

Directions (Q. 1–5)—Answer these questions by referring to the symbol-letter-number sequence given below—

E G 4 B H 75 % K 8 D N ÷ Q Z ×  
W 3 C 19 = L B2S6

- How many such digits are there in the above sequence which are immediately preceded as well as followed by digits?  
(A) One (B) Two  
(C) Three (D) None
- Which of the following is the seventh to the right of the nineteenth element from the right end?  
(A) N (B) ÷  
(C) Z (D) ×
- What should come in place of the question-mark (?) in the following sequence?  
4 H %, K D Q, ?, 9 L S  
(A) % 8 N (B) × W 9  
(C) Z W I (D) N Q ×
- If the first fifteen elements are written in the reverse order then which of the following will be seventh to the left of twelfth element from the right end?  
(A) K (B) 5  
(C) % (D) 7
- How many such consonants are there in the above sequence which are immediately preceded by a symbol and immediately followed by a digit?  
(A) One (B) Two  
(C) Three (D) None

7. How many such pairs of digits are there in the number 95137248 each of which has as many digit between them in the number as when they are arranged in ascending order?

- (A) One (B) Two  
(C) Three (D) None

8. The following numbers were rewritten after subtracting 2 from the middle digit of each of these number and then arranging in descending order. What would be the middle digit of the newly formed fourth number from the top?

538, 642, 756, 963, 387, 574, 791

- (A) 2 (B) 3  
(C) 4 (D) 5

9. In the following number series, how many such 9's are there which are immediately preceded by a pair of digits whose product is more than the product of pairs of digits immediately following 9?

6 5 9 4 7 9 4 2 8 9 5 3 2 9 8 1 5 6 9 8  
4 5 7 1 2 9 3 0 9 7 3 9 3 2 6 9 5 2

- (A) Four (B) Five  
(C) Six (D) Seven

10. A person has nineteen coins of 20 paise, 25 paise and 50 paise worth ₹ 5. The number of 25 paise coins is double of 50 paise coins. How many 20 paise coins does the person have?

- (A) 4 (B) 8  
(C) 10 (D) 11

Directions (Q. 11–15)—In these questions symbols +, −, =, ÷ and × used with different meanings as follows—

'A + B' means 'A is not greater than B'.

'A − B' means 'A is neither greater nor smaller than B'.

'A = B' means 'A is not smaller than B'.

'A ÷ B' means 'A is neither smaller than nor equal to'; and

'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 conclusions I and II given below them is/are definitely true? Give answer—

- (A) If only conclusion I is true.  
(B) If only conclusion II is true.  
(C) If either conclusion I or conclusion II is true.  
(D) If neither conclusion I nor conclusion II is true.

11. Statements :

$K + P, P \times T, T = L$

Conclusions : I.  $K + L$   
II.  $T \div K$

12. Statements :

$P \times Q, Q + R, R \div W$

Conclusions : I.  $P + R$   
II.  $Q + W$

13. Statements :

$F = G, G - M, M + V$

Conclusions : I.  $V \div M$   
II.  $V - M$

14. Statements :

$F = W, W - T, T \div K$

Conclusions : I.  $F \div K$   
II.  $W = K$

15. Statements :

$R = S, S - P, P \div F$

Conclusions : I.  $F = S$   
II.  $F \times S$

Directions (Q. 16–20)—In these questions, statements 1 and 2 are followed by conclusions I, and II. Taking the statements to be true, although they may appear at variance with commonly accepted facts, mark your answer as under :

Publicly recommend on Google.  to make a number square of a two-digit odd number using the second, fourth and the sixth digits of the number 93217648 and using each only once, which of the following is that two-digit odd number?  
(A) 13 (B) 15  
(C) 17 (D) 19

- (A) Only I follows from the statements.  
 (B) Only II follows from the statements.  
 (C) Both I and II are right.  
 (D) Both I and II are wrong.

16. Statements :

1. Some verses are stories.
2. Some stories are dramas.

Conclusions :

- I. Every drama is either story or verse.
- II. Some dramas are verses.

17. Statements :

1. Every chair is either glass or plate.
2. Some plates are transparent.

Conclusions :

- I. Some chairs are transparent.
- II. No plat is glass.

18. Statements :

1. Mangoes are sweeter than bananas but not as sweet as lemons.
2. Oranges are not as sweet as mangoes but are sweeter than bananas.

Conclusions :

- I. Bananas are the least sweet.
- II. Lemons are the sweetest.

19. Statements :

1. Some soldiers are short.
2. All short people are fair.

Conclusions :

- I. Some soldiers are fair.
- II. No tall soldier is fair.

20. Statements :

1. All buildings are shorter than trees.
2. All trees are taller than mountains.

Conclusions :

- I. Buildings are taller than mountains.
- II. Buildings are shorter than mountains.

Directions (Q. 21–25)—In an International Jewellery Exhibition there were eight exhibit halls named as Hall A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H. No visitor was allowed to visit any exhibit hall for more than one hour. If a visitor wanted to visit more than one exhibit hall he/she had to come back to the security officer to get a

fresh visitor's pass by surrendering the earlier hall's pass.

Every hour, the security officer generated seven passwords for all the exhibit halls by choosing a set of seven words, which was used for exhibit Hall A, which was reception-cum-visitors hall. Following was an illustration of generation of seven passwords for each hall.

