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LOGICAL REASONING

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Company Secretary Executive Entrance Test (CSEET)

Paper 2

Legal Aptitude and Logical Reasoning

Part B

Logical Reasoning

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"It always seems impossible unless it is DONE!"



You Can & Will!!

Best wishes & love

~~Vaibhav Chitlangia~~
XX

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- Clocks
- Calendar
- Cause and Effect
- Coding and Decoding
- Conclusion from Passages
- Drawing Inference
- Number Test
- Sequence and Series
- Statement and Assumptions
- Analogy
- Alphabet and Number series
- Blood Relation
- Assertion Reasoning
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"It always seems impossible unless it is DONE!"



Topic 1 – Alphabet and Number Series / Number Series

Generally, two kinds of series are dealt with under this topic. One is based on numbers and the other one is based on Alphabets.

Under this topic, some numbers or alphabets are arranged in a particular sequence. You have to decipher the sequence and on the basis of the same, find the missing number / alphabet. Remember, there can be innumerable such sequences which can be used. However, we will deal with the most fundamental and the most important ones.

Alphabet Series

Order of the English Alphabet

Forward order position	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Alphabets	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
Backward order position	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1

Trick???

Forward - E J O T Y
5 10 15 20 25

Backward - V Q L G B
5 10 15 20 25

1. If in a certain language MYSTIFY is coded as NZTUJGZ, how is NEMESIS coded in that language?

- (a) MDLHRDR
- (b) OFNFTJT
- (c) ODNHTDR
- (d) PGOKUGU.

Space for Working -

2. If TAP is coded as SZO, then how is FREEZE coded?

- (a) EQDFYG
- (b) ESDFYF
- (c) GQFDYF
- (d) EQDDYD.

Space for Working -

3. In a certain code SIKKIM is written as THLJL. How is TRAINING written in that code?

- (a) SQBHOHOH
- (b) UQBHOHOF
- (c) UQBJOHHO
- (d) UQBJOHOH.

Space for Working -

4. In a certain code, MONKEY is written as XDJMNL. How is TIGER written in that code?

- (a) QDFHS
- (b) SDFHS
- (c) SHFDQ
- (d) UJHFS.

Space for Working -

5. If in a certain code COUNSEL is written as BITIRAK, how will GUIDANCE be written in that code?

- (a) EOHYZKBB
- (b) FOHYZJBB
- (c) FPHZZKAB
- (d) HOHYBJBA

Space for Working -

6. If BEAUTY is coded as "DHEZZF", then how will "FLOWER" be written in that language?

- (a) HSOBYK
- (b) HBOSKY
- (c) HOSBKY
- (d) SBKYOH

Space for Working -

7. If CIGARETTE is coded as GICERAETT, then DIRECTION will be coded as

- (a) RIDTCENOI
- (b) NORTECDII
- (c) NOIETCRID
- (d) IRDCTIONE

Space for Working -

8. In a certain code language POETRY is written as QONDSQX and OVER is written as PNUDQ. How is MORE written in that code?

- (a) NNNQD
- (b) NLPQD
- (c) NLNQD
- (d) LNNQD.

Space for Working -

9. In certain code ELECTION is written as GLGCVIQN, then VOTER will be coded as

- (a) XOJET
- (b) VOJET
- (c) WPUFU
- (d) VQTGR

Space for Working -

10. ZYX, BAZ, DCB, FED, ???

- (a) HFG
- (b) FGH
- (c) HGF
- (d) TUD

Space for Working -

Number Series / Number Set

Number series is the series of Numbers which may be Natural numbers or integers.

Eg - -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3.....

1) Which number would replace question mark in the series 7, 12, 19, ?, 39.

(a) 29

(b) 28

(c) 26

(d) 24

2) 19, 2, 38, 3, 114, 4, ??

(a) 228

(b) 256

(c) 352

(d) 456

3) 11, 22, 35, 50, , 86

(a) 80

(b) 67

(c) 68

(d) 70

4) 20, 19, 17, ?? , 10, 5

- (a) 12
- (b) 13
- (c) 14
- (d) 15

5) 1, 5, 15, 19, 57, ??

- (a) 65
- (b) 59
- (c) 63
- (d) 61.

6) 345, 534, 264, 804, ??

- (a) 552
- (b) 662
- (c) 442
- (d) 384

7) 1, 2, 8, 24, , 864

- (a) 96
- (b) 120
- (c) 206
- (d) 21

8) 9, 11, 20, 31, , 82

- (a) 41
- (b) 51
- (c) 60
- (d) 71.

9) 13, 17, 19, 23, ??

- (a) 24
- (b) 25
- (c) 27
- (d) 29

10) 1, 4, 9, 16, ??, 36.

(a) 24

(b) 25

(c) 27

(d) 29

11) 7, 10, 9, 12, 11, 14, ??

(a) 13

(b) 15

(c) 11

(d) 12

12) 31, 29, 24, 22, 17, ??.

(a) 14

(b) 15

(c) 17

(d) 12

"It always seems impossible unless it is DONE!"



Topic 2 - Coding Decoding / Sequence and Series

What is Coding?

Coding is a system of signals. This is a method of transmitting information in the form of codes or signals without it being known by a third person.

What is Decoding?

The process by which the signals are deciphered and the real meaning of the code is interpreted is called decoding.

Who is a sender and a receiver?

The person who transmits the code or signal, is called the sender and the person who receives it, is called the receiver.

Practice Questions

1. If in a certain code 'Hyderabad' is coded as 'lxedszce', then what will 'Chennai' be coded as?

- (a) dgfmzj
- (b) dfgghkl
- (c) edfghjk
- (d) oihgfde

Space for Working -

2. In a code language, A is written as B, B is written as C, C is written as D and so on, then how will SMART be written in that code language ??

