

Reasoning

SET -01

121. How many meaningful three letter English words can be formed with the letters AER, using each letter only once in each word?

(1)None (2) One (3) Two (4) Three (5) Four

122. Each vowel of the word ADJECTIVE is substituted with the next letter of the English alphabetical series, and each consonant is substituted with the letter preceding it. How many vowels are present in the new arrangement?

(1)None (2) One (3) Two (4) Three (5) None of these

123. In a certain code 'na pa ka so' means birds fly very high', 'ri so la pa' means 'birds are very beautiful' and 'ti me ka bo' means 'the parrots could fly'. Which of the following is the code for 'high' in that language?

(1)na (2)ka (3) bo (4) so (5) None of these

124. If the digits in the number 86435192 are arranged in ascending order, what will be the difference between the digits which are second from the right and fourth from the left in the new arrangement?

(1) One (2) Two (3) Three (4) Four (5) None

125. If it is possible to make only one meaningful word with the Third, Seventh, Eighth and Tenth letters of the word COMPATIBILITY, which of the following would be the last letter of that word? If no such word can be made, give 'X' as your answer and if more than one such word can be formed, give your answer as 'Y'.

(1)I (2)B (3) L (4) X (5)Y

126. In a certain code FINE is written HGPC. How is SLIT written in that code?

(1) UTGR (2) UTKR (3) TUGR (4) RUGT (5) None of these

127. If in a certain language LATE is coded as 8&4\$ and HIRE is coded as 7*3\$ then how will HAIL be coded in the same language?

(1) 7&8* (2) &7*8 (3) 7*&8 (4) 7&*8 (5) None of these

128. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and so form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to that group?

(1)Stem (2) Tree (3) Root (4) Branch (5) Leaf

129. If 'Apple' is called Orange', Orange' is called "Peach", Peach' is called "Potato'. "Potato' is called Banana", Banana' is called 'Papaya' and 'Papaya' is called Guava\ which of the following grows underground?

(1) Potato (2) Guava (3) Apple (4) Banana (5) None of these

130. How many such pairs of letters are there in word ENGLISH, each of which has as many letters between its two letters as there are between them in the English alphabets?

(1) None (2) One (3) Two (4) Three (5) More than three

Directions (131-135): In each of the questions below are given three statements followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. Read both of the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

Read the statements and the conclusions which follow it and -
Give answer (1) if only conclusion I is true.

Give answer (2) if only conclusion II is true.

Give answer (3) if either conclusion I or conclusion II is true.

Give answer (4) if neither conclusion I nor conclusion II is true.

Give answer (5) if both conclusions I and II are true.

131. Statements: All stars are suns. Some suns are planet. All planets are satellites.

Conclusions: I. Some satellites are stars. II. No star is a satellite.

132. Statements: All curtains are rods. Some rods are sheets. Some sheets are pillows.

Conclusions: I. Some pillows are rods. II. Some rods are curtains.

133. Statements: All switches are plugs. Some plugs are bulbs. All bulbs are sockets.

Conclusions: I. Some sockets are plugs. II. Some plugs are switches.

134. Statements: All fishes are birds. All birds are rats. All rats are cows.

Conclusions: I. All birds are cows. II. All rats are fishes.

135. Statements: Some walls are windows. Some windows are doors. All doors are roofs.

Conclusions: I. Some doors are walls. II. No roof is a window.

Directions (136-140) : Study the sets of numbers given below and answer the questions, which follow:

489 541 654 953 783

136. If in each number, all the three digits are arranged in ascending order, which of the following will be the lowest number?

(1) 489 (2) 541 (3) 654 (4) 953 (5) 783

137. If five is subtracted from each of the numbers, which of the following numbers will be the difference between the second digit of second highest number and the second digit of the highest number?

(1)Zero (2)3 (3) 1 (4) 4 (5)2

138. If in each number the first and the second digits are interchanged, which will be the third highest number?

(1) 489 (2) 541 (3) 654 (4) 953 (5) 783

139. Which of the following numbers will be obtained if the first digit of lowest number is subtracted from the second digit of highest number after adding one to each of the numbers?

(1)1 (2)2 (3) 3 (4) 4 (5)5

140. If in each number, the first and the last digits are interchanged, which of the following will be the second highest number?

- (1) 489 (2) 541 (3) 654 (4) 953 (5) 783

Directions (141-145): Read the following information carefully and answer the questions, which follow:

'A - B' means 'A is father of B'.

'A + B' means 'A is daughter of B'.

'A ÷ B' means 'A is son of B'.

'A x B' means 'A is wife of B'.

141. How is P related to T in the expression $P + S - T$?

- (1) Sister (2) Wife (3) Son (4) Daughter (5) None of these

142. In the expression $P \times Q - T$ how is T related to P?

- (1) Daughter (2) Sister (3) Mother (4) Can't be determined (5) None of these

143. Which of the following means T is wife of P?

- (1) $P \times S \div T$ (2) $P \div S \times T$ (3) $P - S \div T$ (4) $P + T \div S$ (5) None of these

144. Which of the following means P is grandson of S?

- (1) $P + Q - S$ (2) $P \div Q \times S$ (3) $P \div Q + S$ (4) $P \times Q \div S$ (5) None of these

145. In the expression $P + Q \times T$ how is T related to P?

- (1) Mother (2) Father (3) Son (4) Brother (5) None of these

Directions (146-150) : In each question a group of letters is given followed by four combinations of number/symbol numbered (1), (2), (3) and (4). Letters are to be coded as per the scheme and conditions given below. You have to find out the serial number of the combination, which represents the letter group. Serial number of that combination is your answer. If none of the combinations is correct, your answer is (5) i.e. None of these.

