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– R. Aggarwal | S.Chauhan



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**R. Aggarwal | S. Chauhan**



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'भारत की अधिकतम सरकारी परीक्षाओं में सामान्य ज्ञान, गणित, हिंदी, तर्कशक्ति और English जैसे विषयों से ही प्रश्न पूछे जाते हैं। प्रत्येक छात्र यही चाहता है कि इन सभी विषयों की एक ऐसी पुस्तक मिले जिसे पूरा पढ़ने पर वह किसी भी परीक्षा को आसानी से **Crack** कर सके। **Agrawal Examcart** की टीम ने काफी रीसर्च एवं सर्वेक्षण करने के बाद ऐसी ही प्रणाली पर पुस्तकें तैयार की हैं।'

नीचे ऐसी ही पुस्तकों का विवरण है और हर पुस्तक पर **QR code** दिया गया है जिसके माध्यम से आप पुस्तक का कुछ अंश पढ़कर इस बात की पुष्टि भी कर सकते हैं।

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## Logical Reasoning

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Classification means ‘to assort the items’ of a given group on the basis of certain common quality they possess and then spot the ‘odd one out’. Generally, this type of questions are based on words, letters and numbers.

The questions of ‘Classification’ look similar to that of ‘Analogy’. But in the case of question on analogy you are required to select the term which bears similar relationship as that given in the question. In the case of question on classification you are required to assort the terms which have some common quality and then spot the one and only term which lacks the common quality.

In these types of questions there are four or five terms, one of which shows different property while the rest of terms are related to one another in a certain way or they have some common characteristics. Your task is to find out that different term from the group.

## 1. Classification of Words

Group	Subgroups	Units
World	• Continent	Asia, Africa, Europe, Australia, North America, South America, Antarctica
	• Ocean	Pacific Ocean, Indian Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Arctic Ocean, Southern Ocean
	• Country	India, Pakistan, China, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Bhutan, Japan, USA, Italy, France, Canada, Germany
	• Capital of Country	New Delhi, Kabul, Tokyo, Kathmandu, Moscow, London
	• Currency of Country	Rupee, Yen, Euro, Dollar, Yuan, Afghani, Ruble
	• Language of Country	Hindi, Arabi, English, Nepali, Mandarin
	• Parliament of Country	Congress, Duma, Diet, Shora, Parliament, Majlis
	• Rivers of Country	Ganga, Sindhu, Nile, Seine, Landai Sin (Bashgal), Thames, Danube

Group	Subgroups	Units
	• Sports of Country • Tribes of Country	Hockey, Cricket, Rugby, Football, Baseball, Ice Hockey Red Indians, Negro, Afridi, Kurd, Muri
India	• State	Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Jharkhand
	• Union Territories	Delhi, Chandigarh, Pondicherry, Lakshadweep, Daman and Diu and Dadar and Nagar Haveli, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh
	• Capitals of State	Lucknow, Dehradun, Patna, Ranchi, Jaipur, Bhopal
	• City • Rivers	New Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Lucknow, Chennai, Allahabad Ganga, Yamuna, Saraswati, Narmada, Kosi, Son
Planets	• Planet	Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune
Time	• Day	Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday
	• Months	
	(i) 28 days	February (Normal year)
	(ii) 29 days	February (leap year)
	(iii) 30 days	April, June, September, November
	(iv) 31 days	January, March, May, July, August, October, December
Science	• Branch	Physics, Chemistry, Biology
	• Tools	Hygrometer, Lactometer, Aerometer, Fathometer
	• Unit	Jule, Watt, Newton, Dyne, Hertz, Calorie

Group	Subgroups	Units
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Vitamin</li> <li>● Quantity</li> </ul>	A, B, C, D, E, K Force, Work, Energy, Power, Heat, Frequency
Person	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Profession</li> </ul>	Doctor, Teacher, Writer, Carpenter, Barber
Parts of Body	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Above the Neck</li> </ul>	Eyes, Ears, Nose, Mouth, Head, Face
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Above the Waist</li> </ul>	Neck, Shoulder, Hand, Chest, Back
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Below the Waist</li> </ul>	Heel, Leg, Thigh, Knee, Sole
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Internal Parts</li> </ul>	Heart, Kidney, Lungs, Small intestine, Large intestine, Liver, Brain
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● External Parts</li> </ul>	Nose, Hand, Leg, Back
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Sense Organs</li> </ul>	Nose, Ears, Eyes, Tongue etc.
Animals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Herbivorous</li> </ul>	Cow, Buffalo, Ass, Elephant, Horse, Zebra, Deer, Hippopotamus
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Carnivorous</li> </ul>	Lion, Tiger, Jackal, Fox
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Omnivorous</li> </ul>	Rat, Pig, Bear, Cat, Dog
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Young One</li> </ul>	Puppy (Dog), Lamb (Sheep), Calf (Cow), Piglet (Pig), Leveret (Rabbit), Pony (Horse), Cub (Lion)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Sound</li> </ul>	Bark (Dog), Meow (Cat), Neigh (Horse), Roar (Lion)
Birds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Flying Birds</li> </ul>	Vulture, Crow, Pigeon
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Non-flying Birds</li> </ul>	Swan, Duck, Cock
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Night flying Birds</li> </ul>	Owl, Kakapo
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Young One</li> </ul>	Cygnets (Swan), Duckling (Duck), Eaglet (Eagle), Chicken (Hen), Owlet (Owl)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Sound</li> </ul>	Quack (Duck), Caw (Crow), Ku-Ku (Cuckoo)
Crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Cereals</li> </ul>	Wheat, Rice, Barley, Pulses, Corn, Millet
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Cash Crops</li> </ul>	Jute, Coffee, Sugarcane, Tobacco, Cotton
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Rabi</li> </ul>	Wheat, Barley, Gram, Mustard, Rye, Soyabean

Group	Subgroups	Units
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Kharif</li> <li>● Zaid</li> </ul>	Rice, Corn, Millet, Sugarcane, Cotton Watermelon, Cucumber, Muskmelon, Bitter gourd
Fruits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Juicy Fruits</li> </ul>	Mango, Lemon, Orange, Pomegranate, Grapes
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Dry Fruit</li> </ul>	Cashew, Almond, Currant, Dates, Peanuts, Chestnut, Walnut
Vegetables	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Green Vegetables</li> </ul>	Cabbage, Cauliflower, Spinach, Bitter gourd
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Fibrous Vegetables</li> </ul>	Beans, Ladyfinger
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Salads</li> </ul>	Tomato, Carrot, Radish, Onion
Spices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Liquidy Spices</li> </ul>	Onion, Ginger, Green chilly, Garlic, Coriander, Turmeric
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Dry Spices</li> </ul>	Bay leaf, Red chilly, Black Pepper, Cardamom, White Pepper, Cumin
Miscellaneous	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Furniture</li> </ul>	Chair, Table, Sofa, Bed
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Computer</li> </ul>	Keyboard, Mouse, Mother-board
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● House</li> </ul>	Window, Door, Roof, Floor
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Learned Persons</li> </ul>	Professor, Teacher, Journalist, Editor, Writer
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Delhi</li> </ul>	Red Fort, Qutub Minar, Chandni Chowk
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Religious Books</li> </ul>	Bhagwad Geeta, Quran, Mahabharata, Ramayana
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Publication</li> </ul>	Printing, Proofreading, Composing, Editing
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Eatables/ Grain</li> </ul>	Cereal, Vegetable, Sweets, Fruits
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Metals</li> </ul>	Iron, Nickel, Cobalt, Copper, Zinc, Aluminium etc.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Non-Metals</li> </ul>	Hydrogen, Chlorine, Fluorine, Carbon, Helium etc.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Gases</li> </ul>	Oxygen, Nitrogen, Argon, Bromine, Chlorine etc.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Alloys</li> </ul>	Bronze, Alnico, Brass, etc.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Indoor Games</li> </ul>	Chess, Table tennis, Carrom, Ludo, Badminton, Playing cards etc.

Group	Subgroups	Units
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Outdoor Games</li> <li>Geometrical Shapes (two-dimensional)</li> <li>Geometrical Shapes (three-dimensional)</li> <li>Ranks Army</li> <li>Navy</li> <li>Airforce</li> <li>Stationery</li> <li>Diseases caused by Virus</li> </ul>	<p>Cricket, Football, Hockey, Lawn tennis etc.</p> <p>Circle, Triangle, Rectangle, Rhombus, Square etc.</p> <p>Pyramid, Cube, Cuboid, Cylinder, Sphere, Cone</p> <p>General, Major General, Lieutenant General, Colonel, Major, Captain, Brigadier, Admiral, Vice-Admiral, Commander, Captain etc.</p> <p>Air Chief Marshal, Group Captain, Air Marshal, Wing Commander, Air Commander etc.</p> <p>Pen, Pencil, Eraser, Sharpener, Paper etc.</p> <p>Small pox, Hepatitis, Measles, Rabies, AIDS, Mumps etc.</p>

**Ex. 1.** Find out the odd one.

- (A) Breathing (B) Swimming  
(C) Playing (D) Reading

**Sol. (A) :** 'Breathing' is compulsory for our life. It is a process that brings oxygen in the body and expels carbon di-oxide.

While Playing, Swimming and Reading are not compulsory for our life.

**Ex. 2.** Find out the odd one.

- (A) Apple (B) Orange  
(C) Potato (D) Guava

**Sol. (C) :** Now, we closely observe the different words and we find that all are edibles *i.e.*, consumed as food by human beings. But apple, orange and guava come under the category of fruits and potato is a vegetable.

So, the odd word from the group is potato.

**Ex. 3.** Find out the odd one.

- (A) Delhi (B) Mumbai  
(C) Chandigarh (D) Puducherry

**Sol.(B) :** The capital of Maharastra is Mumbai. Except Mumbai all other are Union Territories of India.

**Ex. 4.** Find out the odd one.

- (A) Radio (B) X-Ray  
(C) Telephone (D) Television

**Sol. (B) :** On observing the four words, we find that except X-ray, all others are equipments of transmission. But X-ray is used in a hospital to detect the parts of the body.

So, X-ray is the odd word in the group.

**Ex. 5.** Find out the odd one.

- (A) Year (B) Date  
(C) Month (D) Calendar

**Sol. (D) :** Year, Date and Month are parts of calendar.

**Ex. 6.** Find out the odd one.

- (A) Space (B) Sky  
(C) Heaven (D) Cloud

**Sol. (D) :** Except clouds, other words are synonymous. Clouds are formed by condensation of water vapour in the atmosphere.

**Ex. 7.** Find out the odd one.

- (A) Goat (B) Dog  
(C) Buffalo (D) Horse

**Sol. (B) :** All are pet animals but we have to find out the odd among them. Except dog, all are herbivorous animals, whereas dog is an omnivorous animal *i.e.*, eats both flesh and vegetarian food.

So, the odd word from the group is dog.

## 2. Classification of Word Pair

**Ex.** Find out the odd pair.

- (A) Uttar Pradesh-Lucknow  
(B) Rajasthan-Jaipur  
(C) Haryana-Kurukshetra  
(D) Madhya Pradesh-Bhopal

**Sol. (C) :** Except 'Haryana-Kurukshetra', in all others, first is state name and the second is capital name.

The capital of U.P. is Lucknow. The capital of Rajasthan is Jaipur. The capital of Haryana is Chandigarh and not Kurukshetra. The capital of M.P. is Bhopal.

So, option (C) is odd in the group.

## 3. Classification of Letters

(I) **Classification based on vowels and consonants :**

**Ex.1.** Find out the odd one.

- (A) M (B) N  
(C) O (D) P

**Sol. (C) :** M, N, and P are consonants but O is a vowel.

**Note :** There are five vowels A, E, I, O, U and 21 consonants.



**Ex. 2.** Find out the odd one.

- (A) V (B) L  
(C) A (D) M

**Sol. (C) :** All except 'A' are consonants and A is a vowel.

## (II) Classification based on shape and size

- Letter formed by one straight line—l
- Letters formed by the two straight lines—L, T, V, X,
- Letters formed by three straight lines—A, F, H, K, N, Y, Z
- Letters formed by four straight lines—E, M, W
- Letters formed by curved line—C, O, Q, U, S
- Letters formed by straight and curve line—B, D, G, J, P, R

**Ex. :** Find out the odd one.

- (A) A (B) Q  
(C) R (D) S

**Sol. (A) :** Option (A) is right because all letters are formed by curved line or curved and straight line.

## (III) Classification based on two letters

**Ex. 1.** Find out the odd one.

- (A) IJ (B) FF  
(C) OP (D) AB

**Sol. (B) :** In the group, both letters are consecutive *i.e.*, J comes after I, P comes after O and B comes after A.

But in option (B), there is no difference between both letters.

**Ex. 2.** Find out the odd one.

- (A) LP (B) EV  
(C) JQ (D) MN

**Sol. (A) :** In the group, both letters are opposite to each other.

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

Opposite letter of L is O. So, LP is odd in the group.

## (IV) Classification based on three letters

**Ex.** Find out the odd one.

- (A) BOT (B) CPA  
(C) REB (D) QUD

**Sol. (B) :** There are 5 vowels A, E, I, O and U.

B	O	T	Q	U	D	R	E	B
↓			↓			↓		
Vowels			Vowels			Vowels		
But, C			P			A		
			↓					
			Consonant					

Except CPA, the middle letter of all other terms is a vowel.

## (V) Classification based on the Position of Letters as in English alphabet.

**Ex. 1.** Find out the odd one.

- (A) ZXVT (B) OMKI  
(C) HFDC (D) RPNL

**Sol. (C) :**

26	24	22	20			
Z	→ -2 →	X	→ -2 →	V	→ -2 →	T
15	13	11	9			
O	→ -2 →	M	→ -2 →	K	→ -2 →	I

8	6	4	3			
H	→ -2 →	F	→ -2 →	D	→ -1 →	C

18	16	14	12			
R	→ -2 →	P	→ -2 →	N	→ -2 →	L

In the group, every letter is two steps backward.

But in option (C), the first and second, second and third letters are 2 steps backward, while the third and fourth are 1 step backward.

**Ex. 2.** Find out the odd one.

- (A) BFJQ (B) RUZG  
(C) GJOV (D) ILQX

**Sol. (A) :** All have a difference of 3, 5 and 7.

18	21	26	7			
R	→ +3 →	U	→ +5 →	Z	→ +7 →	G
7	10	15	22			
G	→ +3 →	J	→ +5 →	O	→ +7 →	V
9	12	17	24			
I	→ +3 →	L	→ +5 →	Q	→ +7 →	X

But in option (A), the difference between first and second, second and third letter is 4.

2	6	10	17			
B	→ +4 →	F	→ +4 →	J	→ +7 →	Q

## (VI) Classification based on Small and Capital Letters

**Ex. 1.** Find out the odd one.

- (A) P Q s (B) A t B  
(C) m n Z (D) D f E

**Sol. (C) :** All have two capital letters and only one small letter in a group.

PQ[s], A[l]B, D[f]E

While, there are two small letters in option (C).

(mn) Z

**Ex. 2.** Find out the odd one.

- (A) AbcD (B) EfgH  
(C) IJKI (D) MnoP

**Sol. (C) :** All have two small letters and two capital letters in the group.

A[bc]D, E[fg]H, M[no]P

While, IJKI contains all capital letters.  
So IJKI is odd in the group.

## (VII) Classification based on meaningful and meaningless words.

**Ex.** Find out the odd one.

- (A) BEAR (B) CEAR  
(C) TEAR (D) WEAR

**Sol. (B) :** BEAR, TEAR and WEAR are meaningful words.

But, CEAR is not a meaningful word.

## (VIII) Classification based on number of letters

**Ex.** Find out the odd one.

- (A) YHCDY (B) NDWVS  
(C) JLQNS (D) QCWROS

**Sol. (D) :** In options (A), (B) and (C), there are 5 letters only. But, there are 6 letters in option (D). So 'QCWROS' is odd in the group.

# 4. Classification of Numbers

## (I) Classification based on even or odd number

**Ex.1** Find out the odd one.

- (A) 43 (B) 53  
(C) 81 (D) 66

**Sol. (D) :** 66 is an even number, while rest of the three are odd numbers. Even numbers are divisible by only 2. 53, 43 and 81 are not divisible by 2. But, 66 is divisible by 2. So, 66 is the only even number in the group.

**Ex. 2.** Find the number different from the others.

- (A) 1444 (B) 1553  
(C) 8590 (D) 1984

**Sol. (B) :** Even numbers are divisible by 2.

$$\text{Here, } \frac{1444}{2} = 722, \frac{1984}{2} = 992, \frac{8590}{2} = 4295$$

but 1553 is not divisible by 2.

So, all except 1553 are even numbers.

## (II) Classification based on square and cube root

**Ex.1.** Find out the odd number.

- (A) 25 (B) 9  
(C) 16 (D) 18

**Sol. (D) :** 25, 9 and 16 are complete square numbers but 18 is not a complete square number.

**Note—** When a number is multiplied by itself, then the number obtained is called the square of that particular number. *e.g.*

$$2 \times 2 = 4, 3 \times 3 = 9, 4 \times 4 = 16, 5 \times 5 = 25 \text{ .....etc.}$$

**Ex. 2.** Find the odd one.

- (A) 216 (B) 343  
(C) 729 (D) 25

**Sol. (D) :** 216, 343 and 729 are cubes of natural numbers. 216 is a cube of 6, 343 is the cube of 7 and 729 is a cube of 9. But, 25 is the square of 5.

$$216 \rightarrow 6 \times 6 \times 6$$

$$343 \rightarrow 7 \times 7 \times 7$$

$$729 \rightarrow 9 \times 9 \times 9$$

$$\text{But, } 25 \rightarrow 5 \times 5$$

**Note—** When a number is multiplied three times with itself, then the number obtained is called the cube of that particular number. *e.g.*

$$\text{Cube of } 2 \rightarrow 2 \times 2 \times 2 = 8$$

$$\text{Cube of } 3 \rightarrow 3 \times 3 \times 3 = 27$$

$$\text{Cube of } 4 \rightarrow 4 \times 4 \times 4 = 64$$

## (III) Classification based on Prime number and Non-Prime number

**Ex. 1.** Find the number different from the others.

- (A) 19 (B) 17  
(C) 13 (D) 12

**Sol. (D) :** 19, 17 and 13 are prime numbers. These numbers are divisible by 1 and itself only. But 12 is an even number and divisible by 2, 3 and 4. So, odd no. from the group is 12.

**Note—** The natural numbers that are greater than one and divisible by 1 and it self only are called prime numbers.

**Ex. 2.** Find the number different from others.

- (A) 345 (B) 233  
(C) 225 (D) 216

**Sol. (B) :** 345, 225 and 216 are non prime number, while 233 is a prime number.

So, odd no. from the group is 233.

**(IV) Classification based on sum of digits of the numbers**

**Ex. 1.** Find out the odd one.

- (A) 272 (B) 210  
(C) 240 (D) 304

**Sol. (C) :**  $272 = 2 + 7 + 2 \Rightarrow 11$

$$210 = 2 + 1 + 0 \Rightarrow 3$$

$$240 = 2 + 4 + 0 \Rightarrow 6$$

$$304 = 3 + 0 + 4 \Rightarrow 7$$

Except 240, the sum of digits of all the given numbers is a prime number, whereas the sum of digits of the number 240 is a composite number. Therefore 240 is an odd number, in a group

**Ex. 2.** Find out the odd one.

- (A) 2709 (B) 3115  
(C) 7314 (D) 5128

**Sol. (C) :** In all the groups of numbers, we see that the sum of the tens, hundreds and thousands digits is equal to the unit digit.

$$2709 \rightarrow 2 + 7 + 0 = 9$$

$$3115 \rightarrow 3 + 1 + 1 = 5$$

$$7314 \rightarrow 7 + 3 + 1 \neq 4$$

$$\text{whereas, } 5128 \rightarrow 5 + 1 + 2 = 8$$

**Ex. 3.** Find out the odd one.

- (A) 6958 (B) 7948  
(C) 6895 (D) 9783

**Sol. (D) :** Here, the sum of the digits of all the numbers is the same except option (D).

$$6958 \rightarrow 6 + 9 + 5 + 8 = 28$$

$$7948 \rightarrow 7 + 9 + 4 + 8 = 28$$

$$6895 \rightarrow 6 + 8 + 9 + 5 = 28$$

$$9783 \rightarrow 9 + 7 + 8 + 3 = \boxed{27} \neq 28$$

**(V) Classification based on ascending and descending order.**

**Ex. 1.** Find out the odd one.

- (A) 2345 (B) 7896  
(C) 1234 (D) 4567

**Sol. (B) :** Except option (B), all the digits are in increasing order.

$$2 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow 5$$

$$1 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 4$$

$$4 \rightarrow 5 \rightarrow 6 \rightarrow 7$$

7896 is not in increasing order. So, option (B) is odd in the group.