- (a) TLBSU
- (b) SHBSU
- (c) TNBSU
- (d) SNBRU

Space for Working -

3. In a certain code, RIPPLE is written as 613382 and LIFE is written as 8192. How is PILLER written in that code?

- (a) 318826
- (b) 776655
- (c) 786543
- (d) 156724

Space for Working -

4. If in a certain language A is written as 1, B is written as 2, and so on, How will YESACADEMY be written in that code?

- (a) 1234567890023
- (b) 2689445189056
- (c) 25519131451325
- (d) 25620131451235

Space for Working -

5. If in a certain code BEAUTIFUL is written as 573041208 and RAT is coded as 934, how will FUTURE be written in that code?

- (a) 201435
- (b) 208457
- (c) 204097
- (d) 240479

Space for Working -

6. If A stands for +, B stands for -, C stands for \times , what is the value of $(10C4)(A)(4C4)B6$?

- (a) 60
- (b) 50
- (c) 46
- (d) 56

Space for Working -

7. If 'orange' is called 'butter', 'butter' is called 'soap', 'soap' is called 'ink', 'ink' is called 'honey' and 'Honey' is called 'orange', what is used for washing clothes?

- (a) Honey
- (b) Butter
- (c) Soap
- (d) Ink

Space for Working -

8. If 'Water' is called 'Food', 'Food' is called 'tree', 'tree' is called 'Sky', 'Sky' is called 'wall', on which of the following do birds make their nests?

- (a) Water
- (b) Sky
- (c) Tree
- (d) Food

Space for Working -

9. In a certain code language : 'mee co jam' stands for 'boys are studying', 'ne jam sam' for 'Apples are sweet; and 'mee gu ne' for 'Boys eat apples', Which of the following words stand for Sour?

- (a) gu
- (b) jam
- (c) sam
- (d) ne

Space for Working -

10. In a certain code, '176' stands for 'write on book', '193' means 'fruits on tree' and '457' means 'picture in book', what code represents 'Write'?

- (a) 1
- (b) 7
- (c) 8
- (d) 6

Space for Working -

Sequence and Series

Number series is the series of Numbers which may be Natural numbers or integers.

Eg - -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3.....

1) 1, 4, 27, ???, 3125.

(a) 64

(b) 256

(c) 125

(d) 999

2) 3, 9, 36, 180, 1080, ??

(a) 7560

(b) 7540

(c) 3560

(d) 3540

3) 2, 2, 4, 4, 6, 8, 8, ??

(a) 10

(b) 6

(c) 16

(d) 12

4) 9, 11, 15, 23, ??

(a) 27

(b) 33

(c) 35

(d) 39

5) 3, 15, 35, ??, 99, 143

(a) 56

(b) 59

(c) 63

(d) 65

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Topic 3 – Venn Diagram and Syllogisms

What is a Venn Diagram?

A Venn Diagram is a diagram representing mathematical or logical sets pictorially as circles or closed curves with common elements of the sets being represented by intersections of the circles.

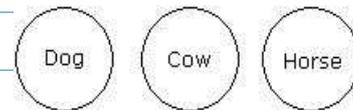
What are Venn Diagrams used for?

Venn Diagrams are used to show the relation between two given sets.

Examples of Venn Diagrams -

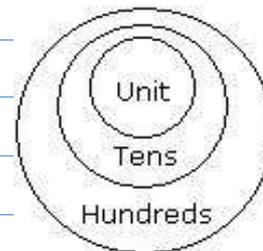
1) If all the words are of different groups, then they will be shown as -

Dog, Cow, Horse -



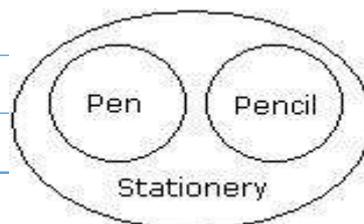
2) If the first word is related to second word and second word is related to third word, then they will be shown as -

Unit, Tens, Hundreds



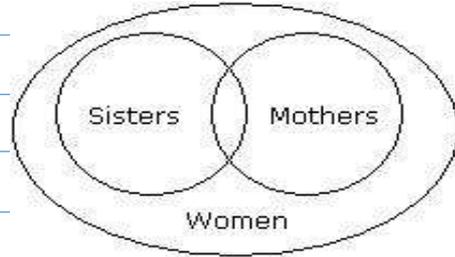
3) If two different items are completely related to third item, they will be shown as -

Pen, Pencil, Stationery



4) If there is some relation between two items and these two items are completely related to a third item, then they will be shown as -

Women, Sisters, Mothers



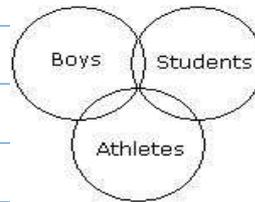
5) Two items are related to a third item to some extent but not completely and first two items totally different, then they are shown like this -

Students, Boys, Girls



6) All the three items are related to one another but to some extent not completely, then they are shown as -