Letters	Q	M	S	I	N	G	D	K	A	L	P	R	B	J	E
Number/symbol	7	@	4	#	%	\$	6	1	2	£	5	H	9	8	3

Conditions:

- (i) If the first letter is a consonant and the last a vowel, both are to be coded as the code of the vowel.
(ii) If the first letter is vowel and the last a consonant, the codes for the first and the last are to be interchanged.
(iii) If no vowel is present in the group of letters, the second and the fifth letters are to be coded as ©.

146. BARNIS

- (1) 92*#%4 (2) 924#*% (3) 92*#%9 (4) 42*#%4 (5) None of these

147. DMBNIA

- (1) 6@9%#2 (2) 2@9%#6 (3) 2@9%#2 (4) 2©9%#2 (5) None of these

148. IJBRLG

- (1) #89*£\$ (2) #89*£# (3) S89*£# (4) \$89*£S (5) None of these

149. BKGQJN

- (1) 9©\$7©% (2) ©9\$7%© (3) 91 \$78% (4) % 1\$789 (5) None of these

150. EGAKRL

- (1) #£\$21* (2) £\$21*3 (3) £\$21*# (4) #£\$21# (5) None of these

Directions (151-155): Study the following information carefully to answer these questions.

Eight persons A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H work for three different companies namely X, Y and Z. Not more than three persons work for a company. There are only two ladies in the group who have different specializations and work for different companies. Of the group of friends, two have specialisation in each MR, Finance and Marketing. One member is an engineer and one is a doctor. H is an HR specialist and works with a Marketing specialist B who does not work for company Y. C is an engineer and his sister works in company Z. D is a specialist in HR working in company X while her friend G is a finance specialist and works for company Z. No two persons having the same specialisation work together. Marketing specialist F works for

company Y and his friend A who is a Finance expert works for company X in which only two specialists work. No lady is a marketing specialist or a doctor.

151. Which of the following combinations is correct?

- (1) C - Z - Engineer (2) E - X - Doctor (3) H - X - HR (4) C - Y - Engineer (5) None of these

152. For which of the following companies does C work?

- (1) Y (2) X (3) Z (4) Data inadequate (5) None of these

153. Which of the following pairs represents the two ladies in the group?

- (1)A and D (2) B and D (3) D and G (4) Data inadequate
(5) None of these

154. Which of the following represents the pair working in the same company?

- (1)D and C (2) A and B (3) A and E (4) H and F (5) None of these

155. Who amongst the friends doctor'?

- (1)H (2) E (3) C (4) Either E or C (5) None of these

SET – 02

121. If 'football' is called cricket, 'cricket' is called basketball, 'basketball' is called badminton, 'badminton' is called Volleyball, 'volleyball' is called hockey and 'hockey' is called golf, which of the following games is not played using a ball ?

- (1) Volleyball (2) Basketball (3) Hockey (4) Cricket (5) None of these

122. If it is possible to make only one meaningful word with the First Second. Third and Fourth letters of the word TECHNOLOGY which of the following would be the third letter of that word ? If no such word can be made, give

'X' as your answer and if more than one such word can be formed, give your answer as 'Y'.

- (1)C (2) T (3) N (4) X (5)Y

123. If each of the digits in the number 92581473 are arranged in ascending order, what will be the difference between the digits which are fourth from the right and third from the left in the new arrangement ?

- (1)One (2) Two (3) Three (4) Four (5) None

124. In a certain code 'ja ki mo pe' means 'a frog's leap'. 'mo la ki so' means 'take a leap ahead' and 're bo ja na' means 'insects are frog's diet'. Which of the following is the code for 'at' in that language ?

- (1)ja (2)pe (3) bo (4) re (5) None of these

125. If in a certain language WEAK is coded as 9%2\$ and SKIT is coded as #57@, then how will WAIT be coded in the same language?

- (1) 9267 (2) 9276 (3) 92@6 (4) 9@67 (5) None of these

126. How many meaningful three letter English words can be formed with the letters WNO, using each letter only once in each word ?

- (1)None (2) One (3) Two (4) Three (5) Four

127. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and so form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to that group ?

- (1) Clutch (2) Wheel (3) Break (4) Car (5) Gear

128. How many such pairs of letters are there in the word SENDING, each of which has as many letters between its two letters as there are between them in the English alphabet ?

- (1) None (2) One (3) Two (4) Three (5) More than three

129. Each vowel of the word GLADIOLUS is substituted with the next letter of the English alphabetical series, and each consonant is substituted with the letter preceding it. How many vowels are present in the new arrangement?

