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1. Ashok went 8 Kms. South and turned west and walked 3 Kms, again he turned north and walked 5 Kms. In which direction was Ashok from the starting point?
   (a) East / पूर्व (b) North / उत्तर (c) West / पश्चिम (d) South / दक्षिण

2. Starting from a point P, sachin walked 20 m towards South he turned left and walked 30 m. he then turned left and walked 20 m. he again turned left and walked 40 m and reached a Point Q. How far and in which direction is the point P from the point Q.?
   (a) 20 m West / 20 मीटर पश्चिम (b) 10 m West / 10 मीटर पश्चिम (c) 10 m East / 10 मीटर पूर्व (d) 10 m North / 10 मीटर उत्तर (e) None of these / इनमें से कोई नहीं

3. Roy walked 2 Kms. to East, then turn North-west and walks 3 Kms. Then he turn South and walked 5 Kms. Then again he turns west and walked 2 Kms. Finally he turned North and walked 6 Kms. In which direction, is he from the starting point?
   (a) South-West / दक्षिण-पश्चिम (b) South-East / दक्षिण-पूर्व (c) North-West / उत्तर-पश्चिम (d) North-East / उत्तर-पूर्व (e) None of these / इनमें से कोई नहीं

4. Vimal faces towards north Turning to his right, he walked 25 meters. He then turns to his left and wakes 30 meter. Next, he move 25 meters after turning to his right. He then turns to his right again and walks 55 meters. Finally, he turns to the right and move 40 meters. In which direction is he now from his starting point?
   विमल उत्तर की तरफ मुड़ करे खड़ा है। दूरी मुड़कर वह 25m चलता है। फिर वह बायाँ दिशा में 30m की दूरी तय करता है। दूरी मुड़कर 25m चलने के बाद दोबारा दूरी मुड़कर 55m और चलता है। अंत में दूरी मुड़कर 40m की दूरी तय करता है। बायाँ प्रारंभिक स्थान के आधार पर वह किस दिशा में खड़ा है?
   (a) South-West / दक्षिण-पश्चिम (b) South / दक्षिण (c) North-West / उत्तर-पश्चिम (d) South-East / दक्षिण-पूर्व

5. Q walked 20 meters toward west took a left turn and walked 20 meters. He then took a left turn and walked 20 meters and again took a right turn and walk 20 meters. How far is Q now from the starting point?
   Q पूर्वी दिशा में 20 मीटर चला बाएं मुड़कर 20 मीटर चला। दूरी मुड़कर 20 मीटर चलने के बाद दोबारा दूरी मुड़कर 20 मीटर चलता है। अंत में दूरी मुड़कर 20 मीटर की दूरी तय करता है। बायाँ प्रारंभिक स्थान के आधार पर वह किस दिशा में खड़ा है?
   (a) 40 meters / 40 मीटर (b) 50 meters / 50 मीटर (c) 80 meters / 80 मीटर (d) data in adequate / डाटा उपलब्ध (e) None of these / इनमें से कोई नहीं

6. Tom walked 10 miles from point P towards the east. He than took right turn and walked 5 miles
and taking another right turn walked again for another 5 miles. In which direction is point P from where Tom is standing now.

(a) South-East / दक्षिण-पूर्व
(b) North-West / उत्तर-पश्चिम
(c) North-East / उत्तर-पूर्व
(d) Can't be determined / तय नहीं किया जा सकता

7. Amit walked 10 Kms. towards North. From there he turned back and walked 6 Kms. to wards South. Then he walked 3 Km. towards East. How far was he from the starting point?

(a) 8 Km. / 8 किमी.
(b) 5 Kms. / 5 किमी.
(c) 7 Km. / 7 किमी.
(d) 6 Km. / 6 किमी.
(e) None of these / इनमें से कोई नहीं

8. Seema walks 1 Km. to east turns right and walks another 1 Km. and then turns left and walks 2 Km. and again turning to her left travels 5 Km. How far in Seema from her starting point?

(a) 8 Km. / 8 किमी.
(b) 5 Kmh. / 5 किमी.
(c) 7 Km. / 7 किमी.
(d) 6 Km. / 6 किमी.
(e) None of these / इनमें से कोई नहीं

9. Shyam walked 6 meters towards East, then took a right turn on walked a distance 9 meters. He then took a left turn and walked a distance of 6 meters. How far is he from the starting point?

(a) 8 Kms. / 8 किमी.
(b) 15 Kms. / 15 किमी.
(c) 18 meters / 18 मीटर
(d) Can't be determine / तय नहीं किया जा सकता
(e) None of these / इनमें से कोई नहीं

10. Vimal starts from point P and walks toward South and stops at point Q. He now takes a right turn followed by a left turn and stops at point R. He finally takes a left turn and stops at point S. If he walks 5 Kms. before taking each turn, towards which direction will Vimal have to walk from point S to reach point Q?

(a) South-East / दक्षिण-पूर्व
(b) North-West / उत्तर-पश्चिम
(c) North-East / उत्तर-पूर्व
(d) Can't be determined / तय नहीं किया जा सकता

11. Imagine that you are walking towards South. After sometime you turn left. Then again you turn left. After that you turn right and once again turn to the right. In which direction you are walking now?

(a) East / पूर्व
(b) West / पश्चिम
(c) South / दक्षिण
(d) North / उत्तर
(e) None of these / इनमें से कोई नहीं

12. M walked 20 meters towards west, turned left and walked 20 meters, then he turned right and walked 20 meters and again turned right and walked 20 meters. Now, how far is M from his starting point?

(a) 40 m / 40 मीटर
(b) 50 m / 50 मीटर
(c) 80 m / 80 मीटर
13. If North-east becomes West and South-east becomes North then what will West become?
(a) South-east / दक्षिण-पूर्व (b) North-east / उत्तर-पूर्व
c) South / दक्षिण (d) North-west / उत्तर-पश्चिम

14. If M is in the south of B and B is in the west of N, then in which direction is N from M?
(a) South / दक्षिण (b) East / पूर्व
c) North-East / उत्तर-पूर्व (d) South-West / दक्षिण-पश्चिम

15. walks 20 m towards east. He then turns left and walks 10 meters. He again turns left and walks 20 meters. How far is he from his starting point?
(a) 10 meters / 10 मीटर (b) 50 meters / 50 मीटर
c) 40 meters / 40 मीटर (d) 20 meters / 20 मीटर

16. Manish starts walking towards East and walked 30 meters, then he turned right and walked 50 meters and he again turned left and walked 40 meters. Again he turned left and walked 50 meters. Now, how far is he from his starting point?
N पूर्व की ओर 20 मीटर चला, फिर बाएं मुड़ा और 10 मीटर चला और फिर से बाएं मुड़ा और 20 मीटर चला। आरामिक स्थान से वह कितनी दूर है?
(a) 10 meters / 10 मीटर (b) 50 meters / 50 मीटर
c) 40 meters / 40 मीटर (d) 20 meters / 20 मीटर

17. A walks 10 m North, then he turns right and walks 10 m. And then turning left each time, he walks 5 m, 15 m and 15 m respectively. Now, how far is he from his starting point?
A,10 मीटर उत्तर की ओर चलता है तथा 10 मीटर बाएं

18. Navin walked 30 meters towards East, then he turned right and walked 20 meters. Again he turned right and walked 30 meters. How far is he from his starting point?
नवीन 30 मीटर पूर्व की ओर चला, फिर दाएं और मुड़कर 20 मीटर चला, फिर दाएं और मुड़कर 30 मीटर चला। वह आरामिक स्थान से कितनी दूरी पर है?
(a) 30 m / 30 मीटर (b) 80 m / 80 मीटर
c) 50 m / 50 मीटर (d) 20 m / 20 मीटर
e) None of these / इनमें से कोई नहीं
22. A man is facing west. He turns 45° in the clockwise direction and then another 180° in the same direction and then 270° in the anti-clockwise direction. Which direction is he facing now?

(a) North / उत्तर (b) South / दक्षिण
(c) West / पश्चिम (d) East / पूर्व
(e) None of these / इनमें से कोई नहीं

23. A man is looking for his friend. He went 90 m in the east before turning to his right. He went 20 m before turning to his right again and goes further to look for his friend at his uncle’s place 30 m from this point. His friend was not there. From there, he went 100 m to north before meeting his friend in a street. How far did the man meet his friend from the starting point?

(a) South / दक्षिण (b) North-West / उत्तर-पश्चिम
(c) West / पश्चिम (d) South-West / दक्षिण-पश्चिम

24. A rat runs 20’ towards East and turns to right, runs 10’ and turns to right, runs 9’ and again turns to left, runs 5’ and then turns to left, runs 12’ and finally turns to left and runs 6’. Now, which direction is the rat facing?

(a) East / पूर्व (b) West / पश्चिम
(c) North / उत्तर (d) South-West / दक्षिण-पश्चिम

25. Guriya moved a distance of 75 meters towards the north. She then turned to the left and walking for about 25 meters, turned left again and walked 80 meters. Finally, she turned to the right at an angle of 45°. In which direction was she facing now?

(a) North / उत्तर (b) North-West / उत्तर-पश्चिम
(c) North-East / उत्तर-पूर्व (d) South-West / दक्षिण-पश्चिम

26. Nitu starts from point T, walks straight to point U which is 4 Ft away. She turns left at 90° and walks to W which is 4 Ft away, turns 90° right and goes 3 Ft to P, turns 90° right and walks 1 Ft to Q. Again turns 90° left and walks 1 Ft to V. Finally turns 90° right walk 3 Ft to reach R. Then what is the distance between T and R?

(a) 4 Ft / 4 फुट (b) 5 Ft / 5 फुट
(c) 7 Ft / 7 फुट (d) 8 Ft / 8 फुट

27. A person starts from a point A and travels 3 Km eastwards to B and then turns left and travels
thrice that distance to reach C. He again turns left and travels five times the distance he covered between A and B and reaches his destination D. The shortest between the starting point and the destination is 12 Km.

28. Pran and Khan start from their office and walk in opposite direction, each travelling 10 Km. Pran then turns left and walks 10 kms. while Khan turns right and walks 10 Km. How far are they now from each other?

(a) 0Km  (b) 5Km  (c) 10Km  (d) 20Km

29. Ram is facing North-West he turns in clockwise direction by 90°, then 180° in the anti-clockwise direction and turns another 90° in the same direction. Which direction is he facing now?

(a) South / West  (b) North / East  (c) East / West  (d) South / East

30. If A in to the South of B and C is to The East of B and D is to the South of C at equal distance, then who is to the South-East of B?

(a) A  (b) B  (c) C  (d) D

31. A man started to walk East. After moving a distance he turned to his right. he turns right and moving a little distance again turned in the end to his left. In which direction was he going now?

(a) North / West  (b) South / East  (c) East / West  (d) South / West

32. If A is 50 meters North-West of B and C is 50 meters North-East of B and D is 50 meters South of B then who is in the East direction of A?

(a) A  (b) B  (c) C  (d) D

33. K is P’s neighbor and he stays 400 meters away towards east. N is K neighbor and resides 400 meters away towards North. S is N neighbor and his stay 400 m to west. If distance between S and P is also 400 meters, Then who stays in the South-East direction of S?

(a) S  (b) P  (c) N  (d) K

34. After sunrise Sudhir faces the Sun and walks for one Kilometer. Then he turns right and walk for two kms. Then he turns right again and walks for one Km. In which direction is Sudhir from his starting point?

(a) South  (b) North  (c) East  (d) West

35. If A stand on his head with his face towards north, in which direction will his left hand point?

(a) South-West  (b) North  (c) East  (d) West

36. If A is 50 meters North-West of B and C is 50 meters North-East of B and D is 50 meters South of B then who is in the East direction of A?
36. Gandhinagar is to the East of Ambedkar Nagar. Subhashnagar is to the North of Gandhinagar. Gandhi nagar is to the North of Bharatnagar. In which direction is Bharatnagar to Subhashnagar?

(a) North-East / उत्तर-पूर्व (b) South / दक्षिण (c) East / पूर्व (d) West / पश्चिम

37. Radhika went 50 meter south from her house then turned left and went 20 meter then turning to north she went 30 meter. In which direction is her home from this point?

(a) North / उत्तर (b) South-West / पूर्व-पश्चिम (c) South-East / पूर्व-दक्षिण (d) North-West / दक्षिण-पश्चिम

38. Molly travelled from point A to point B which is 5 feet. He then travelled 6 feet to his right and then turned to left and went 4 feet. Finally he again went 6 feet to his left. How far is he from the point B now?

(a) 10 feet / 10 फैट (b) 6 feet / 6 फैट (c) 9 feet / 9 फैट (d) 4 feet / 4 फैट

39. Arun walks to north 30 meter. Moves left and walks 40 meter. He again turns left and walks 30 meter. He finally turns left and walks 50 meter. Now how far Arun is from the starting point?

(a) Cannot be determined / निर्धारित नहीं किया जा सकता (b) Two / दो (c) Three / तीन (d) None of these / इनमें से कोई नहीं

40. Balu’s house is 300 meter away from that of Sam. Balu stays 300 meters South West of Sam’s house. Raju resides 600 meters North East of Balu. Then where is the position of Sam’s house in relation to Raju’s?

(a) North-East / उत्तर-पूर्व (b) South-East / पूर्व-दक्षिण (c) North-West / पश्चिम-उत्तर (d) South-West / दक्षिण-पश्चिम

41. Rahul put his Time piece on the table in such a way that at 6 P.M. hour hand points to North direction. in which direction will minutes hand point at 9:15 P.M.?

(a) South / दक्षिण (b) North / उत्तर (c) East / पूर्व (d) West / पश्चिम

42. Sunil walks toward east from point A. He turns toward right at point B and covered same distance which he traveled in east direction. Now he turn left and covered some distance. Finally he turn left and covered same and stopped at point C. How many times in the distance between A and C to that of between A and B?

(a) Cannot be determined / निर्धारित नहीं किया जा सकता (b) Two / दो (c) Three / तीन (d) None of these / इनमें से कोई नहीं
nally she turned left and walked 10km. Now in which direction she is moving?

(a) East / पूर्व  
(b) South / दक्षिण  
(c) North / उत्तर  
(d) West / पश्चिम

44. In a clock at 12:30 P.M. hours hand of a watch is in eastward direction and minute hand of a watch is in west. In which direction hours hand of watch at 2:45 P.M.?

(a) South-East / दक्षिण-पूर्व  
(b) South-West / दक्षिण-पश्चिम  
(c) South-West / दक्षिण-पश्चिम  
(d) cannot be determined / तट्टा नहीं कर सकते

45. A clock shows 4:30 P.M. If minute hand toward east than in which direction hour hand?

(a) North-East / उत्तर-पूर्व  
(b) South-East / दक्षिण-पूर्व  
(c) South-West / दक्षिण-पश्चिम  
(d) North-West / उत्तर-पश्चिम

46. If South-East becomes North, North-East becomes west and so on what become west?

(a) North-East / उत्तर-पूर्व  
(b) North-West / उत्तर-पश्चिम  
(c) South-East / दक्षिण-पूर्व  
(d) South-West / दक्षिण-पश्चिम  
(e) None of these / इनमें से कोई नहीं

47. If South-East called East, North-West called west, South-West called South and so on which direction is called North?

(a) East / पूर्व  
(b) North-West / उत्तर-पश्चिम  
(c) North-East / उत्तर-पूर्व  
(d) South-East / दक्षिण-पूर्व  
(e) Data inadequate / अकृत्य अपर्याप्त है
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1. In a class Ramesh is 8th from top and 37th from bottom then How many students in the class?
   एक कक्षा में रामेश का रूप से 8वे तथा 37वे स्थान पर है। तो कक्षा में कुल कितने विद्यार्थी हैं?
   (a) 47 (b) 46 (c) 44 (d) 48

2. In a Queue Ram is 11th from top and 22nd from bottom then total no. of students are?
   एक पंक्ति में राम का रूप से 11वे स्थान पर तथा 22वे स्थान पर है, तो इस पंक्ति में विद्यार्थियों को कुल संख्या कितनी है?
   (a) 34 (b) 33 (c) 32 (d) 31

3. Suraj ranked ninth from the top and thirtyeighth from the bottom in a class. How many students are there in the class?
   सूरज अपनी कक्षा में उपर से 9वां तथा नीचे से 38वां स्थान पर है, तो कक्षा में कितने विद्यार्थी हैं?
   (a) 45 (b) 46 (c) 47 (d) 48

4. A class of girls stands in a single line. One girl is nineteenth in order from both the ends. How many girls are there in the class?
   एक श्रेणी में बच्चियों की एक लड़की रूप से श्रेणी में 19वीं स्थान पर है, तो श्रेणी में कितने लड़कियों हैं?
   (a) 27 (b) 37 (c) 38 (d) 39

5. Amar ranked sixteenth from the top and twenty-ninth from the bottom among those who passed an examination. Six boys did not participate in the competition and five failed in it. How many boys were there in the class?
   अमर ने उत्सुक हुए छात्रों में से ऊपर से 16वां तथा नीचे से 29वां स्थान प्राप्त किया। छह लड़कों ने परीक्षा में भाग नहीं लिया तथा पांच अनुत्तर पदों तक गई थी, तो कक्षा में कितने लड़के थे?
   (a) 40 (b) 44 (c) 50 (d) 55

6. If Vikash finds that he is twelfth from the right and fourth from the left, how many boys should be added to the queue so that there are 28 boys in the line?
   यदि विकाश पाता है कि वह दहाने से बाहर तथा बाएं से चौथा है, तो उस पंक्ति में और कितने लड़के जोड़ने चाहिए कि पंक्ति में 28 लड़के हो जाएं?
   (a) 12 (b) 13 (c) 14 (d) 20

7. In a row of boys, Jeevan is seventh from the start and eleventh from the end. In another row of boys, Vikas is tenth from the start and twelfth from the end. How many boys are there in both the rows together?
   एक श्रेणी में जीवन से सातवां स्थान पर तथा आठवां से पांचवां स्थान पर है। लड़कों को दूसरी पंक्ति में विकाश से अंत से दसवां स्थान पर है। दोनों पंक्तियों में एक साथ कितने लड़के हैं?
   (a) 36 (b) 37 (c) 39 (d) none of these / इनमें से कोई नहीं

8. In a row of 57 boys Mohan is 21st from left end then what is his position from right end.
   57 लड़कों में मोहन का स्थान बाएं से 21वां है तो दाएं ओर से उसका स्थान क्या होगा?
   (a) 36 (b) 37 (c) 35 (d) 34

9. In a queue of 81 girls Vibha’s position from end in 30th. What is Vibha’s position from starting.
   81 लड़कियों में विभा का स्थान अंत से 30वां है, तो शून्य से उसका स्थान क्या होगा?
   (a) 51 (b) 52 (c) 50 (d) 60

10. In a class of 48 students Mona’s position is 12th. If two new students join the class (they are more intelligent to Mona in study). Then what is Mona’s position from opposite side.
    एक कक्षा में 48 छात्र मोना का स्थान 12वां है। यदि दो नए छात्र जोड़े तो मोना का स्थान बदल जाता है (जो मोना से पढ़ियाँ में बेहतर है), तो मोना का किसी अन्य स्थान क्या होगा?
     (a) 35 (b) 34 (c) 36 (d) 37

11. In a row of boys, A is thirteenth from the left and D is seventeenth from the right. If in this row A
12. Mohan ranks eighteenth in a class of 49 students. What is his rank from the last?
(a) 18th / (b) 19th / (c) 32nd / (d) None of these

13. Manoj and Sachin are ranked seventh and eleventh respectively from the top in a class of 31 students. What will be their respective ranks from the bottom in the class?
(a) 20th and 24th / (b) 24th and 20th / (c) 25th and 21st / (d) Data inadequate

14. Mohan is thirteenth from the left end in a row of children. Praveen is twelfth from the right end and eighteenth from the left end. How many children are towards the right of Mohan in that row?
(a) 16 / (b) 17 / (c) 18 / (d) Can’t be determined

15. Mohan is fourteenth from the right in a row of 40 boys. What is his position from the left end?
(a) 25th / (b) 27th / (c) 24th / (d) 26th

16. Raman is fifteenth from the front in a column of boys. There were thrice as many behind him as there were in front. How many boys are there between Raman and the seventh boy from the end of the column?
21. In a row of girls, Rita and Monika occupy the ninth place from the right end and tenth place from the left end, respectively. If they interchange their places, then Rita and Monika occupy seventeenth place from the right and 18th place from left respectively. How many girls are there in the row?

(a) 20 (b) 21 (c) 27 (d) 31

22. In a row of children, Harish is eleventh from the left and Mangesh is seventeenth from the right. When they exchange their places, Harish will be thirteenth from the left. Which of the following will be the new position of mangesh from the right?

(a) Eleventh / 11th (b) Twenty-first / 21st (c) Nineteenth / 19th (d) Twenty-ninth / 29th

23. In a row of girls, kamala is tenth from the left and Vimala is twelth from the right. When they exchange their places, Kamala is sixteenth from the left. What is the new position of Vimala from the right?

(a) 28th / 28th (b) 22nd / 22nd (c) 26th / 26th (d) 18th / 18th

24. In a queue of boy shailesh is 20th from starting and Anish is 15th from end. There are 14 person between them. What is the maximum number of person in queue?

(a) 20 (b) 21 (c) 27 (d) 31

25. In a row of girls Seema is 20th from starting and Rina is 25th from end. There are 8 girls between them. Total number of girls are?

(a) 35 (b) 53 (c) 55 (d) either 35 or 53 / या तो 35 या 53

26. In a queue of 20 boys, D is fourteenth from the front and F is ninth from the bottom. How many boy are there between D and F?

(a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 1 (d) Dara inadequate / डाटा अपर्याप्त

27. In a row of boys Madan is twentieth from the left end twelfth from the right end Pratap is fifteenth from right end in that row. How many boys are there between Madan and Pratap?

(a) 4 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 5 (e) none of these / इनमें से कोई नहीं
girls ahead of Kamal, how many boys are after him in rank?

60 boys are ahead of Kamal, how many boys are after him in rank?

30. Ravi is 7 ranks ahead of Sumit in a class of 39 students. If Sumit’s rank is seventeenth from the last, what is Ravi’s rank from the start?

31. Bharati is 8 ranks ahead of Divya who ranks twenty-sixth in a class of 42. What is Bharati’s rank from the last?

32. In a row of 25 boys, A is fifteenth from the left and B is 4th from the right. There are three boys between A and B. C is just left of A. What is C’s position from the right?

33. Rohit is seventeenth from the left end of a row of 29 boys and Karan is seventeenth from the right end in the same row. How many boys are there between them in the row?

34. In a row of forty children, P is thirteenth from the left end and Q is ninth from the right end. How many children are there between P and R if R is fourth to the left of Q?
39. In a queue of thirty boys, M is eighth from the end and J is twelfth from the front. If there are six boys between J and Q, How many boys are there between M and Q?
(a) 10  
(b) 12  
(c) 8  
(d) data inadequate / डेटा अपर्याप्त

40. In a queue Ram is 10th from starting and Mohan is 20th from end. These are 15 person between them. Find the minimum number of person in queue?
(a) 45  
(b) 13  
(c) 15  
(d) 40

Directions(41-44): Read the following information to answer these questions:
Consider a group comprising of 4 students Reena, Beenam Meena and Neena, who stand in a row. Reena and Beenam stand in sixth and seventh positions respectively from the left. Meena and Neena stand in the fourth and fifth positions respectively from the right. When Beenam and Meena exchange their positions, then Beenam will be fifteenth from the left.

41. Originally, Neena’s position from the left is
(a) 5  
(b) 13  
(c) 14  
(d) 16  
(e) none of these / इनमें से कोई नहीं

42. Reena’s position from the right is
(a) 6  
(b) 13  
(c) 14  
(d) 18  
(e) none of these / इनमें से कोई नहीं

43. If Neena and Reena also exchange their positions between themselves, then after the exchange, Neena’s position from the left will be
(a) 6  
(b) 10  
(c) 12  
(d) none of these / इनमें से कोई नहीं

44. Total number of the persons in the queue?
(a) 18  
(b) 19  
(c) 20  
(d) 21

Directions(45-50) : read the following information to answer these questions
In a queue of boys & girls mohan has 16th rank from starting and Rita is 19th rank from end. In boys Mohan is 28th from end. In girls Rita is 15th from starting. If mohan is 13th from stating in boys and Rita is 8th from end in girls.

45. How many total number of person in the queue?
(a) 52  
(b) 62  
(c) 61  
(d) 72

46. What is the ratio between the number of boys and that of girls.
(a) 20:11  
(b) 40:21  
(c) 20:22  
(d) data inadequate / डेटा अपर्याप्त

47. How many girls befor Mohan in queue?
(a) 2  
(b) 5  
(c) 3  
(d) 11

48. How many boy after Rita in queue?
(a) 9  
(b) 28  
(c) 11  
(d) 16
49. Number of boy between Mohan and Rita is मोहन तथा रिता के बीच लड़कों की संख्या है?
   (a) 16 (b) 11 (c) 22 (d) 17

50. Total no. of girls between Mohan and Rita is मोहन तथा रिता के बीच लड़कियों की संख्या क्या है?
   (a) 11 (b) 16 (c) 22 (d) 14

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TEST OF INQUALITY

[असमानता की जाँच]

1. Statements / कथन : M $ R, R © P, P # Q
   Conclusions / निक्षेप : I. Q $ M
                           II. R © Q

2. Statements / कथन : R © D, D @ N, N $ J
   Conclusions / निक्षेप : I. J $ D
                           II. J © D

3. Statements / कथन : H # N, N @ P, P © V
   Conclusions / निक्षेप : I. V $ N
                           II. P $ H

4. Statements / कथन : N $ T, T @ Q, Q $ J
   Conclusions / निक्षेप : I. J $ T
                           II. N @ Q

5. Statements / कथन : K © B, B $ D, D $ F
   Conclusions / निक्षेप : I. D $ K
                           II. F $ K

Give the Answer :

1. If Only conclusion I true.
2. If Only conclusion II true.
3. If either conclusion I & II true.
4. If neither conclusion I nor II true.
5. If both I & II conclusion is true.
6. **Statements/कथन** : B # D, D F, F % H
   **Conclusions/निष्कर्ष**:
   I. F B
   II. F $ B
7. **Statements/कथन** : H $ J, J # N, N T
   **Conclusions/निष्कर्ष**:
   I. T % H
   II. J # T
8. **Statements/कथन** : M % K, K # T, T J
   **Conclusions/निष्कर्ष**:
   I. J Ø K
   II. T $ M
9. **Statements/कथन** : W © R, R $ M, M W
   **Conclusions/निष्कर्ष**:
   I. W % V
   II. V © W

**Direction (11-15)**: In the following questions the symbols @, *, #, © and $ are used with following means:

- 'P $ Q' means, 'P is neither greater than nor smaller than Q.'
- 'P $ Q' means P is neither smaller than Q.
- 'P © Q' means P is neither smaller than nor equal to Q.
- 'P # Q' means P is neither smaller than nor greater than Q.
- 'P F Q' means P is neither greater than nor equal to Q.
- 'P © Q' means P is neither greater than nor equal to Q.
- 'P © Q' means P is neither greater than nor equal to Q.

**Give the Answer :**

1. If Only conclusion I true.
   यदि केवल निष्कर्ष I सत्य है।
2. If Only conclusion II true.
   यदि केवल निष्कर्ष II सत्य है।
3. If either conclusion I & II true.
   यदि या तो निष्कर्ष I या निष्कर्ष II सत्य है।
4. If neither conclusion I nor II true.
   यदि न तो निष्कर्ष I और न ही निष्कर्ष II सत्य है।
5. If both I & II conclusion is true.
   यदि I और II दोनों निष्कर्ष सत्य हैं।

11. **Statements/कथन** : M # R, R © N, N $ T
   **Conclusions/निष्कर्ष**:
   I. T @ R
   II. M # N
12. **Statements/कथन** : B @ R, R $ W, W # V
   **Conclusions/निष्कर्ष**:
   I. V # R
   II. B @ V
13. **Statements/कथन** : J # D, K © D, M # K
   **Conclusions/निष्कर्ष**:
   I. M # D
   II. J # D
14. **Statements/कथन** : R # T, K @ T, K © M
   **Conclusions/निष्कर्ष**:
   I. T $ M
   II. M # T
15. **Statements/कथन** : F © M, M # J, J © H
   **Conclusions/निष्कर्ष**:
   I. H © F
   II. H # M

**Direction (16-20)**: In the following questions the symbols $, ∆, #, © and % are used in following meaning:

- 'M $ N' means M is neither greater than nor equal to N.
- 'M ∆ N' means M is not smaller than N.
- 'M # N' means M is neither greater than nor smaller than N.
- 'M © N' means M is not greater than N.
- 'M % N' means M is neither smaller than nor equal to N.

**Give the Answer :**

1. If Only conclusion I true.
   यदि केवल निष्कर्ष I सत्य है।
2. If Only conclusion II true.
   यदि केवल निष्कर्ष II सत्य है।
3. If either conclusion I & II true.
   यदि या तो निष्कर्ष I या निष्कर्ष II सत्य है।
4. If neither conclusion I nor II true.
   यदि न तो निष्कर्ष I और न ही निष्कर्ष II सत्य है।
16. **Statements/कथन:**

M % T, P ∑ T, J # P

**Conclusions/निष्कर्ष:**

I. M # J  
II. J $ M

17. **Statements/कथन:**

R ∆ V, V % K, K $ B

**Conclusions/निष्कर्ष:**

I. K $ R  
II. B # V

18. **Statements/कथन:**

A ∆ L, Y  
L, N # Y

**Conclusions/निष्कर्ष:**

I. I L ∆ N  
II. N A

19. **Statements/कथन:**

W ∑ Q, R % Q, X # Q

**Conclusions/निष्कर्ष:**

I. I W # X  
II. W $ X

20. **Statements/कथन:**

C ∆ Z, C ∆ F, J % F

**Conclusions/निष्कर्ष:**

I. I J # Z  
II. J % C

**Direction (21-25): In the following questions the symbols @, ©, ¬ ¬ ¬ ¬, $ and # are used in following meaning:**

- 'P © Q' means Q is either greater than equal to P  
- 'P @ Q' means Q is not greater than P
- 'P $ Q' means Q is either smaller than equal to P  
- 'P $ Q' means Q is neither smaller than nor equal to P
- 'P # Q' means Q is neither greater than nor smaller than P  
- 'P % Q' means Q is neither greater than nor equal to P

**Give the Answer:**

1. If Only conclusion I true.  
2. If Only conclusion II true.

---

21. **Statements/कथन:**

M * R, R © T, T @ N

**Conclusions/निष्कर्ष:**

I. I T $ M  
II. N $ M

22. **Statements/कथन:**

B # N, M $ J, J * V

**Conclusions/निष्कर्ष:**

I. I B # V  
II. V © N

23. **Statements/कथन:**

M $ T, T © T, H # R

**Conclusions/निष्कर्ष:**

I. I R # M  
II. M * R

24. **Statements/कथन:**

J $ K, K @ H, W © H

**Conclusions/निष्कर्ष:**

I. I W # J  
II. I J @ H

25. **Statements/कथन:**

F @ A, A © D, D # K

**Conclusions/निष्कर्ष:**

I. I K # F  
II. I F @ D

**Direction (26-30): In the following questions the symbols @, ©, $, # and * are used in following meaning:**

- 'P © Q' means Q is either greater than or equal to P
- 'P @ Q' means Q is not greater than P
- 'P $ Q' means Q is either smaller than or equal to P
- 'P # Q' means Q is neither greater than nor smaller than P
- 'P % Q' means Q is neither greater than nor equal to P

**Give the Answer:**

1. If Only conclusion I true.
2. If Only conclusion II true.
3. If either conclusion I & II true.
4. If neither conclusion I nor II true.
5. If both I & II conclusion is true.

26. Statements/कथन: M $ T, T @ K, K # D
Conclusions/निष्कर्ष: I. D % M
II. M $ K

27. Statements/कथन: R $ J, M # J, D $ M
Conclusions/निष्कर्ष: I. D $ J
II. R # M

28. Statements/कथन: Z % T, T $ N, H $ N
Conclusions/निष्कर्ष: I. H % Z
II. T $ H

29. Statements/कथन: F $ M, N @ M, N % W
Conclusions/निष्कर्ष: I. F % N
II. N $ F

30. Statements/कथन: B # J, J @ D, F $ D
Conclusions/निष्कर्ष: I. B $ F
II. F $ B

Direction (31-35) : In the following questions the symbols @, #, ©, $ and * are used in following meaning:

31. Statements/कथन: M @ R, R © D, D # N
Conclusions/निष्कर्ष: I. N # R
II. N $ R

32. Statements/कथन: K # T, T $ F, F @ B
Conclusions/निष्कर्ष: I. F @ K
II. B @ K

33. Statements/कथन: J © N, K @ N, T $ K
Conclusions/निष्कर्ष: I. T $ J
II. J @ K

34. Statements/कथन: H # D, A © D, A @ M
Conclusions/निष्कर्ष: I. M # H
II. M @ D

35. Statements/कथन: R $ N, M $ W, W # V
Conclusions/निष्कर्ष: I. V $ R
II. R $ W

Direction (36-40) : In the following questions the symbols $, ©, $ and * are used in following meaning:

36. Statements/कथन: P $ Q
Conclusions/निष्कर्ष: 'P, Q से छोटा नहीं है'

37. Statements/कथन: P © Q
Conclusions/निष्कर्ष: 'P, Q से घटता नहीं है'

38. Statements/कथन: P $ Q
Conclusions/निष्कर्ष: 'P, Q से बड़ा है और न ही बढ़ारा'

39. Statements/कथन: P $ Q
Conclusions/निष्कर्ष: 'P, Q से बड़ा है और न ही बढ़ारा'

40. Statements/कथन: P © Q
Conclusions/निष्कर्ष: 'P, Q से बड़ा है और न ही बढ़ारा'

Give the Answer:
उत्तर दीजिए—
1. If Only conclusion I true.
1. If Only conclusion I true.
   यदि सिर्फ़ निष्कर्ष I सही है।
2. If Only conclusion II true.
   यदि सिर्फ़ निष्कर्ष II सही है।
3. If either conclusion I & II true.
   यदि या तो निष्कर्ष I या निष्कर्ष II सही है।
4. If neither conclusion I nor II true.
   यदि न तो निष्कर्ष I और न ही निष्कर्ष II सही है।
5. If both I & II conclusion is true.
   यदि दोनों निष्कर्ष I तथा II सही हैं।

36. Statements/कथन: K + M, M ⊏ R, R x T
   Conclusions/निष्कर्ष: I. K + T
   II. K + M

   Conclusions/निष्कर्ष: I. F @ K
   II. D ⊏ K

38. Statements/कथन: N x P, K + P, Q @ K
   Conclusions/निष्कर्ष: I. K + N
   II. Q + N

39. Statements/कथन: T ⊏ M, M ♠ R, R x N
   Conclusions/निष्कर्ष: I. M x N
   II. M ⊏ N

40. Statements/कथन: B $ N, N x R, R + T
   Conclusions/निष्कर्ष: I. B $ R
   II. T ⊏ N

ANSWERS

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Direction: Each question is based on the following alphabet series-

\[ ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ \]

1. Which letter is 5\(^{th}\) to the left of thirteenth letter from the left end?
   (a) H  (b) R  (c) I  (d) G  (e) None of these

2. Which letter is 6\(^{th}\) to the right of twelfth letter from the right end?
   (a) T  (b) U  (c) F  (d) R  (e) None of these

3. Which letter is Seventh to the right of thirteenth letter from the left end?
   (a) U  (b) G  (c) T  (d) V  (e) None of these

4. Which letter is Sixth to the left of twelfth letter from the right end?
   (a) R  (b) I  (c) J  (d) H  (e) None of these

5. Which letter is second to the left of fifth to the right to eighth to the left of twentieth letter from the left end?
   (a) G  (b) T  (c) H  (d) S  (e) None of these

6. Which letter is 8\(^{th}\) to the left of seventh letter from the right?
   (a) O  (b) A  (c) L  (d) K  (e) None of these

7. Which letter is 8\(^{th}\) to the right of seventh letter from the left?
   (a) O  (b) A  (c) L  (d) K  (e) None of these

8. Which letter is 4\(^{th}\) to the right of seventh letter from the right?
   (a) W  (b) X  (c) C  (d) D  (e) None of these

9. Which letter is 4\(^{th}\) to the left of seventh letter from the left?
   (a) W  (b) X  (c) C  (d) D  (e) None of these

10. Which letter is 14\(^{th}\) to the right of 6\(^{th}\) letter from the left?
    (a) G  (b) T  (c) H  (d) S  (e) None of these

11. Which letter is 14\(^{th}\) to the left of 7\(^{th}\) letter from the
right?
कौन सा अक्षर दौड़ी ओर से सौतेले के बाँच चौदहवें अक्षर है?
(a) F  (b) U
(c) E  (d) V
(e) None of these / इनमें से कोई नहीं

12. Which letter is 10th to the right of 7th letter from the left?
कौन सा अक्षर बाँड़ी ओर से सौतेले के दाँए दसवें अक्षर है?
(a) Q  (b) A
(c) Y  (d) B
(e) None of these / इनमें से कोई नहीं

Direction– (13-20): Reverse the following sequence of the English alphabet then answer the following questions.