Boys, Students, Athletes

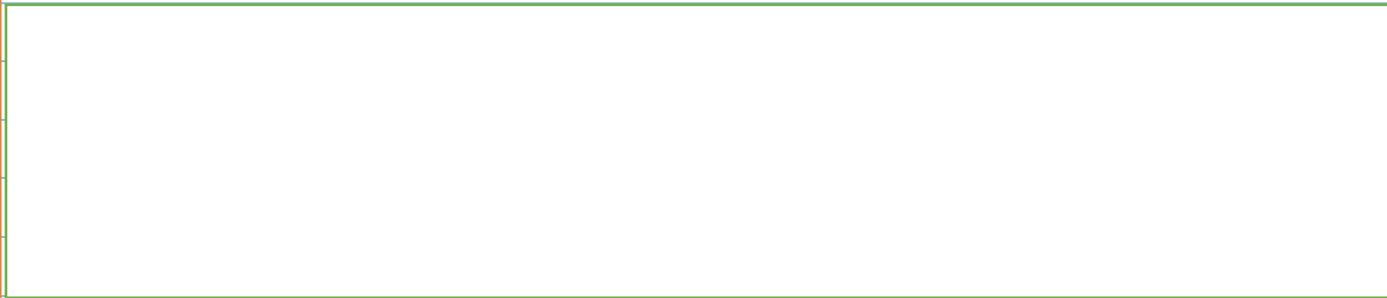


Practice Questions

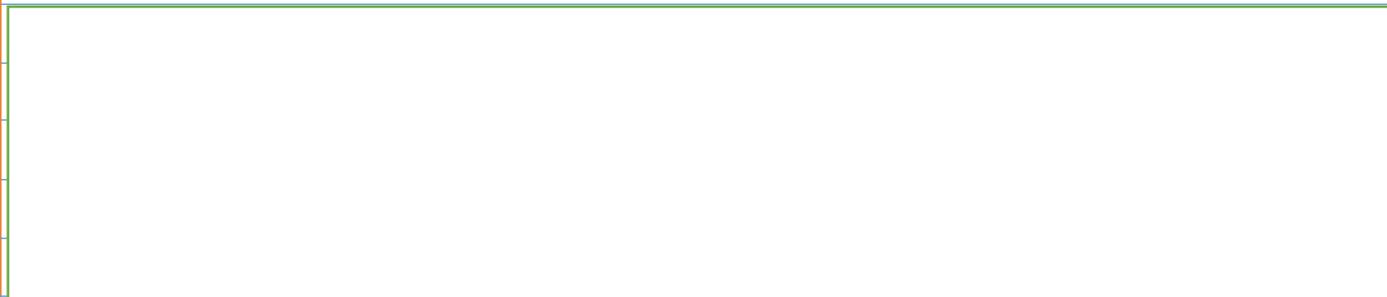
1. Draw a Venn diagram which correctly illustrates the relationship between an Alphabet, a consonant and a vowel.



2. Draw a Venn diagram which correctly illustrates the relationship between Tiger, a lion and Carnivores.



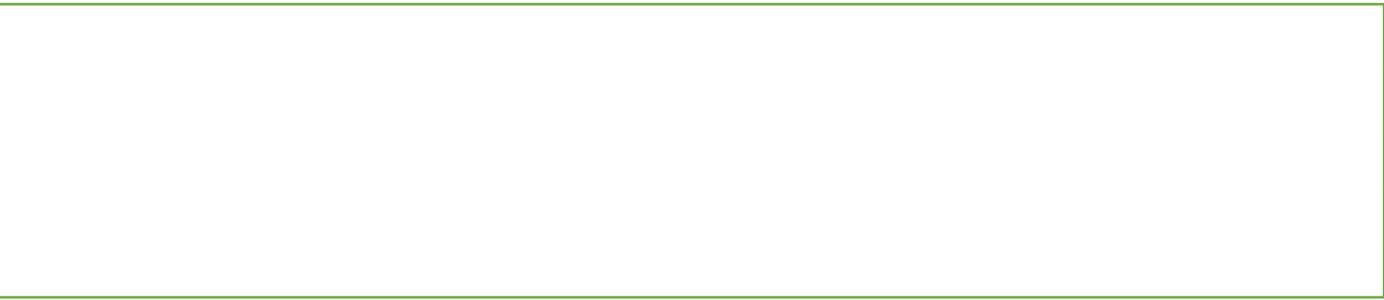
3. Draw a Venn diagram which correctly illustrates the relationship between the Sun, the Moon and the Earth.



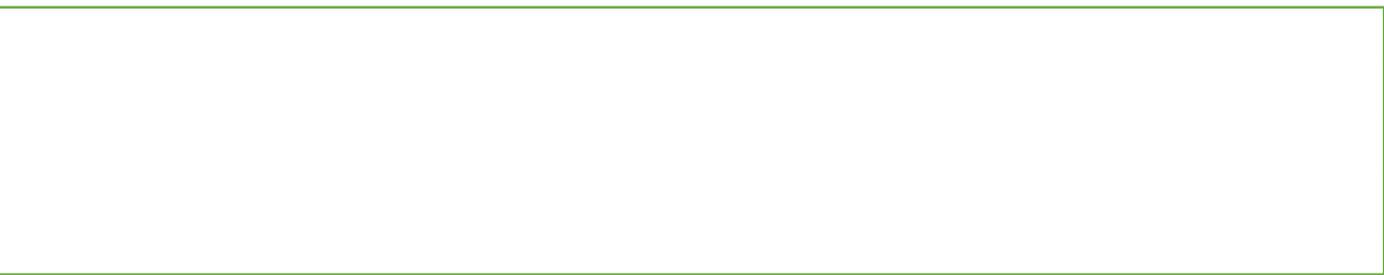
4. Draw a Venn diagram which correctly illustrates the relationship between a School, a Classroom and a Student.



5. Draw a Venn diagram which correctly illustrates the relationship between a Dog, a Cat, Pets and a Lion.



6. Draw a Venn diagram which correctly illustrates the relationship between Tea, Coffee and Beverages.



Syllogisms

Syllogism is a form of deductive reasoning where you arrive at a specific conclusion by examining two other premises or ideas. Syllogism derives from the Greek word syllogismos, meaning conclusion or inference.