- (1) None (2) One (3) Two (4) Three (5) None of these

130. In a certain code THEN is written as VFGL. How is WORD written in that code ?

- (1)UQPF (2)YMTB (3) YMVB (4) VQFP (5) None of these

Directions (131-135); In each of these questions a group of letters is given followed by four combinations of number/symbol numbered (1), (2), (3) and (4). Letters are to be coded as per the scheme and conditions given below. You have to find out the serial number of the combination, which represents the letter group. Serial number of that combination is your answer. If none of the combinations is correct, your answer is (5) i.e. None of these'.

Letters	M	B	D	K	Q	L	I	R	J	S	N	P	A	E	G
Number/symbol	@	3	7	%	*	4	#	1	2	£	8	5	9	\$	6

Conditions :

- (i) If the first letter is a vowel and the last a consonant, both are to be coded as the code for the consonant
(ii) If the first letter is a consonant and the last a vowel, the codes for the first and the last are to be interchanged.
(iii) If no vowel is present in the group of letters, the first and the last letters are to be coded as ©.

131. GQRDBN

- (1) ©*173© (2)6*1738 (3)6*1736 (4)8*1738 (5) None of these

132. IPEBQS

- (1) #5\$3*£ (2) #53\$## (3) £5\$3*£ (4) £5\$3*# (5) None of these

133. RMAPSI

- (1) 1@95£# (2) 1@95£1 (3) #@95£# (4) #@95£1 (5) None of these

134. AREMQN

- 1) 91\$@*8 (2) 81\$@*8 (3) 81\$@*9 (4) 91\$@*9 (5) None of these

135. KJBPRD

- (1) 923517 (2) 723517 (3) %23519 (4) ©2915© (5) None of these

Directions (136-140): Read the following information carefully and answer the questions, which follow :

'A - B' means A is daughter of B

'A + B' means A is wife of B

'A ÷ B' means 'A is father of B

'A x B' means A is son of B'.

136. In the expression $P \times R - S$ how is P related to S ?

- (1) Father (2) Grandfather (3) Grandson (4) Sister (5) None of these

137. Which of the following means S is son-in-law of P ?

- (1) $P + R \times S$ (2) $P \div R \times S$ (3) $P + R \div S$ (4) $P \div R + S$ (5) None of these

138. In the expression ' $P - Q + S$ ' how is S related to P ?

- (1) Mother (2) Father (3) Brother (4) Cannot be determined (5) None of these

139. How is P related to S in the expression ' $P \times Q \div S$ ' ?

- 1) Brother (2) Wife (3) Son (4) Sister (5) None of these

140. How is S related to P in the expression $P + R \div S$?

- (1) Son (2) Daughter (3) Daughter-in-law (4) Sister (5) None of these

Directions (141-145) : Study the sets of numbers given below and answer the questions, which follow :

972 682 189 298 751

141. If one is added to the lowest number and two is added to the highest number what will be the difference between the second digit of the smallest number and third digit of the highest number?

- (1) 5 (2) 7 (3) 9 (4) 8 (5) None of these

142. If in each number, first and the last digits are interchanged, which of the following will be the third highest number ?

- (1) 972 (2) 682 (3) 189 (4) 298 (5) 751

143. If in each number, all the three digits are arranged in descending order, which of the following will be the third highest number?

- (1) 972 (2) 682 (3) 189 (4) 298 (5) 751

144. If in each number, second and the third digits are interchanged, what will be the sum of first digit of the smallest number and last digit of highest number ?

- (1) 7 (2) 6 (3) 9 (4) 8 (5) None of these

145. If one is added to the smaller odd number and one is subtracted from the higher odd number, which of the following will be obtained if the second digit of the higher number is subtracted from the second digit of the lower number so formed? (1) 6 (2) 5 (3) 4 (4) 3 (5) 2

Directions (146-150): In each of the questions below are given three statements followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance

from commonly known facts. Read both of the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

Read the statements and conclusions which follow it and

Give answer (1) if only conclusion I is true.

Give answer (2) if only conclusion II is true.

Give answer (3) if either conclusion I or conclusion II is true.

Give answer (4) if neither conclusion I nor conclusion II is true.

Give answer (5) if both conclusions I and II are true.

146. Statements: No pen is a mobile. Some mobiles are bottles. All bottles are papers.

Conclusions: I. Some papers are pens. II. All bottles are pens.

147. Statements: All computers are radios. All radios are televisions. Some televisions are watches.

Conclusions: I. Some watches are computers. II. Some televisions are computers.

148. Statements: Some desks are chairs. Some chairs are doors. Some doors are walls.

Conclusions: I. Some walls are chairs. II. No chair is a wall.

149. Statements: All stars are fishes. Some fishes are moons. All moons are birds.

Conclusions : I. Some birds are fishes. II. Some stars are moons.

150. Statements: All leaves are roots. All stems are roots. All roots are flowers.

Conclusions : I. Some flowers are stems. II. Some flowers are leaves.

Directions (151-155) : Study the following information carefully to answer these questions.

A group of people has six family members and an advocate. These are L, M, N, O, P, Q and R and having different professions. Each one of them is a journalist, businessman, architect, doctor and pilot but not necessarily in this order. There are three males and three females in the family out

of which there are two married couples. M is a businessman and is the father of P. Q is a doctor and grandfather of P. N is a housewife and is daughter-in-law of O. L is neither a pilot nor a journalist. R is an advocate. N is not the mother of P and O is not married to M. No lady is a journalist.

