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TEST – II: REASONING

51. How many meaningful words can be made from the let. ters'DEIV' using each letter only once?
(1) None (2) One
(3) Two (4) Three
(5) More than three

52. If Star is called Planet, Planet is called Satellite, Satellite(is called Galaxy, Galaxy is called Comet, then 'Earth' is classified under which category?
(1) Galaxy (2) Comet
(3) Planet (4) Star
(5) Satellite

53. In a certain code ROPE is written as %57$, DOUBT is written as 35#8* and LIVE is written as'@24$. How is TROUBLE written in that code?
(1) *%5#8@$ (2) *%#58@$
(3) *%5#8@4 (4) *%#58$@
(5) None of these

54. If in the number 589463271 all the odd digits are firs arranged in ascending order and then all the even digit are arranged in ascending order, which digit will be sec and to the right of fifth digit from the right end?
(1) 5 (2) 6
(3) 2 (4) 4
(5) None of these

55. If the letters of the word VERTICAL are arranged alpha betically, how many letters will remain at the same posi tion?
(1) Four (2) Three
(3) Two (4) One
(5) None

56. How many such pairs of letters are there in the won EXAMINATION, each of which has as many letters be tween them in the word, as they have in the Englisl alphabet?
(1) None
(2) One
(3) Two
(4) Three
(5) More than three

57. If it is possible to make a three-digit number from th third, the fifth and the sixth digits of the number 30651972 using each digit only once, which is the square of ai odd number the last digit of that three-digit number i your answer. If no such number can be formed you answer is 4 and if more than one such number can b formed your answer is 8.
(1) 1 (2) 9
(3) 6 (4) 4
(5) 8

58. If it is possible to make only one meaningful word from the third, the sixth, the ninth and the tenth letters of th word PARENTHESIS, using each letter only once, la: letter of the word is your answer. If no such word can b formed your answer is X and if more than one such word can be formed your answer is Y.
(1) R (2) T
(3) S (4) X
(5) Y

59. Four of the following two are alike in a certain way and so form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to the group?
(1) Iron (2) Silver
(3) Copper
(4) Mercury
(5) Aluminium

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60. In a certain code HUMANITY is written as BNVIZUJO. How is EQUATION written that code?
(1) BVRFUJPQ (2) BVRFOPJU
(3) BUVJPRFO (4) BVJURFPO
(5) None of these

Directions (Q. 61-65): 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 with 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.

61. **Statements:** Some pens are sticks.
Some sticks are canes.
All canes are scales.
No scale is weight.
Conclusions: **I.** Some sticks are scales.
II. No stick is scale.
III. No cane is weight.
(1) Only either I or II follows
(2) Only I & II follow
(3) Only either I or II and III follow
(4) All I, II & III follow
(5) None of these

62. **Statements:** Some folders are boxes.
Some boxes are bags.
All bags are containers.
Some bags are sacks.
Conclusions: **I.** No folder is bag.
II. Some boxes are containers.
III. Some sacks are containers.
(1) Only I & II follow
(2) Only II & III follow
(3) Only I & III follow
(4) All follow
(5) None follows

63. **Statements:** Some insects are pests.
All pests are birds.
No bird is amphibian.
All amphibians are animals.
Conclusions: **I.** No animal is bird.
II. Some insects are birds.
III. No pests are amphibians.
(1) Only I follows
(2) Only II follows
(3) Only III follows
(4) Only II & III follow
(5) None of these

64. **Statements:** Some paints are colours.
All colours are solutions.
Some solutions are liquids.
All liquids are solids.
Conclusions: **I.** Some paints are solutions.
II. Some colours are liquids.
III. Some solutions are solids.
(1) Only I & II follow
(2) Only II & III follow
(3) All I, II & III follow
(4) None follows
(5) None these

65. **Statements:** All locks are keys.
All keys are doors.
Some doors are windows.
Some windows are floors.
Conclusions: **I.** Some keys are windows.
II. No floor is door.
III. No lock is window.
(1) None follows
(2) Only I follows
(3) Only I & II follow
(4) Only III follows
(5) None of these

Directions (Q. 66-70): Below are given two arrangements I & II. The elements in the two arrangements written one below the other are corresponding elements. Study both the arrangements carefully to answer these questions.