Example -

Premise 1 - All Insects frighten me.

Premise 2 - This is an insect

Conclusion - This frightens me.

Premise 1 - Smart parents have smart kids.

Premise 2 - Vikas's parents are smart.

Conclusion - Vikas is a smart Kid.

Practice Questions.

Read the sentences and give answers :

- (A) If only (1) conclusion follows*
- (B) If only (2) conclusion follows*
- (C) If either (1) or (2) follows*
- (D) If neither (1) nor (2) follows and*
- (E) If both (1) and (2) follow.*

1) **Statements** : All the greens are blues. All blues are whites.

Conclusions:

1. All greens are whites.
2. All whites are greens

2) **Statements** : Some people are corrupt. Corrupt people have power..

Conclusions:

1. All powerful people are corrupt.
2. Some people have power.

3) **Statements** : Some geeks are not techies. All techies are IITians.

Conclusions:

1. All geeks are IITians.
2. All IITians are geeks.

4) **Statements** : Some cricketers are ambitious. Kapil is a cricketer.

Conclusions:

1. Kapil is ambitious
2. All crocketers are ambitious.

5) **Statements** : All ants are animals. All animals lay eggs.

Conclusions:

1. All animals lay eggs.
2. All ants lay eggs.

6) **Statements** : All young people are energetic. Ram is not young.

Conclusions:

1. Ram is not energetic
2. Ram is energetic

7) **Statements** : All soldiers are fighters. Some fighters are priests. All the priests practice celibacy.

Conclusions:

1. All soldiers practice celibacy.
2. Some priests are brave.

8) **Statements** : All bags have chalks. All chalks are white. Some chalks are non dust..

Conclusions:

1. All bags are non dust.
2. Some bags are non dust.

9) **Statements** : Some cubs are tigers. Some tigers are goats.

Conclusions:

1. No cub is a goat.
2. All cubs are goats.

10) **Statements** : All pens are knives. All knives are spoons. No knives are pens

Conclusions:

1. All pens are spoons.
2. No knife is a spoon.

11) **Statements** : No Animal other than dogs is honest.

Conclusions:

1. All honest animals are dogs.
2. Some animals are honest.

12) **Statements** : All ants are animals. All animals lay eggs.

Conclusions:

1. All animals lay eggs.
2. All ants lay eggs.

"It always seems impossible unless it is DONE!"



Topic 4 - Analogy

What are Analogy?

Analogy means a comparison between two different things in some significant respect. It is the process of reasoning in parallel cases.

How are analogies generally shown?

Analogies are generally shown in the following format -

Day : Sun :: Night : Moon

Here, the relationship between 'Day' and 'Sun' is the same as the relationship between 'Night' and 'Moon'. Just like Sun is visible in the Day, the moon is visible at night.

Therefore, all the analogies so presented must have some common relationship between them.

Examples

1) Eye : See :: Ear : ??

- A. Feel
- B. Smell
- C. Taste
- D. Hear**

2) Samsung : Mobile :: Maruti : ??

- A. Ship
- B. Clothes
- C. Car**
- D. Laptop

Practice Questions

1. Day : Week :: Week : ??

- A. Year
- B. Millenium
- C. Century
- D. Month

2. Stethoscope : Heart rate :: ?? : Temperature

- A. Speedometer
- B. Ammeter
- C. Tempometer
- D. Thermometer

3. Kathak : ?? :: History : Subject

- A. Dress
- B. State
- C. Dance
- D. Music

4. Plumber : Pipes :: ?? : ??

- A. Teacher : Laptop
- B. Carpenter : Bulb
- C. Mechanic : Cars
- D. Engineer : Fruits

5. Nest : Birds :: Eskimos : ??

- A. Caravan
- B. Tent
- C. Igloo
- D. Boathouse

6. Peacock : India :: Emu :

- A. USA
- B. UK
- C. Canada
- D. Australia

7. ?? : Hinduism :: Jesus : ??

- A. Buddha , Buddhism
- B. Rama , Zoroastrianism
- C. Buddha , Christianity
- D. Rama , Christianity

8. Australia : Continent :: ?? : India

- A. Sikkim
- B. Arunachal Pradesh
- C. New Delhi
- D. Goa

9. Chartered Accountant : Accounts :: Company Secretary : ??

- A. Compliance
- B. Art
- C. History
- D. Management

10. Cancer : ?? :: Heart attack : Cardiologist

- A. Cancerologist
- B. Chemologist
- C. Oncologist
- D. Radiologist

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Topic 5 - Blood Relations

What are Blood Relations?

Any relation in the world which either by **birth** or by **marriage** is called a Blood Relation.

What relations come under the ambit of Blood relations?

A. Relations from **Paternal Side**-

1. Father's father ? Grandfather
2. Father's mother ? Grandmother
3. Father's brother ? Uncle
4. Father's sister ? Aunt
5. Children of uncle ? Cousin
6. Wife of uncle ? Aunt
7. Children of aunt ? Cousin
8. Husband of aunt ? Uncle

