Reasoning Section – Part 1

1. In a certain code DROWN is written as MXNSC. How is BREAK written in that code?
(1) LBFSC (2) JBDSA (3) JZDQA
(4) LZFQC (5) None of these

2. Among M, N, T, R and D each having a different height, T is taller than D but shorter than M. R is taller than N but shorter than D. Who among them is the tallest?
(1) D (2) T (3) M
(4) R (5) N

3. How many such digits are there in the number 5436182 each of which is as far away from the beginning of the number as when the digits are arranged in ascending order within the number?
(1) None (2) One (3) Two
(4) Three (5) More than three

4. What should come next in the letter series given below?
D D E D E F D E F G D E F G H D E F G H I D E F G H I J D
(1) D (2) E (3) F
(4) J (5) None of these

5. The letters in the word MORTIFY are changed in such a way that the vowels are replaced by the previous letter in the English alphabet and the consonants are replaced by the next letter in the English alphabet. Which of the following will be the fourth letter from the right end of the new set of letters?
(1) S (2) H (3) G
(4) N (5) None of these

6. 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) Leaf (2) Flower (3) Petal
(4) Fruit (5) Tree

7. 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) Garlic (2) Ginger (3) Carrot
(4) Radish (5) Brinjal

8. How many meaningful English words can be made with the letters ALPE using each letter only once in each word?
(1) None (2) One (3) Two
(4) Three (5) More than three

9. 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) 24 (2) 48 (3) 32
(4) 72 (5) 64

10. How many such pairs of letters are there in the word CHAMBERS 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

11-15. 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 all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts. Give answer:
(1) if only Conclusion I follows.
(2) if only Conclusion II follows.
(3) if either Conclusion I or II follows.
(4) if neither Conclusion I nor II follows.
(5) if both Conclusions I and II follow.

Statements:

11. Some toys are desks.
Some desks are pens.
All pens are rods.

Conclusions:

I. Some rods are toys.
II. Some pens are toys.

Statements:

12. Some tables are huts.
No hut is ring.
All rings are bangles.

Conclusions:

I. Some bangles are tables.
II. No bangle is table.

Statements:

13. All stars are clouds.
All clouds are rains.
All rains are stones.

Conclusions:

I. All rains are stars.
II. All clouds are stones.

Statements:

14. All windows are doors.

Some doors are buildings.
All buildings are cages.

Conclusions:

I. Some cages are doors.
II. Some buildings are windows.

Statements:

15. Some chairs are rooms.
All rooms are trees.
All trees are poles.

Conclusions:

I. Some poles are chairs.
II. Some trees are chairs.

Q. 16-20. Study the following arrangement carefully and answer the questions given below:

G M 5 I D # J K E 2 P T 4 W % A F 3 U 8 $ N V 6 Q @ 7 H 1 © B 9 ★ Z

16. 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) D J I (2) F U A (3) H @ 1
(4) B ★ © (5) I # 5

17. What should come in place of the question mark (?) in the following series based on the above arrangement?

D J K 2 T 4 % F 3 ?
(1) U $ V (2) U $ N (3) 8 N V
(4) 8 N I (5) None of these

18. How many such numbers are there in the above arrangement, each of which is immediately preceded by a vowel and also immediately followed by a symbol?

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

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

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

20. Which of the following is the fourth to the right of the twelfth from the right end of the above arrangement?

(1) 8 (2) 7 (3) K
(4) A (5) None of these

Q. 21-25. Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H are sitting around a circle facing at the centre. F is third to the right of B who is third to the right of H. A is third to the left of H. C is fourth to the left of A. E is third to the right of D who is not a neighbour of A.

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

(1) HC (2) BE (3) GB
(4) FA
(5) None of these

22. Who is second to the right of D?

(1) F (2) G (3) A
(4) Data inadequate
(5) None of these

23. Who is third to the left of G?

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

24. Who is fourth to the left of C?

(1) F (2) A (3) E
(4) Data inadequate
(5) None of these

25. What is B's position with respect to D?

(1) Fourth to the right
(2) Fourth to the left
(3) Fifth to the left
(4) Fifth to the right
(1) (A) only
(2) (B) only
(3) (A) and (B) only
(4) (C) and (D) only
(5) None of these

Q. 26-30. 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 find out which of the combinations correctly represents the group of letters based on the following coding system and mark the number of that combinaton as the answer. If none of the four combinations correctly represents the group of letters, mark (5) *i.e.* 'None of these' as the answer.

Letter	: P	M	A	K	T	I	J	E	R	N	D	F	U	W	B
Digit/Symbol	: 7	#	8	%	1	9	2	@	3	©	$	4	★	5	6

Conditions:

(*i*) If both the first and the last letters of the group are consonants, both are to be coded as the code for the last letter.
(*ii*) If the first letter is a consonant and the last letter is a vowel, the codes are to be interchanged.

