × 36 = ?
(A) 878 **(B)** 818
(C) 794 **(D)** 776

37. If 92 A 42 B 32 = 56 and 72 A 22 B 12 = 44, then 112 A 52 B 72 = ?
(A) 29 **(B)** 32
(C) 47 **(D)** 24

Solution

1. Answer: (D)

If 4 * 9 % 2 = 47

⇒ 49 – 2 = 47

9 * 0 % 6 = 84

⇒ 90 – 6 = 84

Then,

⇒ 5 * 3 % 7 = ?

⇒ 53 - 7 = ?

⇒ 46 = ?

2. Answer: (D)

1/4/3 = 254 ⇒ 1 + 1 = 2; 4 + 1 = 5; 3 + 1 = 4

3/6/8 = 479 ⇒ 3 + 1 = 4; 6 + 1 = 7; 8 + 1 = 9

5/2/7 = ? ⇒ 5 + 1 = 6; 2 + 1 = 3; 7 + 1 = 8

? = 638

3. Answer: (D)

Logic: first number × third number + second number × third number

9 θ 11 α 2 → 9 × 2 + 11 × 2 = 40

13 θ 12 α 3 → 13 × 3 + 12 × 3 = 75

40 θ 41 α 5 → 40 × 5 + 41 × 5 = 405

Hence, 405 is the correct answer.

4. Answer: (A)

The logic followed here is,

8 α 48 → 8 × (8 - 2) → 48

12 α 120 → 12 × (12 - 2) → 120

15 α 195 → 15 × (15 - 2) → 195

Same will be followed to answer the question,

19 α A → 19 × (19 - 2) → 323

Hence, '323' is the correct answer.

5. Answer: (A)

Logic: Second digit is taken as power of the first digit in the number and "%" is taken as subtraction and "^" is taken as addition.

Putting the codes in the given equation we have:

$6^2 - 2^2 + 3^2 = 36 - 4 + 9 = 41$ and

$7^2 – 5^2 + 2^2 = 49 – 25 + 4 = 28$

Similarly,

$5^2 – 3^2 + 1^2 = 25 – 9 + 1 = 17$

Hence, 17 is the correct answer.

6. Answer: (C)

Symbol	A	B
Meaning	÷	×

6 A 11 B 33 = 18 can be written as

6 ÷ 11 × 33 = 18

4 B 18 A 9 = 8 can be written as

4 × 18 ÷ 9 = 8

Similarly,

3 A 5 B 35 can be written as

3 ÷ 5 × 35 = 21

Hence, 21 is the correct answer.

7. Answer: (A)

Here, if we consider the '$' as '×' and '&' as '+' then only the equations become true.

Like, 1 $ 9 & 5 = 1 × 9 + 5 = 14;

2 & 4 $ 3 = 2 + 4 × 3 = 2 + 12 = 14;

Hence, 7 $ 9 & 9 = 7 × 9 + 9 = 63 + 9 = 72

8. Answer: (D)

Symbol	Meaning
*	+
#	×

Based on this information, the answers for the equation can be obtained.

(8 + 9) × 3 = 51, (12 + 6) × 4 = 72

Similarly,

(13 + 11) × 6 = 144

Hence, '144' is the correct answer.

9. Answer: (D)

The logic follow is,

1) 38 # 49 = 24

= (3 + 8) + (4 + 9)

= 11 + 13

= 24

2) 96 # 51 = 21

= (9 + 6) + (5 + 1)

= 15 + 6

= 21

Similarly,

3) 87 # 78 = ?

= (8 + 7) + (7 + 8)

= 15 + 15 = 30

10. Answer: (C)

The pattern follow here is,

(27 × 4) – (27 + 4) = 77;

(31 × 9) – (31 + 9) = 239;

Similarly,

(21 × 6) – (21 + 6) = 99

Hence, 99 is the correct answer.

11. Answer: (A)

Here,
1) 11 # 2 @ 6 = 78
= (11 + 2) × 6
= 13 × 6
= 78
2) 15 # 4 @ 8 = 152
= (15 + 4) × 8
= 152
Similarly,
3) 17 # 6 @ 7 = ?
= (17 + 6) × 7
= 23 × 7 = 161

12. Answer: (B)
The pattern followed here is,

Numbers	2	5	8	11
As per the given logic	0	0 + 1 = 1	1 + 3 = 4	4 + 5 = 9

Hence, 9 is the correct answer.

