

LIC AAO Mains Previous Year Paper of Reasoning - 2019

Direction (1): Study the following information in which a statement is followed by five assumptions, read carefully and answer the question below-

The banking sector is facing tough times. But the sector is facing only short-term pain as the rise in non-performing assets (NPAs) is proving a key challenge for the industry at large. The regulator wanted some stringent measures to be taken, and the government is coming out with so many reforms and policies.

Which of the following can be assumed from the given statement?

- (a) NPA was 2.4% more in last two years as compared to the present one.
- (b) The steps taken by the government are not enough to revamp the banking sector.
- (c) Manufacturing sector is performing far better than the banking sector for last five years.
- (d) After the implementation of suitable expedient, the things are likely to be changed for banking sector.
- (e) The increase in NPA is the only factor responsible for the difficult time of banking industry.

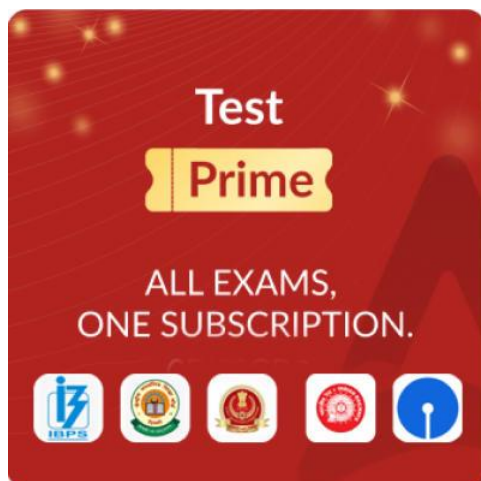
Direction (2): Study the following information in which a statement is followed by five conclusions, read carefully and answer the question below-

Other than being an essential source of water for Indian agriculture, the monsoon plays a critical role in flushing out pollutants over Asia. However, recently increased pollution — particularly from coal burning — could potentially weaken this ability of the monsoon. Which of the following can be deduced from the given statement?

- (a) The unusually high concentration of particulate matter in the last few days in India clearly shows that air pollution is emerging as a big problem.
- (b) As the climate gets warmer and frequency of rains reduces, such spurts in coarse particles making breathing difficult will become a new normal and the government is not waking up to the alarm.
- (c) Both the periodicity and duration of dry spells in the country were rising as total rainfall events in a year had fallen even though the average rainfall in a year has not changed much, a direct consequence of climate change.
- (d) The annual average rainfall has remained the same because the frequency of heavy downpours increased in the past two decades.
- (e) The air quality in the region deteriorated because of dust storms in western India, particularly Rajasthan.

Directions (3-7): Study the following information carefully to answer the given question.

There are eight members i.e. M, N, Q, A, R, O, B and P in a family having three generation and all are related to Q in a certain way and there are only two married couple in the family. They all are sitting around a circular table such that all are facing towards the centre. Q sits third to the left of his mother-in-law who sits second to the left of sister



of R. N is unmarried. O has only one son. B is the grandson of A who sits third to the right of N who is the aunt of B. O is the mother of R. M is the mother-in-law of P and sits on the immediate left of brother-in-law of Q. N is the only daughter of M. A and O is not the married couple. Son of Q sits third to the right of Q's brother-in-law. R is not married. N is not the immediate neighbour of P. P is married to Q.

Q3. How is O related to Q?

- (a) Mother
- (b) Father
- (c) Grandmother
- (d) Mother-in-law
- (e) None of these

Q4. Who among the following sits second to the right of son of Q?

- (a) Mother of Q
- (b) Father of B
- (c) Father of N
- (d) Brother of N
- (e) None of these

Q5. How many persons sits between P and sister of Q?

- (a) One
- (b) Two
- (c) More than Three
- (d) No one
- (e) Three

Q6. Who among the following is the mother of B?