I: T $ I E # D R H F @ % J M * Δ L
II: 5 8 Q 4 A K 3 U 6 W Y 1 7 V 2 9

66. Four of the following are alike in a certain way on the basis of their positions in the above arrangements and so form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to the group?
(1) *2L (2) I4# (3) H6@
(4) EAD (5) M1%

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67. If T8: 51, MV: 7 A then FW : ?
(1) 6@ (2) 6%
(3) Y@ (4) YJ
(5) None of these

68. If all the elements in the first half of the arrangement I are replaced by the corresponding elements in arrangement II, which element will be fourth to the left of eighth ele-ment from the right in arrangement I?
(1) # (2) E
(3) 4 (4) A
(5) None of these

69. What will come in place of question mark (?) in the fol-lowing series based on the above arrangements?
TI$ QA4
R D ?
(1) H@F (2) U W6
(3) 36U (4) RFH
(5) None of these

70. If in arrangement I the order of all the elements is re-versed, which element will be third to the left of eleventh from the left end?
(1) F (2) 6
(3) H (4) U
(5) None of these

Directions (Q. 71-75): Study the following information carefully to answer these questions.

Eight friends P, R, T, V, W, J, F & K are sitting around a circle facing the centre. T is third to the right of F and second to the left of W, P & R are not neighbours of W. R is third to the right of K. J is between W & K.

71. Which of the following is the correct position of T with respect to K's position?
(1) Second to the left
(2) Third to the left
(3) Third to the right
(4) Second to the right
(5) None of these

72. Which of the following pairs has the first person to the immediate left of the second person?
(1) RP (2) FJ
(3) VT (4) JW
(5) JK

73. Who is to the immediate right of F?
(1) J (2) P
(3) R (4) V
(5) None of these

74. Which of the following is the correct position of V?
(1) Second to the left of R
(2) Between T & P
(3) To the immediate right of W
(4) To the immediate left of W
(5) None of these

75. Who is second to the right of J?
(1) F (2) V
(3) W (4) P
(5) None of these

Directions (Q. 76-80): In these questions the symbols @, #, $, ˜ and © are used with different meanings as follows:

'A@B' means 'A is smaller than B'.
'A#B' means 'A is either smaller than, or equal to B'. 'A$B' means 'A is greater than B'.
'A ˜ B' means 'A is either greater than or equal to B'. 'A©B' means 'A is neither greater than nor smaller than B'.

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

Give answer (a): if only conclusion I is true.
Give answer (b): if only conclusion II is true.
Give answer (c) : if either conclusion I or conclusion II is true.
Give answer (d): if neither conclusion I nor conclusion II is true.
Give answer (e): if both conclusions I and II are true.

76. **Statements:** H#Q, Q@F, L$F
Conclusions: **I.** L$H

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II. H#F

77. **Statements:** J$T, T@V, V#M
Conclusions: I. T#M
II. J©M

78. **Statements:** U#D, D@R, R©T
Conclusions: I. U@R
II. T$D

79. **Statements:** M*L, L$K, K@R
Conclusions: I. M *R
II. M@R

80. **Statements:** J@N, N©W, W$V
Conclusions: I. J©V
II. J@W

Directions (Q. 81-85): Each of the questions below consists of a question and two statements numbered I and II are given below it. You have to decide whether the data provided in the statements are sufficient to answer the question. Read both the statements and

Give answer (a): if the data in Statement I alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in Statement II alone are not sufficient to answer the question.

Give answer (b): if the data in Statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in Statement I alone are not sufficient to answer the question.

Give answer (c): if the data in Statement I alone or in Statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question.

Give answer (d): if the data in both the Statements I and lI are not sufficient to answer the question.

Give answer (e): if the data in both the Statements I and II together are necessary to answer the question.

81. Who among five boys Abhishek, Rajesh, Karan, Nitin and Vikas, each having different height, is second to the tallest among them?
Statements:
I. Only Rajesh is taller than Karan.
II. Nitin and Vikas are shorter than Abhishek.

82. How many sons does Anita have?
Statements:
I. Anita is mother of X, who is brother of Y.
II. Anita's daughter Nikita has only two brothers.