B. Relations of **Maternal side**:

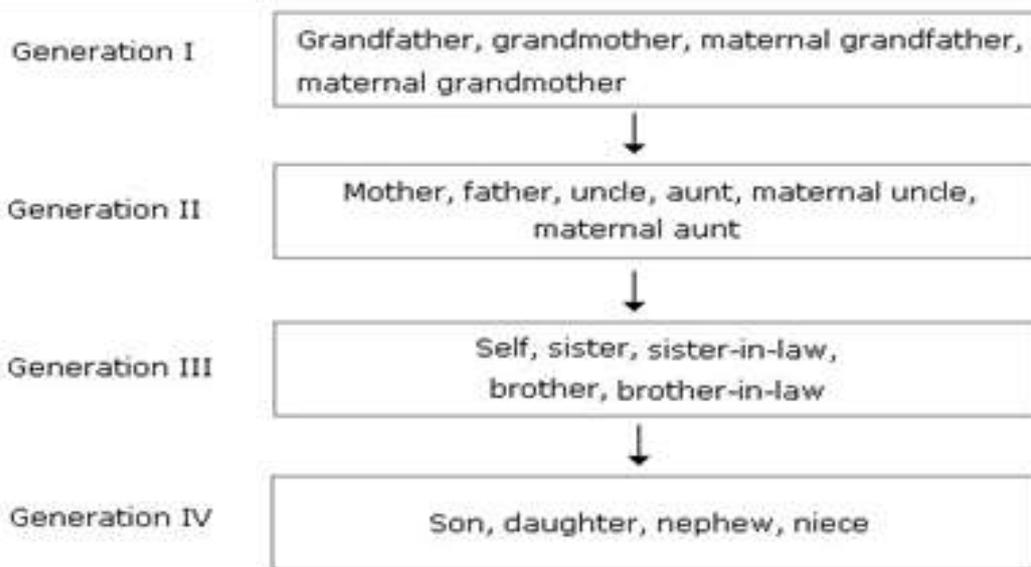
1. Mother's father ? Maternal grandfather
2. Mother's mother ? Maternal grandmother
3. Mother's brother ? Maternal uncle
4. Mother's sister ? Aunt
5. Children of maternal uncle ? Cousin
6. Wife of maternal uncle ? Maternal aunt
7. Children of maternal aunt ? Cousin
6. Husband of maternal aunt? Maternal uncle

C. Relation with respect to **Siblings** :

1. Male sibling - Brother
2. Female Sibling - Sister
3. Brother's wife - Sister-in-law

4. Sister's husband - Brother-in-law
5. Brother's / Sister's Son - Nephew
6. Brother's / Sister's Daughter - Niece

Relations from one generation to next



TRICK??

How to Depict different genders?

Relation by marriage -

Relation between parents and children -

Relation between Siblings -

Practice Questions

11. If L is the brother of the son of M's son, How is L related to M?

- A) Son
- B) Grandson
- C) Cousin
- D) Father

2. If P is the mother of Q and R, and S is the husband of R, how is P related to S?

- A) Mother
- B) Daughter
- C) Mother-in-law
- D) Daughter-in-law

3. If Teena's mother is Raj's mother's daughter, how is Raj related to Teena?

- A) Uncle
- B) Son
- C) Father
- D) Maternal Uncle

4. A man pointing to a photograph says, "Her mother's only daughter is my daughter." How is the lady in the photograph related to the man?

- A. Mother
- B. Cousin
- C. Mother-in-law
- D. Daughter.

5. A man said to a lady, "Your mother's husband's sister is my aunt." How is the lady related to the man?

- A. Grand daughter
- B. Mother
- C. Daughter
- D. Sister.

6. If A is the brother of B, C is the mother of B, D is the daughter of A, E is the sister of B, F is the brother of D, then who among the following is the Aunt of F?

- A) A
- B) B
- C) D
- D) E

7) Pointing to a man in a photograph, a lady said to a boy "His father's wife's only daughter-in-law is my sister". How is the man's son related to the lady?

- A) Son
- B) Nephew
- C) Brother
- D) None of the above

8) If A is the only daughter of B's mother's husband's father's wife, how is A related to B?

- A) Sister
- B) Mother
- C) Niece
- D) Aunt

9) Pointing to a gentleman, Deepak said, "His only brother is the father of my daughter's father!" How is the man related to Deepak?

- A) Brother
- B) Uncle
- C) Father
- D) cousin

10) If Radha says, "Sneha's father Dheeraj is the only son of my father-in-law Brijesh," then how is Sindhu, who is the only sister of Sneha, related to Brijesh?

- A) Wife
- B) Daughter
- C) Daughter-in-law
- D) Granddaughter

"It always seems impossible unless it is DONE!"



Topic 6 – Alphabet Test / Alpha Numeric Sequence Puzzle

What is Alphabet Test?

Alphabet Test is a set of reasoning questions which are primarily based on the Alphabet Series.

What is the Alphabet series?

Order of the English Alphabet

Forward order position	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Alphabets	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
Backward order position	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1

What are the type of questions which come under this topic?

1) Series of alphabets

These type of questions are based upon the positioning of alphabets in a given series which may/may not be the normal alphabet series. Each question may contain a separate series.

Example -

Q. Which of the following options is fifth to the left of the 11th letter from the left in a forward series of the alphabet?

1. H 2. G 3. I 4. F

Trick ???

Left

Right

2) Problems related to the Letter Gap

This question is purely based on how quickly you remember the alphabets.

Example -

Q. In the word 'CHAIRS', how many pairs of the letters have the same number of letters between them in the word as in alphabet?

1. 1 2. 3 3. 4 4. 2

3) Problems related to word formation

These questions require a person to have a good set of vocabulary.

Example -

Q. If the name of a game is formed by rearranging the letters of the word MODBANTIN, than what will be the first and the last letter of the name?

1. A, T 2. N, D 3. B, N 4. B, T

4) Words in the alphabetical order

In these types of questions, you need to find which word will come first based on their alphabetical order

Q. Arrange the question based on the initial letter of the word given in the alphabetical order.

A - Fame, B - Shame, C - Name, D - Came.