**Ex. 2.** Find out the odd one.

- (A) 3456 (B) 8765  
(C) 3210 (D) 6543

**Sol. (A) :** All the digits are in decreasing order.

$$8 \xrightarrow{-1} 7 \xrightarrow{-1} 6 \xrightarrow{-1} 5$$

$$3 \xrightarrow{-1} 2 \xrightarrow{-1} 1 \xrightarrow{-1} 0$$

$$6 \xrightarrow{-1} 5 \xrightarrow{-1} 4 \xrightarrow{-1} 3$$

Whereas, 3456 is in increasing order. So, the odd number from the group is 3456.

**(VI) Classification based on multiplication and division**

**Ex. 1.** Find out the odd one.

- (A) 9 (B) 42  
(C) 21 (D) 20

**Sol. (D) :** All given numbers are completely divisible by 3.

$$\frac{9}{3} \Rightarrow 3 ; \frac{42}{3} \Rightarrow 14 ; \frac{21}{3} \Rightarrow 7$$

But the number 20 is not divisible by 3.

**Ex. 2.** Find out the odd one.

- (A) 68 (B) 88  
(C) 102 (D) 238

**Sol. (B) :** Except 88, all others are divisible by 17.

$$\frac{68}{17} \Rightarrow 4 ; \frac{102}{17} \Rightarrow 6 ; \frac{238}{17} \Rightarrow 14$$

So, the odd number in a group is 88, which is not divisible by 17.

**Ex. 3.** Find out the odd one.

- (A) 4867 (B) 5555  
(C) 6243 (D) 6655

**Sol. (D) :** In all the groups of numbers, we see that the sum of digits is divisible by 5.

$$4867 \rightarrow 4 + 8 + 6 + 7 = 25, \text{ which is divisible by } 5$$

$$5555 \rightarrow 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 = 20, \text{ which is divisible by } 5$$

$$6243 \rightarrow 6 + 2 + 4 + 3 = 15, \text{ which is divisible by } 5$$

$$\text{But } 6655 \rightarrow 6 + 6 + 5 + 5 = 22, \text{ which is not divisible by } 5.$$

**Ex. 4.** Find out the odd one.

- (A) 40 (B) 20  
(C) 30 (D) 33

**Sol. (D) :** All the given numbers are multiples of 10, except option (D).

$$10 \times 4 = 40, 10 \times 2 = 20, 10 \times 3 = 30$$

But 33 is not multiple of 10. 33 is a multiple of 11.

So, the odd number of a group is 33.

## 5. Classification based on Number Pair

**Ex.** Find out the odd Number Pair.

- (A) 83–75 (B) 58–50  
(C) 49–42 (D) 25–17

**Sol. (C) :**  $83 - 75 = 8$   
 $58 - 50 = 8$

$$49 - 42 = 7$$

$$25 - 17 = 8$$

Only option (C) has difference of 7, rest have difference of 8 between first and second number.

## 6. Classification based on Number Set

**Ex.** Find out the odd Number Set.

- (A) 25, 50, 56 (B) 20, 40, 46  
(C) 18, 36, 40 (D) 12, 24, 30

**Sol. (C) :**  $25 \times 2 = 50 \Rightarrow 50 + 6 = 56$

$$20 \times 2 = 40 \Rightarrow 40 + 6 = 46$$

$$18 \times 2 = 36 \Rightarrow 36 + 6 = 42 \neq 40$$

$$12 \times 2 = 24 \Rightarrow 24 + 6 = 30$$

In this set of numbers, we see that the second number is 2 times of the first number and third number is more than 6 of the second number. In option (C), 36 is 2 times of first number but third number is not more than 6 of second number.

## Important Questions

### Direction (Q. No. 1 to 80)

In each of the following questions, four words have been given, out of which three are alike in some manner, while the fourth one is different. Choose the word which is different from the rest.

1. (A) Ox (B) Cow  
(C) Goat (D) Dog
2. (A) Lizard (B) Penguin  
(C) Snake (D) Crocodile
3. (A) Sow (B) Peacock  
(C) Peahen (D) Mare

[SSC Multi tasking, 2013]

4. (A) Milk (B) Cheese  
(C) Butter (D) Curd
5. (A) July (B) August  
(C) September (D) October
6. (A) Chop (B) Slit  
(C) Chirp (D) Slice
7. (A) Uncle (B) Father  
(C) Nephew (D) Niece
8. (A) Tomato (B) Radish  
(C) Potato (D) Carrot
9. (A) Aptitude (B) Altitude  
(C) Attitude (D) Behaviour
10. (A) Caprice (B) Foible  
(C) Quirk (D) Whim
11. (A) Solid (B) Plump  
(C) Thick (D) Fathom

12. (A) Poland (B) Korea  
(C) Spain (D) Greece

13. (A) Chameleon (B) Crocodile  
(C) Alligator (D) Locust

[SSC CHSL (10 + 2) Exam, 2014]

14. (A) Pond (B) River  
(C) Ocean (D) Waterfall

15. (A) Europe (B) Africa  
(C) Asia (D) Canada

[SSC CHSL (10 + 2) Exam, 2014]

16. (A) Flute (B) Piano  
(C) Violin (D) Sitar

[SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 2011]

17. (A) Litre (B) Yard  
(C) Metre (D) Inch

18. (A) Diamond (B) Gold  
(C) Silver (D) Platinum

[SSC CHSL (10 + 2) Exam, 2014]

19. (A) Orange (B) Apple  
(C) Lemon (D) Grapes

[SSC CHSL (10 + 2) Exam, 2014]

20. (A) Content (B) Bibliography  
(C) Press (D) Preface

21. (A) Tetanus (B) Pneumonia  
(C) Tuberculosis (D) Hepatitis

22. (A) Appreciate (B) Admonish  
(C) Applaud (D) Admire

23. (A) Anther (B) Retina  
(C) Ovary (D) Petal

[SSC CHSL (10 + 2) Exam, 2014]

24. (A) Diamond (B) Topaz  
(C) Ruby (D) Pearl

25. (A) Sugar (B) Starch  
(C) Glucose (D) Protein

26. (A) Map (B) Globe  
(C) Compass (D) Microscope

27. (A) Fox (B) Wolf  
(C) Jackal (D) Deer

28. (A) Square (B) Trapezium  
(C) Cylinder (D) Parallelogram

[SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 2014 and  
BSSC 2015]

29. (A) Yacht (B) Submarine  
(C) Boat (D) Ship

30. (A) Paris (B) Athens  
(C) London (D) New York

[SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 2014]

31. (A) Screw driver (B) Spanner  
(C) Pliers (D) Knife

[SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 2014]

32. (A) Liberty (B) Society  
(C) Equality (D) Fraternity

33. (A) Night (B) Morning  
(C) Noon (D) Evening

[SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 2015]

34. (A) Square (B) Circle  
(C) Compass (D) Rectangle

35. (A) Cyclone (B) Famine  
(C) Flood (D) Earthquake



36. (A) Nullify (B) Expunge  
(C) Enforce (D) Revoke
37. (A) Nose (B) Ears  
(C) Eyes (D) Vestibular

[SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 2015]

38. (A) Wife (B) Bachelor  
(C) Widow (D) Spinster
39. (A) Assassinate (B) Kill  
(C) Murder (D) Kidnap
40. (A) Rival (B) Opponent  
(C) Foe (D) Ally
41. (A) Shimla (B) Darjeeling  
(C) Ooty (D) Agra

[SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 2013]

42. (A) Foal (B) Hen  
(C) Lamb (D) Leveret

[SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 2013]

43. (A) Scurvy (B) Rickets  
(C) Night-blindness (D) Influenza

[SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 2013]

44. (A) Rain (B) Shower  
(C) Sleet (D) Raisin
45. (A) Room (B) Chamber  
(C) Veranda (D) Cabin

[SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 2010]

46. (A) Mouth organ (B) Electric Guitar  
(C) Keyboard (D) Sonata
47. (A) Sandstone (B) Basalt  
(C) Granite (D) Pumice
48. (A) Ton (B) Quintal  
(C) Gallon (D) Kilogram

49. (A) Paper (B) Wool  
(C) Wood (D) Plastic
50. (A) Manipur (B) Kohima  
(C) Sikkim (D) Mizoram

51. (A) Mumbai  
(B) Goa  
(C) Visakhapatnam  
(D) Thiruvananthapuram

52. (A) Petrol (B) Acetone  
(C) Mercury (D) Kerosene

53. (A) Garo (B) Khasi  
(C) Kangra (D) Jaintia

54. (A) Virgo (B) Pisces  
(C) Cancer (D) Orion

55. (A) Book (B) Sharpener  
(C) Pencil (D) Paper

56. (A) Copper (B) Tin  
(C) Brass (D) Zinc

57. (A) Kiwi (B) Eagle  
(C) Emu (D) Penguin

58. (A) Raniganj (B) Jharia  
(C) Bokaro (D) Baroda

59. (A) Heat (B) Light  
(C) Bulb (D) Electricity

[SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 2010]

60. (A) Inch (B) Metre  
(C) Yard (D) Quart

[SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 2010]

61. (A) Tsangpo (B) Hazaribagh  
(C) Kanha (D) Bandipur

62. (A) Wheat (B) Rice  
(C) Mustard (D) Gram

63. (A) Blaze (B) Glint  
(C) Simmer (D) Shimmer

64. (A) Aravalli hills (B) Shivalik hill  
(C) Mole hills (D) Satpura hills

65. (A) Beaver (B) Alpaca  
(C) Walrus (D) Koala

66. (A) Niagara (B) Alamere  
(C) Kempty (D) Andes

67. (A) Deccan (B) Kaas  
(C) Chhota Nagpur (D) Nanda Devi

68. (A) Bogota (B) Sydney  
(C) Doha (D) Brussels

69. (A) Retina (B) Pupil  
(C) Vision (D) Cornea

[SSC CGL, 2016]

70. (A) Potassium (B) Silicon  
(C) Zirconium (D) Gallium

71. (A) Tea (B) Cinchona  
(C) Rubber (D) Chalk

72. (A) Hanger (B) Platform  
(C) Dock (D) Park

73. (A) Tall (B) Huge  
(C) Thin (D) Sharp

74. (A) Confluence (B) Concourse  
(C) Radiation (D) Concentration

[SSC CISF ASI Exam, 2010]

75. (A) Sweet (B) Bitter  
(C) Salty (D) Insipid

76. (A) Lion (B) Goat  
(C) Tortoise (D) Centaur

77. (A) Withdrawal (B) Deduction  
(C) Deposit (D) Debit

[SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 1994]

78. (A) Insurance (B) Provident Fund  
(C) Salary (D) Shares

[SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 1999]

79. (A) Amoeba (B) Bacteria  
(C) Germs (D) Microbes

80. (A) Rose (B) Marigold  
(C) Lotus (D) Hibiscus

Direction (Q. No. 81 to 90)

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

81. (A) Carrot (B) Beetroot  
(C) Tomato (D) Ginger  
(E) Potato

[SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 2016]

82. (A) Chair (B) Table  
(C) Rack (D) Furniture  
(E) Drawer

83. (A) Sandal (B) Boot  
(C) Feet (D) Shoe  
(E) Slipper

84. (A) Mouse (B) Animal  
(C) Lizard (D) Cat  
(E) Horse

85. (A) Shawl (B) Sweater  
(C) Handkerchief (D) Coat  
(E) Muffler

86. (A) Square (B) Circle  
(C) Rectangle (D) Triangle  
(E) Pentagon

87. (A) Rose (B) Lotus  
(C) Marigold (D) Tulip  
(E) Lily

88. (A) Pistol (B) Sword  
(C) Gun (D) Rifle  
(E) Cannon

89. (A) Cathedral (B) Mosque  
(C) Church (D) Monastery  
(E) Temple

90. (A) Geometry (B) Algebra  
(C) Trigonometry (D) Mathematics  
(E) Arithmetic

[SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 2016;

HSSC, 2018]

**Direction (Q. No. 91 to 100)**

In each of the following questions, certain pairs of words are given. Out of which the words in all pairs except one, bear a certain common relationship. Choose the odd pair.

91. (A) Beans : Hegumes  
(B) Rice : Cereals  
(C) Tea : Beverages  
(D) Legumes : Nodules
92. (A) Crime : Punishment  
(B) Enterprise : Success  
(C) Judgement : Advocacy  
(D) Exercise : Health
93. (A) Petrol : Car  
(B) Ink : Pen  
(C) Garbage : Dustbin  
(D) Lead : Pencil
94. (A) Sahara : Africa  
(B) Thar : India  
(C) Kalahari : America  
(D) Gobi : Mongolia
95. (A) Flower : Petal (B) Chair : Leg  
(C) Circle : Arc (D) Cover : Page
96. (A) Wine : Grapes (B) Paper : Pulp  
(C) Shoes : Leather (D) Wheat : Crop
97. (A) Car : Road (B) Ship : Sea  
(C) Rocket : Space (D) Airplane : Pilot
98. (A) Beautician : Parlor  
(B) Chemist : Medicine  
(C) Lawyer : Court  
(D) Engineer : Site
99. (A) Long : Short (B) Black : White  
(C) Head : Cap (D) Friend : Foe
100. (A) Pond : Lake  
(B) Pistol : Gun  
(C) Car : Bus  
(D) Church : Monument

[SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 1999]

**Direction (Q. No. 101 to 140)**

In each of the following questions, some groups of letters are given, all of which except one, share a common similarity. Select the odd one.

101. (A) UWWX (B) RSST  
(C) ABBC (D) XYYZ

102. (A) KCOG  
(C) HAMF

103. (A) VALT  
(C) AIUE

104. (A) SSA  
(C) RUSA

105. (A) SRT  
(C) KJL

106. (A) EVFU  
(C) AZBX

107. (A) HGFE  
(C) PONM

108. (A) FUEV  
(C) QPSR

109. (A) qqstuu  
(C) mmopqq

110. (A) BCDG  
(C) PRSU

111. (A) MKHBD  
(C) BDFAT

112. (A) QRS  
(C) STU

113. (A) HGFE  
(C) SRQP

114. (A) IFH  
(C) DAC

115. (A) NOTA  
(C) NASA

[SSC CHSL (10 + 2) Exam, 2014]

116. (A) DEFY  
(C) MOST

117. (A) JLOS  
(C) HJMQ

118. (A) MIGE  
(C) RNKI

119. (A) NOL  
(C) RTP

120. (A) YIP  
(C) ORG

121. (A) AZBY  
(C) EVFU

122. (A) HCBG  
(C) FMEL

123. (A) HSKP  
(C) KQNN

124. (A) IHKL  
(C) EDGH

- (B) FKOR  
(D) VNYQ

- (B) TORE  
(D) PIRE

- (B) RMSA  
(D) NASA

- (B) PON  
(D) VUW

- (B) CXDW  
(D) GTHS

- (B) DCBA  
(D) IJKL

- (B) VUXW  
(D) YXWV

- (B) aacdff  
(D) ggijkk

- (B) GIJL  
(D) UWXZ

- (B) GFKHC  
(D) XVRPI

- (B) XYZ  
(D) MLN

- (B) UVWX  
(D) LKJI

- (B) NKM  
(D) UTV

- (B) NATO  
(D) NAM

- (B) HINT  
(D) SUVY

- (B) GHIM  
(D) PRUY

- (B) XTQO  
(D) HDAY

- (B) DEB  
(D) HIF

- (B) WAT  
(D) BUP

- (B) CXDW  
(D) TGSH

- (B) LPOK  
(D) RJIQ

- (B) DWFU  
(D) EVHS

- (B) GFHJ  
(D) CBEF

125. (A) DEB (B) JAD  
(C) MYN (D) HUR

[SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 2002]

126. (A) BCD NML (B) RST YXW  
(C) KLM JIH (D) HIJ TSO

127. (A) ACEH (B) MOQT  
(C) SUWZ (D) BDEG

128. (A) TPLI (B) RNJF  
(C) YUQM (D) SOKJ

129. (A) STR (B) ONP  
(C) IHJ (D) LKM

130. (A) BADC (B) XWZY  
(C) VUST (D) NMPO

131. (A) RNMP (B) JFEH  
(C) RPOQ (D) HDCF

132. (A) MSWCG (B) NTXDH  
(C) GMRVY (D) UAEKO

133. (A) BADC (B) JILK  
(C) NMPO (D) VUWX

134. (A) D (B) G  
(C) H (D) J

135. (A) O (B) I  
(C) E (D) B

136. (A) AYBZ (B) BXCXY  
(C) DVEW (D) MPON

[SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 1999]

137. (A) IJCD (B) WYTS  
(C) QRKL (D) PQMN

138. (A) CEAC (B) FHDF  
(C) PRMP (D) TVRT

139. (A) DGJ (B) KNQ  
(C) RUX (D) ILN

140. (A) AJ (B) EN  
(C) NW (D) PW

**Direction (Q. No. 141 to 150)**

In each of the following questions, some groups of letters are given, all of which except one share a common similarity. Select the odd one.

141. (A) BD (B) IK  
(C) PN (D) SU  
(E) WY

142. (A) BCD (B) KMN  
(C) QRS (D) GHI  
(E) WXY

143. (A) POCG (B) KLIZ  
(C) BUDX (D) FQMVF  
(E) ARTG

144. (A) CZHK (B) MLAG  
(C) XUBU (D) SENO  
(E) YDFP

145. (A) BDGK (B) JLOS  
(C) NPSW (D) MORU  
(E) HJMQ

146. (A) CFIL (B) PSVX  
(C) JMPS (D) ORUX  
(E) QTWZ

147. (A) DkUZ (B) LPuB  
(C) FoMY (D) UXeN  
(E) WaQS

148. (A) FCGDE (B) TRQPS  
(C) KJHMF (D) KHGJI  
(E) XVMZW

149. (A) AUgPZ (B) MXiDV  
(C) KFeCO (D) YGLhT  
(E) UHmQY

150. (A) DXCLQZ (B) PFZUBM  
(C) XGKNTY (D) NWMBHJ  
(E) GJMQVX

**Direction (Q. No. 151 to 175)**

In each of the following questions, four options are given, out of these three are following a similar pattern but remaining one is different. Find out the odd one from the given options which is different from the others.

151. (A) 1 (B) 2  
(C) 3 (D) 4

152. (A) 432 (B) 583  
(C) 693 (D) 671

153. (A) 6859 (B) 4913  
(C) 2910 (D) 1331

154. (A) 13458 (B) 13791  
(C) 13678 (D) 13565

155. (A) 49 (B) 9  
(C) 19 (D) 29

156. (A) 291 (B) 322  
(C) 51 (D) 171

157. (A) 7 (B) 15  
(C) 31 (D) 59

158. (A) 35 (B) 16  
(C) 9 (D) 4

159. (A) 63 (B) 69  
(C) 65 (D) 66

[SSC CHSL (10 + 2), 2014]

160. (A) 532 (B) 734  
(C) 853 (D) 751

[SSC CHSL (10 + 2), 2015]

161. (A) 1625 (B) 3649  
(C) 6481 (D) 5025

[SSC CHSL (10 + 2), 2014]

162. (A) 56 (B) 98  
(C) 83 (D) 64

163. (A) 8314 (B) 2518  
(C) 3249 (D) 2709

164. (A) 1876 (B) 1984  
(C) 2024 (D) 2014

165. (A) 24 (B) 28  
(C) 42 (D) 56

SSC CHSL (10 + 2), 2014

166. (A) 101 (B) 212  
(C) 326 (D) 111

[SSC CGL Tier-I, 2014]

167. (A) 7202 (B) 4025  
(C) 6023 (D) 5061

168. (A) 753 (B) 483  
(C) 654 (D) 882

169. (A) 121 (B) 803  
(C) 97 (D) 132

170. (A) 339 (B) 326  
(C) 428 (D) 338

171. (A) 6243 (B) 2643  
(C) 8465 (D) 4867

[SSC CGL Tier-I, 2010]

172. (A) 206 (B) 125  
(C) 27 (D) 8

173. (A) 8 (B) 42  
(C) 49 (D) 35

174. (A) 5698 (B) 4321  
(C) 7963 (D) 4232

175. (A) 187 (B) 136  
(C) 141 (D) 238

**Direction (Q. No. 176 to 185)**

In each of the following questions, five options are given. Out of these, four are alike in a particular way but remaining one is different. Find out the odd from the given options which is different from the others.

