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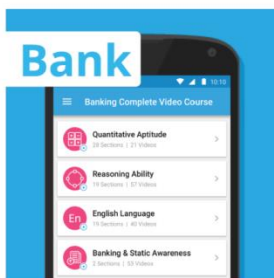
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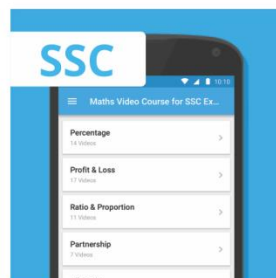
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Directions (1-4): In each question below are given two or three statements followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusion logically follow from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

Given answer

- (a) If only conclusion I follows.
- (b) If only conclusion II follows.
- (c) If either conclusion I or II follows.
- (d) If neither conclusion I nor II follows.
- (e) If both conclusion I and II follow.

Q1. Statements:

No ball is a bat.
All sticks are bamboos.
Some bamboos are bats.

Conclusions:

- I. Some bamboos are not balls.
- II. Some sticks are bats.

Q2. Statements:

No ball is a bat.
All sticks are bamboos.
Some bamboos are bats.

Conclusions:

- I. All sticks are not balls.
- II. All bats being sticks is a possibility.

Q3. Statements:

All doctors are teachers.
No teacher is a student.

Conclusions:

- I. No doctor is a student.
- II. All students are not teacher.

Q4. Statements:

Some capitals are country.
No city is a country.
All cities are states.

Conclusions:

- I. Some capitals are not cities.
- II. Some states are not cities.

Q5. Statements:

No cube is a circle.
Some circles are squares.
All rectangles are cubes.



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Conclusions:

- I. At least some squares are circles.
- II. No rectangle is a circle.
- III. Some squares are cubes.
- (a) If only conclusion I follows.
- (b) If only conclusion II follows.
- (c) If either conclusion I or II follows.
- (d) If neither conclusion I nor II follows.
- (e) If both conclusion III and II follow.

Directions (6-10): In these questions, a relationship between different elements is shown in the statements. The statements are followed by two conclusions.

Give 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 conclusion I and II are true

Q6. Statement: $C = T \geq P \geq N > T = X \leq L$

Conclusions: I. $C \geq N$ II. $L > T$

Q7. Statement: $Q = R > M \geq S, G > H \leq R$

Conclusions: I. $G > M$ II. $H \geq S$

Q8. Statement: $N < P = C < K = T \geq H$

Conclusions: I. $C < T$ II. $K > N$

Q9. Statement: $D > W \geq P = E \leq S < U = V$

Conclusions: I. $V > P$ II. $E < D$

Q10. Statement: $X = T \geq V > N \geq S, G > W = S$

Conclusions: I. $V < G$ II. $T > W$

Directions (11-15): In each of the questions below are given statements followed by. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance with 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.

Q11. Statements:

- All politicians are corrupt.
- Some politician are honest.
- No leader is honest.

Conclusions:

- I. Some politicians are not leaders.
II. All honest being corrupt is a possibility.
(a) if only conclusion I follows.
(b) if only conclusion II follows
(c) if either conclusion I or II follows.
(d) If neither conclusions I nor II follows.
(e) if both conclusions I and II follow.

Q12. Statement:

Some people are intelligent.
All intelligent are honest.
No intelligent is smart.

Conclusions:

- I. Some honest are not smart.
II. All people being honest is a possibility.
(a) if only conclusion I follows.
(b) if only conclusion II follows
(c) if either conclusion I or II follows.
(d) If neither conclusions I nor II follows.
(e) if both conclusions I and II follow.

Q13. Statement:

Some writer are poets.
All poets are singers.
Many singers are actors.
No singer is a dancer.

Conclusions:

- I. Some writers are singers.
II. Some actors are not dancers.
(a) if only conclusion I follows.
(b) if only conclusion II follows
(c) if either conclusion I or II follows.
(d) If neither conclusions I nor II follows.
(e) if both conclusions I and II follow.

Q14. Statement:

Some writer are poets.
All poets are singers.
Many singers are actors.
No singer is a dancer.



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Conclusions:

- I. All poets being actors is a possibility.
II. No poet is a dancer.
(a) if only conclusion I follows.
(b) if only conclusion II follows
(c) if either conclusion I or II follows.
(d) If neither conclusions I nor II follows.
(e) if both conclusions I and II follow.