151. Which of the following groups represents the three ladies in the group ?

- (1) N, P, L (2) P, L, N (3) L, N, O (4) O, P, L (5) None of these

152. Who is married to Q ?

- (1)N (2)O (3) L (4) Can't be determined (5) None of these

153. Who among the following family members is an architect ?

- (1)L (2)O (3) P (4) Can't be determined (5) None of these

154. Which of the following is the profession of P ?

- (1) Architect (2) Pilot (3) Architect or pilot (4) Journalist (5) None of these

155. How is Q related to O ?

- (1) Father (2) Mother (3) Mother-in-law (4) Son-in-law (5) None of these

SET – 03

121. In a certain code BROWN is written as 531 @% and MEAN is written as 26©%. How is ROBE written in that code ?

- (1) 3@16 (2) 3516 (3) 3156 (4) 3© 16 (5) None of these

122. In a row of forty students R is fifth from the right end and there are ten students between R and D. What is the D's position from the left end of the row ?

- (1) 26th (2) 23rd (3) 24th (4) 25th (5) Data inadequate

123. Among A, B, C, D and E each having scored different marks in an examination, B scored more than C and E and less than A and D. C's marks are not the lowest. Who scored the lowest marks ?

- (1)D (2) C (3) B (4) Data inadequate (5) None of these

124. How many pairs of digits are there in the number 9431658 each of which has as many digits between them in the number as when the digits are rearranged in ascending order ?

- (1) None (2) One (3) Two (4) Three (5) More than three

125. How many meaningful English words can be made with the letters VLEI using each letter only once in each word ?

- (1) None (2) One (3) Two (4) Three (5) More than three

126. How many such pairs of letters are there in the word OVERWHELM each of which has as many letters between them in the word as in the English alphabet ?

- (1) None (2) One (3) Two (4) Three (5) More than three

127. What should come next in the following letter series ?

A C E G I K M O B D F H J L N A C E G I K M B D F H J L A

- (1) B (2) C (3) F (4) D (5) None of these

128. In a certain code 'ORBITAL' is written as CSPHMBU. How is CHARGER written in that code ?

- (1) BIDQSFH (2) BIDSSFH (3) BIDQQDF (4) DIBQSFH (5) None of these

129. Four of the following live are alike in a certain way and so form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to that group ?

- (1) 196 (2) 256 (3) 529 (4) 576 (5) 324

130. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and so form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to that group ?

- (1) RPN (2) WSU (3) HDF (4) LHJ (5) QMO

131. If '+' means 'divided by'; '-' means 'added to'; 'x' means 'subtracted from' and '÷' means 'multiplied by'; then

$$26 - 15 + 5 \times 4 \div ?$$

- (1) 15 (2) 20 (3) 25 (4) 18 (5) None of these

Directions (132-137) Study the following arrangement carefully and answer the questions given below :

R 5 # 3 \$ M D P 1 4 F © A 6 E W J 2 @ δ K 8 Q 7 % U T 1 * V 9

132. Which of the following is the seventh to the left of the nineteenth from the left end of the above arrangement ?

- (1) D (2) U (3) © (4) δ (5) None of these

133. What should come next in the following series based on the above arrangement ?

53\$ P4F 6WJ δ8Q

- (1) UI* (2) UT* (3) UIV (4) UTV (5) None of these

134. How many such consonants are there in the above arrangement each of which is immediately preceded by a letter and immediately followed by a number ?

- (1) None (2) One (3) Two (4) Three (5) More than three

135. If all the symbols in the above arrangement are dropped, which of the following will be the sixteenth from the right end ?

- (1) F (2) W (3) J (4) δ (5) None of these

136. How many such symbols are there in the above arrangement each of which is immediately preceded by a number and immediately followed by a consonant ?

- (1) None (2) One (3) Two (4) Three (5) More than three

137. How many such vowels are there in the above arrangement each of which is immediately preceded by a symbol and immediately followed by a number ?

- (1) None (2) One (3) Two (4) Three (5) More than three

Directions (138-143) : In the following questions, the symbols δ , S, *, @ and © are used with the following meanings as illustrated below ;

P \$ Q means P is neither equal to nor greater than Q.

P © Q means P is neither equal to nor smaller than Q

P δ Q means P is neither greater than nor smaller than Q'.

P @ Q means "P is not smaller than Q

P * Q means P is not greater than Q'.

In each question three statements showing relationship have been given, which are followed by three conclusions I, II and III. Assuming that the given statements are true, find out which conclusion(s) is/are definitely true ?