176. (A) 27 (B) 125  
(C) 343 (D) 729

(E) 1321

177. (A) 385 (B) 572  
(C) 671 (D) 264

(E) 427

178. (A) 2384 (B) 1592  
(C) 3756 (D) 4298

(E) 3629

179. (A) 3759 (B) 2936  
(C) 6927 (D) 4836

(E) 5814

180. (A) 7359 (B) 1593  
(C) 9175 (D) 3781

(E) 9317

181. (A) 325 (B) 236  
(C) 178 (D) 639

(E) 538

182. (A) 3740 (B) 4635  
(C) 5869 (D) 7946

(E) 2378

183. (A) 7487 (B) 5963  
(C) 8218 (D) 6596

(E) 9259

184. (A) 1532 (B) 8749  
(C) 4268 (D) 5846

(E) 6137

185. (A) 8314 (B) 2709  
(C) 1315 (D) 2518

(E) 3249

**Direction (Q. No. 186 to 217)**

Choose the odd number pair/group in each of the following questions :

186. (A) 14 – 49 (B) 16 – 64  
(C) 20 – 100 (D) 24 – 121

[SSC Multitasking, 2011]

187. (A) 28 – 14 (B) 32 – 17  
(C) 40 – 25 (D) 45 – 30

188. (A) 80 – 9 (B) 64 – 8  
(C) 36 – 6 (D) 49 – 7

[SSC Multitasking, 2011]

189. (A) 50 – 100 (B) 56 – 114  
(C) 78 – 156 (D) 69 – 138

190. (A) 80 – 16 (B) 50 – 10  
(C) 60 – 12 (D) 77 – 11

191. (A) 28 – 48 (B) 54 – 64  
(C) 32 – 43 (D) 64 – 86

192. (A) 64 – 36 (B) 75 – 35  
(C) 57 – 43 (D) 61 – 39

[SSC CHSL (10 + 2), 2014]

193. (A) 12 – 144 (B) 13 – 156  
(C) 15 – 180 (D) 16 – 176

[SSC CGL Tier-I, 2014]

194. (A) 36 – 4 (B) 13 – 8  
(C) 16 – 9 (D) 24 – 6

195. (A) 25 – 12 (B) 61 – 12  
(C) 44 – 31 (D) 34 – 30
196. (A) 9 – 72 (B) 8 – 56  
(C) 11 – 115 (D) 10 – 90
197. (A) 81 : 243 (B) 16 : 64  
(C) 64 : 192 (D) 25 : 75
198. (A) 61523 : 61532 (B) 84224 : 84242  
(C) 45742 : 45742 (D) 15632 : 15623
199. (A) 42 : 4 (B) 48 : 6  
(C) 32 : 2 (D) 15 : 5
- [SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 2014;  
BSSC Exam, 2015]
200. (A) 80 : 60 (B) 96 : 80  
(C) 64 : 48 (D) 104 : 78
201. (A) 563 : 547 (B) 71 : 55  
(C) 533 : 517 (D) 248 : 231
202. (A) 66 : 56 (B) 101 : 90  
(C) 41 : 30 (D) 33 : 22
203. (A) 361 : 19 (B) 476 : 32  
(C) 676 : 26 (D) 729 : 27
204. (A) (56, 19) (B) (69, 23)  
(C) (108, 36) (D) (42, 14)
205. (A) (82, 29) (B) (45, 18)  
(C) (36, 27) (D) (23, 14)
206. (A) (1, 0) (B) (2, 3)  
(C) (3, 8) (D) (4, 27)
207. (A) (3, 9) (B) (5, 25)  
(C) (7, 49) (D) (8, 64)
208. (A) (2, 3) (B) (20, 21)  
(C) (9, 10) (D) (24, 25)
- [SSC CHSL (10 + 2) Exam; 2014]
209. (A) (51, 66) (B) (83, 102)  
(C) (123, 146) (D) (169, 196)
210. (A) (71, 7, 3, 17) (B) (67, 71, 3, 5)  
(C) (41, 5, 3, 47) (D) (37, 14, 19, 7)
211. (A) (3, 2, 4, 8) (B) (4, 2, 3, 9)  
(C) (1, 2, 4, 7) (D) (2, 3, 4, 9)
212. (A) (1, 2, 4, 8) (B) (2, 6, 10, 14)  
(C) (3, 9, 15, 21) (D) (7, 21, 35, 49)
- [SSC CHSL (10 + 2) Exam; 2014]
213. (A) (15, 24, 35) (B) (3, 8, 15)  
(C) (35, 49, 63) (D) (120, 143, 168)
214. (A) (45, 6, 7) (B) (15, 3, 4)  
(C) (35, 5, 6) (D) (23, 4, 5),
- [SSC CHSL (10 + 2) Exam; 2014]
215. (A) (4, 16, 48) (B) (6, 36, 90)  
(C) (8, 64, 160) (D) (12, 144, 360)

216. (A)  $3, 7\frac{1}{2}, 3, 4$   
(B) 6, 15, 6, 8  
(C)  $1\frac{1}{2}, 3\frac{3}{4}, 1\frac{1}{2}, 2$   
(D)  $2, 5, 2, 2\frac{2}{3}$

[United India Insurance AAO Exam, 2012]

217. (A)  $1\frac{1}{2}, 1\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{4}, 1$  (B)  $3, 1, 2, 1\frac{1}{2}$   
(C)  $\frac{3}{4}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{8}, \frac{1}{2}$  (D)  $1, \frac{1}{8}, \frac{3}{4}, 1\frac{1}{2}$

[United India Insurance AAO Exam, 2012]

**Direction (Q. No. 218 to 220)**

Some numbers are given and they form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to that group ?

218. 32, 13, 51, 24, 46, 20, 72, 45  
(A) 72 (B) 13  
(C) 20 (D) 46

[SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 2015]

219. 10, 13, 234, 681, 997  
(A) 10 (B) 234  
(C) 681 (D) 997
220. 441, 484, 529, 566, 625  
(A) 484 (B) 529  
(C) 625 (D) 566

[SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 2012]

**Direction (Q. No. 221 to 234)**

In each of the following questions, pairs of words are given in which three pairs are similar in some way and they form a group. Which is the one pair that does not belong to the group ?

221. (A) Water – Tap  
(B) Oil – Lamp  
(C) Oxygen – Life  
(D) Power – Machine

[SSC CHSL, 2017]

222. (A) Plant – Flower  
(B) Chair – Sofa  
(C) Head – Eye  
(D) Tree – Stem

[KVS (UDC), 2014]

223. (A) Light – Heavy  
(B) Big – Large  
(C) Tiny – Small  
(D) Think – Brood

[MBA, 2009]

224. (A) Education – Illiteracy  
(B) White – Peace  
(C) Light – Dark  
(D) Medicine – Sickness

[MBA, 2008]

225. (A) Knife – Dagger  
(B) Car – Bus  
(C) Pistol – Gun  
(D) Engine – Train

[MBA, 2007]

226. (A) Work – Leisure  
(B) Day – Night  
(C) Expedite – Procrastination  
(D) Frequency – Always

227. (A) Master – Servant  
(B) Uncle – Nephew  
(C) Aunt – Uncle  
(D) Mother – Father

[SSC (CGL), 2017]

228. (A) Stamp – Letter  
(B) Food – Life  
(C) Ink – Pen  
(D) Car – Engine

[SSC (CGL), 2016]

229. (A) Driver – Vehicle  
(B) Cashier – Bank  
(C) Worker – Clerk  
(D) Office – Factory

[KVS (UDC), 2017]

230. (A) Student – Class  
(B) Tomato – Potato  
(C) Bird – Avis  
(D) Rice – Corn

[MBA, 2007]

231. (A) Cover – Page  
(B) Flower – Petal  
(C) Circle – Radius  
(D) Chair – Leg

[MBA, 2008]

232. (A) Up – Down  
(B) Light – Dark  
(C) In – Out  
(D) Unhappy – Sad

[MBA, 2009]

233. (A) Car – Road  
(B) Ship – Sea  
(C) Aeroplane – Pilot  
(D) Rocket – Space

[MBA, 2009]



234. (A) Child – Mother  
(B) Convict – Lawyer  
(C) Stadium – Match  
(D) Student – Teacher

[MBA, 2007]

**Direction (Q. No 235 to 239)**

A group of letters is given in the following questions. Any four of the five options are alike and form a group. Which is the one option that does not belong to the group ?

235. (A) aabbffgg (B) ffggkkll  
(C) kklppqq (D) ppquuVv  
(E) uuvvzzaa
236. (A) aaAAeeff (B) ppQQuuVV  
(C) iiMMqqRR (D) rrsswwXX  
(E) ooPttUU
237. (A) aaaeeiii (B) bbbffjjj  
(C) oootrrvv (D) mmmqqquu  
(E) pppttxxx
238. (A) cccgggkkk (B) kkkoooss  
(C) tttxxbbb (D) bbbffttt  
(E) mmmqqquuu
239. (A) ccceeeHH (B) aaacceFF  
(C) bbbdddGG (D) OooqqqtT  
(E) mmmoooRR.

240. From the following, four are alike in a certain way and so form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to the group ?  
(A) 121 (B) 12321  
(C) 123321 (D) 12345321  
(E) 12345654321

241. Any three of the four are similar in some way, so they form a group. Which is the term that does not belong in this group ?

[SSC CHSL (10 + 2) Exam, 2002]

- (A)  $\begin{bmatrix} a & b & c \\ b & c & a \\ c & a & b \end{bmatrix}$  (B)  $\begin{bmatrix} + & - & \times \\ - & \times & + \\ \times & + & - \end{bmatrix}$   
(C)  $\begin{bmatrix} \Delta & 0 \\ 0 & \Delta \\ 0 & \Delta \end{bmatrix}$  (D)  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

**Direction (Q. No. 242 to 245)**

In each of the following question, four options are given. Out of these three are alike in a particular way but remaining one is different. Find out the odd one from the given options which is different from the other.

242. (A)  $9\frac{1}{11}$  (B)  $7\frac{9}{13}$

- (C)  $5\frac{15}{17}$  (D)  $5\frac{6}{19}$   
[SSC CHSL (10 + 2) Exam, 2006]

243. (A)  $9\cdot09$  (B)  $\frac{909}{100}$

- (C)  $9\frac{9}{100}$  (D)  $\frac{900}{1000}$

[SSC CHSL (10 + 2) Exam, 2009]

244. (A)  $\frac{8}{9}$  (B)  $\frac{16}{64}$

- (C)  $\frac{32}{25}$  (D)  $\frac{64}{36}$

[SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 2012]

245. (A)  $\frac{10}{8}$  (B)  $\frac{8}{7}$

- (C)  $\frac{5}{6}$  (D)  $\frac{7}{5}$

[SSC CHSL (10 + 2) Exam, 2014]

246. Four of the following five pairs have same relation between their elements as in the case of the pair UNDERWAY : 39412576 and hence form a group. Which one does not belong to the group?

[Syndicate Bank PO Exam, 2004]

- (A) WARDEN : 572419  
(B) DERANU : 412793  
(C) NEDAYU : 924763  
(D) ENDWAR : 194572  
(E) URADYE : 327461

247. Four of the following five pairs have same relation between their elements and hence form a group. Which one does not belong to the group ?

[Syndicate Bank PO Exam, 2004]

- (A) PLENTY : LEPTYN  
(B) COWARD : OWCRAID  
(C) ALWINS : LWANIS  
(D) EXAMIN : XAEIMN  
(E) LOCATE : OCLTAE

248. Four of the following five pairs of alphabets and numerals have same relationship between their elements as in the case of the pair BATCHWISE : 291754368 and hence form a group. Which one does not belong to the group?

- (A) WATCH : 49175  
(B) SEAT : 6891  
(C) CHABASE : 7592986  
(D) WAHICA : 495379  
(E) STAB : 63192

249. 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 that group ?

[Central Bank of India  
PO Exam, 2010]

- (A) RICE : ECIR  
(B) WINGS : SGNIW  
(C) SMART : RTSMA  
(D) COUSIN : SINCOU  
(E) BRAKE : AKRFB

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

[SBI PO Exam, 2005]

- (A) PARENT : RPBTEO  
(B) MOSTLY : SMPYTM  
(C) SIMPLE : MSJEPM  
(D) MOTHER : TMPRHD  
(E) SUNDAY : NSVYDB

251. Four of the following five pairs of alphabets and numerals have same relationship between their elements as in the case of the pair MATURELY : 72415863 and hence form a group. Which one does not belong to the group ?

[SBI PO Exam, 2005]

- (A) RAMTE : 52748  
(B) LETRA : 68452  
(C) TYUALE : 431268  
(D) MERUTA : 785142  
(E) EMUTRA : 671452

252. Three of the following four are alike in a certain way and hence form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to the group ?

[LIC (AAO) Exam, 2008]

- (A) CUSTOMER : SGPSYYBK  
(B) INTEREST : UUVHJYUQ  
(C) OVERSEAS : TCHWWKWCW  
(D) BANKING : HPLOSIG

253. Three of the following four have similar relationship and hence form a group. Which one does not belong to the group ?

[LIC (AAO) Exam, 2009]

- (A) PROFIT : RPQCKR  
(B) OTHERS : QRJCTQ  
(C) LEGUME : NCISOC  
(D) CANKER : EYPIGP

254. Three of the following four similar relation to their position in the English alphabet and hence form a group. Which one does not belong to that group ?

[Oriental Insurance (AO) Exam; 2010]

- (A) SPEAK : PZVKH  
(B) HUSKY : BPGFS  
(C) BRAIN : MRZIY  
(D) BREAK : PZVIY

255. Three of the following four are alike in a certain way and hence form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to the group ?

[NIA (AAO), 2011]

- (A) GASWORKS : DXROWSNV  
(B) KNIGHTLY : HKTHGIPC  
(C) OUT HOUSE : LRUOHTWI  
(D) MARTYRED : JXRYTRIH

256. Identify the odd one.

[Haryana Steno, 2017]

- (A) Few (B) Any  
(C) Some (D) All

257. Find out the odd one.

Monitor, USB Port, CPU, Keyboard

[Agriculture Inspector, 2017]

- (A) Monitor (B) CPU  
(C) USB port (D) Key board

258. Find out the odd one.

Dalhousie, Gulmarg, Candolim, Haflong & Kodaikanal.

[Agriculture Inspector, 2017]

- (A) Candolim (B) Haflong  
(C) Kodaikanal (D) Dalhousie

259. Find out the odd one.

January, April, August, October, December

[Forest Department, 2017]

- (A) January (B) October  
(C) April (D) December

260. Find out the odd one.

Woollen Vest, Gloves, Pullover, Shorts

[Forest Department, 2017]

(A) Woollen vest (B) Gloves

(C) Pullover (D) Shorts

261. Find the odd one out.

Rhombus, Circle, Pentagon Hexagon

[Forest Department, 2017]

- (A) Rhombus (B) Pentagon  
(C) Circle (D) Hexagon

262. Find the odd one out.

Bhubaneswar, Gangtok, Hyderabad, Singhbhum

[Forest Department, 2017]

- (A) Bhubaneswar  
(B) Gangtok  
(C) Hyderabad  
(D) Singhbhum

263. Find out that option which is not related to the other three options.

[Haryana Inspector, 2017]

- (A) Arjuna (B) Bheem  
(C) Shehdev (D) Duryodhan

## Answers with Explanation

1. (D) All except Dog come under the category of cattle.

2. (B) Except Penguin, rest are reptiles.

3. (B) Except Peacock, rest are feminine animals.

4. (A) Rest are prepared by milk.

5. (C) Rest all months have 31 days.

6. (C) Rest all are synonyms.

7. (D) Rest all are males.

8. (A) Rest are produced under the earth.

9. (B) Aptitude, Attitude and Behaviour are the internal qualities of a person, while Altitude is a different one.

10. (B) Except Foible, all others are a different types of behaviour.

11. (D) Fathom is different from the others.

12. (B) Except Korea, all others are European countries, while Korea is an Asian country.

13. (D) Except Locust, all others are reptile, while Locust is a large insect.

14. (D) Except Waterfall, all others belongs to the same group.

15. (D) Except Canada, all others are continent, while Canada is one of the country in North America continent.

16. (A) Except Flute, all others are string based instruments.

17. (A) Except Litre, all others are units of length measure, while litre is a unit of liquid measure.

18. (A) Except Diamond, all others are metal, while Diamond is a allotrope of Carbon.

19. (B) Except Apple, all fruits are juicy fruit, while apple is a fleshy fruit.

20. (C) Except Press, all others belong to the same group.

21. (D) Except Hepatitis, all other diseases are caused due to bacteria, while Hepatitis is caused due to virus.

22. (B) Except Admonish, all others are positive enforcement.

23. (B) Retina is related to eye, while other words are used for flowers.

24. (D) All others are found in mines, while Pearl is found in a Shell.

25. (D) All rest are carbohydrates.

26. (D) The Microscope is used to see the microscopic objects. So, microscope is odd one.

27. (D) All except Deer are flesh-eating animals.

28. (C) Except Cylinder, all others are plane figures, while Cylinder is a solid figure.

29. (B) Except Submarine, all others are resources used on water, while Submarine is used in water.

30. (D) Except New York, all others are cities of United Kingdom, whereas New York is a city of USA.

31. (D) Knife is used for domestic work, while all other equipments are used by a mechanic.

32. (B) The given words, Liberty, Equality and Fraternity are commonly used in any human society.

33. (A) Except Night, all are day time.

34. (C) Except Compass, all are geometrical shapes.

35. (D) Cyclone, Famine and Flood are caused by the change in environmental conditions, whereas Earthquake is caused by the sudden movement in Earth's inner surface.

36. (C) Nullify, Expunge and Revoke mean to cancel or to get rid of things, whereas Enforce means to put things into action or to imply things.

37. (D) Except Vestibular, all are external organs.

38. (B) Except Bachelor, all others are related to females.

39. (D) Except Kidnap, all words are related to death.

40. (D) Except Ally, all others are harmful for us.

41. (D) Except Agra, all others are mountain places.

42. (B) Except Hen, all others are young ones.

43. (D) Except Influenza, all other diseases are caused by lack of any vitamins.

44. (D) Except Raisin, all other words are related to rain or water.
45. (C) Except Veranda, all others are closed places.
46. (D) Except Sonata, all others are musical instruments.
47. (A) All except Sandstone are igneous rocks formed by cooling down of magma, while Sandstone is a sedimentary rock.
48. (C) All except Gallon are units for measuring the weight of solids.
49. (D) All except Plastic are biodegradable materials.
50. (B) Except Kohima, all others are name of states, while Kohima is the capital of Nagaland.
51. (D) Except Thiruvananthapuram, all others are coastal areas.
52. (C) Mercury is a metal.
53. (C) Except Kangra, all others are the name of tribes in India.
54. (D) Except Orion, all others are the name of Zodiac signs.
55. (A) Except Book, all others are stationary items.
56. (C) Brass is an Alloy.
57. (B) Except Eagle, all others are flightless birds.
58. (D) Except Baroda, all others are famous for coal fields.
59. (C) Bulb is an item, so bulb is different from the others.
60. (D) All others are the units of length measurement, while Quart is the unit of liquid measurement.
61. (A) Except 'Tsangpo', all others are wild life sanctuaries of India but 'Tsangpo' is a river.
62. (C) Except 'Mustard', all others are food grains, while 'Mustard' is an oil seed.
63. (C) All except Simmer are related to the flame of fire, while Simmer is cooking something by keeping it almost at boiling point.
64. (C) Except Mole hills, all others are mountains, while Mole hills are the small pile of earth.
65. (C) Except Walrus, all others are the land animals, while Walrus is a sea animal.
66. (D) All others are waterfalls, while 'Andes' is a mountain.
67. (D) All others are plateaus, while 'Nanda Devi' is a mountain.
68. (B) Except Sydney, others are the name of the capitals of countries.
69. (C) Except Vision all others are the internal parts of eye.
70. (A) Except 'Potassium', all others are used as semiconductors.
71. (D) Except 'Chalk', all others are obtained from plants.
72. (D) Except 'Park', all others are halting-places of transport means.
73. (D) Except 'Sharp', all others belong to same property, while Sharp is different.
74. (C) Radiation is different from the other three. All other words are similar.
75. (D) Except Insipid, all others indicate a certain type of taste. Insipid means having almost no taste or flavor.
76. (D) Except Centaur, all others are simple creatures. Centaur is a creature with a man's head, arms and upper body on a horse's body and legs.
77. (C) Except Deposit, all other words are relative synonyms of one another.
78. (C) Salary is the remuneration one gets in lieu of service rendered by him/her. But all others are types of investment (or deposit).
79. (A) Except Amoeba, all others are multicellular organisms. Amoeba is a tiny living creature consisting of a single cell.
80. (D) Except Hibiscus, all others are sweet smelling flowers. Hibiscus is a plant or bush with large, brightly colored flowers, grown especially in tropical countries.
81. (C) All except Tomato grow underground.
82. (D) Chair, Table, Rack and Drawer are different types of furniture.
83. (C) Sandal, Boot, Shoe and Slipper, all are footwear.
84. (B) Mouse, Lizard, Cat and Horse, all are different animals.
85. (C) Except Handkerchief, all others are warm clothes.
86. (B) Except Circle, all other are made up of straight line.
87. (B) All except Lotus are flowers which grow on land while Lotus is a water flower.
88. (B) All except Sword are fire arms.
89. (D) All except Monastery are places of worship, while monastery is a place where monks stay.
90. (D) All except Mathematics are branches of Mathematics.
91. (D) In all other pairs, second denotes the class to which the first belongs.
92. (C) In all other pairs, second is the result of the first.
93. (C) In all other pairs, the first is required by the second for its functioning.
94. (C) In all other pairs, the first is the name of a desert which is situated in the country denoted by the second.
95. (D) In all other pairs, the second is a part of the first.
96. (D) In all other pairs, second is the substance which is used to prepare the first.
97. (D) In all other pairs, the first is the means of transport on the medium denoted by the second.
98. (B) In all other pairs, second is the place where the first works.
99. (C) Except in the pair of words Head : Cap, in all others, the two words are antonyms of each other.
100. (D) Except the pair of words given in option (D), all other pair of words indicate similar kind of items.
101. (A) Except UWWX, rest all are in alphabetical order.
102. (D) Except 'VNYQ', all others have a vowel.
103. (C) Except 'AIUE', all others have some consonants.
104. (D) Except NASA, all others are Shiksha Abhiyan.  
SSA → Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan  
RMSA → Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan  
RUSA → Rashtriya Ucchatar Shiksha Abhiyan  
But, NASA → National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

105. (B)  $S \xrightarrow{-1} R \xrightarrow{+2} T$   
 $K \xrightarrow{-1} J \xrightarrow{+2} L$   
 $V \xrightarrow{-1} U \xrightarrow{+2} W$   
 But,  $P \xrightarrow{-1} O \xrightarrow{-1} N$

106. (C)  $E \xleftarrow{\text{Opposite}} V, F \xleftarrow{\text{Opposite}} U$   
 $C \xleftarrow{\text{Opposite}} X, D \xleftarrow{\text{Opposite}} W$   
 $G \xleftarrow{\text{Opposite}} T, H \xleftarrow{\text{Opposite}} S$   
 But,  
 $A \xleftarrow{\text{Opposite}} Z, B \xrightarrow{+22} X$

107. (D)  $H \ G \ F \ E ; D \ C \ B \ A$   
 $\downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow$   
 $-1 \ -1 \ -1 \ -1 \ -1 \ -1 \ -1 \ -1$   
 $P \ O \ N \ M ; I \ J \ K \ L$   
 $\downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow$   
 $-1 \ -1 \ -1 \ +1 \ +1 \ +1 \ +1 \ +1$

It is clear that IJKL is different from the others.