13. Answer: (C)
The pattern followed is
17 * 36 = 1 + 7 + 3 + 6 = 17;
41 * 56 = 4 + 1 + 5 + 6 = 16;
Similarly, 41 * 32 = 4 + 1 + 3 + 2 = 10;

14. Answer: (D)
The pattern followed is,
14 $ 8 =14 × 8 – 21 = 91;
18 $ 4 = 18 × 4 – 21= 51;
So, 21 $ 9 = 21 × 9 – 21 = 168;

15. Answer: (D)

16. Answer: (D)
$\underline{7^2\ A\ 7\ B\ 9 = 16}$
⇒ $7^2 \div 7 + 9 = 7 + 9 = 16$
$\underline{5^2\ A\ 5\ B\ 7 = 12}$
⇒ $5^2 \div 5 + 7 = 5 + 7 = 12$
$\underline{9^2\ A\ 3\ B\ 8 = ?}$
⇒ $9^2 \div 3 + 8 = 27 + 8 = 35 = ?$

17. Answer: (B)
Logic here is,
⇒ 4^2 θ 2 α 16 = 146
⇒ (16 × 10) + 2 – 16 = 146
⇒ 162 – 16 = 146
⇒ 146 = 146
⇒ 3^2 θ 5 α 18 = 77
⇒ (9 × 10) + 5 – 18 = 77
⇒ 95 – 18 = 77
⇒ 77 = 77
⇒ 4^2 θ 4 α 39 = ?
⇒ (16 × 10) + 4 – 39 = ?
⇒ 164 – 39 = ?
⇒ 125 = 125

18. Answer: (B)
⇒ 7 + 3 = 10 × 6 = 60
9 + 6 = 15 × 11 = 165
Then 11 + 5 = 16 × 10 = 160.

19. Answer: (C)
6 # 8 = $(6)^2 + (8)^2 = 100$ i.e, $(10)^2$
5 # 12 = $(5)^2 + (12)^2 = 169$ i.e, $(13)^2$
Thus, 9 # 40 = $(9)^2 + (40)^2 = 1681$ i.e, $(41)^2$

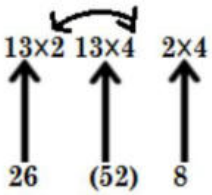
20. Answer: (B)
(7 + 4) = 11
⇒ 11 × (11 - 1) = 11 × 10 = 110
19 + 12 = 31
⇒ 31 × (31 - 1) = 31 × 30 = 930
Likewise, 16 + 9 = 25
⇒ 25 × (25 - 1) = 25 × 24 = 600

21. Answer: (C)
The pattern followed is:
436 → 4 + 3 + 6 = 13 → 13 – 10 = 3
783 → 7 + 8 + 3 = 18 → 18 – 10 = 8
654 → 6 + 5 + 4 = 15 → 15 – 10 = 5
Similarly,
896 → 8 + 9 + 6 = 23 → 23 – 10 = 13 → 1 + 3 = 4
Note: This question was given incorrectly in the actual paper, we have made it correct.

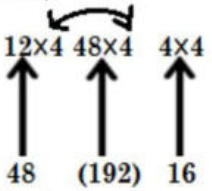
22. Answer: (C)
The following logic is applied:
First we add the terms and then square of that sum is the answer.
32 + 21 = 53 → 53^2 = 2809 and 27 + 15 = 42 → 42^2 = 1764
In a similar way,
31 + 13 = 44 → 44^2 = 1936

23. Answer: (A)
34 × 15 = 510
510 - 15 = 495
43 × 12 = 516
516 - 12 = 504
98 × 17 = 1666
1666- 17 = 1649

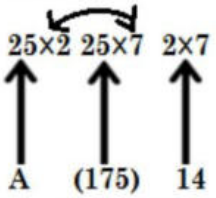
24. Answer: (A)
The pattern followed is:



And,



Similarly,



Hence, A = 25 × 2 = 50

25. Answer: (D)

The given series follows as,
Here, P is × and Q is +
(4 × 6 + 5) × 5 = 145
(7 + 3 × 8) × 5 = 155
(9 × 10 + 4) × 5 = 470.

26. Answer: (B)

Logic: A θ B = $A^2 + B^2 + A \times B$
8 θ 9 = 217
→ 8 θ 9 = $8^2 + 9^2 + 8 \times 9 = 64 + 81 + 72$
= 217
Similarly,
6 θ 10 = 196
→ 6 θ 10 = $6^2 + 10^2 + 6 \times 10 = 36 + 100 + 60$
= 196
Now,
11 θ 7 = ?
→ 11 θ 7 = $11^2 + 7^2 + 11 \times 7 = 121 + 49 + 77$
= 247

27. Answer: (B)

Logic: Multiply operation in place of * but power operation in place of %
4 * 5 % 3 = 8000
⇒ 4 * 5 % 3 = (4 × 5)3 = 203 = 8000
2 * 3 % 2 = 36
⇒ 2 * 3 % 2 = (2 × 3)2 = 62 = 36
Then,
4 * 3 % 3 = ?
⇒ 4 * 3 % 3 = (4 × 3)3 = 123 = 1728

28. Answer: (D)

Logic:

Symbol	@	*
Meaning	÷	×

3 @ 3 * 3 = 3 → 3 ÷ 3 × 3 = 3
48 @ 4 * 3 → 48 ÷ 4 × 3 = 36
Same pattern will be followed to find out the missing number:
91 @ 13 * 2 → 91 ÷ 13 × 2 = 14

29. Answer: (C)

The pattern followed here is,
8 θ 12 δ 6 = 60
→ 8 × 12 - (62) = 96 - 36 = 60
13 θ 15 δ 11 = 74
→ 13 × 15 - (112) = 195 - 121 = 74
Similarly,
18 θ 21 δ 15 = ?
→ 18 × 21 - (152) = 378 - 225 = 153

