Direction (Q. 1-5): In this question, two/three statements followed by two conclusions numbered I and II have been given. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

1. **Statements:**   All calls are mails.
   Some mails are posts.
   Some posts are letters.
   Conclusions: I. All posts being calls is a possibility.
   II. No letter is a mail.
   (a) both the conclusion I and conclusion II follow
   (b) either conclusion I or conclusion II follows
   (c) neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows
   (d) only conclusion I follows
   (e) only conclusion II follows

2. **Statements:**   All calls are mails.
   Some mails are posts.
   Some posts are letters.
   Conclusions: I. All mails are calls.
   II. No call is a letter.
   (a) both the conclusion I and conclusion II follow
   (b) either conclusion I or conclusion II follows
   (c) neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows
   (d) only conclusion I follows
   (e) only conclusion II follows

3. **Statements:**   Some vehicles are cars.
   Some cars are trucks.
   All trucks are sedans.
   Conclusions: I. All vehicles being sedans is a possibility.
   II. At least some cars are sedans.
   (a) both the conclusion I and conclusion II follow
   (b) either conclusion I or conclusion II follows
   (c) neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows
   (d) only conclusion I follows
   (e) only conclusion II follows

4. **Statements:**   Some bridges are roads.
   No road is underpass.
   Conclusions: I. Some bridges are underpasses.
   II. No bridge is an underpass.
   (a) both the conclusion I and conclusion II follow
   (b) either conclusion I or conclusion II follows
   (c) neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows
   (d) only conclusion I follows
   (e) only conclusion II follows

5. **Statements:**   No unit is a part.
   All parts are items.
   Some items are elements.
   Conclusions: I. No unit is an element.
   II. At least some units are items.
   (a) both the conclusion I and conclusion II follow
   (b) either conclusion I or conclusion II follows
   (c) neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows
   (d) only conclusion I follows
   (e) only conclusion II follows

Directions (6-10): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:
Chanda Kochhar, Arundhati Bhattacharya, Shikha Sharma, Nita Ambani, Naina Lal Kidwai, Usha Ananthasubramanian and VijayalakshmiIyer are MD of different company. Each of them works on different floors numbered from I to VII, but not necessarily in the same order. Each of them wears a saree of a different colour, viz Blue, Green, Yellow, Sky Blue, Purple, Red and Pink but not necessarily in the same order.
Arundhati Bhattacharya works on floor IV but she does not wear either Purple or Sky Blue saree. Shikha Sharma wears Blue saree but she does not work on floor II or VI. Naina Lal Kidwai works on floor V and she wears a Red saree. The one who wears a Green saree works on floor VII. Nita Ambani works on floor I. VijayalakshmiIyer wears a pink saree. Chanda Kochhar does not work on VII. The one who wears sky Blue sarees works on floor II.

6. VijayalakshmiIyer works on which of the following Floors?
   (a) II   (b)III   (c)VI
   (d) VII   (e)None of these

7. Chanda Kochhar wears a saree of which of the following colours?
   (a) Sky Blue   (b)Blue (c)Purple
   (d) Yellow   (e)None of these

8. Which of the following combinations is/are true?
   (a) Usha Ananthasubramanian - Yellow – VII
   (b) Nita Ambani – Purple - I
   (c) Chanda Kochhar – Green - I
   (d) Both a) and c)
   (e) None of these

9. Who among the following wears a saree of Green colour?
   (a) Chanda Kochhar
   (b) Usha Ananthasubramanian
   (c) Nita Ambani
   (d) Can't be determined
   (e) None of these

10. Who among the following works on floor II?
   (a) Usha Ananthasubramanian

(b) Shikha Sharma
(c) Chanda Kochhar
(d) VijayalakshmiIyer
(e) None of these

Directions (11-15): Study the following information carefully to answer the question given below:
Seven persons M, N, O, P, Q, R and S are standing in a straight line facing north at equal distance but not necessarily in the same order. Each of them is a different professional – Probationary officer, Journalist, Clerk, Engineer, Businessman, Manager and Singer but not necessarily in the same order.
S is standing at the fifth position to the left of O. Journalist is standing at the third position to the right of S. R is standing at the fifth position to the right of M. Q is standing second to the left of N. Engineer is standing the second position to the left of P. Three persons are sitting between Engineer and Singer. Clerk is to the immediate left of Engineer. Businessman is to the immediate right of manager.

11. Who among the following is sitting second to the right of Manager?
(a) O   (b) N   (c) Businessman
(d) Probationary officer   (e) None of these

12. Who among the following are the immediate neighbors of Singer?
(a) Clerk and Businessman
(b) Probationary officer and Businessman
(c) Journalist and Probationary officer
(d) Businessman and Journalist
(e) None of these

13. Who among the following is sitting exactly in the middle of the row?
(a) R   (b) Businessman   (c) O
(d) Journalist   (e) Manager

14. Who is sitting at the left end of the row?
(a) M   (b) N   (c) O
(d) P   (e) None of these

15. How many persons are there to the left of Journalist?
(a) One   (b) Two   (c) Three
(d) Four   (e) None of these

Directions (16-17): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions that follow.
'A $ B' means 'A is father of B'.
'A # B' means 'A is mother of B'.
'A @ B' means 'A is wife of B'.
`A % B' means 'A is son of B'.