108. (A)  $F \ U \ E \ V ; V \ U \ X \ W$   
 $\downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow$   
 $\text{Opposite letters} \quad -1 \quad -1$   
 $Q \ P \ S \ R ; Y \ X \ W \ V$   
 $\downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow$   
 $-1 \quad -1 \quad -1 \quad -1 \quad -1 \quad -1 \quad -1 \quad -1$

It is clear that FUEV is different from the others.

109. (B)  $q \ q \ s \ t \ u \ u ; a \ a \ c \ d \ f \ f$   
 $\downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow$   
 $+0 \ +2 \ +1 \ +1 \ +0 \ +0 \ +2 \ +1 \ +2 \ +0$   
 $m \ m \ o \ p \ q \ q ; g \ g \ i \ j \ k \ k$   
 $\downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow$   
 $+0 \ +2 \ +1 \ +1 \ +0 \ +0 \ +2 \ +1 \ +1 \ +0$

It is clear that 'aacdff' is different from the others.

110. (A)  $G \xrightarrow{+2} I \xrightarrow{+1} J \xrightarrow{+2} L$   
 $P \xrightarrow{+2} R \xrightarrow{+1} S \xrightarrow{+2} U$   
 $U \xrightarrow{+2} W \xrightarrow{+1} X \xrightarrow{+2} Z$

But,

$$B \xrightarrow{+1} C \xrightarrow{+1} D \xrightarrow{+3} G$$

111. (A)  $G_{(7)} + F_{(6)} + K_{(11)} + H_{(8)} + C_{(3)} \Rightarrow 35$   
 $B_{(2)} + D_{(4)} + F_{(6)} + A_{(1)} + T_{(20)} \Rightarrow 33$   
 $X_{(24)} + V_{(22)} + R_{(18)} + P_{(16)} + I_{(9)} \Rightarrow 89$   
 But,

$$M_{(13)} + K_{(11)} + H_{(8)} + B_{(2)} + D_{(4)} \Rightarrow 38$$

Except 38, all others are odd numbers while 38 is an even number.

112. (D)  $Q \ R \ S \quad X \ Y \ Z$   
 $\downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow$   
 $+1 \ +1 \ +1 \ +1 \ +1 \ +1 \ +1 \ +1$   
 $S \ T \ U \quad M \ L \ N$   
 $\downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow$   
 $+1 \ +1 \ +1 \ -1 \ +2 \ -1 \ +1 \ +1$

It is clear that MLN is different from the others.

113. (B)  $H \ G \ F \ E \quad U \ V \ W \ X$   
 $\downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow$   
 $-1 \ -1 \ -1 \ +1 \ +1 \ +1 \ +1 \ +1$   
 $S \ R \ Q \ P \quad L \ K \ J \ I$   
 $\downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow$   
 $-1 \ -1 \ -1 \ -1 \ -1 \ -1 \ -1 \ -1$

It is clear that all are same except 'UVWX'.

114. (D)  $I \ F \ H \quad N \ K \ M$   
 $\downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow$   
 $+2 \ +1 \ +2 \ +1 \ +2 \ +1 \ +2 \ +1$   
 $D \ A \ C \quad U \ T \ V$   
 $\downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow$   
 $+2 \ +1 \ +2 \ +1 \ +2 \ +1 \ +2 \ +1$

It is clear from the above relation, UTV is different from the others.

115. (A) Except 'NOTA', all others are organizations, while 'NOTA' is a button on EVM which is used when the leaders in election are not liked by public.

(NOTA  $\rightarrow$  None of the above)

116. (D) SUVY is not a meaningful word, while the others are meaningful words.

117. (B)  $J \ L \ O \ S \quad G \ H \ I \ M$   
 $\downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow$   
 $+2 \ +3 \ +4 \ +1 \ +1 \ +4 \ +1 \ +1 \ +4 \ +1$   
 $H \ J \ M \ Q \quad P \ R \ U \ Y$   
 $\downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow$   
 $+2 \ +3 \ +4 \ +2 \ +3 \ +4 \ +2 \ +3 \ +4 \ +2$

It is clear that GHIM is different from the others.

118. (A)  $X \xrightarrow{-4} T \xrightarrow{-3} Q \xrightarrow{-2} O$   
 $R \xrightarrow{-4} N \xrightarrow{-3} K \xrightarrow{-2} I$

and

$$H \xrightarrow{-4} D \xrightarrow{-3} A \xrightarrow{-2} Y$$

But,

$$M \xrightarrow{-4} I \xrightarrow{-2} G \xrightarrow{-2} E$$

119. (C)  $\downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow$   
 $+2 \ +2 \ +2 \ +2$   
 $N \ O \ L \quad D \ E \ B \quad R \ T \ P \quad H \ I \ F$   
 $\downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow$   
 $+1 \ +1 \ +2 \ +1$

It is clear that RTP is different from the others.

120. (C) In all the other words, vowel comes in the middle place, so ORG is different from the others.

121. (D)  $\downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow$   
 $+1 \ +1 \ +1 \ -1$   
 $A \ Z \ B \ Y \quad C \ X \ D \ W \quad E \ V \ F \ U \quad T \ G \ S \ H$   
 $\downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow$   
 $+1 \ +1 \ +1 \ -1$

Except option (D), in all the others, letters are written in alphabetical order first and then in reverse order.

122. (C)  $\downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow$   
 $-1 \ -1$   
 $H \ C \ B \ G \quad L \ P \ O \ K$   
 $\downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow$   
 $-8 \ -1$   
 $F \ M \ E \ L \quad R \ J \ I \ Q$

So, FMEL is different from the others.

123. (B)  $H \ S \ K \ P \quad D \ W \ F \ U$   
 $\downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow$   
 $+3 \ +2 \ -3 \ +2 \ -2 \ +3 \ +2 \ -3$   
 $K \ Q \ N \ N \quad E \ V \ H \ S$   
 $\downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow$   
 $+3 \ +3 \ -3 \ +3 \ +3 \ -3 \ +3 \ +3$

It is clear that DWFU is the odd word.

124. (B)  $I \ H \ K \ L \quad G \ F \ H \ J$   
 $\downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow$   
 $-1 \ +3 \ +1 \ -1 \ +2 \ +2$   
 $E \ D \ G \ H \quad C \ B \ E \ F$   
 $\downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow$   
 $-1 \ +3 \ +1 \ -1 \ +3 \ +1$

It is clear that the word GFHJ is different from the others.

125. (C) Except MYN, all others have a vowel.

126. (D)  $B \xrightarrow{+1} C \xrightarrow{+1} D \quad N \xrightarrow{-1} M \xrightarrow{-1} L$   
 $R \xrightarrow{+1} S \xrightarrow{+1} T \quad Y \xrightarrow{-1} X \xrightarrow{-1} W$   
 and  
 $K \xrightarrow{+1} L \xrightarrow{+1} M \quad J \xrightarrow{-1} I \xrightarrow{-1} H$   
 But  
 $H \xrightarrow{+1} I \xrightarrow{+1} J \quad T \xrightarrow{-1} S \xrightarrow{-4} O$

127. (D)  $A \xrightarrow{+2} C \xrightarrow{+2} E \xrightarrow{+3} H$   
 $M \xrightarrow{+2} O \xrightarrow{+2} Q \xrightarrow{+3} T$   
 and  
 $S \xrightarrow{+2} U \xrightarrow{+2} W \xrightarrow{+3} Z$

But

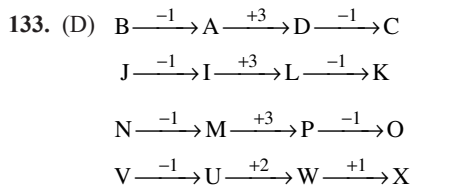
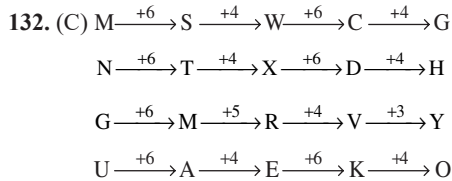
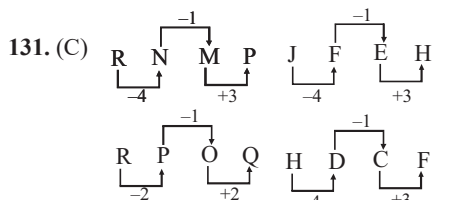
$$B \xrightarrow{+2} D \xrightarrow{+1} E \xrightarrow{+2} G$$

128. (B) Except RNJF, all have vowel.

129. (A)  $N \ O \ P \rightarrow O \ N \ P \quad H \ I \ J \rightarrow I \ H \ J$   
 $\downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow$   
 $K \ L \ M \rightarrow L \ K \ M \text{ but } R \quad S \ T \rightarrow S \ T \ R$   
 $\downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow$

130. (C)  $\downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow$   
 $+1 \ +1$   
 $B \ A \quad D \ C \quad X \ W \quad Z \ Y$   
 $\downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow$   
 $-1 \ -1 \ -1 \ -1$   
 $\downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow$   
 $-2 \ +1$   
 $V \ U \quad S \ T \quad N \ M \quad P \ O$   
 $\downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow$   
 $-1 \ +1 \ -1 \ -1$



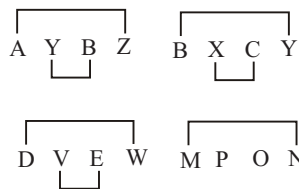


It is clear that VUWX is different from the others.

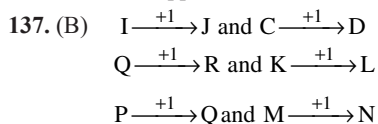
134. (B) Except G, all letters have an even place value, while G has odd place value *i.e.*, 7.  
D-4, H-8, J-10

135. (D) Except 'B', all the others are vowels.

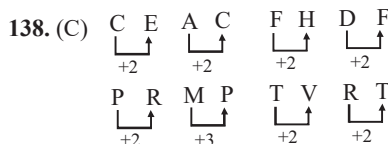
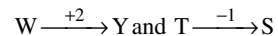
136. (D) Except (D), all are two pairs of opposite letters of English alphabet.



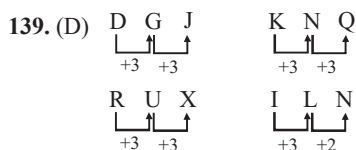
But, opposite letter of P is K.



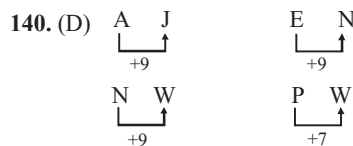
But,



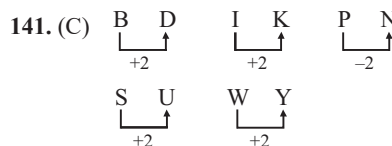
'PRMP is different from the others.



'ILN' is different from the others.



'PW' is different from the others.

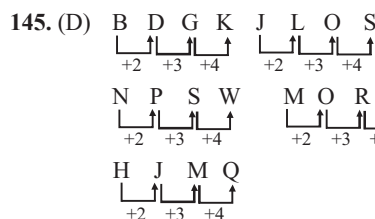


It is clear that 'PN' is different from the others.

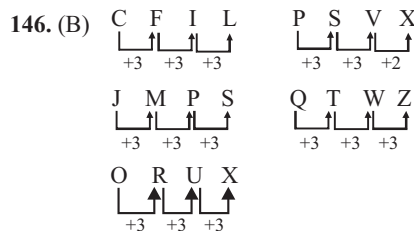
142. (B) Except KMN, all other groups consist of three consecutive letters.

143. (D) Except FQMV, all others consist a vowel.

144. (C) This is the only group in which a letter is used twice.



'MORU is different from the others.



147. (A) In all other groups, the small letter is a vowel.

148. (C) All other groups consist of consecutive letters though not in order.

149. (D) In all other groups, the small letter is in the middle.

150. (B) This is the only group containing a vowel.

151. (D) 1, 2, 3 are prime numbers but 4 is divisible by 2.

152. (A) First number + Third number = Second number

$$583 \rightarrow 5 + 3 = 8$$

$$693 \rightarrow 6 + 3 = 9$$

$$\text{and } 671 \rightarrow 6 + 1 = 7$$

$$\text{But } 432 \rightarrow 4 + 2 = 6 \neq 3$$

153. (C) Except 2910, all the others are cube of integers.

$$(19)^3 = 6859$$

$$(17)^3 = 4913$$

$$(11)^3 = 1331$$

154. (A)  $13 \times 7 = 91 \Rightarrow 13791$

$$13 \times 6 = 78 \Rightarrow 13678$$

$$13 \times 5 = 65 \Rightarrow 13565$$

But,

$$13 \times 4 = 52 \Rightarrow 13452 \neq 13458 \text{ (False)}$$

155. (C)  $49 \Rightarrow 4 + 9 = 13$

$$9 \Rightarrow 9$$

$$29 \Rightarrow 2 + 9 = 11$$

$$19 \Rightarrow 1 + 9 = 10$$

All are odd numbers after adding the digits but only 19 gives even number on addition.

156. (B) 322 is the only even number.

157. (B) Except 15, all the others are prime numbers.

158. (A) Except 35, all the others are square of integers.

159. (C) Except 65, all the others are divisible by 3.

160. (D) Second number + Third number = First number

$$532 \Rightarrow 5 = 3 + 2$$

$$734 \Rightarrow 7 = 3 + 4$$

$$853 \Rightarrow 8 = 5 + 3$$

$$751 \Rightarrow 7 \neq 5 + 1$$

Hence, 751 is different from the others.

161. (D)

$$\frac{16}{(4)^2} \quad \frac{25}{(5)^2} \quad \frac{36}{(6)^2} \quad \frac{49}{(7)^2}$$

$$\frac{64}{(8)^2} \quad \frac{81}{(9)^2} \quad \text{But } \frac{50}{(7)^2 + 1} \quad \frac{25}{(5)^2}$$

Hence, 5025 is different from the others.

162. (D) 64 is the only perfect square.

163. (C) 3249 is the only perfect square of 57 in the group.

164. (D) Except 2014, all the others are leap years.

165. (A) Here,

$$24 \neq 7 \times 2$$

$$28 = 7 \times 4$$

$$42 = 7 \times 6$$

$$56 = 7 \times 8$$

24 is not a multiple of 7.

166. (A) Except option (A), in all the others multiplication of first two numbers is equal to third number.

$$\begin{array}{cccc}
 101 & 212 & 326 & 111 \\
 \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow \\
 1 \times 0 = 0 & 2 \times 1 = 2 & 3 \times 2 = 6 & 1 \times 1 = 1
 \end{array}$$

167. (D)  $7202 = 7 + 2 + 0 + 2 = 11$   
 $4025 = 4 + 0 + 2 + 5 = 11$   
 $6023 = 6 + 0 + 2 + 3 = 11$   
 But,  
 $5061 = 5 + 0 + 6 + 1 \neq 11$  (it is 12)
168. (D)  $753 = 7 + 5 + 3 = 15$   
 $483 = 4 + 8 + 3 = 15$   
 $654 = 6 + 5 + 4 = 15$   
 But,  
 $882 = 8 + 8 + 2 = 18$  (Not 15)
169. (C) Except 97, all the others are divisible by 11.
170. (D) Except option (D), in all the others multiplication of first two numbers is equal to third number.  
 $339 \Rightarrow 3 \times 3 = 9$   
 $326 \Rightarrow 3 \times 2 = 6$   
 $428 \Rightarrow 4 \times 2 = 8$   
 But,  
 $338 \Rightarrow 3 \times 3 = 9$  (Not 8)
171. (D)  $\begin{array}{r} 6243 \\ \underline{-1} \\ 8465 \end{array}$   $\begin{array}{r} 2643 \\ \underline{-1} \\ 4867 \end{array}$   
 '4867' is different from the others.
172. (A) Except 206, all the others are perfect cubes.
173. (A) Except 8, all the others are divisible by 7.
174. (D) 4232 is the only number in which digits are repeated.
175. (C) Except 141, all are divisible by 17.
176. (E) Except 1321, all the others are cubes of integers.
177. (E)  $385 \Rightarrow 3 + 5 = 8$   
 $572 \Rightarrow 5 + 2 = 7$   
 $671 \Rightarrow 6 + 1 = 7$   
 $264 \Rightarrow 2 + 4 = 6$   
 $427 \Rightarrow 4 + 7 = 11$  (Not 2)
178. (E) First digit  $\times 2$  = last digit  
 $2384 \Rightarrow 2 \times 2 = 4$   
 $1592 \Rightarrow 1 \times 2 = 2$   
 $3756 \Rightarrow 3 \times 2 = 6$   
 $4298 \Rightarrow 4 \times 2 = 8$   
 $3629 \Rightarrow 3 \times 2 = 6$  (Not 9)
179. (B)  $3759 \Rightarrow 2(3 + 5) = 7 + 9$   
 $2936 \Rightarrow 2(2 + 3) \neq 9 + 6$

$$\begin{aligned}
 6927 &\Rightarrow 2(6 + 2) = 9 + 7 \\
 4836 &\Rightarrow 2(4 + 3) = 8 + 6 \\
 5814 &\Rightarrow 2(5 + 1) = 8 + 4
 \end{aligned}$$

180. (D) Except 3781, the sum of digits of rest all the numbers is an even number.
181. (B)  $325 \Rightarrow 3 + 2 = 5$   
 $236 \Rightarrow 2 + 3 = 5$  (Not 6)  
 $178 \Rightarrow 1 + 7 = 8$   
 $639 \Rightarrow 6 + 3 = 9$   
 $538 \Rightarrow 5 + 3 = 8$
182. (A)  $3740 \Rightarrow 3 + 0 \neq 7 + 4$   
 $4635 \Rightarrow 4 + 5 = 6 + 3$   
 $5869 \Rightarrow 5 + 9 = 8 + 6$   
 $7946 \Rightarrow 7 + 6 = 9 + 4$   
 $2378 \Rightarrow 2 + 8 = 3 + 7$
183. (B) Except 5963, in all other numbers the first and the last digit are same.
184. (C) In all others except 4268, adding 1 to the first digit we will get the last digit.
185. (A)  $8314 \Rightarrow 8 + 3 + 1 \neq 4$   
 $2709 \Rightarrow 2 + 7 + 0 = 9$   
 $1315 \Rightarrow 1 + 3 + 1 = 5$   
 $2518 \Rightarrow 2 + 5 + 1 = 8$   
 $3249 \Rightarrow 3 + 2 + 4 = 9$
186. (D)  $\left(\frac{14}{2}\right)^2 = 7 \times 7 = 49$   
 $\left(\frac{16}{2}\right)^2 = 8 \times 8 = 64$   
 $\left(\frac{20}{2}\right)^2 = 10 \times 10 = 100$   
 But  
 $\left(\frac{24}{2}\right)^2 = 12 \times 12 \neq 121$   
 (It is equal to 144)
187. (A)  $28 - 14 = 14$   
 $32 - 17 = 15$   
 $40 - 25 = 15$   
 $45 - 30 = 15$   
 (28 - 14) is different from the others.
188. (A)  $9^2 \neq 80$  (It is equal to 81)  
 $8^2 = 64$   
 $6^2 = 36$   
 $7^2 = 49$
189. (B)  $\frac{100}{2} = 50$   
 $\frac{114}{2} \neq 56$  (It is equal to 57)

$$\frac{156}{2} = 78$$

$$\frac{138}{2} = 69$$

$$190. (D) \frac{80}{16} = 5$$

$$\frac{50}{10} = 5$$

$$\frac{60}{12} = 5$$

$$\frac{77}{11} = 7$$

(77-11) is different from the others.

$$191. (C) 48 - 28 = 20$$

$$64 - 54 = 10$$

$$43 - 32 = 11 \text{ (odd number)}$$

$$86 - 64 = 22$$

192. (A) In all others except  $64 - 36$ , the numbers used are not square number, while 64 and 36 both are square numbers.

$$193. (D) 12 \times 12 = 144$$

$$13 \times 12 = 156$$

$$15 \times 12 = 180$$

$$16 \times 12 \neq 176 \text{ (It will be 192)}$$

$$194. (B) 36 - 4 \Rightarrow 36 + 4 = 40$$

$$13 - 8 \Rightarrow 13 + 8 = 21$$

$$16 - 9 \Rightarrow 16 + 9 = 25$$

$$24 - 6 \Rightarrow 24 + 6 = 30$$

Except 21, all others are divisible by 5.

$$195. (C) 25 - 21 = 4 = 2^2$$

$$61 - 12 = 49 = 7^2$$

$$44 - 31 = 13 \text{ (Not a perfect square)}$$

$$34 - 30 = 4 = 2^2$$

196. (C) In all others pairs except 11 - 115, the second number is divisible by first number.

$$197. (B) 81 : 243 = 1 : 3$$

$$16 : 64 = 1 : 4$$

$$64 : 192 = 1 : 3$$

$$25 : 75 = 1 : 3$$

Option (B) is different from the others.

