

REASONING QUESTION

SET - 5

1. **Statements:** Some actors are singers. All the singers are dancers.

Conclusions:

1. Some actors are dancers.
2. No singer is actor.

- A. ___ Only (1) conclusion follows
B. ___ Only (2) conclusion follows
C. ___ Either (1) or (2) follows
D. ___ Neither (1) nor (2) follows
E. ___ Both (1) and (2) follow

2. **Statements:** All the harmoniums are instruments. All the instruments are flutes.

Conclusions:

1. All the flutes are instruments.
2. All the harmoniums are flutes.

- A. ___ Only (1) conclusion follows
B. ___ Only (2) conclusion follows
C. ___ Either (1) or (2) follows
D. ___ Neither (1) nor (2) follows
E. ___ Both (1) and (2) follow

3. **Statements:** Some mangoes are yellow. Some tixo are mangoes.

Conclusions:

1. Some mangoes are green.
2. Tixo is a yellow.

- A. Only (1) conclusion follows
B. Only (2) conclusion follows
C. Either (1) or (2) follows
D. Neither (1) nor (2) follows
E. Both (1) and (2) follow

4. **Statements:** Some ants are parrots. All the parrots are apples.

Conclusions:

1. All the apples are parrots.
2. Some ants are apples.

- A. Only (1) conclusion follows
B. Only (2) conclusion follows
C. Either (1) or (2) follows
D. Neither (1) nor (2) follows
E. Both (1) and (2) follow

5. **Statements:** Some papers are pens. All the pencils are pens.

Conclusions:

1. Some pens are pencils.
2. Some pens are papers.

- A. Only (1) conclusion follows
B. Only (2) conclusion follows
C. Either (1) or (2) follows
D. Neither (1) nor (2) follows
E. Both (1) and (2) follow

6. **Statements:** All the actors are girls. All the girls are beautiful.

Conclusions:

1. All the actors are beautiful.
2. Some girls are actors.

- A. Only (1) conclusion follows
B. Only (2) conclusion follows
C. Either (1) or (2) follows
D. Neither (1) nor (2) follows
E. Both (1) and (2) follow

7. **Statements:** All the windows are doors. No door is a wall.

Conclusions:

1. Some windows are walls.
2. No wall is a door.

- A. Only (1) conclusion follows
B. Only (2) conclusion follows
C. Either (1) or (2) follows
D. Neither (1) nor (2) follows
E. Both (1) and (2) follow

8. **Statements:** All cups are books. All books are shirts.

Conclusions:

1. Some cups are not shirts.
2. Some shirts are cups.

- A. Only (1) conclusion follows
B. Only (2) conclusion follows
C. Either (1) or (2) follows
D. Neither (1) nor (2) follows
E. Both (1) and (2) follow

9. **Statements:** Some cows are crows. Some crows are elephants.

Conclusions:

1. Some cows are elephants.
2. All crows are elephants.

- A. ___ Only (1) conclusion follows
B. ___ Only (2) conclusion follows
C. ___ Either (1) or (2) follows
D. ___ Neither (1) nor (2) follows
E. ___ Both (1) and (2) follow

1 **Statements:** All the pencils are pens. All the pens are inks.

0. **Conclusions:**

1. All the pencils are inks.
2. Some inks are pencils.

- A. ___ Only (1) conclusion follows
B. ___ Only (2) conclusion follows
C. ___ Either (1) or (2) follows
D. ___ Neither (1) nor (2) follows
E. ___ Both (1) and (2) follo

1 **Statements:** Some dogs are bats. Some bats are cats.

1. **Conclusions:**

1. Some dogs are cats.
2. Some cats are dogs.

- A.**_____ Only (1) conclusion follows
- B.**_____ Only (2) conclusion follows
- C.**_____ Either (1) or (2) follows
- D.**_____ Neither (1) nor (2) follows
- E.**_____ Both (1) and (2) follow

1 **Statements:** All the trucks are flies. Some scooters are flies.

2. **Conclusions:**

- 1. All the trucks are scooters.
- 2. Some scooters are trucks.

- A.**_____ Only (1) conclusion follows
- B.**_____ Only (2) conclusion follows
- C.**_____ Either (1) or (2) follows
- D.**_____ Neither (1) nor (2) follows
- E.**_____ Both (1) and (2) follow

1 **Statements:** All buildings are chalks. No chalk is toffee.