- (a) P
- (b) M
- (c) O
- (d) R
- (e) None of these

Q7. Who among the following sits on the immediate right of brother-in-law of Q?

- (a) M
- (b) Q
- (c) R
- (d) N
- (e) O

Directions (8-11): In each of the questions below some statements are given followed by some conclusions. 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 does not follow from the given statements, disregarding commonly known facts. Give answer-

Q8. Statements:

All SBI is RBI.
Some RBI is UBI.
All UBI is BOB.
Some BOB is not PNB.

Conclusions:

- I. Some BOB is RBI.
 - II. Some UBI is not PNB.
 - III. All PNB is BOB is a possibility.
- (a) Both I and II
 - (b) Only I
 - (c) Both II and III
 - (d) Only II
 - (e) All follows

Q9. Statements:

Some Seconds are Hour.
Some Hour is Minutes.
Only watches are minutes.
Some watches are Dial.

Conclusions:

- I. Some Dial is not Hour is a possibility.
 - II. Some Minutes are second.
 - III. All seconds are watches.
- (a) Both I and II
 - (b) Only I
 - (c) Both II and III
 - (d) Only II
 - (e) Both I and III

Q10. Statements:

All Lenovo is Honor.
Some Honor is Moto.
All Moto is Samsung.
Some Moto is Huawei.

Q16. Which of the following is true regarding E?

- (a) E is an immediate neighbor of A
- (b) E faces immediate neighbor of P
- (c) E is getting the highest salary
- (d) E is sitting third to the right of C
- (e) P is getting less salary than E

Direction (17-20): In each of the following questions assuming the given statements to be true, find which of the two conclusions I and II given below is/are definitely true and give your answer accordingly.

- (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 conclusions I and II are true

Q17. Statements: $S > D = F \geq G \geq H \leq K$, $Y \leq H = T$

Conclusion I: $S > Y$ **II:** $S > T$

Q18. Statements: $W \geq E > R < T \leq Y$, $Y \leq U = I \geq O$

Conclusion I: $R < I$ **II:** $E > O$

Q19. Statements: $X < C < V = B \leq N$, $V > L = O \geq U$

Conclusion I: $B \leq O$ **II:** $B < O$

Q20. Statements: $X = F < Y > H = I \geq O$, $F \leq E = R$

Conclusion I: $Y > R$ **II:** $Y \geq R$

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

Seven persons are giving different exams in different months i.e. March, May, June, July, August, October, November. O doesn't give SSC CGL exam. R doesn't give IBPS PO and SSC CHSL exams. Two persons are giving exam between Q who doesn't give SBI Clerk exam and S who doesn't give exam in the month of 31 days. Person who gives SBI Clerk exam gives just before P and just after R. Person who gives SBI PO exam gives just before N and just after M. There are as many persons are giving exam before the person who gives SBI SO exam as after the person who gives SSC CGL exam. P doesn't give IBPS Po and IBPS Clerk exams.

Q21. Who among the following gives IBPS PO exam?

- (a) Q
- (b) S
- (c) M
- (d) N
- (e) None of these

Q22. How many persons are giving exam before P?

- (a) Three
- (b) Four
- (c) Five
- (d) Six
- (e) None of these

Q23. Which of the following exam O is giving?

- (a) SSC CHSL
- (b) SBI SO
- (c) SBI Clerk
- (d) SBI PO
- (e) None of these

Q24. In which of the following month R is giving an exam?

- (a) March
- (b) May
- (c) June
- (d) November
- (e) None of these

Q25. Which of the following is true?

- (a) M-IBPS PO-May
- (b) N-IBPS Clerk-June
- (c) O-SBI SO-March
- (d) P-SBI PO-July
- (e) Q-SBI Clerk-August

Direction (26-27): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

Five persons are arranged according to their weights in descending order from left to right. The one whose weight is 20kg is lighter than C. D is 12kg lighter than C. B is heavier than E who is heavier than A. Only one person is lighter than D. C is heavier than E. Weight of A and E is not even numbers. C is not the heaviest among all.