Q15. Statements:

No patriot is thief.
Some thief are terrorist
All thief are honest.

Conclusions:

- I. Some terrorist are honest
II. No Patriot is a terrorist
(a) if only conclusion I follows.
(b) if only conclusion II follows
(c) if either conclusion I or II follows.
(d) If neither conclusions I nor II follows.
(e) if both conclusions I and II follow.

Directions (16 - 20): Study the following information and answer the question given.

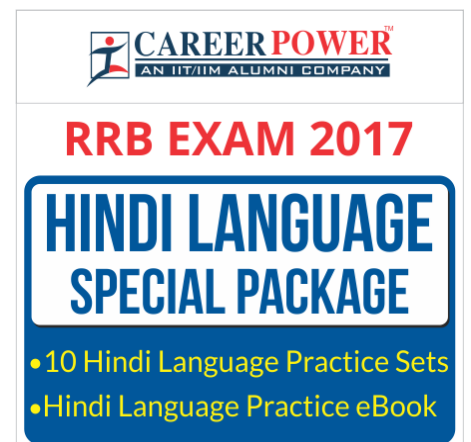
In a certain code language, 'more money in market' is written as 'zo pi ab to', 'share in market loss' is written as 'vo to je pi', 'making more loss now' is written as 'su je zoka', 'now the market gains' is written as 'do pi yosu'.

Q16. Which of the following does 'vo' stand for?

- (a) loss
(b) in
(c) share
(d) market
(e) either in or loss

Q17. What is the code for 'making'?

- (a) ka
(b) su
(c) je
(d) zo
(e) cannot be determined



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Q18. Which of the following is the code for 'gains'?

- (a) su
- (b) pi
- (c) yo
- (d) do
- (e) either yo or do

Q19. Which of the following can be the code for 'the more you share'?

- (a) doyozovo
- (b) vo wiz zo do
- (c) vozowibu
- (d) yojovowi
- (e) None of These

Q20. 'toka pi ab' is a code for which of the following?

- (a) share more in market
- (b) now share more gains
- (c) the gains in market
- (d) the gain in loss
- (e) None of These

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

In a certain code language 'must read history book' is written as 'la shzoka', 'read to know past' is written as 'ma zofach', 'hindi to English book' is written as 'la ma ha jo' and 'know about history' is written as 'chbash'.

Q21. Which is the code for 'past'?

- (a) fa
- (b) ch
- (c) ka
- (d) ba
- (e) None of the above

Q22. What does 'jo' stand for?

- (a) English
- (b) hindi
- (c) history
- (d) Either English or hindi
- (e) None of the above

Q23. What is the code for 'read English book' in the given code language?

- (a) lajozo
- (b) zo la ha
- (c) maka la
- (d) Can't be determined
- (e) None of the above

Q24. 'fabazo' is the code for which of the following?

- (a) read about past
- (b) read to past
- (c) know about past
- (d) Can't be determined
- (e) None of the above

Q25. What is the code for 'history'?

- (a) ch
- (b) sh
- (c) ha
- (d) fa
- (e) None of the above

Directions (26-30): In these questions, a relationship between different elements is shown in the statements. The statements are followed by two conclusions.

Give 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 conclusion I and II are true.

Q26. Statement: $L < P \leq G \leq E = O < U$

Conclusions: I. $O \geq P$ II. $L < U$

Q27. Statement: $N > S > E \geq Q, C \geq D < J = N$

Conclusions: I. $D > S$ II. $C \geq E$

Q28. Statement: $G \geq T = E < D, N > L \geq G$

Conclusions: I. $D > N$ II. $L \geq E$

Q29. Statement: $T \leq Q = S < P, T \leq R \leq E$

Conclusions: I. $P > T$ II. $E < Q$

Q30. Statement: $S > P \leq V = D < W \leq H = B$

Conclusions: I. $W > P$ II. $D \geq B$



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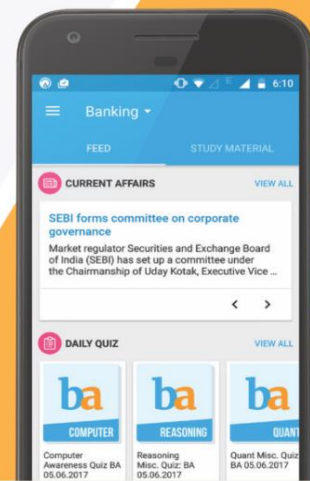
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