3. **Conclusions:**

- 1. No building is toffee
- 2. All chalks are buildings.

- A.**_____ Only (1) conclusion follows
- B.**_____ Only (2) conclusion follows
- C.**_____ Either (1) or (2) follows
- D.**_____ Neither (1) nor (2) follows
- E.**_____ Both (1) and (2) follow

1 **Statements:** All cars are cats. All fans are cats.

4. **Conclusions:**

- 1. All cars are fans.
- 2. Some fans are cars.

- A.**_____ Only (1) conclusion follows
- B.**_____ Only (2) conclusion follows
- C.**_____ Either (1) or (2) follows
- D.**_____ Neither (1) nor (2) follows
- E.**_____ Both (1) and (2) follow

15. Statements:

All paints are ink.

Only a few paints are water.

All water is colours.

Conclusions:

I. All colours being ink is a possibility

II. Some colours are paints

- A. Only I follows
- B. Only II follows
- C. Either I or II follows
- D. Neither I or II follows
- E. Both I and II follows

16. Statements:

All books are Notes.

All Notes are schools.

Some schools are colleges.

All colleges are institutes.

Conclusions:

a) All institutes are books.

b) At least some schools are institutes.

c) All Notes are not books.

d) All books being schools is a possibility.

- A. Only a and c follow
- B. Only c and d follow
- C. Only b and d follow
- D. Only b follows
- E. None of these

17. **Directions:** Read the statements carefully and then decide which of the following conclusions does not logically follow.

Statements:

Some Short bones are flat bones
All flat bones are long bones
No long bones is irregular bones

Conclusions:

I) All irregular bones being short bone is a possibility
II) All short bones being long bones is a possibility
III) All flat bones being short bones is a possibility
IV) Some irregular bones are being flat bone is a possibility

- A. Conclusion I does not follow
- B. Conclusion II does not follow
- C. Conclusion III does not follow
- D. Conclusions I and II does not follow
- E. Conclusions IV does not follow

18. Statements: $A > B$, $B \geq C$, $C < D$

Conclusions:

I. $A > C$
II. $A = C$

- A. Only I is true
- B. Only II is true
- C. Either I or II true
- D. Neither I nor II is true
- E. Both I and II are true

19. Statements: $P = E$, $Q \geq P$, $V < Q$

Conclusions:

I. $Q \leq E$
II. $E > V$

- A. Only I is true
- B. Only II is true
- C. Either I or II true
- D. Neither I nor II is true
- E. Both I and II are true

Direction: In the question symbols \$, #, % are used for different meaning as follows.

\$ means 'neither greater nor equal to'.

means 'neither greater nor smaller than'.

% means 'neither smaller nor equal to'.

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

Refer the above for the Questions 20 to 23

20. Statements: T % I, I # L, L % U

Conclusions:

I. T \$ L

II. U \$ T

- A. Only I is true
- B. Only II is true
- C. Either I or II true
- D. Neither I nor II is true
- E. Both I and II are true

21. Statements: M # K, K % P, P \$ R

Conclusions:

I. R \$ M

II. P % M

- A. Only I is true
- B. Only II is true
- C. Either I or II true
- D. Neither I nor II is true
- E. Both I and II are true

22. Statements: N \$ B, B # D, D % C

Conclusions:

I. D \$ N

II. B % C

- A. Only I is true
- B. Only II is true
- C. Either I or II true
- D. Neither I nor II is true
- E. Both I and II are true

23. Statements: L \$ P, P % Q, Q # R

Conclusions:

I. R \$ L

II. R % L

- A. Only I is true
- B. Only II is true
- C. Either I or II true
- D. Neither I nor II is true
- E. Both I and II are true

Directions: In the following questions, the symbols @, ©, %, \$ and ù are used with the following meaning as illustrated below:

'P © Q' means 'P is either equal to or greater than Q'.

'P % Q' means 'P is smaller than Q'.

'P * Q' means 'P is either equal to or smaller than Q'.

'P @ Q' means 'P is greater than Q'.

'P \$Q' means 'P is equal to Q'.

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

Refer the above for the Questions 23 to 27

23. Statements:

W * X, X @ Y, Y % Z

Conclusions:

I. W % Y

II. Z @ W

- A. Only Conclusion I is true.
- B. Only Conclusion II is true.
- C. Either Conclusion I or II is true.
- D. Neither Conclusion I nor II is true.
- E. Both Conclusion I and II are true.

