

REASONING

1. In this question there are two statements (A) and (B). These statements may either be independent causes or effects of independent causes or a common cause. One of these statements may be the effect of the other statement. Read both the statements carefully and decide which of the following answer choices correctly depicts the relationship between these two statements :

- (A) According to the latest data, the number of electric cars in the Country Y has increased in the recent years.
- (B) The oil prices have decreased in the Country Y.
- (1) Both statements (A) and (B) are effects of some common cause.
- (2) Both statements (A) and (B) are independent causes.
- (3) Statement (B) is the cause and statement (A) is its effect.
- (4) Statements (A) and (B) are effects of independent causes.
- (5) Statement (A) is the cause and statement (B) is its effect.

2. Read the following information carefully and answer the question which follows :

"According to the experts pesticide X kills grasshoppers. Due to grasshoppers the loss of farmers is increasing gradually. Thus, the use of pesticide X can improve farmers' conditions".

Which of the following statements most appropriately weakens the experts' opinion?

- (1) Farmers use traditional method of tillage and the varieties of climate diversity crops almost every year.
- (2) The use of pesticides can terminate crops and reduce yield.
- (3) Farmers use pesticide X to kill other pests also.
- (4) Some other insecticides are also available in the market which are employed by neighbouring countries.
- (5) The Government provides interest free loans to farmers to compensate their loss.

Directions (3-6) : In each of the following questions, a statement followed by two inferences numbered I and II have been given. You have to consider the statement and the given inferences and decide which of the following can be inferred and select the appropriate answer.

3. Statement : Rahul read the book written by Professor X. The book is easy to comprehend and understand the condition of poor in the Country X completely.

- I. According to Professor X, Rahul now clearly understands the condition of poor in the Country X.
- II. No other professor reads this book.
- (1) Either I or II can be inferred.
- (2) Only II can be inferred.
- (3) Both I and II can be inferred.
- (4) Neither I nor II can be inferred.
- (5) Only I can be inferred.

4. Statement : The government of Country X has fixed the deadline for installing panic

button in the public transport. Panic button is used in emergency to activate GPS tracker and find out the points of start and end respectively.

- I. The Government of Country X is sceptical about the safety of its citizens.
- II. The public transport will install the panic button.
- (1) Either I or II can be inferred.
- (2) Only II can be inferred.
- (3) Both I and II can be inferred.
- (4) Neither I nor II can be inferred.
- (5) Only I can be inferred.

5. Statement : The translation of Anand Rathore's book does not receive as many accolades as the original book.

I. The subject matter of Rathore's book has now become outdated.

II. Generally translation works are not liked by people and these are sold less than the original book.

- (1) Either I or II can be inferred.
- (2) Only II can be inferred.
- (3) Both I and II can be inferred.
- (4) Neither I nor II can be inferred.
- (5) Only I can be inferred.

Directions (6-7) : Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below :

Point A is 17 metres to the south of Point B. Point C is 9 metres to the West of Point B. Point A is 12 metres to the west of Point F. Point D is 7 metres to the north of Point C. Point E is 21 metres to the east of Point D.

6. If a person walks 9 metres towards east from Point D and then takes a right turn, which of the following points would he reach first ?

- (1) F (2) C
 (3) E (4) D
 (5) A

7. Point R is in which direction with respect to Point A ?

- (1) North-West
 (2) North-East
 (3) North
 (4) South
 (5) South-East

Directions (8-10) : Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below :
 A & B means 'A is daughter of B'
 A + B means 'A is husband of B'
 A @ B means 'A is mother of B'
 A % B means 'A is father of B'
 A & B means 'A is son of B'

8. How is Q related to T in the expression $T \& Q \% R + S @ T$?

- (1) Grandfather
 (2) Uncle (3) Father
 (4) Brother (5) Cousin

9. Which among the following options is true if the expression $P \% Q + R @ S @ T \& V$ is definitely true ?

- (1) S is grandmother of T.
 (2) V is daughter-in-law of R
 (3) V is husband of S.
 (4) P is Great Grandfather of S
 (5) R is Great Grandmother of T.

10. What should come in the place of the question mark (?) to establish 'R is the husband of T' in the expression $P + Q @ R \% S @ T$?

- (1) @ (2) &
 (3) % (4) Either @ or &
 (5) \$

Directions (11-16) : In these questions, relationship between different elements is shown in the statements. The statements are followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. Study the conclusions based on the given statement and select the appropriate answer.