Q26. How many persons are heavier than E?

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

Q27. What may be the possible weight of E?

- (a) 35
- (b) 29
- (c) 37
- (d) 18
- (e) 6

Direction (28-29): In making decisions about important questions, it is desirable to be able to distinguish between 'strong' arguments and 'weak' arguments. 'Strong' arguments are those which are important and directly related to the question. 'Weak' arguments are those which are of minor importance and also may not be directly related to the question or may be related to a trivial aspect of the question. Each question below is followed by two arguments numbered as I and II. You have to decide which of the arguments a strong argument is and which a weak argument is.

Give answer

- (a) if only Argument I is strong
- (b) if only Argument II is strong
- (c) if either Argument I or II is strong
- (d) if neither Argument I nor II is strong
- (e) if both Argument I and II are strong

Q28. Statement: Should the provision to dissolve the assembly prematurely be amended ?

Arguments:

I. Yes, on many occasions the provision has been used by ruling governments to fulfill their vested interests.

II. No, to fulfil the constitutional obligations and norms, it sometimes becomes the need of the hour to dissolve the assembly prematurely.

Q29. Statement: Should only reputed NGO's be authorized to distribute the commodities to the public under the programme of Public Distribution System (PDS) ?

Arguments:

I. Yes, the move will be helpful to implement the programme more effectively and will keep a tab on various problems like black marketing of the commodities supplied under PDS.

II. Yes, NGO's have helped government on many occasions

Directions (30): In each of the following questions, a statement is given followed by two conclusions numbered I and II.

Give answer

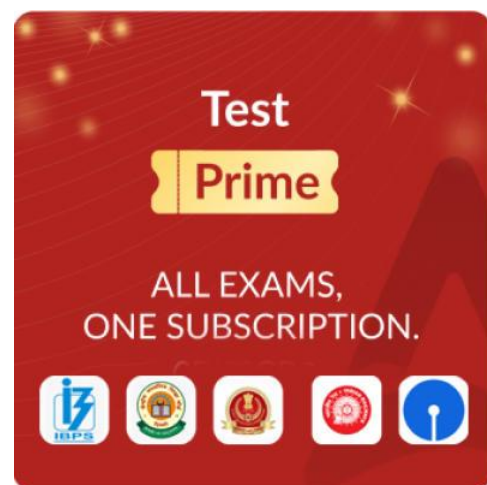
- (a) if only conclusion I follows
- (b) if only conclusion II follows
- (c) if either I or II follows
- (d) if neither I nor II follows; and
- (e) if both I and II follow

Q30. Statement: 'We follow some of the best and effective teaching learning practice used by leading institutes all over the world'. – A statement of a Professor of MN. Institute.

Conclusions:

I. The M.N. Institute is one of the leading institutes of the world

II. Whatever is being followed by world's leading institutes will definitely be good and useful.



Solutions

S1. Ans.(d)

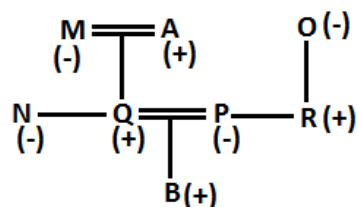
Sol. All the statement except (d), cannot be assumed from the given statement as data provided in the statement is not enough to assume the increase or decrease in NPA from the previous year also it is not clear whether NPA is the only cause of pain to banking sector. Further we also cannot assume from the given statement that steps taken by the government are not enough or some other sector is performing better than it. But it can be clearly assumed from the given statement that after the proper implementation of the policies and reforms there will be some improvement in the condition of the banking sector.