24. Statements:

R @ S, S © T, T \$ V

Conclusions:

I. R @ T

II. V * S

- A. Only Conclusion I is true.
- B. Only Conclusion II is true.
- C. Either Conclusion I or II is true.
- D. Neither Conclusion I nor II is true.
- E. Both Conclusion I and II are true.

25. Statements:

H % G, G © F, F ù E

Conclusions:

I. $F \% H$

II. $G \odot E$

- A. Only Conclusion I is true.
- B. Only Conclusion II is true.
- C. Either Conclusion I or II is true.
- D. Neither Conclusion I nor II is true.
- E. Both Conclusion I and II are true.

26. Statements:

$A \odot B, B @ C, C * D$

Conclusions:

I. $D \odot B$

II. $C \% A$

- A. Only Conclusion I is true.
- B. Only Conclusion II is true.
- C. Either Conclusion I or II is true.
- D. Neither Conclusion I nor II is true.
- E. Both Conclusion I and II are true.

27. Statements:

$L * M, M \$ N, N \% K$

Conclusions:

I. $K @ L$

II. $L * N$

- A. Only Conclusion I is true.
- B. Only Conclusion II is true.
- C. Either Conclusion I or II is true.
- D. Neither Conclusion I nor II is true.
- E. Both Conclusion I and II are true.

28. In the following question assuming the given statements to be true, find which of the conclusion among given conclusions is /are definitely true and then give your answers accordingly.

Statement:

$S > A = N > D; A > L > E; M < L < O$

Conclusion:

I. $S > E$

II. $A < O$

- A. Only Conclusion I is true.
- B. Only Conclusion II is true.
- C. Either Conclusion I or II is true.
- D. Neither Conclusion I nor II is true.
- E. Both Conclusion I and II are true.

Directions: In each of the following questions, a relationship between different elements is shown in the statements. The statements are followed by two conclusions I and II. Assuming the given statements to be true, find out which of the two conclusions I and II given below is/are definitely true.

'M\$N' means 'M is not smaller than N'.

'M@N' means 'M is not greater than N'.

'M©N' means 'M is neither smaller than nor equal to N'.

'M%N' means 'M is neither greater than nor equal to N'.

'M#N' means 'M is neither smaller than nor greater than N'.

29. Statements:

G#H, I%J, J #G

Conclusions:

I. H%J

II. G%I

- A. Only conclusion I is true.
- B. Only conclusion II is true.
- C. Either conclusion I or II is true.
- D. Neither conclusion I nor II is true.
- E. Both conclusion I and II are true.

Directions: In each of the following questions, a relationship between different elements is shown in the statements. The statements are followed by two conclusions I and II. Assuming the given statements to be true, find out which of the two conclusions I and II given below is/are definitely true.

'M\$N' means 'M is not smaller than N'.

'M@N' means 'M is not greater than N'.

'M©N' means 'M is neither smaller than nor equal to N'.

'M%N' means 'M is neither greater than nor equal to N'.

'M#N' means 'M is neither smaller than nor greater than N'.

30. **Statements:**

$A \leq C = V \geq M > H > J \leq R = T > S$

Conclusions:

I. $T > J$

II. $M \leq C$

- A. If only conclusion I follows.
- B. If only conclusion II follows.
- C. If either conclusion I or II follows
- D. If neither conclusion I nor II follows.
- E. If both conclusions I and II follow.

Directions: In each of the following questions, a relationship between different elements is shown in the statements. The statements are followed by two conclusions I and II. Assuming the given statements to be true, find out which of the two conclusions I and II given below is/are definitely true.

'M\$N' means 'M is not smaller than N'.

'M@N' means 'M is not greater than N'.

'M©N' means 'M is neither smaller than nor equal to N'.

'M%N' means 'M is neither greater than nor equal to N'.

'M#N' means 'M is neither smaller than nor greater than N'.

31. Statements:

$R < S \leq T < P > W < T = X > Z \geq V$

Conclusions:

I. $T \geq V$

II. $P > R$

- A. If only conclusion I follows.
- B. If only conclusion II follows.
- C. If either conclusion I or II follows
- D. If neither conclusion I nor II follows.
- E. If both conclusions I and II follow.