11. Statements :

$$A < X < M < R = P > J$$

Conclusions :

- I. $J > A$
 II. $X < P$
 (1) Neither Conclusion I nor II is true

(2) Both Conclusions I and II are true

(3) Only Conclusion II is true

(4) Either Conclusion I or II is true

(5) Only Conclusion I is true

(12-15) : Statements

$$L > M \geq N \leq O < P; N = Z$$

12. Conclusions :

- I. $M > Z$
 II. $M = Z$
 (1) Neither Conclusion I nor II is true
 (2) Both Conclusions I and II are true
 (3) Only Conclusion II is true
 (4) Either Conclusion I or II is true
 (5) Only Conclusion I is true

13. Conclusions

- I. $L < P$
 II. $O > L$
 (1) Neither Conclusion I nor II is true
 (2) Both Conclusions I and II are true
 (3) Only Conclusion II is true
 (4) Either Conclusion I or II is true
 (5) Only Conclusion I is true

14. Statements :

$$S = T \geq U = R \geq E = O \geq M > Y$$

Conclusions :

- I. $S > M$
 II. $M = S$
 (1) Neither Conclusion I nor II is true
 (2) Both Conclusions I and II are true
 (3) Only Conclusion II is true
 (4) Either Conclusion I or II is true
 (5) Only Conclusion I is true

(16-18) : Statements

$$K > J > M \geq O; M \geq U = H; J > T$$

16. Conclusions :

- I. $K > O$
 II. $O \geq H$
 (1) Neither Conclusion I nor II is true
 (2) Both Conclusions I and II are true
 (3) Only Conclusion I is true

(4) Both Conclusions I and II are true

(5) Only Conclusion I is true

16. Conclusions :

- I. $K > T$
 II. $J = O$
 (1) Neither Conclusion I nor II is true
 (2) Both Conclusions I and II are true
 (3) Only Conclusion II is true
 (4) Either Conclusion I or II is true
 (5) Only Conclusion I is true

Directions (17-22) : In these questions, two/three statements followed by two Conclusions numbered I and II have been given. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from the commonly known facts and then decide which the given Conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

17. Statements

No cone is triangle.

All triangles are squares.

Conclusions :

- I. All cones being squares is a possibility.
 II. All squares are triangles.
 (1) Both Conclusions I and II follow
 (2) Either Conclusion I or II follows
 (3) Only Conclusion I follows
 (4) Only Conclusion II follows
 (5) Neither Conclusion I nor II follows

18. Statements

Some planes are ship.

No ship is a radar.

All cars are radars.

Conclusions :

- I. No car is ship.
 II. All radars being plane is a possibility.
 (1) Both Conclusions I and II follow
 (2) Either Conclusion I or II follows
 (3) Only Conclusion I follows
 (4) Only Conclusion II follows
 (5) Neither Conclusion I nor II follows

(19-20) : Statements

- All alphabets are letters.
All letters are digits.
No digit is a number.

19. Conclusions :

- I. No alphabet is a digit.
II. All alphabets are digits.
(1) Both Conclusions I and II follow
(2) Either Conclusion I or II follows
(3) Only Conclusion I follows
(4) Only Conclusion II follows
(5) Neither Conclusion I nor II follows

20. Conclusions :

- I. No number is an alphabet.
II. All numbers being letters is a possibility.
(1) Both Conclusions I and II follow
(2) Either Conclusion I or II follows
(3) Only Conclusion I follows
(4) Only Conclusion II follows
(5) Neither Conclusion I nor II follows

(21-22) : Statements

- Some troops are soldiers.
All soldiers are fighters.
No fighter is a warrior.

21. Conclusions :

- I. All warriors being troops is a possibility.
II. Atleast some fighters are troops.
(1) Both Conclusions I and II follow
(2) Either Conclusion I or II follows
(3) Only Conclusion I follows
(4) Only Conclusion II follows
(5) Neither Conclusion I nor II follows

22. Conclusions :

- I. Atleast some warriors are soldiers.
II. All fighters are soldiers.
(1) Both Conclusions I and II follow
(2) Either Conclusion I or II follows
(3) Only Conclusion I follows

- (4) Only Conclusion II follows
(5) Neither Conclusion I nor II follows

Directions (23-27) : Each of the following questions consists of a question and two statements numbered I and II given below it. You have to decide whether the data given in the statements are sufficient to answer the question. Read both the statements and choose the most appropriate answer.

23. How many persons stand between M and B in a straight line of nine persons, all facing north ?

- I. J is at the extreme right end of the line. Only two persons stand between J and F. B stands exactly between U and F. Only three persons stand between K and B. N is an immediate neighbour of K.
II. K stands at the extreme left end of the line. Only one person stands between K and H. H stands between N and U. Only three persons stand between N and F. B is an immediate neighbour of F.