26. BDATFE:

(1) 6$8146
(2) 6$814@
(3) @$814@
(4) @$8146
(5) None of these

27. AWBRND:

(1) $563©8
(2) 8563©$
(3) 8365©$
(4) 8536©$
(5) None of these

28. EMNTKU:
(1) ★#©1%@
(2) @#©14★
(3) @#©1%★
(4) #@©1%★
(5) None of these

29. MDEAJI:
(1) 1$@82#
(2) #$@821
(3) 1$@821
(4) #$@82#
(5) None of these

30. RKUMFP:
(1) 7%★#43
(2) 3★%#47
(3) 3%★#43
(4) 3%★#47
(5) None of these

Q. 31-35. In the following questions, the symbols $, @, ©, % and ★ are used with the following meaning as illustrated below:

'P @ Q' means 'P is not greater than Q'.
'P % Q' means 'P is not smaller than Q'.
'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 neither smaller than nor equal to 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.
(2) if only Conclusion II is true.
(3) if either Conclusion I or II is true.
(4) if neither Conclusion I nor II is true.
(5) if both Conclusions I and II are true.

Statements:
31. R $ M, M © F, F % J.
Conclusions:
I. R $ J
II. F © R

Statements:
32. M © D, D @ K, K ★ N.
Conclusions:
I. N $ D
II. K $ M

Statements:
33. B @ D, D $ M, M ★ N.
Conclusions:
I. N @ D
II. D $ N

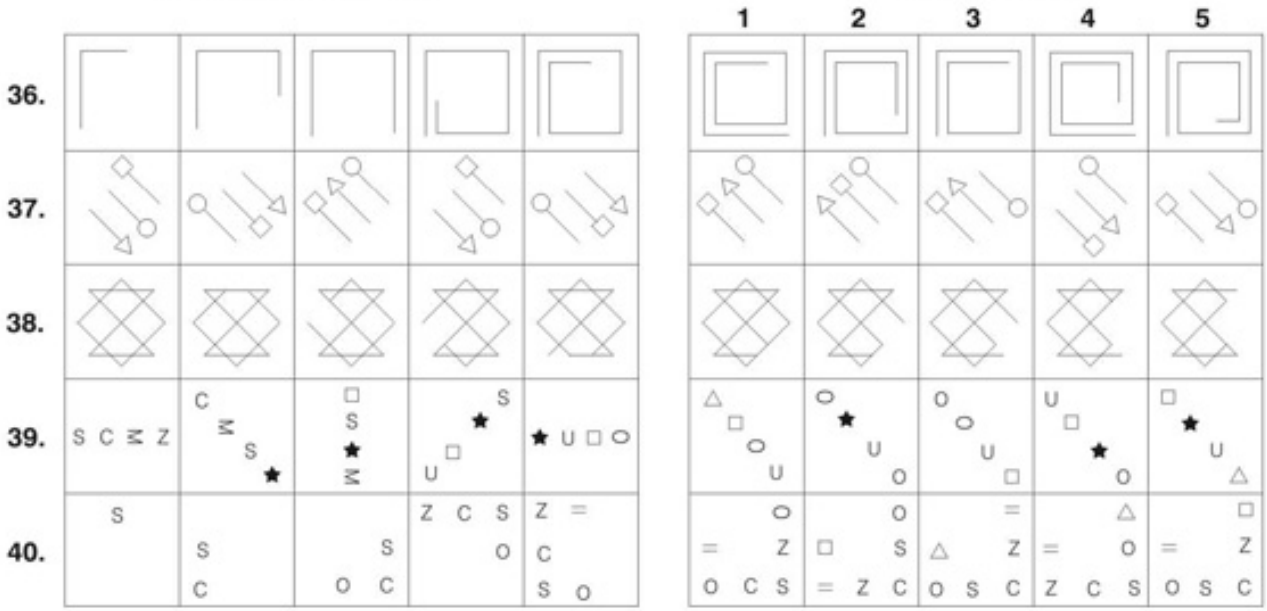
Statements:
34. F $ W, W % J, K @ N.
Conclusions:
I. J @ F
II. N % W

Statements:
35. F © T, T % R, R $ W.
Conclusions:
I. W © T
II. R © T

Q. 36-40. 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?

PROBLEM FIGURES

ANSWER FIGURES



ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

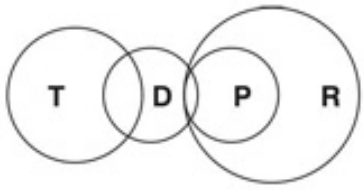
1. (2) Write the letters in reverse order. The code for 1st, 3rd and 5th letters is the preceding letter and for 2nd and 4th, the next letter.