138. Statements: B © N, N @ R, F ★ R

Conclusions : I. B © R II. F * N III. R \$ B

(1) Only I and II are true (2) Only I and III are true (3) Only II and III are true (4) All I, II and III are true (5) None of these

139. Statements: D \$ M, M * B, B δ J

Conclusions : I. J © D II. B @ D III. J @ M

(1) Only I and II are true (2) Only I and III are true (3) Only II and III are true (4) All I, II and III are true (5) None of these

140. Statements: F * T, T \$ N, N @ R

Conclusion: (I) R \$ T (II) N © F III. F \$ R

(1) None is true (2) Only I is true (3) Only II is true (4) Only III is true (5) Only II and III are true

141. Statements: W δ K, K © F, F \$ M

Conclusions: I. M © K II. W @ F [III. F @ W](#)

(1) Only I is true (2) Only II is true (3) [Only III is true](#) (4) Only II and III are true (5) None is true

142. Statements : M @ D, D δ K, K © R

Conclusions : I. R \$ M II. K δ M III. K \$ M

(1) Only I is true (2) Only II is true (3) Only III is true (4) Only either II or III and I are true (5) Only either II or III is true

143. Statements : F @ T, T δ K, K * D

Conclusions : I. D @ F [II. F @ K](#) [III. D @ T](#)

(1) Only II and III are true (2) Only I and III are true (3) Only I and II are true (4) All I, II and III are true (5) None of these

Directions (144-149): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below :

P, A, D, Q, T, M, R and B are sitting around a circle facing at the centre. D is third to the left of T who is fifth to the right of P. 'A is third to the right of B who is second to the right of D. Q is the second to the left of M.

144. Who is second to the right of M ?

(1) B (2) R (3) T (4) Q (5) None of these

145. Who is to the immediate right of D?

(1) M (2) Q (3) B (4) Data inadequate (5) None of these

146. Who is third to the right of P ?

(1) D (2) M (3) R (4) Data inadequate (5) None of these

147. Who is second to the left of D ?

(1) A (2) Q (3) B (4) P (5) Data inadequate

148. In which of the following pairs the first person is sitting to the immediate right of the second person ?

(1) DM (2) BT (3) RA (4) PQ (5) PA

149. Which of the following pairs represents the immediate neighbours of A ?

1) PT (2) PB (3) TQ (4) PD (5) None of these

Directions (150-155): In each question below are three statements followed by three conclusions numbered I, II and III. You have to take the three given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the three given statements disregarding commonly known facts. Then decide which of the answers 1), (2), (3), (4) and (5) is the correct answer.

150. Statements: Some bikes are ears. Some cars are trams. Some trains are buses.

Conclusions : I. Some buses are ears. II. Some trains are bikes. III. Some buses are bikes.

(1) None follows (2) Only I follows (3) Only II follows (4) Only III follows (5) Only I and II follow

151. Statements: All dogs are cats. Some cats are rats. All rats are mats.

Conclusions : I. Some mats are cats. II. Some mats are dogs. III. Some rats are cats.

(1) Only I follows (2) Only II follows (3) Only III follows (4) Only I and III follow (5) None of these

152. Statements: All cups are benches. Some benches are drums. All drums are kites.

Conclusions:

I. Some kites are cups. II. Some kites are benches. III. Some drums are cups,

1) None follows II) Only 1 follows (3) Only II follows (4) Only III follows (5) Only II and III follow

153. Statements: Some boxes are walls. No wall is road. All loads are rivers.

Conclusions; I. Some rivers are walls. II. Some roads are boxes. III. No wall is river.

(1) Only I follows (2) Only either I or III follows (3) Only III follows (4) Only II follows (5) Only II and III follow

154. Statements: Some tables are chairs. All chairs are houses. All houses are tents.

Conclusions: I. All houses are chairs. II. Some tents are chairs. III. Some houses are tables.

(1) Only I and II follow (2) Only I and III follow (3) Only II and III follow (4) All I, II and III follow (5) None of these

155. Statements . All pens are sticks. All sticks are rings. All rings are rods.

Conclusion: I. Some rings are pens. II. Some rods axe sticks.
III. Some rods are pens.

1. Only I and II follow 2. Only I and III follow (3) Only II and III follow
4. All I, II and III follow 5) None of these

SET -04

121. In a certain code language tree is very beautiful is written as 'ka na da ta' and this is stong tree is written as 'na pa sa ka'. How is 'beautiful' written in that code language ?

- (1) da (2) ta (3) sa (4) Data inadequate (5) None of these

122. In a certain code 'GIVE' is written as *51@%' and 'FAIL' is written as '%219'. How is LEAF written in that code ?

- (1)5@2% (2)9@2% (3)9@2% (4)9@1% (5) None of these

123. How many such pairs of letters are there in the word COMPUTERS each of which has as many letters between them in the word as in the English alphabet ?

- (1)None (2) One (3) Two (4) Three (5) More than three

124. The positions of the first and the sixth digits in the number 5109238674 and interchanged. Similarly the positions of the second and the seventh digits are interchanged and so on.-Which of the following will be the third

digit from the right end after the rearrangement ?

- (1) 9 (2) 0 (3) 6 (4) 3 (5) None of these

125. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and so form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to that group ?

- (1) Wheel (2) Tyre (3) Car (4) Door (5) Gear

126. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and so form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to that group ?

- (1) 115 (2) 85 (3) 95 (4) 75 (5) 155

127. How many meaningful English words can be made with the letters EMTA using each letter only once in each word ?

- (1)None (2) One (3) Two (4) Three (5) More than three

128. In a certain code SUBSTANCE is written as RATRUFDOB. How is TENTHOUSE written in that code?

- (1) SMDSIFTVP (2) UOFUIDRTN (3) UOFUIFTVP (4) SMDSIDRTN (5) None of these

Directions (129- 131): Following questions are based on the five three-digit numbers given below :

519 364 287 158 835

129. If the positions of the first and the third digits within each number are interchanged, which of the following will be the third digit of the second lowest number ?

