

REASONING APTITUDE

**Directions (1-5):** Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

A dealer sold six watches—A, B, C, D, E and F during a period of Monday to Saturday, one watch on each day.

- (i) The watch C was sold at least before three watches.
- (ii) The watch F was sold on Tuesday.
- (iii) Both the watches B and E were sold at least before one watch.
- (iv) The watch D was sold immediately after the watch C.
- (v) At least four watches were sold after the watch E.

1. How many watches were sold after the watch D?  
(a) Can't say (b) 3 (c) 2  
(d) 3 (e) None of these
2. How many watches were sold before the watch F?  
(a) Can't say (b) 1 (c) 2  
(d) 3 (e) None of these
3. The watch A was sold immediately after  
(a) Monday (b) Tuesday (c) Wednesday  
(d) Friday (e) Saturday
4. If javed bhai is the person who purchased the watch sold on Wednesday, then the watch purchased by him is  
(a) A (b) B (c) C  
(d) D (e) E
5. Which of the given statements is/are redundant to answer the above questions?  
(a) Only (v) (b) Both (iii) and (v)  
(c) Both (i) and (iv)  
(d) Only (iv) (e) None

**Directions (6-10):** In the following questions, the symbols @, %, ©, \$ and # are used with the following meaning:

A@B means A is neither greater than nor smaller than B.

A%B means A is not smaller than B.

A\$B means A is not greater than B.

A#B means A is neither smaller than nor equal to B.

A©B means A is neither greater than nor equal to B.

Now in each of the following questions, assuming the given statements to be true, find which of the two conclusions I and II given below them is/are definitely true. Given answer

- a) If only conclusion I is true
- b) If Only conclusion II is true.
- c) If either conclusion I or II is true.

d) If neither conclusion I nor II is true.

e) If both conclusions I and II are true.

[Note: In each question coded symbols have been used.]

6. **Statements:** P©E, Q\$P, V%Q  
**Conclusions:** I. E#P II. E@P
7. **Statements:** A@B, B\$C S\$V  
**Conclusions:** I. A@C II. A©C
8. **Statements:** M#A, V@M, S\$V  
**Conclusions:** I. A#S II. S#A
9. **Statements:** P#Q, Q\$R, R©S  
**Conclusions:** I. Q©P II. Q\$P
10. **Statements:** O#T, P%O, T@Y  
**Conclusions:** I. P#T II. Y©P

**Directions (11-15):** Answer the following questions referring to the symbol-letter-number sequence given below:

X N 5 C Z 2 \$ P \* A B 1 Q 3 Y N O 9 L 6 M 4 ~ F 7 I

11. Which of the following is exactly midway between the tenth element from the right and fifth element from the left end?  
(a) A (b) B (c) 1  
(d) \* (e) None of these
  12. How many letters are there in the above sequence which are immediately preceded by a number and immediately followed by a consonant?  
(a) None (b) one (c) Two  
(d) Three (e) None of these
  13. What should come in place of the question mark (?) in the following sequence?  
?, 2AC, \*Q\$, 1NA  
(a) 5\$X (b) CPN (c) ZP5  
(d) 5\$Q (e) None of these
  14. Which of the following is the eleventh element to the right of the second element from the left end in the above sequence?  
(a) 9 (b) 1 (c) M  
(d) 4 (e) None of these
  15. If both the halves of the above sequence are written in reverse order, which will be the sixth element to the right of the sixteenth element from the right end?  
(a) 4 (b) ~ (c) O  
(d) N (e) None of these
- Directions (16-20):** Study the following information and answer the questions given.

In a certain code language 'lu ja ka hu' means 'will you meet us', 'fa ka la ju' means 'will today maximum temperature', 'la fu ja ju' means 'meet today the temperature' and 'ju lu na fu' means 'temperature of the us'. Then

16. What is the code of 'today' in this code language?

- (a) ju (b) la (c) fa  
(d) ka (e) cannot be determined

17. What is the code of 'you' in this code language?

- (a) hu (b) lu (c) ka  
(d) ja (e) cannot be determined

18. What is the code of 'you of maximum'?

- (a) ha hu fu (b) fa hu na (c) fu lu na  
(d) hu fa la (e) cannot be determined

19. What is the code of 'us' in this code language?

- (a) hu (b) lu (c) ja  
(d) ka (e) cannot be determined

20. What is the code of 'meet' in this code language?

- (a) hu (b) lu (c) ja  
(d) ka (e) cannot be determined

**Directions (21-25):** Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below.

Twelve boys students A, B, C, D, P, Q, R, S, T, J, K and L are sitting in a row facing east. Q is third to the right of B and T is sitting near A. Six boys students are sitting between L and D. R is fourth to the right of D and S is fifth to the left of P, who is eighth to the right of L. A is sitting on sixth place from the right end. J is not near to R and S. K is sitting on the fourth place to the left of A.