निर्देश– (13-20): निम्नलिखित अंग्रेजी वर्णमाला को विपरीत क्रम में बराबर निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें–
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

13. Which letter is 9th to the left of 24th letter from the left?
नयी शृंखला में कौन सा अक्षर बापूं ओर से 24वें अक्षर के बाएं 9वाँ है?
(a) X  (b) C
(c) O  (d) L
(e) None of these / इनमें से कोई नहीं

14. Which letter is 9th to the right of 24th letter from the right?
नयी शृंखला में कौन सा अक्षर दायीं ओर से 24वें अक्षर के दाएं 9वाँ है?
(a) X  (b) C
(c) O  (d) L
(e) None of these / इनमें से कोई नहीं

15. Which letter is 7th to the left of second vowel from the right of English alphabet in new series?
नयी शृंखला में कौन सा अक्षर दायीं ओर से दूसरे अक्षर के बाये सातवें अक्षर है?
(a) U  (b) V
(c) L  (d) M
(e) None of these/ इनमें से कोई नहीं

16. Which letter is 6th to the right of first vowel from the left end of English alphabet in new series?
नयी शृंखला में बाये अंत से पहले अक्षर के दाएं छठा अक्षर कौन सा है?
(a) O  (b) A
(c) B  (d) P
(e) None of these / इनमें से कोई नहीं

17. Which letter will be twelfth to the left of sixteenth letter from your left?
कौन सा अक्षर शृंखला के बाये ओर से सौतेले के बाये बाईं बाहंत होगा?
(a) D  (b) V
(c) W  (d) X
(e) None of these / इनमें से कोई नहीं

18. Which letter will be seventh to the left of twelfth letter from right end?
कौन सा अक्षर शृंखला के दायीं ओर से बाईंबाहंत के बाये सातवें होगा?
(a) H  (b) I
(c) R  (d) S
(e) None of these / इनमें से कोई नहीं

19. Which letters in sixth to the right of eighth to the left of twenty second letter from the left.
कौन सा अक्षर शृंखला में बाये ओर से बाईंबाहंत के बाये आठवें के दाये छठे होगा?
(a) T  (b) G
(c) H  (d) U
(e) None of these / इनमें से कोई नहीं

20. Which letter in sixteenth letter to the left of twenty fourth letter from the left?
कौन अक्षर बाये ओर से चौथीबाहंत के बाये सातवें होगा?
(a) H  (b) S
(c) R  (d) I
(e) None of these / इनमें से कोई नहीं

Direction: Each question is based on the following alphabet series–

निर्देश– निम्नलिखित प्रश्न, निम्नलिखित वर्णमाला के आधार पर है–
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

21. How many letter between 7th letter from left and 24th letter from left.
कितने अक्षर बाँड़े ओर से सातवें तथा बाये से चौथीबाहंत अक्षर के मध्य होगा?
(a) 17  (b) 16
(c) 15  (d) 20
(e) None of these / इनमें से कोई नहीं
22. How many letters between 22\textsuperscript{nd} letter from right and 9\textsuperscript{th} letter from right end in given series.

(\text{Shubhambha}) में दायें से 22वीं तथा दायें से 9वें के बीच कितने अक्षर होंगे?

(a) 13 (b) 14
(c) 12 (d) 11
(e) None of these / इनमें से कोई नहीं

23. How many letters are in midway between 5\textsuperscript{th} letter from the left and 4\textsuperscript{th} letter from the right?

(\text{बोणे से पौँच तथा दूरी से चौथे अक्षर के बीच कितने अक्षर हैं?})

(a) 15 (b) 16
(c) 14 (d) 8
(e) None of these / इनमें से कोई नहीं

24. How many letters between 18\textsuperscript{th} letter from left and 10\textsuperscript{th} letters from right.

(\text{दिये गये शुभम्बर में बायें से 18वें तथा दायें से 10वें के बीच कितने अक्षर हैं?})

(a) 7 (b) 14
(c) 0 (d) 8
(e) None of these / इनमें से कोई नहीं

25. How many letters between 6\textsuperscript{th} letter to the left and 8\textsuperscript{th} letter from right.

(\text{बॉये ऑर से छठे तथा दूरी से 8वें अक्षर के बीच कितने अक्षर हैं?})

(a) 12 (b) 1
(c) 14 (d) 15
(e) None of these / इनमें से कोई नहीं

26. How many letters between 22\textsuperscript{nd} letter to the left and 23\textsuperscript{rd} letter from right end.

(\text{कितने अक्षर बॉये से 22वें तथा दूरी से 23वें अक्षर के बीच होंगे?})

(a) 0 (b) 17
(c) 15 (d) 1
(e) None of these / इनमें से कोई नहीं

27. How many letters between 2\textsuperscript{nd} and last vowel of given alphabet.

(\text{दिये गये वर्णमाला में दूसरे तथा अंतिम स्वर (vowel) के बीच कितने अक्षर हैं?})

(a) 16 (b) 15
(c) 14 (d) 17
(e) None of these / इनमें से कोई नहीं

28. How many letters between 22\textsuperscript{nd} letter to the left and 3\textsuperscript{rd} vowel from beginning in English alphabet.

(\text{अंग्रेजी वर्णमाला में बाये से 22वें तथा शुरू से तीसरे स्वर (vowel) के बीच कितने अक्षर हैं?})

(a) 13 (b) 14
(c) 15 (d) 11
(e) None of these / इनमें से कोई नहीं

29. Which letter is between midway of 7\textsuperscript{th} from the left and 7\textsuperscript{th} letter from the right?

(\text{बॉये से सातवें तथा दूरी से सातवें के दौरे बीच कौन सा अक्षर हैं?})

(a) M (b) N
(c) L (d) O
(e) None of these / इनमें से कोई नहीं

30. Which letter is between midway of 13\textsuperscript{th} letter from the left and 4\textsuperscript{th} letter from the right?

(\text{बॉये से तेहते तथा दूरी से चौथे अक्षर के दौरे बीच कौन सा अक्षर हैं?})

(a) R (b) I
(c) J (d) S
(e) None of these / इनमें से कोई नहीं

31. Which letter is exactly between the 7\textsuperscript{th} letter from the left and 23\textsuperscript{rd} letter from left end.

(\text{कौन-सा अक्षर बॉयी ऑर से 7वें तथा बॉयी 23वें के दौरे में होगा?})

(a) O (b) P
(c) N (d) L
(e) None of these / इनमें से कोई नहीं

32. Which letter is exactly between the 8\textsuperscript{th} letter from the left and 14\textsuperscript{th} letter from left end.

(\text{कौन-सा अक्षर बॉयी ऑर से 8वें तथा बॉयी 14वें के दौरे में होगा?})

(a) F (b) E
(c) K (d) J
(e) None of these / इनमें से कोई नहीं

33. Which letter/s is/are exactly between the 7\textsuperscript{th} letter from the left and 20\textsuperscript{th} letter from left end.

(\text{कौन-सा अक्षर बॉयी ऑर से 7वें तथा बॉयी 20वें के दौरे में होगा या अक्षरमय कौन-सा होगा?})

(a) M, N (b) M
(c) N (d) N, P
(e) None of these / इनमें से कोई नहीं

34. Which letter is exactly between the 6\textsuperscript{th} letter from the left and 18\textsuperscript{th} letter from left end.

(\text{कौन-सा अक्षर बॉयी ऑर से 6वें तथा बॉयी ऑर से 18वें अक्षर के दौरे में होगा?})
Direction: Each question is based on the following alphabet series -

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

35. If the letters from T to Z are interchanged by the letters A to G in such a way that A takes the position of T and so on, then which will be the third letter to the left of 18th letter from the right?
   (a) Y (b) U (c) C (d) S (e) None of these

36. If the first 6 letters are written in reversed order, then the next 6 letters are written in reversed order and so on, and at the end Y is interchanged by Z, then which is fourth letter to the right of 13th letter from the left?
   (a) J (b) H (c) I (d) O (e) None of these

37. If the first 5 letters are written in reversed order, then the next five letters are written in reversed order and so on, which is 7th letter to the right of 9th letter from the left?
   (a) T (b) S (c) P (d) Q (e) None of these

38. If the first 6 letters are written in reversed order, then the next 5 letters are written in reversed order and again next 6 letters are written in reversed order then which letter is midway between 7th letter from the left and 12th letter from the right?
   (a) G (b) T (c) H (d) U (e) None of these

39. If the first 6 letters are written in reversed order, then the next 5 letters are fixed and next 7 letter are written in reversed order and remaining letters written in reversed then which letter will be 8th letter to the right of 15th letter from the left end.
   (a) W (b) V (c) U (d) X (e) None of these

40. If the first 5 letters are fixed next 12 letter written in reversed order and remaining letters are also fixed. Then how many letters are at the same place when its written in alphabet order.
   (a) 5 (b) 7 (c) 6 (d) 8 (e) None of these

41. If all the vowels are removed from the alphabet. Which letter will be the seventh to the right of the fifth letter from the left?
   (a) L (b) M (c) N (d) P (e) None of these

42. If the first ten letters of the given alphabet are written in the reversed order. Which of the following letters will be the seventh to the left of the
twelfth letter from the right end.

43. If 1st and 26th, 2nd and 25th, 3rd and 24th and so on, letters of the English alphabet are paired. Then which of the following pairs is correct?

(a) GR  (b) CW  (c) IP  (d) EV  (e) None of these

44. Which letter in the alphabet is as far from G as T is from M?

(a) M  (b) N  (c) O  (d) P  (e) None of these

45. If every alternate letter, starting with A, is removed from the alphabet, which letter among the remaining letters would be the third to the right of the fifth letter from the right?

(a) X  (b) V  (c) L  (d) J  (e) None of these

ANSWERS

|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 1. | (a) |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 2. | (b) |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 3. | (c) |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 4. | (b) |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 5. | (a) |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
### SERIES TEST

**Type -1 (Number Series)**

**Direction:** In the questions given below, a series is given, which one term missing. Choose the correct alternative from the given ones that will complete the series.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Series</th>
<th>Options</th>
<th>Correct Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>3 5 8 12 17 ?</td>
<td>(a) 22 (b) 24 (c) 25 (d) 27 (e) None of these</td>
<td>(b) 24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>5 16 29 46 65 88 ?</td>
<td>(a) 106 (b) 115 (c) 121 (d) 134 (e) None of these</td>
<td>(d) 134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>235 346 457 ?</td>
<td>(a) 468 (b) 558 (c) 568 (d) 578 (e) None of these</td>
<td>(d) 578</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>2 6 ? 20 30</td>
<td>(a) 10 (b) 12 (c) 15 (d) 22 (e) None of these</td>
<td>(a) 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>30 46 78 126 190 270 ?</td>
<td>(a) 414 (b) 398 (c) 382 (d) 366 (e) None of these</td>
<td>(b) 398</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>7413 7422 7440 ? 7503 7548</td>
<td>(a) 7456 (b) 7464 (c) 7466 (d) 7477 (e) None of these</td>
<td>(b) 7464</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>0.5 1.5 3 5 7.5 10.5 ?</td>
<td>(a) 13.5 (b) 14 (c) 15 (d) 21 (e) None of these</td>
<td>(a) 13.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>4 16 36 64 100 ?</td>
<td>(a) 120 (b) 136 (c) 144 (d) 180 (e) None of these</td>
<td>(a) 120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>10 18 34 ? 130 258</td>
<td>(a) 32 (b) 60</td>
<td>(a) 32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>0 4 6 3 7 9 6 ?</td>
<td>(a) 8 (b) 10 (c) 11 (d) 14 (e) None of these</td>
<td>(b) 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>4/9 9/20 ? 39/86</td>
<td>(a) 17/40 (b) 19/42 (c) 20/45 (d) 29/53 (e) None of these</td>
<td>(b) 19/42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>0 1 1 2 3 5 8 13 ?</td>
<td>(a) 17 (b) 19 (c) 20 (d) 21 (e) None of these</td>
<td>(a) 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>2/√5 3/5 4/√5 5/25 ?</td>
<td>(a) 7/25 (b) 6/125 (c) 4/√5 (d) 6/25√5 (e) None of these</td>
<td>(b) 6/125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>1/2 3/4 5/8 7/16 ?</td>
<td>(a) 9/24 (b) 10/24 (c) 9/32 (d) 11/32 (e) None of these</td>
<td>(d) 11/32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>5 10 40 ? 1920 19200</td>
<td>(a) 80 (b) 160 (c) 20 (d) 240 (e) None of these</td>
<td>(b) 160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>3 6 9 18 27 ? 81</td>
<td>(a) 48 (b) 54 (c) 63 (d) 69 (e) None of these</td>
<td>(c) 63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>4 6 12 ? 90 3 1 5 1260</td>
<td>(a) 24 (b) 30 (c) 36 (d) 42 (e) None of these</td>
<td>(b) 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>16 24 12 ? 9 13.5</td>
<td>(a) 15 (b) 16 (c) 18 (d) 21 (e) None of these</td>
<td>(b) 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>1 8 27 64 ? 216 343</td>
<td>(a) 125 (b) 145 (c) 160 (d) 180 (e) None of these</td>
<td>(a) 125</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
20. 1 8 9 ? 25 216
   (a) 16   (b) 36   (c) 64   (d) 96
   (e) None of these / इनमें से कोई नहीं

21. 169 ? 361 529 841
    (a) 196   (b) 225   (c) 250   (d) 289
    (e) None of these / इनमें से कोई नहीं

22. 1331 2197 4913 6859 ? 24389
    (a) 9261   (b) 12167   (c) 13824   (d) 15625
    (e) None of these / इनमें से कोई नहीं

23. 0 2 8 18 ? 50
    (a) 28   (b) 30   (c) 32   (d) 36
    (e) None of these / इनमें से कोई नहीं

24. 2 16 54 ?
    (a) 96   (b) 116   (c) 128   (d) 134
    (e) None of these / इनमें से कोई नहीं

25. 0 7 26 63 ? 215 342
    (a) 115   (b) 124   (c) 125   (d) 135
    (e) None of these / इनमें से कोई नहीं

26. -1 6 25 62 123 214 ?
    (a) 341   (b) 342   (c) 343   (d) 344
    (e) None of these / इनमें से कोई नहीं

27. 0 6 24 60 120 210 ?
    (a) 230   (b) 290   (c) 336   (d) 504
    (e) None of these / इनमें से कोई नहीं

28. 30 68 130 222 ? 520
    (a) 328   (b) 342   (c) 350   (d) 364
    (e) None of these / इनमें से कोई नहीं

29. 2 12 36 ?
    (a) 60   (b) 66   (c) 72   (d) 80
    (e) None of these / इनमें से कोई नहीं

30. 36 157 301 470 ? 891
    (a) 639   (b) 646   (c) 669   (d) 695
    (e) None of these / इनमें से कोई नहीं

31. 0 1 2 5 26 ?
    (a) 30   (b) 56   (c) 273   (d) 677
    (e) None of these / इनमें से कोई नहीं
Type - 2

Direction : In question given below, find the odd numbers pair from the given alternatives.

निर्देश- निम्नलिखित प्रश्न में अनेक प्रश्न में एक गलत संख्या दी गई है उस गलत संख्या को ज्ञात करें-

1. 196 169 144 121 101
   (a) 101   (b) 121   (c) 169   (d) 196
2. 3  10  27  4  16  64  5  25  125
   (a) 3     (b) 4     (c) 10    (d) 27
3. 25 36 49 81 121 169 225
   (a) 36    (b) 49    (c) 169   (d) 225
4. 2  5  10  17  26  37  50  64
   (a) 17    (b) 26    (c) 37    (d) 64
5. 5  27  61  122 213 340 509
   (a) 27    (b) 61    (c) 122   (d) 509
6. 121 143 165 186 209
   (a) 143   (b) 165   (c) 186   (d) 209
7. 16 22 30 45 52 66
   (a) 30    (b) 45    (c) 52    (d) 66
8. 8  13  21  32  47  63  83
   (a) 13    (b) 21    (c) 32    (d) 47
9. 4  10  22  46  96  190
   (a) 4     (b) 10    (c) 96    (d) 382
10. 125 126 124 127 123
    (a) 126   (b) 124  (c) 127  (d) 129
11. 105 85 60 30 -45 -90
    (a) 105   (b) 60   (c) 0     (d) -45
12. 325 259 202 160 127 105
    (a) 94    (b) 127  (c) 202   (d) 259

13. 380 188 92 48 20 8
    (a) 8     (b) 20    (c) 48    (d) 188
14. 56 58 62 70 84 118
    (a) 58    (b) 62    (c) 84    (d) 118
15. 1516 22 29 45 70
    (a) 16    (b) 22    (c) 45    (d) 70
16. 96 54 20 -1
    (a) 54    (b) -1   (c) 20    (d) 96
17. 7200 6600 6100 5600 5400 5200
    (a) 720   (b) 5600  (c) 5200  (d) 6600
18. 15 45 40 120 125 345 340
    (a) 340   (b) 345  (c) 1020  (d) 125

Type – 3 (Alphabet Series)

1. BFH, EJL, HNP, ?
   (a) JQS   (b) LSU   (c) KRT   (d) KRS
2. BDG, DHM, FLS, ?
   (a) HOW   (b) IQZ   (c) GOX   (d) HPY
3. MCE, PDF, SEG, ?
   (a) VFG   (b) UFH   (c) WGI   (d) VFH
4. DBE, KIL, RPS, ?
   (a) XVY   (b) YXZ   (c) WUX   (d) YWZ
5. DNP, GPR, JRT, ?
   (a) LSU   (b) NUW   (c) MTV   (d) MTU
6. FNC, HQG, JTK, ?
   (a) LXO   (b) LMO   (c) KMT   (d) LWO
7. A/4, D/9, H/15, M/22, ?
   (a) R/30  (b) S/30  (c) Q/31  (d) Q/30
8. ZCBA, YFED, XIHG, ?
   (a) WLKM   (b) WJKL  (c) WKLJ  (d) WLKJ
9. ADH, DGK, GJN, ?
   (a) ORV   (b) JMP   (c) JLM   (d) KMQ
10. AGM, BHN, CIO, ?
    (a) COU   (b) FOK   (c) DJP   (d) QXD
11. NOAB, OPBC, PQCD, ?
12. KDW, MGT, OJQ, ?
(a) MNQ
(b) QNM
(c) NMQ
(d) QMN

13. NOE, PQB, RSC, ?
(a) TUD
(b) DTU
(c) ENO
(d) FNQ

14. DIB, HMF, LQJ, ?
(a) OTM
(b) QVO
(c) PVO
(d) OQN

15. WYV, ?, IKH, BDA
(a) OPR
(b) ROP
(c) PRO
(d) OQN

16. DFI, KMP, ?, YAD
(a) QSW
(b) RTW
(c) SUX
(d) RTV

17. CMG, FPJ, ISM, ?
(a) LVP
(b) NVZ
(c) NVY
(d) LVZ

18. ABC, FGH, LMN, ?
(a) IJK
(b) OPQ
(c) STU
(d) RST

19. DHL, PTX, BFJ, ?
(a) NRV
(b) RVZ
(c) CGK
(d) KOS

20. ADG, GJM, MPS, ?
(a) SVW
(b) SVY
(c) SUW
(d) SWY

21. AGMSY, CIOUA, EKQWC, ?, IOUAG, KQWCI
(a) GMSYE
(b) FMSYE
(c) GNSYD
(d) FMYES

(a) L11T
(b) L11S
(c) L12T
(d) L11T

23. 2A11, 4D13, 12G17, ?
(a) 36I19
(b) 48J23
(c) 36J21
(d) 48J32

24. 81F, S2E, U6D, W21C, ?
(a) Y66B
(b) Y4B4
(c) Y88B
(d) Z88D

25. 22S, 7Y7, 14X9, 23W11, 34V13, ?
(a) 27U24
(b) 47U15
(c) 45U15
(d) 47V14

Type – 4 (Letter Series)
1. _ _ aba _ _ ba _ ab
(a) abbbba
(b) ababba
(c) babbab
(d) bbaba

2. ab _ _ baa _ _ ab _
(a) aaaaaa
(b) aaabaa
(c) ababab
(d) baabba

3. m _ nm _ n _ an _ a _ ma _
(a) aamman
(b) ammannm
(c) aammmmn
(d) amammm

4. _ stt _ tt _ tts _
(a) tsts
(b) ttst
(c) sstt
(d) tsst

5. _nmnm _ mnnn _ mnmn _
(a) nmnm
(b) mnnm
(c) nmnm
(d) mnnm

6. a _ _ b _ _ ncb _ _ ncb
(a) abbccb
(b) abcbcb
(c) babcab
(d) bacbab

7. a _ _ b _ _ a _ _ n _ bb _ abbn
(a) abnabb
(b) bnnban
(c) bnbbaa
(d) babbab

8. c _ bba _ cab _ ac _ ab _ ac
(a) bcacb
(b) babcc
(c) abcbcb
(d) acbcab

9. r _ se _ os _ ro _ er _ se
(a) ooreso
(b) rosero
(c) oesros
(d) roeso

10. ba _ ba _ bac _ acb _ cbac
(a) aaacb
(b) bbaca
(c) ccbaa
(d) cbaca

11. acc _ bc _ a _ ccbbcc _
(a) abab
(b) baca
(c) aacb
(d) bcab

12. b _ ac _ cc _ cb _ ab _ ac
(a) cbaba
(b) baaac
(c) abbbc
(d) aabba

13. cc _ ccbc _ accbcc _ c _ b
(a) acac
(b) abac
(c) abab
(d) aabc

14. aaa _ bb _ aab _ baaa _ bb
(a) abab
(b) bbaa
(c) babb
(d) babb

15. bba _ cbb _ ccb _ accbba _ c
(a) caba
(b) ccba
(c) acba
(d) bcab

16. a _ cba _ bcbaabc _ aabc _ a
(a) cacc
(b) aabc
(c) cbaa
(d) cabc

17. baca _ bcaabb _ abbacabb _
(a) abac
(b) baca
(c) bcca
(d) caca

18. ac _ bcaac _ bc _ cbcc _ cbbcac
(a) abca
(b) baca
(c) bbca
(d) caca

19. b _ cabc _ b_cabcaca_c
(a) cbcb
(b) bcab
(c) acbc
(d) cbcc

20. abc _ abc _ aac _ caacb _
(a) ccba
(b) acbc
(c) acbc
(d) cabc

21. cba _ acb _ cabcaca _ ba _
(a) ccab
(b) bacc
(c) accb
(d) acac
22. `abcbc_abcbc_abca_c`
   (a) `aabb`
   (b) `ccbb`
   (c) `aacc`
   (d) `acbb`

23. `ab_bbcc_ab_ab_bb`
   (a) `ccaac`
   (b) `cbabc`
   (c) `cacac`
   (d) `aabba`

24. `b_ac_cc_cb_ab_ac`
   (a) `ababa`
   (b) `bbacac`
   (c) `abbbc`
   (d) `aabba`

25. `bc_bb_aabc`
   (a) `acac`
   (b) `baba`
   (c) `abab`
   (d) `aacc`

**ANSWER KEY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(TYPE—1) NUMBER SERIES</th>
<th>(TYPE—3) ALPHABET SERIES</th>
<th>(TYPE—2)</th>
<th>(TYPE—4) LETTER SERIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. (E) 2. (E) 3. (C) 4. (B) 5. (D) 6. (E)</td>
<td>1. (C) 2. (D) 3. (D) 4. (B) 5. (C)</td>
<td>1. (A) 2. (C) 3. (A) 4. (D) 5. (A)</td>
<td>1. (B) 2. (B) 3. (C) 4. (D) 5. (C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. (B) 8. (C) 9. (C) 10. (B) 11. (B) 12. (D)</td>
<td>6. (D) 7. (B) 8. (D) 9. (D) 10. (C)</td>
<td>6. (C) 7. (B) 8. (D) 9. (C) 10. (D)</td>
<td>6. (D) 7. (B) 8. (D) 9. (A) 10. (C)</td>
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<tr>
<td>13. (D) 14. (C) 15. (D) 16. (B) 17. (B) 18. (C)</td>
<td>11. (A) 12. (D) 13. (A) 14. (D) 15. (C)</td>
<td>11. (C) 12. (C) 13. (C) 14. (C) 15. (B)</td>
<td>11. (B) 12. (D) 13. (A) 14. (C) 15. (D)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. (A) 20. (C) 21. (D) 22. (B) 23. (C) 24. (C)</td>
<td>16. (B) 17. (A) 18. (C) 19. (A) 20. (B)</td>
<td>16. (B) 17. (B) 18. (C) 19. (B) 20. (D)</td>
<td>16. (C) 17. (B) 18. (C) 19. (C) 20. (B)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25. (D) 26. (A) 27. (C) 28. (C) 29. (D) 30. (E)</td>
<td>21. (A) 22. (D) 23. (C) 24. (D) 25. (B)</td>
<td>21. (B) 22. (B) 23. (D) 24. (D) 25. (D)</td>
<td>21. (B) 22. (A) 23. (C) 24. (D) 25. (A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31. (D) 32. (E) 33. (A) 34. (C) 35. (D) 36. (C)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>37. (B) 38. (B) 39. (B) 40. (A) 41. (C) 42. (A)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>43. (C) 44. (D) 45. (C) 46. (A) 47. (C) 48. (A)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49. (D) 50. (B) 51. (D)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Directions:** In the following questions, find the word which holds same relation with the third word as there is between the first two words.

---

**1. Mango : Fruit : : Potato : ?**

1) Root / 2) Fruit / 3) Stem / 4) Flower / 5) Vegetable

**2. Book : Publisher : : Film : ?**

1) Producer / 2) Director / 3) Editor / 4) Writer / 5) Audience


1) Swim / 2) Water / 3) Food / 4) Ship / 5) Sailor


1) Eye / 2) Hat / 3) Cloth / 4) Hair / 5) Face


1) Earth / 2) Sea / 3) Atmosphere / 4) Moon / 5) Vacuum


1) Swim / 2) Water / 3) Live / 4) Eat / 5) Run

**7. Parrot : Cage : : Man : ?**

1) Flat / 2) Sky / 3) Jungle / 4) Jail / 5) Road

**8. Umbrella : Rain : : Coat : ?**

1) Winter / 2) Sunlight / 3) Summer / 4) Light / 5) Dirt


1) Attachment / 2) Love / 3) Anger / 4) Affection / 5) Naiveness


1) Plant / 2) Garden / 3) Pollen / 4) Bouquet / 5) Lotus

**11. Horse : Hair : : Sheep : ?**

1) Wool / 2) Milk / 3) Fur / 4) Lamb / 5) Meat

**12. Necklace is related to Jewellery in the same way as Shirt is related to ————**

1) Thread / 2) Cloth / 3) Cotton / 4) Apparel / 5) None of these

**13. Needle is related to Thread in the same way as Pen is related to ————**

1) Ink / 2) Cap / 3) Paper / 4) Word / 5) None of these

---

**ANALOGY**

[ सादृश्यता ]
14. Labourer is related to Wages in the same way as Entrepreneur is related to _________ 
   1) Loan / yksu 2) Interest / C;kt 3) Taxes / dj 4) Profit / ykHk 
   5) None of these / buesa ls dksbZ ugha

15. College is related to Student in the same way as Hospital is related to _________ 
   1) Doctor / MkWDVj 2) Nurse / ulZ 3) Treatment / bykt 4) Patient / jksxh 
   5) None of these / buesa ls dksbZ ugha

16. Neck is related to Tie in the same way as Waist is related to _________ 
   1) Watch / ?kM+h 2) Belt / csYV 3) Ribbon / Qhrk 4) Shirt / deht 
   5) None of these / buesa ls dksbZ ugha

17. Writer is related to Reader in the same way as Producer is related to _________ 
   1) Product / fuekZ.k 2) Consumer / xzkgd 3) Seller / foØsrk 4) Film / fiQYe 
   5) None of these / buesa ls dksbZ ugha

18. ‘Kangaroo’ is related to Australia in the same way as ‘Giraffe’ is related to _________ 
   1) India / Hkkjr 2) Pakistan / ikfdLru 3) Japan / tkiku 4) Antarctica / uWdW
   5) Africa / vWdck

19. ‘March’ is related to ‘Year’ in the same way as Summer is related to _________ 
   1) Winter / ’kjn 2) Cold / B.Mk 3) Hot / xeZ 4) Spring / clUr 
   5) Season / /r rq

20. ‘Smoke’ is related to ‘Pollution’ in the same way as ‘War’ is related to _________ 
   1) Victory / fot; 2) Enemy / ‘k=kq 3) Army / lsuk 4) Death / e`R;q 
   5) Treaty / 1fU/

21. ‘Mother’ is related to ‘Child’ in the same way as ‘Tree’ is related to _________ 
   1) Plant / ikS/k 2) Fruit / iQy 3) Root / tm+ 4) Trunk / ruk 
   5) None of these / buesa ls dksbZ ugha

22. ‘Day’ is related to ‘Calendar’ in the same way as ‘Time’ is related to _________ 
   1) Day / fnu 2) Hour / ?keVk 3) Sun / lw;Z 4) Clock / ?kM+h 
   5) None of these / buesa ls dksbZ ugha

23. ‘Coach’ is related to _________, in the same way as ‘Teacher’ is related to ‘Student’. 
   1) Team / Vhe 2) Player / [kkykM+h 3) Play / [ksydwn 4) Sport / [ksy 
   5) None of these / buesa ls dksbZ ugha

24. ‘Dawn’ is related to ‘Evening’ in the same way as ‘Light’ is related to _________ 
   1) Sun 2) Noon 3) Electricity 4) Heavy 
   5) Torch

25. ‘Bird’ is related to ‘Aves’ in the same way as ‘Man’ is related to _________ 
   1) Mammal 2) Lizard 3) Homosapiens 4) Holothuroidiea 
   5) None of these / buesa ls dksbZ ugha

26. ‘Newspaper’ is related to ‘Press’ in the same way as ‘Cloth’ is related to _________ 
   1) Tailor 2) Mill 3) Cotton 4) Market 
   5) Thread

27. ‘Punishment’ is related to ‘Prisoner’ in the same way as ‘Operation’ is related to _________ 
   1) Tailor 2) Mill 3) Cotton 4) Market 
   5) Thread
28. ‘Waiting’ is related to ‘Boredom’ in the same way as ‘Education’ is related to ________

Directions: In each of the following questions, there is a certain relationship between two given numbers on one side of : : and one number is given on another side of : : while another number is to be found from the given alternatives, having the same relationship with this number as the numbers of the given pair bear. Choose the best alternative.

29. 21 : 3 :: 574 : ?
   1) 23  2) 82  3) 97  4) 113  5) 117

30. 26 : 5 :: 65 : ?
   1) 6   2) 7   3) 8   4) 9   5) 12

31. 3265 : 4376 :: 4673 : ?
   1) 2154  2) 3562  3) 5487  4) 5784  5) 5984

32. 182 : ? :: 210 : 380
   1) 156  2) 240  3) 272  4) 342  5) 346

33. 5 : 100, 4 : 64 :: 80, 3 : ?
   1) 26  2) 48  3) 54  4) 60  5) 64

34. 122 : 170 :: 290 : ?
   1) 299  2) 315  3) 332  4) 344  5) 362

35. 3 : 16 :: 7 : ?
   1) 49  2) 52  3) 64  4) 73  5) 81

36. 42 : 56 :: 110 : ?
   1) 132  2) 136  3) 144  4) 149  5) 156

37. 01 : 08 :: 16 : ?
   1) 25  2) 125

38. 12 : 20 :: 30 : ?
   1) 15  2) 32  3) 35  4) 42  5) 48

Directions: In each of the following questions, choose that set of numbers from the four alternative sets, that is similar to the given set.