198. (C) In rest, last two digits are interchanged.

199. (A) In all the others, the first number is divisible by the second number.

$$200. (D) 80 \text{ and } 60 \text{ are divisible by } 4.$$

$$96 \text{ and } 80 \text{ are divisible by } 4.$$

64 and 48 are divisible by 4.

But the number 78 is not divisible by 4.

Therefore, the pair 104 : 78 is different from the others.

201. (D)  $563 - 547 = 16$

$71 - 55 = 16$

$533 - 517 = 16$

$248 - 231 = 17$

Except (248 - 231), the difference of all other sets is 16.

202. (A)  $66 - 56 = 10$

$101 - 90 = 11$

$41 - 30 = 11$

$33 - 22 = 11$

Except 66 - 56, the difference of all other sets is 11.

203. (B)  $(19)^2 = 361$

$(32)^2 = 1024 \neq 476$

$(26)^2 = 676$

$(27)^2 = 729$

204. (A)  $19 \times 3 = 57 \neq 56$

$23 \times 3 = 69$

$36 \times 3 = 108$

$14 \times 3 = 42$

205. (A)  $(82, 29) \Rightarrow 8 + 2 \neq 2 + 9 \Rightarrow 10 \neq 11$

$(45, 18) \Rightarrow 4 + 5 = 1 + 8 \Rightarrow 9 = 9$

$(36, 27) \Rightarrow 3 + 6 = 2 + 7 \Rightarrow 9 = 9$

$(23, 14) \Rightarrow 2 + 3 = 1 + 4 \Rightarrow 5 = 5$

206. (D)  $1^2 - 1 = 0$

$2^2 - 1 = 3$

$3^2 - 1 = 8$

$4^2 - 1 = 15 \neq 27$

207. (D) (Only set 8, 64) are even numbers.

208. (A) Except (2, 3), in all other groups both digits are divisible, while in option (A), both digits are prime.

209. (D) No other number is perfect square, but 169 and 196 are squares of 13 and 14 respectively.

210. (D) Except option (D), all other consists of prime numbers only, but there is one composite number *i.e.* 14 in option (D).

211. (A)  $3 + 2 + 4 + 8 = 17$  (odd number)

$4 + 2 + 3 + 9 = 18$

$1 + 2 + 4 + 7 = 14$

$2 + 3 + 4 + 9 = 18$

212. (A)  $\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 2 & 4 & 8 \\ \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ +1 & +2 & +4 & \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{cccc} 2 & 6 & 10 & 14 \\ \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ +4 & +4 & +4 & \end{array}$

$\begin{array}{cccc} 3 & 9 & 15 & 21 \\ \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ +6 & +6 & +6 & \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{cccc} 7 & 21 & 35 & 49 \\ \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ +14 & +14 & +14 & \end{array}$

So, option (A) is different from the others.

213. (C) The numbers 35, 49, 63 are divisible by a common number 7, which is not possible in the case of other number groups.

214. (C)  $6 \times 7 + 3 = 42 + 3 = 45$

$3 \times 4 + 3 = 12 + 3 = 15$

$5 \times 6 + 3 = 30 + 3 \neq 35$

$4 \times 5 + 3 = 20 + 3 = 23$

215. (A)  $4^2 = 16 \Rightarrow 16 \times 3 = 48$

$6^2 = 36 \Rightarrow 36 \times 2.5 = 90$

$8^2 = 64 \Rightarrow 64 \times 2.5 = 160$

$12^2 = 144 \Rightarrow 144 \times 2.5 = 360$

216. (B) All are whole numbers in option (B). But all other options consist of at least one fractional number.

217. (D) Arrange the numbers in ascending order and find out the difference between the two consecutive numbers. This will reveal the pattern of numbers.

Option (A)

$\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{4}, 1, 1\frac{1}{2}$

$\Rightarrow 0.50, 0.75, 1, 1.5$

Option (B)

$1, 1\frac{1}{2}, 2, 3$

$\Rightarrow 1, 1.5, 2, 3$

Option (C)

$\frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{8}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{4}$

$\Rightarrow 0.25, 0.375, 0.50, 0.75$

Option (D)

$\frac{1}{8}, \frac{3}{4}, 1, 1\frac{1}{2}$

$\Rightarrow 0.125, 0.75, 1, 1.5$

218. (B) 13 is a prime number.

219. (C)  $10 \Rightarrow 1 + 0 = 1 = (1)^2$

$13 = 1 + 3 = 4 = (2)^2$

$234 = 2 + 3 + 4 = 9 = (3)^2$

$681 = 6 + 8 + 1 = 15 \neq (4)^2$

$997 = 9 + 9 + 7 = 25 = (5)^2$

So, the number 681 is different from the others.

220. (D) Except the number 566, all other numbers are perfect squares.

$441 = (21)^2$

$484 = (22)^2$

$529 = (23)^2$

$625 = (25)^2$

But,  $566 = (23.79)^2$

221. (A) 'Oil' for 'Lamp'; 'Oxygen' for 'Life'; 'Power' for 'Machine' are required but 'Water' comes out from the 'Tap'.

222. (B) 'Flower' grows on the 'Plant', 'Eye' is in the 'Head', 'Stem' in the 'Tree'. But 'Chair' and 'Sofa' both are furniture.

223. (A) In all other pairs of words, both words are synonyms of each other. But 'Light' and 'Heavy' are antonyms of each other.

224. (B) In all other pairs of words, both words are opposite of each other. While in option (B), White is considered a symbol of Peace.

225. (D) 'Dagger' is bigger than 'Knife', 'Bus' is bigger than 'Car', 'Gun' is bigger than 'Pistol'. 'Engine' is mounted on the 'Train'.

226. (D) In all the other pairs of words, both words are opposite to each other, while, in option (D), 'Frequently' and 'Always' both are similar words.

227. (B) In all the other pairs of words except (B), both words are opposite to each other.

228. (D) 'Stamp' is required for sending 'Letter', 'Food' for 'Life', 'Ink' for 'Pen'. 'Car' requires an 'Engine' but sequence is written opposite.

229. (C) 'Driver' drives 'Vehicle', 'Cashier' is in 'Bank', 'Office' is in 'Factory', but 'Worker' is 'Clerk'.

230. (B) 'Student', is related to 'Class', Bird is related to 'Avis', 'Rice' is related to 'Corn', but 'Tomato' and 'Potato' are two different vegetables.

231. (A) 'Petal' is a part of 'Flower', 'Radius' is a part of 'Circle', 'Leg' is a part of 'Chair', while 'Page' is inside the 'Cover'.

232. (D) In all the other pairs of words except option (D), both words are opposite to each other, while in option (D), both words are similar.

233. (C) 'Car' runs on 'Road', 'Ship' is sailing in 'Sea', 'Rocket' goes to 'Space', while, 'Pilot' flies an 'Aeroplane'.

234. (C) 'Mother' protects 'Child', 'Lawyer' protects 'Convict', 'Teacher' teaches 'Student', but 'Match' is played in 'Stadium'.

235. (D) In all others, all letters are small letters. So, in option (D), 'v' should come in place of 'V'.

236. (D) All have two identical letters in small letters then two identical letters in capital letters. Hence, in options (D), 'SS'. should come in place of 'ss'.

237. (C) All have three identical letters. Hence, in option (C), 'ttt' or 'rrr' should come in place of 'trr'

238. (D)

ccc	ggg	kkk	mmm	qqq	uuu
↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑
+4	+4		+4	+4	
kkk	ooo	sss	bbb	fff	ttt
↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑
+4	+4		+4	+14	
ttt	xxx	bbb			
↑	↑	↑			
+4	+4				

Hence option (D) is different from the others.

239. (D)

ccc	eee	HH	mmm	ooo	RR
↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑
+2	+3		+2	+3	
aaa	ccc	FF	bbb	ddd	GG
↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑
+2	+3		+2	+3	

Whereas in option (D), the first three identical letters are not in small letters and the last two identical letters are not in capital letters.

240. (D)

1 2 1	1 2 3 3 2 1
↑	↑
1 2 3 2 1	1 2 3 4 5 6 5 4 3 2 1
↑	↑

But, 1 2 3 4 5 3 2 1

1 2 3 4 5	3 2 1
↑	↑

All numbers have the same order from starting and end.

241. (C) All have the same quality from top to bottom or left to right except, option (C).

242. (D)

$$9\frac{1}{11} \Rightarrow \frac{100}{11}$$

$$7\frac{9}{13} \Rightarrow \frac{100}{13}$$

$$5\frac{15}{17} \Rightarrow \frac{100}{17}$$

But,

$$5\frac{6}{19} = \frac{101}{19}$$

243. (D) 9.09

$$\frac{909}{100} = 9.09$$

$$9\frac{9}{100} = 9.09$$

But,

$$\frac{909}{1000} = 0.909$$

244. (B) 16 → (4)<sup>2</sup>

$$64 \rightarrow (4)^3$$

64 is completely divisible by 16. Hence, option (B) is different.

245. (C)  $\frac{10}{8} \rightarrow$  [Numerator 10 is greater than Denominator 8]

$\frac{8}{7} \rightarrow$  [Numerator 8 is greater than Denominator 7]

$\frac{7}{5} \rightarrow$  [Numerator 7 is greater than Denominator 5]

But,

$\frac{5}{6} \rightarrow$  [Numerator 5 is less than Denominator 6]

246. (C)

U	N	D	E	R	W	A	Y
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
3	9	4	1	2	5	7	6

In option (C), the value of E is 2, while, the value of E is 1 in the question. Hence, option (C) is different from the others.

247. (A) Option (A) :

1	2	3	4	5	6	2	3	1	5	6	4	
P	L	E	N	T	Y	→	L	E	P	T	Y	N

Option (B) :

1	2	3	4	5	6	2	3	1	5	4	6	
C	O	W	A	R	D	→	O	W	C	R	A	D

Option (C)

1	2	3	4	5	6	2	3	1	5	4	6
A	L	W	I	N	S	→	L	W	A	N	S

Option (D) :

1	2	3	4	5	6	2	3	1	5	4	6	
E	X	A	M	I	N	→	X	A	E	I	M	N

Option (E) :

1	2	3	4	5	6	2	3	1	5	4	6	
L	O	C	A	T	E	→	O	C	L	T	A	E

Clearly, option (A) is difference from the others.

248. (C) According to question,

B	A	T	C	H	W	I	S	E
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
2	9	1	7	5	4	3	6	8

In option (C), the value of S is 8. While the value of S is 6 in the given question. So option (C) is different from the others.

249. (E) Option (A) :

1	2	3	4	4	3	2	1	
R	I	C	E	→	E	C	I	R

Option (B) :

1	2	3	4	5	5	4	3	2	1	
W	I	N	G	S	→	S	G	N	I	W

Option (C) :

1	2	3	4	5	4	5	1	2	3	
S	M	A	R	T	→	R	T	S	M	A

Option (D) :

1	2	3	4	5	6	4	5	6	1	2	3	
C	O	U	S	I	N	→	S	I	N	C	O	U

Option (E) :

1	2	3	4	5	3	4	2	1	
B	R	A	K	E	→	A	K	R	E

Clearly, option (E) is different from the others.

250. (D) Option (A) :

P	A	R	E	N	T
↘	↗	↘	↗	↘	↗
R	P	B	T	E	O
	+1		+1		

Option (B) :

M	O	S	T	L	Y
↘	↗	↘	↗	↘	↗
S	M	P	Y	T	M
	+1		+1		

Option (C) :

S	I	M	P	L	E
↘	↗	↘	↗	↘	↗
M	S	J	E	P	M
	+1		+1		

Option (D) :

M	O	T	H	E	R
↘	↗	↘	↗	↘	↗
T	M	P	R	H	D
	+1		-1		

Option (E) :

S	U	N	D	A	Y
↘	↗	↘	↗	↘	↗
N	S	V	Y	D	B
	+1		+1		

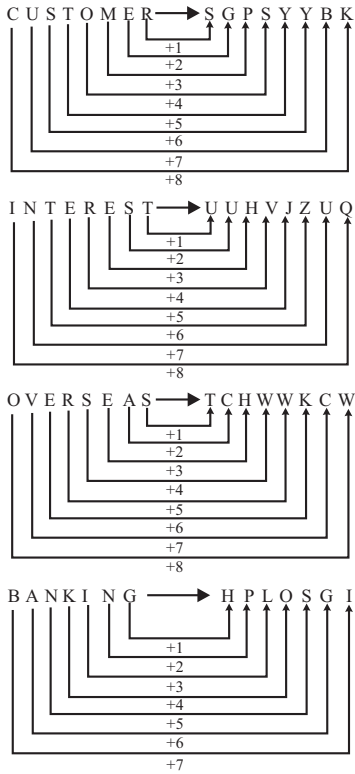
Clearly, option (D) is different from the others.

251. (E) According to question,

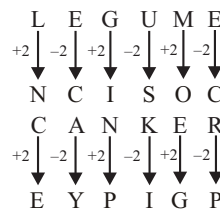
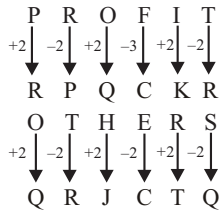
M	A	T	U	R	E	L	Y
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
7	2	4	1	5	8	6	3

In option (E), the value of E is 6. While, the value of E is 8 given in the question. So, option (E) is different from the others.

252. (B)

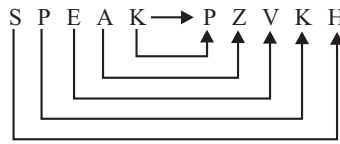


253. (A)

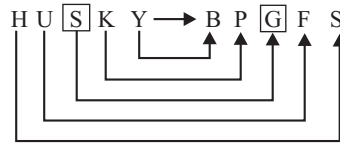


Clearly, option (A) is different from the others.

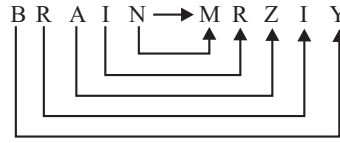
254. (B)



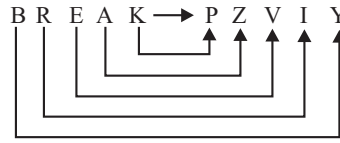
Opposite letters



Opposite letters



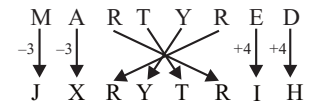
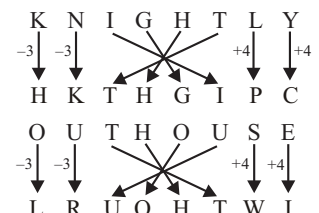
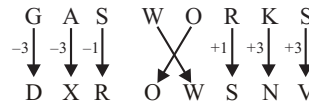
Opposite letters



Opposite letters

Clearly, option (B) is different from the others.

255. (A)



Clearly, option (A) is different from the others.

256. (D) 'All' is different from the others.

257. (B) Monitor, USB Port and Keyboard are the part of computer, while CPU is called the brain of computer.

258. (A) Dalhousie, Gulmarg, Haflong, and Kodaikanal are mountain tourist destination, while Candolim is the beach of Goa.

259. (C) There are 30 days in April, rest are not.

260. (D) Woollen Vest, Gloves, and Pullover are warm clothes, while Shorts is not a warm cloth. So, Shorts is different from the other three.

261. (C) Except Circle, all other shapes are made up of straight lines. So, Circle is different from the others.

262. (D) All others are capitals of India, while 'Singhbhum' is a part of Jharkhand.

263. (D) Arjuna, Bheem and Shehdev were Pandav brothers, while Duryodhan was Kaurava.

••



# STATEMENT AND CONCLUSION

## 1. Introduction

- I. **Statement** : An expression given in relation to any subject is called a statement.
- II. **Conclusion** : Based on the statement, the facts that are established in the statement by inference are called conclusion.

**Keywords** : Words, such as all, no, most, must, had to, will be always, never, should be, may not etc, help in evaluating the given conclusions.

In this chapter, some conclusions are given after the statement. You need to choose the conclusion that logically follows the statement the most. Sometimes the conclusion can be understood directly by reading the statement and sometimes the candidate needs to analyse it indirectly to get the conclusion. Sometimes one conclusion follows and sometimes all conclusions follow. It could also be that none of them follows. To reach the correct conclusion depends on analysing the statements and the mental ability power of the candidates.

**Note :**

- While solving these types of problems, we must assume that everything stated in the statement is true. For example, if the statement states that “a cup of tea keeps us away from the doctor”, this would be the correct statement for us.
- Do not take anything outside the given statement. For example, the statement states “Orange is better than an apple”. According to the statement, it may be true but it is not true for us. This will happen if the statement does not mention anything about orange and only about apples. Therefore we cannot consider it to be a true statement.

### Some Important Points

- If the statement is formed with two or more statements, the sentences should not be mutually contradictory.

- Statements and conclusions should not go against established facts and prevailing conceptions of truth.
- If certain words such as all, always, at least, only, exactly and so on are used in the conclusion, such words make the conclusion invalid or unclear.
- Always read the statement very carefully and try to find some keywords from them. These keywords play an important role in analysing valid and invalid conclusions.
- If the conclusion is given with an example, then that conclusion becomes invalid.
- The conclusion must support the facts that are given in the statement. If it does not, then that conclusion will be invalid.
- The conclusion must be truly inferred. If there is some doubt that it may or may not be correct then conclusion does not follow.
- The conclusion should not be repeated in the statement. If so, this conclusion will be invalid.

## 2. Type of Questions

### I. Direct conclusion

Some conclusions can be directly referenced by the given statement. You only need to read them a little carefully. This type of statement is usually called a direct inference statement. Let us understand this better by example.

**Statement** : Meghna is the only daughter of Saurabh and Monica.

**Conclusions**

- I. Saurabh and Monica have a daughter.
  - II. Meghna has a brother.
- (A) Only conclusion I is valid.  
 (B) Only conclusion II is valid.  
 (C) Either conclusion I or II is valid.  
 (D) Neither conclusion I nor II is valid.  
 (E) Both conclusions are valid.