30. Answer: (A)

4 × 9 × 3 = 4 can be written as
4 + 9 + 3 = 16 = 42
5 × 3 × 1 = 3 can be written as
5 + 3 + 1 = 9 = 32
Similarly, 9 × 9 × 7 can be written as
9 + 9 + 7 = 25 = 52

31. Answer: (C)

The pattern followed here is,
(3) 2 @ 1 * 7 = 98
→ (3)2 × 10 + (1 + 7) = 90 + 8 = 98
(4) 2 @ 2 * 16 = 178
→ (4)2 × 10 + (2 + 16) = 160 + 18 = 178
Similarly,
(5) 2 @ 3 * 9
→ (5)2 × 10 + (3 + 9) = 250 + 12 = 262

32. Answer: (D)

Logic: a * b * c = (a - 1) (b - 1) (c - 1)
4 * 7 * 2 = (4 - 1) (7 - 1) (2 - 1) = 361
5 * 9 * 1 = (5 - 1) (9 - 1) (1 - 1) = 480
Similarly;
2 * 1 * 3 = (2 - 1) (1 - 1) (3 - 1) = 102

33. Answer: (B)

The pattern is followed that a × b - (a +b + 1)
13 # 9 = 94
→ 13 × 9 - (13 + 9 + 1)
117 - 23 = 94
18 # 7 = 100
→ 18 × 7 - (18 + 7 + 1)
126 - 26 = 100

Similarly;
24 # 6
→ 24 × 6 - (24 + 6 + 1)= 144 - 31 = 113

34. Solution(D):
The pattern followed here is:
19 $ 7 = 312
→ (19)2 – (7)2 = 361 – 49
= 312
23 $ 9 = 448
→ (23)2 – (9)2 = 529 – 81 = 448
Same pattern will be followed to answer the questions:
31 $ 11 = (31)2 + (11)2
→ 961 – 121 = 840

35. Solution(A):
The logic followed here is,
9 * 2 * 5 = 23
→ 9 × 2 + 5
→ 23

36. Solution(B):
The pattern followed here is:
In 18 × 12 = 206 → 18 × 12
= 216, 216 - 10 = 206
In 19 × 22 = 408 → 19 × 22
= 418, 418 - 10 = 408
Hence, In 23 x 36 = ?
23 × 36 = 828, 828 - 10 = 818

37. Solution(C):
The logic followed here is,

Letter	
A	B
-	+
Meaning	

92 A 42 B 32 = 56 → 92 - (42 + 32) → 81 - (16 + 9) = 56
72 A 22 B 12 = 44 → 72 - (22 + 12) → 49 - (4 + 1) = 44
Similarly,
112 A 52 B 72 → 112 - (52 + 72) → 121 - (25 + 49) = 47→ 112 - (52 + 72) → 121 - (25 + 49) = 47

Order Arrangement

A "Logical Sequence of Words" is a type of question commonly found in competitive exams like the SSC and Railway examination. In this type of question, you are presented with a series of words, and your task is to identify the logical order or sequence in which these words should appear. These questions are designed to test your ability to understand and analyze relationships between words or concepts.

To approach these questions effectively, you can follow a few key strategies and theories:

- Grammatical Structure: Pay attention to the grammatical structure of the words in the sequence. Usually, words in a logical sequence will follow a grammatically correct order. Look for subject-verb agreements, tense consistency, and other grammatical cues.
- Contextual Meaning: Consider the context and meaning of the words. Sometimes, the logical sequence is determined by the flow of meaning or a progression in ideas. Try to understand the overall context of the words and how they relate to each other.
- Logical Order: Analyze the logical order of events or concepts. If the words represent a series of actions or steps, arrange them in a way that makes logical sense. For example, if the words are related to cooking a meal, consider the order in which ingredients are typically used.
- Chronological Order: If the words represent a timeline or historical events, try to arrange them chronologically. Look for clues like dates, time markers, or cause-and-effect relationships.
- Cause and Effect: Look for cause-and-effect relationships between the words. If one word is the cause of another, it should precede it in the sequence.
- Repetition and Redundancy: Eliminate redundant words or phrases in the sequence. Often, the most concise and logical order is the correct one.
- Sentence Structure: If the words form a complete sentence or paragraph, consider the rules of sentence structure. Typically, a sentence begins with a subject and ends with a predicate.
- Contextual Clues: Consider any additional contextual clues provided in the question or passage that might hint at the correct sequence.

Practicing logical sequence of words questions regularly is essential for improving your skills. The more you practice, the better you will become at identifying patterns, relationships, and logical sequences within words or concepts. Keep in mind that time management is crucial in competitive exams, so try to answer these questions efficiently while maintaining accuracy.

Type of sequence:

(i) Sequence of occurrence of events or various stages in a process.

Example: Arrange the following words in a logical and meaningful order.

1. Promotion
2. Application
3. Job appointment
4. Written test
5. Merit list

(A) 2, 5, 4, 3, 1 (B) 3, 2, 4, 1, 5
(C) 4, 2, 5, 3, 1 (D) 2, 4, 5, 3, 1

Solution: (D)

Meaningful order is
2) Application
4) Written test
5) Merit list
3) Job appointment
1) Promotion

(ii) Sequence of objects in a class or group

Example: Arrange the following words in a logical and meaningful order.