39. Given set: (2, 14, 16)
   1) (2, 7, 8)  2) (2, 9, 16)  3) (3, 21, 24)  4) (4, 16, 18)  5) None of these

40. Given set: (3, 18, 36)
   1) (2, 10, 16)  2) (4, 24, 48)  3) (6, 42, 48)  4) (12, 72, 96)  5) None of these

41. Given set: (6, 15, 28)
   1) (56, 52, 44)  2) (50, 59, 71)  3) (60, 67, 72)  4) (60, 69, 82)  5) None of these

42. Given set: (81, 77, 69)
   1) (56, 52, 44)  2) (64, 61, 53)  3) (75, 71, 60)  4) (92, 88, 79)  5) None of these

43. Given set: (32, 24, 8)
   1) (26, 32, 42)  2) (34, 24, 14)  3) (24, 16, 0)  4) (42, 34, 16)  5) None of these

44. DWH is related to WDS in the same way as FUL is related to ________

45. KORT is related to PJWO in the same way as FINR is related to ________
46. TRADE is related to UQBCF in the same way as PLATE is related to ..............
    \(\text{\textit{UQBCF}}\) \(\text{\textit{PLATE}}\) \(\text{\textit{QKBSF}}\) \(\text{\textit{QKBUF}}\) \(\text{\textit{OMZUD}}\) \(\text{\textit{QMBUF}}\) \(\text{\textit{QKBSF}}\) \(\text{\textit{QKBUF}}\) \(\text{\textit{OMZUD}}\) \(\text{\textit{QMBUF}}\) \(\text{\textit{None of these}}\)

47. CIRCLE is related to RICELC in the same way as SQUARE is related to ..............
    \(\text{\textit{RICELC}}\) \(\text{\textit{SQUARE}}\) \(\text{\textit{QSUERA}}\) \(\text{\textit{QUSERA}}\) \(\text{\textit{UQSAER}}\) \(\text{\textit{UQSERA}}\) \(\text{\textit{None of these}}\)

48. THEREFORE is to TEOERFRH as HELICOP-TER is to ..............
    \(\text{\textit{TEEOERFRH}}\) \(\text{\textit{HELICOP-TER}}\) \(\text{\textit{HELICORETP}}\) \(\text{\textit{HLCPERTOIE}}\) \(\text{\textit{RETPOCILEH}}\) \(\text{\textit{RETPOCILHE}}\) \(\text{\textit{None of these}}\)

49. DRIVEN is related to EIDRVN in the same way as BEGUM is related to ..............
    \(\text{\textit{EIDRVN}}\) \(\text{\textit{BEGUM}}\) \(\text{\textit{BGMEU}}\) \(\text{\textit{BGMUE}}\) \(\text{\textit{EUBGM}}\) \(\text{\textit{UEBGM}}\) \(\text{\textit{None of these}}\)

50. RATIONAL is to RATNIOLA as TRIBAL is to ..............
    \(\text{\textit{RATNIOLA}}\) \(\text{\textit{TRIBAL}}\) \(\text{\textit{TIRLAB}}\) \(\text{\textit{TRIALB}}\) \(\text{\textit{TIRLBA}}\) \(\text{\textit{TRILBA}}\) \(\text{\textit{None of these}}\)

ANSWERS

1. (c) 6. (a) 11. (a) 16. (b) 21. (b) 26. (b) 31. (d) 36. (a) 41. (d) 46. (a)
2. (a) 7. (d) 12. (d) 17. (b) 22. (d) 27. (c) 32. (d) 37. (b) 42. (a) 47. (d)
3. (d) 8. (a) 13. (a) 18. (e) 23. (b) 28. (c) 33. (b) 38. (d) 43. (c) 48. (b)
4. (a) 9. (b) 14. (d) 19. (e) 24. (d) 29. (b) 34. (e) 39. (c) 44. (a) 49. (d)
5. (c) 10. (d) 15. (d) 20. (d) 25. (a) 30. (c) 35. (c) 40. (b) 45. (b) 50. (d)
1. In a certain code, TERMINAL is written as SDQLJOBM. How is CREDIBLE written in that code?
   
   (1) BQDCJCMF (2) DSFEJCMF
   (3) BQDCHAKD (4) DSFEI AKD
   (5) None of these / इनमें से कोई नहीं

2. In a certain code language LABOUR is written as KBAPTS. How is CANDID written in that code language?
   
   (1) DBOEJE (2) DZDCJC
   (3) BBMCHC (4) BMBHE
   (5) None of these / इनमें से कोई नहीं

3. In a certain code language CONSUMER is written as ERUMNSCO. How will TRIANGLE be written in that code language?
   
   (1) LENG1ATR (2) EENGIATR
   (3) LEGNIATR (4) LEGNAJTR
   (5) None of these / इनमें से कोई नहीं

4. In a certain code language BREAKDOWN is written as NWODKAEB. How will TRIANGLES be written in that code language?
   
   (1) AIRTGNSEL (2) SELWGTRIA
   (3) AIRTNSELG (4) SELGNAIRT
   (5) None of these / इनमें से कोई नहीं

5. In a certain code language CROWD is written as DQPVE. How will BILEND be written in that code language?
   
   (1) CMFOE (2) CKFME
   (3) AKDMC (4) AMD0C
   (5) None of these / इनमें से कोई नहीं

6. In a certain code language BREAK, is written as 51342 and KITE is written as 2796. How will RIB be written in that code language?
   
   (1) 175 (2) 176
   (3) 185 (4) 135
   (5) None of these / इนमें से कोई नहीं

7. In a certain code, ‘ROAMING’ is written as ‘APRNGOI’. How would ‘PLATEAU’ be written in the same code?
   
   (1) AMPTUBE (2) PMAUEBU
   (3) ALPUUAE (4) AMPUUBE
   (5) None of these / इनमें से कोई नहीं

8. In a certain code, ‘SPRING’ is written as '#2%@4=' and ‘GONE’ is written as '=74©'. How would ‘SIGN’ be written in the same code?
   
   (1) #@4= (2) 2@=4
   (3) #@=4 (4) #%=4
   (5) None of these / इनमें से कोई नहीं

9. In a certain code language, ‘TEMPORARY’ is written as ‘SFLQOQBQZ’. How would ‘WONDERFUL’ be written in the same code?
   
   (1) VPMEFQGM (2) VPMEESGTM
   (3) XPMEEQGTM (4) VPMEESEVK
   (5) None of these / इनमें से कोई नहीं

10. In a certain code BROWN is written as 531.
11. In a certain code ORBITAL is written as CSPHMBU, How is CHARGER written in that code?
   (1) 5@2%  (2) 9©2%  (3) 9@2%  (4) 9©1%  (5) None of these / In these se koi nahi

12. In a certain code language ‘tree is very beautiful’ is written as ‘na pa sa ka’. How is ‘beautiful’ written in that code language?
   (1) da  (2) ta  (3) sa  (4) Data inadequate  (5) None of these / In these se koi nahi

13. In a certain code GIVE is written as ‘51 @©’ and FAIL is written as ‘%219’. How is LEAF written in that code?
   (1) 5©@2%  (2) 9©@2%  (3) 9@2%  (4) 9©1%  (5) None of these / In these se koi nahi

14. In a certain code SUBSTANCE is written as RATRUFDOB, How is TENTHOUSE written in that code?
   (1) SMDSIFTVP  (2) UOFUIDRTN  (3) UOFUIDFVTP  (4) SMDSIDRTN  (5) None of these / In these se koi nahi

15. In a certain code FIGHT is written as ‘39%@4’ and TEARS is written as ‘458@★’. How is STAGE written in that code?
   (1) ★4835  (2) ★48%5  (3) ★84%5  (4) ★48@5  (5) None of these / In these se koi nahi

16. In a certain code BROADEN is written as NQABOFE. How is DESKTOP written in that code?
   (1) RDCLQPU  (2) TFELQPU  (3) RDCJQPU  (4) EFTLONS  (5) None of these / In these se koi nahi

17. In a certain code JOINTLY is written as IPHOSMX. How is SERMON written in that code?
   (1) RDCLQPU  (2) TFELQPU  (3) RDCJQPU  (4) EFTLONS  (5) None of these / In these se koi nahi

18. In a certain code AUTOMATIC is written as PUVBMUUJD. How is BUILDINGS written in that code?
   (1) MJVCDJOHT  (2) CVJMDDJOHT  (3) MKVCDTHOJ  (4) CVJMDTHOJ  (5) None of these / In these se koi nahi

19. In a certain code language ‘FAIR’ is coded as ‘★+$#’ and ‘READ’ is coded as ‘#طائر’. How is ‘DEAF’ coded in that code language?
   (1) @ ● $  (2) @ ● $  (3) © # × ★  (4) H @ ●  (5) None of these / In these se koi nahi

20. In a certain code language ORIENTAL is written as ‘MBUOFJSP’. How is COWARDLY written in that code language?
   (1) ZMESDPXB  (2) XKCBXPD  (3) ZMESDXBP  (4) ZMESXBPD  (5) None of these / In these se koi nahi

21. In a certain code language ‘POETRY’ is written as ‘QONDSQX’ and ‘OVER’ is written as ‘PNUDQ’. How is ‘MORE’ written in that code language?
22. In a certain code language ‘MOTHERS’ is written as ‘OMVGGPU’. How will the word ‘MOBILE’ be written in that code language?
(1) OMDGNC  (2) OMEFPA  (3) OMDGPA  (4) KOEFPA  (5) None of these / इनमें से कोई नहीं

23. If ‘6’ is coded as ‘T’, ‘8’ as ‘I’, ‘3’ as ‘N’, ‘9’ as ‘D’, ‘2’ as ‘V’, ‘5’ as ‘D’ and ‘7’ is coded as ‘R’, how will DRINTQ be coded?
(1) 573869  (2) 578396  (3) 2768  (4) 2758  (5) None of these / इनमें से कोई नहीं

24. In a certain code language ‘STREAM’ is written ‘QNSNBF’ and ‘SUPERB’ is written ‘OTRCSF’. How will the word ‘BORING’ be written in that code language?
(1) QNAHOJ  (2) CPSJOH  (3) QNAOHI  (4) ANQJOH  (5) None of these / इनमें से कोई नहीं

25. In a certain code language ‘si po re’ means ‘book is thick’, ‘ti na re’ means ‘bag is heavy’, ‘ka si’ means ‘interesting book’ and ‘de ti’ means that bag’. What should stand for ‘that is interesting’ in that code language?
(1) ka re na  (2) de si re  (3) ti po ka  (4) ka de re  (5) None of these / इनमें से कोई नहीं

26. In a certain code language ‘SPRING’ is written as ‘UNUFRC’. How will the word ‘MOBILE’ be written in that code language?
(1) OMDGNC  (2) OMEFPA  (3) OMDGPA  (4) KOEFPA  (5) None of these / इनमें से कोई नहीं
32. In a certain code ORIENT is written as '532146' and SOUL is written as '7598'. How is LINE written in that code?

33. If B is coded as 8, F is coded as 6, Q is coded as 4, D is coded as 7, T is coded as 2, M is coded as 3, and K is coded as 5, then what is the coded form of QKTBFM?

34. In a certain code language PREMONITION is written as 68530492904, how will the word MONITOR be written in that code language?

35. If REQUEST is written as S2R52TU, how will ACID be written?

36. If SCOTLAND is written as 12345678, LOAN is written as 1435, LOTS is written as 8124, DAN is written as 537 and SON is written as 458, then what will be the code for 'C'?

37. If 'black' is called 'red', 'red' is called 'white', 'white' is called 'brown', 'brown' is called 'yellow', 'yellow' is called 'blue' and 'blue' is called 'green', then what is the colour of milk?

38. If 'green' is called 'white', 'white' is called 'yellow', 'yellow' is called 'blue', 'blue' is called 'pink' and 'pink' is called 'black', then what is the colour of milk?

39. If 'blue' means 'green', 'green' means 'white', 'white' means 'yellow', 'yellow' means 'black', 'black' means 'red' and 'red' means 'brown', then what is the colour of milk?

40. If 'grey' means 'yellow'; 'yellow' means 'white'; 'white' means 'blue'; 'blue' means 'red'; 'red' means 'black'; and 'black' means 'violet', then what is the colour of clear sky?

41. If blue is called red, red is called green, green is called black and black is called white, what is the colour of grass?
Directions: In each of the questions below, a group of numerals is given followed by four groups of symbol/letter combinations numbered (1), (2), (3) and (4). Numerals are to be coded as per the codes and conditions given below. You have to find out which of the combinations (1), (2), (3) and (4) is correct and indicate your answer accordingly. If none of the four combinations represent the correct code, mark 5) as your answer.

Numerals 3 5 7 4 2 6 8 1 0 9
Letter/Symbol code B E A @ F K % R M

funsZ'k: uhps izR;sd iz'u esa la[kksa dk ,d lewg fn;k x;k gS vkSj mld ckn izrhd@v{kj la;kstuksa ds pkj lewg

(1) ] (2) ] (3) XAFK (4) XAFK

42. 546839
(1) XAFK★X (2) XAFK★M (3) BAFK★X (4) BAFK★M
(5) None of these / इनमें से कोई नहीं

43. 765082
(1) EFB#K@ (2) XFBRIK@ (3) EFBRK@ (4) EFB#RK
(5) None of these / इनमें से कोई नहीं

44. 364819
(1) ★FAK%X (2) XFAK&M (3) ★FAK%M (4) EAK%X
(5) None of these / इनमें से कोई नहीं

45. 487692
(1) $KEFM@ (2) AKEFM@ (3) AKEFMS (4) SKEFM$ (5) None of these / इनमें से कोई नहीं

46. 713540
(1) X%★BA# (2) E%★BA# (3) E%★BAR (4) ★BAR (5) None of these / इनमें से कोई नहीं

Directions: 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 the conditions that follow and mark the number of that combination as your answer. If none of the four combinations correctly represents the group of letters, mark (5) i.e. ‘None of these’ as the answer.

Letter /∀: A R P M D E I Q Z F H K U W J

Digit/Symbol Code /∀: © 7 8 3 9 2 1 4 # $ 5 % @ 6 δ

Conditions /∀:
(i) If the first letter is a vowel and the last letter is a consonant, both are to be coded as the code for the vowel.
(ii) If both the first and the last letters are consonants, both are to be coded as the code for the last letter.
(iii) If the last digit is '0', it is to be coded as '#'

47. IDUPRJ
(1) 19@87 (2) 89@87 (3) 19@871 (4) 89@871
(5) None of these / इनमें से कोई नहीं

48. UKWJMA
(1) ©%683@ (2) %683@ (3) %683@ (4) @%683© (5) None of these / इनमें से कोई नहीं
(5) None of these / इनमें से कोई नहीं

49. RIQHFP
(1) 8145$8  (2) 7145$8
(3) H145$8  (4) 8145$7
(5) None of these / इनमें से कोई नहीं

50. MDAPQE
(1) 29©842  (2) 39©842
(3) 39©843  (4) 29©843
(5) None of these / इनमें से कोई नहीं

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<th>6. (a)</th>
<th>11. (a)</th>
<th>16. (b)</th>
<th>21. (c)</th>
<th>26. (b)</th>
<th>31. (a)</th>
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</table>
1. A is father of C and D is son of B. E is brother of A. If C is sister of D then how is B related to A?
(a) daughter / पुत्री (b) brother-in-law / देखर (c) husband / पति (d) wife / पत्नी

2. Daya’s brother is Anil. Daya is son of chandra Vimal is father of Chandra. How is Anil related to Vimal.
(a) son / पुत्र (b) grandson / पौत्र (c) brother / भाई (d) grand father / दादा

3. A is brother of B. D is brother of E, C is father of A, E is daughter of B. then who is uncle of D?
(a) A (b) B (c) C (d) E

4. M is N’s brother. K is M’s sister. P is Brother of O, O is N’s daughter. who is uncle of P?
(a) N (b) K (c) O (d) P

5. B’s sister is A, C’s brother is B, C is son of D then how is A related to D.
(a) Mother / माँ (b) Son / पुत्र (c) Daughter / पुत्री (d) Uncle / चाचा

6. A and B are sisters, R and S are Brother. A’s daughter is R’s sister. How is B related to S?
(a) A and B are sisters, R and S are Brother. A’s daughter is R’s sister. How is B related to S?
(a) cousins / कूटी (b) cousins / कूटी (c) cousin / कूटी (d) cousin / कूटी

7. If B’s Mother is A, C is Son of A, E’s Brother is D, B’s daughter is E. Then who is grand Mother of D.
(a) A (b) B (c) C (d) E

8. Rajan is brother of sachin and Manik is father is Rajan. Jagat is brother of Priya who is daughter of sachin. Who is uncle of Jagat
(a) Rajan / राजन (b) Sachin / सचिन (c) Manik / मानिक (d) None of these / इनमें से कोई नहीं

9. K is brother of X. Z is X’s son. P who is daughter of K is married to N. G and X are sisters. Then how is G related to Z.
(a) Sister / बहन (b) Aunt / माई (c) Mother / मां (d) Mother-in-law / सामा

10. P is hasband of B. E who is wife of D and mother-in-low of P has only one grandson Q. how is B related to D
(a) Mother / मां (b) Grand mother / दादी (c) Sister / बहन (d) Aunt / आंदे
11. A is the son of C, Z is the mother of Q and P is the son of Z, C and Q are sisters. Which of the following statements is true?

(a) P and A are cousins
(b) P is the maternal uncle of A
(c) Q is the maternal grandfather of A
(d) C and P are sisters

12. D is brother of B. M is Brother of B. K is father of M. T is wife of K. How is B related to T?

(a) son
(b) daughter
(c) father
(d) data inadequate
(e) none of these

13. Q’s mother is sister of P and daughter of M. S is daughter of P and sister of T. How is M related to T?

(a) Grandfather
(b) Grandmother
(d) Either grandfather or grand mother
(e) None of these

14. Lovely in a daughter of Ravindra. Geeta, Babita’s sister has a son Golu and daughter Lali. Mala to maternal aunt of Lali and mother of Prabhakar. Prabhakar is brother of Lovely. How in Babita related to Ravindra?

(a) Niece / नौकरी
(b) Sister-in-Law / साली
(c) Cousin / भाईजी
(d) None of these / इनमें से कोई नहीं

15. Sarita in mother-in-law of Deepa who in Sister-in-law of Rajendra. Surendra who is father of Ravindra is the only brother of Rajendra. How in Sarita related to Rajendra?

(a) Wife / पत्नी
(b) Mother / माँ
(c) Aunt / चाची
(d) Mother-in-low / सास

16. Prayank in the son of Sister of Jeewan’s father. Vinod is Son of Usha who is the mother of Sunny and grandmother of Jeewan. Pawan is the father of Kalika and maternal grandfather of Prayank. Usha is the wife of Pawan. How is Sunny wife related to Kalika?

(a) Niece / नौकरी
(b) Sister-in-law / साली
(c) Sister / साली
(d) Data inadequate / इनकांडे अपर्याप्त है

17. Who is grand mother of D.

(a) A (b) C

18. Who is son of F.

(a) B (b) C

Directions:- (Q.19-23): Read the information given below and answer the following question.
P is the father of R, but R is not his son. T is the daughter of R. U is the wife of P. Q is the brother of R. S is the son of Q. V is the wife of Q. W is the father of V.

19. Who is the paternal grandmother of S?
(a) W (b) P (c) R (d) U (e) None of these

20. Who is the son of U?
(a) Q (b) R (c) T (d) S (e) Cannot be determined

21. Who is the father-in-law of Q?
(a) R (b) P (c) T (d) W (e) None of these

22. Who is the sister-in-law of R?
(a) S (b) V (c) U (d) T (e) cannot be determined

23. Who is the cousin of T?
(a) R (b) Q (c) W (d) S (e) None of these

24. What is the relationship between Aman and Reshma?
(a) Uncle-Niece / चाचा-मारी (b) Father-Daughter / पिता-पुत्री (c) Husband-Wife / पति-पत्नी (d) Cousins / कजन (e) None of these

25. How is Subodh related to Jabbar?
(a) Son-in-law / नवजीत (b) Son / पुत्र (c) Brother / भाई (d) Father-in-law / वाजी (e) None of these

26. How is Reshma related to Kiran?
(a) Niece / बहनी (b) Daughter / पुत्री (c) Mother / माँ (d) Aunt / बांची (e) None of these

27. How is Divya related to Kiran?
(a) Aunt / बांची (b) Gradmother / बांची (c) sister-in-law / पत्नी (d) Sister / बहन (e) None of these

28. Which of the following statements is definitely true?
(a) Aman is the son of Simmi. / अमन, सिम्मी का पुत्र है (b) Madhu is the mother-in-law of Subodh / मधु, सुबोध की बहन है। (c) Reshma is the cousin of Kiran. / रेशमा, किरण की चची है। (d) Tarun is the Uncle of Anuj. / तरुण, अनुज का चचा है।
29. Pointing towards a woman Shailesh said, “She is daughter of mother of father of my mother’s daughter. How is the woman related to Shailesh.

(a) Daughter / पुत्री
(b) Grand daughter / पोती
(c) Aunt / बहन
(d) Sister / बहन

29. Pointing to a woman in a photograph, a man says, “She is daughter of mother of father of my mother’s daughter. How is the woman related to Shailesh.

(a) Daughter / पुत्री
(b) Grand daughter / पोती
(c) Aunt / बहन
(d) Sister / बहन

30. Pointing to a woman in a photograph, a man says: “she is the only daughter of the mother-in-law of my only son.” How is the woman related to the man?

(a) Daughter / पुत्री
(b) Wife / पत्नी
(c) Daughter-in-law / बहू
(d) Mother / माँ
(e) Mother-in-law / सास

31. Pointing to a woman in a photograph a man says, “She is the only Daughter of my father’s only daughter-in-law.” How is the woman related to the man?

(a) Wife / पत्नी
(b) Daughter / पुत्री
(c) Daughter-in-law / बहू
(d) Sister / बहन
(e) Mother-in-law / सास

32. Pointing to a woman photograph a man says: “She is the only daughter of my Wife’s Mother-in-law”. How is the woman related to the man?

(a) Daughter / पुत्री
(b) wife / पत्नी
(c) Sister / बहन
(d) Sister-in-law / सिस्टर-इन-ला
(e) Mother-in-law / सास

33. Pointing to a woman in a photograph a man says: “She is the only daughter of my Father’s mother-in-law”. How is the woman related to the man?

(a) Daughter / पुत्री
(b) Mother / माँ
(c) Daughter-in-law / बहू
(d) Mother-in-law / सास

34. Pointing to a photograph a woman says: “He is the only son of the wife of my husband’s father”. How is the man related to the woman?

(a) Son / बेटा
(b) Son-in-law / दामाद
(c) Brother-in-law / देवर
(d) Brother / भाई
e) None of these / इनमें से कोई नहीं
37. Pointing to a woman in the photograph a man says. “This woman is the wife of the father of my wife’s brother.” How is the woman related to that person?

(a) Mother / माँ 
(b) Mother-in-law / पत्नी मां 
(c) Sister / बहन 
(d) Sister-in-law / बेटी 
(e) Daughter / बेटी 

38. Pointing to a woman a man says, “She is the sister-in-law of the only child of my mother-in-law’s”. How is the woman related to the man?

(a) Daughter / बेटी 
(b) Mother / माँ 
(c) Sister-in-law / बेटी 
(d) Daughter-in-law / बेटी 
(e) Sister / बहन 

39. Pointing to a photograph a lady tells Mohan, “I am the only daughter of this lady and her son is your maternal uncle.” How is the speaker related to Mohan’s father?

(a) Wife / पत्नी 
(b) Sister-in-law / बेटी 
(c) Either of the two / पत्नी या बहन 
(d) Mother / माँ 
(e) Cannot be determined / पत्नी नहीं किया जा सकता 

40. Pointing to a photograph, a lady tells a boy, “I am the only daughter of this lady and her son is your maternal uncle” how is the speaker related to the boy?

(a) Wife / पत्नी 
(b) Sister-in-law / बेटी 
(c) Either of the two / पत्नी या बहन 
(d) Mother / माँ 
(e) Cannot be determined / पत्नी नहीं किया जा सकता 

41. Introducing a woman, a man said, “Her mother’s husband’s sister is my mother.” What is the man’s relationship with the woman?

(a) Cousin / भाई-बहन 
(b) niece-Aunt / भाई-बहन 
(c) Father-daughter / पिता-पुत्री 
(d) Data insufficient / डेटा नहीं सही 
(e) None of these / इनमें से कोई नहीं 

42. Pointing to a photograph a man, Neha said, “He has no sisters and no daughter, but his mother is the only daughter of my mother” How is the man in the photograph related to Neha’s mother?

(a) Brother-in law / भाई-बहन 
(b) Grandson / पत्नी / बहन 
(c) Nephew / पत्नी/बहन 
(d) Can’t be determined / निर्धारित नहीं किया जा सकता 

43. If Raju is the son of wife of the son of the father of Amrendra’s father, how is Raju related to Amrendra, if Raju’s grandfather has no grand-daughter?

(a) Brother / भाई 
(b) Cousin / भाई-बहन 
(c) Either 1 or 2 / या 1 या 2 
(d) Can’t say / नहीं बताया सकते 
(e) None of these / इनमें से कोई नहीं 

44. Pointing towards a lady in a photograph a man said, “She is mother in law of sister in law of my son’s sister”. How is the lady related to the man?

(a) Sister-in-law / बेटी 
(b) Wife / पत्नी 
(c) Sister / बहन 
(d) Mother / माँ 

45. If Sister-in-law / बेटी 

37. Pointing to a woman in the photograph a man says. “This woman is the wife of the father of my wife’s brother.” How is the woman related to that person?

38. Pointing to a woman a man says, “She is the sister-in-law of the only child of my mother-in-law’s”. How is the woman related to the man?

39. Pointing to a photograph a lady tells Mohan, “I am the only daughter of this lady and her son is your maternal uncle.” How is the speaker related to Mohan’s father?

40. Pointing to a photograph, a lady tells a boy, “I am the only daughter of this lady and her son is your maternal uncle” how is the speaker related to the boy?

41. Introducing a woman, a man said, “Her mother’s husband’s sister is my mother.” What is the man’s relationship with the woman?

42. Pointing to a photograph a man, Neha said, “He has no sisters and no daughter, but his mother is the only daughter of my mother” How is the man in the photograph related to Neha’s mother?

43. If Raju is the son of wife of the son of the father of Amrendra’s father, how is Raju related to Amrendra, if Raju’s grandfather has no grand-daughter?

44. Pointing towards a lady in a photograph a man said, “She is mother in law of sister in law of my son’s sister”. How is the lady related to the man?
45. Pointing towards a man in a photograph a woman said, “He is only son of daughter in law of my only son’s father”. How is the man related to woman?
(a) Son / पुत्र (b) Father / पिता (c) Son in law / भाभी (d) Grand son / आनेवाला
(e) Can not be determined / ज्ञात नहीं किया जा सकता

46. Pointing towards a girl in a photograph Umesh said, “Her mother’s brother is only son of my mother’s father”. How is the girl related to Umesh?
(a) Grandmother / रानी (b) Sister / भान (c) Son in law / दामाद (d) Grand son / पोता
(e) Can not be determined / ज्ञात नहीं किया जा सकते

47. Pointing to Priyanka, father of Bunty Says She is the daughter of the daughter of wife of the only son of the grandfather of my sister. How in Sonam related to Priyanka if Sonam is Sister of Bunty’s father?
(a) Aunt / चाची (b) Mother / माँ (c) Niece / भाईती (d) Cannot be determined / ज्ञात नहीं किया जा सकता

48. Pointing to a woman a man said “her husband’s mother is the wife of my father only son. How in the man related to the woman?
(a) Sister / भाभी (b) Sister in law / भावी (c) Mother / माँ (d) Wife / पत्नी

49. What is the Sirname of Rashmi?
(a) Sharma / शर्मा (b) Roy / रॉय (c) Arora / अरोड़ा (d) Can’t determined / ज्ञात नहीं किया जा सकता

50. How is Sameer related to Monika’s father?
(a) Grandson / बेटे (b) Son / बेटा (c) Brother / भाई (d) Son in law / दामाद
### ANSWERS

|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 1 | (d) | 5 | (c) | 9 | (b) | 13 | (d) | 17 | (c) | 21 | (d) | 25 | (a) | 29 | (c) | 33 | (b) | 37 | (b) | 41 | (a) | 45 | (d) | 49 | (a) |
| 2 | (b) | 6 | (d) | 10 | (c) | 14 | (b) | 18 | (a) | 22 | (b) | 26 | (a) | 30 | (c) | 34 | (e) | 38 | (e) | 42 | (b) | 46 | (b) | 50 | (a) |
| 3 | (a) | 7 | (a) | 11 | (b) | 15 | (b) | 19 | (d) | 23 | (d) | 27 | (c) | 31 | (b) | 35 | (b) | 39 | (a) | 43 | (c) | 47 | (d) |
| 4 | (d) | 8 | (a) | 12 | (d) | 16 | (b) | 20 | (a) | 24 | (d) | 28 | (b) | 32 | (c) | 36 | (a) | 40 | (d) | 44 | (d) | 48 | (b) |
Directions: In each of the questions below are given two statements followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to 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.

1. Statements / dRu: Some kites are threads.
Conclusions / fud'IZI. Some kites are needles.

2. Statements / dRu: Some books are pens.
Conclusions / fud'IZI. Some papers are books.

3. Statements / dRu: All chairs are buildings.
Conclusions / fud'IZI. Some chairs are tables.

4. Statements / dRu: Some trucks are houses.
Conclusions / fud'IZI. Some trains are trucks.

5. Statements / dRu: All flowers are trees.
Conclusions / fud'IZI. Some fruits are flowers.

6. Statements / dRu: All pens are roads.
Conclusions / fud'IZI. All roads are houses.
Conclusions / चित्रित: All houses are pens.
सभी घर चारख हैं।
II. Some houses are pens.
कुछ घर चारख हैं।

7. Statements / वाक्यांश: Some books are bags.
कुछ पुस्तकें बैग हैं।
All bags are trees.
सभी बैग पेड़ हैं।

Conclusions / चित्रित: Some books are trees.
कुछ पुस्तकें पेड़ हैं।
II. Some trees are books.
कुछ पेड़ पुस्तकें हैं।

8. Statements / वाक्यांश: Some windows are doors.
कुछ फिकड़ीयाँ दरवाजे हैं।
No door is chair.
कोई दरवाजा कुछ नहीं है।

Conclusions / चित्रित: Some windows are chairs.
कुछ फिकड़ीयाँ फर्जीयाँ हैं।
II. All doors are windows.
सभी दरवाजे फिकड़ीयाँ हैं।

9. Statements / वाक्यांश: All forests are figures.
सभी जंगल बांध हैं।
Some figures are houses.
कुछ बांध घोड़े हैं।

Conclusions / चित्रित: Some houses are forests.
कुछ घोड़े जंगल हैं।
II. No house is forest.
कोई घोड़ा जंगल नहीं है।

10. Statements / वाक्यांश: Some buses are trains.
कुछ स्टेशनें हैं।
Some trains are boats.
कुछ ट्रेनें नावे हैं।

Conclusions / चित्रित: Some trains are buses.
कुछ ट्रेनें बसे हैं।
II. Some boats are buses.
कुछ ट्रेनें बसे हैं।

11. Statements / वाक्यांश: Some bottles are jungles.
कुछ बोतलें जंगल हैं।
All jungles are birds.
सभी जंगल पक्षी हैं।

Conclusions / चित्रित: Some birds are bottles.
कुछ पक्षी बोतलें हैं।
II. All bottles are birds.
सभी बोतलें पक्षी हैं।

12. Statements / वाक्यांश: Some books are tables.
कुछ बोतलें टेबल हैं।
Some tables are mirrors.
कुछ टेबल दर्पण हैं।

Conclusions / चित्रित: Some mirrors are books.
कुछ दर्पण किला है।
II. No book is mirror.
कोई दर्पण दर्पण नहीं है।

13. Statements / वाक्यांश: All roads are waters.
सभी रोड पानी हैं।
Some waters are boats.
कुछ पानी नावें हैं।

Conclusions / चित्रित: Some boats are roads.
कुछ नावें रोड हैं।
II. All waters are boats.
सभी पानी नावें हैं।

14. Statements / वाक्यांश: All flowers are trees.
सभी फूल पेड़ हैं।
No fruit is tree.
कोई फल पानी नहीं है।

Conclusions / चित्रित: No fruit is flower.
कोई फल फूल नहीं है।
II. Some trees are flowers.
कुछ पेड़ फूल हैं।

15. Statements / वाक्यांश: All pens are chalks.
सभी पेन चाँक हैं।
All chairs are
Statements / Conclusions

16. Statements / dRu: Some buses are bells.
   सभी बसें झंडियां हैं।
   Some bells are horses.
   कुछ घंटियां घोड़े हैं। सभी ट्रेनें घोड़े हैं।
   All trains are horses.

   Conclusions / fu'd`IZ: I. Some buses are horses.
                        कुछ घंटियां घोड़े हैं।
                        II. Some trains are bells.
                        कुछ ट्रेनें घोड़े हैं।

17. Statements / dRu: All goats are kites.
    सभी बकरियाँ पतंगें हैं।
    All roses are goats.
    सभी गुलाब बकरियाँ हैं।
    Some kites are bees.
    कुछ पतंगें मधुमक्खियां हैं।

   Conclusions / fu'd`IZ: Some kites are roses.
                        कुछ पतंगें गुलाब हैं।
                        II. Some goats are bees.
                        कुछ बकरियाँ मधुमक्खियां हैं।

18. Statements / dRu: All classes are lions.
    सभी वर्ग सिंह हैं।
    Some birds are classes.
    कुछ पक्षी वर्ग हैं।
    All pens are lions.
    सभी पेन सिंह हैं।

   Conclusions / fu'd`IZ: No pen is bird.
                        कोई पेन पक्षी नहीं है।
                        II. Some birds are pens.
                        कुछ पक्षी पेन हैं।

19. Statements / dRu: Some candles are papers.
    कुछ तस्वीरियां कागज हैं।
    All papers are trees.
    सभी कागज पेड़ हैं।
    Some books are papers.
    कुछ किताबें कागज हैं।

   Conclusions / fu'd`IZ: Some books are candles.
                        कुछ किताबें मेंबर्टियां हैं।
                        II. Some trees are books.
                        कुछ पेड़ किताबें हैं।

20. Statements / dRu: All bats are elephants.
    सभी बीट हाथी हैं।
    Some balloons are crows.
    कुछ गुबारें कौए हैं।
    All crows are bats.
    सभी कौए बीट हैं।

   Conclusions / fu'd`IZ: Some balloons are elephants.
                        कुछ गुबारें हाथी हैं।
                        II. Some elephants are crows.
                        कुछ हाथी कौए हैं।

Directions: In each of the questions below are given three statements followed by three conclusions numbered I, II & III. 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.