DROWN	NWORD	BREAK	KAERB
	MXNSC		JBDSA

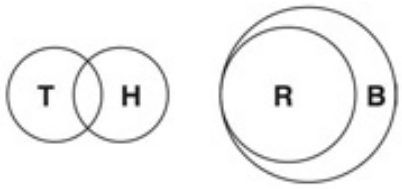
2. (3) M T D R N
3. (2) 3 only.
4. (2) E F G H I J K
5. (5) N N S U H G Z
6. (5) Others are parts of tree.
7. (5) All the others grow below the surface.
8. (4) PALE, LEAP, PEAL.
9. (5) It is a perfect square. (8^2).
10. (3) C and A and R and S.

Use Venn diagrams for solving the next set of questions.

11. (4)

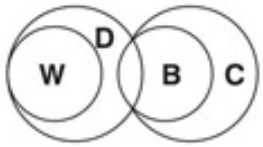


12. (2)

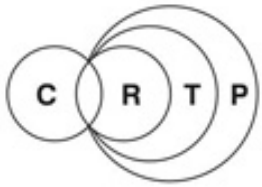


13. (2)

14. (1)

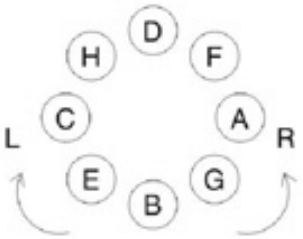


15. (5)



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

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



26. (4) 27. (2) 28. (3) 29. (5) 30. (5)

For solving the next type of questions, (31-35) decode the symbols:

P @ Q P ≥ Q; P % Q P ≤ Q; P * Q P = Q
P © Q P < Q; P $ Q P > Q

31. (4) R > M; M < F; F ≤ J
32. (2) M < D; D ≥ K; K = N
33. (2) B ≥ D; D > M; M = N
34. (4) F > W; W ≤ J; J ≥ N
35. (4) F < T; T ≤ R; R > W
36. (2) 37. (1) 38. (1) 39. (1) 40. (3)

Reasoning Section – Part 2

1. In a certain code DATE is written as #%$@ and STYLE is written as ★$©↑@. How is DELAY written in that code?

(1) #@↑%© (2) #©$%@ (3) #@$%©
(4) #$↑%© (5) None of these

2. In a certain code DETAIL is written as BJMUFE. How is SUBMIT written in that code?

(1) UJWCVT (2) NJUCVT (3) NJUTVC
(4) UJNTVC (5) None of these

3. If it is possible to make only one meaningful word from the second, the fourth, the sixth and the ninth letters of the word PROACTIVE, using each letter only once, second letter of that word is your answer. If more than one word can be formed your answer is M and if no such word can be formed your answer is N.

(1) A (2) E (3) T
(4) M (5) N

4. How many such pairs of letters are there in the word FOREHAND each of which have as many letters between them in the word as they have in the English alphabet?

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

5. 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 the group?

(1) 17 (2) 31 (3) 23
(4) 13 (5) 21

Q. 6-10. These questions are based on the following arrangement. Study it carefully and answer the questions that follow.

T 6 # I J 1 %L E 3 K 9 @ A H 7 B © D 2 U $ R 4 ★ 8

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

(1) JI1 (2) EL3 (3) @9A
(4) 7HB (5) R4$

7. What will come in place of the question mark (?) in the following series based on the above arrangement?

6IJ %E3 9AH ?

(1) B©2 (2) 7©D (3) 7BD
(4) BD2 (5) None of these

8. If all the vowels are removed from the above arrangement which element will be sixth to the right of fourth element from the left?

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

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

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

10. Which element is fifth to the right of eleventh from the right end?

(1) $ (2) U (3) 1
(4) 3 (5) None of these

Q. 11-15. In each question below are three statements followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. 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 statements disregarding commonly known facts. Give answer:

(1) if only conclusion I follows.
(2) if only conclusion II follows.
(3) if either conclusion I or conclusion II follows.
(4) if neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows.
(5) if both conclusions I and II follow.

Statements:

11. All taps are wells.
Some wells are canals.
All canals are rivers.

Conclusions:

I. Some rivers are taps.
II. Some wells are rivers.

Statements:

12. Some files are papers.
Some papers are books.
All books are journals.

Conclusions:

I. Some papers are journals.
II. Some files are journals.

Statements:

13. Some apples are grapes.
Some grapes are mangoes.
No mango is guava.

Conclusions:

I. Some guavas are apples.
II. No guava is apple.

Statements:

14. Some computers are screens.
Some screens are movies.
Some movies are scripts.

Conclusions:

I. Some computers are movies.
II. Some screens are scripts.

Statements:

15. All pearls are gems.
All gems are diamonds.
All corals are gems.

Conclusions:

I. All pearls are diamonds.
II. All corals are diamonds.

Q. 16-20. In the following questions symbols @, #, %, $ and★ are used with different meanings as follows:

'A @ B' means 'A is not smaller than B'.
'A # B' means 'A is neither smaller than nor equal to B'.
'A % B' means 'A is neither smaller than nor greater than B'.
'A $ B' means 'A is not greater than B'.
'A★B' means 'A is neither greater than nor equal to B'.