1. Lustrum
2. Century
3. Year
4. Millennium
5. Decade

(A) 2, 1, 5, 3, 4 (B) 5, 1, 3, 2, 4
(C) 3, 1, 5, 2, 4 (D) 5, 4, 3, 2, 1

Solution(C):
3) Year
1) Lustrum
5) Decade
2) Century
4) Millennium
Correct answer is 3, 1, 5, 2, 4

(iii) Sequence in Ascending or Descending order

Example: Arrange the following words in a logical and meaningful order.

1. Fruit 2. Harvest
3. seed 4. Sell
5. Plant

(A) 3, 5, 1, 2, 4 (B) 4, 2, 1, 3, 5
(C) 3, 1, 5, 2, 4 (D) 1, 3, 5, 2, 4

Answer: (A)
The pattern followed here is :
A seed grows into a plant and bears a fruit or many fruits which we can harvest and sell in the market.
Seed → plant → fruit → harvest → sell
Hence, the correct answer is '3, 5, 1, 2, 4'.

(iv) Sequential order of words According to Dictionary

Example: In each of the following questions, find out the word which will come first as per the arrangement of the dictionary?

1. Denote 2. Destiny
3. Diagonal 4. Demand
5. Density

Solution (D):
Meaningful order is →
Demand → Denote → Density → Destiny → Diagonal

Exercise

1. Arrange the following words in a logical and meaningful order.
1. Monkey 2. Elephant
3. Rat 4. Fly
5. Lion
(A) 3, 4, 1, 5, 2 **(B)** 4, 3, 1, 5, 2
(C) 4, 1, 3, 2, 5 **(D)** 3, 4, 1, 2, 5

2. Arrange the following words in a logical and meaningful order.
1. Promotion 2. Application
3. Job appointment 4. Written test
5. Merit list
(A) 2, 5, 4, 3, 1 **(B)** 3, 2, 4, 1, 5
(C) 4, 2, 5, 3, 1 **(D)** 2, 4, 5, 3, 1

3. Arrange the following words in a logical and meaningful order.
1. Results 2. Campaign
3. Sworn 4. Nominations
5. Polling
(A) 4, 2, 5, 1, 3 **(B)** 5, 4, 2, 1, 3
(C) 4, 5, 2, 1, 3 **(D)** 5, 2, 4, 1, 3

4. Arrange the following words in a logical and meaningful order.
1. Lustrum 2. Century
3. Year 4. Millennium
5. Decade
(A) 2, 1, 5, 3, 4 **(B)** 5, 1, 3, 2, 4
(C) 3, 1, 5, 2, 4 **(D)** 5, 4, 3, 2, 1

5. Arrange the following in a logical and meaningful order.
1. World Cup semi-final matches
2. World Cup finals match
3. Organising the World Cup
4. Finalising the participating teams
5. Winner of the World Cup
(A) 5, 2, 3, 1, 4 **(B)** 4, 1, 2, 3, 5
(C) 4, 3, 1, 2, 5 **(D)** 4, 1, 3, 2, 5

6. Select the correct alternative to indicate the arrangement of the following phrases in alogical and meaningful order.
1. Vacant post in organization
2. Receiving Applications
3. Conducting written test and interviews
4. Inviting applications for post
5. Job offer to selected candidates
6. Joining and on-the-job training
(A) 1, 4, 2, 3, 5, 6 **(B)** 1, 4, 3, 2, 5, 6
(C) 4, 1, 5, 2, 6, 3 **(D)** 4, 1, 3, 5, 2, 6

7. Select the correct alternative to indicate the arrangement of the following phrases in a logical and meaningful order.
1. World 2. Mumbai
3. Gateway of India 4. Asia
5. Maharashtra 6. India
(A) 3, 2, 5, 6, 1, 4 **(B)** 3, 2, 6, 5, 4, 1
(C) 3, 2, 5, 4, 6, 1 **(D)** 3, 2, 5, 6, 4, 1

8. Arrange the following activities in a logical and meaningful order
1. Return journey
2. Travel arrangements
3. Hotel stay
4. Sightseeing
5. Reaching destination
(A) 2, 5, 3, 4, 1 **(B)** 5, 3, 4, 2, 1
(C) 2, 5, 3, 1, 4 **(D)** 3, 2, 5, 4, 1

9. Select the correct alternative to indicate the arrangement of the following activities in a logical and meaningful order.
1. Filling-in application form
2. Bank Account opened
3. Submitting necessary documents
4. Account closing
5. Depositing and withdrawing money

(A) 1, 3, 5, 2, 4 **(B)** 1, 3, 2, 5, 4
(C) 2, 5, 4, 1, 3 **(D)** 1, 3, 2, 4, 5

10. Arrange the following activities in a logical and meaningful order.
1. Television audio defect
2. Restart enjoying
3. Contact mechanic
4. Television repair done
5. Switch on television