21. Statements / dRu: All petals are trees.
    सभी पंखुड़ियां पेड़ हैं।
    All trees are gardens.
    सभी पेड़ बगीचे हैं।
    All roads are gardens.
    सभी सड़कें बगीचे हैं।

   Conclusions / fu'd`IZ: Some roads are
trees.
कुछ सड़कें पेड़ हैं।
II. Some gardens are trees.
कुछ बगीचे पेड़ हैं।
III. Some gardens are petals.
कुछ बगीचे पंखुड़ियां हैं।

(1) Only I and II follow
केवल I और II अनुसरण करते हैं
(2) Only II and III follow
केवल II और III अनुसरण करते हैं
(3) Only I and III follow
केवल I और III अनुसरण करते हैं
(4) All I, II and III follow
I, II और III सभी अनुसरण करते हैं
(5) None of these
इनमें से कोई नहीं

22. Statements / दर्शनकोन: All keys are locks.
सभी सब्जियां ताले हैं।
No lock is toy.
कोई ताला खिलाना नहीं है।
All bags are toys.
सभी बैग खिलाने हैं।

Conclusions / प्रभाव: I. No bag is key.
कोई बैग चाबी नहीं है।
II. Some bags are keys.
कुछ बैग चाबियां हैं।
III. Some toys are keys.
कुछ खिलाने बाबियां हैं।

(1) None follows
कोई अनुसरण नहीं करता है
(2) Only I follows
केवल I अनुसरण करता है
(3) Only II follows
केवल II अनुसरण करता है
(4) Only III follows
केवल या तो I या III अनुसरण करता है
(5) Only I and II follow
केवल I और II अनुसरण करते हैं

23. Statements / दर्शनकोन: Some days are nights.
कुछ दिन रहते हैं।
Some nights are months.
कुछ वर्ष रहते हैं।

Conclusions / प्रभाव: Some years are months.
कुछ वर्ष रहते हैं।
II. Some months are days.
कुछ महीने दिन है।
III. No year is night.
कोई वर्ष रहता नहीं है।

(1) Only I follows
केवल I अनुसरण करता है
(2) Only II follows
केवल II अनुसरण करता है
(3) Only III follows
केवल III अनुसरण करता है
(4) Only either I or III follows
केवल III अनुसरण करता है
(5) None of these
इनमें से कोई नहीं

24. Statements / दर्शनकोन: All cycles are tyres.
सभी साइकिल टायर हैं।
Some tyres are wheels.
कुछ टायर पहिये हैं।
All wheels are buses.
सभी पहिए बसें हैं।

Conclusions / प्रभाव: Some buses are tyres.
कुछ बसें टायर हैं।
II. Some wheels are tyres.
कुछ पहिए टायर हैं।
III. Some buses are cycles.
कुछ बसें साइकिले हैं।

(1) Only I follows
केवल I अनुसरण करता है
(2) Only II follows
केवल II अनुसरण करता है
(3) Only III follows
केवल III अनुसरण करता है
(4) All I, II and III follow
I, II और III सभी अनुसरण करते हैं
(5) None of these
इनमें से कोई नहीं

25. Statements / दर्शनकोन: Some dogs are cats.
कुछ संतों बिल्लियां हैं।

Conclusions / प्रभाव: Some years are months.
कुछ महीने वर्ष हैं।
Some cats are horses.
कुछ बिल्लियां होते हैं।
All horses are tigers.
सभी घोड़े बाघ हैं।

Conclusions / समाकलन
I. Some tigers are cats.
कुछ बाघ बिल्लियां हैं।
II. Some horses are dogs.
कुछ घोड़े कुत्ते हैं।
III. Some tigers are dogs.
कुछ बाघ कुत्ते हैं।

(1) None follows
कोई अनुसरण नहीं करता है
(2) Only I follows
केवल I अनुसरण करता है
(3) Only II follows
केवल II अनुसरण करता है
(4) Only III follows
केवल III अनुसरण करता है
(5) Only II and III follow
केवल II और III अनुसरण करते हैं

26. Statements / उष्णकटिबंधः
All ropes are sticks.
सभी रस्सियां छड़ियां हैं।
Some sticks are hammers.
कुछ छड़ियां हमर्डो हैं।
Some hammers are lakes.
कुछ हमर्डो तालाब हैं।
Conclusions / समाकलन
I. Some lakes are ropes.
कुछ तालाब रस्सियां हैं।
II. Some hammers are ropes.
कुछ हमर्डो रस्सियां हैं।
III. Some lakes are sticks.
कुछ तालाब छड़ियां हैं।

(1) None follows
कोई अनुसरण नहीं करता है
(2) Only I follows
केवल I अनुसरण करता है
(3) Only II follows
केवल II अनुसरण करता है
(4) Only III follows
केवल III अनुसरण करता है
(5) Only I and III follow
केवल I और III अनुसरण करते हैं

27. Statements / उष्णकटिबंधः
Some leaves are baskets.
कुछ पत्ते टोकरियां हैं।
Some baskets are flowers.
कुछ टोकरियां फूल हैं।
Some flowers are lakes.
कुछ फूल जील हैं।
Conclusions / समाकलन
I. Some lakes are baskets.
कुछ जीलें टोकरियां हैं।
II. Some flowers are lakes.
कुछ फूल जील हैं।
III. No lake is basket.
कोई जील टोकरी नहीं है।

(1) Only I follows
केवल I अनुसरण करता है
(2) Only II follows
केवल II अनुसरण करता है
(3) Only III follows
केवल III अनुसरण करता है
(4) Only either I or III follows
केवल या तो I या III अनुसरण करता है
(5) None of these
इनमें से कोई नहीं

28. Statements / उष्णकटिबंधः
All pictures are bands.
सभी तस्वीरें बैंड हैं।
Some bands are chairs.
कुछ बैंड कुर्सियां हैं।
Some chairs are tables.
कुछ कुर्सियां मेज हैं।
Conclusions / समाकलन
I. Some tables are bands.
कुछ मेज बैंड हैं।
II. Some chairs are pictures.
कुछ कुर्सियां तस्वीरें हैं।
III. Some tables are pictures.
कुछ मेज तस्वीरें हैं।

(1) None follows
कोई अनुसरण नहीं करता है
(2) Only I follows
29. **Statements / दर्शन**:
- Some bikes are cars.
- Some cars are trains.
- Some trains are buses.

**Conclusions / उपलब्धि**:
- Some buses are cars.
- Some trains are bikes.
- Some buses are bikes.

(1) None follows
(2) Only I follows
(3) Only II follows
(4) Only III follows
(5) Only I and II follow

30. **Statements / दर्शन**:
- All dogs are cats.
- Some cats are rats.
- All rats are mats.

**Conclusions / उपलब्धि**:
- Some mats are cats.
- Some mats are dogs.
- Some rats are cats.

(1) Only I follows
(2) Only II follows
(3) Only III follows
(4) Only I and III follow
(5) Only I and II follow

31. **Statements / दर्शन**:
- All cups are benches.
- Some benches are drums.
- Some cats are rats.
- All rats are mats.
- All drums are kites.

**Conclusions / उपलब्धि**:
- Some kites are cups.
- Some kites are benches.
- Some drums are cups.

(1) None follows
(2) Only I follows
(3) Only II follows
(4) Only III follows
(5) Only II and III follow

32. **Statements / दर्शन**:
- Some boxes are walls.
- No wall is road.
- All roads are rivers.

**Conclusions / उपलब्धि**:
- Some rivers are walls
- Some roads are boxes
- No wall is river
33. Statements / दीर्घ: Some tables are chairs.
   कुछ टेबल कुर्सियां हैं।
   All chairs are houses.
   सभी कुर्सियां मकन हैं।
   All houses are tents.
   सभी चेतन ठंड है।

Conclusions / फूले। All houses are chairs.
   सभी मकन कुर्सियां हैं।
II. Some tents are chairs.
   कुछ ठंड कुर्सियां हैं।
III. Some houses are tables.
   कुछ मकन ठेबल है।

(1) Only I and II follow
   केवल I और II अनुसरण करते है।
(2) Only I and III follow
   केवल I और III अनुसरण करते है।
(3) Only II and III follow
   केवल II और III अनुसरण करता है।
(4) All I, II and III follow
   I, II और III सभी अनुसरण करते है।
(5) None of these
   इनमे से कोई नहीं

34. Statements / दीर्घ: All pens are sticks.
   सभी पेन कुछ है।
   All sticks are rings.
   सभी छाड़ रिंग है।
   All rings are rods.
   सभी रिंग रंड है।

Conclusions / फूले। I. Some rings are pens.
   कुछ रिंग पेन है।
II. Some rods are sticks.
   कुछ रंड छड़ीयां हैं।
hills.
कुछ जंगल पहाड़ियां हैं।
All hills are curtains.
सभी फहाड़ियां पद़े हैं।

**Conclusions / फूटोळ:***
I. Some hills are windows.
कुछ पहाड़ियां खिड़कियां हैं।
II. Some curtains are lakes.
कुछ पद़े झीलें हैं।
III. Some forests are windows.
कुछ जंगल खिड़कियां हैं।

(1) None follows
कोई अनुसरण नहीं करता है
(2) Only I follows
केवल I अनुसरण करता है
(3) Only II follows
केवल II अनुसरण करता है
(4) Only III follows
केवल III अनुसरण करता है
(5) Only I and III follow
केवल I व III अनुसरण करते हैं

38. **Statements / धृष्टि:***
Some beads are chairs.
कुछ मनके कुर्सियां हैं।
All chairs are trucks.
कुछ कुर्सियां ट्रक हैं।
Some trucks are bricks.
कुछ ट्रक ब्लैक हैं।
All bricks are cars.
सभी ब्लैक कार हैं।

**Conclusions / फूटोळ:***
I. Some cars are chairs.
कुछ कारें कुर्सियां हैं।
II. Some cars are trucks.
कुछ कारें ट्रक हैं।
III. Some trucks are beads.
कुछ ट्रक मनके हैं।

(1) Only I and II follow
केवल I व II अनुसरण करते हैं
(2) Only I and III follow
केवल I व III अनुसरण करते हैं
(3) Only II and III follow
केवल II व III अनुसरण करते हैं
(4) All I, II and III follow
I, II व III सभी अनुसरण करते हैं
(5) None of these
इनमें से कोई नहीं

39. **Statements / धृष्टि:***
All flowers are houses.
कुछ फूल मकान हैं।
All houses are tigers.
सभी मकान बाघ हैं।
All tigers are goats.
सभी बाघ बकरियां हैं।
Some goats are bullocks.
कुछ बकरियां बूल हैं।

**Conclusions / फूटोळ:***
I. Some goats are flowers.
कुछ बकरियां फूल हैं।
II. Some tigers are flowers.
कुछ बाघ फूल हैं।
III. Some bullocks
are tigers.
कुछ बाल बाघ हैं।

40. **Statements / दर्शन:** All shirts are hats.
कुछ शर्ट हैं।
No hat is suit.
कोई हैट सूट नहीं है।
Some rings are suits.
कुछ अंगूठियाँ सूट हैं।
All rings are bangles.
सभी अंगूठियाँ चुड़ियाँ हैं।

**Conclusions / फलंदा:** I. Some rings are hats.
कुछ अंगूठियाँ हैं।
II. Some bangles are suits.
कुछ चुड़ियाँ सूट हैं।
III. No ring is hat.
कोई अंगूठी हैट नहीं है।

(1) Only I and II follow
केवल I और II अनुसरण करते हैं
(2) Only II and III follow
केवल II और III अनुसरण करते हैं
(3) Only I and III follow
केवल I और III अनुसरण करते हैं
(4) All I, II and III follow
I, II और III सभी अनुसरण करते हैं
(5) None of these
इनमें से कोई नहीं था।

41. **Statements / दर्शन:** Some skies are rains.
कुछ आकाश बारिशें हैं।
Some rains are stars.
कुछ बारिशें तारे हैं।
All stars are planets.
सभी तारे ग्रह हैं।
All planets are clouds.
सभी ग्रह वायु बादल हैं।

**Conclusions / फलंदा:** Some clouds are rains.
कुछ वायु बादल बारिशें हैं।
II. Some planets are skies.
कुछ ग्रह आकाश हैं।
III. Some planets are rains.
कुछ ग्रह बारिशें हैं।

(1) Only I and II follow
केवल I और II अनुसरण करते हैं
(2) Only I and III follow
केवल I और III अनुसरण करते हैं
(3) Only II and III follow
केवल II और III अनुसरण करते हैं
(4) All I, II and III follow
I, II और III सभी अनुसरण करते हैं।
(5) None of these
इनमें से कोई नहीं था।

42. **Statements / दर्शन:** All birds are goats.
सभी पक्षी बकरियाँ हैं।
No goat is flower.
कोई बकरी पूव नहीं है।
Some flowers are mountains.
कुछ पूव चट्टान हैं।
Some mountains are nets.
कुछ चट्टान जल हैं।

**Conclusions / फलंदा:** Some nets are goats.
कुछ जल बकरियाँ हैं।
II. No net is goat.
कोई जल बकरी नहीं है।
III. Some mountains are birds.
कुछ चट्टान पक्षी हैं।

(1) None follows
कोई अनुसरण नहीं करता है
(2) Only I follows
केवल I अनुसरण करता है
43. Statements / **dFku**: All spoons are bowls. All bowls are pans. All pans are sticks. All sticks are knives.

Conclusions / **fu"d"kZ**: I. Some knives are pans. II. Some sticks are bowls. III. Some pans are spoons.

(1) None follows
(2) Only I follows
(3) Only II follows
(4) Only III follows
(5) Only I and III follow

44. Statements / **dFku**: All threads are walls. All lamps are walls. Some kites are lamps.

Conclusions / **fu"d"kZ**: I. Some threads are walls. II. Some kites are walls. III. Some lamps are threads.

(1) None follows
(2) Only I follows
(3) Only II follows
(4) Only III follows
(5) Only I and III follow

45. Statements / **dFku**: Some tables are chairs. Some chairs are wheels. Some wheels are boards. Some boards are chalks.

Conclusions / **fu"d"kZ**: I. Some chalks are wheels. II. Some boards are chairs. III. Some wheels are tables.

(1) None follows
(2) Only I follows
(3) Only II follows
(4) Only III follows
(5) Only I and III follow

Directions: In each of the questions below are given three statements followed by four conclusions numbered I, II, III and IV. 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 logi-
cally follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

46. Statements / दर्थ
All flowers are rooms.
Some rooms are windows.
All cards are windows.

Conclusions / शुद्धित
Some cards are flowers.
Some cards are rooms.
Some windows are flowers.
All cards are rooms.

(1) None follows
(2) Only II follows
(3) Only I follows
(4) Only III follows
(5) Only IV follows

47. Statements / दर्थ
All males are wolves.
All owls are males.
All parrots are males.

Conclusions / शुद्धित
All wolves are owls.
All owls are males.

48. Statements / दर्थ
Some leaves are skies.
All skies are clouds.
No cloud is a boat.

Conclusions / शुद्धित
Some boats are leaves.
Some clouds are leaves.
All skies are leaves.
No leaf is a boat.

49. Statements / दर्थ
No building is white.
All whites are or...
anges.
some oranges are waters.
kuśa sānta paṇiḥ hī.

Conclusions /fu'd'ız/. No building is water.
kōiḥ bhūdaṇa paṇiḥ naḥ hī.
II. No orange is a building.
kōiḥ sānta bhūdaṇa naḥ hī.
III. Some oranges are whites.
kuśa sānta bhūdaṇa hī.
IV. Some waters are building.
kuśa paṇiḥ bhūdaṇa hī.

(1) Either I or IV and II follow
kēvala ya tō I ya IV udi IV anūsaṃkaraḥ kṛte hī
(2) Either I or IV and III follow
kēvala ya tō I ya IV udi III anūsaṃkaraḥ kṛte hī
(3) Either I or IV follows
kēvala ya tō I ya IV udi anūsaṃkaraḥ kṛte hī
(4) None follows
kōiḥ anūsaṃkaraḥ nāḥ kṛte hī
(5) Either I or IV and II and III follow
kēvala ya tō I ya IV udi IV udi II udi III anūsaṃkaraḥ kṛte hī

50. Statements /diRuk: Some mangoes are apples.
kuśa āmāṃ sāvahī hī.
Some bananas are apples.
kuśa kēlē sāvahī hī.
Some branches are bananas.
kuśa śaṅkāyaṃ kēlē hī.

Conclusions /fu'd'ız/. Some mangoes are bananas.
kuśa āmāṃ kēlē hī.
II. Some branches are apples.
kuśa śaṅkāyaṃ sāvahī hī.
III. Some branches are mangoes.
kuśa śaṅkāyaṃ āmāṃ hī.
IV. All apples are mangoes.
sāmī maṃ sāvahī hī.

(1) None follows
kōiḥ anūsaṃkaraḥ nāḥ kṛte hī
(2) Only I and II follow
kēvala I udi II anūsaṃkaraḥ kṛte hī
(3) Only III and IV follow
kēvala III udi IV anūsaṃkaraḥ kṛte hī
(4) Only I and IV follow
kēvala I udi IV anūsaṃkaraḥ kṛte hī
(5) All follow
sāmī anūsaṃkaraḥ kṛte hī

ANSWERS

1. (b) 6. (b) 11. (a) 16. (d) 21. (b) 26. (a) 31. (c) 36. (a) 41. (b) 46. (a)
2. (a) 7. (c) 12. (c) 17. (a) 22. (b) 27. (d) 32. (b) 37. (d) 42. (c) 47. (d)
3. (d) 8. (d) 13. (d) 18. (c) 23. (d) 28. (a) 33. (c) 38. (c) 43. (d) 48. (c)
4. (c) 9. (c) 14. (e) 19. (b) 24. (a) 29. (a) 34. (d) 39. (a) 44. (a) 49. (b)
5. (e) 10. (a) 15. (b) 20. (b) 25. (b) 30. (d) 35. (b) 40. (e) 45. (a) 50. (a)
Directions-(1-2): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

निर्देश- (1-2): निम्नलिखित जानकारी को ध्यान से अध्ययन कर नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

Six friends P, Q, R, S, T and U are standing in a row. Q is exactly in between U and S. T is standing in between P and R. P is not a neighbour of S and U. R is not a neighbour of S.

ख: छात्र P, Q, R, S, T तथा U एक कतार में खड़े हैं। 'Q', U तथा S के दीक्ष मध्य में है। T, P तथा R के दीक्ष मध्य में हैं। 'P', S या U का पड़ोसी नहीं है। 'R', S का पड़ोसी नहीं है।

1. U is standing in between which of the following pair?

निम्न में से किस जोड़े के बीच U खड़ा है?

(a) Q and R / Q रहती है
(b) Q and S / Q रहती है
(c) Q and P / Q रहती है
(d) Q and T / Q रहती है

2. R is standing in between which of the following?

निम्न में से किसके बीच R खड़ा है?

(a) S and U / S रहता है
(b) T and Q / T रहता है
(c) T and U / T रहता है
(d) P and T / P रहता है

Directions-(3-7): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

निर्देश- (3-7): निम्नलिखित जानकारी को ध्यान से अध्ययन कर नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

J, K, L, M, N, O are sitting in a row facing towards north. Not necessary in sequence J is fourth to the left of O and O is not sit at end of the row. M sit third to the right of N. K does not sit to the adjacent of J.

J, K, L, M, N और O उन्होंने एक कतार में खड़े हैं। J और O एक दूसरे के दायीं पक्ष पर खड़े हैं। J के बाएं को वापसी स्थान पर बैठा है और O पक्ष के अंतिम छोर पर नहीं बैठा है। M, N के बाएं को तीसरे स्थान पर बैठा है। K, J के बागल में नहीं बैठा है।

3. If all the person sit alphabetically left of right then how many person unchanged his position with respect to original position.

यदि सभी व्यक्तियों को बाएं से दाएं वर्णन्मूलक से बिठाया जाए, तो बैठने की मूल व्यवस्था की तुलना में कितने व्यक्तियों का स्थान अपरिवर्तित रहेगा?

(a) 1 / एक
(b) 2 / दो
(c) 3 / तीन
(d) More than 3 / तीन से अधिक

4. Which is the correct position of N with respect to J?

J के सबंध में N का स्थान कौन सा है?

(a) Second to the left / बाएं को दूसरा
(b) Third to the right. / दाएं को तीसरा
(c) Second to the right / दाएं को दूसरा
(d) Immediate right / दाएं बागल का
(e) Immediate left / बाएं बागल का

5. How many person sit between L and O?

L एवं O के बीच कितने लोग बैठे हैं?

(a) One / एक
(b) Two / दो
(c) Three / तीन
(d) More than Three / तीन से अधिक
(e) None of these / कोई नहीं

6. Which of the following pair represent the person who sitting at two ends of the row?

निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा जोड़ा पक्ष के अंतिम छोरों पर बैठे हुए लोगों को निर्दिष्ट करता है?

(a) J, L  
(b) K, J
(c) M, L  
(d) M, J

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

उपरोक्त व्यवस्था में हमें उनकी बैठने की व्यवस्था के आधार पर निम्नलिखित पाँच में से चार किसी प्रकार समान हैं इसलिए उनका एक समूह बनता है। वह एक कौन सा है
Directions-(8-11): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

A, D, E, F, H, J and K sitting on a straight table facing towards north (not necessary in the same order). D sits fourth to the right of A. E sits at left end of the table. Five person sits between E and K. J sits third to the left of K and F doesn’t sit immediate to D.

8. Which of the following person sits exactly middle of the row?

(a) J (b) F (c) H (d) A

9. How many person sits between A and H?

(a) One / एक (b) Two / दो (c) Three / तीन (d) Four / चार

10. Four of the following five pairs are alike in a certain way based on their positions in the above arrangement and so form a group. Which of the following does not belong to the group?

(a) AF (b) JH (c) EA (d) FH

11. What is the position of F with respect to H?

(a) Second to the right / दाएं को दूसरा (b) Exact right / एकदम दाएं (c) Immediate left / एकदम बाएं

Directions- (12-16): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

A shopkeeper arrange eight air-condition of different models: Godrej, L.G. Samsung, Carrier, Whirlpool, Heir, Philips and Toshiba. Carrier is third to the left of Whirlpool and next to the right of L.G. Philips is second to the right end and exactly between heir and Godrej. Samsung is second to the left of heir.

12. Which of the brand is third to the left of Godrej?

(a) Carrier / कैरियर (b) Philips / फिलिप्स (c) Samsung / सेमसांग (d) Whirlpool / वर्ल्पूल (e) L.G.

13. Which brand is next to the right of Whirlpool.

(a) Heir / हैर (b) Samsung / सेमसांग (c) Philips / फिलिप्स (d) Toshiba / तोशिबा (e) L.G.

14. Which of the following has first brand is between another two?

(a) Toshiba, Samsung and Whirlpool (b) L.G. Carrier and Toshiba (c) L.G., Carrier and Heir

Directions-(8-11): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

A, D, E, F, H, J and K sitting on a straight table facing towards north (not necessary in the same order). D sits fourth to the right of A. E sits at left end of the table. Five person sits between E and K. J sits third to the left of K and F doesn’t sit immediate to D.

A, D, E, F, H, J and K sitting on a straight table facing towards north (not necessary in the same order). D sits fourth to the right of A. E sits at left end of the table. Five person sits between E and K. J sits third to the left of K and F doesn’t sit immediate to D.

A, D, E, F, H, J and K sitting on a straight table facing towards north (not necessary in the same order). D sits fourth to the right of A. E sits at left end of the table. Five person sits between E and K. J sits third to the left of K and F doesn’t sit immediate to D.

A, D, E, F, H, J and K sitting on a straight table facing towards north (not necessary in the same order). D sits fourth to the right of A. E sits at left end of the table. Five person sits between E and K. J sits third to the left of K and F doesn’t sit immediate to D.

A, D, E, F, H, J and K sitting on a straight table facing towards north (not necessary in the same order). D sits fourth to the right of A. E sits at left end of the table. Five person sits between E and K. J sits third to the left of K and F doesn’t sit immediate to D.
15. Which of the following is correct position of heir?
(a) Sixth to the right of L.G.
(b) Third to the right of Toshiba
(c) Between Godrej and Whirlpool
(d) Second to the right of Godrej.

16. Which brand is fifth to the right of Carrier?
(a) Godrej
(b) L.G.
(c) Samsung
(d) heir
(e) Philips

Directions-(17-20): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:
L, P, Q, R, S and T sit in a row facing towards north. Q sits fourth to the left of T and Q doesn’t sit at end of the row. R is not an immediate neighbour of Q. Only one person sit between R and T. Neither S nor L sit end of the row. L is not immediate neighbour of Q. L, P, Q, R, S, T and W sitting in straight row facing towards north. P is fourth to the left of L who is second to the left of Q. R who is not immediate neighbor of L sit exact right to S. T is second to the left of W.

17. How many person sit between Q and L?
(a) None / कोई नहीं (b) One / एक (c) Two / दो (d) Three / तीन

18. If all person sit according to alphabet then how many person doesn’t change their position with respect to original arrangement?
(a) None / कोई नहीं (b) one / एक (c) Two / दो (d) Three / तीन

19. Who is sit left end of the row?
(a) P (b) R (c) T (d) Either T or R (e) None of these

20. Four of the following five pairs are alike in a certain way based on their positions in the above arrangement and so form a group. Which of the following does not belong to the group?
(a) T R (b) S P (c) R Q (d) L S (e) Q L

Directions-(21-24): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:
L, P, Q, R, S and T sit in a row facing towards north. Q sits fourth to the left of T and Q doesn’t sit at end of the row. R is not an immediate neighbour of Q. Only one person sit between R and T. Neither S nor L sit end of the row. L is not immediate neighbour of Q.

21. Which of the following pair sit at end of the corner?
(a) S L (b) P Q (c) W R (d) S T

22. How many persons sit between R and W?
(a) None / कोई नहीं (b) one / एक (c) Two / दो (d) Three / तीन

23. Which of the position of L with respect to S?
(a) Third to the left / बाएं को तीसरा
24. Four of the following five pairs are alike in a certain way and so form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to the group?

(a) P R (b) S T (c) L Q (d) L R (e) T W

Directions- (25-29): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

P, Q, R, S, T, V, W, and X sits in a row facing north towards. T is fourth to the left of W. Neither T nor W sits at extreme ends. Only one person sit between X and R. Neither X nor R is immediate neighbour of W. P is second to the right of X. Only two person sit between P and S. Q is not immediate neighbour of S.

25. What is the position of V with respect to Q?

(a) Fifth Right (b) Second to the left of (c) Third to the right of (d) Fourth to the left of (e) None of these

26. Which of the following pair represents the person who sit at extreme end?

(a) S R (b) Q S (c) R Q (d) X Q (e) V X

27. How many persons between R and P?

(a) One (b) Two (c) Three (d) Four (e) None of these

28. T is related to V in the same way Q is related to P. To which of the following is X related to, following the same pattern?

(a) S (b) T (c) R (d) S (e) W

29. Who is exactly middle the person who sit fifth to the left end and sixth to the right end?

(a) P (b) Q (c) T (d) S (e) V
30. Who is shortest in the group?

(a) Reshma / रश्मा  
(b) Mahua / महुआ  
(c) Leena / लीना  
(d) Sheela / शीला  
(e) none of these / इनमें से कोई नहीं

31. Who is second tallest person in the group?

(a) Natasha / नाट्षा  
(b) Mahua / महुआ  
(c) Leena / लीना  
(d) Gudia / गुडिया  
(e) Sheela / शीला

32. How many girls stand between Natasha and Mahua?

(a) none / कोई नहीं  
(b) One / एक  
(c) Two / दो  
(d) Three / तीन  
(e) Four / चार

33. What is the position of Reshma respect to Tania?

(a) Third left / तीसरे बाएं  
(b) Second left / दूसरे बाएं  
(c) Immediate left / प्रत्येक बाएं  
(d) Third right / तीसरे दाएं  
(e) Immediate right / प्रत्येक दाएं

34. Who is exactly middle in the row?

(a) Gudia / गुडिया  
(b) Natasha / नाट्षा  
(c) Mahua / महुआ  
(d) Reshma / रश्मा  

Directions- (35-41): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

Six chemical L,M,N,O,P and Q are kept in bottles of different colours viz. green, red, blue, white, pink and violet, not necessarily in the same order. These bottles are arranged from left to right, again not necessarily in the same order.

Chemical M is kept in white bottle. Chemical L is not kept in green bottle and is kept to the immediate left of the violet bottle. Chemical O is kept in the blue bottle and is kept exactly between the bottles containing chemicals L and M. The red bottle is at the extreme left end. The bottle containing chemical Q is not kept at either of the ends. The green bottle is kept at the extreme right end. Chemical P is not kept near the white bottle.

35. 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 the group?

(a) LM  
(b) LP  
(c) QO  
(d) LQ  
(e) NO

36. Which bottle contains chemical L?

(a) Pink / पीन्क  
(b) Blue / ब्लू  
(c) Red / लाल  
(d) Cannot be determined / निर्धारित नहीं किया जा सकता  
(e) None of these / इनमें से कोई नहीं

37. Which of the following combinations of chemical and bottle is correct?

(a) P-Red / प-लाल  
(b) N-Green / न-हरी  
(c) P-Green / प-हरी  
(d) Q-Pink / Q-पीन्क  
(e) None of these / इनमें से कोई नहीं

38. Which bottle contains chemical Q?

(a) P-Red / प-लाल  
(b) N-Green / न-हरी  
(c) P-Green / प-हरी  
(d) Q-Pink / Q-पीन्क  
(e) None of these / इनमें से कोई नहीं
39. If all the six chemicals are arranged alphabetically from left to right, positions of how many will remain unchanged?
(a) None (b) One (c) Two (d) Three (e) Four

40. Which bottle contains chemical N?
(a) Green (b) Red (c) Pink (d) Cannot be determined (e) None of these

41. Which chemical is kept in the bottle at the extreme right end?
(a) P (b) N (c) L (d) Cannot be determined (e) None of these

Directions- (42-44): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

Twelve people standing two parallel rows containing six people each. In row one P, Q, R, S, T and U are stand and all of them are facing south and in row two A, B, C, D, E, and F are stand and all of them are facing north. In the given sitting arrangement each member seated in a row faces another member of the other row. D stands third to the right of E and C stands third to the right of A. A is not stand next to E. U facing that person who is immediate right to C. T is fourth to the left of S. B is not facing U. R is third to the left of P.

42. Who among the following faces E?
(a) R (b) S (c) Q (d) P (e) None of these

43. Who among the following stand at extreme ends of the row?
(a) T B (b) PD (c) P F (d) D S (e) None of these

44. What is the position of F with respect to R?
(a) F faces that person who is immediate left to R.
(b) F is immediate left to the person who is facing towards R.
(c) F faces that person who is second to the right of R.
(d) F is second to the left of that person who is facing towards R.
(e) None of these

Directions- (45-49): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

Twelve people standing two parallel rows containing six people each. In row one P, Q, R, S, T and U are stand and all of them are facing south and in row two A, B, C, D, E, and F are stand and all of them are facing north. In the given sitting arrangement each member seated in a row faces another member of the other row. D stands third to the right of E and C stands third to the right of A. A is not stand next to E. U facing that person who is immediate right to C. T is fourth to the left of S. B is not facing U. R is third to the left of P.
Ten persons A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I and J, are sitting in two rows with five persons in each row in such a way that one person in the first row sits exactly opposite and facing a person in the second row. Member of the first row are facing north. B sits in the first row to the immediate right of H who sits exactly opposite of D. C is at the extreme end of second row and is second to the left of D. A is to the immediate right of D and exactly opposite to F. G sits exactly opposite to E who is at one of the ends of the second row. J does not sit at the end.

Directions- (50-54): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

Ten members A, B, C, D, E, F, E, G, H, I & J are split into two teams X & Y of 5 members each. Members in the two teams are made to sit in two rows facing each other in such a way that one member of team X is sitting exactly opposite of a member in team Y. Member of team X are facing North. D is third to the right of A and sits exactly opposite of G. B sits to the immediate right of G and is facing South. H is third to the right of B and is exactly opposite of F. C sits between A & E and is opposite of I.

45. Who is second to the left B?
   B के बायें दूसरा कौन है?
   (a) I (b) G (c) H (d) F (e) None of these / इनमें से कोई नहीं

46. Which of the following pairs of persons are sitting at the two ends of the first row?
   निम्नलिखित में से व्यक्तियों का कौन-सा जोड़ा पहली पंक्ति के दो किनारों पर बैठा है?
   (a) GJ (b) EI (c) GI (d) EJ (d) none of these / इनमें से कोई नहीं

47. Who sits exactly opposite to B?
   B के ठीक सामने कौन है?
   (a) J (b) I (c) G (d) A (e) None of these / इनमें से कोई नहीं

48. Who is third to the left of E?
   E के बायें तीसरा कौन है?
   (a) D (b) I (c) H (d) C (e) None of these / इनमें से कोई नहीं

49. A sits between which of the following persons?
   A निम्नलिखित में से किन व्यक्तियों के बीच बैठा है?
   (a) DJ (b) ED (c) FB (d) BI (e) None of these / इनमें से कोई नहीं
52. Who is to the immediate right of B?
   B के एकदम दाएँ को कौन है?
   (a) C  (b) E
   (c) I  (d) B
   (e) None of these / इनमें से कोई नहीं

53. Who is to the immediate left of J?
   J के एकदम बाएँ को कौन है?
   (a) I  (b) C
   (c) E  (d) B
   (e) None of these / इनमें से कोई नहीं

ANSWERS

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1. M, N, T, R and D have different height. T is taller than M but shorter than R. R is taller than N but shorter than D. Who is tallest?

(a) D  (b) T  (c) M  (d) R  (e) N

2. Ram is taller than Manu but not as tall as Ravi. Karim is taller than Dilip but shorter than Manu. Who is tallest?

(a) Ravi  (b) Manu  (c) Ram  (d) Karim  (e) None of these

3. Five children were administered psychological tests to know their intellectual levels. In the report, psychologists pointed out that the child A is less intelligent than the child B. The child C is less intelligent than the child D. The child B is less intelligent than the child C and child A is more intelligent than the child E. Which child is the most intelligent?

(a) A  (b) B  (c) C  (d) S  (e) Cannot be determined

4. If (i) P is taller than Q; (ii) R is shorter than P; (iii) S is taller than T but shorter than Q. Then who among them is the tallest?

(a) P  (b) Q  (c) S  (d) T  (e) Can’t be determined

5. Among five boys, Vineet is taller than Manick, but not as tall as Ravi. Jacob is taller than Dilip but shorter than Manick. Who is the tallest in their group?

(a) Vineet  (b) Manick  (c) Jacob  (d) Cannot be determined  (e) None of these

6. Five boys participated in a competition. Rohit was ranked lower than Sanjay. Vikas was ranked higher than Dinesh. Kamal’s rank was between Rohit and Vikas. Who was ranked highest?