- (1) 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.
(2) The data in both the statements I and II together are necessary to answer the question.
(3) 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.
(4) The data either in statement I alone or statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question.
(5) The data even in both statements I and II together are not sufficient to answer the question.

24. In J grandfather of T ?

- I. M is mother of S and T. T is father of S. K is mother-in-law of L. K is married to J.
II. M and L are married couple. T is only daughter of L. M is daughter of J. K is wife of J.
(1) 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.
(2) The data in both the statements I and II together are necessary to answer the question.
(3) 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.
(4) The data either in statement I alone or statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question.
(5) The data even in both statements I and II together are not sufficient to answer the question.

25. In which year Santa was born ?

- I. Santa's cousin remembers that she was born after year 1982 but before 1990 and she was born in an even number year.
II. Santa's aunt remembers that she was born after 1984 but before 1990 and that was a leap year.
(1) 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.
(2) The data in both the statements I and II together are necessary to answer this question.
(3) 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.

- (4) The data either in statement I alone or statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question.
- (5) The data even in both statements I and II together are not sufficient to answer the question.

28. Among A, B, C, D and E, each having different height, who is the shortest?

I. E is taller than C. E is shorter than A. A is not the tallest among them. B is taller than only C.

II. A is taller than only three persons. C is shorter than A and E.

(1) 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.

(2) The data in both the statements I and II together are necessary to answer the question.

(3) 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.

(4) The data either in statement I alone or statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question.

(5) The data even in both statements I and II together are not sufficient to answer the question.

29. How is 'most' coded in a certain code language?

I. In that code language 'most of the time' is written as 'W & % Z' and 'of the regular time' is written as 'X & Y'.

II. In that code language 'most people make K' is written as 'W + % Z' and 'it most special tough' is written as 'X & Y'.

(1) 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.

(2) The data in both the statements I and II together are necessary to answer the question.

(3) 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.

(4) The data either in statement I alone or statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question.

(5) The data even in both statements I and II together are not sufficient to answer the question.

Directions (28-32) : Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below :

Seven persons namely A, B, C, D, E, F and G are going to attend seminar on the seven different days of the same week namely, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday but not necessarily in the same order. Each person also likes different colours namely, Green, Grey, White, Black, Orange, Pink and Blue but not necessarily in the same order.

- C likes orange colour and attends seminar on Friday.
- Only one person attends seminar between C and the person who likes white colour.
- E attends seminar immediately before that person who likes white colour.
- Only three persons attend seminar between E and D.
- B does not attend seminar on Wednesday.
- The person who likes blue colour attends seminar immediately after B.
- Only three persons attend seminar between the persons who like blue and pink colour respectively.

• The person who likes black colour attends seminar immediately after the person who likes grey colour.

- Neither G nor F likes grey colour.
- F attends seminar after G.

28. Who amongst the following likes Green colour?

- (1) A (2) B
(3) F (4) G
(5) D

29. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and hence they form a group. Which one of the following does not belong to that group?

- (1) D - Thursday
(2) C - Sunday
(3) A - Friday
(4) B - Friday
(5) G - Saturday

30. Which of the following represents the day on which F attends seminar?

- (1) Sunday
(2) Wednesday
(3) Saturday
(4) Tuesday
(5) Thursday

31. Who amongst the following likes grey colour?

- (1) B (2) E
(3) A (4) D

(5) Cannot be determined

32. Based on the given arrangement, which of the following statements is true?

- (1) The person who likes pink colour attends seminar on Wednesday.
(2) G attends seminar on Thursday.
(3) Only one person attends seminar between D and G.
(4) F likes black colour.
(5) None of the given statements is true.

33. Which of the following combinations is definitely correct?

- (1) Wednesday - G - Blue
(2) Monday - D - Grey
(3) Tuesday - G - Black
(4) Sunday - E - Grey
(5) Thursday - G - Black

Directions (34 – 40) : Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below :

Eight persons — J, K, L, M, P, Q, R and S — are sitting around a circular table at equal distances between each other, but not necessarily in the same order. Some of the people are facing the centre while some others are facing outside (i.e. in a direction opposite to the centre).

Note : Facing the same direction means if one faces the centre then the other also faces the centre and vice versa. Facing the opposite directions means if one faces the centre then the other faces outside and vice-versa.

R sits second to the right of P. K is an immediate neighbour of J. P faces towards centre. P is to the immediate left of M. Neither K nor L is an immediate neighbour of M. S sits second to the right of M. L is to the immediate right of S. R sits third to the right of Q. L and Q face the same direction as that of M. Q

sits second to the right of J. Both the immediate neighbours of Q face the same direction. Both the immediate neighbours of M face the same direction.