**Solution** : Let us just look at the statement that Meghna is the only daughter of her parents. It is clear that she has no brother. Hence, the direct conclusion is I. We have no clear information in the statement about Meghna's brother. Hence, statement II will not follow. So, option (A) is correct.

## II. Indirect conclusion

In these types of questions, the candidate is expected to understand the given statement and find the correct conclusion according to the given statement. Solving these types of problems requires careful reading of the statement and a correct logical approach. Let us understand by example.

**Statement :** Panel has decided to shortlist those candidates having minimum first division (60%) throughout their career. Meena has secured 65% in 10th and 59% in 12<sup>th</sup>. She graduated with 85% percentage.

**Conclusions :**

- I. Meena will be shortlisted.
- II. Meena will not be shortlisted.

**Solution :** Here, we have to read the statement carefully and come to the conclusions. Meena has secured more than 60% marks in both graduation and 10<sup>th</sup>. While the marks in her 12th are not above 60%. Therefore, she will not be shortlisted. We have concluded it indirectly but you can see that it is not that difficult to solve.

## 3. Different Types of Cases

### I. Case-1 (Only Conclusion I is valid)

**Statement :** If you work hard, you will pass the exam.

**Conclusions :**

- I. Hard work and continuity is required to pass the exam.
- II. You cannot pass the exam without hard work.

**Solution :** Here, we can clearly see that conclusion I can be derived directly from the given statement, but nothing can be said clearly about conclusion II. Hence only conclusion I is valid in this case.

### II. Case-2 (Only Conclusion II is valid)

**Statement :** If you work hard, you will pass the exam.

**Conclusions :**

- I. Intensive concentration power is also required to pass the exam.
- II. Vijay is constantly working hard and this time he will pass.

**Solution :** Nothing is said about deep concentration in the given statement. Therefore, this fact is out of the

statement and this conclusion is not valid according to the given statement. However, conclusion II is an indirect conclusion that can be referenced by the statement. Therefore, only conclusion II is valid.

### III. Case-3 (Either conclusion I or II is valid)

**Statement :** If you work hard continuously, you will pass the exam.

**Conclusions :**

- I. Vijay is constantly working hard. He will pass the exam.
- II. Vijay is not constantly working hard. He is about to fail the exam.

**Solution :** Here, we need to read the statement very carefully. The candidate will feel that one of the two conclusions can be valid but not both. Either Vijay will work hard continuously or he will not work hard continuously. In this type of statement, clearly our answer will be either conclusion I or II.

### IV. Case-4 (Neither conclusion I nor II is valid)

**Statement :** If you work hard continuously, you will pass the exam.

**Conclusions :**

- I. Concentration power is necessary to pass the test.
- II. A minimum of 10 minutes of yoga is required to increase concentration power.

**Solution :** It is not only necessary to increase concentration power to pass the exam. Both conclusions regarding the statement given here are irrelevant. Hence, no conclusion is valid.

### V. Case-5 (Both conclusions will be valid)

**Statement :** If you work hard continuously, you will pass the exam.

**Conclusions :**

- I. It is necessary to work hard to pass the exam.
- II. Continuation is necessary to pass the exam.

**Solution :** The facts given in the statement are discussed in both the conclusions. Therefore, both conclusions are valid here.

## Important Questions

### Direction (Q. No. 1 to 3)

Two statements are given followed by two conclusions I and II. You have to consider the two statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. You have to decide which one of the given conclusions are definitely drawn from the given statements :

#### 1. Statements :

Some peons are poor.  
X is poor.

**Conclusions :**

- I. X is a peon.

II. X has a large family.

- (A) Only I follows
- (B) Only II follows
- (C) Both I & II follow
- (D) Neither I nor II follows

2. **Statements :** All University Professors have a doctorate degree. X is a lady professor.

**Conclusions :**

- I. X does not have a Doctorate degree.
- II. Only men Professors have a Doctorate degree.

[SSC matric Level Exam]

- (A) Both I & II follow

- (B) Only I follows
- (C) Neither I nor II follows
- (D) Only II follows

#### 3. Statements :

When it rains, usually X does not go out.  
X has gone out.

[SSC matric Level Exam]

**Conclusions :**

- I. It is not raining.
- II. X has gone out because he had some important work.

- (A) Only I follows
- (B) Only II follows
- (C) Both I & II follow
- (D) Neither I nor II follows

- 4. Statement :** Ministers came in the function in their car.

**Conclusions :**

- I. All ministers are rich
- II. Ministers have cars

[SSC Graduate Level Exam]

- (A) Only I follows
- (B) Only II follows
- (C) Both I & II follow
- (D) Neither I nor II follows

**Direction (Q. No. 5 to 12)**

In each question given below, there is a statement followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. You have to assume everything in the statement to be true, then consider the two conclusions together and decide which of them logically follows beyond a reasonable doubt from the information given in the statement.

- 5. Statement :** Only the good persons die young.

**Conclusions :**

- I. No good person lives to old age.
- II. Any one who lives to old age must be bad.

[SSC CGL Exam, 2004]

- (A) Only I follows.
- (B) Only II follows
- (C) Both I and II follows
- (D) Neither I nor II follows

- 6. Statement :** Honesty and hard work lead to economic improvement of an individual.

**Conclusions :**

- I. There is a direct relation between honesty and economic improvement.
- II. Hard work and honesty always pay dividends.

[SSC CPO Exam, 2003]

- (A) I is implicit
- (B) II is implicit
- (C) I and II are implicit
- (D) I and II are not implicit

- 7. Statement :** Regular reading of newspapers enhances one's general knowledge.

**Conclusions :**

- I. Newspapers contain a lot of general knowledge
  - II. Enhancement of general knowledge enables success in life.
- (A) Only I is implicit
  - (B) Only II is implicit.
  - (C) Both I and II are implicit.
  - (D) Neither I nor II is implicit.

- 8. Statement :** Light comes from the Sun, feathers are light.

**Conclusions :**

- I. Feather comes from the Sun.
  - II. Sun is light.
- (A) Only I is implicit.
  - (B) Only II is implicit
  - (C) Both I and II are implicit
  - (D) Neither I nor II is implicit

- 9. Statement :** Use of cosmetics is hazardous.

**Conclusions :**

- I. Cosmetics have side effects.
  - II. Cosmetics are inexpensive.
- (A) Only I follows
  - (B) Only II follows
  - (C) Both I and II follow
  - (D) Neither I nor II follows

- 10. Statement :** In India illiteracy is the main cause of slow economic development.

**Conclusions :**

- I. Development and illiteracy are directly related to each other.
  - II. India's economic development is slow.
- (A) If only conclusion I follows
  - (B) If only conclusion II follows
  - (C) If both conclusions I and II follow
  - (D) Neither conclusion I nor II follows

- 11. Statement :** Luck always favours the brave people.

**Conclusions :**

- I. People who take risk in their life get many opportunity to become successful.
  - II. Timid people are never lucky.
- (A) only I follows
  - (B) only II follows
  - (C) Both I and II follow
  - (D) Neither I nor II follows

- 12. Statement :** If you are famous artist, then we definitely have a work for you.

**Conclusions :**

- I. You are a famous artist.
  - II. We need a famous artist.
- (A) If only conclusion I follows
  - (B) If only conclusion II follows
  - (C) If both conclusions I and II follow
  - (D) Neither conclusions I nor II follows

**Direction (Q. No. 13 and 14)**

Given below is a statement, followed by four conclusions (A), (B), (C) and (D). You have to choose that conclusion which can be certainly drawn from the given statement.

- 13. Statement :** A crow sat on a date palm tree and one date fell down. Which is the best logical conclusion drawn from this event.

[SSC Matric Level Exam, 2006]

- (A) The date fell down because the crow sat on it.
- (B) Crows sometimes sit on date palm tree.
- (C) It was an accident.
- (D) It was a co-incidence.

- 14. Statement :** Most of the dresses in that shop are expensive.

[SSC CPO Exam, 2006]

- (A) Some of the dresses in that shop are expensive
- (B) Cheap dresses are also available in that shop

- (C) Handloom dresses are cheaper in that shop
- (D) Cheap dresses are not available in that shop

**Direction (Q. No. 15 to 17)**

A statement is given, followed by conclusions I and II. To find the best conclusion of the statement choose from the option (A), (B), (C) and (D).

- 15. Statement :** God fearing and religious people do not cheat.

**Conclusions :**

- I. Cheaters are atheist.
- II. Religion always emphasizes on good behaviour.

[SSC Investigator Exam, 2006]

- (A) Only I is correct
- (B) Only II is correct
- (C) Both I and II are correct
- (D) None of the conclusions are correct

- 16. Statement :** If he is intelligent, then he will pass the examination.

**Conclusions :**

- I. To pass the examination, he should be intelligent.
- II. He will pass the examination.

[SSC Investigator Exam, 2006]

- (A) Only I is included
- (B) Only II is included.
- (C) Both I and II are included
- (D) Neither I nor II are included

- 17. Statement :** All the rich people have a happy life.

**Conclusions :**

- I. Wealth and happiness are related to each other.
- II. Wealth brings happiness in life.

[SSC Investigator Exam, 2006]

- (A) Only I follows
- (B) Only II follows
- (C) Both I and II follow
- (D) Neither I nor II follows

**Direction (Q. No. 18 to 21)**

Two statements are given which are followed by two conclusions. Though the statement may not be a fact but still you have to find that which of the conclusions can be drawn from the given statement.

**18. Statements :**

1. Elections are held frequently in India.
2. We need to reconsider our present democratic system in India.

**Conclusions :**

- I. Our present democratic system is not satisfactory.
- II. Frequent elections are not good for a democratic country.

[SSC Matric Level Exam, 2006]

- (A) Only I follows
- (B) Only II follows

- (C) Both I and II follow  
(D) Neither I nor II follows

**19. Statements :**

1. Most of the buses, numbered as 64 go to my office.  
2. This bus number is 64.

**Conclusions :**

- I. This bus goes to my office.  
II. This bus does not go to my office.

[SSC Matric Level Exam, 2006]

- (A) Both I and II follow  
(B) Only II follows  
(C) Only I follows  
(D) None of the conclusions follows

**20. Statements :** 1. All the Americans speak English.

2. None of the Eskimos speak English.

**Conclusions :**

- I. None of the Eskimos are Americans.  
II. None of the English speaking people are Eskimos.

[SSC Matric Level Exam]

- (A) Only I follows.  
(B) Only II follows  
(C) Neither I nor II follows  
(D) Both I and II follow

**21. Statements :**

1. Vitamin B-complex is good for health.  
2. Fruits contain B-complex.

**Conclusions :**

- I. We should grow fruits.  
II. Fruits are good for health.

- (A) Only I follows.  
(B) Only II follows  
(C) Neither I nor II follows  
(D) Both I and II follow

**22. A Statement is given followed by two conclusion I and II. State whether the conclusions are implicit in the given statement.**

**Statement :** The most polluting units are those engaged in electroplating of metals. These units generate highly toxic substance. Such industries are concentrated in the walled city.

[SSC (10 + 2) Exam, 2002]

**Conclusions :**

- I. Electroplating industries must be shut down.  
II. In the walled city there is greater pollution.

- (A) Only I follows  
(B) Only II follows  
(C) Both I and II follow  
(D) Neither I nor II follows

**Direction (Q. No. 23 to 27)**

Two statements are given followed by two conclusions I & II. Take the statement to be true and then decide which of the conclusions logically follows. Mark your answer as :

- (A) If only conclusion I follows  
(B) If only conclusion II follows  
(C) If either conclusion I or II follows and  
(D) If neither conclusion I nor II follows

- (D) If neither conclusion I nor II follows  
(E) None of these

**23. Statement :** Now you don't need an import licence to own a VCR.

**Conclusions :**

- I. VCRs are now manufactured indigenously.  
II. VCRs are now freely permitted to be imported.

**24. Statement :** The average number of students per teacher is 50 in the urban area whereas it is 60 in rural areas. The national average is 55.

**Conclusions :**

- I. The student teacher ratio in the rural areas is higher than in the urban areas.  
II. More students study with the same teacher in the rural areas as compared to those in the urban areas.

**25. Statement :** Just about everyone in Germany has been on a diet at one time or the other and millions of them have learned that the weight they lose is all too easily regained. Still despite their frustration, few question the wisdom of dieting.

**Conclusions :**

- I. Germans should stop dieting.  
II. Germans do not learn from experience.

**26. Statement :** Of the ten fishermen caught in a storm, nine managed to return to the shore. Praveen has not yet returned after four days.

**Conclusions :**

- I. Praveen got killed in the storm.  
II. Praveen has survived in the storm.

**27. Statement :** A study of planning commission reveals boom in revenues. However, this has been of little avail owing to soaring expenditure. In the event, there has been a high dose of deficit financing leading to marked rise in prices. Large financial outlays year after year had little impact on level of living.

**Conclusions :**

- I. A boom in revenues leads to rise in prices.  
II. Large financial outlays should be avoided.

**Direction (Q. No. 28 to 30)**

In each of these questions, there is a statement followed by three conclusions. State whether the conclusions are implicit in the given statement.

**28. The classic My Fair Lady was based on the play Pygmalion by G.B. Shaw.**

- I. My Fair Lady was the screen adaptation of the play.  
II. G.B. Shaw was a playwright.  
III. My Fair Lady tells the story of Liza Doolittle and Henry Higgins.

- (A) Only I is implicit  
(B) Only II is implicit

- (C) I and III are implicit  
(D) None is implicit  
(E) All of these

**29. The Unit Trust of India (UTI) informed SEBI that it would now have to cut the interest rates in its assured return monthly income plans.**

- I. Assured return is a contradiction as far as UTI is concerned.  
II. Investors would feel cheated if that happens.

- III. SEBI is a regulatory body.

- (A) Only I is implicit  
(B) Only II is implicit  
(C) I and II are implicit  
(D) None is implicit  
(E) All of these

**30. A casual look through the news letters of different mutual funds (MFs) would make one feel that MFs are chock a block full of cash.**

- I. A deeper look would reveal that it is not so.  
II. MFs are full of cash.  
III. There are more than one Mutual Funds today.

- (A) Only I is implicit  
(B) Only II is implicit  
(C) I and II are implicit  
(D) None is implicit  
(E) All of these

**Direction (Q. No. 31 to 34)**

In each of these questions, a statement is given followed by two conclusions I and II. Mark your answer as :

- (A) If only conclusion I follows  
(B) If only conclusion II follows  
(C) If neither I nor II follows  
(D) If both I & II follow  
(E) None of these

**31. Statement :** Any young man who makes dowry as a condition for marriage discredits himself and dishonours womanhood.

**Conclusions :**

- I. Those who take dowry in marriages should be condemned.  
II. Those who do not take dowry in marriages respect womanhood.

**32. Statement :** Sealed tenders are invited from competent contractors experienced in executing construction jobs.

**Conclusions :**

- I. Tenders are invited only from the experienced contractors.  
II. It is difficult to find competent tenders in construction jobs.

**33. Statement :** The distance of 900 km by road between Bombay and Jafra will be reduced to 280 km by sea. This will lead to a saving of ₹ 7.92 crore per annum on fuel.



**Conclusions :**

- I. Transportation by sea is cheaper than that by road.
- II. Fuel must be saved to the greatest extent.

**34. Statement :** The manager humiliated Sachin in the presence of his colleagues.

**Conclusions :**

- I. The manager did not like Sachin.
- II. Sachin was not popular with his colleagues.

**Direction (Q. No. 35 to 38)**

In each of these questions, certain statements are given followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. Consider the statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. Decide which one of the conclusions logically follows from the statements. Mark answer as :

- (A) If conclusion I and II follow
- (B) If only conclusion II follows
- (C) If only conclusion I follows
- (D) If neither conclusion I nor II follows
- (E) None of these

**35. Statement :** My brother sings very well. My sister is a basketball player. I am very intelligent.

**Conclusions :**

- I. We all are very talented.
- II. We all are sportsmen.

**36. Statement :** Industrial cities are highly polluted. Pollution means more diseases.

**Conclusions :**

- I. People living in cities which are not industrial are healthier than those who live in industrial cities.
- II. People who live in industrial cities become immune to diseases.

**37. Statement :** India's economy depends mainly on forests.

**Conclusions :**

- I. Trees should be preserved to improve Indian Economy.
- II. India wants only maintenance of forests to improve economic conditions.

**38. Statement :** The best way to escape from a problem is to solve it.

**Conclusions :**

- I. Your life will be dull if you don't face problem.
- II. To escape from problem, you should always have some solutions with you.

**Direction (Q. No. 39 to 41)**

In each of the following questions, a statement is given, followed by two conclusions I and II. Consider the statement and the following conclusions. Decide which of the conclusions follows from the statement. Mark answer as :

- (A) if neither conclusion I nor II follows
- (B) if only conclusion II follows
- (C) if only conclusion I follows
- (D) if both conclusions I and II follow
- (E) None of these

**39. Statement :** This world is neither good nor evil; each man manufactures a world for himself.

**Conclusions :**

- I. Some people find this world quite good.
- II. Some people find this world quite bad.

**40. Statement :** Workers feel highly motivated when they get a sense of involvement by participating in the management of companies.

**Conclusions :**

- I. Workers should be motivated to produce more.
- II. Workers should be allowed to participate in the management of companies.

**41. Statement :** Power consumption in every family has been doubled during the last five years.

**Conclusions :**

- I. There is a lot of development in the society.
- II. Power rates have become cheaper.

**Direction (Q. No. 42 to 45)**

In each of these, questions, a statement is followed by two conclusions I and II. Consider the statement to be true even if it seems to be at variance from commonly known facts. Decide which of the given conclusions is/are definitely drawn from the given statement. Mark answer as :

**42. Statement :** Black cloud follows thunder; rains follow thunder.

**Conclusions :**

- I. Thunder is the cause of rain.
- II. Black cloud is the cause of thunder.

**43. Statement :** The use of non-conventional sources of energy will eliminate the energy crisis in the world.

**Conclusions :**

- I. Modern technology is gradually replacing the conventional source of energy.
- II. The excessive exploitation of environment has led to depletion of conventional sources of energy.

**44. Statement :** The secret of success is constancy of purpose.

**Conclusions :**

- I. Constant dripping wears the stone.
- II. Single minded devotion is necessary for achieving success.

**45. Statement :** Today, out of the world population of several thousand million, the majority of men have to live under

governments which refuse them personal liberty and the right to dissent.

**Conclusions :**

- I. People are indifferent to personal liberty and the right to dissent.
- II. People desire personal liberty and the right to dissent.

**Direction (Q. No. 46 to 50)**

The questions given below have a statement followed by two conclusions I and II. Decide which of the conclusions follows from the statement. Mark answer as :

- (A) if neither conclusion I follows nor II follows
- (B) if conclusion II follows
- (C) if conclusion I follows
- (D) if both conclusions I and II follow
- (E) None of these

**46. Statement :** The doctor is of the opinion that the patient's condition would become normal after this operation.

**Conclusions :**

- I. The patient's condition is such that he can be operated upon.
- II. Certain costly medicines can be administered to the patient and the operation may not be necessary.

**47. Statement :** Unemployment allowance should be given to all unemployed Indian youth, above 18 yr of age.

**Conclusions :**

- I. There are a large number of unemployed young people in India who need monetary assistance
- II. The Government of India has sufficient funds to provide unemployment allowance to all the unemployed young people.

**48. Statement :** Krishna wrote another letter to his mother after one month as he didn't receive any reply to his first letter.

**Conclusions :**

- I. Krishna's mother didn't receive the first letter.
- II. The letter normally reaches within a week.

**49. Statement :** Gaurav has got the railway reservation done in January this year for the journey he wants to make in April to Calcutta.

**Conclusions :**

- I. The railways issue reservation 3 months in advance.
- II. There is more than one train to Calcutta every day.

**50. Statement :** If Mr. Bhattacharya has gone through the instructions, he can start performing the activities.

**Conclusions :**

- I. Mr. Bhattacharya shall understand the instructions.
- II. Mr. Bhattacharya is capable of performing the activities.



**Direction (Q. No. 51 to 60)**

The questions given below have a statement followed by two conclusions I and II. Decide which of the conclusions follows from the statement. Mark answer as :

- (A) if conclusion I follows.
- (B) if conclusion II follows
- (C) if both conclusions follow
- (D) If neither conclusion follows
- (E) None of these

- 51. Statement :** Recent trends also indicate that the number of child migrants in large cities is increasing. These children leave their families to join the ranks of urban poor doing odd jobs in markets, workshops, hotels or in service sectors.

**Conclusions :**

- I. Migration to big cities should be checked.
- II. The plight of poor children should be thoroughly studies.

- 52. Statement :** Modern man influences his destiny by the choice he makes unlike in the past.

**Conclusions :**

- I. Earlier, there were less options available to man.
- II. There was no desire in the past to influence the destiny.