S2. Ans.(a)

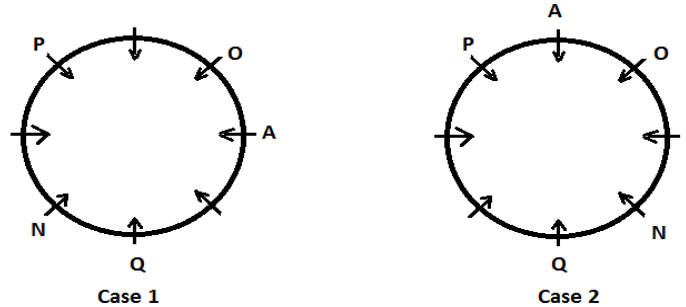
Sol. Only statement (a) can be deduced from the given statement as by burning the coal the concentration of its particles is increased which lead to excessive amount of air pollution. But for others (b) and (e) can be assumed but cannot be deduced. While for (c) and (d) the amount of average rainfall and its consistency is not directly given in the statement.

Solutions (3-7): Step 1:- From the given conditions, first we will establish the blood relation among the eight members of the family who all are related to Q in a certain way, Q sits third to the left of his mother-in-law from this statement it is clear that Q is a male. B is the grandson of A, N is the aunt of B. N is the only daughter of M. A and O is not the married couple. O has only one son. O is the mother of R. Son of Q sits third to the right of Q's brother-in-law. R is not married. From this given condition N is sister of Q. Q is married to P who is sister of R. A is husband of M who is the mother of N. P is married to Q.

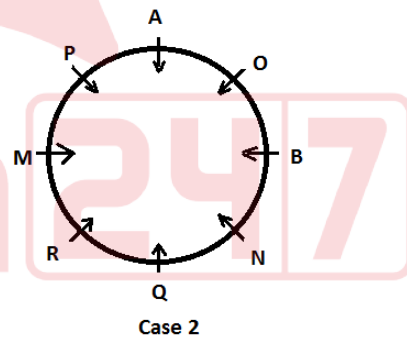
Blood Relation Tree



Step 2: - Using the given conditions, Q sits third to the left of his mother-in-law, who sits second to the left of sister of R (i.e. P). N is not the immediate neighbour of P. A who sits third to the right of N. So, there will be two possible cases. In which N sits either on the immediate left or on immediate right of Q.



Step 3 :- From the remaining conditions, M sits on the immediate left of brother in law of Q (i.e. R). So case 1 will be eliminated as there is no possible sitting for M and R. Now continuing with case 2, Son of Q (i.e. B) sits third to the right of Q's brother-in-law (i.e. R) from these condition we get our final solution.



S3. Ans.(d)

S4. Ans.(c)

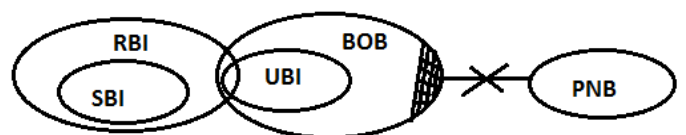
S5. Ans.(e)

S6. Ans.(a)

S7. Ans.(b)

S8. Ans.(d)

Sol.



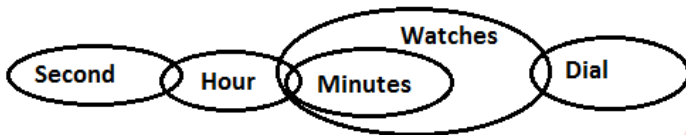
For I- From the venn diagram it is clear that some part of BOB is in RBI. Hence, the conclusion I follows.

For II- Since there is no direct relation between the elements UBI and PNB and only some part of BOB is not PNB. Therefore, we cannot conclude that some UBI is not PNB.

For III- Since it is given that some BOB is not PNB, nothing has been mentioned about some/ all PNB being or not being BOB, hence possibility case will hold true. Hence, the given conclusion is satisfied.

S9. Ans.(c)

Sol.