21. Who are the two boys students sitting at the two ends?

- (a) D and Q (b) L and R (c) L and C  
(d) K and D (e) None of these

22. Find out the names of two boys students sitting near to Q.

- (a) K and J (b) C and S (c) T and K  
(d) S and T (e) None of these

23. Who is sitting at fifth to the left of J?

- (a) Q (b) R (c) T  
(d) S (e) None of these

24. Who is second to right of A?

- (a) J (b) P (c) S  
(d) K (e) None of these

25. Which of the following statement/s is/are true?

- (a) L and C are sitting at two ends.  
(b) B is sitting at fourth place to the right of T.  
(c) J is second to the right of D.  
(d) There are six boys students sitting between C and Q.  
(e) More than one statements are true.

26. How many such pairs of letters are there in the word INTEREST each of which has as many letters

between them in the word as in the English alphabetical series?

- (a) None (b) One (c) Two  
(d) Three (e) More than three

27. How many meaningful English words can be formed with the letters MLEI using each letter only once in each word?

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

**Directions (28-29):** Study the following information carefully and answer the given question:

There are six letter O,R,U,D,N and A which are arranged in a particular manner such that A is placed fourth to the left of N. O is not placed immediately next to either A or N. Both letters R and U are placed immediately next to O. D is not at the left end of the row.

28. Which of the following pairs sits at the extreme ends of the row?

- (a) OD (b) AD (c) NA  
(d) DN (e) None of these

29. Which of the following meaningful words will be formed after arrangement?

- (a) DAROUN (b) ARDOUN (c) AROUND  
(d) ARUNOD (e) None of these

30. In a row of 25 persons, Vivan is twelfth from the right. If there are five persons between Vivan and Sahil, who is on the right side of Vivan, what is the position of Sahil from the left?

- (a) 21 (b) 19 (c) 20  
(d) 18 (e) None of these

**Directions (31-35):** In each questions below are given statements followed by five conclusions numbered (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e). You have to assume everything in the statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts and then find out which of the five given conclusions does not logically follow from the statements, disregarding commonly known facts.

31. **Statements:** Some nitish are dubey.

No dubey is a bramhin.

All bramhins are respectable.

**Conclusions:** (a) Some nitish are not bramhins.

(b) No bramhins is a dubey.

(c) Some respectable are not dubey.

(d) Some nitish are respectable.

(e) Some respectable are bramhins.

32. **Statements:** All mouse are keyboards.

Some keyboards are monitors.

All monitors are motherboards.

**Conclusions:**

(a) All mouse being motherboards is a possibility.

(b) some mouse are monitors.

(c) some motherboards are keyboards.

(d) Some keyboards are mouse.

- (e) All monitors being mouse is a possibility.
- 33. Statements:** No ring is a round.  
Some rounds are bend.  
All bend are circular.  
**Conclusions:** (a) Some rounds are circular.  
(b) Some bend are not rings.  
(c) Some circular are rings.  
(d) Some circular are bend.  
(e) No round is a ring.
- 34. Statements:** All pendants are beautiful.  
No beautiful are a bengals.  
Some bengals is a stone.  
**Conclusions:** (a) No pendants are bengals.  
(b) Some stones are bengals.

- (c) Some stones are not beautiful.  
(d) All bengals being pendants is a possibility.  
(e) No bengals is a beautiful.
- 35. Statements:** All bullets are royals.  
All royals are adorable.  
Some adorable are superb.  
**Conclusions:** (a) All bullets being superb is a possibility.  
(b) Some royals are adorable.  
(c) Some adorable being bullets is a possibility  
(d) Some bullet are adorable.  
(e) No royal is a bullet.



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