16. Which of the following expressions indicates 'N is brother of V'?
(a) N$C@R$V   (b) N%C@R$V (c) %C@R$N
(d) V$C@R$N   (e) None of these

17. If the expression is P @ Q % R # S, then how is P related to S?
(a) Brother-in-law (b) Sister-in-law
(c) Brother
(d) Can't Say   (e) None of these

Direction (Q. 18-22): Study the given information carefully to answer given questions:
In a certain code language,
'paint your house red' is written as 'ri fm ew cu'
'gate of red colour' is written as 'lb ew op sa'
'house of your choice' is written as 'sa cu ri nk'
'gate with red paint' is written as 'gy op ew fm'
(All codes are two letter codes only.)

18. What is the code for 'red' in the given code language?
(a) Other than those given as options
(b) sa   (c) gy
(d) ew   (e) fm

19. What may be the possible code for 'gate crash' in the given code language?
(a) jx op   (b) ri op   (c) lbjx
(d) op lb   (e) jxri

20. In the given code language, what does the code 'cu' stand for ?
(a) paint   (b) either 'of' or 'colour'
(c) choice   (d) with
(e) either 'house' or 'your'

21. What is the code for 'paint' in the given code language?
(a) gy   (b) fm   (c) sa
(d) op   (e) ri

22. If 'colour with canvas' is coded as 'hvlbgy' in the given code language, then which is the code for 'canvas of choice'?
(a) hvnkew (b) risank   (c) nkhvsa
(d) saewhv (e) sarihv

Directions (23-24): Study the following information carefully to answer the given questions:
A man goes to market. He walks 2 km towards north from his home and then he turns to his left and walks 2 km. Again he turns to his left and walks 1 km. Finally he turns to his left and walks 4 km and reaches the market.

23. In which directions is man's home from the market?
(a) West   (b) South   (c) Northeast
(d) Southwest   (e) Can't be determined

24. What is the distance between his home and the market?
(a) 3 km   (b) $\sqrt{5}$ km   (c) $\sqrt{2.5}$ km
(d) 4 km   (e) None of these

Directions (25-29): Study the information carefully and answer the questions.
Vinod, Ashish, Mohan, Amit, Sonu, Vikash, Kalu, Tulu are sitting around a circular area at an equal distances between each other, but not necessarily in the same order. Some of the people are facing outside (i.e.., in a direction opposite to the centre).
Ashish sits to the third left of Tulu. Tulu faces thecentre and both the immediate neighbor of Tulu faces outside.Vikash sits second to the right of Ashish. Sonu sits second to the left of Amit . Amit is neither an immediate neighbor of Ashish nor Tulu. Both the

immediate neighbour of Mohan face outside and Mohan faces direction opposite to the direction of Vinod. Vinod is not an immediate neighbour of Tulu. Immediate neighboursof Vinod face opposite direction to each other .Vinod faces same direction as Ashish (i.e. if Vinod faces the centre then Ashish also faces the centre and vice- versa).

25. How many people in the given arrangement face the centre?
(a) Three   (b)One   (c)Two
(d) Four   (e)Five

26. Which of the following is true regarding Kalu as per the given seating arrangements:
(a) Mohan sits second to left of Kalu.
(b) only two people sit between Kalu and Amit.
(c) Vinod sits to immediate right of Kalu.
(d) Ashish is one of the immediate neighbours of Kalu.
(e) Kalu faces the centre.

27. What is Vinod's position with respect of Tulu?
(a) Third to the left   (b) Third to the right
(c) Fourth to the right   (d) Second to the left
(e) Fifth to the left

28. Who is sitting to immediate right to Sonu?
(a) Tulu   (b) Kalu   (c) Mohan
(d) Vikash   (e) Ashish

29. Who amongst the following sits exactly between Vikash and Ashish ?
(a) Kalu   (b) Mohan   (c) Sonu
(d) Vinod   (e) Tulu

30. Complete the series by choosing appropriate terms from answer choices given under each question.
B 3 C, C 4 E, E 6 H, H 9 L, ...
(a) K 12 M   (b) K 13 O   (c) K 13 N
(d) L 13 Q   (e) None of these

Directions (31–35): In each of the following questions, assuming the given statements to be true, find which of the following options holds true:
Give answer—
(a) if only conclusion I is true.
(b) if only conclusion II is true.
(c) if either conclusion I or conclusion II is true.
(d) if neither conclusion I nor conclusion II is true
(e) if both conclusions I and II are true.

31. Statements: $V > R = Q, P > Q, R \leq S$
Conclusions: I. $Q < S$ II. $Q = S$

32. Statements: $Z < Y < W = M = K \leq S$
Conclusions: I. $S > Y$ II. $Z = S$

33. Statements: $P > R < N, P = M \leq S$
Conclusions: I. $S > R$ II. $N > M$

34. Statements: $K = M \geq L < S = T \leq R$
Conclusions: I. $M = T$ II. $R > L$

35. Statements: $J = M \geq P, N > R, J > S$
Conclusions: I. $S = P$ II. $J > P$