In each of the following questions assuming the given statements to be true, find out which of the two conclusions I and II given below them is/are **definitely true**. Give answer.

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

Statements:

16. T @ V, V # M, M % F

Conclusions:

I. T # M
II. T @ F

Statements:

17. L $ N, N ★ F, R % L

Conclusions:

I. F # R
II. R $ N

Statements:

18. H # I, I @ J, J $ P

Conclusions:

I. H # J
II. H # P

Statements:

19. L ★ D, D # K, K $ J

Conclusions:

I. L ★ K
II. D $ J

Statements:

20. Q $ W, W % E, E @ K

Conclusions:

I. Q $ K
II. W @ K

Q. 21-25. In each of the following questions a group of letters is given followed by four combinations of digits and symbols numbered (1), (2), (3) and (4). The letters are to be coded as per the scheme and conditions given below. The serial number of the combination that correctly represents the group of lettes is your answer. If none of the combinations is correct your answer is (5) *i.e.* None of these.

Letters:	H	I	T	K	R	F	A	L	E	M	J	B	Q	U
Digit/ Symbol code	3	7	%	#	4	$	6	9	@	↑	2	5	©	8

Conclusions:

(*i*) If the first letter in the group is a vowel and the last letter is a consonant their codes are to be interchanged.
(*ii*) If the first letter in the group is a consonant and the last letter is a vowel both are to be coded by the code for vowel.
(*iii*) If the first as well as the last letter is a vowel both are to be coded by the code for first letter.

21. IRHMEJ
(1) 743↑@2 (2) 243↑@2 (3) 743↑@7
(4) 243↑@7 (5) None of these

22. TFIKAR
(1) 4$7#6% (2) 4$7#64 (3) %$7#6%
(4) %$6#74 (5) None of these

23. MHEJKQ
(1) ©3@2#↑ (2) ↑3@2#↑ (3) ↑3@2#©
(4) ©3@2#@ (5) None of these

24. FIKLRU
(1) $7#948 (2) $7#94$ (3) 87#948
(4) 87#94$ (5) None of these

25. ALFJHE
(1) @9$236 (2) 69$236 (3) @9$23@
(4) 69$23@ (5) None of these

Q. 26-30. Study the following information carefully to answer these questions.

Seven friends K, M, L, H, F, D and C are sitting around a circle facing the centre. L is second to the right of H who is to the immediate right of C. M is third to the left of D and to the immediate right of F.

26. Who is third to the left of 'C'?
(1) L (2) K (3) F
(4) K or F (5) None of these

27. Which of the following pairs of persons represents the neighbours of K?

(1) LD (2) FM (3) ML
(4) CH (5) None of these

28. Who is to the immediate right of L?
(1) K (2) D (3) H
(4) M (5) None of these

29. Who is second to the right of 'C'?
(1) M (2) L (3) D
(4) F (5) None of these

30. Which of the following pairs of persons has the first person sitting to the immediate right of second person?
(1) DL (2) KF (3) CH
(4) DH (5) None of these

Q. 31-35. Study the following information carefully to answer these questions.

Seven friends P, Q, R, S, T, U and V are teaching different subjects Maths, Physics, Biology, English, History, Psychology and French not necessarily in the same order. Each one of them has liking for a different colour Pink, Green, Blue, Red, Yellow, White and Orange again not necessarily in the same order.

T teaches Biology and likes Green colour. Q teaches History and he does not like Yellow or Orange. The one who likes Red teaches physics. P teaches French and likes Blue. The one who teaches English likes Pink. R teaches Maths and V teaches psychology. U does not like Red. Maths teacher does not like Yellow.