- 53. Statement :** Although, the education system has progressed from the point of view of the number of schools, most of them are ill-equipped and have not achieved excellence in imparting education.

**Conclusions :**

- I. In future, we should provide good teachers and equipment to these schools.
- II. We need not open any more schools in the future.

- 54. Statement :** The TV programmes, telecast specially for women, are packed with a variety of recipes and household hints. A major portion of magazines for women also contains the items mentioned above.

**Conclusions :**

- I. Women are not interested in other things.
- II. An average woman's primary interest lies in home and specially in the kitchen.

- 55. Statement :** Nation X faced growing international opposition for its decision to explode eight nuclear weapons at its test site.

**Conclusions :**

- I. The citizens of the nation favoured the decision.
- II. Some powerful countries do not want other nations to become as powerful as they are.

- 56. Statement :** There has been an unprecedented increase in the prices of essential commodities like vegetables., pulses, fruits, sugar, milk, wheat, etc and increase in the prices of diesel and petrol has further aggravated the situation this year.

**Conclusions :**

- I. The supply and demand must match and government must arrest the hoarders and middlemen who are creating an artificial scarcity of these essential items.
- II. The items in short supply can be imported and their indigenous production be increased.

- 57. Statement :** The Reserve Bank of India has, on 20.3.2010, increased the Repo Rate by 25 basis points to 50.

**Conclusions :**

- I. This will surely anchor inflation.
- II. The banks will now raise the lending and deposit rates.

- 58. Statement :** Our parliamentary system is not very successful because most of our countrymen cast their votes based on caste and religion.

**Conclusions :**

- I. Only educated and principled persons should be given the right to vote.
- II. We need to create an awareness in our people to rise above caste and religion at the time of casting their vote.

- 59. Statement :** Against the backdrop of surging inflation, the Union Cabinet in March, 2010 has decided to increase the Dearness Allowance for Central Government employees and pensioners by 8% with effect from January, 2010.

**Conclusions :**

- I. This will provide some relief to the Central Government employees and pensioners against the surging inflation.
- II. Increase in Dearness Allowance will neutralize, to some extent, increase in the cost of living.

- 60. Statement :** Some people in this country want the President to be more than a figurehead and to take more active interest in national politics.

**Conclusions :**

- I. In a parliamentary democracy the President has to be content with a more or less passive role.
- II. The President, under the provisions of the Constitution, is bound by the advice of the Council of Ministers and so, he or she should not come into conflict with the Ministry or Parliament.

**Direction (Q. No. 61 to 65)**

The questions given below has a statement followed by two conclusions I and II. Consider the statement and the following conclusions. Decide which of the conclusions follows from the statement, Mark answer as

- (A) If conclusion I follows
- (B) If conclusions II follows
- (C) If neither conclusion I follows nor II follows
- (D) If both conclusions I and II follow
- (E) None of these

- 61. Statement :** It has been reported by one of the TV channels that the answer scripts of board examination of one state have been evaluated by students studying in the same standard with the help of model answers provided by the paper-setters.

**Conclusions :**

- I. All such officials/evaluators who have been a part of this malpractice should be seriously dealt with.
- II. The board should explore the possibilities of getting these answer books evaluated by computerized machines.

- 62. Statement :** The brave and alert villagers of Kandli village in Madhya Pradesh caught a group of dreaded dacoits armed with very sophisticated weapons and handed them over to the police.

**Conclusions :**

- I. The villagers of Kandli village be provided sophisticated weapons to repeat this type of act of bravery in future.
- II. The villagers should be rewarded for their courage and unity.

- 63. Statement :** There has been a significant drop in the water level of all the water-bodies supplying water to the metro city of Mumbai.

**Conclusions :**

- I. The water supply authority should continue to impose a partial cut in water supply to the consumers till the situation eases out.
- II. The government should appeal to all the residents through mass media for the minimal use of water.

- 64. Statement :** Many of those who study in premier engineering, medical and management institutes in India, migrate to developed countries for better prospects in their professional pursuits, after they complete their study.

**Conclusions :**

- I. All the students joining these colleges should be asked to sign a bond at the time of admission, to the effect that they will remain in India, at least for ten years, after they complete their education.

- II. All those students who desire to settle down in the developed nations of the world should be asked to pay the entire cost of their education which the government has subsidized for them.
- 65. Statement :** The weather department has forecast a warning that a strong cyclonic storm will hit coastal Andhra Pradesh and Orissa in the next 48 hours.
- Conclusions :**
- The local administration should soon send a message that all fishermen of that area avoid going deeper into the sea.
  - Local administration should alert the people of coastal areas of both the states to move to safer places and administrative machinery should get ready for meeting out this eventuality.
- 66. Study the following information carefully to answer the given questions :**  
A new apparel store has been opened by a telecom company XYZ, from which customers have very high expectations. Which of the following statements can be inferred from the given statement ? (An inference is something by which you can logically deduce something to be true based on known/given premises)
- XYZ previously operated in telecom industry only.
  - Expansion is the best strategy to have competitive edge in the market.
  - To be successful in an expansion, one needs to be a leader in telecom industry.
  - XYZ has already established brand name in the market through its telecom business.
  - XYZ's apparel store offers premium products for youngsters only.
- 67. Read the given statement and conclusions carefully and select which of the conclusions logically follows (s) from the statement.**  
**Statement :** No country is absolutely self-dependent these days.
- Conclusions :**
- Countrymen in general have become lazy.
  - It is impossible to grow and produce all that a country needs.
- [UPSSSC Junior Assistant Exam, 2019]**
- Only conclusion I follows.
  - Only conclusion II follows.
  - Either conclusion I or conclusion II follows.
  - Neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows.
- 68. Read the given statement and conclusions carefully. Assuming that the information in**

the statement is true, even if they appear to be in variance with commonly known facts, select which of the conclusions logically follow(s) from the statement beyond reasonable doubt.

**Statement :** Data shows that 1% of the rich own 50% of the wealth in country X.

**Conclusions :**

- The rich in country X are becoming richer and the poor poorer.
- Wealth distribution in country X is unequal.

**[UPSSSC Mandi Parishad, 2019]**

- Only Conclusion I follows
- Only Conclusion II follows
- Both the Conclusions follow
- None of the Conclusions follows

- 69. Read the given statement and conclusions carefully. Assuming that the information in the statement is true, even if they appear to be in variance with commonly known facts, select which of the conclusions logically follows from the statement beyond reasonable doubt.**

**Statement :** A loss making company has won a ₹ 5 crore contract in a low-price bidding system.

**Conclusions :**

- The company will make a profit this years as it has won a large contract.
- A low-price bidding system leaves no scope of a high profit margin.

**[UPSSSC Mandi Parishad, 2019]**

- Only conclusion I follows
- Only conclusion II follows
- Both I and II follow
- Neither I nor II follows

- 70. Read the given statement and conclusions carefully. Assuming that the information in the statement is true, even if they appear to be in variance with commonly known facts, select which of the conclusions logically follow(s) from the statement beyond reasonable doubt.**

**Statement :** Data shows that post graduates earn 20% more than graduates.

**Conclusions :**

- If all graduates become post graduates, then average starting salaries for all will increase by 20%
- If fees for post graduation match with graduation fees everybody will become post graduates.

**[UPSSSC Mandi Parishad, 2019]**

- Only conclusion I follows
- Only conclusion II follows
- Both the Conclusions follow
- None of the Conclusions follows

- 71. Read the given statement and conclusions carefully. Assuming that the information in the statement is true, even if they appear to be in variance with commonly known**

facts, select which of the conclusions logically follow(s) from the statement beyond reasonable doubt.

**Statement :** The population of Japan has decreased by 1%, while its GDP has remained stagnant as compared to 1 year ago.

**Conclusions :**

- The per capita GDP of Japan must have increased as compared to 1 year ago.
- Japan must be having more people older than 50 years than those under 50 years.

**[UPSSSC Mandi Parishad, 2019]**

- Only conclusion I follows
- Only conclusion II follows
- Both I and II follow
- Neither I nor II follows

**Direction (Q. No. 72 to 74)**

Study the following information carefully to answer the given questions :

- 72. A company is targeting a 20% higher sales volume for the next year. With a reduction in the input materials' cost, the profit margin is expected to be more. Which of the below conclusions can be definitely drawn from this ?**

**[UPSSSC VDO, 2018]**

- The finished goods inventory in the company will rise disproportionately.
- The company will increase sales, but its profitability will be impacted.
- The company is expected to generate higher sales and profits next year.
- The units sold will increase, but the total sales revenue will reduce

- 73. A retail store is running a discount of 20% less on the printed price on a big packet of wafers. After the sale period, this discount offer will be withdrawn and the sale price will be same as the printed price. Which of the below conclusions can be definitely drawn from the given information ?**

**[UPSSSC VDO, 2018]**

- After the sale is over, the size of the packet will get reduced by 20%
- After the sale is over, the store will stop keeping the big packet of wafers in stock
- After the sale is over, the price of the packet will increase by 20%
- After the sale is over, the price of the packet will increase by 25%

- 74. Under the Make in India programme, the government has provided tax holiday for companies manufacturing mobile phones in India. With a reduction in spectrum charges, the telecom service operators will**

reduce the outgoing call rate per minute. Which of the following conclusions can be definitely drawn from this ?

[UPSSSC VDO, 2018]

- (A) The government has not taken any positive steps towards the concept of Digital India as announced in its manifesto
- (B) With benefits passed on to users, the mobile penetration as well as average minutes of usage is expected to go up in the country
- (C) The government will impose import restrictions on Chinese handsets, and mobile operators will be forced to also manufacture handsets
- (D) Mobile handset costs will rise and the users will move from post-paid to prepaid connection

75. Consider the given statement to be true and decide which of the conclusions logically follows from the statement.

**Statement :**

Use 'Calvin Klein' jeans. Nothing comes between me and my Calvins. — An advertisement.

**Conclusions :**

- I. Catchy slogans do not attract people.
- II. People like dark shades of jeans.

[UPSSSC VDO, 2018]

- (A) Only conclusion I follows.
- (B) Only conclusion II follows
- (C) Either conclusion I or II follows
- (D) Neither conclusion I nor II follows.

76. Read the statement below followed by two conclusions and decide which conclusion(s) follow(s) from the statement.

**Statement :**

Ram and Shyam always get first and second ranks in class.

**Conclusions :**

- I. Ram always gets the first rank while Shyam gets the second rank.
- II. The competition between Ram and Shyam is as tough as nails.

[UPSSSC VDO, 2018]

- (A) Only conclusion I follows.
- (B) Only conclusion II follows.
- (C) Either conclusion I or II follows
- (D) Neither conclusion I nor II follows.

77. This question has a statement followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. Assuming that all information given in the statement is true, consider the given conclusions and determine which of them logically and definitely follows from the given statement.

**Statement :** Kapil won the Best News Anchor award for his role in 'Prime News with Kapil' show on Moony TV.

**Conclusions :**

- I. Kapil is a TV news anchor.
- II. Kapil has won this award for the second time in row.

[UPSSSC Forest Guard, 2018]

- (A) Only conclusion I follows.
- (B) Only conclusion II follows
- (C) Neither conclusion I nor II follows.
- (D) Either conclusion I or II follows

**Direction (Q. No. 78 to 80)**

Consider the given statement to be true and decide which of the conclusions logically follows from the statement :

78. A political leader, M, is hopeful that he will receive at least 30% more votes in the ongoing elections than he received in the last elections. In the last elections, he received 700 votes whereas his opponent, S, received 900 votes. The total number of voters in this election is the same as that in the previous one.

Which one of the conclusions given in the options below can be drawn logically and definitely from the statement above?

[UPSSSC Forest Guard, 2018]

- (A) M will get 220 more votes than S in this election.
- (B) The vote margin between the two leaders has shrunk.
- (C) S will get 210 fewer votes than M in this election.
- (D) M will get 220 more votes than he got in the previous elections.

79. A discount shop sells each article for ₹ 99. The shopkeeper is making 98% profit on the cost price of each article.

Which one of the conclusions given in the options below can be drawn logically and definitely from the statement above ?

[UPSSSC Forest Guard, 2018]

- (A) The profit per article is greater than the cost price of each article.
- (B) The profit earned on each article is ₹ 51.
- (C) The cost price of each article is ₹ 50.
- (D) The profit per article is the same as the cost price of each article.

80. The Government has decided to shut down all polluting industries rather than shifting them to rural areas and thus jeopardising the lives of people living in surrounding villages.

Which one of the conclusions given in the options below can be drawn logically and definitely from the statement above ?

[UPSSSC Forest Guard, 2018]

- (A) The government is apathetic towards the needs of the industrial sector.
- (B) The government is sensitive to the health and lives of people residing in rural areas.

- (C) The government has taken this decision to impress the supreme court.
- (D) The government is not doing anything to improve the lot of 50 crore rural farmers and artisans.

81. Consider the following statement to be true even if it seems to be at variance from commonly known facts. Choose the conclusion that logically follows from the given statement.

**Statement :** All the movies that Charlie Chaplin acted in were silent movies. Some of his movies were made by MGM.

**Conclusions :**

- (i) MGM makes only movies.
- (ii) Charlie Chaplin acted in some silent movies made by MGM.
- (iii) MGM made movies with dialogue with Charlie Chaplin.
- (iv) All silent movies that Charlie Chaplin acted in were made by MGM.

[UPSSSC VDO, 2018]

- (A) Only conclusion (i) follows
- (B) Only conclusion (ii) follows
- (C) Both conclusions (iii) and (iv) follow
- (D) None of the conclusions follow

82. consider the following statement to be true even if it seems to be at variance from commonly known facts. Choose the conclusion that logically follows from the given statement.

**Statement :**

Most cakes in a particular bakery are expensive.

**Conclusions :**

- (i) There are no cheap cakes in the bakery.
- (ii) All cakes in that bakery are expensive.
- (iii) There are cheap cakes also in the bakery.
- (iv) Plum cakes in that bakery are expensive.

[UPSSSC VDO, 2018]

- (A) Only conclusion (i) follows
- (B) Only conclusion (ii) follows
- (C) Only conclusions (iii) follows
- (D) Only conclusions (iv) follows

83. Consider the following statement to be true even if it seems to be at variance from commonly known facts. Choose the conclusion that logically follows from the given statement.

**Statement :**

Most metro homes are in buildings with more than three floors. Most buildings in metros with more than two floors have lifts.

**Conclusions :**

- (i) Most metro buildings with lifts have homes in them.



- (ii) Many metro homes in buildings with more than three floors have lifts.
- (iii) All metro homes have lifts.
- (iv) Only metro homes with more than two floors have lifts.

[UPSSSC VDO, 2018]

- (A) Only conclusion (i) follows
- (B) Only conclusion (ii) follows
- (C) Only conclusions (iii) follows
- (D) Only conclusions (iv) follows

84. Given are five statements, followed by four alternatives, each consisting of three segments corresponding to the given statements. Choose the alternative where the third segment can be logically deduced using both the preceding two, but not just from one of them.

- 1. Crab-eaters like crabs.
- 2. Boys are crab-eaters.
- 3. Sardar is a crab-eater.
- 4. Sardar likes crabs.
- 5. Sardar may eat crabs.

[UPSSSC VDO, 2018]

- (A) 4, 3, 1 (B) 1, 4, 3
- (C) 1, 2, 5 (D) 1, 2, 4

85. Consider the given statement to be true even if it seems to be at variance with the commonly known facts and then decide which of the given conclusion logically follow(s) from the given statement.

**Statement :** In view of further sudden increase in the international oil prices, the Government will review the present policy of the fuel price.

**Conclusions :**

- I. The Government will increase the price of the fuel after the sudden increase in the international oil prices.
- II. The Government will not increase the price of the fuel even after the sudden increase in the international oil prices.

[UPSSSC VDO, 2018]

- (A) Only conclusion I follows.
- (B) Only conclusion II follows.
- (C) Either conclusion I or II follows.
- (D) Neither conclusion I nor II follows.

86. Consider the given statement to be true even if it seems to be at variance with the commonly known facts and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follow(s) from the given statement.

**Statement :** There is no substitute for hard work.

**Conclusions :**

- I. Hard work is the key to success.
- II. There are noshrot cuts to achieve to goal.

[UPSSSC VDO, 2018]

- (A) Only conclusion I follows.
- (B) Only conclusion II follows.
- (C) Both conclusions I and II follow.
- (D) Neither conclusion I and II follows.

**Direction (Q. No. 87 and 88)**

In each of the following questions, two statements are given each followed by two Conclusions/assumptions, I and II. You have to consider the statement to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. You have to decide which of the given Conclusions/assumptions, if any, follows from the given statements.

**87. Statements :**

- I. Regular polygon has equal sides and equal angles.
- II. Square is a regular polygon.

**Conclusions :**

- I. Square has equal sides.
- II. Square has equal angles.

[UPSSSC lower II Exam, 2018]

- (A) Conclusion II follows
- (B) Conclusion I and II both follow
- (C) Neither I nor II follows
- (D) Conclusion I follows

88. In a plane, line X is perpendicular to line Y and parallel to line Z; line U is perpendicular to both lines V and W; line X is perpendicular to line V. Which one of the following statement is correct?

[UPSSSC lower III Exam, 2016]

- (A) Z, U and W are parallel
- (B) X, V and Y are parallel
- (C) Z, V and U are all perpendicular to W
- (D) Y, V and W are parallel.

89. Read the given statement and conclusions carefully and select which of the conclusions logically follow(s) from the statement.

**Statement :**

The changing trends in Indian cinema has witnessed big budget star powered movies doing poor business and a lot of small budget content driven movies earning good business.

**Conclusions :**

- I. The low budget movies are huge hits due to their story content irrespective of the star cast.
- II. The big budget movies are flop at box office for casting big stars.

[UPSSSC lower sub-ordinate

Exam, 2018]

- (A) Only conclusion I follows
- (B) Only conclusion II follows
- (C) Both, conclusions I and II follow
- (D) Neither conclusions I nor II follow

90. Below is a statement followed by two conclusions. Read the statement

and conclusions and determine which conclusion(s) logically follow(s) the statement given.

**Statement :** For late return of books by readers, a library charges penalty of ₹10 per day for the number of days of delay beyond the due date.

**Conclusions :**

- I. Penalty for costlier books will be higher.
- II. Penalty for lighter books will be lesser.

[UPSSSC lower sub-ordinate

Exam, 2019]

- (A) Only conclusion I follows
- (B) Only conclusion II follows
- (C) Either conclusion I or II follows
- (D) Neither conclusion I nor II follows

91. Below is a statement followed by two conclusions. Read them carefully and decide which conclusion(s) logically follow(s) the statement given.

**Statement :** The quality of teachers has deteriorated in the government schools and parents prefer to enrol their children in private schools.

**Conclusions :**

- I. The authorities must take immediate action to step up the quality of teachers in schools.
- II. All government schools must be either privatised or closed down completely.

[UPSSSC lower sub-ordinate

Exam, 2019]

- (A) Only conclusion I follows
- (B) Only conclusion II follows
- (C) Either conclusion I or II follows
- (D) Neither conclusion I nor II follows

92. Given is a statement followed by two conclusions. Identify which of the given conclusions logically follow(s) from the statement.

**Statement :** During election period, politicians usually hurl abuses at candidates of other parties and some often make vulgar gestures too.

**Conclusions :**

- I. Women and children should not be allowed to attend election rallies.
- II. Election Commission should issues a strict code of conduct for all politicians.

[UPSSSC lower sub-ordinate

Exam, 2019]

- (A) Only conclusion I follows
- (B) Only conclusion II follows
- (C) Either conclusion I or II follows
- (D) Neither conclusion I nor II follows

93. Find out that statement which is correct according to the given information :  
Suman is 12 years old. For 3 years, she

is demanding a dog from her parents. Her parents told her that in their opinion the dog will not remain happy in the apartment. But they have given the permission to have a bird. Suman has not decided yet that which type of bird she wants to have ?

[Nayab Tehsheeldar Exam, 2019]

- (A) Parents of Suman like birds more than the dogs.
- (B) Suman does not like birds.
- (C) Suman and her parents live in apartment.
- (D) Suman and her parents want to leave the apartment.

94. Given is a statement followed by two conclusions. Identify which of the given conclusions logically follow(s) from the statement.

**Statement :** The total runs made by a team in a one day cricket match is 200, out of which 160 runs are made by spinners.

**Conclusions :**

- 1. The 80% part of team is spinners.
- 2. First Batsmen were spinners.

[Haryana Conductor, 2017]

- (A) Only conclusion '1' follows
- (B) Only conclusion '2' follows
- (C) Both conclusions '1' and '2' follow
- (D) Neither conclusion '1' nor conclusion '2' follows

95. Read the following statements :

- I. Rama is older than Sonam.
- II. Poonam is older than Rama.
- III. Sonam is older than Poonam.