(A) 5, 1, 4, 2, 3 **(B)** 5, 1, 3, 4, 2
(C) 4, 5, 1, 3, 2 **(D)** 3, 5, 1, 2, 4

11. Arrange the following activities in a logical and meaningful order.
1. Marriage hall booking
2. Deciding marriage day
3. Inviting guests
4. Marriage ceremony
5. Invitation cards printing

(A) 2, 1, 3, 4, 5 **(B)** 1, 2, 3, 5, 4
(C) 2, 1, 3, 5, 4 **(D)** 2, 1, 5, 3, 4

12. Arrange the following activities in a logical and meaningful order.
1. Setting up alarm clock
2. Solving question paper
3. Alarm Bell ringing
4. Reach examination center
5. Getting dressed and be ready
6. Returning answer book

(A) 1, 3, 4, 5, 2, 6 **(B)** 3, 1, 5, 4, 2, 6
(C) 1, 3, 5, 4, 6, 2 **(D)** 1, 3, 5, 4, 2, 6

13. Arrange the following activities in a logical and meaningful order.
1. Attending classes in college
2. Admission merit list declaration
3. Getting admission in the college
4. Applying for admission to college
5. Annual Examination – Class 12
6. Result declaration – Class 12

(A) 5, 6, 2, 4, 3, 1 **(B)** 5, 6, 4, 2, 3, 1
(C) 5, 6, 4, 2, 1, 3 **(D)** 6, 5, 4, 2, 3, 1

14. Arrange the following activities in a logical and meaningful order.
1. Prescribing medications
2. Feeling pain in stomach
3. Meeting doctor
4. Diagnosis by doctor
5. Following medication schedule
6. Recovery from pain

(A) 3, 2, 4, 1, 5, 6 **(B)** 2, 3, 1, 4, 5, 6
(C) 2, 3, 4, 1, 5, 6 **(D)** 2, 3, 4, 5, 1, 6

15. Arrange the following words in a logical and meaningful order.
1. Pupa 2. Death
3. Larva 4. Butterfly
5. Egg

(A) 5, 3, 1, 2, 4 **(B)** 5, 3, 1, 4, 2
(C) 3, 1, 2, 4, 5 **(D)** 3, 1, 4, 2, 5

16. Arrange the following words in a logical and meaningful order.
1. Childhood 2. Adulthood
3. Infancy 4. Adolescence
5. Senility

(A) 5, 3, 1, 4, 2 **(B)** 3, 1, 4, 2, 5
(C) 4, 5, 1, 3, 2 **(D)** 3, 2, 4, 1, 5

17. Arrange the following words in a logical and meaningful order.
1. Summer 2. Winter
3. Monsoon 4. Spring

5. Autumn

(A) 4, 1, 5, 3, 2 **(B)** 4, 3, 1, 5, 2
(C) 4, 1, 3, 5, 2 **(D)** 4, 5, 3, 1, 2

Type -2

1. Select the correct alternative to indicate the arrangement of the following words in a logical and meaningful order.

1. Probation 2. Selection
3. Application 4. Confirmation
5. Appointment

(A) 3, 2, 5, 1, 4 **(B)** 5, 1, 3, 2, 5
(C) 4, 1, 3, 2, 5 **(D)** 3, 2, 5, 4, 1

2. Select the correct alternative to indicate the arrangement of the following words in a logical and meaningful order.

1. Sleep 2. Cold
3. Blanket 4. Winter
5. Warm 6. Shop

(A) 4, 2, 6, 3, 5, 1 **(B)** 4, 3, 6, 2, 1, 5
(C) 6, 3, 2, 1, 4, 5 **(D)** 4, 3, 2, 6, 1, 5

3. Select the correct alternative to indicate the arrangement of the following words in a logical and meaningful order.

1) Diagnosis 2) Recovery
3) Pain 4) Treatment
5) Hospital

(A) 5, 3, 1, 4, 2 **(B)** 3, 5, 1, 4, 2
(C) 5, 1, 4, 1, 2 **(D)** 3, 5, 4, 1, 2

4. Select the correct alternative to indicate the arrangement of the following words in a logical and meaningful order.

1. Injury 2. Recovery
3. Accident 4. Showroom
5. Drive 6. Car

(A) 6, 4, 3, 5, 1, 2 **(B)** 5, 6, 3, 2, 1, 4
(C) 4, 6, 5, 3, 1, 2 **(D)** 4, 6, 5, 3, 2, 1

5. Select the correct alternative to indicate the arrangement of the following words in a logical and meaningful order.

1) Treatment 2) Diagnosis
3) Doctor 4) Discharge
5) Bill

(A) 3, 2, 1, 5, 4 **(B)** 4, 5, 3, 2, 1
(C) 3, 2, 5, 1, 4 **(D)** 2, 3, 1, 4, 5

6. Select the correct alternative to indicate the arrangement of the following words in a logical and meaningful order.

1. Cloud 2. Shelter
3. Monsoon 4. Rain
5. Flood 6. Relief

(A) 4, 1, 2, 5, 2, 6 **(B)** 3, 1, 4, 5, 2, 6
(C) 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 2 **(D)** 3, 1, 4, 2, 5, 6