31. Which colour is liked by V?
(1) Pink (2) White (3) Orange
(4) Yellow (5) None of these

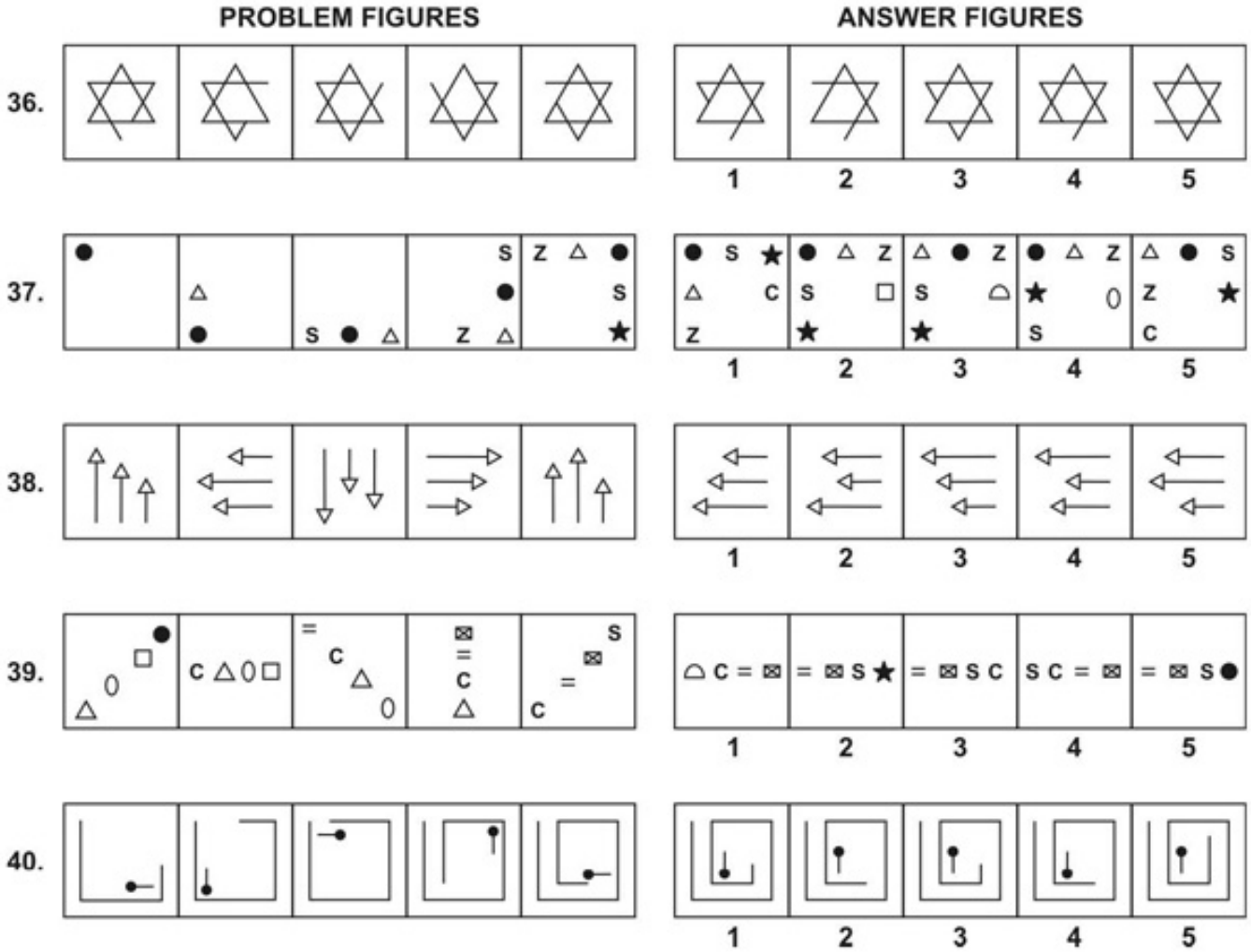
32. Who teaches English?
(1) U (2) S (3) R
(4) Cannot be determined (5) None of these

33. Who likes White?
(1) R (2) S (3) U
(4) V (5) None of these

34. Who likes Orange?
(1) V (2) S (3) R
(4) Cannot be determined (5) None of these

35. Which of the following combinations is definitely correct?
(1) Red—T—Physics (2) Pink—U—English
(3) Red—S—Psychology (4) Yellow—U—Biology
(5) None of these

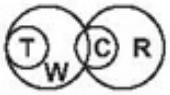
Q. 36-40. In each of the questions given below which one of the five answer figures on the right should come after the problem figures on the left of the sequence were continued?

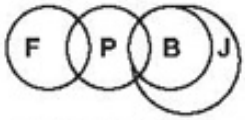


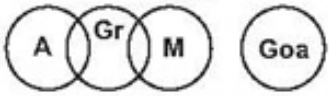
ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

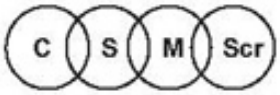
1. (1)
2. (2) D E T A I L AILTED hence SUBMIT = MITBUS. The next letter in alphabet is the code, *i.e.* N J U C V T
3. (4) RATE and TEAR.
4. (3) FA and RN.
5. (5) Others are prime numbers. It is divisible by 3 and 7.
6. (5) 7. (4) 8. (1) 9. (5) 10. (2)

11. to 15.

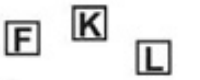
11. (2) 

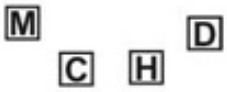
12. (1) 

13. (2) 

14. (4) 

15. (5) 

16. (1) 17. (5)
18. (1) 19. (4)
20. (5) 21. (3)
22. (2) 23. (3)
24. (3) 25. (2)
26. (2)
27. (5) 

28. (1) 

29. (3)

30. (4)

Qs. 31-35.