- (1) 9 (2) 4 (3) 7 (4) 8 (5) 5

130. If the positions of the first and the third digits within each number are interchanged, which of the following will be the middle digit of the second highest number ?

- (1)1 (2)6 (3) 8 (4) 5 (5)3

131. Which of the following is the difference between the second digits of the highest and the lowest of these numbers ?

- (1) 3 (2) 1 (3) 2 (4) 0 (5) None of these

Directions (132 – 137) : Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below :

A, M, P, D, Q, R, W and B are sitting around a circle facing at the centre. D is fourth to the left of A who is third to the right of M. P is third to the left of Q who is third to the left of M. R is third to the right of W who is second to the right of B.

132. Who is second to the left of D ?

- (1)W (2)B (3)Q (4) Data inadequate (5) None of these

133. Who is third to the left of P ?

- (1)M (2)D (3) R (4) Data inadequate (5) None of these

134. Who is to the immediate right of Q ?

- (1) W (2) D (3)B (4) Data inadequate (5) None of these

135. Which of the following pairs represents the first and second respectively to the right of W ?

- (1) DM (2) QB (3) MR (4) Data inadequate (5) None of these

136. In which of the following pairs is the second person sitting to the immediate right of the first person ?

- (1)MD (2)RM (3)AB (4)QB (5) None of these

137. Who is fourth to the right of R ?

- (1)P (2) A (3) B (4) Data inadequate (5) None of these

Directions (138 – 143): In the following questions, the symbols @, \$,*,© and # are used with the following meaning as illustrated below :

P *Q means P is neither greater than nor smaller than Q.

P\$Q means P is neither greater than nor equal to Q.

P@Q means P is not smaller than Q.

P©Q means P is not greater than Q

P#Q means P is neither smaller than nor equal to Q.

Now is each of the following questions assuming the given statements to be true, find which of the three conclusions I, II and III given below them is/are definitely true and give your answer accordingly.

138. Statements: W @ T, T © M, M \$ D

Conclusions: I. W # D II. W @ M III. D # T

- (1) Only I is true (2) Only II is true (3) Only III is true
(4) Only II and III are true (5) None of these

139. Statements: F * R, R © M, M \$ D

Conclusions: I. D # R II. D # F III. M @ F

- (1) Only I and II are true (2) Only I and III are true (3) Only II and III are true
(4) All I, II and III are true (5) None of these

140. Statements: V©M, M ★ B, B \$ F

Conclusions: I. F # M II. B@V III. F # V

- (1) Only I and II are true (2) Only II and III are true (3) Only I and III are true
(4) All I, II and III are true (5) None of these

141. Statements: D # N, N @ B, B * F

Conclusions: I. F \$ D II. N # F III. N * F

- (1) Only I is true (2) Only II is true (3) Only III is true (4) Only either II or III is true
(5) Only I and either II or III are true

142. Statements: R \$ T, T # K, K @ M

Conclusions: I. R \$ M II. T # M III. R \$ K

- (1) None is true (2) Only I is true (3) Only II is true (4) Only III is true
(5) Only II and III are true

143. Statements: H # N, N \$ T, T @ B

Conclusions: I. B \$ N II. H # T III. B \$ H

- (1) None is true (2) Only I is true (3) Only II is true (4) Only III is true
(5) Only II and III are true

Directions: (144-149): Study the following arrangement carefully and answer the questions given below •

W 3 # R @ E J K T 4 B 9 1 * D U 8 1 H % A V 5
δ 7 M P 2 Q \$ 6

144. Which of the following is the sixth to the right of the twenty first from the right end of the above arrangement ?

- (1) 8 (2) D (3) P (4) @ (5) None of these

145. How many such vowels are there in the above arrangement each of which is immediately preceded by a symbol and immediately followed by a consonant ?

- (1) None (2) One (3) Two (4) Three (5) Four

146. How many such symbols are there in the above arrangement, each of which is immediately followed by a number but not immediately preceded by a number ?

- (1) None (2) One (3) Two (4) Three (5) More than three

147. How many such consonants are there in the above arrangement, each of which is immediately preceded by a number and immediately followed by a symbol?

- (1) None (2) One (3) Two (4) Three (5) More than three

148. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way based on their positions in the above arrangement and so form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to that group ?

- (1) 8 1 D (2) δ 7 5 (3) P 2 7 (4) E J R (5) T 4 J

149. If all the symbols in the above arrangement are dropped, which of the following will be the fourteenth from the left end ?

- (1) I (2) H (3) D (4) 8 (5) None of these

Directions (150- 155): In each of the questions below are given three statements followed by three conclusions numbered I, II and III. You have to take 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 conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

150. Statements: All petals are trees. All trees are gardens. All roads are gardens.

Conclusions : I. Some roads are trees. II. Some gardens are trees. III. Some gardens are petals.

