

REASONING

Directions (1-6) : Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below :

When a word 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 : nice 54 vide run 11 why
97 68 aim 37 gun 81
Step I : why nice 54 vide run 97
68 aim 37 gun 81 11
Step II : vide why nice 54 run 97
88 aim gun 81 11 37 54
Step III : run vide why nice 97 68
aim gun 81 11 37 54
Step IV : nice run vide why 97
aim gun 81 11 37 54 68
Step V : gun nice run vide why
97 aim 11 37 54 68 81
Step VI : aim gun nice run vide
why 11 37 54 68 81 97

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

As per the rules followed in the above steps, find out in each of the following questions the appropriate steps for the given input.

Input : 63 45 fog 13 88 can
ink 78 51 you hang 27
air end

- How many steps are required to complete this arrangement?
(1) VI (2) VII
(3) V
(4) Cannot be determined
(5) None of these
- How many elements (words/numbers) are there between 'ink' and '45' as they appear in the Step V ?
(1) Eight (2) Five
(3) Six (4) Four
(5) Seven

- Which step number would be the following output ?
fog hang ink you 83 88 can 78
air end 13 27 45 51
(1) V (2) VI
(3) IV (4) III
(5) None of these
- Which of the following would be third to the right of fifth from the left end in Step III ?
(1) 78 (2) 51
(3) can (4) 88
(5) air
- What will be the position of 'can' in Step II ?
(1) Eighth from left
(2) Seventh from right
(3) Sixth from right
(4) Seventh from left
(5) Ninth from right
- Which of the following would be Step V ?

- hang fog end you ink 78
can 88 air 13 27 45 51 63
- end fog 88 can 78 hang ink
you 13 27 air 45 51 63
- end fog hang ink you 88
can 78 air 13 27 45 51 63
- end fog 51 63 hang ink 88
you 78 can air 13 27 45
- There is no such step

Directions (7-13) : In these questions, relationships between different elements is shown in the statements. These statements are followed by two conclusions.

- 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.

(7-8) : **Statements :**
 $F > A & S = H ; G > A > N$

7. Conclusions :

- $N < F$
- $H > I$

8. Conclusions :

- $I < H$
- $H > N$

9. Statements :

$F < U & E = L ; M > E > R$

Conclusions :

- $E > F$
- $M > U$

10. Statements :

$S < H = O > U > T < D$

Conclusions :

- $S > T$
- $D < O$

(11-13) : Statements :

$N > J = M ; S > B > R < O = M$

11. Conclusions :

- $N > O$
- $S > R$

12. Conclusions :

- $N = M$
- $N > M$

Directions (13-18) : 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 two 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 conclusion I and conclusion II follow.

(13 - 14) :

Statements :

- No paper is book.
- All books are words.
- No word is letter.

13. Conclusions :

- I. No letter is book.
- II. All letters being paper is a possibility.

14. Conclusions :

- I. No letter is paper.
- II. Some papers are definitely not words.

(15 - 16) : **Statements :**

- All answers are questions.
- All doubts are answers.
- Some doubts are reasons.

15. Conclusions :

- I. All doubts are questions.
- II. All answers are doubts.

16. Conclusions :

- I. All reasons being questions is a possibility.
- II. All answers being reasons is a possibility.

(17 - 18) : **Statements :**

- Some traps are plans.
- All plans are ideas.
- No idea is design.

17. Conclusions :

- I. All traps are designs.
- II. At least some traps are ideas.

18. Conclusions :

- I. All designs being trap is a possibility.
- II. No design is plan.

Directions (19 - 20) : Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below :

J is mother of P. P is brother of K. K is mother of V. G is brother of V. G is father of Q. S is father of P.

19. Which of the following statements is/are true on the basis of given information ?

- (1) K is wife of G.
- (2) K is daughter of S.
- (3) G is father of V.
- (4) S is husband J.
- (5) All are true

20. Who among the following is

grandmother of V ?

- (1) S
- (2) P
- (3) J
- (4) K
- (5) G

Directions (21 - 24) : Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below :

Eight persons- S, T, U, V, W, X, Y and Z - are sitting around a circular table facing towards the centre, but not necessarily in the same order. Each of them likes different colour, viz, Red, Blue, Green, Yellow, Pink, Orange, Purple and Silver, but not necessarily in the same order.