83. What is the code for 'where' in the code language?
Statements:
I. In the code language 'where is she' is written as 'ka mate' and 'she is good' is written as 'te ka ro'.
II. In the code language 'where are you going' is written as 'lama pa je' and 'where is the girl' is written as 'cha fa mate'.

84. How many children are there in the row of children facing North?
Statements:
I. Sangita is third from the left end of the row and is third to the left of Hasina.
II. Rakesh is fifth from the right end of the row and is third to the right of Hasina.

85. How is Nandini related to Santosh?
Statements:
I. Nandini's brother is the only grandson of Santosh's father.
II. Nandini has only one brother.

Directions (Q. 86-88): Use the following information to answer these questions.

'A+B' means 'A is father o: B'.
'A x B' means 'A is daughter of B'.
'A-*. B' means 'A is brother of B'.
'A-B' means 'A is wife of B'.

86. In 'L-M + K ÷ F' how is 'Ferreted to 'L'?
(1) Son (2) Daughter
(3) Nephew
(4) Cannot be determined
(5) None of these

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87. Which of the following expressions means 'J is son of D'?
(1) D + L × H ÷ J
(2) J ÷ P × D
(3) J ÷ P – D
(4) T – D + J
(5) None of these

88. In 'H + K × R', how if 'R' related to ' H'?
(1) Husband
(2) Brother
(3) Wife
(4) Mother
(5) None of these

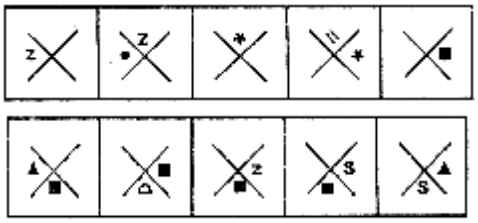
Directions (Q. 89-90): These questions are based on the following set of numbers.

348 436 652 198 563

89. If the first and the third digit in each number are inter-changed, which number will be the smallest?
(1) 348
(2) 436
(3) 652
(4) 198
(5) 563

90. If the first two digits in each number are interchanged and then the newly formed numbers are arranged in de-scending order, which number will be second?
(1) 348 (2) 436
(3) 652 (4) 198
(5) 563

Directions (Q. 91-100): In each of the questions given below which one of the five answer figures on the right should come after the problem figures on the left, if the sequence were continued?

91. 
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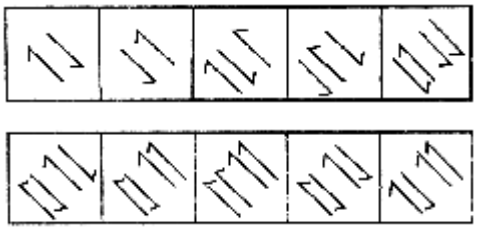
92. 
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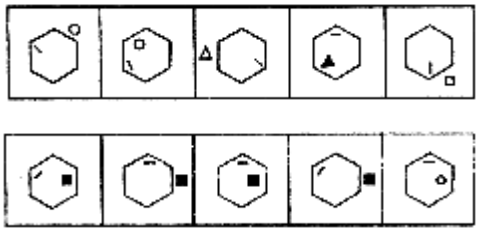
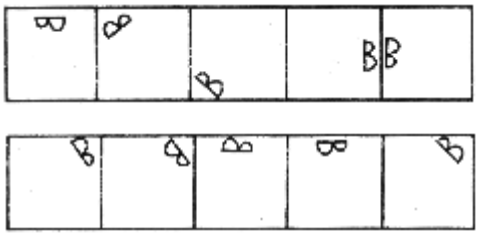
93. 
(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)

94. 
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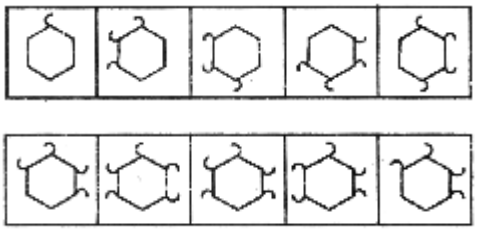
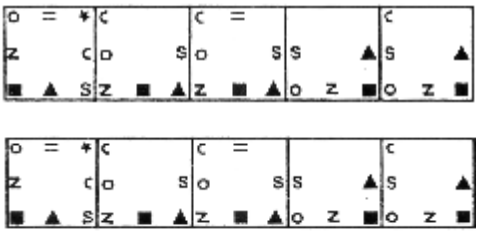
95. 
(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)