7. Select the correct alternative to indicate the arrangement of the following words in a logical and meaningful order.

1. Judgment 2. Arrest
3. Prison 4. Court
5. Crime 6. Punishment

(A) 5, 4, 2, 1, 6, 3 **(B)** 3, 6, 4, 1, 2, 5
(C) 5, 2, 3, 4, 1, 6 **(D)** 5, 2, 4, 1, 6, 3

8. Select the correct alternative to indicate the arrangement of the following words in a logical and meaningful order.

1. Fruit 2. Harvest
3. seed 4. Sell
5. Plant

(A) 3, 5, 1, 2, 4 **(B)** 4, 2, 1, 3, 5
(C) 3, 1, 5, 2, 4 **(D)** 1, 3, 5, 2, 4

9. Select the correct alternative to indicate the arrangement of the following words in a logical and meaningful order.

1. Ornaments 2. Gold
3. Goldsmith 4. Jewellery shop
5. Bride

(A) 4, 2, 5, 3, 1 **(B)** 2, 5, 4, 3, 1
(C) 2, 4, 5, 1, 3 **(D)** 2, 3, 1, 4, 5

10. Select the correct alternative to indicate the arrangement of the following words in a logical and meaningful order.
1. Chapter 2. Word
3. Letter 4. Phrase
5. Paragraph 6. Sentence
(A) 3, 2, 4, 6, 5, 1 **(B)** 2, 3, 4, 1, 6, 5
(C) 3, 2, 6, 4, 5, 1 **(D)** 3, 2, 4, 6, 1, 5

11. Select the correct alternative to indicate the arrangement of the following words in a logical and meaningful order.
1. Karnataka 2. Bengaluru
3. Asia 4. India
5. World
(A) 3, 2, 4, 5, 1 **(B)** 2, 3, 4, 1, 5
(C) 3, 2, 4, 5, 1 **(D)** 2, 1, 4, 3, 5

12. Select the correct alternative to indicate the arrangement of the following words in a logical and meaningful order.
1. State 2. Street
3. House number 4. City
5. Country
(A) 3, 2, 4, 1, 5 **(B)** 3, 4, 2, 1, 5
(C) 2, 3, 4, 5, 1 **(D)** 1, 5, 4, 3, 2

13. Select the correct alternative to indicate the arrangement of the following words in a logical and meaningful order.
1. Paragraphs 2. Letters
3. Sentences 4. Words
5. Book 6. pages
(A) 2,3, 4, 1, 6, 5 **(B)** 2, 4, 1, 3, 6, 5
(C) 2, 4, 3, 1, 5, 6 **(D)** 2, 4, 3, 1, 6, 5

14. Select the correct alternative to indicate the arrangement of the following words in a logical and meaningful order.
1. State 2. Individual
3. Family 4. Community
5. Country
(A) 2, 3, 4, 1, 5 **(B)** 5, 2, 4, 3, 1
(C) 2, 3, 4, 5, 1 **(D)** 2, 5, 4, 3, 1

15. Select the correct alternative to indicate the arrangement of the following words in a logical and meaningful order.
1. Execution 2. Planning
3. Thinking 4. Feedback
5. Idea
(A) 3, 2, 5, 1, 4 **(B)** 3, 5, 2, 1, 4
(C) 2, 3, 4, 5, 1 **(D)** 4, 5, 2, 1, 3

16. Select the correct alternative to indicate the arrangement of the following words in a logical and meaningful order.
1. Childhood 2. Adulthood
3. Infancy 4. Old age
5. Adolescence
(A) 5, 1, 3, 2, 4 **(B)** 3, 1, 5, 2, 4
(C) 5, 4, 3, 2, 1 **(D)** 2, 1, 5, 3, 4

17. Select the correct alternative to indicate the arrangement of the following words in a logical and meaningful order.
1. Classes 2. Entrance Exam
3. Result 4. Admission
5. Graduation 6. Job
(A) 6, 2, 5, 4, 3, 1 **(B)** 5, 2, 6, 4, 3, 1
(C) 2, 3, 4, 1, 5, 6 **(D)** 2, 3, 4, 1, 6, 5

18. Select the correct alternative to indicate the arrangement of the following words in a logical meaningful order.
1. Hour 2. Month
3. Second 4. Days
5. Week 6. Minute
(A) 6, 2, 5, 4, 3, 1 **(B)** 3,6, 1, 4, 5, 2
(C) 2, 3, 4, 1, 5, 6 **(D)** 3,6, 1, 2, 5, 4

19. Select the correct alternative to indicate the arrangement of the following words in a logical and meaningful order.

1) Editor 2) Publisher
3) Author 4) Reader
5) Bookseller

(A) 3, 1, 2, 5, 4 **(B)** 4, 3, 1, 2, 5
(C) 1, 3, 2, 5, 4 **(D)** 3, 2, 1, 5, 4

20. Select the correct alternative to indicate the arrangement of the following words in a logical and meaningful order.

1) Knee 2) Heel
3) Ankle 4) Thigh
5) Calf

(A) 2, 3, 1, 4, 5 **(B)** 2, 3, 1, 5, 4
(C) 4, 5, 3, 2, 1 **(D)** 2, 3, 5, 1, 4

21. Select the correct alternative to indicate the arrangement of the following words in a logical and meaningful order.

1. Gateway of India 2. World
3. Mumbai 4. India
5. Maharashtra

(A) 2, 4, 5, 1, 3 **(B)** 4, 2, 5, 3, 1
(C) 2, 4, 5, 3, 1 **(D)** 4, 2, 5, 1, 3

22. Select the correct alternative to indicate the arrangement of the following words in a logical and meaningful order.

1. Alarm set 2. Office
3. Car 4. Wake up
5. Alarm Rang 6. Get Ready

(A) 1, 5, 4, 3, 6, 2 **(B)** 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6
(C) 1, 5, 4, 6, 3, 2 **(D)** 1, 4, 5, 6, 3, 2