1. A, B, C, D

2. D, C, B, A

3. D, A, C, B

4. B, C, A, D

Practice Questions

12. Which of the following options is seventh to the left of the 13th letter from the left in a backward series of the alphabet?

E) U

F) G

G) C

H) T

2. Which of the following options is 10th to the right of the 11th letter from the left in a forward series of the alphabet?

A) T

B) U

C) A

D) B

4. In the word 'YESACADEMY', how many pairs of the letters have the same number of letters between them in the word as in alphabet?

E) 3

C) 5

F) 4

D) 6

4. In the word 'PLANET', how many pairs of the letters have the same number of letters between them in the word as in alphabet?

- A. 1
- B. 0
- C. 2
- D. 3.

5. If the name of the capital of a country is formed by rearranging the letters of the word LBTSUIAN, than what will be the first and the last letter of the name of the country?

- A. I, N
- B. A, N
- C. T, Y
- D. Y, T.

6. If the name of a colour is formed by rearranging the letters of the word *ORCIMNS*, than what will be the first and the last letter of the name?

A) C, N

B) S, M

C) I, N

D) R, C

7) Arrange the words given in the alphabetical order.

A - Shreya, B - Shruti, C - Shubham, D - Shikhar

A) D, C, B, A

B) A, B, C, D

C) C, D, B, A

D) None of the above

Topic 7 - Alpha Numeric Sequence Puzzle

Alphanumeric sequence is a sequence which consists of both alphabets and numbers. In this sequence, some symbols can also be added along with alphabets and numbers.

An example of an alphanumeric sequence is as follows -

A \$ E R 9 * T S F 6 @ D 8

Under this topic, a mix up sentence consisting of some letters, numbers and symbols are given followed by some certain questions based on it. We have to analyse the sentence and answer the questions that follow.

For example -

Study the following arrangement carefully and answer the question given below -

6 R O T 4 A 8 % B F I E # W @ 9 H I \$ M N * 3 2 V \$ 5 G P 7 Q

1. How many such consonants are there in the above arrangement, each of which is immediately preceded by a consonant and immediately followed by a number?

A None

B One

C Two

D Three

2. How many such vowels are there in the above arrangement, each of which is immediately preceded by a letter but immediately not followed by a symbol?

A None

B One

C Two

D Three

3. Which of the following is the fourth to left of the twelfth from the left end?

- A. 8
- B. B
- C. 2
- D. %

4. Three of the following four are alike in a certain way based on their position in the above arrangement and so form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to that group?

- A. 406
- B. F%A
- C. @#1
- D. \$H9

5. If all the symbols are eliminated from the above arrangement, then which of the following will be the 5th to the right of 10th element from the right end?

- A. 4
- B. 5
- C. V
- D. A

Practice Questions

Study the following arrangement and answer the questions that follow -

HD8@3MFGI^M3*NGLA^3)N3YK\$*EKD%H4MC&WL76BD8Q3TGV\$

1. How many such consonants are there in the above arrangement, each of which is immediately preceded by a consonant and immediately followed by a number?

]

A None

B One

C Two

D Three

2. How many such vowels are there in the above arrangement, each of which is immediately preceded by a letter but immediately not followed by a symbol?

A None

B One

C Two

D Three

3. Which of the following is the third to right of the tenth from the left end?

A. \$

B. *

C. 3

D. %

4. Three of the following four are alike in a certain way based on their position in the above arrangement and so form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to that group?

- A. ILV
- B. 7D(
- C. @Q
- D. M)YT

5. If all the numbers are eliminated from the above arrangement, then which of the following will be the 9th to the left of 10th element from the right end?

- A. K
- B. \$
- C. E
- D. *

Study the following arrangement and answer the questions that follow -

JJW8J56#\$IKNXZF*4&KSE*BROD^&03BNK^947CXBQ78B

1. How many such numbers are there in the above arrangement, each of which is immediately preceded by a number and immediately followed by a symbol?

- A None
- B One
- C Two
- D Three

2. How many such consonants are there in the above arrangement, each of which is immediately preceded by a number but immediately not followed by a symbol?

A None

B One

C Two

D Three

3. Which of the following is the 12th to right of the 5th from the right end?

A. \$

B. *

C. 3

D. Can not be determined

"It always seems impossible unless it is DONE!"



Topic 8 – Logical Sequence

In questions asked under this topic, some words are given in the question. These words have to be arranged in a meaningful order. The order may be in any logical order. You need to recognise the order and arrange the words accordingly.

For example –

Arrange the following words in a meaningful order.

1. Death 2. Marriage 3. Education 4. Birth 5. Funeral

A. 5, 1, 2, 3, 4

B. 4, 2, 3, 1, 5

C. 4, 3, 2, 5, 1

D. 4, 3, 2, 1, 5

Practice Questions

1) Arrange the words given below in a meaningful sequence.

1. Rajeev Gandhi

2. Narendra Modi

3. Lal Bahadur H Sastri

4. Atal Bihari Vajpayee

5. Jawaharlal Nehru

A. 2, 3, 4, 5, 1

B. 5, 3, 1, 4, 2

C. 5, 4, 1, 2, 3

D. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

2) Arrange the words given below in a meaningful sequence.

1. Key

2. Accelerate

3. Gear

4. Engine

5. Door

A. 2, 3, 4, 5, 1

B. 5, 3, 1, 4, 2

C. 5, 4, 1, 2, 3

D. 5, 1, 4, 3, 2

3) Arrange the words given below in a meaningful sequence.

1. Executive

2. Class Xth

3. Professional

4. CSEET

5. Class XIIth

A. 2, 4, 4, 3, 1

B. 2, 5, 4, 1, 3

C. 5, 4, 1, 2, 3

D. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

4) Arrange the words given below in a meaningful sequence.