P	Q	R	S	T	U	V
Fr	Hist	Maths	Phy	Bio	Eng	Psy
Blue	White	Orange	Red	Green	Pink	Yellow

31. (4) 32. (1)
33. (5) 34. (3)
35. (2) 36. (1)
37. (2) 38. (1)
39. (2) 40. (1)

Reasoning Section – Part 3

1. 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) Horse (2) Dog
(3) Camel (4) Cow
(5) Fox

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

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

3. In a certain code RUST is written as QVRU. How is LINE written in that code?

(1) KJMF (2) KJLI
(3) KMJF (4) KJME
(5) None of these

4. If the letters in the word DOLPHIN are rearranged as they appear in English alphabetical order, which of the following letters will be the fifth from left?

(1) O (2) D
(3) I (4) L
(5) None of these

5. What will come in place of question mark (?) in the alpha order given below?

C B A A C B A A B C B A A B C C B A A B ?

(1) A (2) B (3) C
(4) D (5) E

6. In a certain code 'ke pa lo ti' means 'lamp is burning bright' and 'lo si ti ba ke' means 'bright light is from lamp'. Which of the following is the code for 'burning' in that language?

(1) si (2) pa
(3) ti (4) ke
(5) None of these

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

(1) One (2) Two
(3) Three (4) Four
(5) More than four

8. The following groups of alphabets form a certain pattern with regard to their position in the English alphabetic series. Based upon the pattern, which of the following five alternatives shall replace the question mark?

AD, FC, HK, MJ, ?

(1) NQ (2) OQ
(3) OR (4) MP
(5) None of these

9-10. A, B, C and D live on floors 3 to 6 of the same six storeyed building. A lives on fourth floor. Only one person lives on the floor between A and B. C does not live on a floor above A's floor.

9. Who lives on a floor immediately above B's floor?

(1) A (2) C
(3) D (4) A or C
(5) B lives on top floor

10. Who lives on the fifth floor?

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

11-13. Study the arrangement of letters and digits given below and answer the questions which follow:

Q 2 3 B 9 V 5 L S R F P

11. If one is subtracted from each of the numbers, which of the following will be the fourth to the right of the tenth from the right?

(1) 4 (2) 8
(3) 2 (4) 1
(5) None of these

12. If first all the digits are arranged in descending order and then the letters are arranged in alphabetic order, the position of how many digits and alphabets will remain unchanged?

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

13. If each of the consonants in the above arrangement is replaced by the letter preceding it in the alphabetic series, how many vowels will be obtained?

(1) Nil (2) One
(3) Two (4) Three
(5) Four

14. In a certain code 'EXPERT' is written as '$Z%$Q5' and 'PETROL' is written as '%$5Q#9'. How will 'EXPLORE' be written in that code?

(1) $Z%9Q#$ (2) $Z%9#Q$
(3) $Z%9#$Q (4) $Z%9$#Q
(5) None of these

15. Sunil walks towards the East from point A, turns right at point B and walks the same distance as he walked towards the East. He now turns left, walks the same distance again and finally makes a left turn and stops at point C after walking the same distance. The distance between A and C is how many times as that of A and B?
(1) Cannot be determined
(2) Two
(3) Three
(4) Four
(5) None of these

Qs. 16-20. To answer these questions study carefully the following arrangement of symbols, digits and letters.

W %9 3 G 6 H # 7 K $ L 2 * B M J © 4 5 E 8 @ Z

16. If all the numbers are deleted from the above arrangement then which of the following will be seventh to the left of sixth from the right?
(1) H (2) J
(3) M (4) $
(5) None of these

17. How many such numbers are there in the above arrangement each of which is immediately preceded by a symbol?
(1) One (2) Two
(3) Three (4) Four
(5) None of these

18. '9W' is to 'GH#' and '$7' is to '2BM' in the same way as '4J' is to____in the arrangement.
(1) E@8 (2) 58@
(3) B2L (4) 58Z
(5) None of these

19. How many such symbols are there in the above arrangement each of which is immediately followed by a letter?
(1) None (2) One
(3) Two (4) Three
(5) None of these

20. In all the symbols are deleted from the above arrangement then which of the following will be the fourth to the left of twelfth from the right?
(1) 9 (2) 3
(3) W (4) M
(5) None of these

Qs. 21-25. Each of the questions below consists of a question and two statements numbered I and II 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:
(1) 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.
(2) 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.
(3) if the data in Statement I alone or in Statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question.
(4) if the data in both the Statements I and II are not sufficient to answer the question.
(5) if the data in both the Statements I and II together are necessary to answer the question.

21. Is the child holding a yellow coloured flower?
I. When the thorn of the flower pricked his finger, the colour of the blood matched that of the flower.
II. The child is carrying a rose in his hand.