Solution

1. Solution(B):
Meaningful order is
Fly →Rat →Monkey →Lion →Elephant
4 3 1 5 2

2. Solution(D):
Meaningful order is
2) Application
4) Written test
5) Merit list
3) Job appointment
1) Promotion

3. Solution(A):
Meaningful order is
4) Nominations
2) Campaign
5) Polling
1) Results
3) Sworn

4. Solution(C):
3) Year
1) Lustrum
5) Decade
2) Century
4) Millennium
Correct answer is 3, 1, 5, 2, 4

5. Solution(C):
Finalising the participating teams
4
Organising the World Cup
3
World Cup semi-final matches
1
World Cup Finals match
2
Winner Cup Finals match
5

6. Solution(A):
Meaningful order is

Vacant post in organization ?	Inviting applications for post
1	4
? Receiving Applications ?	Conducting written test and interviews
2	3
? Job offer to selected candidates ?	Joining and on-the-job training
5	6

7. Solution(D):
3) Gateway of india
2) Mumbai
5) Maharashtra
6) India
4) Asia
1) World

8. Solution(A):
Meaningful order is
Travel arrangements → Reaching Destination
2 5
→ Hotel stay → Sightseeing → Return journey
3 4 1

9. Solution(B):
Meaningful order in
1) Filling-in application form
3) Submitting necessary document
2) Bank Account opened
5) Depositing and withdrawing money
4) Account closing

10. Solution(B):
5) Television audio defect
1) Restart enjoying
3) Contact mechanic
4) Television repair done
2) Switch on television

11. Solution(D):
2) Deciding marriage day
1) Marriage hall booking
5) Invitation cards printing
3) Inviting guests
4) Marriage ceremony

12. Solution(D):
1) Setting up alarm clock
3) Alarm Bell ringing
5) Getting dressed and be ready
4) Reach examination center
2) Solving question paper
6) Returning answer book

13. Solution(B):
5) Annual Examination – Class 12
6) Result declaration – Class 12
4) Applying for admission to college
2) Admission merit list declaration
3) Getting admission in the college

1) Attending classes in college

14. Solution(C):
2) Feeling pain in stomach
3) Meeting doctor
4) Diagnosis by doctor
1) Prescribing medications
5) Following medication schedule
6) Recovery from pain

15. Solution(B):
5) Egg 3) Larva
1) Pupa 4) Butterfly
2) Death

16. Solution(B):
Meaningful order is
3) Infancy 1) Childhood
4) Adolescence 2) Adulthood
5) Senility

17. Solution(C):
Meaningful order is:-
4) Spring 1) Summer
3) Monsoon 5) Autumn
2) Winter

Type -2

1. Answer: (A)
The correct logical order is:
Application → Selection → Appointment → Probation → Confirmation
Hence, 3, 2, 5, 1, 4 is the correct answer.

2. Answer: (A)
The correct logical order is :
Winter → Cold → Shop → Blanket → Warm → Sleep
Hence the correct answer is 4, 2, 6, 3, 5, 1.

3. Answer: (B)
The pattern followed here is:
When we experience pain, we go to a hospital where a diagnosis is made followed by treatment of the problem which leads to recovery of health.
Hence, the correct answer is 3, 5, 1, 4, 2.

4. Answer: (C)
From a showroom, if one buys a car then decides to drive and meets with an accident causing an injury or two which will need treatment to undergo recovery.
Showroom → Car → Drive → Accident → Injury → Recovery
Hence, the correct answer is 4, 6, 5, 3, 1, 2.

5. Answer: (A)
The correct logical sequence is Doctor → Diagnosis → Treatment → Bill → Discharge
Hence, the correct answer is 3, 2, 1, 5, 4.

6. Answer: (B)
The correct logical sequence is Monsoon → Cloud → Rain → Flood → Shelter → Relief
Hence, the correct answer is 3, 1, 4, 5, 2, 6.

7. Answer: (D)
The pattern followed here is:
If a crime like murder of a person is committed, the police would arrest the suspect and take him to the court where the judgement is made and the punishment, if proved guilty, would include staying in prison for as many as 14 years.
Crime → arrest → court → judgement → punishment → prison
Hence, the correct answer is ' 5, 2, 4, 1, 6, 3'.

8. Answer: (A)
The pattern followed here is :
A seed grows into a plant and bears a fruit or many fruits which we can harvest and sell in the market.
Seed → plant → fruit → harvest → sell
Hence, the correct answer is '3, 5, 1, 2, 4'.

