Reasoning

1. How many such pairs of letters of there in the word ‘LABOUR’, each of which has as many letters between them in the word (in both forward and backward directions) as they have between them in the English alphabetical series?

(1) None

(2) One

(3) Two

(4) Three

(5) More than three

2. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and hence from a group. Which of the following does not belong to that group?

(1) 196

(2) 16

(3) 144

(4) 36

(5) 25

3. What should come next in letter series given below? Z Z Y Z XZ Y XWZ Y XWVZ Y XW V U Z Y XWV U T Z Y XWV U T

(1) U

(2) Z

(3) R

(4) T

(5) None of these

4. Pointing to a boy, Mrs. Mira said, “He is the only son of my grandfather’s only child”. How is the boy related or Mrs. Mira?

(1) Cousin

(2) Uncle

(3) Sister

(4) Brother

(5) Cannot be determined

5. In a class of 20 students, Mridul's rank is 12th fromthe top and Veena's rank is 17th from the buttom. If Rohan's rank is exactly between Mridul and Veena's rank, what is Rohan's rank from the top?

(1) 9th

(2) 8th

(3) 10th

(4) 7th

(5) Cannot be determined

6. 'Skating' is related to 'Rink' in the same way as 'Badminton' is related to '_____'.

(1) Court

(2) Field

(3) Stadium

(4) Pitch

(5) Ground

7. How many meaningful English words can be formed with the letters “EWF’ using all the letters only once in each word?

(1) None

(2) One

(3) Two

(4) Three

(5) More than three

8. If each alternate letter in word ‘MENTION’ starting with Mis changed to the next letter in the English alphabetical series and each of the remaining letters is changed to the previous letter in the English alphabetical series, then how many letters will appear more than once in the new arrangement?

(1) None

(2) One

(3) Two

(4) Three

(5) Four

9. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and hence from a group. Which of the following does not belong to that group?

(1) Tyre

(2) Speed

(3) Clutch

(4) Brake

(5) Gear

10. In a certain code language, ‘PLUS’ is coded as ‘SULQ’ similarly ‘MASK’ is coded as ‘KSAN’. How will ‘FLIP’ be coded in the same code language?

(1) PLIG

(2) PILE

(3) GLIP

(4) ELIP

(5) None of these

11-15. Study the following information to answer the given questions:

Eight friends, L,M,N, O, P, Q, R and S are sitting around a circle facing the centre. There are equal number of males and females in the group. No two females are immediate neighbours of each other.Nis amale andNsits third to the right of R. O is a female of O is not an immediate neighbour of N. P sits second to the left of O. S sits fourth to the right of L and S is not an immediate neighbour of R. Q is a female.

11. What is Q’s position with respect to O?

(1) Immediate right

(2) Third to the right

(3) Third to the left

(4) Fourth of the left

(5) Fifth to the right

12. If all the eight friends are made to sit alphabetically in the clockwise direction starting from L, positions of how many will remain unchanged (excluding L)?

(1) None

(2) One

(3) Two

(4) Three

(5) Four

13. Which of the following is true about M?

(1) M sits to the right of Q

(2) M sits second to the right of L

(3) M is a male

(4) M sits to the immediate left of O

(5) None of these

14. Which of the following represent the females in the group?

(1) O, P,Q, S

(2) Q, R, P, O

(3) Q, L,M, O,

(4) O,M, Q, R

(5) None of these

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

(1) LO

(2) NL

(3) OP

(4) PQ

(5) MS

16-20. In each of the question below, two statements are given followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. You have to take the two statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from the commonly known facts 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.

Give answer (2) if only conclusion II follows.

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

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

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

16. Statement : All tents are cabins. All cabins are houses.

Conclusions : I. All tents are houses.

II. All houses are tents.

17. Statements : All watches are shoes. Some watches are rings.

Conclusions : I. Some rings are shoes.

II. All rings are shoes.

18. Statement : All purses are strings. No string is a basket.

Conclusions : I. No purse is a basket

II. At least some purse are baskets.

19. Statement : Some weathers are rains. Some summers are weathers.

Conclusions : I. At least some summers are rains.

II. At least some weathers are summers.

20. Statements : Some glasses are tables. All machines are tables.

Conclusions : I. All tables being machines is a possibly.

II. All machines being glasses is a possibility.