34. How many persons in the given arrangement face outside ?

- (1) Four (2) Six
(3) Five (4) Three
(5) Two

35. Who amongst the following is sitting third to the left of L ?

- (1) K (2) P
(3) Q (4) R
(5) M

36. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way based on the given seating arrangement and hence they form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to that group ?

- (1) P (2) Q
(3) J (4) L
(5) S

37. Who amongst the following sits exactly between K and P if one moves clockwise from K ?

- (1) S (2) L
(3) R (4) Q
(5) J

38. What is the position of R with respect to Q ?

- (1) Immediate right
(2) Third to the right
(3) Third to the left
(4) Second to the right
(5) Second to the left

39. Who amongst the following is sitting second to the left of S ?

- (1) R (2) P
(3) K (4) J
(5) M

40. Which of the following statements is true as per the given seating arrangement ?

- (1) P sits to the immediate right of M.
(2) J sits second to the right of Q.
(3) K faces the same direction as R.
(4) S and R immediate neighbours of L.
(5) None of the given options is correct.

Directions (41–45) : Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below : When a number and number arrangement machine is given an input line of words and numbers, it arranges them following a particular rule. The following is an illustration of input and rearrangement.

(All the numbers are two digit numbers)

Input :	ink	48	13	rose	and	99	78	32	west	jug	height	38	56	long	and
Step I :	13	ink	48	rose	99	78	32	west	jug	height	38	56	long	and	
Step II :	38	13	ink	48	rose	99	78	32	west	jug	height	56	and	long	and
Step III :	32	38	13	ink	48	rose	99	78	west	jug	56	and	long	height	jug
Step IV :	48	32	38	13	ink	rose	99	78	west	56	and	long	height	jug	rose
Step V :	56	48	32	38	13	ink	99	78	west	and	long	height	jug	rose	ink
Step VI :	78	56	48	32	38	13	99	west	and	long	height	jug	rose	ink	ink
Step VII :	99	78	56	48	32	38	13	and	long	height	jug	rose	ink	west	

Step VII is the last step of the above arrangement as the intended arrangement is obtained.

As per the rules followed in the given steps, find out the appropriate steps for the given input.

Input : 84 why sit 14 32 not best ink feet 51 27 rain 68 92

41. Which element (s) is/are exactly between 'why' and '51' in the Step II ?

- (1) sit
(2) Both 'not' and 'rain'
(3) Both 'sit' and 'not'
(4) not
(5) There is no element

42. Which of the following is the Step IV of the given arrangement ?

- (1) 51 32 27 14 sit why 84 feet 68 92 best not ink rain
(2) 68 51 32 27 14 sit why rain 92 not feet best ink 84
(3) 51 32 27 14 68 sit why feet not 84 92 best ink rain
(4) 51 32 27 14 van at why 32 68 feet best not ink 84
(5) 51 32 27 14 84 why sit rain 68 92 best feet ink not

43. What is the position of 'ink' to the left of 'best' in the Step II ?

- (1) Fifth
(2) Fourth
(3) Sixth
(4) Third
(5) Seventh

44. Which element is sixth to the left of the thirteenth element from the left in the Step V ?

- (1) 84 (2) van
 (3) 99 (4) why
 (5) 14

45. In which step of the given arrangement are elements '27 14' who was best' appear in the same order ?
 (1) Fourth (2) Sixth
 (3) Fifth (4) Third
 (5) Second

Directions (46-50) : Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below :

Eight persons - S, T, U, V, W, X, Y and Z - live on separate floors of an eight storied building. Ground floor is numbered 1, the floor above it is numbered 2 and so on such that the topmost floor is numbered 8.

- T lives on floor number 6.
- W lives on an even numbered floor.
- W lives immediately below the floor of X.
- Only one person lives between S and Z.
- S lives below the floor of Z.
- U lives on the lowermost floor.
- S lives immediately below the floor of T.
- V does not live on the topmost floor.

46. On which of the following floor numbers does V live ?
 (1) 2 (2) 3
 (3) 4 (4) 5
 (5) 7
47. How many persons live between the floors of T and W ?
 (1) Three (2) Two
 (3) One (4) Four
 (5) None
48. Which of the following statements is true with respect to T as per the given information?
 (1) T lives immediately above X
 (2) Only three persons live below T
 (3) T lives on an odd numbered floor
 (4) T lives immediately below Z
 (5) Only three persons live between T and U.

49. Who amongst the following lives on the floor immediately below Z ?

- (1) Z (2) V
 (3) S (4) Y
 (5) T

50. Who amongst the following lives on the floor number 5 ?

- (1) V (2) S
 (3) X (4) U
 (5) W