9. Answer: (D)
Gold is used by a goldsmith to prepare ornaments which he sells in a jewelry shop from where a bride can buy the ones she likes.
Gold → Goldsmith → Ornaments → Jewelry shop → Bride
Hence, the correct answer is '2, 3, 1, 4, 5'.

10. Answer: (A)
The pattern followed here is:
A letter is a part of a word; a word is a part of a phrase; a phrase is a part of sentence; a sentence is a part of a paragraph; a paragraph is a part of a chapter.
Letter → Word → Phrase → Sentence → Paragraph → Chapter
Hence, the correct answer is '3, 2, 4, 6, 5, 1'.

11. Answer: (D)
Bengaluru is in Karnataka, Karnataka is in India, India is in Asia and Asia is in World.

Hence, sequence 2, 1, 4, 3, 5 is the correct sequence.

12. Answer: (A)
The logical order is as follows:
House number → Street → City → State → Country
Hence, 3, 2, 4, 1, 5 is the correct sequence.

13. Answer: (D)
Words are formed by letters.
Sentences are formed by words.
Paragraphs are formed by sentences.
Pages are formed by paragraphs.
And,
Book is formed by pages.
The correct order is
Letters → Words → Sentences → Paragraphs → Pages → Book
Hence, option 4 is the correct answer.

14. Answer: (A)
Individual belongs to a Family.
Family is present in a Community.
Community is present in a State.
State is in a Country.
The correct order is
Individual → Family → Community → State → Country
Hence, "2, 3, 4, 1, 5" is the correct answer.

15. Answer: (B)
First step is Thinking.
Thinking is followed by Idea.
Idea is followed by Planning.
Planning is followed by Execution.
And,
Execution is followed by Feedback.
The correct order is
Thinking → Idea → Planning → Execution → Feedback
Hence, option 4 is the correct answer.

16. Answer: (B)
The first stage is childhood.
Childhood occurs after childhood.
Adolescence occurs after childhood.
Adulthood occurs after adolescence.
Older age occurs after adulthood.
The correct sequence is
Infancy → childhood → adolescence → adulthood → old age
Hence, option 2 is the correct answer.

17. Answer: (C)
We first appear in an 'Entrance Exam', after which 'Result' comes out and then we get 'Admission' in 'Classes'. After completing all the classes and completing our 'Graduation', we finally get a 'Job'.
Hence, the correct logical sequence is '2, 3, 4, 1, 5, 6'.

18. Answer: (B)
60 seconds = 1 minute, 60 minutes = 1 hour, 24 hours = 1 day, 7 days = 1 week and weeks together forms a month.
Second → minute → Hour → Days → Week → Month
Hence, the correct logical sequence is '3,6, 1, 4, 5, 2, '.

19. Answer: (A)
First comes Author, who writes the book.
Then Editor edits the book.
After editing, the book is published.
After publishing, comes the bookseller.
At last comes the reader.
Author → Editor → Publisher → Bookseller → Reader
Hence, option 1 is the correct answer.

20. Answer: (D)
These are all the parts in a human body.
First, comes the Heel.
Heel is followed by Ankle.
Next comes Calf (Calf is muscle present in the leg).
Calf is followed by Knee.
Knee is followed by Thigh.
The correct order is
Heel → Ankle → Calf → Knee → Thigh
Hence, option 4 is the correct answer.

21. **Answer: (C)**
Gateway of India is in Mumbai, Mumbai is in Maharashtra, Maharashtra is in India, India is in the World
The correct logical order is,
World - > India - > Maharashtra - > Mumbai - >Gateway of India
Hence, '2, 4, 5, 3, 1' is the correct answer.

22. **Answer: (C)**
The logical order is
Alarm Set → Alarm Rang → Wake up - >Get Ready - >Car - > Office
Hence, '1, 5, 4, 6, 3, 2' is correct.

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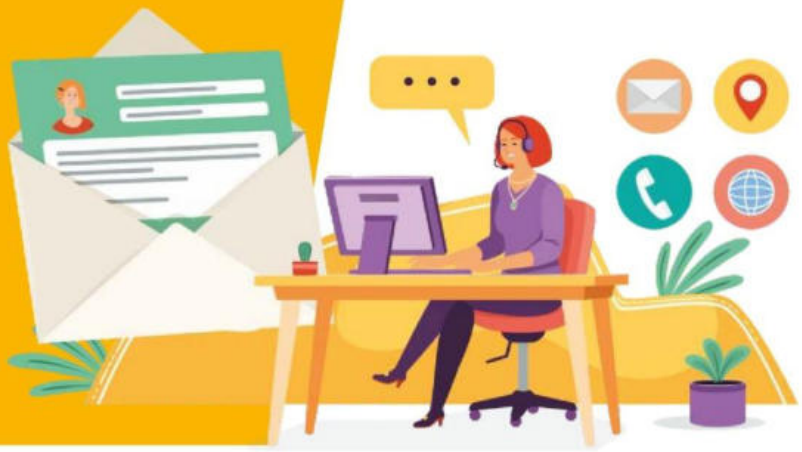

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