- (1) Only I and II follows (2) Only II and III follow (3) Only I and III follow (4) All I, II and III follow
(5) None of these

151. Statements: All keys are locks. No lock is toy. All bags are toys.

Conclusions: I. No bag is key. II. Some bags are keys. III. Some toys are keys.

- (1) None follows (2) Only I follows (3) Only II follows (4) Only III follows (5) Only I and II follow

152. Statements: Some days are nights. Some nights are months. Some months are years.

Conclusions : I. Some years are nights. II. Some months are days. III. No year is night

- (1) Only I follows (2) Only II follows (3) Only III follows (4) Only either I or III follows
(5) None of these

153. Statements: All cycles are tyres. Some tyres are wheels. All wheels are buses.

Conclusions: I. Some buses are tyres. II. Some wheels are tyres. III. Some buses are cycles.

- (1) Only I and II follow (2) Only I and III follow (3) Only II and III follow
(4) All I, II and III follow (5) None of these

154. Statements: Some dogs are cats. Some cats are horses. All horses are tigers.

Conclusions : I. Some tigers are cats. II. Some horses are dogs. III. Some tigers are dogs.

- (1) None follows (2) Only I follows (3) Only II follows (4) Only III follows (5) Only II and III follow

155. Statements: All ropes are sticks. Some sticks are hammers. Some hammers are lakes.

Conclusions .I. Some lakes are ropes. II. Some hammers are ropes. III. Some lakes are sticks.

- (1) None follows (2) Only I follows (3) Only II follows (4) Only III follows (5) Only I and III follow

SET -05

121. Q walked 20 metres towards West, took a left turn and walked 20 metres. He then took a right turn and walked 20 metres and again took a right turn and walked 20 metres. How far is Q now from the starting point ?

- (1) 40 metres (2) 50 metres (3) 80 metres (4) Data inadequate (5) None of these

122. In a column of thirty boys. M is eighth from the end and J is twelfth from the front. If there are six boys between J and Q, how many boys are there between M and Q ?

- (1) 10 (2) 12 (3) 8 (4) Data Inadequate.
(5) None of these

123. In a certain code, '3, 4, 5' means come and go and 5 9 7 means 'go back now'. What does '9' mean in that code ?

- (1) back (2) now (3) back or now (4) Data Inadequate
(5) None of these

124. Four of the following live are alike in a certain way and so form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to that group?

- (1) 115 (2) 161 (3) 253 (4) 391 (5) 345

125. How many meaningful English words can be formed with the letters EVRA using each letter only once in each word ?

- (1) None (2) One (3) Two (4) Three (5) More than three

126. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and so form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to that group ?

- (1) OMQ (2) HFJ (3) TPR (4) TRV (5) VTX

127. In a certain code GATHERS is written as UBHGRQD. How is SEALING written in that code?

- (1) BFTKMHF (2) BFTKFMH (3) BFTMHMF (4) TFBKMHF (5) None of these

128. 'SIDE' is written as DSIE' and ROAM' is written as AROM: in the same way as DUCK' is written as-----

- (1) KDCU (2) KCU D (3) CDKU (4) CDUK (5) None of these

129. How many such pairs of digits are there in the number 59126874 each of which has as many digits between them in the number as when the digits are rearranged in descending order among them within the number?

- (1) None (2) One (3) Two (4) Three (5) More than three

130. Each consonant in the word EXACTION is replaced by the previous letter in the English alphabet and each vowel is replaced by the next letter in the English alphabet and the new letters are arranged alphabetically, which of the following will be the fourth from the right end after the rearrangement ?

- (1) N (2) F (3) J (4) S (5) None of these

131. How many such pairs of letters are there in the word SERVITUDE each of which has as many letters between them in the word as in the English alphabet?

- (1) None (2) One (3) Two (4) Three (5) More than three

Directions (132- 137): In each of the questions below are given four statements followed by three conclusions numbered I, II and III. You have to take 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 conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

132. Statements: Some nails are plates. Some plates are disks All disks are mirrors. All mirrors are tyres.

Conclusions : I. Some tyres are plates. II. Some tyres are nails. III. Some mirrors are plates.

- 1) Only I and II follow (2) Only I and III follow (3) Only II and III follow

- (4) All I II and III follow (5) None of these

133. Statements: Some windows are lakes. Some lakes are forests. Some forests are hills. All hills are curtains.

Conclusions: I. Some hills are windows. II. Some curtains are lakes, III. Some forests are windows.

- (1) None follows (2) Only I follows (3) Only II follows (4) Only III follows (5) Only I and III follow

134. Statements: All tapes are branches Some branches are roads. All roads are trails. Some fruits are trees.

Conclusions: I. Some trees are tapes. II. Some fruits are tapes. III. Some fruits are branches.

- 1) None follows (2) Only I follows (3) Only II follows (4) Only III follows (5) Only II and III follow

135. Statements: Some beads are chairs. All chairs are trucks. Some trucks are bricks. All bricks are cars.

Conclusions : I. Some cars are chairs. II. Some cars are trucks. III. Some trucks are beads.

- (1) Only I and II follow (2) Only I and III follow (3) Only II and III follow

- (4) All I, II and III follow (5) None of these

136. Statements. All flowers are houses. All houses are tigers. All tigers are goats. Some goats are bullocks.

Conclusions : I. Some goats are flowers. II. Some tigers are flowers. III. Some bullocks are tigers.