(a) Sanjay  (b) Vikas  (c) Dinesh  (d) Kamal  (e) Cannot be determined

7. In an examination, Raj got more marks than Mukesh but not as many as Priya. Priya got more marks than Gaurav and Kavita. Gaurav got less marks than Mukesh but his marks are not the lowest in the group. Who is second in the descending order of marks?

(a) Priya  (b) Kavita  (c) Gaurav  (d) Dinesh  (e) Cannot be determined

8. PUZZLE (SEQUENCE)
8. Among P, Q, R, S and T. Each having a different height. Q is Shorter than only T and S is Shorter than P and Q. Who among them is the Shortest? 
(a) R (b) S (c) P (d) Data Inadequate (e) None of these

9. Among six friends L, M, N, P, Q and S. Each having a different height. N is taller than Q and P, but Shorter than M. P is taller than only Q while S is Shorter than only L. While of the following pairs represents the tallest and the shortest among the six friends ?
(a) M, P (b) L, Q (c) P, Q (d) Cannot be determined (e) None of these

10. Among P, Q, R, S and T, each having a different weight. R is heavier than S, but lighter than T, P is lighter than S, who among them is the heaviest?
(a) T (b) Q (c) P, Q (d) Cannot be determined (e) None of these

11. Rohan is taller than Anand but shorter than Seema. Krishna is taller than Pushpa but shorter than Anand. Dhiraj is taller than Krishna but shorter than Seema. Who among them is second position if they are arrange in decending order of their height?
(a) P (b) T (c) R (d) Data Inadequate (e) None of these

12. Among P, Q, R, S and T. Each having a different marks. R Scored more marks than P and T. Q Scored less marks than T. S did not Score the highest marks. Who among them Scored the highest?
(a) P (b) T (c) R (d) Data Inadequate (e) None of these

13. Which of the given informations is not necessary to answer the above question ?
(a) A (b) B (c) C (d) D (e) None of these

14. Among P, Q, R, S and T, each having Scored different marks, R Scored more marks than P and T. Q Scored less marks than T. S did not Score the highest marks. Who among them Scored the highest?
(a) P (b) T (c) R (d) Data Inadequate (e) None of these
16. A cricket ball is lighter than a hockey ball. A volley ball is lighter than football. The hockey ball is lighter than the football but heavier than a tennis ball. Which of the following is the heaviest?
(a) Cricket ball / fØdsV dh xsan
(b) Football / iqQVckWy
(c) Tennis ball / Vsful ckWy
(d) None of these / buesa ls dksbZ ugha

17. An accused is more powerful than the deceased. Police are less powerful than the court but more powerful than the lawyer. Accused bends his head before police. Who is the most powerful?
(a) Court / vnkyr
(b) Accused / vfHk;qDr
(c) Police / iqfyl
(d) Lawyer / odhy
(d) None of these / lnsm ls ko dh ugha

18. Shankar is shorter than Salim, but taller than Simon. Suresh is shorter than Salim but taller than Shankar. Who is the tallest?
(a) Shankar / shkdr
(b) Salim / slhmy
(c) Suresh / slhmy
(d) Simon / slhmy

19. Prabhat is taller than Mahesh. Gopal is taller than Mahesh. Bhuvan is shorter than Mahesh. Who is the tallest?
(a) Bhuvan / prvun
(b) Prabhat / prvun
(c) Either Gopal or Prabhat / gpl or pvun
(d) None of these / lnsm ls ko dh ugha

20. Five students apper is a schorship exam. Sudha gets more marks than Puja. Kavita gets less marks than Shushma but more than Sudha. Mamta's marks is between marks of Puja and Sudha. Who gets minimum marks.

21. Amar is taller than Samir. Prabhat is taller than Umesh but not as tall as Samir. Ashok is shorter than Umesh. Who is shortest.
(a) Amar / amar
(b) Prabhat / prshtr
(c) Samir / smr
(d) None of these / lnsm ls ko dh ugha

22. Five students appared in an exam and each got individual marks. Nidhi got more marks than Mamta. Kavita got less than Prashant but more than Nidhi. Anita's, marks were between Mamta and Nidhi. Which pair got maximum & minimum marks-
(a) Nidhi & Kavita / dfork vkSj eerk
(b) Kavita & Mamta / dfork vkSj eerk
(c) Anita & Kavita / vfurk vkSj dfork
(d) Prashant & Mamta / izkIr vkSj eerk

23. Who is shortest in all.
24. among them who is tallest?
   (a) Either Aditi or Ekata / या तो अद्वित या एकता
   (b) Either Ekata or Renu / या तो एकता या रेनू
   (c) Ekata / एकता
   (d) Aditi / अद्वित
   (e) None of these / इनमें से कोई नहीं

25. There are five steel boxes ABCD and E. E is heavier than only A C is heavier than A and E but lighter than B who is not the heaviest. Which of the following box is heaviest?
   (a) A
c (b) B
   (c) C
   (d) D
   (e) E

26. Ashish is heavier than Govind. Mohit is lighter than Jack. Pawan is heavier than Jack but lighter than Govind. Who among them is the heaviest?
   (a) Govind / गोविन्द
c (b) Jack / जैक
   (c) Pawan / पवन
c (d) Ashish / आशीष
c (e) Mohit / मोहित

27. Pune is bigger than Jhansi, Sitapur is bigger than Chittor. Raigarh is not as big as Jhansi, but is bigger than Sitapur. Which is the smallest?
   (a) Pune / पुणे
c (b) Jhansi / जान्सी
c (c) Sitapur / सितापुर
c (d) Chittor / चित्तरूड़

28. B is twice as old as A but twice younger than F. C is half the age of A but twice the age of D. Which two persons from the pair of oldest and youngest?
   की तुलना में दोगुना बड़ा है परन्तु F की तुलना में दोगुना छोटा है। की उम्र, A से आदि है परन्तु की उम्र की दोगुनी है। निम्न में कोन सी जोड़ी सबसे अधिक तथा सबसे कम के उम्र वाले व्यक्तियों को दर्शाती है।
   (a) F and A / तथ्य
c (b) F and D / तथ्य
c (c) B and F / तथ्य
c (d) F and C / तथ्य
c (e) None of these / इनमें से कोई नहीं

29. Sudhanshu is as much older than Kokila as he is younger than Praveen. Nitin is as old as Kokila. Which of the following statement is wrong?
   सुधांशु कोंकला से इतना बड़ा है जितना वह व्यक्ति से छोटा है। नितिन, कोंकला जितना लघु है।
   निम्न में कोन-सा कथन अद्वित है?
   (a) Kokila is younger than Praveen.
   (b) Nitin is younger than Praveen.
   (c) Sudhanshu is older than Nitin.
   (d) Praveen is not the oldest.
   (e) Kokila is younger than Sudhanshu?

30. A is elder to B while C and D are elder to E who lies between A and C. If C be elder to B, Which one of the following statements is necessarily true?
   ए, ब से बड़ा जबकि C तथा D बड़े हैं से जो तथा की बीच स्थित है। यदि C, B से बड़ा है,
   तो निम्न कथन में कोन निष्कर्ष रूप से सत्य है?
   (a) A is elder to C / A, C से बड़ा है
c (b) C is elder to D / C, D से बड़ा है
c (c) D is elder to C / D, C से बड़ा है
c (d) E is elder to B / E, B से बड़ा है

31. Hitesh is richer than Jaya whereas Mohan is richer than Pritam. Lalit is as rich as Jaya. Amit is richer than Hitesh. What conclusion can be definitely drawn from the above statement?
   हितेश, जया से धनी है जबकि मोहन प्रीतम से धनी है
   ललित, जया जितना धनी है अर्थात् हितेश से धनी है।
   उपयुक्त कथनों से कोन-सा निष्कर्ष निष्कर्ष रूप से
Directions: In making decisions about important questions, it is desirable to be able to distinguish between 'strong' arguments and 'weak' arguments. 'Strong' arguments are those which are both important and directly related to the question. 'Weak' arguments are those which are of minor importance and also may not be directly related to the question or may be related to a trivial aspect of the question.

Each question below is followed by two arguments numbered I and II. You have to decide which of the argument is a 'strong' argument and which is a 'weak' argument.

Give answer:

1. Statement: Should there be only one medium of instruction in all the colleges in India?

   Argum./तक्क: I. Yes, in many countries there is only one medium of instruction in all the colleges.
   II. No, this is not practicable in a multilingual country like India.

2. Statement: Should all the surrogate advertisements released by companies manufacturing tobacco products be banned?

   Argum./तक्क: I. Yes, this is the only way to prevent use of tobacco products by people.
   II. No, these companies spend a lot of money for preparing these advertisements and hence they should not be banned.

3. Statement: Should the admission to professional courses in India be given only on merit without any concession to any particular group of students?

   Argum./तक्क: I. Yes, this is the only way to prevent use of tobacco products by people.
   II. No, these companies spend a lot of money for preparing these advertisements and hence they should not be banned.
I. Yes, this will improve the quality of the professionals as they will be able to complete the courses successfully.

II. No, this will keep large number of socially and economically backward students out of the reach of the professional courses.

4. Statement / कथन: Should all those who are suffering from terminal diseases be allowed to end their lives if they so desire?

I. No, nobody should be allowed to end their life at their will as this goes against the basic tenets of humanity.

II. Yes, instead of suffering with pain and no chance of recovery they should be allowed to do so.

5. Statement / कथन: Should the incharge of all the police stations in the country be transferred every two years?

I. No, the management of the private sector undertakings would not agree to such compulsions.

II. Yes, this will significantly improve the economic conditions of the weaker sections of the society.

6. Statement / कथन: Should the reservation of jobs for weaker sections of the society be extended to the private sectors also?

I. No, the management of the private sector undertakings would not agree to such compulsions.

II. Yes, this will significantly improve the economic conditions of the weaker sections of the society.

7. Statement / कथन: Should loss incurring Government airlines be merged into a single entity?

I. Yes, the merger will pool their
resources allowing them to expand their services and be more competitive with private and foreign airlines.

II. No, the merger will result in loss of jobs.

8. Statement / कथन: Should the parents in India in future be forced to opt for only one child as against two or many at present?

व्यक्ति भारत में भविष्य में माता-पिता को वर्तमान में दो या कई बच्चों के मुकाबले एक के लिए ही बाध्य किया जाना चाहिए?

Argum./तर्क: I. Yes, this is the only way to check the ever increasing population of India.

हाँ, भारत की सदीव बढ़ती रहने वाली जनसंख्या को नियंत्रित करने का यही एकमात्र तरीका है।

II. No, this type of pressure tactic is not adopted by any other country in the world.

नहीं, इस तरह की डब्बों डालने की गुप्तता विश्व में कोई भी देश नहीं अपनाता है।

9. Statement / कथन: Should there be uniforms for students in colleges in India as in Schools?

व्यक्ति भारत में महाविद्यालयों के विद्यार्थियों को विद्यालयों को तरह बदली गई चाहिए?

Argum./तर्क: I. Yes, this will improve the Ambience of the colleges as all the students will be decently dressed.

हाँ, इससे महाविद्यालयों का परिवेश सुन्दर जाएगा क्योंकि सभी विद्यार्थियों ने परिवार सूचना देख से पहले ही आएगे।

II. No, college students should not be regimented and they should be left to choose their clothes for coming to college.

नहीं, महाविद्यालयों विद्यार्थियों को अनुशासनीय नहीं किया जाना चाहिए और उन्हें मनपसंद कपड़े पहनने कर कॉलेज आने को छूट होनी चाहिए।

10. Statement / कथन: Should there be reservation in Government jobs for candidates from single child family?

व्यक्ति सरकारी नौकरियों में एक सत्ताने वाले परिवार के उम्मीदवारों के लिए आरक्षण होना चाहिए?

Argum./तर्क: I. No, this is not advisable as the jobs should be offered to only deserving candidates without any reservation for a particular group.

नहीं, यह उपयुक्त नहीं है क्योंकि बिना किसी विशेष समूह के लिए, आरक्षण को केवल योग्य उम्मीदवारों को नौकरियों दी जानी चाहिए।

II. Yes, this will help reduce the growing population in India as the parents will be encouraged to adopt single child norm.

हाँ, इससे भारत की बढ़ती हुई आबादी को कम करने में सहयोग मिलेगी क्योंकि माता-पिता एक सत्ताने की नीति अपनाने के लिए यौगिक होंगे।

11. Statement / कथन: Should sex determination test during pregnancy be completely banned?

व्यक्ति गर्भवती के दौरान लिंग निधि रण परीक्षा पर पूरी तरह से प्रतिबंध लगना दिया जाना चाहिए?

Argum./तर्क: I. Yes, this leads to indiscriminate female foeticide and eventually will lead to social imbalance.

हाँ, इससे माता भूण की अधानुष्ठान होना होता है और अंततः सामाजिक असमानता होगी।

II. No, people have a right to know about their unborn child.
12. Statement/कथन: Should the State governments be allowed to retain major shares of the central taxes collected in the respective states?

Argum./लक्ष: I. No, the central government should receive the major share as most of the developmental programmes are funded by the Central Government.

II. Yes, most of the State Governments are short of funds and they badly need more funds.

13. Statement/कथन: Should all the shums in big cities be demolished and the people living in such slums be relocated outside the city limits?

Argum./लक्ष: I. No, all these people will lose their home and livelihood and hence they should not be relocated.

II. Yes, the big cities need more spaces to carry out developmental activities and hence these slums should be removed.

14. Statement/कथन: Should there be only two political parties in India?

Argum./लक्ष: I. Yes, in many developed countries there are only two political parties.

II. No, Indian electorate is not matured to select between only two political parties.

15. Statement/कथन: Should all the Government appointees as heads of different organizations other than administrative cadre personnel resign at the time of change of Government?

Argum./लक्ष: I. Yes, this practice is being followed in USA and has been found to be effective.

II. No, such appointments should be kept out of political influences and each of them should be allowed to complete their full term.
16. Statement: Should the Government ignore the agitations mounted by certain NGOs and allow production of genetically modified cottons in India?

**Argum./तर्क:**

I. Yes, this will substantially raise the production level and also improve the quality of the cotton produced benefiting the farmers.

II. No, such NGOs are technically equipped and therefore should not be ignored.

17. Statement: Should the funding for national space research programmes be diverted to addressing the needs of the poor?

**Argum./तर्क:**

I. Yes, our budget for space research is lower than that of other countries so we cannot compete with them and hence it can be put to better use in schemes to benefit the poor.

II. No, such NGOs are technically equipped and therefore should not be ignored.

18. Statement: Should the oil companies be allowed to fix the price of petroleum products depending on market conditions?

**Argum./तर्क:**

I. Yes, this is the only way to make the oil companies commercially viable.

II. No, this will put additional burden on the retail prices of essential commodities and will cause lot of hardships to the masses.

19. Statement: Should the persons below the age of 18 years be allowed to join armed forces?

**Argum./तर्क:**

I. No, persons below the age of 18 do not have physical and mental maturity to shoulder such burden.
II. Yes, this will help the country develop such armed forces which will serve the country for a longer time.

Argum./तकः: I. No, the private sector banks are profit making entities and hence they should not be merged.

II. Yes, this will safeguard the hard earned money of the customers and their interests will be secured.

20. Statement/कथन: Shouldn't there be no exam till Class 9 in all schools of India?

कथा: भारत के सभी स्कूलों में 9वीं कक्षा तक परीक्षा नहीं होनी चाहिए?

Argum./तकः: I. No, Students should take the exam from their early age.

II. Yes, students will get time to analyse and and fulfill their creative interest.

21. Statement/कथन: Should liquor companies be held liable for alcohol related accidents caused by underage youth?

कथा: अल्कोहॉल युवाओं द्वारा की जाने वाली शराब से जुड़ी दुर्घटनाओं के लिए, शराब कंपनियों को जिम्मेदार ठहराया जाना चाहिए?

Argum./तकः: I. Yes, they do not advertise the consequences of consuming alcohol.

II. No, fake identity cards and licenses are easily available to the youth allowing them to obtain alcohol.

22. Statement/कथन: Should all the private sector banks be immediately merged with the public sector banks?

कथा: निजी क्षेत्र के सभी बैंकों का तत्काल सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के बैंकों में विलय कर दिया जाना चाहिए?

Argum./तकः: I. Yes, countries belonging to European Union have abolished capital punishment.

II. यूरोपीय संघ के सभी देशों ने
II. No, this is one way to instill fear in the mind of the criminals which will restrain them from committing heinous crimes.

25. Statement / कथन: Should there be only a uniform rate of income tax irrespective of the level of income? त्वा आय कर को केवल एक समान र पर होनी चाहिए पले ही आय का स्तर कुछ भी हो?

Argum. / तक्तः I. Yes, this will substantially reduce the work of the officials of the income tax department.
II. No, this will reduce-government's tax collection to a large extent.

26. Statement / कथन: Should there be legislation to ensure that children provide maintenance to their aging parents.
त्वा यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कानून होना चाहिए कि बच्चे बुरे माता-पिता का भरण-पोषण करें?

Argum./तक्तः I. Yes, the magnitude of the problem of abuse and neglect of aged parents by their immediate family is growing.
II. No, the cost of implementing this legal action against the Government.

27. Statement / कथन: Should the Government force private broadcasters to share coverage of international cricket matches involving the national team with the Government owned national network?
त्वा सरकार को निजी प्रसारकों पर उन अंतर्राष्ट्रीय क्रिकेट मैचों जिनमें राष्ट्रीय टीम शामिल हो, के कर्तव्य को सरकार के स्वामित्व वाले राष्ट्रीय नेटवर्क के साथ शेयर करने पर जोर डालना चाहिए?

Argum./तक्तः I. Yes, people without access to satellite television can get to see their national team playing in major international tournaments.
II. No, private broadcasters will take legal action against the Government.

28. Statement / कथन: Should there be complete ban on opening new engineering colleges in India?
त्वा भारत में नये इंजीनियरिंग कलेज खोलने पर पूर्ण प्रतिबंध लगाया जाना चाहिए?

Argum./तक्तः I. Yes, every year lakhs of engineers and graduates from various colleges cannot find jobs as the demand is much less than the supply.
II. No, India needs more technically qualified people to
meet the ever-increasing demand of technocrats in the international arena.

29. Statement/कथन: Should there be complete ban on mining coal in India?
क्या भारत में कोयला खनन पर पूर्ण प्रतिबंध लग जाना चाहिए?

Argum./तर्क:  I. Yes, the present stock of coal will not last long if we continue mining at the present rate.
हाँ, यदि मौजूदा रस्ता से खनन कार्य चलाता रहा तो कोयले का जर्जर बंडर अधिक दिन तक नहीं रहेगा।

II. No, we do not have alternate energy source of sufficient quantity.
नहीं, हमारे पास बैकलैंक ऊर्जा कोई पर्याप्त मात्रा में नहीं है।

30. Statement/कथन: Should the sale of tobacco products be restricted to only few outlets in each city/town?
क्या तंबाकू उत्पादों की बिक्री हरेक शहर की कुछ टुकड़ों तक ही सीमित रहनी चाहिए?

Argum. / तर्क: I. Yes, this will substantially reduce consumption of tobacco products.
हाँ, इससे तंबाकू उत्पादों की खपत में कमी आएगी।

II. No, those who want to purchase tobacco products should get them at convenient locations.
नहीं, जो तंबाकू उत्पाद खरीदना चाहते हैं, उन्हें वे सुविधाजनक स्थानों पर मिलने चाहिए।

Directions: In making decisions about important questions, it is desirable to be able to distinguish between 'strong' arguments and 'weak' arguments. 'Strong' arguments are those which are both important and directly related to the question. 'Weak' arguments are those which are of minor importance and also may not be directly related to the question or may be related to a trivial aspect of the question.

Each question below is followed by three arguments numbered I, II and III. You have to decide which of the argument is a 'strong' argument and which is a 'weak' argument.

31. Statement/कथन: Should there be a common pay structure of the Central Government and all State Government. Employees in the country?
क्या देश में केंद्र सरकार और सभी राज्यों के कर्मचारियों का वेतन ढांचा एक समान होना चाहिए?

Argum. / तर्क: I. No, each state govt. should have the freedom to decide the pay structure of its employees.
नहीं, राज्य सरकार को अपने कर्मचारियों का वेतन ढांचा निर्धारित करने की स्वतंत्रता होनी चाहिए।

II. No, the workload and responsibilities of central govt. and state govt. employees differ and hence there should be different pay structure.
नहीं, केंद्र सरकार और राज्य सरकार के कर्मचारियों का कार्यभार और उत्तरदायित्व भिन्न होते हैं। अतः वेतन ढांचा अलग-अलग होना चाहिए।

III. Yes, all are govt. employees and hence they should be treated equally irrespective of their working with central govt. or any state govt.
हाँ, सभी सरकारी कर्मचारी हैं और
33. Statement / कथन: Should the rate of income tax be much higher for those who earn more one crore each year?

Argum. / तर्क: I. No, every tax paying citizen should be treated on par irrespective of their annual income.

II. No, a small percentage of tax paying individuals earns more than one crore and hence it will not have any significant impact on Govt. earnings.

III. Yes imposing higher rate is justified for high earners as they can afford to pay more tax to the Govt. after taking care of their own requirements.

1) Only I and II are strong
   केवल I और II ठोस हैं (b) केवल III ठोस हैं
34. Statement /कथन: Should the govt. deregulate the retail prices of petrol, diesel and cooking gas and allow the prices to be driven by market conditions?

**Argument. / तर्क:**

I. Yes, this will largely help the oil companies to sell their products at competitive price. Hence, the companies will be able to meet the demand and sell their products at reasonable prices.

II. No, the general public cannot afford market driven prices of these products. Therefore, setting aside the demand, the prices should be controlled and regulated to ensure affordability.

III. Yes, govt. needs to stop subsidizing these products and channelise the money for developmental projects.

(1) Only I and II are strong
(2) Only I and III are strong
(3) Only II and III are strong
(4) All I, II and III are strong

35. Statement /कथन: Should there be a complete ban on celebration of various occasions in colleges?

**Argument. / तर्क:**

I. No, there is nothing wrong in celebrating the days and enjoying once in a while.

II. Yes, children are giving more importance to such celebrations than the studies. Hence, the ban would be against the natural progression of celebrations.

III. No, this type of celebration gives opportunity for children to express their feelings.

(1) Only I and II are strong
(2) Only II and III are strong
(3) Only III is strong
(4) Only II is strong
(5) None of these

36. Statement /कथन: Should there be a complete ban on constructing housing projects on farm lands?

**Argument. / तर्क:**

I. No, the demands for housing is ever increasing and hence construction of such projects on farm lands should be allowed on selective basis.
II. Yes, farm lands are to be protected against any such encroachments as demand for food is increasing every year. Hence, the protection of farmland is necessary to ensure food security for the growing population.

III. Yes, the poor farmers are exploited by the big builders. Hence, it is necessary to ensure that the farmers are not exploited and are able to earn a fair living.

37. Statement / कथन: Should the Government introduce a system of obtaining bond from students for working in India before sanctioning education loan for higher studies?

Argum. / तर्क: I. No, this is not a workable solution and will obstruct the development of young talent in the country. Hence, this step will be too harsh.

II. Yes, this is the only way to ensure use of the talent of our country for the development of the country and not only an individual.

38. Statement / कथन: Should smoking cigarettes and drinking alcohol by the actors be completely banned in the movies in India?

Argum. / तर्क: I. Yes, this will significantly reduce the trends of smoking cigarettes and drinking alcohol among youth in India.

II. No, there should be no such ban in the creative pursuits of the filmmaker.
part of the movie if the story line demands.

(1) None is strong
(2) Only I and III are strong
(3) Only II and III are strong
(4) Only I and III are strong
(5) None are strong

39. Statement /कथन: Should the minimum age of marriage for boys be brought down to 18 years?

Argum. /तर्कः: I. No, an 18-year-old boys is not capable of taking responsibility to start a family.
(1) Only I is strong
(2) Only II is strong
(3) Only III is strong

40. Statement /कथन: Should there be a uniform eligibility criteria for admission to all the engineering colleges in the country?

Argum. /तर्कः: I. No, each college should be given freedom to decide the eligibility criteria for admission.
(1) All are strong
(2) Only I and II are strong
(3) Only I and III are strong
(4) Only II and III are strong
(5) None of these

41. Statement /कथन: Should the govt. take over all the private passenger...
transport companies across the country?

क्या सरकार को देश भर की सभी प्रतिष्ठान से निर्धारित उपभोक्ता कंपनियों का अधिग्रहण कर लेना चाहिए?

**Argument/लक्ष्य:**

I. Yes, this should be done as the govt. runs the railways.
   हाँ, इस प्रकार आप जनता को प्रतिष्ठान कंपनियों के चंगुल से छुड़ा जाना चाहिए।

II. No, govt. does not have expertise to handle such operations.
   नहीं, ऐसे परिचालन हेंदल करने की विशेषता सरकार के पास नहीं है।

III. Yes, this way general public can be taken out of the clutches of the private transport companies.
   हाँ, इस प्रकार आप जनता को प्रतिष्ठान कंपनियों के चंगुल से छुड़ा जा सकता है।

(1) Only I is strong केवल I ठोस है।
(2) Only I and II are strong केवल I और II ठोस हैं।
(3) Only II and III are strong केवल II और III ठोस हैं।
(4) All I, II and III are strong सभी I, II और III ठोस हैं।
(5) None of these इनमें से कोई नहीं।

42. Statement / कथन: Should the Government impose restrictions on access to sensitive information to the journalists to avoid the media hype?
   मीडिया हाइप से बचने के लिए क्या सरकार को संवेदनशील सूचना के पक्षवादियों तक पहुंचने पर प्रतिबंध लगा दिया जाना चाहिए?

**Argument/लक्ष्य:**

I. Yes, the media creates hype and publishes distorted information at times.
   हाँ, मीडिया हाइप निर्मित करता है और कई बार सूचना को टॉप-मेंडर करके प्रकाशित करता है।

II. No, journalists should have an access to all the information as media is the best source to expose the malfunctions in the society.
   नहीं, पत्रकारों की पहुंच सारी सूचना तक होनी चाहिए। क्योंकि मीडिया समाज के कुछ से बाहर फौर्ने का बन्ध्या क्षेत्र है।

III. Yes, at times it leads to harassment of those who are affected and alleged to be involved in the crisis.
   हाँ, कई बार उन लोगों का हक्कदान हो जाता है, जो प्रभावित होते हैं और जिन पर संकट में शामिल होने का आरोप हो।

(1) All I, II and III are strong केवल I, II और III ठोस हैं।
(2) Only I and II are strong केवल I और II ठोस हैं।
(3) Only II and III are strong केवल II और III ठोस हैं।
(4) Only II is strong केवल II ठोस हैं।
(5) None is strong इनमें से कोई नहीं।

43. Statement / कथन: Should at least one member from each household in India be provided with a Govt. job.
   क्या भारत के प्रत्येक परिवार से कम से कम एक सदस्य को सरकारी नौकरी दी जानी चाहिए?

**Argument/लक्ष्य:**

I. Yes, this is the only way to eradicate poverty in India.
   हाँ, भारत में गरीबी उन्मूलन का सिर्फ यहीं तरीका है।

II. Yes, this will significantly improve the economic condition of the less privileged class.
   हाँ, इससे अल्प सुविधा प्राप्त वर्ग की आर्थिक स्थिति में काफी सुधार आएगा।
III. No, the income of many households are otherwise quite high and these households should be kept out of such scheme.

(1) Only I is strong

(2) Only II is strong

(3) Only III is strong

(4) Only II and III are strong

(5) None of these

44. Statement / कथन: Should the parliament elections in India be held on a single day throughout the country?

Argum. / तर्क: I. Yes, this is the only way to handle such elections.

II. Yes, this will help the commission to concentrate on a single day for election related issues.

III. No, some other countries hold such elections spread over several days.

(1) None is strong

(2) Only I and II are strong

(3) Only III is strong

(4) Only II and III are strong

(5) All are strong

45. Statement / कथन: Should sale of vital human organs be made legal in India?

Argum. / तर्क: I. No, it goes against our culture.

II. No, this will lead to unhealthy practices.

III. Yes, this will bring an end to the illegal trading of human organs.

(1) None is strong

(2) Only I and II are strong

(3) Only III is strong

(4) Only II and III are strong

(5) All are strong

46. Statement / कथन: Should the institutes of higher learnings in India like IITs and IIMs be made totally free from govt. control?

Argum. / तर्क: I. Yes, such institutes in the developed countries are run by non-govt. agencies.
II. No, govt. needs to regulate functions of these institutes for national interest

III. No, these institutes are not capable to take policy decisions for smooth functioning.

(1) Only I is strong  
(2) Only II is strong  
(3) Only III is strong  
(4) Only I and III are strong  
(5) None of these  

48. Statement कथन : Should the salary and perquisites of public sector undertaking employees be made equivalent to those in the private sector?

Argum. लक्षण : I. Yes, this will help the public sector undertakings to attract and retain competent workfore.

(1) None is strong  

(2) Only II is strong  
(3) Only I and II are strong  
(4) Only either or I or II is strong  
(5) None of these  

47. Statement कथन : Should the conscription of citizen for defence services be made compulsory in India?

Argum. लक्षण : I. Yes, this is the only way to tackle the serious shortage of manpower in defence services.

(1) Only I is strong  
(2) Only II is strong  
(3) Only III is strong  
(4) Only I and III are strong  
(5) None of these  

II. No, instead the compensation package be made comparable to other job sectors to attract people to join defence services.

III. Yes, many other countries have made this compulsory.
50. **Statement**/कथन : Should the Examination Boards give separate time for reading the question paper over the stipulated time for answering the paper?

Argum./तर्कः I. No, it is not necessary to give separate time since reading the question paper takes hardly any time.

II. No, reading the question is a part of preparation for writing answer and therefore no separate time is required to be given.

III. Yes, separate time is necessary since a lot of time goes in reading the question paper and many students find very difficult to complete the answer paper in spite of having the knowledge.

(1) **Only I is strong**  
केंद्रल I तो है  

(2) **Only II is strong**  
केंद्रल II तो है  

(3) **Only III is strong**  
केंद्रल III तो है  

(4) **Only I and II are strong**  
केंद्रल I और II तो है  

(5) **None of these**  
इनमें से कोई नहीं  

49. **Statement**/कथन : Should the retirement age of teacher of all Govt. schools be increased to 65 years?

Argum./तर्कः I. Yes, there is an acute shortage of quality teachers.

II. No, young educated youth will be deprived of their job opportunity.

III. Yes, Govt. can defer payment towards retirement of these teachers.

(1) **Only I is strong**  
केंद्रल I तो है  

(2) **Only II is strong**  
केंद्रल II तो है  

(3) **Only III is strong**  
केंद्रल III तो है  

(4) **Only I and II are strong**  
केंद्रल I और II तो है  

(5) **None of these**  
इनमें से कोई नहीं  

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1. If the first day of a year, which is not a leap year is Sunday, which day will fall on the last day of that year?
   (a) Friday / शुक्रवार 
   (b) Sunday / मंगलवार 
   (c) Monday / सोमवार 
   (d) Tuesday / बुधवार 
2. How many times will 29th February come in 400 years?
   (a) 197 
   (b) 166 
   (c) 97 
   (d) 100 
3. If the first day of a leap year is Friday, which day will fall on the last day of that year?
   (a) Friday / शुक्रवार 
   (b) Sunday / मंगलवार 
   (c) Saturday / शनिवार 
   (d) Tuesday / बुधवार 
4. It was Sunday on Jan. 1, 2006. What was the day of the week Jan. 1, 2010?
   (a) Sunday / मंगलवार 
   (b) Saturday / शनिवार 
   (c) Friday / शुक्रवार 
   (d) Wednesday / बुधवार 
5. Which days fell on 8th June 2007?
   (a) Friday / शुक्रवार 
   (b) Saturday / शनिवार 
   (c) Sunday / रविवार 
   (d) Wednesday / बुधवार 
6. A Doctor was born on 2nd January 1949. which day of the week fell on that day?
   किसी डॉक्टर का जन्म 2 जनवरी 1949 को हुआ। वह सप्ताह का कौन-सा दिन था?
   (a) Monday / सोमवार 
   (b) Tuesday / मंगलवार 
   (c) Wednesday / बुधवार 
   (d) Sunday / रविवार 
7. How many days are there altogether in x weeks and x days.
   X सप्ताह तथा X दिनों में कुल कितने दिन होते हैं?
   (a) 7x^2 
   (b) 8x 
   (c) 14x 
   (d) Data insufficient / अकिंठ अमृत है
8. On what dates of April, 2001 did Wednesday fall?
   अप्रेल, 2001 माह के किन तारीख में बुधवार आया?
   (a) 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd, 29th 
   (b) 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd, 30th 
   (c) 3rd, 10th, 17th, 24th, 
   (d) 4th, 11th, 18th, 25th 
9. On what dates of December, 2025 did Tuesday fall?
   दिसंबर, 2025 माह के किन तारीख में मंगलवार आया?
   (a) 4th, 11th, 18th, 25th 
   (b) 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd, 30th 
   (c) 3rd, 10th, 17th, 24th, 31th 
   (d) 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd, 29th 
10. Which of the following is not a leap year?
    निम्नलिखित में कौन अधिवार नहीं है?
    (a) 700 
    (b) 800 
    (c) 1200 
    (d) 2000 
11. Which of the following is a leap year?
    निम्नलिखित में कौन अधिवार है?
    (a) 1213 
    (b) 1981 
    (c) 1600 
    (d) 1782 
12. On 8th Dec. 2007, Saturday falls. What day of the week was it on 8th Dec. 2006?
    8 दिसंबर, 2007 को शनिवार था, तो 8 दिसंबर, 2006 को सप्ताह का कौन-सा दिन होगा?
    (a) Sunday / रविवार 
    (b) Thursday / बुधप्रतिवार 
    (c) Tuesday / मंगलवार 
    (d) Friday / शुक्रवार 
13. If 10th August 2001 was Tuesday, which day did fall on 15th September 2002.
    10 अगस्त, 2001 को मंगलवार था, तो 15 सितंबर, 2002 को सप्ताह का कौन-सा दिन होगा?
    (a) Thursday / बुधप्रतिवार 
    (b) Wednesday / बुधवार 
    (c) Saturday / शनिवार
14. Mr. Verma’s birthday is 15 August, 2005. Which was Friday. When he again arrange his birthday on Friday?

(a) 15 Aug. 2010 / 15 अगस्त, 2010
(b) 15 Aug. 2016 / 15 अगस्त, 2016
(c) 15 Aug. 2011 / 15 अगस्त, 2011
(d) 15 Aug. 2013 / 15 अगस्त, 2013

15. The calendar of which of the following years is similar to that of 2003?

(a) 2009 (b) 2010
(c) 2012 (d) 2014

16. The calendar for the year 2007 will be the same for the year.

(a) 2014 (b) 2016
(c) 2017 (d) 2018

17. 5th June 2007 was Tuesday. Which day will fall on 5th June 2006?

