

MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS

[SET – 14]

Directions (1 - 5):

1. H17, B11, P79, G16, L48, ?

- (a) D22 (b) B20 (c) R99 (d) I18
(e) None of these

2. X0, V1, T1, R2, P4, ?

- (a) K12 (b) N15 (c) H14 (d) N8
(e) None of these

3. F4Z, G14Y, H36X, I76W, ?

- (a) G125T (b) J140V (c) U135F
(d) H130W (e) None of these

4. 13D, 25G, 48L, 92K, ?

- (a) 194N (b) 176W (c) 188N
(d) 148M (e) None of these

5. 25 23 43 125 495 2469 ?

- (a) 29314 (b) 25201 (c) 19266
(d) 14807 (e) 20048

6. In a row of girls, if X who is 10th from the left and Y who is 9th from the right interchange their positions; X becomes 25th from the left. How many girls are there in the row?

- (a) 34 (b) 32 (c) 31 (d) 35 (e) 33

7. In the following question, some groups of letters are given, all of which, except one, share a common similarity while one is different. Choose the odd one out.

- (a) Equity Shares (b) Preference shares
(c) Investments (d) Loans (e) Bonds

8. If in the English alphabet every fourth letter is replaced by the symbol (#), which of the following would be ninth to the left of the fourteenth element from the left? (L2)

- (a) E (b) # (c) W (d) N (e) None of these

Directions (9-13): Four boys, A, B, C and D, and four girls, P, Q, R and S, are sitting around a circular table. Two girls and two boys are not facing the centre. No three girls are sitting together. C is second to the left of Q, who is not sitting next to B. P is third to the left of S and one of them is not facing the centre. A is third to the right of B, who is facing the centre. R and D are facing each other and both are not sitting next to B or S.

9. Who among the following is sitting between B and D?

- (a) A (b) C (c) R (d) S
(e) None of these

10. How many boys are sitting between Q and P? (L1)

- (a) Three (b) Two (c) One (d) Can't be determined
(e) None of these

11. Who is sitting third to the left of A? (L1)

- (a) D (b) P (c) R (d) C (e) None of these

12. Which of the following groups of four students are not facing the centre?

- (a) C, D, Q and A (b) R, B, S and Q (c) A, Q, P and C
(d) P, C, A and S (e) None of these

13. Who is sitting between R and S?

- (a) P (b) A (c) B (d) Q (e) None of these

Directions (14 -18) Study the following information carefully and answer the questions that follow.

- (i) Seven friends A, B, C, D, E, F and G are to be seated in a row from left to right. (The one standing at the left end will be called the 1st; the one standing at the right end, the 7th.)
(ii) They like different colours: pink, Blue, green, Yellow, white, brown, and Black, though not necessarily in that order.
(iii) The third person likes Yellow colour.
(iv) D, who does not like white colour, will stand after the person who immediately follows E.
(v) A likes blue colour.
(vi) The person who likes black stands sixth.
(vii) The person who likes pink stands to the immediate left of the person who like white.
(viii) G stands to the immediate right of F and to the immediate left of B.
(ix) E likes brown, stands fifth.

14. The person standing first from left is (L2)

- (a) F (b) The person who likes blue colour. (c) G
(d) The person who likes white colour (e) C

15. The person standing to the immediate left of D is (L2)

- (a) The person who likes yellow colour. (b) A
(c) The person who likes Black colour. (d) B
(e) The person who likes white colour.

16. Which of the following correctly matches a person with his/ her favorite colour?

- (a) F – Green (b) B – Yellow (c) L – White
 (d) G – Black (e) D – Pink

17. Suppose, G has to go on account of an emergency and the family brings in the family servant Z, who stands to the immediate right of C. The sixth person from the left is ..

- (a) B (b) A (c) E (d) Z (e) D

18. If B is related to pink and A is related to white, then D is related to which colour?

- (a) Black (b) Brown (c) Yellow
 (d) Green (e) None of these

19. Read the following information carefully and answer the questions given below.

P + V means U is the brother of V,
 W – X means W is the father of S,
 X ÷ Y means X is the sister of Y,
 Y × Z means Z is the mother of Y.
 Which of the following means that A is the mother of B?