Directions: In each of the following questions, a relationship between different elements is shown in the statements. The statements are followed by two conclusions I and II. Assuming the given statements to be true, find out which of the two conclusions I and II given below is/are definitely true.

'M\$N' means 'M is not smaller than N'.

'M@N' means 'M is not greater than N'.

'M©N' means 'M is neither smaller than nor equal to N'.

'M%N' means 'M is neither greater than nor equal to N'.

'M#N' means 'M is neither smaller than nor greater than N'.

32. Statements:

$Q > T > N; A > S > Q; A < M$

Conclusions:

I. $N < A$

II. $M > T$

- A. If both conclusion I and II are true.

- B. If neither conclusion I nor II is true.
- C. If only conclusion I is true.
- D. If either conclusion I or II is true.
- E. If only conclusion II is true.

33. Statements:

$F \geq G < E; G > D \geq C; D \geq A < B$

Conclusions:

I. $F > C$

II. $F \geq A$

- A. If only conclusion I is true
- B. If only conclusion II is true
- C. If either conclusion I or II is true
- D. If neither conclusion I nor II is true
- E. If both conclusion I and II are true

34. Which letter is seventh from left of 16th from right in English alphabet?

- (A) D
- (B) W
- (C) R
- (D) E

Direction: If English alphabet is written in reverse order then-

35. Which letter is 5th at right of 12 from right?

- (A) Q
- (B) P
- (C) G
- (D) R

Direction: If English alphabet is written in reverse order then-

36. If the 2nd half of an English alphabet is written in reverse order, which letter will be the 5th at left from 21st letter from left?

- (A) L
- (B) X
- (C) M

(D) Q

37. If the 2nd half of an English alphabet is written in the reverse sequence, which will be the 6th letter at right from the 18th letter from left?

(A) X

(B) P

(C) O

(D) N

38. If the letters of an English alphabet are written in the reverse order, which will be the 4th letter at right from the 13th letter from left?

(A) J

(B) L

(C) K

(D) M

39. Which word is at last after arranging the following according to dictionary?

(A) Satin

(B) Satire

(C) Saturn

(D) Satiare

40. Arrange the following in the order of the dictionary.

1. Scenery 2. Science 3. Scandal 4. School 5. Scatter

(A) 3,5,1,4,2

(B) 3,5,4,1,2

(C) 5,3,4,2,1

(D) 5,3,2,1,4

41. Which will be the 2nd word from the following in the telephone dictionary?

(A) SAJEWET

(B) SAJEWAT

(C) SEGVAN

(D) SALWAR

42. Arrange the following words according to the dictionary.

1. Critical 2. Criterion 3. Crisis 4. Crisp

(A) 3,4,2,1

(B) 1,3,4,2

(C) 3,4,1,2

(D) 4,3,1,2

43. Arrange the following words according to the dictionary.

1. Intricate 2. Interview 3. Intransigent 4. Interrogation 5. Intravenous

(A) 2,4,5,3,1

(B) 5,3,1,2,4

(C) 4,2,3,5,1

(D) 3,5,2,1,4

44. Arrange the following in the order of the dictionary.

1. TORTOISE 2. TORONTO 3. TORPED 4. TORUS 5. TORSEL

(A) B, E, C, A, D

(B) B, E, C, D, A

(C) B, C, E, A, D

(D) B, C, E, D, A

45. How many can meaningful words be obtained using the letters of the word IDET, where each letter should be used only once in a word?

(A) Not any

(B) One

(C) Two

(D) More than two

Direction: Select the words from the following options, which can be formed by the given word.

46. COMMISSION

(A) OSMOSIS

(B) CONICS

(C) MOAN

(D) COMMON

Direction: Select the words from the following options, which can be formed by the given word.

47. BLANDISHMENT

(A) BOARD

(B) METAL

(C) SHAPE

(D) CRASH

Direction: Select the words from the following options, which can be formed by the given word.

48. CLASSIFICATION

(A) FICTION

(B) CLASSIFIED

(C) CLASE

(D) SALE

Direction: A word is given in each of the following questions. Then four options are given below each word. One of the options is a word which cannot be made using the letters of the given word. Identify that option.

49. EXEMPLIFICATION

(A) FIXATION

(B) EXAMPLE

(C) AXE

(D) EXTRA

50. Arrange the following words in the order of the alphabet & find which will come exactly in the middle?

(A) Plane

(B) Plain

(C) Plenty

(D) Player

(D) Place