- 1) Only I and II follow (2) Only II and III follow (3) Only I and III follow (4) All I, II and III follow

- (5) None of these

137. Statements : All shirts are hats. No hat is suit. Some rings are suits. All rings are bangles.

Conclusions: I. Some rings are hats. II. Some bangles are suits. III. No ring is bat.

- (1) Only I follows (2) Only II follows (3) Only III follows (4) Only either I or III follows (5) Only either I or III and II follow

Directions (138 - 141) Study the following arrangement carefully and answer the questions given below :

R 3 A M % D 1 B U J 2 @ © F I K E δ W P 4 8 V Q 9 6 Y * 5

138. If all the symbols are dropped from the above arrangement, which of the following will be the thirteenth from the left end ?

- (1) K (2) E (3) I (4) F (5) None Of these

139. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way based on their positions in the above arrangement and so form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to that group ?

- 1) M DA (2) 6*9 (3) 4 V P (4) F K @ (5) J@U

140. Which of the following is the twelfth to the right of the sixth from the left end of the above arrangement?

- (1) E (2) δ (3) @ (4) 2 (5) None of these

141. How many such numbers are there In the above arrangement, each of which is immediately preceded by a consonant and immediately followed by a symbol ?

- (1) None (2) One (3) Two (4) Three (5) More than three

Directions (142- 145): In each question below is given a group of letters followed by four combinations of digits/symbols numbered (1). (2). (3) and (4). You have to pick out which of the combinations correctly represents the group of letters based on the following coding system and the conditions that follow and mark the number of that combination as your answer. If none of the four combinations correctly represents the group of letters, mark (5) i.e. None of these as the answer.

Letters	A	R	P	M	D	E	I	Q	Z	F	H	K	U	W	J
Number/ symbol	©	7	8	3	9	2	1	4	#	\$	5	%	@	6	δ

Conditions :

- (i) If the first letter is a vowel and the letter is a consonant, both are to be coded as the code for the vowel.
(ii) If both the first and the last letter are consonants, both are to be coded as the code for the last letter.
iii) If the first letter is a consonant and the last letter is a vowel, both are to be coded as *.

142. IDUPRJ

- (1) 19@87δ (2) δ9@87 δ (3) 19@871 (4) δ9@871 (5) None of these

143. UKWJMA

- (1) ©%6 δ 3@ (2) @%683@ (3) @%6 δ©3 (4) @%6 δ 3© (5) none of these

144. RIQHFP

- (1) 8145\$8 (2) 7145\$8 (3) *145\$* (4) 8145\$7 (5) None of these

145. MDAPQE

- (1) 29©842 (2) 39©842 (3) 39©843 (4) 29©843 (5) None of these

Directions (146 - 150): In the following questions, the symbols @, ©, *, \$ and % are used with the following meaning as illustrated below:

P * Q means P is neither smaller than nor equal to Q'.

P© Q means "P is neither greater than nor equal to Q

P @ Q' means P is not greater than Q\

P % Q means P is not smaller than Q\

P\$ Q' means P is neither smaller than nor greater than Q'

Now in each of the following questions assuming the given statements to be true, find which of the two conclusions I and II given below them is/ are definitely true ?

Give answer (1) if only Conclusion I is true.

Give answer (2) if only Conclusion II is true.

Give answer (3) if either Conclusion I or II is true.

Give answer (4) if neither- Conclusion I nor II is true.

Give answer (5) if both Conclusions I and II are true.

146. Statements: H @ K, K % D, D \$ B

Conclusions : I. H @ B II. B @ K

147. Statements: M % F, F © R, R * K

Conclusions : I. K © F II. M * R

148. Statements: A * F, H @ F, M © H

Conclusions : I. M © F II. A * H

149. Statements : R © M, M * W, T @ W.

Conclusions : I. T © M II. T © R

150. Statements : J © K, K @ D, D \$ F

Conclusions: I. F * K II. F\$K

Directions (151 - 155) : .Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below :

A, M, R, J, H, D and K are seven students of a school. They study in Standard III, IV and V with at least two in any one standard. Each of them has different choice of colour from-blue, red, green, yellow, black, white and brown, not necessarily in the same order. M studies in Standard IV with only D who likes red colour. A studies in Standard V and does not like either blue or green, H does not study in Standard V and likes yellow colour. P and J study in the same Standard but not With A. None of these who study in Standard III likes white. The one who likes black studies in Standard IV. J likes brown colour. P does not like blue colour.

151. Which colour does P like ?

- (1) Green (2) Blue (3) Blue or Green (4) Data inadequate (5) None of these

152. Which of the following combinations is definitely correct ?

- (1) III-H-Black (2) IV-K- Blue (3) V-A-Blue (4) IV-D- Green (5) All are incorrect

153. Which colour does A like ?

- (1) Brown (2) Red (3) White (4) Data inadequate (5) None of these

154. Which colour does K like ?

- (1) Green (2) Blue (3) Blue or Green (4) Data inadequate (5) None of these

155. In which Standard do three of them study ?

- (1) Only III (2) Only V (3) Only III or V (4) Data inadequate (5) None of these