22. Who among M, N, P and R is facing North?
I. Only one among the four faces North.
II. M and N face West while P is facing South.

23. Is it afternoon in Delhi?
I. The weather is bright, humid and hot in Delhi.
II. Thirteen hours ago it was midnight in Delhi.

24. Who among P, Q, R, S and T, each having different height, is the tallest?
I. T is shorter only than R and S.
II. Q is not as tall as P and is shorter than R and S.

25. How is D related to B?
I. D is the sister of B's only sister's son.
II. D is sister of Q, whose mother has only two siblings—a brother A and a sister B.

Qs. 26-30. Study the following information and answer the questions which follow:
(*i*) K, L, M, N, O, P and Q are sitting along a circular table facing the centre.
(*ii*) L sits between N and O.
(*iii*) K is third to the left of O.
(*iv*) Q is second to the left of M, who is to the immediate left of P.

26. Which of the following pairs has the first person sitting to the immediate left of the second person?
(1) LO (2) MK
(3) QN (4) LN
(5) None of these

27. Which is the correct position of L with respect to Q?
(1) Second to the right
(2) First to the left
(3) First to the right
(4) Third to the right
(5) None of these

28. Which of the following has the middle person sitting between the other two?

(1) NQL (2) PMK
(3) POK (4) MOP
(5) None of these

29. Who sits second to the left of L?

(1) P (2) M
(3) K (4) Q
(5) None of these

30. Who sits between M and Q?

(1) O (2) N
(3) K (4) L
(5) None of these

Qs. 31-35. In each question below are three statements followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. 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 statements disregarding commonly known facts.

Read the statements and conclusions which follow it and give answer.

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

Statements:

31. All buildings are roads.
All roads are trucks.
All trucks are mountains.

Conclusions:

I. Some buildings are mountains.
II. Some mountains are roads.

Statements:

32. Some poles are lights.
All lights are bulbs.
Some bulbs are wires.

Conclusions:

I. Some poles are bulbs.
II. Some lights are wires.

Statements:

33. All erasers are pencils.
Some pencils are pens.
No pen is a paper.

Conclusions:

I. Some erasers are papers.
II. No paper is an eraser.

Statements:

34. Some spoons are bowls.
Some pans are both spoons and bowls.
Some forks are bowls.

Conclusions:

I. Some forks are spoons.
II. Some pans are forks.

Statements:

35. All boxes are tables.
All windows are tables.
All tables are fans.

Conclusions:

I. All windows are fans.
II. Some tables are boxes.

Qs. 36-38. In these questions symbols $, #, % are used for different meanings as follows:

$ means 'neither greater nor equal to'.
# means 'neither greater nor smaller than'.
% means 'neither smaller nor equal to'.

In each of the following questions assuming the given statemetns to be true, find out which of the two conclusions I and Ii given below them is/are **definitely true.** Give answer.

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

Statements:

36. S $ P, P % Q, Q # R

Conclusions:

I. R $ S
II. R % S

Statements:

37. M # K, K % P, P $ R

Conclusions:

I. R $ M
II. P % M

Statements:

38. A $ B, B # D, D % C

Conclusions:

I. D $ A
II. B % C

Qs. 39-40. Read the following information carefully and answer the questions, which follow:

If 'A − B' means 'A is father of B'.
If 'A + B' means 'A is daughter of B'.
If 'A ÷ B' means 'A is son of B'.
If 'A × B' means 'A is wife of B'.

39. In the expression 'P ÷ Q − T' how is T related to P?

(1) Mother (2) Sister
(3) Brother (4) Either brother or sister
(5) None of these

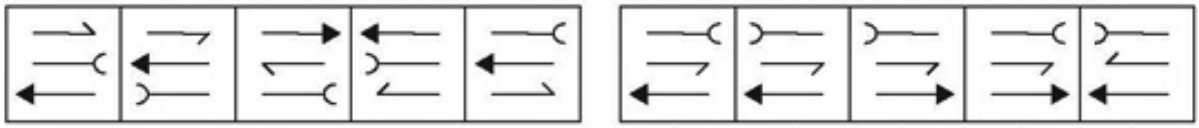
40. In the expression 'P + Q × R' how is R related to P?

(1) Daughter (2) Brother
(3) Father (4) Sister
(5) None of these

Qs. 41-50. 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?

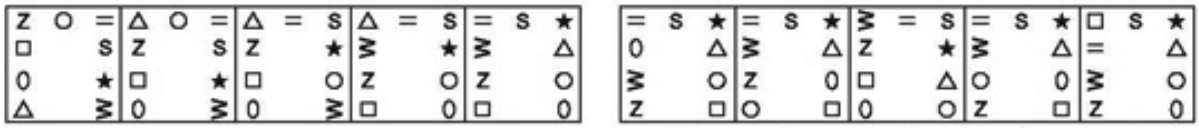
PROBLEM FIGURES | **ANSWER FIGURES**

41.