(a) Sunday / रविवार (b) Monday / सोमवार
(c) Tuesday / मंगलवार (d) Wednesday / बुधवार

18. India became a republic on 26th January 1950. Which day of the week it?

26 जनवरी 1950 को भारतवर्ष गणतन्त्र घोषित हुआ। वह दिन सप्ताह का कौन-सा दिन था?
(a) Monday / सोमवार (b) Tuesday / मंगलवार
(c) Thursday / बुधवार (d) Saturday / शनिवार

19. Which day fell on 19th October 2000?

19 अक्टूबर 2000 का कौन-सा दिन था?
(a) Tuesday / मंगलवार (b) Thursday / बुधवार
(c) Friday / शुक्रवार (d) Saturday / शनिवार

20. The 1st Monday of April 2006 was on which date?

अप्रैल 2006 में प्रथम सोमवार किस दिनांक को था?
(a) 2 April / 2 अप्रैल (b) 3 April / 3 अप्रैल
(c) 4 April / 4 अप्रैल (d) 5 April / 5 अप्रैल

21. Which day fell on 29th July 1969?

29 जुलाई 1969 को सप्ताह का कौन-सा दिन था?
(a) Monday / सोमवार (b) Tuesday / मंगलवार
(c) Wednesday / बुधवार (d) Friday / शुक्रवार

22. Which day fell on 28th May 2003?

28 मई 2003 का सप्ताह का कौन-सा दिन था?
(a) Wednesday / बुधवार (b) Monday / सोमवार
(c) Saturday / शनिवार (d) Tuesday / मंगलवार

23. If 4th day of a month is Saturday, then which day will be on the 27th of that month?

किसी महीने के चौथे दिन शनिवार आता है। उसी महीने की 27 तारीख का कौन-सा दिन होगा?
(a) Monday / सोमवार (b) Thursday / बुधवार
(c) Friday / शुक्रवार (d) Saturday / शनिवार

24. If 6th Oct. is 1981 is Thursday then what was the day of the week on 6th March, 2004?

6 अक्टूबर, 1985 का बुधवार था, सप्ताह का कौन-सा 6 मार्च, 2004 को आयेगा?
(a) Monday / सोमवार (b) Thursday / बुधवार
(c) Friday / शुक्रवार (d) Saturday / शनिवार

25. If 26th Dec. is 2012 is Thursday then what was the day of the week on 6th March, 2012?

26 दिसंबर, 2012 का बुधवार था, सप्ताह का कौन-सा 6 मार्च, 2012 को आयेगा?
(a) Monday / सोमवार (b) Wednesday / बुधवार
(c) Friday / शुक्रवार (d) Saturday / शनिवार

26. How many days are there altogether in p weeks and q days?

P सप्ताह तथा Q दिनों में कुल कितने दिन होते हैं?
(a) (p+q) days / दिन (b) pq days / दिन
(c) (7p+q) days / दिन (d) (7q+p) days / दिन

27. Hari remembers that his father’s birthday is between 13th and 16th of June, whereas his sister remembers that their father’s birthday is between 14th and 18th of June. On which day is their father’s birthday, which both agree?

हरि को याद है कि उनके पिता का जन्मदिन 13 और 16 जून के बीच में पड़ता है जबकि उनकी बहन को याद पड़ता है कि उनके पिता का जन्मदिन 14 और 18 जून
from one day to another. How many days number of days between two dates?
(a) 14th June / (b) 15th June / (c) 16th June / (d) 17th June /
28. Meeta correctly remembers that her father's
birthday is after 8th July but before 12th July.
Her brother correctly remembers that their
father's birthday is after 10th July but before 15th
July. On which day of July was definitely their
father's birthday?
(a) 10th / (b) 11th / (c) 10 or 11th / (d) Can't determined
29. Abha correctly remembers that her mother's
birthday is before Friday but after Monday. Her
brother Abhay correctly remembers that their
mother's birthday is after Wednesday while be-
fore Saturday. On which of the following days
does their mother's birthday definitely fall?
(a) Tuesday / (b) Wednesday / (c) Thursday / (d) Friday
30. Sankar was born on 3rd March 1960. Ramesh
was born 6 days before Sankar. If in the same
day republic day was on Sunday, then on which
day of the week Ramesh was born?
(a) Tuesday / (b) Wednesday / (c) Thursday / (d) Friday
31. On reaching Agra Suman said that she has
reached 4 days before the scheduled time.
Rakesh reached there 5 days after the sched-
uled time. If Suman reached Agra on Sunday,
then Rakesh reached there on which day?
(a) Wednesday / (b) Tuesday / (c) Thursday / (d) Friday
32. After reaching a conference on Saturday I came
to know that I have reached two days before the
scheduled time. If I reached there on the follow-
ing Thursday then, I would be late by how many
days?
(a) 1 days / (b) 2 days / (c) 3 days / (d) 4 days
33. If every Sunday of any month is on fourth, elev-
enth. Then what is the last day of the month if
first day of the month is Thursday.
(a) Saturday / (b) Tuesday / (c) Thursday
(d) Data insufficient
34. Gita is 314 days elder to Suman, while Sapna is
70 weeks elder to Gita. If Sapna was born on
Thursday, then on which day Suman was born?
(a) Firday / (b) Tuesday / (c) Saturday / (d) Wednesday
35. Kapil is 314 days elder to Krishna, while Kishore
is 60 weeks elder to Kapil. If Kishore was born
on Wednesday then on which day Krishna was
born?
(a) Monday / (b) Tuesday / (c) Thursday / (d) Friday
36. Calendar of which of the following months or similar
किन दो माह को कौनसा समान है?
(a) April-June / अप्रेल-जून
(b) August-December / अगस्त-दिसंबर
(c) September-December / सितंबर-दिसंबर
(d) July-October / जुलाई-अक्टूबर

37. The last day of a century cannot be कोन-सा दिन किसी शताब्दी वर्ष अंतिम दिन नहीं हो सकता है?
(a) Monday / सोमवार (b) Wednesday / बुधवार
c) Tuesday / मंगलवार (d) Friday / शुक्रवार

38. Which of following cannot be the last days of a century year?
निम्नलिखित में से कोन-से दिन शताब्दी वर्ष के अंतिम दिन नहीं हो सकते है?
(a) Friday, Sunday / शुक्रवार, रविवार
c) Friday, Monday / शुक्रवार, सोमवार
c) Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday / मंगलवार, बुधवार, तथा शनिवार
d) Wednesday, Thursday / बुधवार, बुधवार

39. If in a month 12th falls on the day which is two days after Wednesday, then which day will fall on the 28th of the same month?
यदि किसी महीने की 12 तारीख बुधवार के दो दिन बाद पड़ती है, तो उसी महीने के 28 तारीख को कोन-सा दिन होगा?
(a) Saturday / शनिवार
c) Friday / शुक्रवार
d) Monday / सोमवार

40. Rohit was born on 15th April 1988. His friend Anant was born five days before him. If the Republican day falls on Friday then when was Anant born?
रोहित का जन्म 15 अप्रेल, 1988 को हुआ था। उसके दोस्त अनन्त का जन्म उसके 5 दिन पहले हुआ। यदि गणतंत्र दिवस शुक्रवार को पड़ता है, तो अनन्त किस दिन पैदा हुआ था?
(a) Saturday / शनिवार
c) Friday / शुक्रवार
d) Monday / सोमवार

41. If the 3rd day of a month is Monday, which day will fall on the 5th day after the 21st of that month?
यदि किसी महीने का तीसरा दिन सोमवार है, तो निम्नलिखित में से उस महीने के 21वें से 5वें दिन कोन-सा होगा?
(a) Thursday / वृहत्सितवार (b) Monday / सोमवार
c) Wednesday / बुधवार (d) Tuesday / मंगलवार

42. If the 3rd of any month is Monday, then which day will fall on 5 days before the 21st of this month?
यदि किसी महीने की 3 तारीख को सोमवार हो, तो इस महीने की 21 तारीख के 5 दिन पहले कोन-सा दिन होगा?
(a) Sunday / रविवार (b) Monday / सोमवार
c) Tuesday / मंगलवार (d) Wednesday / बुधवार

43. If the 5th of any month falls on the day which is two days after Monday, then which day will fall just before the 19th of the same month?
यदि किसी महीने की 5 तारीख सोमवार के दो दिन बाद पड़ती है, तो उस महीने के 19 तारीख के ठीक पहले कोन-सा दिन होगा?
(a) Wednesday / बुधवार (b) Thursday / बुधवार
c) Tuesday / मंगलवार (d) Monday / सोमवार

44. Rani’s birthday falls on 4th February 1990. Which day will fall on the day which is 47 days after her birthday if 4th February 1990 is Sunday?
रानी का जन्मदिन 4 फरवरी 1990 को हुआ था। उसके जन्मदिन के 47 दिन बाद कोन-सा दिन होगा यदि 4 फरवरी 1990 को रविवार था?
(a) Saturday / शनिवार (b) Friday / शुक्रवार
c) Wednesday / बुधवार (d) Tuesday / मंगलवार

45. Today is Tuesday. Which day will it be after 62 days from today?
आज तथा का त्यस्त है। आज से 62 दिन बाद कोन-सा दिन होगा?
(a) Wednesday / बुधवार (b) Monday / सोमवार
c) Tuesday / मंगलवार (d) Sunday / रविवार

46. What was the date on the 1st Monday of July 2007?
जुलाई 2007 में पहला सोमवार किस तिथि को था?
(a) 1 July / 1 जुलाई (b) 2 July / 2 जुलाई
c) 3 July / 3 जुलाई (d) 5 July / 5 जुलाई

47. If date 9th of any months falls 3 days after Sun-
day, then which day will fall on 18th of that month?
यदि किसी महीने की 9 तारीख रविवार के तीन दिन बाद पड़ती है, तो उसी महीने की 18 तारीख को कौन-सा दिन होगा?
(a) Thursday / बुधवार (b) Wednesday / शुक्लवार
(c) Friday / शुक्रवार (d) Saturday / शनिवार

48. If 4 days after tomorrow is Sunday, then which day fell 4 days before yesterday?
यदि आने वाले कल के 4 दिन बाद रविवार हो, तो बीते हुए कल से 4 दिन पहले कौन-सा दिन था?
(a) Sunday / रविवार (b) Tuesday / मंगलवार
(c) Wednesday / बुधवार (d) Thursday / बुधवार

49. If three days before yesterday was Wednesday, then two days after tomorrow will be?
यदि बीते हुए कल से तीन दिन पहले बुधवार था, तो आगामी कल के दो दिन बाद कौन-सा दिन होगा?
(a) Wednesday / बुधवार (b) Monday / सोमवार
(c) Friday / शुक्रवार (d) Tuesday / मंगलवार

50. Day after tomorrow will be Lord Ganesha festival. In the next week the same day will be Deepawali. If today is Friday, then which day will be 4 days after Deepawali?
पर्सों 'गणेश पूजा' होगी। अगले सप्ताह इसी दिन दीपावली होगी। यदि आज शुक्रवार है, तो दीपावली के चार दिन बाद कौन-सा दिन होगा?
(a) Saturday / शनिवार (b) Sunday / रविवार
(c) Friday / शुक्रवार (d) Thursday / बुधवार

ANSWERS

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Directions: (1 to 7) The questions given below are based on a vertical mirror and a clock. The clock has dots on its dial and not numbers written on it. Read the questions carefully and find out the real/reflected time.

1. If the real time is 4 : 40, then what is the time shown by the reflection?
   (a) 7 : 20 (b) 2 : 50 (c) 6 : 20 (d) 7 : 50

2. If the time shown by the reflection is 2 : 40, then what is the real time?
   (a) 11 : 40 (b) 5 : 45 (c) 9 : 20 (d) 11 : 20

3. If the real time is 7 : 45, then what is the time shown by the reflection?
   (a) 4 : 15 (b) 5 : 15 (c) 11 : 45 (d) 11 : 15

4. If the real time is 12 : 30, then what is the time shown by the reflection?
   (a) 12 : 30 (b) 11 : 30 (c) 6 : 30 (d) 1 : 30

5. If the time by any clock is 7 o’clock, what is the reflected time?
   (a) 12 : 30 (b) 5 : 00 (c) 6 : 30 (d) 12 : 20

6. If the real time is 11 : 35, then what is the time shown by the reflection?
   (a) 12 : 25 (b) 11 : 25 (c) 1 : 25 (d) 1 : 55

7. If the time shown by the reflection is 12 : 25, then what is the real time?
   (a) 12 : 25 (b) 12 : 35 (c) 11 : 35 (d) 10 : 35

8. If on the dial of a clock, we substitute the numbers with the reversed order of alphabets K to V so that ‘V’ substitutes ‘5’ and ‘U’ substitutes ‘6’ and the process is continued, then which alphabet will come in place of 11?
   (a) Q (b) O (c) M (d) P

9. At what time between 4 and 5 o’clock are the hands of a clock together?
   (a) 20 min. past 4 / 4 ct dj 20 feuV ij (b) 4 past min. 11 / 4 ct dj 11 9 21 feuV ij (c) 4 min. 11 9 21 past / 4 ct dj 11 9 21 feuV ij (d) 11 7 16 / 4 ct dj 11 7 16 feuV ij

10. At what time between 3 and 4 o’clock are the
hands of a clock together?
3 and 4 between 2 and 2:30, or 3 and 5 between 2 and 3?

(a) 16 5/11 minutes past 3 / 3 between 2 and 3
(b) 16 7/11 minutes past 3 / 3 between 2 and 3
(c) 16 4/11 minutes past 3 / 3 between 2 and 3
(d) None of these / None of these

11. At what time between 5 and 6 are the hands of a clock coinciding each other?
5 and 6 between 5 and 6

(a) 2 1/11 minutes past 5 / 5 between 5 and 6
(b) 30 minutes past 5 / 5 between 5 and 6
(c) 5 minutes past 8 / 8 between 5 and 6
(d) None of these / None of these

12. At what time between 9 and 10 will the hands of a clock be together?
9 and 10 between 9 and 10

(a) 45 minutes past 9 / 9 between 9 and 10
(b) 50 minutes past 9 / 9 between 9 and 10
(c) 49 1/11 minutes past 9 / 9 between 9 and 10
(d) 48 2/11 minutes past 9 / 9 between 9 and 10

13. At what time between 8 and 9 will the hands of a clock be together?
8 and 9 between 8 and 9

(a) 40 minutes past 8 / 8 between 8 and 9
(b) 43 7/11 minutes past 8 / 8 between 8 and 9
(c) 43 8/11 minutes past 8 / 8 between 8 and 9
(d) 44 10/11 minutes past 8 / 8 between 8 and 9

14. At what time, are the hands of a clock together between 2 and 3?
2 and 3 between 2 and 3

(a) 10 9/11 minutes past 2 / 2 between 2 and 3
(b) 10 10/11 minutes past 2 / 2 between 2 and 3
(c) 10 8/11 minutes past 2 / 2 between 2 and 3
(d) None of these / None of these

15. At what time between 5 and 5:30 o’clock will the hands of a clock be at right angle?
5 and 5:30 between 5 and 5:30

(a) 5 10/11 minutes past 5 / 5 between 5 and 5:30
(b) 9/10 minutes past 5 / 5 between 5 and 5:30
(c) 5 10/11 minutes past 5 / 5 between 5 and 5:30
(d) None of these / None of these

16. At which of the following times between 3 and 4 o’clock when the angle between the hands of a watch is one-third of a right angle.
3 and 4 between 3 and 4

(a) 10 10/11 minutes past 3 / 3 between 3 and 4
(b) 14 9/11 minutes past 3 / 3 between 3 and 4
(c) 11 9/11 minutes past 3 / 3 between 3 and 4
(d) 21 8/11 minutes past 3 / 3 between 3 and 4

17. How many times are the hands of a clock at right angles in a day?

(a) 24 times / 24 between 2 and 3
(b) 48 times / 48 between 2 and 3
(c) 22 times / 22 between 2 and 3
(d) 44 times / 44 between 2 and 3

18. How many times in a day are the hands of a clock straight?

(a) 24 times / 24 between 2 and 3
(b) 48 times / 48 between 2 and 3
(c) 22 times / 22 between 2 and 3
(d) 44 times / 44 between 2 and 3
19. How many times do the hands of a clock point opposite to each other in 12 hours?
12 घंटे में एक घड़ी की दोनों सूर्यों कितनी बार एक दूसरे के विपरीत दिशा के तरफ इंगित करेंगी?
(a) 6 times / 6 बार
(b) 10 times / 10 बार
(c) 11 times / 11 बार
(d) 12 times / 12 बार
20. How many times in a day both hands of clock overlap to each other?
एक दिन में कितनी बार एक घड़ी के मिनट एवं घंटे की सूर्य एक दूसरे के समापती होंगी?
(a) 24 times / 24 बार
(b) 11 times / 11 बार
(c) 22 times / 22 बार
21. How many times in 36 hours both hands of clock overlap to each other?
36 घंटे में एक घड़ी की दोनों सूर्यों कितनी बार समाप्ती होंगी?
(a) 36 times / 36 बार
(b) 33 times / 33 बार
(c) 66 times / 66 बार
(d) 22 times / 22 बार
22. How many times do the hands of a clock point opposite each other between 4 to 6 p.m.?
4 और 6 के बीच, एक घड़ी की दोनों सूर्यों कितनी बार एक-दूसरे के विपरीत दिशा के तरफ इंगित करेंगी?
(a) 2 times / 2 बार
(b) 1 times / 1 बार
(c) 3 times / 3 बार
(d) 4 times / 4 बार
23. At what angle are the two hands of a clock inclined at 15 minutes past 10?
10 बजकर 15 मिनट पर दोनों सूर्यों के बीच कितनी दिखी तो कोण बनेगा?
(a) $150^\circ$
(b) $157\frac{1}{2}^\circ$
(c) $142\frac{1}{2}^\circ$
(d) None of these / इनमें से कोई नहीं
24. At what angle are the two hands of a clock inclined at 10 minutes past 11?
11 बजकर 10 मिनट पर दोनों सूर्यों के बीच कितनी दिखी का कोण बनेगा?
(a) $90^\circ$
(b) $85^\circ$
(c) $95^\circ$
(d) None of these / इनमें से कोई नहीं
25. what is maximum angle made by the two hands of a clock inlined at 20 minutes past 7?
7 बजकर 20 मिनट पर घड़ी की दोनों सूर्यों के बीच बना अधिकतम कोण क्या है?
(a) $100^\circ$
(b) $260^\circ$
(c) $60^\circ$
(d) $90^\circ$
26. Find the angle between the two hands of a clock of 15 minutes past 4 o’clock.
4 बजकर 15 मिनट पर घड़ी की दोनों सूर्यों के बीच कितने का कोण बनेगा?
(a) $38.5^\circ$
(b) $36.5^\circ$
(c) $37.5^\circ$
(d) None of these / इनमें से कोई नहीं
27. Find the angle between the two hands of a clock at 4.30 pm.
4 बजकर 30 मिनट पर घड़ी की दोनों सूर्यों के बीच कितने का कोण बनेगा?
(a) $45^\circ$
(b) $30^\circ$
(c) $60^\circ$
(d) None of these / इनमें से कोई नहीं
28. At what angle are the two hands of a clock inclined at 20 minutes past 5?
5 बजकर 20 मिनट पर घड़ी की दोनों सूर्यों के बीच का कोण कितना होता है?
(a) $30^\circ$
(b) $45^\circ$
(c) $50^\circ$
(d) $40^\circ$
29. At what angle are the two hands of a clock inclined at 32 minutes past 9?
9 बजकर 32 मिनट पर घड़ी की दोनों सूर्यों के बीच का कोण कितना होता है?
(a) $94^\circ$
(b) $95^\circ$
(c) $93^\circ$
(d) $92^\circ$
30. At what angle are the two hands of a clock inclined at 17 minutes past 9?
9 बजकर 17 मिनट पर घड़ी की दोनों सूर्यों के बीच का कोण कितना होता है?
(a) $167\frac{1}{2}^\circ$
(b) $172\frac{1}{2}^\circ$
(c) $166\frac{1}{2}^\circ$
(d) $176\frac{1}{2}^\circ$
31. At what angle are the two hands of a clock inclined at 38 minutes past 7?
7 बजकर 38 मिनट पर घड़ी की दोनों सूर्यों के बीच का कोण कितना होता है?
(a) $1 \frac{1}{2}^\circ$
(b) $0^\circ$
32. At what angle are the two hands of a clock inclined at 48 minutes past 12?
12 बजकर 48 मिनट पर घड़ी की दोनों सूहर्यों के बीच का कोण कितना होता है?
(a) 264°  (b) 263°  (c) 265°  (d) 266°
33. At what angle are the two hands of a clock inclined at 4 minutes to 12?
जब 12 बजने में 4 मिनट बाकी हो, तो घड़ी की दोनों सूहर्यों के बीच का कोण कितना होता है?
(a) 22°  (b) 20°  (c) 21°  (d) 23°
34. At what times are the hands of a clock at 100° after 6 o'clock?
6 बजे के बाद कितने बजे घड़ी की दोनों सूहर्यों 100° का कोण बनाएगी?
(a) $50\frac{10}{11}$ min. past 6 / 6 बजकर $50\frac{10}{11}$ मिनट  
(b) $40\frac{10}{11}$ min. past 6 / 6 बजकर $40\frac{10}{11}$ मिनट  
(c) $14\frac{6}{11}$ min. past 6 / 6 बजकर $14\frac{6}{11}$ मिनट  
(d) None of these / इनमें से कोई नहीं
35. At what times are the hands of a clock at 100° after 6:30 o'clock?
6:30 बजे के बाद कितने बजे घड़ी की दोनों सूहर्यों 100° का कोण बनाएगी?
(a) $50\frac{10}{11}$ min. past 6 / 6 बजकर $50\frac{10}{11}$ मिनट  
(b) $40\frac{10}{11}$ min. past 6 / 6 बजकर $40\frac{10}{11}$ मिनट  
(c) $14\frac{6}{11}$ min. past 6 / 6 बजकर $14\frac{6}{11}$ मिनट  
(d) None of these / इनमें से कोई नहीं
36. At what times are the hands of a clock at 135° after 3 o'clock?
3 बजे के बाद कितने बजे घड़ी की दोनों सूहर्यों 135° का कोण बनाएगी?
(a) $40\frac{10}{11}$ min. past 3 / 3 बजकर $40\frac{10}{11}$ मिनट  
(b) $15\frac{10}{11}$ min. past 3 / 3 बजकर $15\frac{10}{11}$ मिनट  
(c) 37 min. past 3 / 3 बजकर 37 मिनट  
(d) None of these / इनमें से कोई नहीं
37. Find at what time between 8 and 9 o'clock will the hands of a clock be in the same straight line but not together.
8 और 9 बजने के बीच घड़ी की दोनों सूहर्यों किस समय एक सीधे में होगी लेकिन एक साथ नहीं?
(a) $10\frac{10}{11}$ min past 8 / 8 बजकर $10\frac{10}{11}$ मिनट  
(b) $9\frac{9}{11}$ min past 8 / 8 बजकर $9\frac{9}{11}$ मिनट  
(c) $10\frac{10}{11}$ min past 8 / 8 बजकर $11\frac{10}{11}$ मिनट  
(d) None of these / इनमें से कोई नहीं
38. At what times are the hands of a clock at right angles between 7 am and 8 am?
7 और 8 बजने के बीच कितने बजे घड़ी की दोनों सूहर्यों 90° का कोण बनाएगी?
(a) $54\frac{6}{11}$ min past 7,21 $\frac{9}{11}$ min past 7  
7 बजकर $54\frac{6}{11}$ मिनट, 7 बजकर $21\frac{9}{11}$ मिनट  
(b) $52\frac{5}{11}$ min past 7,21 $\frac{8}{11}$ min past 7  
7 बजकर $52\frac{5}{11}$ मिनट, 7 बजकर $21\frac{8}{11}$ मिनट  
(c) $56\frac{6}{11}$ min past 7, 21 $\frac{8}{11}$ min past 7  
7 बजकर $56\frac{6}{11}$ मिनट, 7 बजकर $21\frac{8}{11}$ मिनट  
(d) None of these / इनमें से कोई नहीं
39. At which of the following times between 10 and 11 o'clock will the hand of clock be at right angle?
10 और 11 बजने के बीच कितने बजे घड़ी की दोनों सूहर्यों 90° का कोण बनाएगी?
(a) $38\frac{2}{11}$ min past 10 / 10 बजकर $38\frac{2}{11}$ मिनट  
(b) $6\frac{5}{11}$ min past 10 / 10 बजकर $6\frac{5}{11}$ मिनट  
(c) $38\frac{3}{11}$ min past 10 / 10 बजकर $38\frac{3}{11}$ मिनट  
(d) $8\frac{2}{11}$ min past 10 / 10 बजकर $8\frac{2}{11}$ मिनट
40. At what time between 5:30 and 6 will the hands of a clock be at right angles?
5:30 एवं 6 बजे के बीच कितने बजे घड़ी की दोनों सूहाँ 90° का कोण बनाएगी?
(a) 43\frac{5}{11} min past 5, 5 बजकर 43\frac{5}{11} मिनट
d(b) 43\frac{7}{11} min past 5, 5 बजकर 43\frac{7}{11} मिनट
d(c) 40 min. past 5, 5 बजकर 40 मिनट
d(d) 45 min. past 5, 5 बजकर 45 मिनट

41. Find at what time between 2 and 3 o'clock will the hands of a clock be in the same straight line but not together.
2 और 3 बजे के बीच घड़ी की दोनों सूहाँ किस समय एक सीध में होगी लेकिन एक साथ नहीं।
(a) 24 min past 2, 2 बजकर 24 मिनट
d(b) 43\frac{7}{11} min past 2, 2 बजकर 43\frac{7}{11} मिनट
d(c) 43\frac{3}{11} min past 2, 2 बजकर 43\frac{3}{11} मिनट
d(d) None of these / इनमें से कोई नहीं

42. Find at what time between 9 and 10 o'clock will the hands of a clock be in the same straight line but not together.
9 और 10 बजे के बीच घड़ी की दोनों सूहाँ किस समय एक सीड में होगी लेकिन एक साथ नहीं।
(a) 16\frac{4}{11} min past 9, 9 बजकर 16\frac{4}{11} मिनट
d(b) 16\frac{5}{11} min past 9, 9 बजकर 16\frac{5}{11} मिनट
d(c) 16\frac{3}{11} min past 9, 9 बजकर 15 मिनट
d(d) None of these / इनमें से कोई नहीं

43. At which of the following times between 5 and 6 are the hands of a clock 3 minutes apart?
5 और 6 बजे के बीच किस समय घड़ी की दोनों सूहाँ से तीन मिनट की दूरी पर होगी?
(a) 24 min. past 5, 5 बजकर 24 मिनट
d(b) 26 min. past 5, 5 बजकर 26 मिनट
d(c) 30\frac{5}{11} min past 5, 5 बजकर 30\frac{5}{11} मिनट
d(d) 22 min past 5, 5 बजकर 22 मिनट

44. At which of the following times between 4 and 5 are the hands of a clock 3 minutes apart?
4 और 5 के बीच किस समय घड़ी की दोनों सूहाँ से तीन मिनट की दूरी पर होगी?
(a) 18\frac{6}{11} min past 4, 4 बजकर 18\frac{6}{11} मिनट
d(b) 26\frac{5}{11} min past 4, 4 बजकर 26\frac{5}{11} मिनट
d(c) 25\frac{5}{11} min past 4, 4 बजकर 25\frac{5}{11} मिनट
d(d) 25\frac{3}{11} min past 4, 4 बजकर 25\frac{3}{11} मिनट

45. At what time between 3 and 4 is the minute hand 7 minutes ahead of the hour-hand?
3 और 4 के बीच कितने बजे घंटे की दूरी से 7 मिनट अग्रे होगी?
(a) 8\frac{8}{11} min past 3, 3 बजकर 8\frac{8}{11} मिनट
d(b) 24 min past 3, 3 बजकर 24 मिनट
d(c) 25 min past 3, 3 बजकर 25 मिनट
d(d) 22 min past 3, 3 बजकर 22 मिनट

46. At what time between 3 and 4 is the minute hand 4 minutes behind the hour-hand?
3 और 4 के बीच कितने बजे घंटे की दूरी से 4 मिनट पीछे है?
(a) 12 min past 3, 3 बजकर 12 मिनट
d(b) 11 min past 3, 3 बजकर 11 मिनट
d(c) 19 min past 3, 3 बजकर 19 मिनट
d(d) None of these / इनमें से कोई नहीं

47. The minute hand of a clock overtakes the hour hand at intervals of 63 minutes of correct time. How much a day does the clock gain or lose?
एक घंटे की घंटे की दूरी से 63 मिनट में आगे निकल जाती है। एक दिन में घंटे कितनी आगे या पीछे हो जाएगी?
(a) 56\frac{8}{77} min gain / 56\frac{8}{77} मिनट आगे
d(b) 56\frac{8}{77} min lose / 56\frac{8}{77} मिनट पीछे
d(c) 57\frac{8}{77} min gain / 57\frac{8}{77} मिनट आगे
d(d) 57\frac{8}{77} min lose / 57\frac{8}{77} मिनट पीछे
48. How much does a watch gain or lose per day, if its hands coincide every 64 minutes of correct time?

(a) 32 \(\frac{8}{11}\) min/gain / 32 \(\frac{8}{11}\) min/lose

(b) 31 \(\frac{8}{11}\) min/gain / 31 \(\frac{8}{11}\) min/lose

(c) 32 \(\frac{3}{11}\) min/gain / 32 \(\frac{3}{11}\) min/lose

(d) 32 \(\frac{8}{11}\) min/lose / 32 \(\frac{8}{11}\) min/lose

49. A watch which gains uniformly, is 5 min slow at 8 o’clock in the morning on Sunday, and is 5 min 48 sec fast at 8 pm on following Sunday. When was it correct?

(a) 20 min past 7 pm on Tuesday

(b) 20 min past 7 pm on Wednesday

(c) 10 min past 7 pm on Tuesday

(d) 10 min past 7 pm on Wednesday

50. A clock is set right at 8 am. The clock gains 10 minutes in 24 hours. What will be the true time when the clock indicates 1 pm on the following day?

(a) 28 hrs / 28 घंटे

(b) 28 hrs 48 min / 28 घंटे 48 मिनट

(c) 28 hrs 42 min / 28 घंटे 42 मिनट

(d) None of these / इनमें से कोई नहीं
PROBLEMS OF AGES

1. 3 year ago father's age 7 times of his Son age. At this time father age is 5 times of his son's age. What is present age of son and father.
   3 year पिता की उम्र पिता की उम्र की 7 गुनी थी। इस समय पिता की उम्र पिता की उम्र की 5 गुनी है। पिता एवं पुत्र की वर्तमान आयु क्या है।

2. At this time father's age 3 times of son age. 3 years after father age is 4 times of son's age. What is present age of son and father.
   इस समय पिता की उम्र पिता की उम्र की 3 गुनी है। तीन वर्ष बाद पिता की उम्र पिता की उम्र की 4 गुनी होगी। पिता एवं पुत्र की वर्तमान आयु बतायें।

3. 3 years ago father age 7 times of son's age. 3 years after father age is 4 times of son's age. What is present age of father.
   तीन वर्ष पूर्व पिता की उम्र पिता की उम्र की 7 गुनी थी। तीन वर्ष बाद पिता की उम्र पिता की उम्र की 4 गुनी होगी। पिता की वर्तमान आयु क्या है?

4. 10 years ago Sita's mother age 4 times of Sita age. 10 years after. Mother age is twice the age of Sita. What is present age of Sita.
   10 वर्ष पूर्व शीता की माँ शीता से 4 गुनी बड़ी थी। 10 वर्ष बाद माँ अपने पुत्री से दुगनी बड़ी होंगी। शीता की वर्तमान आयु क्या है?

5. One year ago, the ratio of Samee and Ashok age is 4 : 3. After one year the ratio of their ages 5 : 4. What is the sum of present age of Both them.
   एक वर्ष पहले समी और अशोक का आयु अनुपात 4:3 थी एक वर्ष बाद उनकी आयु का अनुपात 5:4 होगा। इस समय उन दोनों की आयु का योगफल क्या है?

6. 10 years ago A's ages is half of B's ages. If the ratio of their present age is 3 : 4. What is the sum of present age of both them.
   10 वर्ष पूर्व एक की उम्र बि की उम्र की आधी थी। यदि उनकी वर्तमान आयु का अनुपात 3:4 हो, तो उनकी वर्तमान आयु का योगफल क्या होगा?

7. The sum of ages mother and daugther is 50 years. 5 years ago the ages of Mother is 7 times of daugther. What is the present age of Mother and daugther.
   माँ और बेटी की आयु का योगफल 50 वर्ष है। 5 वर्ष पूर्व माँ की उम्र बेटी की उम्र की 7 गुनी थी। माँ एवं बेटी की वर्तमान आयु क्या है?

8. The sum of ages of father and son is 56 years. 4 years ago father's ages is 3 times of son's age. What is son's age?
   पिता एवं पुत्र की आयु का योगफल 56 वर्ष है। 4 वर्ष बाद, पिता की आयु पुत्र की आयु की तीन गुनी होगी, पुत्र की आयु क्या है?

9. The ratio of father and son is 4 : 1 and their multiplication of ages is 196. 5 years after what will be the ratio ages ?
   पिता एवं पुत्र की आयु का अनुपात 4:1 है। एवं उनके उम का गुणनफल 196 है। 5 वर्ष बाद आयु का अनुपात क्या होगा?

10. The present ratio of ages of father and son is 6 : 1. 5 years after the ratio will be 7 : 2. What is present age of son.
    वर्तमान में पिता एवं पुत्र की आयु का अनुपात 6:1 है। 5 वर्ष बाद यह अनुपात बदलकर 7:2 हो जाएगा। पुत्र की वर्तमान आयु क्या है?

11. Ratio of father and Son age is 3 : 1. 4 years ago ratio of 4 : 1. What is present age of father and Son?
    पिता एवं पुत्र की आयु का अनुपात 3 : 1 है। 4 वर्ष पूर्व उनके उम 4:1 थी वर्तमान में पिता और पुत्र की आयु कितनी है?