If the first two statements are true, then the third statement is :

[UPPSC, 2020 (C-SAT)]

- (A) True
- (B) Uncertain
- (C) False
- (D) None of the above

96. Check the following three statements :

- 1. Kamla is not Ravi's wife.
- 2. Premlata is Ravi's mother.
- 3. Sita is the only daughter-in-law of Premlata.

What conclusion can be drawn from the above mentioned statement?

[UPPSC, 2018 (C-SAT)]

- (A) Kamla is sister of Sita
- (B) Premlata is mother of Kamla
- (C) Sita is Ravi's wife
- (D) Kamla is daughter-in-law of Premlata

97. Consider the following arguments :

- (A) All poets are idlers.
- (B) No poets are idlers.

Which of the following conclusion can logically be drawn?

[UPPSC, 2018 (C-SAT)]

- (A) A can be true and B can be false
- (B) A can be false and B can be true
- (C) Both statements A and B can be false
- (D) Both statements A and B can be true

98. Which one of the following conclusions can be validly drawn from the given statement :

**Statement :** Every library has books.

**Conclusions :**

- (A) No library is without books
- (B) Libraries are meant for books only
- (C) Books are only in library
- (D) Some libraries do not have readers

[UPPSC 2017 (C-SAT)]

99. The following question has four statements of three segments each. Choose the alternative where the third segment in the statement can be deduced using both the preceding two but not just from one of them.

- a. Sonia is an actress. Some actresses are pretty. Sonia is pretty.
- b. All actors are pretty. Manoj is not an actor. Manoj is not pretty.
- c. Some men are cops. Some men are brave. Some brave people are cops.
- d. All cops are brave. Some men are cops. Some men are brave.

[UPPSC, 2015 (C-SAT)]

- (A) Only c
- (b) Only a
- (C) Only d
- (D) b and c

100. Most students of this class are intelligent. Select the alternative below that follows from the above statements.

[UPPSC, 2015 (C-SAT)]

- (A) There is no student who is not intelligent.
- (B) There are some students who are less intelligent.
- (C) All students are intelligent.
- (D) Some of the students are intelligent.

101. Consider the following Statements :

**Statements :** Lawyers marry only fair girls. Shobha is very fair.

**Conclusions :**

- I. Shobha is married to a lawyer.
- II. Shobha is not married to a lawyer.

[UPPSC, 2014 (C-SAT)]

- (A) Only I follows
- (B) Only II follows
- (C) Either I or II follows
- (D) Neither I nor II follows

102. Consider the following Statements :

**Statements :** All boys are honest. Surinder is honest.

**Conclusions :**

- I. Surinder is a boy.
- II. All honest persons are boys.

[UPPSC, 2014 (C-SAT)]

- (A) Only I follows
- (B) Only II follows
- (C) Either I or II follows
- (D) Neither I nor II follows

103. Consider the following statement and select the correct conclusions :

**Statements :** Manas is a player. All players are tall.

**Conclusions :**

[UPPSC, 2014 (C-SAT)]

- (A) Manas is tall.
- (B) All tall men are players.
- (C) Tall men are not players.
- (D) Manas is not tall

104. Examine the following three statements :

- 1. Shyam is not the father of Hari.
- 2. Hari is the son of Suresh.
- 3. Suresh has three sons.

Which of the following conclusions can be drawn from the above statements ?

[UPPSC, 2013 (C-SAT)]

- (A) Shyam is son of Suresh.
- (B) Hari is brother of Shyam
- (C) Suresh is father of Hari
- (D) Shyam has no children.

105. Consider the following statements :

**Statement :** Films are indispensable for entertainment.

**Conclusions :**

- 1. Films are the only medium of entertainment.
- 2. People enjoy films.
- 3. People do not like plays.

Which one of the following conclusions can be drawn from the above statements?

[UPPSC, 2013 (C-SAT)]

- (A) Only 1 is implicit in the statement.
- (B) 1 and 2 are implicit in the statement.
- (C) Only 2 is implicit in the statement.
- (D) 1, 2 and 3 are implicit in the statement.

106. Examine the following statements :

- 1. Either Ram and Shyam are of the same age or Ram is older than Shyam.
- 2. Either Ali and John are of the same age or John is older than Ali.
- 3. Shyam is older than Ali.

Which one of the following conclusions can be drawn from the above statements?

[UPPSC, 2013 (C-SAT)]

- (A) Ram is older than Shyam.
- (B) John is older than Ali.
- (C) Shyam and John are of the same age.
- (D) Ram is Older than Ali.



## Answers with Explanation

1. (D) Some peons are poor and X is poor. From this statement, it cannot be concluded that X is a peon by being poor. Nor can it be concluded that X has a large family due to which he is poor.
2. (C) All professors hold doctorate degrees. X is a female professor. Hence, she will also have a doctorate degree. In conclusion II, the word 'only' is used. Therefore, only male professors do not hold doctorate degrees. Hence, option (C) is correct.
3. (A) If X went out it does not mean it is raining. Because the statement says that X usually does not go out when it rains. Nothing is stated in the statement about X having to carry out some essential work. Hence, option (A) is correct.
4. (B) Ministers came to the public function by car, it is clear that ministers have cars. Hence, only conclusion II is correct. Hence option (B) is correct.
5. (D) It is only said in the statement that good people die at a young age and not all good people die at a young age. In both the conclusions, it is referring to old age whereas in the statement it is not so. Hence, both conclusions are not rational.
6. (C) Both conclusions are directly related to the statement. Hence, both conclusions are implicit.
7. (A) Regular reading of news is increasing general knowledge which makes it clear that general knowledge is available in newspapers. But the growth of common knowledge will lead to success in life. Nothing has been said in this statement. Hence, only conclusion I is correct.
8. (A) Only conclusion I is rational. Hence, option (A) is correct.
9. (A) The use of cosmetics is hazardous, it is clear that the use of cosmetics has side effects. It has nothing to do with cosmetics being expensive. Hence, only conclusion I is correct.
10. (B) Slow economic growth is the root cause of illiteracy in India, but it cannot be said that there is a direct relationship between development and illiteracy. Hence, only conclusion II is correct.
11. (A) The statement says that fate favours the brave and the brave are the ones who take the risk. Hence, conclusion I is correct. Coward is not said in the statement. Hence, conclusion II is not correct.
12. (B) It is not clear that you are a famous artist. Because the statement states 'If you are a famous artist'. Here, using the word 'if' does not give certainty. Hence, conclusion I is not correct. But it is clear from the statement that we need a famous artist. Hence, conclusion II is correct.
13. (D) It is a coincidence that the crow sat on the palm tree and one date fell down. Hence, option (D) is correct.
14. (B) Most clothes in the shop are expensive. From which it can be said that the shop also has a cheap dress. The word 'most' is used in the statement. Which means 'some', not 'all'. Hence, option (B) is correct.
15. (B) Those who have religious views and are afraid of God can never cheat. From this statement, it can be clearly said that religion develops virtues. Conclusion II is correct. Nothing is said in the statement about the atheist. Hence, conclusion I is not correct.
16. (A) Conclusion I follows from the given statement. The word 'if' is used in the statement which cannot be said clearly whether he will pass the test or not. Hence, option (A) is correct.
17. (C) Both conclusions are directly related to the statement. Hence, option (C) is correct.
18. (C) The reason for elections in India held frequently the present democratic system is not satisfactory. The current democratic system needs to be reconsidered because frequent elections are not good for a healthy democracy. Hence, both conclusions follow.
19. (C) Most buses number 64 go to my office. It is a 64 number bus so it goes to my office. Hence, the only conclusion I is correct.
20. (C) Both conclusions are correct according to the given statement. Hence, option (C) is correct.
21. (B) Vitamin B complex is good for health and vitamin B complex is found in fruits. Hence, fruits are good for health. Hence, option (B) is correct.
22. (D) Neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows from the given statement. Hence, option (D) is correct.
23. (B) An import license is no longer required to purchase a VCR. Since the VCR is now allowed to be imported freely, this does not mean that the VCR is now being manufactured in the country. Hence, option (B) is correct.
24. (B) Only conclusion II follows from the given statement. Hence, option (B) is correct.
25. (D) Neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows from the given statement. Hence, option (D) is correct.
26. (C) Out of the ten fishermen trapped in the storm, 9 were arranged to come, but Praveen has not returned even after four days. Praveen was either killed in a storm or is alive and got trapped somewhere. There can be any reason for not coming back. Hence, option (D) is correct.
27. (D) Neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows from the given statement. Hence, option (D) is correct.
28. (A) According to the statement, it is clear that 'My Fair Lady' is a screen adaptation of the play. Because the statement only tells about the play and the writer. Nothing is revealed about the play's story. Hence, option (A) is correct.
29. (D) According to the given statement, none of the three conclusions follow. Hence, option (D) is correct.
30. (C) In the statement 'different mutual funds' are given, it is clear that today there is more than one mutual fund. Hence, only conclusion III follows.
31. (B) A young man who demands dowry for marriage not only impairs his own credibility but also insults the womanhood. Those who do not take dowry respect the womanhood. Hence, option (B) is correct.
32. (A) Sealed tenders are invited only to experienced contractors. Hence, the only conclusion I follows.
33. (B) According to the statement, sea transportation is cheaper than road transport on the route from Bombay to Jaffra, but not for all cases. Therefore, the conclusion I does not follow. The statement emphasizes on saving fuel. Hence, conclusion II follows.
34. (C) The manager may have insulted Sachin not because of his dislike but because of some carelessness or mistake on his part. Therefore, the conclusion I does not follow. Also, nothing has been said about Sachin's equation with his colleagues. Hence, conclusion II also does not follow.
35. (D) Neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows from the given statement. Hence, option (D) is correct.
36. (C) Industrial cities have too many diseases due to too much pollution.

From which it can be said that people who do not live in industrial cities are healthier than people living in industrial cities. Hence, option (C) is correct.

37. (C) The Indian economy is mainly depended on forests, which need to be protected to grow trees. Hence, the conclusion I follows. This is not valid with the use of the word 'only' in conclusion II.
38. (B) Only conclusion II follows from the given statement. Hence, option (B) is correct.
39. (D) Each man creates the world for himself. Some people find good in the world and some people find bad. Hence, both conclusions are implicit.
40. (B) Only conclusion II follows from the given statement. Hence, option (B) is correct.
41. (A) In the statement, the consumption of electricity has been doubled in the last five years. Neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows from the given statement. Hence, option (A) is correct.
42. (A) Rain comes after a storm, so the storm is the reason for rain. Dark clouds come after a storm, so dark clouds are not the cause of a storm. Hence, option (A) is correct.
43. (A) Only conclusion I follows from the given statement. Hence, option (A) is correct.
44. (D) Both conclusion are correct according to the given statement. Hence, option (D) is correct.
45. (B) Most men have to live under the government which refuse their individual freedom and the right to dissent. Which makes it clear that people want the right to personal freedom and dissent. Only conclusion II follows from the given statement. Hence, option (B) is correct.
46. (C) The patient's condition will return to normal after the operation. It is clear that the condition of the patient is such that the operation can be performed. So the only conclusion I follows.
47. (D) A large number of youth are unemployed who need financial assistance. The conclusion I follows. The government has enough money to give, only then the statement talks about giving unemployment allowance to all unemployed Indian youth. Hence conclusion II also follows.
48. (C) Krishna did not receive and answer to his first letter. It may be that Krishna's mother did not get her first

letter. Due to which Krishna wrote another letter to his mother after one month. So only conclusion I follows.

49. (C) Gaurav made a reservation in January to go to Kolkata in April. It is clear from this that the railway department provides reservations three months in advance. The conclusion I follows. The statement gives nothing about the number of trains. Hence, conclusion II does not follow.
50. (D) Mr. Bhattacharya has decided to start the activity only after reading all the instructions. Which makes it clear that they have understood the instructions and they are capable of doing this activity. Both conclusions are correct according to the given statement. Hence, option (D) is correct.
51. (B) Migration to big cities cannot be stopped but the condition of poor children can be studied overall. Hence, only conclusion II follows.
52. (A) The statement states that the modern man influences his destiny by his choice unlike in the past. This suggests that in the past, men had fewer options. Conclusion I follows, but nothing can be said about conclusion II.
53. (A) According to the given statement, the newly opened schools should provide well equipped and good teachers. Hence, only conclusion I follows.
54. (B) The statement mentions nothing about interest in other things. Therefore, the conclusion I does not follow. Also the statement mentions that programs and magazines for women are filled with kitchen dishes and other household signs, which means that women have a special interest in these areas. Hence, conclusion II follows.
55. (D) According to the given statement, no information is obtained in both conclusions. Hence, neither conclusion I nor II follows.
56. (B) The statement talks about an increase in the price of essential commodities and an increase in the prices of diesel and petrol. Neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows from the given statement. Hence, option (B) is correct.
57. (C) After the repo rate increases, the bank deposits and deposit interest rates definitely increase, but it is not possible to stop inflation by increasing the repo rate. Hence, only conclusion II follows.
58. (C) Many of our countrymen cast their votes on the basis of caste and re-

ligion, because of this we cannot snatch the franchise from them because the franchise cannot be stopped on the basis of studies or principles. Hence conclusion I does not follow. We have to rise above caste and religion to make the parliamentary system successful. Hence conclusion II follows.

59. (D) Both conclusions are correct according to the given statement. Hence, option (D) is correct.
60. (B) Neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows from the given statement. Hence, option (B) is correct.
61. (A) This is a sensitive and serious subject. Therefore, such evaluators who are involved in this crime should be dealt with seriously. Hence, option (A) is correct.
62. (B) The villagers should be rewarded for their courage and unity. Allowing the villagers to keep weapons may aggravate the problem. Hence, only conclusion II follows.
63. (D) Both conclusions reduce the problem given in the statement. Hence, both conclusions follows.
64. (C) Neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows from the given statement. Hence, option (C) is correct.
65. (D) The forecast of the Meteorological Department is likely to cause heavy storms in the coastal areas in the next 48 hours. All the fishermen of the area should be warned that they should avoid going into the sea and those living in that area should also be warned. So that it can reach to safe places. Hence both conclusions follows.
66. (D) Telecom company XYZ has opened a new clothing store. Customers have a lot of expectations from it because through the business it has become an established brand in the market. Hence, option (D) is correct.
67. (B) When a country is not completely self-defendent, it cannot produce and grow all alone. Hence, only conclusion II follows.
68. (B) 50% of the wealth that comes in the country goes to the rich 1% of the country. It means wealth distribution in country is unequal. Hence, only conclusion II follows.
69. (D) A loss making company has won a 5 crores rupees in the low price bid, but it is not clear whether the company will make profit or not, because sit-

ting in the bid and winning the bid is not related to making profit.

70. (A) It is clear from the data that graduate earn more than post-graduate. So, conclusion I follows. Conclusion II is not correct according to statement. So, conclusion II is not correct.
71. (A) The population of Japan decreased by 1% compared to a year ago, but the GDP is still the same, that is, the GDP per capita would have increased, due to which the GDP is stable despite the decrease in the population. So, conclusion I follows. The age of the persons is not mentioned in the statement. So, conclusion II does not follow.
72. (C) The company is expected to generate higher sales and profits next year. Hence, option (C) is correct.
73. (D) Large packets of Wafers are getting discount 20% on printing price. After the discount expires, the selling price of the packet of wafers will be the same as the printing price. Then the price of the packet will increase by 25%. Hence, option (D) is correct.
74. (B) Due to the decrease in the prices of the goods, the users can earn maximum profit and due to the decrease in the prices, along with their sales, the number of people using them will also increase significantly. Hence, option (B) is correct.
75. (D) Advertising always attracts people. So, conclusion I does not follow. There is no mention of the colour of the jeans in the advertisement. So, conclusion II does not follow.
76. (B) Ram and Shyam always get first and second ranks in class. But it is not necessary that Ram always gets first rank and Shyam only gets second rank. Only one of the two gets the first rank, due to which the competition between them is very tough. So, conclusion II follows.
77. (A) Kapil has won the Best News Anchor Award in Show 'Prime News with Kapil' on TV.  
So Kapil is a TV news anchor but he won this first award or second it is not explained in the statement. So, conclusion I follows.
78. (A) M received 700 votes in the last election.

$$700 + 700 \times \frac{30}{100} = 910 \text{ Votes}$$

$$\text{And S received votes} = 900 - 210 = 690 \text{ votes}$$

Hence, M will get  $910 - 690 = 220$  more votes than S in this election.

79. (C) Cost price of the article = ₹ 50

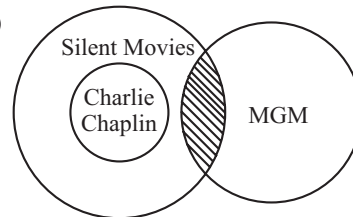
$$50 \times \frac{98}{100} = 49$$

Selling price =  $50 + 49 = 99$

Hence, the information given in option (C) is sufficient to answer the question.

80. (B) The government is sensitive towards the health and lives of the people living in rural areas. That is why instead of shifting them from rural areas, it has been decided to close them. Hence, option (B) is correct.

81. (B)

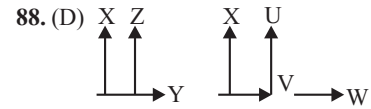


It can be easily understood from the picture that MGM has made some silent films, in which Charlie Chaplin acted. Charlie Chaplin has acted in all silent films. So, only conclusion (ii) follows.

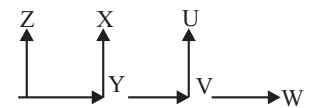
82. (C) Most of the cakes in the bakery are expensive, but some of the cakes that are left are also cheap. So, only conclusion (ii) follows.
83. (B) Only conclusion (ii) follows.
84. (D) According to question,  
Statement 1 : Crab-eaters like crabs.  
Statement 2 : Boys are crab-eaters.  
Statement 4 : Sardar likes crabs.  
Sardar is a crab-eater and he is a boy.  
Hence, statement 4 can be deduced using both the preceding two.
85. (C) Due to the sudden increase of oil prices, the government will either increase oil prices or decrease oil prices. Either conclusion I or II follows.

86. (C) There is no substitute for hard work. Success comes only through hard work. It takes hard work to achieve the goal and it's a long cut. Hence, both conclusions follow.

87. (B) Square is a regular polygon. Regular polygon has equal sides and equal angles. Hence, conclusions I and II both follow.



From both diagrams,



It is clear from the diagrams that Y is parallel to V and W. Z is perpendicular to X and U.

Hence, option (D) is correct.

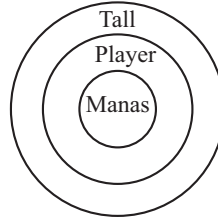
89. (A) Being good in small budget films, these films are getting more success. Hence, conclusion (I) is true.
90. (D) If the readers do not return the books of the library on the stipulated date, they will have to pay a fine and not according to expensive and cheap books. Neither conclusion I nor II follows.
91. (A) Only conclusion I follows.
92. (B) During the election, the commission should implement a strict code of conduct for the politicians so that the politician cannot use abusive words during the election. Hence, only conclusion II follows.
93. (C) Suman's parents believe that the dog will not be happy in the apartment. It means that Suman and her parents live in apartment.
94. (D) From the statement, neither statement 1 nor statement 2 is true. Hence, option (D) is correct.
95. (C) Poonam > Rama > Sonam  
Poonam > Sonam  
If first two statements are true, then the third statement will be false.
96. (C) According to question,  
From statements 1, 2 and 3
- Premlata  
Mother ↑  
Ravi — Wife → Sita  
Dauther-in-law
- It is clear that Sita is wife of Ravi.
97. (C) According to question,  
For statement A,
- 
- For statement B,
- 
- Hence, both statements A and B are false.
98. (A) "Every library has books" from this statements it can be concluded that

there must be books in every library or there is no library without books.

99. (C) Cops are brave, some men are cops. Its third statement "Some men are brave" concluded that there must be some people who are brave.
100. (B) "Most students of this class are intelligent" From this statement it can be concluded that there are some students who are less intelligent.
101. (C) Nothing is being clarified in the statement regarding Shobha's marriage. Therefore it cannot be said whether Shobha is married to a lawyer or not. Hence, either I or II follows.

102. (D) Neither statement I nor II follows.

103. (A) According to question,



It is clear that. Manas is tall.

104. (C) From the given statement (2), Hari is son of Suresh. It is clear that Suresh is the father of Hari.

105. (C) 'Only' word is used in statement 1. Conclusion 3 is completely wrong because it is not stated in the statement that people do not like plays. According to the statements, only conclusion 2 is implicit.

106. (D)  $Ram \geq Shyam$   
 $Ali \leq John$   
 $Shyam > Ali$

On combining all statements,

$$Ram \geq Shyam > Ali \leq John$$

Hence, Ram is older than Ali.

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