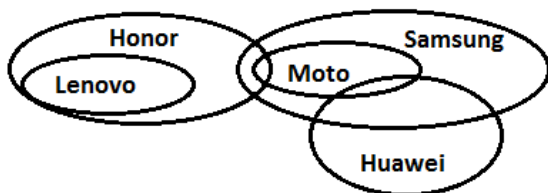
For I- Since there is no direct relation between the elements dial and hour, So, possibility case will hold true. Therefore we can conclude that some dial is not hour is a possibility.

For II- Since there is no direct relation between the elements minutes and second. Therefore, we cannot conclude that some minutes are second.

For III- Since there is no direct relation between the elements watches and second. Therefore, we cannot conclude that all seconds are watches.

S10. Ans.(e)

Sol.



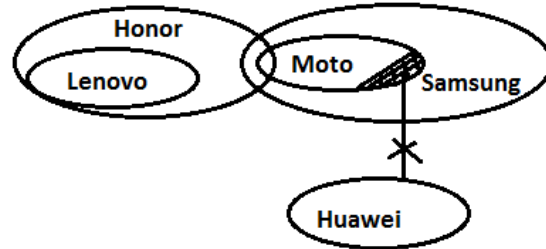
For I- Since there is no direct relation between the elements Lenovo and Huawei. Therefore, we cannot conclude that some Lenovo is Huawei.

For II- From the venn diagram, it is clear that some Samsung is Huawei. Therefore negative case of the same cannot be concluded. Hence conclusion II does not follows.

For III- From the venn diagram , it is clear that all Lenovo is honor. Hence the conclusion some Lenovo is not honor is a possibility cannot be concluded.

S11. Ans.(b)

Sol.



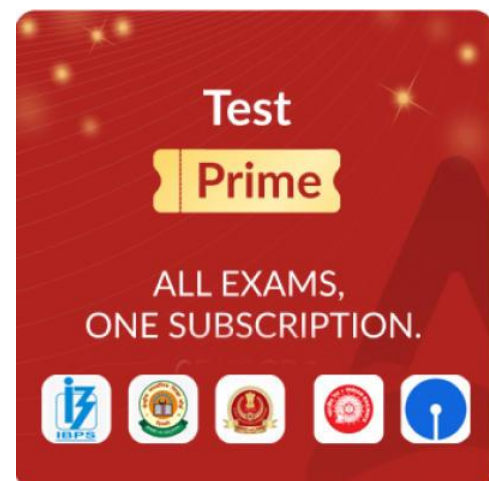
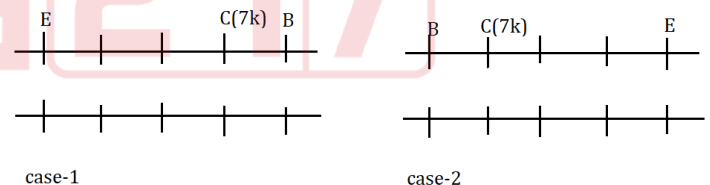
For I- Since there is no direct relation between the elements Lenovo and Samsung. Therefore, we cannot conclude that some Lenovo is Samsung.

For II- Since all moto is Samsung and some moto is not Huawei, there fore we can conclude that some Samsung is not Huawei.

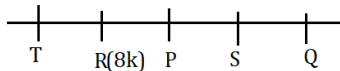
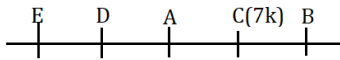
For III- Since, there is no relation between Lenovo and Huawei and a negative conclusion with possibility can hold true. Hence, the conclusion III follows.