12. Age of one man (present) is 125% of ages of 10 year ago and 83 1/3 % of ages of 10 year after. What is present age?
    एक व्यक्ति की आयु (वर्तमान) उसके 10 वर्ष पूर्व की उम का 125% है। एवं 10 वर्ष बाद की उम का 83 1/3% है।

13. The average ages of 12 player of team is 25 years. If the age of captain is included the averages is increased 1 years. What is the present age of captain?
    किसी टीम के 12 खिलाड़ियों की औसत आयु 25 वर्ष है। यदि कप्तान की आयु भी सम्मिलित कर ली जाए तो औसत आयु
14. In a family the average age of 6 son is 8 years. The average of father and mother is 22 years. If the father is 8 times of Mother's age. What is the age of Mother.

15. One man questioned about his age. His answer was "Take age after 3 year and multiply by 3, after that subtracted 3 times of my ages from.

16. The average ages of cricket team is increased by 2 months. When two new players replace the two old players who's age is 18, 20 years. What is average ages of new players.

17. 8 men, 7 women and one boy, the average age is 45 years. If the average age of 8 men is 45 years and 7 women is 46 years. What is age of boy.

18. A married 8 years ago. At the time of marriage the present age of A is 1 times of his age. A’s son ages of his age. The ages of son in years?

19. Anil is as much greater than Anil as he is smaller than Mohan. The sum of Mohan and Sunil age is 48 years. So, calculate the age of Anil

20. The sum of Ram and Shyam is 50 years and difference is 8 years. If Ram ages is greater than Shyam age. What is multiplication of their ages?

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**ANSWERS**

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**CUBE AND CUBOID**

**Direction (1 to 7):** After colouring a cube of 4x4x4 cm. side with yellow. After that it cut into 1cm small side cubes. Then answer the following question?

निर्देश (1 से 7): 4x4x4 सेमी का घन को बाहर से प्रत्येक सतह पर से पीले रंग से रंग दिया जाता है, तत्पशात उसमें से 1 सेमी० ऊँचा के छोटे घन काटे जाते हैं तो निम्न प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए—

1. How many total number of small cubes are there?
   कुल छोटे घनों की संख्या कितनी होगी?
   (a) 16 (b) 64 (c) 8 (d) 27

2. Total number of small cubes are on three surface coloured—
   तीन सतह से रंग हुए कुल छोटे घनों की संख्या क्या होगी?
   (a) 64 (b) 8 (c) 16 (d) 25

3. How many small cubes which are two surface coloured?
   दो सतह से रंग हुए छोटे घनों की संख्या क्या होगी?
   (a) 24 (b) 36 (c) 48 (d) 64

4. How many small cubes we have which atleast are two surface painted?
   कम से कम दो सतह से रंग हुए कुल छोटे घनों की संख्या क्या होगी?
   (a) 64 (b) 36 (c) 32 (d) 1

5. Number of small cubes which are coloured with single surface?
   केवल एक सतह से रंग हुए कुल छोटे घनों की संख्या क्या होगी?
   (a) 24 (b) 36 (c) 48 (d) 64

6. Number of colourless cubes are?
   कुल रंगहीन छोटे घनों की संख्या क्या होगी?
   (a) 8 (b) 27 (c) 25 (d) 4

7. Number of cubes which is atleast one surface coloured?
   कम से कम एक सतह से रंग छोटे घनों की संख्या—
   (a) 64 (b) 8 (c) 56 (d) 16

**Direction (8 to 14):** A bigger cubes of 9x9x9 cm size is coloured all surface with green. After that it is cut into three inches small cubes. Give the following answer?

निर्देश (8 से 14): 9x9x9 सेमी० आकार के एक घन को बाहर से हरे रंग से प्रत्येक सतह पर रंग दिया जाता है, तत्पशात उसमें से 3 सेमी० ऊँची के छोटे घन काटे जाते हैं तो निम्न प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए—

8. Total number of small cubes are?
   कुल छोटे घनों की संख्या क्या होगी?
   (a) 27 (b) 729 (c) 216 (d) 36

9. Number of small cubes which have three surface painted?
   तीन सतह से रंग हुए कुल घनों की संख्या क्या होगी?
   (a) 9 (b) 3 (c) 8 (d) 27

10. Number of small cubes with two surface coloured?
    दो सतह से रंग हुए कुल छोटे घनों की संख्या क्या होगी?
    (a) 8 (b) 12 (c) 27 (d) 729

11. Number of small cubes with atleast two surface coloured?
    कम से कम दो सतह से रंग हुए छोटे घनों की संख्या क्या होगी?
    (a) 20 (b) 12 (c) 27 (d) 8

12. Number of small cubes which are only one side coloured?
    केवल एक सतह से रंग हुए कुल छोटे घनों की संख्या क्या होगी?
    (a) 8 (b) 12 (c) 6 (d) 26

13. Total number of small colourless cubes are?
    कुल रंगहीन छोटे घनों की संख्या क्या होगी?
    (a) 6 (b) 12
14. Number of small cubes which are at least one surface coloured?
   कम से कम एक तरफ से रंग छोटे घनों की संख्या क्या होगी?
   (a) 27  (b) 26  (c) 20  (d) 1

Direction (15 to 21):- 7 \times 7 \times 7 cm. size of a cube is coloured with red. After coloured it is cut into 1 cm side of small cubes.

निदेश (15 से 21):- 7 \times 7 \times 7 सेमी आकार के एक घन को बाहर से लाल रंग से प्रत्येक सतह पर रंग दिया जाता है। तत्पश्चात् उसमें से 1 सेमी भुजा के छोटे घन काटे जाते हैं तो निम्न प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।

15. Total number of small cubes?
   कुल छोटे घनों की संख्या क्या होगी?
   (a) 343  (b) 64  (c) 216  (d) 49

16. Three surface coloured cubes are?
   तीन तरफ से रंग हुए कुल छोटे घनों की संख्या क्या होगी?
   (a) 6  (b) 8  (c) 7  (d) 49

17. Number of small cubes which are coloured with two surface?
   दो तरफ से रंग हुए कुल छोटे घनों की संख्या क्या होगी?
   (a) 56  (b) 150  (c) 125  (d) 60

18. Number of small cubes which are coloured with at least two surface?
   कम से कम दो तरफ से रंग हुए कुल छोटे घनों की संख्या क्या होगी?
   (a) 60  (b) 150  (c) 68  (d) 16

19. Number of small cubes which are only one side coloured?
   केवल एक तरफ से रंग हुए कुल छोटे घनों की संख्या क्या होगी?
   (a) 150  (b) 60  (c) 343  (d) 49

20. Total number of colourless cubes?
   कुल रंगहीन छोटे घनों की संख्या क्या होगी?
   (a) 150  (b) 125  (c) 49  (d) 7

21. Number of small cubes which are at least one surface coloured?
   कम से कम एक तरफ से रंग छोटे घनों की संख्या क्या होगी?
   (a) 343  (b) 125

Direction (22 to 26):– After coloring a big cube yellow, it is divided into 216 equal small cubes.

निदेश (22 से 26):– एक बड़े घन के सभी सतह को पीले रंग से रंगने के बाद उसको 216 बराबर घनों में बाँटते हैं।

22. How many small cubes could be achieved with three surface coloured?
   ऐसे कितने घन प्राप्त होंगे जिनकी तीन सतह रंगीन है?
   (a) 6  (b) 64  (c) 8  (d) 1

23. How many colourless cubes could be got–
   ऐसे कितने घन प्राप्त होंगे जिसकी सभी सतह रंगीन हो?
   (a) 216  (b) 8  (c) 64  (d) 1

24. Only one side coloured cubes are–
   केवल एक तरफ से हुए घनों की संख्या?
   (a) 64  (b) 96  (c) 48  (d) 216

25. How many cubes will be cut with two surface coloured–
   ऐसे कितने घन प्राप्त होंगे जिनकी दो सतह रंगीन हो?
   (a) 48  (b) 64  (c) 96  (d) 8

26. How many cut will be required to divide the big cubes into equal small cubes–
   वह घन को छोटे-छोटे बराबर घनो में बाँटने के लिए कितने बार काटने की आवश्यकता होगी?
   (a) 96  (b) 48  (c) 3  (d) 15

Direction (27 to 31):- Total area of a big cube is 1536 sq. cm. It is divided in such a way as that the area of one surface of small cubes is 4 sq. cm.

निदेश (27 से 31):– एक बड़े घन के कुल सतह का क्षेत्रफल 1536 वर्ग सेमी है। इसे छोटे-छोटे बराबर घनो में इस प्रकार बाँटते हैं कि छोटे घन के एक सतह का क्षेत्रफल 4 वर्ग सेमी हो?

27. How many small cubes can be made from the big cubes?
   बड़े घन से कितने छोटे घन प्राप्त कर सकते हैं?
   (a) 8  (b) 512  (c) 196  (d) 64

28. The area of one surface of the bigger cubes?
   बड़े घन के एक सतह क्षेत्रफल कितना होगा?
   (a) 512 cm / 512 सेमी\(^2\)  (b) 196 cm / 196 सेमी\(^2\)
   (c) 256 cm / 256 सेमी\(^2\)  (d) 64 cm / 64 सेमी\(^2\)

29. The area of total surface of small cubes is?
30. Length of one side of the larger cubes is?
   (a) 64 cm (b) 24 cm (c) 48 cm (d) 512 cm

31. How many cuts are required to devided the large cubes into small cubes?
   (a) 24 (b) 64 (c) 8 (d) 21

32. Number of small cubes which must have mandatory all three surface coloured (red, green and yellow)?
   (a) 6 (b) 8 (c) 27 (d) 9

33. Number of small cubes which have two surface coloured with red and green?
   (a) 4 (b) 8 (c) 27 (d) 26

34. Number of small cubes which are coloured atleast yellow or atleast green?
   (a) 27 (b) 20 (c) 12 (d) 1

35. Number of small cubes which are coloured with only yellow?
   (a) 20 (b) 8

36. Total number of small cubes which have atleast one surface green?
   (a) 64 (b) 18 (c) 27 (d) 26

Direction (37 to 41):- A cubes of 8 x 8 x 8 cm. side is coloured opposite surface with red, green and yellow. After that cubes is cut into two cm small cubes.

37. Number of small cubes which have three surface coloured with red, green and yellow?
   (a) 64 (b) 8 (c) 32 (d) 56

38. Number of small cubes which have two surface coloured with red and yellow?
   (a) 8 (b) 16 (c) 4 (d) 32

39. Number of cubes which are coloured by atleast red and yellow?
   (a) 16 (b) 24 (c) 64 (d) 32

40. Number of small cubes coloured with only green?
   (a) 32 (b) 16 (c) 8 (d) 20

41. Number of small cubes which have atleast one surface green?
   (a) 64 (b) 8 (c) 32 (d) 56

Direction (42 to 64):- A bigger cubes of 5 x 5 x 5 cm. size coloured opposite pair of surface with red, green and yellow respectively. After that
A cube is cut into 1cm. small cubes. Then give the following answers.

**Question 42.** Number of small cubes which have two surface coloured and colours are red and yellow.

- (a) 20
- (b) 125
- (c) 44
- (d) 12

**Question 43.** How many cubes which have atleast green and yellow colour?

- (a) 20
- (b) 44
- (c) 30
- (d) 54

**Question 44.** Number of small cubes with one side coloured.

- (a) 20
- (b) 54
- (c) 44
- (d) 50

**Question 45.** Number of small cubes which coloured with only yellow.

- (a) 8
- (b) 60
- (c) 18
- (d) 54

**Question 46.** Number of small cubes which have atleast one side gree.

- (a) 60
- (b) 18
- (c) 54
- (d) 50

Direction (47 to 50):- A cube of 7 × 7 × 7 cm. side is coloured with red, green, yellow, Black, pink and violet. Then it is cut into 1cm. small cubes.

**Question 47.** Total number of small cubes.

- (a) 343
- (b) 243
- (c) 49
- (d) 729

**Question 48.** Number of small cubes which have three side coloured.

- (a) 343
- (b) 8
- (c) 64
- (d) 60

**Question 49.** Number of small cubes which have two side coloured.

- (a) 49
- (b) 64
- (c) 60
- (d) 27

**Question 50.** Number of small cubes which are atleast two surface coloured.

- (a) 60
- (b) 64
- (c) 65
- (d) 68

**Answers**

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1. Two positions of dice are shown below. How many points will appear on the opposite to the face containing 5 points?
   नीचे एक पासे को दो प्रारूप में दर्शाया गया है बिन्दु 5 के विपरीत कितने बिन्दु होंगे?
   (a) 3  (b) 1  (c) 2  (d) 4

2. Which digit will appear on the face opposite to the face with number 4?
   अंक 4 के विपरीत सतह पर कौन-सा अंक होगा?
   (a) 2/5  (b) 5  (c) 2  (d) 2/3

3. Two positions of a dice are shown below. Which number will appear on the face opposite to the face with the number 5?
   नीचे एक पासे को दो प्रारूप है। कौन-सा नंबर अंक 5 के विपरीत होगा?
   (a) 2/6  (b) 2  (c) 6  (d) 4

4. If there are two dots in the bottom, then how many dots will be on the top?
   यदि पासे की नीचली सतह पर 2 बिन्दु हैं तो ऊपरी सतह पर कितने बिन्दु होंगे?
   (a) 2  (b) 3  (c) 5  (d) 6

5. Two position of a cube with its surfaces symbols are #, *, $, %, ☺. When the surface $ touch the bottom. What surface will be on the top?
   एक घन के दो प्रारूप को नीचे दर्शाया गया है। जिनमें संकेत #, *, $, %, ☺ अंकित हैं। जब नीचे फलक पर $ है तो ऊपरी फलक पर क्या होगा?
   (a) # (b) ☺ (c) * (d) @

6. In the dice given below which number will be on the side opposite to 1?
   नीचे दिए गए पासे में अंक 1 के विपरीत क्या होगा?
   (a) 3  (b) 5  (c) 2  (d) 6

7. Two positions of a cube with its surfaces numberd are shown below. When the surface 4 touch the bottom, what surface will be on the top?
   नीचे एक घन के दो प्रारूप हैं, जिस पर कुछ अंक अंकित हैं। जब अंक 4 सतह को छूटा है तो कौन-सा अंक ऊपरी फलक पर होगा?
   (a) 1  (b) 2  (c) 5  (d) 6

8. Observe the dots on the dice (one to six dots) in the following figures. How many dots are contained on the face opposite to the containing four dots?
   4 बिन्दुओं के विपरीत कितने बिन्दु होंगे?
   (a) 2  (b) 3
Directions (1-10) : Read the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

(i) A Y B means A is the son of B.
A Y B ka arth hai A putru hai B ka.

(ii) A % B means A is the sister of B.
A % B ka arth hai A bahan hai B ki.

(iii) A $ B means A is the father of B.
A $ B ka arth hai A pita hai B ka.

(iv) A @ B means A is the mother of B.
A @ B ka arth hai A maati hai B ki.

(v) A # B means A is the daughter of B.
A # B ka arth hai A putri hai B ka.

(vi) A × B means A is the brother of B.
A × B ka arth hai A bhai hai B ka.

1. How is P related to U in the given expression?
   दीए गए अभिव्यक्तियों में P, U से किस प्रकार संबंधित है?
   P $ Q % R × S % T # U
   (a) Brother / भाई
   (b) Father / पिता
   (c) Cousin / कजन
   (d) Husband / पति
   (e) None of these / इनमें से कोई नहीं

2. How is P related to U in the given expression?
   दीए गए अभिव्यक्तियों में U, P से किस प्रकार संबंधित है?
   P # Q @ R $ S $ T % U
   (a) Brother / भाई
   (b) Sister / बहन
   (c) Cousin / कजन
   (d) Brother or Sister / भाई या बहन
   (e) None of these / इनमें से कोई नहीं

3. How is U related to P in the given expression?
   दीए गए अभिव्यक्तियों में U, P से किस प्रकार संबंधित है?
   P # Q × R $ S × T # U
   (a) Aunt / आंटी
   (b) Mother / माँ

4. How is P related to U in the given expression?
   दीए गए अभिव्यक्तियों में P, U से किस प्रकार संबंधित है?
   P $ Q × R % S $ T # U
   (a) Son / पुत्र
   (b) Son-in-law / दादादास
   (c) Brother / भाई
   (d) Father-in-law / साप्ताहत
   (e) None of these / इनमें से कोई नहीं

5. How is P related to U in the given expression?
   दीए गए अभिव्यक्तियों में P, U से किस प्रकार संबंधित है?
   P # Q % R @ S $ T % U
   (a) Brother / भाई
   (b) Sister / बहन
   (c) Father / पिता
   (d) Uncle / चाचा
   (e) Cousin / कजन

6. How is P related to U in the given expression?
   दीए गए अभिव्यक्तियों में P, U से किस प्रकार संबंधित है?
   P $ Q S $ T @ U
   (a) Brother / भाई
   (b) Sister / बहन
   (c) Cousin / कजन
   (d) Husband / पति
   (e) None of these / इनमें से कोई नहीं

7. How is U related to P in the given expression?
   दीए गए अभिव्यक्तियों में U, P से किस प्रकार संबंधित है?
   P $ Q × R % S $ T # U
   (a) Brother / भाई
   (b) Sister / बहन
   (c) Cousin / कजन
   (d) Anut / आंटी
   (e) None of these / इनमें से कोई नहीं

8. How is P related to U in the given expression?
   दीए गए अभिव्यक्तियों में P, U से किस प्रकार संबंधित है?
   P $ Q % R # S $ T # U
Directions (9-12): Read the following information carefully and answer the questions, which follow:

(i) A $\Delta$ B means A is mother of B
(ii) A $\ast$ B means A is father of B
(iii) A $\beta$ B means A is brother of B
(iv) A $\gamma$ B means A is sister of B

9. Which of the following means 'R is uncle of T'?
(a) R $\ast$ P $\beta$ S $\ast$ T
(b) S $\ast$ P $\beta$ R $\gamma$ T
(c) P $\ast$ R $\beta$ Q $\ast$ T
(d) P $\ast$ R $\beta$ Q $\ast$ S $\ast$ T
(e) None of these / इनमें से कोई नहीं

10. Which of the following means 'X is mother of U'?
(a) P $\ast$ L $\gamma$ K $\ast$ R
(b) X $\ast$ P $\ast$ R $\ast$ O
(c) P $\ast$ K $\ast$ L $\ast$ R $\ast$ X
(d) X $\ast$ P $\ast$ R $\ast$ O
(e) None of these / इनमें से कोई नहीं

Directions (13-17): Read the following information carefully and answer the questions, which follow:

(i) 'A x B' means 'A is wife of B'.
(ii) 'A – B' means 'A is father of B'.
(iii) 'A ÷ B' means 'A is son of B'.
(iv) 'A + B' means 'A is daughter of B'.

13. Which of the following means T is wife of P?
(a) P x S $\div$ T
(b) P $\div$ S x T
(c) P $\div$ S $\div$ T
(d) P $\div$ T $\div$ S
(e) None of these / इनमें से कोई नहीं

14. Which of the following means P is maternal grandson of S?
(a) P $\ast$ Q $\ast$ T
(b) P $\div$ Q $\ast$ T
(c) P $\div$ Q $\ast$ S
(d) P x Q $\div$ S
(e) None of these / इनमें से कोई नहीं

15. In the expression 'P $\times$ Q – T' how is T related to P?
(a) Daughter / पुत्री
(b) Son / पुत्र
(c) Mother / माता
(d) Can't be determined / निर्धार नहीं किया जा सकता
(e) None of these / इनमें से कोई नहीं

16. In the expression 'P + Q x T' how is T related to P?
(a) Daughter / पुत्री
(b) Son / पुत्र
(c) Mother / माता
(d) Can't be determined / निर्धार नहीं किया जा सकता
(e) None of these / इनमें से कोई नहीं
17. How is P related to T in the expression \( P + S - T \)?

- (a) Mother
- (b) Father
- (c) Son
- (d) Brother
- (e) None of these

18. How is P related to U in the expression? \( U - T \times S + R \times Q + P \)

- (a) Father
- (b) Paternal grandfather
- (c) Maternal grandfather
- (d) Great grandfather
- (e) None of these

19. How is P related to U in the expression? \( U \times T + S \times R + Q \times P \)

- (a) Brother
- (b) Son
- (c) Cousin
- (d) Nephew
- (e) None of these

20. How is P related to U in the expression? \( U \times T + S \times R + Q \times P \)

- (a) Father
- (b) Paternal grandfather
- (c) Maternal grandfather
- (d) Paternal grandmother
- (e) Data inadequate

21. How is P related to U in the expression? \( U - T \times S \times R - Q \times P \)

- (a) Father
- (b) Maternal uncle
- (c) Paternal uncle
- (d) Grandfather
- (e) None of these

22. How is P related to U in the expression? \( U - T \times S \times R - Q \times P \)

- (a) Father
- (b) Maternal uncle
- (c) Paternal uncle
- (d) Grandfather
- (e) None of these

23. How is U related to P in the expression? \( U - T \times S \times R + Q \times P \)

- (a) Father
- (b) Paternal grandfather
- (c) Maternal grandfather
- (d) Paternal grandmother
- (e) Data inadequate

24. How is U related to P in the expression? \( U \times T + S \times R - Q \times P \)

- (a) Father
- (b) Paternal grandfather
- (c) Maternal grandfather
- (d) Paternal grandmother
- (e) Data inadequate
In which of the given expression P is the brother of U?

\[(a) \quad U \times T \div S - R + Q \times P\]
\[(b) \quad U \div T - S + R + Q \times P\]
\[(c) \quad U \div T - S \# R + Q \div P\]
\[(d) \quad U \div T - S \# R + Q \div P\]

27. In which of the given expression P is the mother-in-law of U?

\[(a) \quad U \# T \times S \div R - S + R \times M\]
\[(b) \quad B \div M \div H\]
\[(c) \quad B \times M + H\]
\[(d) \quad B + M - H\]

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

\[(i) \quad 'P + Q' \text{ means 'P is father of Q'.}\]
\[P + Q \text{ का अर्थ है 'P, Q की माता है'}}\]
\[(ii) \quad 'P - Q' \text{ means 'P is mother of Q'.}\]
\[P - Q \text{ का अर्थ है 'P, Q की बहन है'}}\]
\[(iii) \quad 'P \times Q' \text{ means 'P is brother of Q'.}\]
\[P \times Q \text{ का अर्थ है 'P, Q की भाई है'}}\]
\[(iv) \quad 'P + Q' \text{ means 'P is Sister of Q'.}\]
\[P + Q \text{ का अर्थ है 'P, Q की बहन है'}}\]

28. How is R related to M in the expression \(M + J \div T \times R\)?

\[(a) \quad \text{Nephew / नेप्शु}\]
\[(b) \quad \text{Niece / नौस}\]
\[(c) \quad \text{Nephew or Niece / नेप्शु या नौस}\]
\[(d) \quad \text{Data inadequate / डेटा अपर्याप्त}\]
\[(e) \quad \text{None of these / इनमें से कोई नहीं}\]

29. How is W related to M in the expression \(W + T \div R \times M\)?

\[(a) \quad \text{Aunt / आंट}\]
\[(b) \quad \text{Paternal aunt / माता}\]
\[(c) \quad \text{Maternal aunt / माता}\]
\[(d) \quad \text{Grandmother / ग्रैंडमाम्मी}\]
\[(e) \quad \text{Data inadequate / डेटा अपर्याप्त}\]
34. Which of the following means that R is wife of P?
   (a) P x R – Q – T
   (b) P ÷ T + R – Q
   (c) P ÷ R – Q + T
   (d) P x T – Q + R
   (e) None of these

35. If 'P x T ÷ Q + R' how is R related to P?
   (a) Daughter
   (b) Husband
   (c) Son-in-law
   (d) Son-in-law or Daughter-in-law
   (e) None of these

36. If 'P ÷ R – Q x T', how is P related to T?
   (a) Grandmother
   (b) Mother-in-law
   (c) Sister
   (d) Grandfather
   (e) None of these

Directions (37-41): These questions are based on the following information:

'P © Q' means 'Q is the brother of P'.
'P # Q' means 'P is the daughter of Q'.
'P = Q' means 'Q is the sister of P'.
'P £ Q' means 'P is the son of Q'.
'P + Q' means 'P is the father of Q'.
'P @ Q' means 'P is the mother of Q'.

37. Which of the following indicates that 'C' is the paternal uncle of 'D'?
   (a) C £ V # N @ L © D
   (b) C £ V @ L @ N © D
   (c) D £ L £ N @ V © C
   (d) D £ N # V @ L © C
   (e) None of these

38. Which of the following indicates that 'Q is the daughter of N'?
   (a) Q + P # C @ N @ V
   (b) N + P # C @ Q @ V
   (c) M @ N # R + Q
   (d) M © Q = V # N
   (e) None of these

39. Which of the following is a correct conclusion drawn from the expression 'L = M # N © P + Q'?
   (a) Q is the grandson of M.
   (b) L is the uncle of N.
   (c) N is the uncle of Q.
   (d) Q is the niece of N.
   (e) None of these

40. Which of the following is the correct conclusion drawn from the expression 'P @ R = S © T £ V'?
   (a) V is the husband of P.
   (b) R is the son of V.
   (c) S is the brother of P.
   (d) None of these

41. What does the expression 'P @ R = S © T £ V' mean?
   (a) V is the husband of P.
   (b) R is the son of V.
(c) R is the daughter of V.
R, V की पुत्री है।
(d) V is the wife of P.
V, P की पत्नी है।
(e) None of these / इनमें से कोई नहीं

Directions (42-46): These questions are based on the following information.

\[ \begin{align*}
P = Q & \quad \text{means 'Q is the father of P.'} \\
P = Q & \quad \text{means 'P is the sister of Q.'} \\
P \div Q & \quad \text{means 'Q is the son of P.'} \\
P \div Q & \quad \text{means 'Q is the daughter of P.'} \\
P # Q & \quad \text{means 'Q is the mother of P.'} \\
P \# Q & \quad \text{means 'P is the mother of Q.'} \\
P S Q & \quad \text{means 'P is the brother of Q.'} \\
P S Q & \quad \text{means 'Q is the son of P.'} \\
P S Q & \quad \text{means 'Q is the daughter of P.'} \\
P S Q & \quad \text{means 'Q is the mother of P.'} \\
P S Q & \quad \text{means 'Q is the daughter of P.'} \\
\end{align*} \]

42. Which of the following indicates 'A is the grandfather of B'?

(a) M x A = N = B (b) B $ L x Q x A (c) L $ M $ Q $ A (d) B x L x A
(e) None of these / इनमें से कोई नहीं

43. 'S x M ÷ B £ L = F # Q' reveals which of the following relation?

(a) M is the maternal aunt of L.
M, L की माँजी है।
(b) L is the granddaughter of Q.
L, Q की पुत्री है।
(c) B is the paternal uncle of S.
B, S का मामा है।
(d) F and B are brother and sister.
F और B भाई, बहन है।
(e) None of the above relations gets revealed ऊपर दिए गए कोई भी संबंध नहीं मिलता है।

44. Which of the following means 'F is the paternal uncle of G'?

(a) L = F $ Q £ G (b) G x M ÷ F $ L (c) N $ F $ L x G (d) G x L $ F $ N
(e) None of these / इनमें से कोई नहीं

45. Which of the following is not correct?

(a) L $ M ÷ O means O is the sister of L.
L $ M ÷ O का अर्थ है O, L का बहन है।
(b) M ÷ O £ P = Q means Q and O are husband and wife.
M ÷ O £ P = Q का अर्थ है Q और O पति और पत्नी हैं।
(c) P = Q # R means R is the grandmother of P.
P = Q # R का अर्थ है R, P की बीबीमाम है।
(d) R x S # T means R is the granddaughter of T.
R x S # T का अर्थ है R, T की पोती है।
(e) All are correct सभी सही हैं

46. Which of the following is correct?

(a) L £ M $ R means R is the paternal uncle of L.
L £ M $ R का अर्थ है R, L का बहन है।
(b) M $ R ÷ D # V means M is the son of V.
M $ R ÷ D # V का अर्थ है M, V का बेटा है।
(c) D # V x T means D is the granddaughter of T.
D # V x T का अर्थ है D, T की पोती है।
(d) V x T ÷ P means P is the maternal uncle of V.
V x T ÷ P का अर्थ है P, V का मामा है।
(e) None is correct कोई सही नहीं हैं
**TYPE – I**

**Direction:** In the following questions, select the missing number from the given responses.

निर्देश:- निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों में प्रश्नांक अभाज्य को जगह डाला

1. [Image of a geometric figure with numbers]
   - (a) 190
   - (b) 221
   - (c) 236
   - (d) 255

2. [Image of a geometric figure with numbers]
   - (a) 4
   - (b) 305
   - (c) 343
   - (d) 729

3. [Image of a geometric figure with numbers]
   - (a) 1
   - (b) 2
   - (c) 3
   - (d) 4

4. [Image of a geometric figure with numbers]
   - (a) 5
   - (b) 12
   - (c) 13
   - (d) 26

5. [Image of a geometric figure with numbers]
   - (a) 0
   - (b) 8
   - (c) 125
   - (d) 126

6. [Image of a geometric figure with numbers]
   - (a) 2
   - (b) 6
   - (c) 8
   - (d) 64

7. [Image of a geometric figure with numbers]
   - (a) 2
   - (b) 3
   - (c) 4
   - (d) 5

8. [Image of a geometric figure with numbers]
   - (a) 15
   - (b) 16
   - (c) 17
   - (d) 18

9. [Image of a geometric figure with numbers]
   - (a) 35
   - (b) 37
   - (c) 45
   - (d) 46

10. [Image of a geometric figure with numbers]
    - (a) 232
    - (b) 268
    - (c) 298
    - (d) 350

11. [Image of a geometric figure with numbers]
    - (a) 2
    - (b) 4
    - (c) 5
    - (d) 6

12. [Image of a geometric figure with numbers]
    - (a) 10
    - (b) 12
    - (c) 13
    - (d) 20
13. 5 4 9 6 3 7 2 4 65 20 45
   (a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4

14. 9 36 25 4 16 9 1 9 4 6 13
   (a) 5 (b) 10 (c) 11 (d) 15

15. 6 15 20 8 4 5 3 5 20 51 65
   (a) 12 (b) 51 (c) 56 (d) 120

16. 11 6 8 17 12 6 25 34 19 19 28 11
   (a) 9 (b) 13 (c) 14 (d) 16

17. 3 2 2 6 20 4 12 25 64 6 10
   (a) 6 (b) 8 (c) 10 (d) 16

18. 16 210 14 14 156 12 12
   (a) 90 (b) 100 (c) 110 (d) 120

19. 2 2 256 3 2 4 2 665
   (a) 2765 (b) 3125 (c) 8796 (d) 30008

20. 2A 1AAA 38A 6 36 ? 2 12 32 1 6 16
   (a) 80 (b) 85 (c) 91 (d) 96

21. 31 17 58 87 68 19 61 56 91 22 70 50 10 142 11
   (a) 3 (b) 6 (c) 7 (d) 9

22. 8 17 33 12 5 29 10 13
   (a) 90 (b) 100 (c) 33 (d) 120

23. 85 20 5 126 24 6 175 7
   (a) 22 (b) 24 (c) 26 (d) 28

24. Find the value of 'X' in the question given below -
   नीचे दिए गये प्रश्न में X का मान ज्ञात करो –
   15 33 27 36 8 2 4
   (a) 3 (b) 4 (c) 8 (d) 12

25. 13 20 27 17 ? 33 9 10 11
   (a) 28 (b) 25 (c) 24 (d) 21

26. 4 15 48 5 18 ? 3 12 39
   (a) 52 (b) 54 (c) 57 (d) 60

27. 7 21 8 17 ? 5 12 11 13
   (a) 14 (b) 18 (c) 13 (d) 16

28. 8 11 17 11 17 29 13 21 ?
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Directions (Questions 1 to 26) : In each of the following questions, you are given a combination of alphabets and/or numbers followed by four alternation (a), (b), (c) and (d). Choose the alternative which most closely resembles the mirror-image of the given combination.

1. WHITE
   (a) WHITE
   (b) WHITE
   (c) WHITE
   (d) WHITE

2. BRISK
   (a) BRISK
   (b) BRISK
   (c) BRISK
   (d) BRISK

3. PAINTED
   (a) PAINTED
   (b) PAINTED
   (c) PAINTED
   (d) PAINTED

4. NATIONAL
   (a) NATIONAL
   (b) NATIONAL
   (c) NATIONAL
   (d) NATIONAL

5. SUPERVISOR
   (a) SUPERVISOR
   (b) SUPERVISOR
   (c) SUPERVISOR
   (d) SUPERVISOR

6. JUDGEMENT
   (a) JUDGEMENT
   (b) JUDGEMENT
   (c) JUDGEMENT
   (d) JUDGEMENT

7. QUALITY
   (a) QUALITY
   (b) QUALITY
   (c) QUALITY
   (d) QUALITY

8. TERMINATE
   (a) TERMINATE
   (b) TERMINATE
   (c) TERMINATE
   (d) TERMINATE

9. FIXING
   (a) FIXING
   (b) FIXING
   (c) FIXING
   (d) FIXING

10. MALAYALAM
    (a) MALAYALAM
    (b) MALAYALAM
    (c) MALAYALAM
    (d) MALAYALAM
23. 247596
   (a) 695742  (b) 247596
   (c) 247596 (d) 247596

24. qutubgarh
   (a) ᱟᱟᱟᱤᱱᱤᱟᱤ  (b) ᱟᱟᱟᱤᱱᱤᱟᱤµ
   (c) ᱟᱟᱟᱤᱱᱤᱟᱤᱤ  (d) ᱟᱟᱟᱤᱱᱤᱟᱤᱤu

25. Nu56p7uR
   (a) ᱟᱟᱟᱤᱱᱤᱟᱤᱟᱤuR  (b) ᱟᱟᱟᱤᱱᱤᱟᱤᱟᱤu ᱟᱟᱟᱤᱱᱤᱟᱤu
   (c) ᱟᱟᱟᱤᱱᱤᱟᱤu  (d) ᱟᱟᱟᱤᱱᱤᱟᱤu

26. Which of the following collections of letters will look the same in the mirror?
   (a) OSMIHOM  (b) VHRTRVH
   (c) HIMOSTA  (d) AOVIVOA

ANSWER KEY

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PART-B

Directions (Questions 1 to 29) : In each of the following questions, choose the correct mirror-image of the Fig. (X) from amongst the four alternatives (a), (b), (c) and (d) given along with it.

निर्देश (1-29) : आप उस आकृति को चुनिए जो ऊपर दी हुई प्रश्न आकृति की सही दर्शन प्रतिविम्ब दर्शाएँ
Directions (Questions 30 to 36) : In each of the following questions, choose the correct mirror-image of the Fig. (X) from amongst the four alternatives (a), (b), (c) and (d) given along with it. The mirror may be represented by a line MN or M₁M₂.