1 2 3 4 5

42.



1 2 3 4 5

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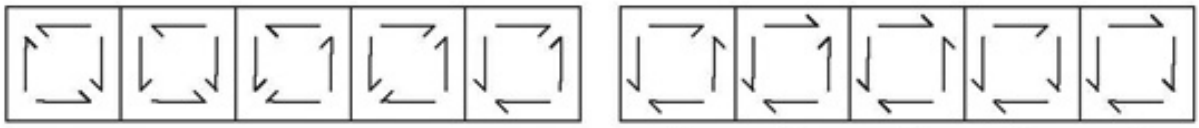

1 2 3 4 5

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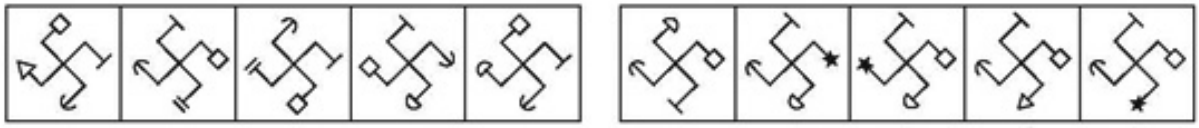

1 2 3 4 5

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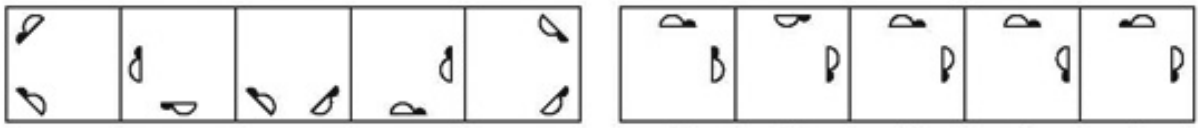
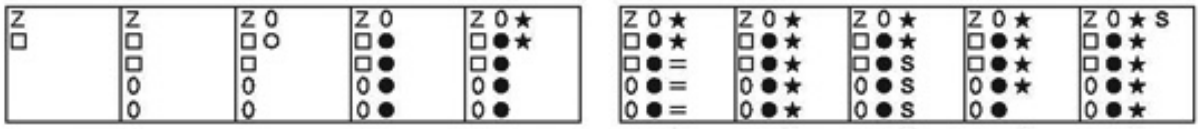


1 2 3 4 5

46.



1 2 3 4 5

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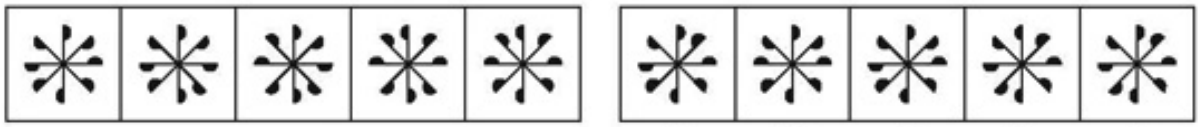
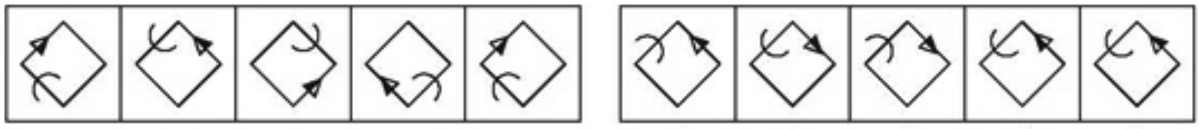


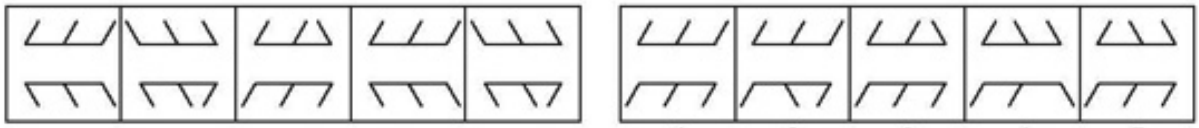
1 2 3 4 5

48.



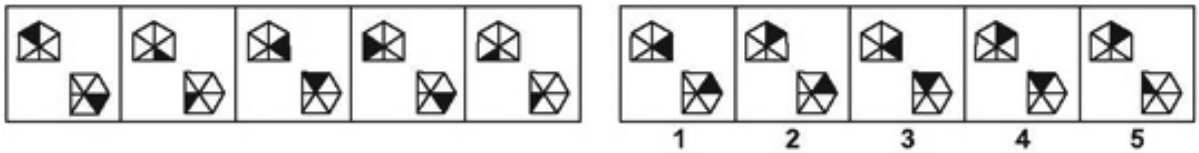
1 2 3 4 5

49.



1 2 3 4 5

50.



1 2 3 4 5