- (a) $L + M \div A \times B$ (b) $L - M \times B \div P$ (c) $A \div M \times L \div B$
 (d) $M + L \div B \times A$ (e) None of these

Directions (20 – 24): Study the following information to answer the given questions:

'borrow me shares' is written as 've ka ro',
 'shares for his' is written as 'se ve di',
 'for types rupees' is written as 'ba di la' and
 'rupees to me' is written as 'ro ba yo'

20. What is the code for 'types'?

- (a) ba (b) di (c) la (d) yo
 (e) Cannot be determined

21. What does the 'ro' stand for?

- (a) me (b) matters (c) rupees
 (d) lend (e) Either 'to' or 'lend'

22. Which of the following 'shares rupees most'?

- (a) ve ba yo (b) ve se ba (c) ba zi di
 (d) ba ka zi (e) ba fe ve

23. What is the code for 'borrow'?

- (a) ve (b) ka (c) ro
 (d) di (e) Either 'di' or 'ro'

24. What is the code for 'to'?

- (a) ba (b) ro (c) Yo (d) se
 (e) Cannot be determined

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

- (a) 12 km (b) 15 km (c) 16 km
 (d) 18 km (e) None of these

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

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

26. Statement: $M = L, F \leq L, R < L$

Conclusions: I. $F = M$ II. $M > F$

27. Statement: $X \leq Y, Y > T, K \geq X$

Conclusions: I. $Y > K$ II. $T \geq K$

28. Statement: $A = L, T < A, X \leq T$

Conclusions: I. $L > X$ II. $T < L$

29. Statement: $M > B, B < L, F = M$

Conclusions: I. $L > F$ II. $F > B$

30. Statement: $A \leq C, C = N, F > N$

Conclusions: I. $A < N$ II. $F > A$

Directions(31 – 33): A conference on board examinations is being organized by AVN School. For the seminar, 7 teachers from the school have also been nominated (All these 7 attend the seminar is not necessary). Out of these P, Q and R are teachers of mathematics and T, U, V and W are teachers of Science. Atleast 2 mathematics teachers should attend the seminar. Q and T cannot attend the seminar together, R cannot attend the seminar with W and T and V cannot attend the seminar together.

31. If V is selected and Q is rejected, then which four teachers will attend the conference?

- (a) P, R, T and V (b) P, R, U and V (c) P, R, V and W
 (d) P, T, V and W (e) None of these

32. If Q is selected and V is rejected, then which of the following is a correct group of teachers attending the conference?

- (a) P, Q, R and T (b) P, Q, R and W (c) P, Q, R and U
 (d) P, T, V and W (e) Can't be determined

33. If all the three mathematics teachers are selected, then how many combinations of four members can attend the conference?

- (a) One (b) Two (c) Three
 (d) Four (e) Can't be determined

Direction (34 -35): In each of the questions below are given three statements followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements, disregarding commonly known facts. Give answer-

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

34. Statements: All pearls are stones. Some pearls are diamonds. No diamond is gem.

Conclusions:

- I. All pearls, if they are diamonds, are also gem.
 II. At least some diamonds being gem are a possibility.

35. Statements: All balls are locks. Some balls are keys.

All locks are knives.

Conclusions:

- I. Some balls are not knives
 II. All locks being keys is a possibility.

36. Statements: Some notes are coins.
 No coin is a card.

Conclusion: (I) All cards can be notes.
 (II) Some notes are neither coins nor cards.

- (a) Conclusion I follows (b) Conclusion II follows
 (c) Neither I nor II follows (d) Both I and II follows
 (e) either conclusion I or conclusion II follows

37. In the following question, which one set of letters when sequentially placed at the gaps in the given letter series shall complete it?

d_fde__deee__

- (a)eeff (b)cdef (c)ddee (d)deee (e) ddde

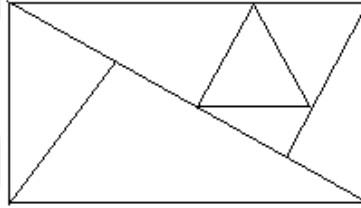
38. In a certain code language, "VENUS" is written as "TVOFW". How is "FAMILY" written in that code language?

- (a) ZMJNBG (b) GBNJMZ (c) EZLQKX (d) XKHLZQ
 (e) None of these

39. In a certain code language, 'TAPERECORDER' is written as '!#&@^@?%^+@^'. How is 'REPORT' written in that code language?

- (a) ^@&^%! (b) ^@&%! (c) ^@&%^! (d) ^@%&^!
 (e) None of these

40. How many triangles are there in the given figure ?



- (a) 9 (b) 10 (c) 11 (d) 12 (e) 15