The person who likes Red colour is sitting third to the right of T. There are three persons between the persons who like Red colour and Purple colour respectively. T is an immediate neighbour of that person who likes Green colour. There are two persons between the person who likes Green colour and S. Y is to the immediate left of Z. Z does not like Purple colour or Red colour. Z is an immediate neighbour of S. Y does not like Green colour. U is sitting second to the right of Y. U does not like Green colour or Purple colour. W does not like Purple colour or Green colour. The person who likes Blue colour is an immediate neighbour of the person who likes Orange colour. The person who likes Orange colour is second to the left of S. The person who likes Silver colour is an immediate neighbour of both U and the person who likes Green colour. T does not like Yellow colour.

21. If all the eight persons are made to sit in alphabetical order in anticlockwise direction starting from S, positions of how many will remain unchanged (excluding S) ?

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

22. What is the position of W with respect to S ?

- (1) Immediate left
- (2) Fourth to the right

(3) Third to the left

(4) Third to the right

(5) Second to the left

23. Which of the following statements is/are true about Z ?

- (1) Z likes Blue colour
- (2) Z is sitting exactly between the person who likes Orange colour and S
- (3) Z is sitting third to the left of the person who likes Pink colour
- (4) Z is sitting just opposite to that person who likes Green colour
- (5) All the statements are true

24. Who among the following likes Purple colour ?

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

25. Who among the following is sitting exactly between W and the person who likes Pink colour ?

- (1) The person who likes Red colour
- (2) Y
- (3) The person who likes Blue colour
- (4) The person who likes Green colour
- (5) None of these

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

- (1) U, X
- (2) W, Z
- (3) S, W
- (4) T, V
- (5) Y, Z

27. Statement : A private school 'X' preferably gives admission to wealthy students and denies admission to poor students.

Which of the following may be the most appropriate cause of denying admission to poor students ?

- (1) Private school intends to make only money by giving admissions to wealthy students
- (2) Poor students lack basic knowledge and they are weak in study

(3) Wealthy students possess more knowledge than that of poor students.

(4) School 'X' spends excess funds to maintain the buildings and other components of the school and so it requires more money.

(5) None of these

Directions (28 - 30) : Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below :

Among six persons - U, V, W, X, Y and Z - each one has different weight. Y is heavier than only two persons. U is lighter than only V and X. X is not the heaviest. Z is not the lightest. The person who is the second heaviest weighs 58 kg while the person who is the second lightest weighs 35 kg.

28. Who among the following is the heaviest of all ?

- (1) W (2) X
(3) Z (4) Y
(5) Y

29. Who among the following may have a weight of 38 kg ?

- (1) U (2) Y
(3) Z (4) W
(5) U or Y

30. Who among them is heavier than only W ?

- (1) Z (2) Y
(3) U (4) X

(5) Cannot be determined.

Directions (31-35) : 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 (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.

Give answer (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.

Give answer (3) if the data in Statement I alone or in Statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question.

Give answer (4) if the data in both the Statements I and II together are not sufficient to answer the question.

Give answer (5) if the data in both the Statements I and II together are necessary to answer the question.

31. Five persons— M, N, O, P and Q - are sitting around a circular table but not necessarily in the same order. Some of them are facing towards the centre while others are facing opposite to the centre.

Who among them is sitting second to the left of P ?

I. P is sitting to the immediate left of N. N faces outside. M is an immediate neighbour of both O and P. Three persons are facing towards the centre. Q is sitting to the immediate right of O.

II. P faces towards the centre. O is sitting second to the right of P. O is an immediate neighbour of both Q and M. Q faces towards the centre. Both the immediate neighbours of P face outside the centre.

32. Is Y mother of W ?

I. K has two children J and L. Y is daughter-in-law of K. L is aunt of W. W is brother of S. S is daughter of J.

II. S is sister of W. W is son of J. J is son of K. K is married to N. Y is sister-in-law of L. L is daughter of K.

33. How is 'view' coded in a certain code language ?

I. In that code language "the rice mount view" is coded as "3246" and "the view was heavenly" is coded as "2568".

II. In that code language "the saw the view" is coded as "6731" and "the man admired view" is coded as "0902".

34. Thirteen persons are standing in a straight line facing north. What is the position of J with respect to K ?

I. O is standing at centre of the line. There are two persons between Q and J. There is only one person between J and T. K is an immediate neighbour of T. K is standing at any of the extreme ends of the line.

II. K is standing at any of the extreme ends of the line. There are three persons between S and R. J is an immediate neighbour of S. T is standing second to the right of J.