1. District

2. Village

3. State

4. Continent

5. Country

A. 2, 3, 4, 5, 1

B. 5, 3, 1, 4, 2

C. 2, 1, 3, 5, 4

D. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

5) Arrange the words given below in a meaningful sequence.

1. Apple

2. Rabbit

3. Clothes

4. Door

5. Table

A. 2, 3, 4, 5, 1

B. 1, 3, 4, 2, 5

C. 2, 1, 3, 5, 4

D. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

"It always seems impossible unless it is DONE!"



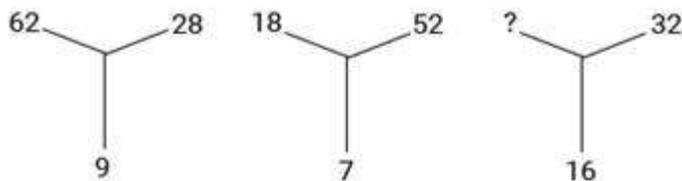
Topic 9 – Insert Missing Character

In such type of questions, a figure, a set of figures, an arrangement or a matrix is given.

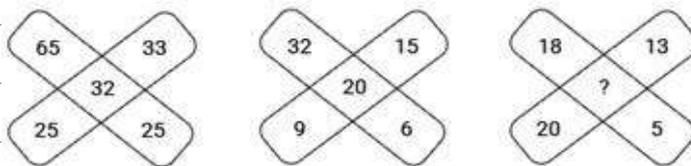
Each figure contains certain characters, numbers, letters or a group/combination of letters/numbers, following a certain pattern.

The pattern needs to be deciphered and accordingly the missing character needs to be inserted in the blank space.

For example –



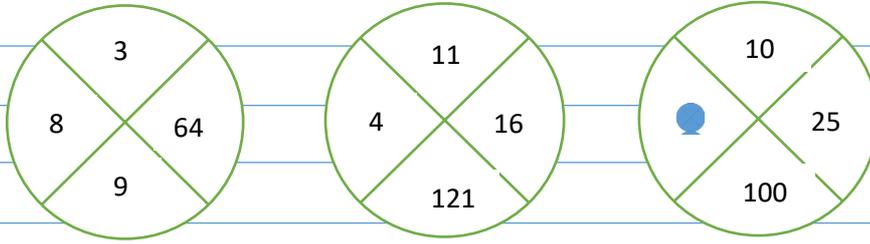
1. 105
2. 142
3. 128
4. 118



1. 18
2. 20
3. 23
4. 25

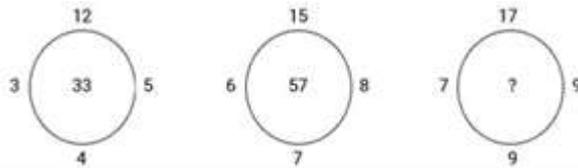
Practice Questions

1.



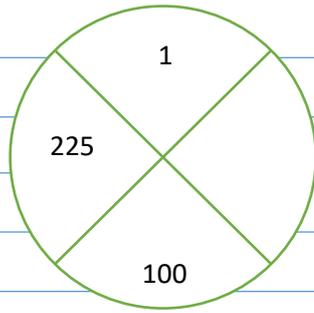
- A) 5
- B) 30
- C) 2
- D) 6

2.



- A) 80
- B) 90
- C) 72
- D) 64

3.



A) 25

B) 75

C) 50

D) None of the Above

4.

17	16	15
52	39	26
29	44	59
37	?	45

A. 41

B. 40

C. 42

D. 43.

5.

E	O	Y
A	??	U
V	L	B

A. I

B. E

C. J

"It always seems impossible unless it is DONE!"



Topic 10 – Classification

Classification means to assort the items of a given group based on some common quality and accordingly, choose the item that is the odd one out.

In such type of questions, a set of words are given. All the words except for one will have a common characteristic. The word being the uncommon one shall be the answer.

For example –

Which is the one that does not belong to that group?

(A) Morarji Desai

(B) Lal Bahadur Shastri

(C) R. Vekataraman

(D) Rajiv Gandhi

(E) P. V. Narasimha Rao

Practice Questions

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

A. 64

B. 625

C. 1000

D. 900

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

A. Sparrow

B. Eagle

C. Penguin

D. Hawk

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

A. CSEET

B. Executive

C. Intermediate

D. Professional

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

- A. Australia
- B. India
- C. Paris
- D. Kuwait

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

- A. Stomach
- B. Kidney
- C. Intestine
- D. Mouth

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

- A. Crow
- B. Owl
- C. Bat
- D. Eagle

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

- A. Piyush Goyal
- B. Narendra Modi
- C. Mamata Banerjee
- D. Lalu Prasad Yadav

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

A. Green

B. Yellow

C. Blue

D. Red

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

A. History

B. Biology

C. Sociology

D. Geography

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

A. Niece

B. Nephew

C. Brother

D. Uncle

"It always seems impossible unless it is DONE!"



Topic II – Cause and Effect

Cause and Effect reasoning questions are designed to check the ability of people to read different sentences and identify whether one sentence is a cause giving effect to the other sentence. These are called Reason (Cause) and Response (Effect) sentences.

Students are required to read the sentences, identify the sentence representing the cause and the effect and accordingly choose the correct option as directed in the question.

For example –

Statement

- I. Everybody should work hard.*
- II. The only way to achieve success is to work hard.*

A - Statement I is the cause / reason and statement II is the effect / response.

B - Statement II is the cause / reason and statement I is the effect / response.