96. 
(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)

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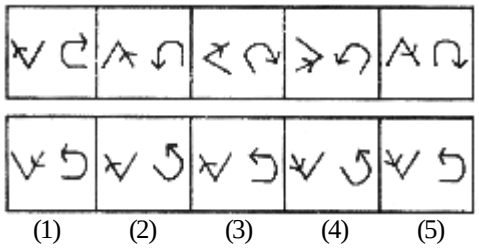
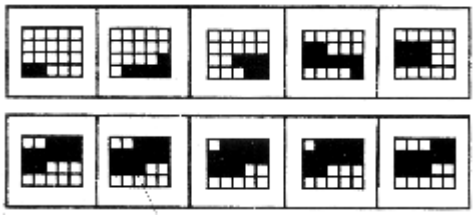
97.



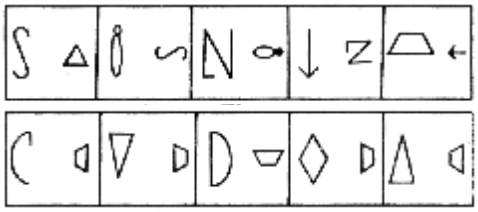
(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)

98.



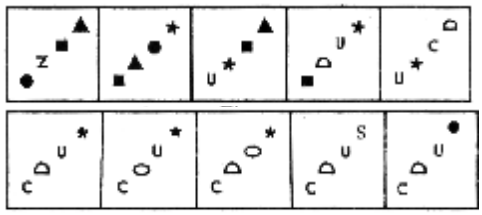
(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)

99.



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

100.



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

3. Personal devices

5. None of these

ANSWERS

1. (3)	2. (4)	3. (3)	4. (5)	5. (2)	6. (1)	7. (4)	8. (2)	9. (3)	10. (5)
11. (1)	12. (2)	13. (3)	14. (1)	15. (1)	16. (3)	17. (1)	18. (1)	19. (3)	20. (3)
21. (5)	22. (3)	23. (4)	24. (4)	25. (3)	26. (4)	27. (2)	28. (1)	29. (3)	30. (3)
31. (2)	32. (1)	33. (4)	34. (3)	35. (5)	36. (3)	37. (5)	38. (2)	39. (1)	40. (4)
41. (4)	42. (1)	43. (3)	44. (3)	45. (5)	46. (4)	47. (2)	48. (1)	49. (2)	50. (5)
51. (4)	52. (5)	53. (1)	54. (4)	55. (5)	56. (2)	57. (5)	58. (1)	69. (4)	60. (2)
61. (2)	62. (2)	63. (4)	44. (5)	65. (5)	66. (5)	67. (2)	68. (4)	79. (3)	70. (1)
71. (5)	72. (5)	73. (2)	74. (4)	75. (1)	76. (1)	77. (4)	78. (5)	79. (3)	80. (2)
81. (4)	82. (2)	83. (3)	84. (5)	85. (4)	86. (4)	87. (2)	88. (3)	89. (3)	90. (5)
91. (4)	92. (2)	93. (3)	94. (1)	95. (3)	96. (1)	97. (5)	98. (2)	99. (4)	100. (4)

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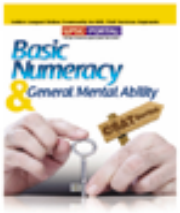

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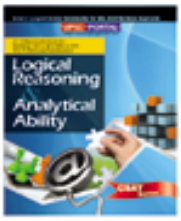

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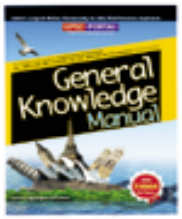

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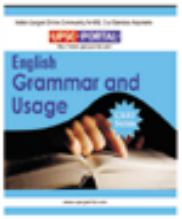

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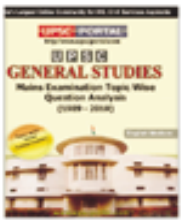

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