Directions (12-16):

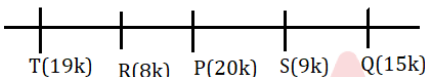
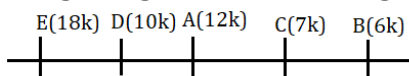
There are two persons sitting between E and C whose salary is second lowest means C is getting 7k. B who is not an immediate neighbor of E is sitting at one of the extreme ends of the line. So, there are two cases:



Q is sitting second to the right of P and is not facing either E or C. T who is not facing B and is not getting the highest salary is second to the left of P. So case-2 is eliminated. S who is getting 1k lesser than the salary of D is not an immediate neighbor of T and is not getting 19k. A is not facing R and do not earn the highest salary. R is getting a salary of 8k. So the sitting arrangement is:



R is facing the person whose salary is a multiple of 5. S is getting 1k lesser than the salary of D but not 19k means D is getting 10k and S is getting 9k. Salary of A is double the salary of B but not 18k means A is getting 12k and B is getting 6k. Q is getting salary more than S and less than E who is not getting the second highest salary. Difference between the salaries of Q and P is 5k means Q is getting 15k and P is getting 20k. E is getting 18k and T is getting 19k. Final arrangement:



S12. Ans.(a)

S13. Ans.(c)

S14. Ans.(d)

S15. Ans.(e)

S16. Ans.(d)

S17. Ans.(e)

Sol. I: $S > Y$ (True) **II:** $S > T$ (True)

S18. Ans.(a)

Sol. I: $R < I$ (True) **II:** $E > O$ (False)

S19. Ans.(d)

Sol. I: $B \leq O$ (False) **II:** $B < O$ (False)

S20. Ans.(d)

Sol. I: $Y > R$ (False) **II:** $Y \geq R$ (False)

Solutions (21-25): Two persons are giving exam between Q who doesn't give SBI Clerk exam and S who doesn't give exam in the month of 31 days. Here, we get two possibilities i.e. Case 1 and Case 2. Person who gives SBI Clerk exam gives just before P and just after R.

	Case 1		Case 2	
Months	Persons	Exams	Persons	Exams
March			R	
May	R			SBI Clerk
June	S	SBI Clerk	P	
July	P		Q	
August				
October	Q			
November			S	

Person who gives SBI PO exam gives just before N and just after M. Here, Case 2 is ruled out. There are as many persons are giving exam before the person who gives SBI SO exam as after the person who gives SSC CGL exam. O doesn't give SSC CGL exam. R doesn't give IBPS PO and SSC CHSL exams. P doesn't give IBPS Po and IBPS Clerk exams. So, the final arrangement will be: -

Months	Persons	Exams
March	O	SBI SO
May	R	IBPS Clerk
June	S	SBI Clerk
July	P	SSC CHSL
August	M	IBPS PO
October	Q	SBI PO
November	N	SSC CGL

S21. Ans.(c)

S22. Ans.(a)

S23. Ans.(b)

S24. Ans.(b)

S25. Ans.(c)

Solutions (26-27):

B > C > E > D > A
32 20

S26. Ans.(b)

S27. Ans.(b)

S28. Ans.(c)

Sol. Either Argument I or II is strong because many times ruling government misuse it while sometimes dissolving the assembly becomes the need of the hour.

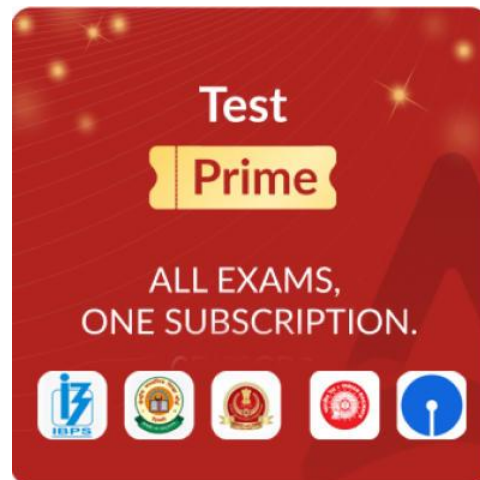
S29. Ans.(a)

Sol. Argument I is strong because it will reduce the problem of black marketing of commodities supplied under PDS. Argument II is not strong because it is not directly related with the statement.

S30. Ans.(b)

Sol. The statement hints at following the practices used by leading institutes as a positive feature of the MN. Institute. So, only II follows while I does not.

Hence, the answer is (b).



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