35. How is N related to L ?

I. K is the mother of M. M is the wife of O. N is the brother of K. L is the husband of K.

II. M is daughter of K. K is the sister of N. O is son-in-law of K. K is wife of L. N is the son of R.

Directions (36 - 37) : Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below :

A is brother of B. Q is brother of H. A is married to sister of O. Q is son of A. B is son of K. H is daughter of M. M is wife of T.

36. How is Q related to G ?

- (1) Nephew
(2) Paternal Uncle
(3) Maternal Uncle
(4) Brother
(5) Son

37. How is T related to A ?

- (1) Father
(2) Father-in-law
(3) Brother-in-law
(4) Brother
(5) Cannot be determined.

Directions (36 - 43) : Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below :

Eight persons- E, F, G, H, I, J, K and L- are standing in a straight line, but not necessarily in the same order. Some of them are facing north while others are facing south.

K is standing third to the left of J. J is at one of the extreme ends of the line. E is not an immediate neighbour of J. Neither I nor L is at the extreme end of the line. L is not an immediate neighbour of E. There is only one person between K and H. I is standing second to the left of L. F is to the immediate right of H. G is standing second to the right of E. The immediate neighbours of E face opposite direction to that of K. The immediate neighbour of J faces opposite direction. Both G and H face the same direction as that of E. E is to the immediate left of I who faces south.

36. The immediate neighbours of L are :
- (1) E and I (2) E and G
(3) G and H (4) F and G
(5) E and F

37. How many persons are standing exactly between H and G ?
- (1) Three (2) Four
(3) Five (4) Two
(5) None

38. Who among the following is to the immediate right of J ?
- (1) There is no person
(2) H (3) L
(4) E (5) J

39. Who among the following is fourth to the right of H ?
- (1) I (2) L
(3) K (4) E
(5) F

40. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way based on the above arrangement and hence they form a group. Which is to the one that does not belong to that group ?
- (1) E (2) G
(3) K (4) H
(5) I

41. Who among the following is third to the right of K ?

(1) J (2) E
(3) L (4) G
(5) F

42. Two statements (A) and (B) are given below. These statements may be either independent causes or may be effects of independent causes or a common cause. One of these statements may be the effect of the other statement. Read the statements and select the most appropriate answer.

(A) According to the System Document, Country 'X' has made an indigenous sniper. The bullets of which are very long. It can be used for long range. The placement of bullet is very accurate in this sniper. The effective range of the sniper is 2500 metres.

(B) There is three times increase in the sale of the new sniper than that of ordinary sniper.

- (1) Statement (A) is the cause and Statement (B) is its effect.
(2) Statement (B) is the cause and Statement (A) is its effect.
(3) Both the Statements (A) and (B) are independent causes.
(4) Both the Statements (A) and (B) are effects of independent causes.
(5) Both the Statements (A) and (B) are effects of some common cause.

Directions (44 - 50) : Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below :

In the State 'X' near Bikaner, a new school is being established. The school requires different items viz. Books, Stationery items, Uniforms, Sports Equipments, Furniture, Laptops and Kitchens. These items are to be bought on seven different days of the same week from Monday to Sunday, but not necessarily in the

same order. Stationery items will be purchased on Friday. Only one item will be purchased between Stationery items and Laptops. Furniture will be purchased immediately after or before Stationery items and Laptops. Only one item will be purchased between Furniture and Books. Uniforms will be purchased a day before or which books will be purchased. Sports equipments will be purchased a day before on which Uniforms will be purchased.

43. Which of the following items will be purchased on Monday ?
- (1) Books (2) Uniforms
(3) Furniture (4) Kitchens
(5) Cannot be determined

44. Which of the following combinations of Day and Item is definitely correct ?
- (1) Sunday - Laptops
(2) Thursday - Kitchens
(3) Tuesday - Furniture
(4) Wednesday - Books
(5) Saturday - Uniforms

45. Which of the following items will be purchased on Thursday ?
- (1) Kitchens (2) Uniforms
(3) Books
(4) Sports Equipments
(5) Laptops

46. How many items will be purchased between Sports equipments and Stationery items ?
- (1) One (2) Two
(3) Three (4) Four
(5) None

47. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way on the basis of given information and hence they form a group. Which is to the one that does not belong to that group ?
- (1) Kitchens - Wednesday
(2) Books - Saturday
(3) Sports Equipments - Thursday

- (4) Stationery items - Sunday
(5) Laptops - Friday

48. How many items will be purchased after the Books ?
- (1) Two (2) Three
(3) Four (4) One
(5) Five