निर्देश (30-34) : आप उस आकृति को चुनिए जो ऊपर दी हुई प्रश्न आकृति की सही दर्पण प्रतिबिंब दशाएं जिस में रेखा MN और M₁M₂ के रूप में दर्शाया गया है।

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
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<td>30.</td>
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<td>32.</td>
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<td>33.</td>
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<td>34.</td>
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**ANSWER KEY**

1. (D) 2. (C) 3. (D) 4. (D) 5. (B) 6. (B) 7. (C) 8. (B) 9. (A) 10. (C) 11. (D) 12. (C) 13. (D) 14. (A) 15. (D) 16. (D) 17. (D) 18. (C) 19. (B) 20. (C) 21. (A) 22. (B) 23. (A) 24. (D) 25. (C) 26. (C) 27. (D) 28. (A) 29. (D) 30. (C) 31. (D) 32. (C) 33. (A) 34. (D)
CLASSIFICATION

Directions (1—4) : From the given responses, find the odd figure out.

निर्देश (1—4) : दिये गये विकल्पों में से विषम आकृति को चुनिए।

1.  
(a)  
(b)  
(c)  
(d)  

2.  
(a)  
(b)  
(c)  
(d)  

3. A series of figures are given which can be grouped into classes. Select the group into which the figures can be classified.

प्रत्येक आकृति का अनुक्रम दिया गया है जिनका वर्गों में समूलकरण किया जा सकता है। उस ग्रुप को चुनिए जिसमें आकृतियों को वर्गीकृत किया जा सकता है।

4. A series of figures are given which can be grouped into classes. From the responses, select the group into which the figures can be classified.

प्रत्येक आकृति का अनुक्रम दिया गया है जिनका वर्गों में समूलकरण किया जा सकता है। दिये गये विकल्पों में से उस ग्रुप को चुनिए जिसमें आकृतियों को वर्गीकृत किया जा सकता है।
6. (a) 1, 4, 9  
   2, 5, 7  
   3, 6, 8  
(b) 1, 4, 9  
   2, 5, 8  
   3, 6, 7  
(c) 1, 4, 9  
   2, 5, 8  
   3, 6, 7  
(d) 1, 4, 9  
   2, 5, 8  
   3, 6, 7

7. (a) 1, 7, 8; 2, 6, 5; 3, 4, 9  
(b) 1, 8, 9; 2, 3, 5; 4, 6, 7  
(c) 2, 3, 5; 1, 7, 8; 4, 6, 9  
(d) 2, 6, 7; 1, 3, 4; 5, 8, 9

8. (a) 1, 4, 6; 2, 3, 8; 5, 7, 9  
(b) 2, 3, 8; 4, 5, 7; 1, 6, 9  
(c) 5, 7, 9; 3, 4, 8; 2, 9, 1  
(d) 1, 4, 6; 2, 3, 5; 6, 7, 8

9. Find the odd figure
(a) (b) (c) (d)

10. (a) (b) (c) (d)

11. (a) 1, 4, 8; 2, 5, 7; 3, 9, 6  
(b) 1, 4, 6; 2, 5, 8; 3, 7, 9  
(c) 1, 4, 6; 2, 5, 7; 3, 8, 9  
(d) 1, 2, 3; 4, 5, 6; 7, 8, 9

12. Find the odd figure
(a) (b) (c) (d)

13. A series of figures are given which can be grouped into classes. Select the group from the responses into which the figures can be classified:
(a) 1, 2, 3; 4, 5, 6; 7, 8, 9
(b) 1, 5, 7; 2, 4, 9; 3, 6, 8
(c) 1, 7, 9; 3, 6, 8; 2, 4, 5
(d) 1, 5, 7; 2, 4, 8; 3, 6, 9

14. A series of figures are given which can be grouped into classes. Select the group into which the figures can be classified from the given responses.
(a) 1, 2, 3; 4, 8, 9; 5, 7, 6
(b) 1, 5, 7; 2, 4, 9; 3, 6, 8
(c) 1, 7, 9; 3, 6, 8; 2, 4, 5
(d) 1, 5, 7; 2, 4, 8; 3, 6, 9
15. Find the odd figure

विषय आकृति चुनिये।

(a) (b) (c) (d)

16. Find the odd figure

विषय आकृति चुनिये।

(a) (b) (c) (d)

17. A series of figures are given which can be grouped into classes. From the responses, select the groups into which the figures can be classified.

नीचे आकृतियों का अनुक्रम दिया गया है जिनका बराबर में समूह किया जा सकता है। दिए गए विकल्पों में से उस ग्रुप को चुनिए जिसमें आकृतियों को वर्गीकृत किया जा सकता है।

(a) 1, 4, 7; 2, 5, 8; 3, 6, 9
(b) 1, 4, 5; 2, 6, 8; 3, 7, 9
(c) 1, 7, 9; 3, 6, 8; 2, 4, 6
(d) 1, 6, 9; 2, 5, 8, 3, 4, 7

18. Find the odd figure

उसे चुनिए जो अन्य तीन विकल्पों से भिन्न हो।

(a) (b) (c) (d)

19. A series of figures, which can be grouped into classes, is given. From the responses, select the groups into which the figures can be classified.

नीचे उन आकृतियों का एक अनुक्रम दिया गया है जिनका बराबर में समूह किया जा सकता है। दिए गए विकल्पों में से उस विकल्प में से उस समूह को चुनिए जिसमें आकृतियों को वर्गीकृत किया जा सकता है।

(a) 1, 5, 8; 2, 6, 7; 3, 4, 9
(b) 1, 5, 7; 2, 6, 8; 3, 4, 9
(c) 1, 7, 8; 2, 6, 9; 3, 4, 5
(d) 1, 5, 8; 2, 4, 7; 3, 6, 9

20. Find the odd figure

विषय आकृति चुनिए :

(a) (b) (c) (d)

21. Question Figures :

प्रश्न आकृतियाँ :

Answer Figures :

उत्तर आकृतियाँ :

(a) (b) (c) (d)

22. From the given responses, find the odd figure out.

दी गई आकृतियों में से विषय आकृति चुनिये.

Directions (23—24) : A series of figures is given which can be grouped into classes. From the responses, select the groups classified :

निर्देश : (23—24) नीचे आकृतियों का अनुक्रम दिया गया है जिनका बराबर में समूह किया जा सकता है। दिए गये विकल्पों से उस ग्रुप को चुनिये जिसमें आकृतियों को वर्गीकृत
23. 
(a) 1, 4, 7; 3, 6, 9; 2, 5, 8
(b) 1, 4, 7; 2, 6, 9; 3, 5, 8
(c) 1, 6, 9; 2, 4, 7; 3, 5, 8
(d) 1, 5, 7; 2, 6, 9; 3, 4, 8

24. Find the odd figure

(a) 1, 4, 7; 3, 6, 9; 2, 5, 8
(b) 1, 4, 7; 2, 6, 9; 3, 5, 8
(c) 1, 6, 9; 2, 4, 7; 3, 5, 8
(d) 1, 5, 7; 2, 6, 9; 3, 4, 8

25. Question Figures :

Directions (27) : In question, a series of figures are given which can be grouped into classes. Select the group into which the figures can be classified from the given responses.

(a) (b) (c) (d)

27. 
(a) 1, 2, 4; 3, 5, 6; 8, 7, 9
(b) 9, 7, 6; 5, 3, 1; 4, 8, 2
(c) 2, 3, 4; 7, 6, 5; 9, 8, 1
(d) 1, 4, 7; 2, 6, 9; 3, 5, 8

28. Find the odd figure

Directions (29) : In question, a series of figures are given which can be grouped into classes. Select the group into which the figures can be classified from the given responses.

(a) (b) (c) (d)

29. 
(a) 1, 4, 9; 2, 5, 8; 3, 6, 7
(b) 2, 5, 8; 1, 4, 6; 3, 7, 9
(c) 3, 6, 7; 2, 5, 8; 1, 2, 9
(d) 2, 5, 8; 3, 6, 9; 4, 6, 7

30. Find the odd figure

Directions (30) : In question, a series of figures are given which can be grouped into classes. Select the group into which the figures can be classified from the given responses.

(a) (b) (c) (d)

31. A series of figures are given which can
be grouped into classes. Select the group into which the figures can be classified from the given responses.

Directions (32—36) : Select the one which is different from the other three responses.

32. 

33. 

34. 

35. 

36. 

37. A series of figures are given which can be grouped into classes. Select the group into which the figures can be classified from the given responses :
Directions (43) : A series of figures are given which can be grouped into classes. Select the group into which the figures can be classified from the given responses.

43. A series of figures are given which can be grouped into classes. Select the group into which the figures can be classified from the given responses.

(a) 1 3 4, 2 5 9, 6 7 8
(b) 1 4 8, 2 5 7, 3 6 9
(c) 2 5 6, 3 4 8, 1 7 9
(d) 3 4 8, 2 3 5, 1 6 7

44. A series of figures are given which can be grouped into classes. Select the group into which the figures can be classified from the given responses.

(a) 1, 4, 6; 2, 5, 7; 3, 8, 9
(b) 1, 2, 4; 5, 6, 7; 3, 8, 9
(c) 1, 4, 6; 3, 8, 7; 2, 5, 9
(d) 1, 2, 6; 4, 7, 9; 3, 5, 8

45. Find the odd figure

(a) (b) (c) (d)

46. Find the odd figure

(a) (b) (c) (d)

47. A series of figures are given, and these can be grouped into classes. Select from amongst the alternatives one set of groups into which these figures can be classified.

(a) 1, 4, 5; 2, 6, 8; 3, 7, 9
(b) 1, 3, 7; 4, 6, 9; 2, 5, 8

48. A series of figures are given, and these can be grouped into classes. Select from amongst the alternatives one set of groups into which these figures can be classified.

(a) 2, 4, 7; 1, 3, 5; 6, 8, 9
(b) 1, 5, 7; 2, 3, 9; 4, 6, 8
(c) 4, 3, 2; 1, 5, 7; 6, 8, 9
(d) 2, 4, 5; 1, 3, 9; 6, 7, 8

49. Find the odd figure

(a) (b) (c) (d)

50. A series of figures are given which can be grouped into classes. Select the group into which the figures can be classified from the given responses.

(a) 1, 4, 5, 2; 6, 8; 3, 7, 9
(b) 1, 3, 7; 4, 6, 9; 2, 5, 8
51. Find the odd figure
विषय आकृति चुनिएः:

(a) 1, 3, 7;  2, 5, 8;  4, 6, 9
(b) 1, 3, 8;  2, 5, 7;  4, 6, 9

52. A series of figures are given which can be grouped into classes. Select the group into which the figures can be classified from the given responses.

नीचे आकृतियों का अनुक्रम दिया गया है जिनका वर्ग में समूह किया जा सकता है। दिए गए विकल्पों में से उस गुल चुनिए जिसमें आकृतियों का वर्गाधिकृत किया जा सकता है।

(a) 1, 2, 3, 4
(b) 1, 2, 4, 5
(c) 1, 2, 4, 6
(d) 1, 2, 4, 8

53. Find the odd figure
विषय आकृति चुनिएः:

(a) 139, 267, 458
(b) 139, 278, 456
(c) 139, 457, 268
(d) 135, 249, 678

54. Directions (55—63) : In each of the following questions select the one which is different from the other three responses.

निर्देश : (55—63) नीचे दिए प्रश्नों में उसे चुनिए जो अन्य तीन विकल्पों से भिन्न है।

(a) 146, 35, 278
(b) 258, 138, 46
(c) 37, 145, 258
(d) 258, 136, 47

Directions (60—80) : Select the one which is different from the other three responses.

निर्देश : (60—80) निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों में उसे चुनिए जो अन्य विकल्पों से भिन्न है।

(a) (b) (c) (d)

Directions (60—80) : Select the one which is different from the other three responses.

(a) (b) (c) (d)

Directions (60—80) : Select the one which is different from the other three responses.

(a) (b) (c) (d)
Select the one which is different from the other three.

Directions (82—84) : In each of the following questions select the one which is different from the other three responses.

(a) 2, 5, 8; 1, 4, 9; 3, 6, 7
(b) 1, 4, 8; 2, 5, 9; 3, 6, 7
(c) 3, 6, 2; 1, 4, 8; 5, 7, 9
(d) 3, 6, 8; 2, 5, 9; 1, 4, 7
85. The following consists of figures which include a few figures which have similar features, but jumbled up. Identify them to group together. Choose the correct alternative which indicates their number accurately.

(a) (b) (c) (d)

Directions (85-86) : A series of figures is given which can be grouped into classes. Select the group into which the figures can be classified.

(a) 1, 4, 9; 2, 6, 8; 3, 5, 7
(b) 1, 2, 8; 3, 4, 7; 4, 6, 9
(c) 2, 5, 8; 4, 6, 9; 3, 1, 7
(d) 1, 4, 9; 2, 7, 8; 3, 5, 6

86. Directions (86-87) : In a series of figures is given which can be grouped into classes. Select the groups into which the figures can be classified.

(a) 1, 4, 7; 2, 6, 9; 3, 5, 8
(b) 1, 7, 8; 2, 5, 9; 3, 4, 6
(c) 1, 4, 8; 2, 6, 5; 3, 7, 9
(d) 1, 4, 9; 2, 7, 8; 3, 5, 6

87. Directions (88-89) : A series of figures are given which can be grouped into classes. Select the group into which the figures can be classified from the given responses.

(a) (b) (c) (d)

Directions (89-90) : In a series of figures is given which can be grouped into classes. Select the group into which the figures can be classified from the given responses.

(a) 1, 4, 7; 2, 6, 9; 3, 5, 8
(b) 1, 7, 8; 2, 5, 9; 3, 4, 6
(c) 1, 4, 8; 2, 6, 5; 3, 7, 9
(d) 1, 4, 9; 2, 7, 8; 3, 5, 6

88. Directions (88-89) : In the following question select the one which is different from the other three responses.

(a) (b) (c) (d)

Directions (88-90) : In the following question select the one which is different from the other three responses.

(a) 1, 5, 7; 2, 4, 9; 3, 6, 8
(b) 1, 5, 7; 2, 8, 9; 3, 4, 6
(c) 1, 7, 8; 2, 4, 9; 3, 5, 6
(d) 1, 4, 6; 5, 8, 9; 2, 3, 7
Directions (92—94) : Select the one which is different from the other three responses.

निर्देश : (92—94) निम्नलिखित प्रश्न में उसे चुनिए जो अन्य तीन विकल्पों से भिन्न है।

92.

93.

94.

95. A series of figures is given which can be grouped into classes. Select the group into which the figures can be classified from the given responses.

नीचे आकृतियों का अनुक्रम दिया गया है जिनका वर्गों में समूहित किया जा सकता है। इसलिए एक विकल्प में से उस समूह को चुनिए जिसमें आकृतियों को वर्गीकृत किया जा सकता है:

(a) 3, 5, 2; 1, 4, 6; 7, 8, 9;
(b) 3, 4, 1; 5, 7, 9; 2, 8, 6;
(c) 1, 4, 9; 3, 6, 8; 2, 5, 7;
(d) 8, 5, 4; 3, 2, 1; 7, 6, 9;

Directions (96—97) : Find the odd figure from the given alternatives.

निर्देश : (96—97) दिए गए विकल्पों में से विशेष वर्ग चुनिए।

96.

97.

Directions (98—100) : In each of the following questions, select the one which is different from the other three responses.

निर्देश : (98—100) निम्नलिखित प्रश्न में उसे चुनिए जो अन्य तीन विकल्पों से भिन्न है।

98.

99.

100.

ANSWER KEY

1. (A) 2. (C) 3. (A) 4. (C) 5. (D) 6. (A) 7. (B) 8. (A) 9. (C) 10. (B)
11. (B) 12. (A) 13. (B) 14. (C) 15. (D) 16. (D) 17. (A) 18. (D) 19. (D) 20. (B)
21. (A) 22. (C) 23. (B) 24. (C) 25. (B) 26. (B) 27. (D) 28. (B) 29. (A) 30. (C)
31. (D) 32. (A) 33. (D) 34. (A) 35. (C) 36. (B) 37. (A) 38. (B) 39. (D) 40. (D)
41. (D) 42. (D) 43. (B) 44. (A) 45. (A) 46. (A) 47. (B) 48. (B) 49. (B) 50. (D)
51. (C) 52. (A) 53. (D) 54. (A) 55. (A) 56. (B) 57. (D) 58. (B) 59. (D) 60. (D)
61. (D) 62. (D) 63. (B) 64. (D) 65. (D) 66. (C) 67. (A) 68. (A) 69. (C) 70. (C)
71. (D) 72. (C) 73. (C) 74. (B) 75. (D) 76. (C) 77. (D) 78. (A) 79. (C) 80. (C)
81. (B) 82. (D) 83. (C) 84. (D) 85. (D) 86. (C) 87. (C) 88. (D) 89. (B) 90. (C)
91. (A) 92. (D) 93. (C) 94. (D) 95. (C) 96. (A) 97. (C) 98. (C) 99. (A) 100. (C)
Directions (1—60) : Each of the following questions consists of a set of three figures X, Y and Z showing a sequence of folding of a piece of paper. Fig. (Z) shows the manner in which the folded paper has been cut. These three figures are followed by four answer figures from which you have to choose a figure which would most closely resemble the unfolded form of fig. (Z).

निदेश (1-60) : इन सभी प्रश्नों में तीन चित्र X, Y और Z के पेपर शीट का मोड़ने के बाद काटा गया है। तथा नीचे उत्तर रूप में चार विकल्प दिये गये हैं। तो बताये कौन-सी उत्तर आकृति प्रश्न आकृति को सही वर्षायेगी?

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.
Directions (1—34) : In each of the following problems, a square transparent sheet with a pattern is given. Figure out from amongst the four alternatives as to how the pattern would appear when the transparent sheet is folded at the datted line.

निर्देश (1—40) : इनमें सभी मुद्दों में एक वर्गाकार पेपर शीट दी हुई है। तथा उस पेपर को किसी तरीके से मोड़ा (फोल्ड) किया जाता है। तो बताओ बाद में उस पेपर शीट प्राप्त आकृति को खोलने से कौनसी आकृति बनेगी?

1. [Diagram of pattern and options A, B, C, D]

2. [Diagram of pattern and options A, B, C, D]

3. [Diagram of pattern and options A, B, C, D]

4. [Diagram of pattern and options A, B, C, D]

5. [Diagram of pattern and options A, B, C, D]

6. [Diagram of pattern and options A, B, C, D]
<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
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<tr>
<td>30.</td>
<td>31.</td>
<td>32.</td>
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<td>A</td>
<td>B</td>
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<tr>
<td>A</td>
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</table>

**ANSWER KEY**

|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. | 6. | 7. | 8. | 9. | 10. | 11. | 12. | 13. | 14. | 15. | 16. | 17. | 18. | 19. | 20. | 21. | 22. | 23. | 24. | 25. | 26. | 27. | 28. | 29. | 30. | 31. | 32. | 33. | 34. |
Directions (1—25) : In each of the following questions, you are given a combination of alphabets and/or numbers followed by four alternatives (a), (b), (c) and (d). Choose the alternative which most closely resembles the water - image of the given combination.

निर्देश (1-25) : इन सभी प्रश्नों में कोई ना कोई वर्ण या संख्या उसका जल प्रतिबिम्ब दर्शाती है। जो A, B C और D के रूप में है। अपने उस आकृति को भूलने जो ऊपर दी हुई प्रश्न आकृति को सही जल प्रतिबिम्ब दर्शाएं

1. DISC
   (a) CS ID (b) DISC
   (c) DSC (d) DISC

4. ACOUSTIC
   (a) AC OUSTIC (b) AC OUSTIC
   (c) AC OUSTIC (d) AC OUSTIC

5. FAMILY
   (a) F A M I L Y (b) F A M I L Y
   (c) F A M I L Y (d) F A M I L Y

6. NUCLEAR
   (a) N U C L E A R (b) N U C L E A R
   (c) N U C L E A R (d) N U C L E A R

7. QUARREL
   (a) Q U A R R E L (b) Q U A R R E L
   (c) Q U A R R E L (d) Q U A R R E L

8. U4P15B7
   (a) U B 4 P 1 5 8 (b) U B 4 P 1 5 8
   (c) U B 4 P 1 5 8 (d) U B 4 P 1 5 8

9. PQ8AF5BZ9
   (a) B Z 8 A F 5 9 8 (b) B Z 8 A F 5 9 8
   (c) B Z 8 A F 5 9 8 (d) B Z 8 A F 5 9 8

10. D6Z7F4
    (a) D F 6 7 4 2 (b) D F 6 7 4 2
    (c) D F 6 7 4 2 (d) D F 6 7 4 2

11. VAYU8436
    (a) V A Y U 8 4 3 6 (b) V A Y U 8 4 3 6
    (c) V A Y U 8 4 3 6 (d) V A Y U 8 4 3 6
12. BK50RP62
   (a) BK20R69S  (b) BK20R69S  
   (c) BK20R66S  (d) BK50R66S
13. 96FSH52
   (a) 96FSH52  (b) 96FSH52  
   (c) 96FSH52  (d) 96FSH52
14. RAJ589D8
   (a) RAJ589D8  (b) RAJ589D8  
   (c) RAJ589D8  (d) RAJ589D8
15. GR98AP76ES
   (a) GR98AP76ES  (b) GR98AP76ES  
   (c) GR98AP76ES  (d) GR98AP76ES
16. US91Q4M5W3
    (a) US91Q4M5W3  (b) US91Q4M5W3  
    (c) US91Q4M5W3  (d) US91Q4M5W3
17. monday
    (a) yadnom  (b) yadnom  
    (c) lequow  (d) wonqew
18. rise
    (a) liis  (b) esir  
    (c) riis  (d) esir
19. wrote
    (a) wrote  (b) wrote  
    (c) wrote  (d) wrote
20. bridge
    (a) ptripde  (b) ptripde  
    (c) ptripde  (d) ptripde
21. N4tQj3
    (a) N4tQj3  (b) N4tQj3  
    (c) N4tQj3  (d) N4tQj3
22. NhRqSy
    (a) NhRqSy  (b) NhRqSy  
    (c) NhRqSy  (d) NhRqSy
23. A1M3b
    (a) A1M3b  (b) A1M3b  
    (c) A1M3b  (d) A1M3b
24. E8t4e9C
    (a) E8t4e9C  (b) E8t4e9C  
    (c) E8t4e9C  (d) E8t4e9C
25. ab45CD67
    (a) ab45CD67  (b) ab45CD67  
    (c) ab45CD67  (d) ab45CD67
Directions (1—25) : In each of the following questions, Choose the correct water-image of the Fig. (X) from amongst the four alternatives (a), (b), (c) and (d) given along with it.
17. 

(a) (b) (c) (d)

18. 

(a) (b) (c) (d)

19. 

(a) (b) (c) (d)

20. 

(a) (b) (c) (d)

21. 

(a) (b) (c) (d)
ANSWER KEY PART - A

1. (C) 2. (A) 3. (B) 4. (B) 5. (D) 6. (D) 7. (A) 8. (C) 9. (D) 10. (C)
11. (B) 12. (B) 13. (C) 14. (A) 15. (C) 16. (D) 17. (D) 18. (A) 19. (C) 20. (B)
21. (A) 22. (D) 23. (C) 24. (D) 25. (B)

ANSWER KEY PART - B

1. (C) 2. (A) 3. (D) 4. (B) 5. (B) 6. (C) 7. (B) 8. (B) 9. (D) 10. (C)
11. (D) 12. (D) 13. (B) 14. (D) 15. (B) 16. (C) 17. (C) 18. (A) 19. (B) 20. (D)
21. (A) 22. (D) 23. (C) 24. (D) 25. (B)
Directions (1—90) : In which answer figures is the given figure embedded?

निर्देश (1—90) : किस उत्तर आकृति में प्रश्न आकृति निहित है?

1. Question Figure :
   प्रश्न आकृति :
   
   Answer Figures :
   उत्तर आकृतियाँ :
   (a) (b) (c) (d)

2. Question Figure :
   प्रश्न आकृति :
   
   Answer Figures :
   उत्तर आकृतियाँ :
   (a) (b) (c) (d)

3. Question Figure :
   प्रश्न आकृति :
   
   Answer Figures :
   उत्तर आकृतियाँ :
   (a) (b) (c) (d)

4. Question Figure :
   प्रश्न आकृति :
   
   Answer Figures :
   उत्तर आकृतियाँ :
   (a) (b) (c) (d)

5. Question Figure :
   प्रश्न आकृति :
   
   Answer Figures :
   उत्तर आकृतियाँ :
   (a) (b) (c) (d)

6. Question Figure :
   प्रश्न आकृति :
   
   Answer Figures :
   उत्तर आकृतियाँ :
   (a) (b) (c) (d)

7. Question Figure :
   प्रश्न आकृति :
   
   Answer Figures :
   उत्तर आकृतियाँ :
   (a) (b) (c) (d)

8. Question Figure :
   प्रश्न आकृति :
   
   Answer Figures :
   उत्तर आकृतियाँ :
   (a) (b) (c) (d)
9. Question Figure:

प्रश्न आकृति:

उत्तर आकृतियाँ:

(a) (b) (c) (d)

13. Question Figure:

प्रश्न आकृति:

उत्तर आकृतियाँ:

(a) (b) (c) (d)

11. Question Figure:

प्रश्न आकृति:

उत्तर आकृतियाँ:

(a) (b) (c) (d)

15. Question Figure:

प्रश्न आकृति:

उत्तर आकृतियाँ:

(a) (b) (c) (d)

12. Question Figure:
16. Question Figure:

Answer Figures:

(a)  (b)  (c)  (d)

17. Question Figure:

Answer Figures:

(a)  (b)  (c)  (d)

18. Question Figure:

Answer Figures:

(a)  (b)  (c)  (d)

19. Question Figure:

Answer Figures:

(a)  (b)  (c)  (d)

20. Question Figure:

Answer Figures:

(a)  (b)  (c)  (d)

21. Question Figure:

Answer Figures:

(a)  (b)  (c)  (d)

22. Question Figure:

Answer Figures:

(a)  (b)  (c)  (d)

23. Question Figure:

Answer Figures:

(a)  (b)  (c)  (d)
24. Question Figure:

\[ \text{Answer Figures:} \]

25. Question Figure:

\[ \text{Answer Figures:} \]

26. Question Figure:

\[ \text{Answer Figures:} \]

27. Question Figure:

\[ \text{Answer Figures:} \]
32. Question Figure:

Answer Figures:

33. Question Figure:

Answer Figures:

34. Question Figure:

Answer Figures:

35. Question Figure:

Answer Figures:

36. Question Figure:

Answer Figures:

37. Question Figure:

Answer Figures:

38. Question Figure:

Answer Figures:

39. Question Figure:

Answer Figures:
Answer Figures :
उत्तर आकृतियाँ :

(a) (b) (c) (d)

40. Question Figure :
प्रश्न आकृति :

Answer Figures :
उत्तर आकृतियाँ :

(a) (b) (c) (d)

41. Question Figure :
प्रश्न आकृति :

Answer Figures :
उत्तर आकृतियाँ :

(a) (b) (c) (d)

42. Question Figure :
प्रश्न आकृति :

Answer Figures :
उत्तर आकृतियाँ :

(a) (b) (c) (d)

43. Question Figure :
प्रश्न आकृति :

Answer Figures :
उत्तर आकृतियाँ :

(a) (b) (c) (d)

44. Question Figure :
प्रश्न आकृति :

Answer Figures :
उत्तर आकृतियाँ :

(a) (b) (c) (d)

45. Question Figure :
प्रश्न आकृति :

Answer Figures :
उत्तर आकृतियाँ :

(a) (b) (c) (d)

46. Question Figure :
प्रश्न आकृति :

Answer Figures :
उत्तर आकृतियाँ :

(a) (b) (c) (d)

47. Question Figure :
प्रश्न आकृति :
48. Question Figure:

![Answer Figures]

(a) (b) (c) (d)

49. Question Figure:

![Answer Figures]

(a) (b) (c) (d)

50. Question Figure:

![Answer Figures]

(a) (b) (c) (d)

51. Question Figure:

![Answer Figures]

(a) (b) (c) (d)

52. Question Figure:

![Answer Figures]

(a) (b) (c) (d)

53. Question Figure:

![Answer Figures]

(a) (b) (c) (d)

54. Question Figure:

![Answer Figures]

(a) (b) (c) (d)

55. Question Figure:
56. Question Figure:

Answer Figures:

57. Question Figure:

Answer Figures:

58. Question Figure:

Answer Figures:

59. Question Figure:

Answer Figures:

60. Question Figure:

Answer Figures:

61. Question Figure:

Answer Figures:

62. Question Figure:

Answer Figures:

63. Question Figure:
64. Question Figure:

![Question Figure 64](image)

Answer Figures:

![Answer Figures 64](image)

(a) (b) (c) (d)

65. Question Figure:

![Question Figure 65](image)

Answer Figures:

![Answer Figures 65](image)

(a) (b) (c) (d)

66. Question Figure:

![Question Figure 66](image)

Answer Figures:

![Answer Figures 66](image)

(a) (b) (c) (d)

67. Question Figure:

![Question Figure 67](image)

Answer Figures:

![Answer Figures 67](image)

(a) (b) (c) (d)

68. Question Figure:

![Question Figure 68](image)

Answer Figures:

![Answer Figures 68](image)

(a) (b) (c) (d)

69. Question Figure:

![Question Figure 69](image)

Answer Figures:

![Answer Figures 69](image)

(a) (b) (c) (d)

70. Question Figure:

![Question Figure 70](image)

Answer Figures:

![Answer Figures 70](image)

(a) (b) (c) (d)
71. Question Figure:
(a) (b) (c) (d)

Answer Figures:
(a) (b) (c) (d)

72. Question Figure:
(a) (b) (c) (d)

Answer Figures:
(a) (b) (c) (d)

73. Question Figure:
(a) (b) (c) (d)

Answer Figures:
(a) (b) (c) (d)

74. Question Figure:
(a) (b) (c) (d)

Answer Figures:
(a) (b) (c) (d)

75. Question Figure:
(a) (b) (c) (d)

Answer Figures:
(a) (b) (c) (d)

76. Question Figure:
(a) (b) (c) (d)

Answer Figures:
(a) (b) (c) (d)

77. Question Figure:
(a) (b) (c) (d)

Answer Figures:
(a) (b) (c) (d)

78. Question Figure:
(a) (b) (c) (d)

Answer Figures:
(a) (b) (c) (d)
79. Question Figure:

प्रश्न आकृति :

Answer Figures :

उत्तर आकृतियाँ :

(a) (b) (c) (d)

80. Question Figure:

प्रश्न आकृति :

Answer Figures :

उत्तर आकृतियाँ :

(a) (b) (c) (d)

81. Question Figure:

प्रश्न आकृति :

Answer Figures :

उत्तर आकृतियाँ :

(a) (b) (c) (d)

82. Question Figure:

प्रश्न आकृति :

Answer Figures :

उत्तर आकृतियाँ :

(a) (b) (c) (d)

83. Question Figure:

प्रश्न आकृति :

Answer Figures :

उत्तर आकृतियाँ :

(a) (b) (c) (d)

84. Question Figure:

प्रश्न आकृति :

Answer Figures :

उत्तर आकृतियाँ :

(a) (b) (c) (d)

85. Question Figure:

प्रश्न आकृति :

Answer Figures :

उत्तर आकृतियाँ :
86. Question Figure:

Answer Figures:

87. Question Figure:

Answer Figures:

88. Question Figure:

Answer Figures:

89. Question Figure:

Answer Figures:

90. Question Figure:

Answer Figures:
|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 1 |   | 2 |   | 3 |   | 4 |   | 5 |   | 6 |   | 7 |   | 8 |   | 9 |   | 10 |   | 11 |   |
| (C) | (C) | (B) | (B) | (A) | (C) | (A) | (A) | (B) | (B) | (A) | (C) | (B) | (C) | (A) | (B) | (B) | (B) | (A) | (D) |
| 12 |   | 13 |   | 14 |   | 15 |   | 16 |   | 17 |   | 18 |   | 19 |   | 20 |   | 21 |   |
| (D) | (C) | (B) | (B) | (D) | (B) | (D) | (D) | (D) | (C) | (D) | (A) | (B) | (D) | (C) | (D) | (B) | (C) | (B) | (D) |
| 22 |   | 23 |   | 24 |   | 25 |   | 26 |   | 27 |   | 28 |   | 29 |   | 30 |   | 31 |   |
| (A) | (A) | (D) | (D) | (B) | (B) | (A) | (D) | (A) | (C) | (C) | (C) | (C) | (C) | (C) | (C) | (B) | (D) | (A) | (B) |
| 32 |   | 33 |   | 34 |   | 35 |   | 36 |   | 37 |   | 38 |   | 39 |   | 40 |   | 41 |   |
| (C) | (C) | (C) | (D) | (A) | (A) | (D) | (B) | (D) | (C) | (B) | (D) | (C) | (B) | (B) | (B) | (C) | (C) | (C) | (C) |
| 42 |   | 43 |   | 44 |   | 45 |   | 46 |   | 47 |   | 48 |   | 49 |   | 50 |   | 51 |   |
| (C) | (C) | (C) | (D) | (B) | (B) | (C) | (B) | (B) | (D) | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (B) | (D) | (A) | (B) | (B) | (A) |
| 52 |   | 53 |   | 54 |   | 55 |   | 56 |   | 57 |   | 58 |   | 59 |   | 60 |   | 61 |   |
| (B) | (B) | (C) | (A) | (D) | (D) | (C) | (C) | (D) | (C) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (A) | (C) | (D) | (A) | (B) | (B) | (D) |
| 62 |   | 63 |   | 64 |   | 65 |   | 66 |   | 67 |   | 68 |   | 69 |   | 70 |   | 71 |   |
| (D) | (D) | (D) | (C) | (6) | (B) | (B) | (A) | (C) | (C) | (D) | (B) | (D) | (A) | (B) | (D) | (A) | (B) | (B) | (A) |
| 72 |   | 73 |   | 74 |   | 75 |   | 76 |   | 77 |   | 78 |   | 79 |   | 80 |   | 81 |   |
| (C) | (C) | (B) | (B) | (D) | (B) | (D) | (B) | (A) | (D) | (A) | (B) | (D) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (A) | (B) | (B) | (A) |
| 82 |   | 83 |   | 84 |   | 85 |   | 86 |   | 87 |   | 88 |   | 89 |   | 90 |   | 91 |   |
| (D) | (A) | (C) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (A) | (B) | (A) | (C) | (A) | (D) | (C) | (A) | (B) | (A) | (A) | (B) | (D) | (A) |