Exhibition : tick mick sick free  
Hall A tree fro crow

Exhibition : crow sick mick free  
Hall B tree fro tick

Exhibition : sick crow free mick  
Hall C tree tick fro

Exhibition : fro free crow mick  
Hall D tree tick sick

Exhibition : free fro mick crow  
Hall E tree sick tick

and so on till exhibition Hall H.

21. A visitor was given a password 'fro way le am meat sri cue'. If at that time the password for Exhibit Hall A was 'sri am cue way meat fro le', which of the following exhibit Halls the visitor wanted to visit ?

- (A) C (B) D  
(C) E (D) F

22. A visitor for Exhibition Hall H had the password 'rye fu che it can si pecha'. What was password for Exhibit Hall A at that time ?

- (A) rye fu si pecha che can it  
(B) che pecha rye si can it fu  
(C) pecha che fu it can si rye  
(D) fu rye pecha si can it che

23. A visitor wanted to Exhibit Hall F but he was wrongly given password for Exhibition D, 'ear two it rye sit he wu'. What would be his correct password for Exhibition Hall F, if hourly password, remained the same ?

- (A) he rye ear it sit wu two  
(B) wu it two rye sit he ear  
(C) rye he it ear sit two wu  
(D) two ear rye it sit wu he

24. A visitor visited Exhibit Hall B in the first fifteen minutes of a new hourly code and wanted to visit Exhibition Hall F. If his password for exhibit Hall B was 'ne mew fu six also bet ga'. What

would be his password for Exhibit Hall F ?

- (A) fu ga ne bet six also mew  
(B) six fu bet ga ne also mew  
(C) ga fu bet ne also mew six  
(D) six bet fu also mew ga ne

25. A visitor was given a password, 'cue le way am meat sri fro' for Exhibit Hall C. He wanted to visit Exhibit Hall G immediately after Exhibit Hall C. What would be his password for Exhibit Hall G ?

- (A) am sri le fro meat way cue  
(B) le cue am way meat fro sri  
(C) way fro am le meat cue sri  
(D) sri am fro le meat cue way

Directions (Q. 26–30)—In each question given below is a statement followed by three assumptions numbered I, II and III. An assumption is something supposed or taken for granted. You have to consider the statement and the assumptions and then decide which of the assumptions is implicit in the statement. Then decide which of the answers is correct.

26. Statements : A State, that mainly depends on agriculture, has announced a drastic cut in irrigation rates.

Assumption :

- I. The State has no dearth of water resources.
- II. The State has good rains this year.
- III. This cut would result in more crops.

- (A) Only I is implicit.  
(B) Only II is implicit.  
(C) Only III is implicit.  
(D) Only I and II are implicit.

27. Statements : The general public in these days hesitates in investing their money in shares and debentures.

Assumptions :

- I. People in general are short of money these days.
- II. Too many scandals and other irregularities in this area have affected the public's faith.
- III. All prices are falling at a tremendous rate.

46. Which of the following word pairs (letter combinations) is not related in the same way as 'Returnable' and 'Natural' ?  
 (A) Reciprocal and Oracle  
 (B) Departmental and Moderate  
 (C) Evaluation and Violet  
 (D) Reconstruct and Counter
47. Which of the following word pairs (letter combinations) is related in the same way as 'Insurance' and 'Measure' ?  
 (A) Scavenge and Average  
 (B) Umbrella and Lumber  
 (C) Technique and Queen  
 (D) Variability and Thrive
48. Face is related to Nose in the same way as Furniture is related to—  
 (A) Wood (B) Tree  
 (C) Radio (D) Chair
49. Sea is related to Cyclones in the same way as Sky is related to—  
 (A) Wind (B) Airplanes  
 (C) Clouds (D) Blue
50. Illness is related to Virus in the same way Debris is related to—  
 (A) Sand (B) Waste  
 (C) Building (D) Demolition

**Directions (Q. 51–55)**—In each of the following questions three out of the four terms marked (A), (B), (C) and (D) are identical in some way and one is different from the rest. Identify the term which is different or odd.

51. (A) HU (B) GV  
 (C) KR (D) FT
52. (A) VTOJE (B) USNID  
 (C) UPKEA (D) OMIDB
53. (A) HS (B) LP  
 (C) RI (D) PK
54. (A) JOT (B) OUT  
 (C) FED (D) DIN
55. (A) RNJH (B) QMIE  
 (C) MIEA (D) SOKG

**Directions (Q. 56–60)**—These questions are based on code language which utilizes letters in English alphabet. In each question there is a word written in capital letters, with one letter **underlined**. For each letter in that word there is a code written in

small letters. That code is denoted by (A), (B), (C) or (D) though not in same order. You have to find out the exact code for the **underlined** letter in the word. The letter of that code is the answer. Please note that the same letter appearing in different word(s) may be differently coded.

56. JURY  
 (A) b (B) q  
 (C) g (D) x
57. PERK  
 (A) pu (B) in  
 (C) ns (D) ch
58. TRUE  
 (A) w (B) g  
 (C) r (D) p
59. MOCK  
 (A) fx (B) np  
 (C) ol (D) pn
60. DENY  
 (A) d (B) x  
 (C) j (D) n