C - Both the statements I and II are independent causes / reasons.

D - Both the statements I and II are the effects / responses of not depended causes / reasons.

E - Both the statements I and II are the effects/response of some common cause / reason.

TRICK??!

Practice Questions

1. Statement I - India has a very diverse range of flora and fauna.

Statement II - India lies in the tropical region which is apt for the growth of flora and fauna

A - Statement I is the cause / reason and statement II is the effect / response.

B - Statement II is the cause / reason and statement I is the effect / response.

C - Both the statements I and II are independent causes / reasons.

D - Both the statements I and II are the effects / responses of not depended causes / reasons.

E - Both the statements I and II are the effects/response of some common cause / reason.

2. Statement I - many people have been reported to be suffering from a new form of pneumonia in the city.

Statement II - The city has seen a rise in the number of patients suffering from breathlessness and are being treated in the different hospitals.

A - Statement I is the cause / reason and statement II is the effect / response.

B - Statement II is the cause / reason and statement I is the effect / response.

C - Both the statements I and II are independent causes / reasons.

D - Both the statements I and II are the effects / responses of not depended causes / reasons.

E - Both the statements I and II are the effects/response of some common cause / reason.

3. Statement I - Increase in rainfall and rising flood situations are regular phenomenon for a past few years.

Statement II - People avoid going out in heavy rains.

A - Statement I is the cause / reason and statement II is the effect / response.

B - Statement II is the cause / reason and statement I is the effect / response.

C - Both the statements I and II are independent causes / reasons.

D - Both the statements I and II are the effects / responses of not depended causes / reasons.

E - Both the statements I and II are the effects/response of some common cause / reason.

4. Statement I - The country has been under a lockdown for the past 2 months.

Statement II - People have used up all their savings to sustain themselves.

A - Statement I is the cause / reason and statement II is the effect / response.

B - Statement II is the cause / reason and statement I is the effect / response.

C - Both the statements I and II are independent causes / reasons.

D - Both the statements I and II are the effects / responses of not depended causes / reasons.

E - Both the statements I and II are the effects/response of some common cause / reason.

5. Statement I - A truck collided with a train on the railway crossing last night.

Statement II - All the trains have been diverted to another route.

A - Statement I is the cause / reason and statement II is the effect / response.

B - Statement II is the cause / reason and statement I is the effect / response.

C - Both the statements I and II are independent causes / reasons.

D - Both the statements I and II are the effects / responses of not depended causes / reasons.

E - Both the statements I and II are the effects/response of some common cause / reason.

6. Statement I - India has seen a number of emerging industries in the past few years.
Statement II - The rate of unemployment in India has gone down tremendously.

A - Statement I is the cause / reason and statement II is the effect / response.

B - Statement II is the cause / reason and statement I is the effect / response.

C - Both the statements I and II are independent causes / reasons.

D - Both the statements I and II are the effects / responses of not depended causes / reasons.

E - Both the statements I and II are the effects/response of some common cause / reason.

7. Statement I - There was a huge rush of devotees at the temple on last Sunday i.e, 15th May.

Statement II - The temple authorities have announced the closure of temple from 16th May for repair.

A - Statement I is the cause / reason and statement II is the effect / response.

B - Statement II is the cause / reason and statement I is the effect / response.

C - Both the statements I and II are independent causes / reasons.

D - Both the statements I and II are the effects / responses of not depended causes / reasons.

E - Both the statements I and II are the effects/response of some common cause / reason.

8. Statement I - The performance of the ballet troop was beautiful.

Statement II - A lot of senior dancers left the troop after the performance.

A - Statement I is the cause / reason and statement II is the effect / response.

B - Statement II is the cause / reason and statement I is the effect / response.

C - Both the statements I and II are independent causes / reasons.

D - Both the statements I and II are the effects / responses of not depended causes / reasons.

E - Both the statements I and II are the effects/response of some common cause / reason.

9. Statement I - The local traders' association urged all its members to close down their shops for a day to protest against the government's new tax policy.

Statement II - Many shopkeepers decided to close down their shops for the day and gave a day off to their employees.

A - Statement I is the cause / reason and statement II is the effect / response.

B - Statement II is the cause / reason and statement I is the effect / response.

C - Both the statements I and II are independent causes / reasons.

D - Both the statements I and II are the effects / responses of not depended causes / reasons.

E - Both the statements I and II are the effects/response of some common cause / reason.

10. Statement I - There has been a curfew in the city for the past few days.

Statement II - The doctors have advised her to have an apple a day.

A - Statement I is the cause / reason and statement II is the effect / response.

B - Statement II is the cause / reason and statement I is the effect / response.

C - Both the statements I and II are independent causes / reasons.

D - Both the statements I and II are the effects / responses of not depended causes / reasons.

E - Both the statements I and II are the effects/response of some common cause / reason.

"It always seems impossible unless it is DONE!"



Topic 12 – Statement and Assumption

Statement and Assumption questions are the set of questions that test the verbal reasoning of students. These questions are primarily designed to check whether a student is able to understand the given statement and figure out the assumptions made to reach the statement.

A Statement is a declarative / affirmative sentence which may either be true or false.

An Assumption is a premise which is not stated but in the absence of which the declaration made in the statement is not possible. It is basically a premise that underlies the given statement.

In such questions, a statement is given followed by two different assumptions. Students have to read the statement and select which assumption underlies it.

For example –

Statement

Please switch off the phone when you are in the theatre.

Assumptions

- I. Every viewer that enters the theatre has a mobile phone.
- II. Mobile phones cause distraction during the show.

A – Only Assumption I is implicit.

B – Only Assumption II is implicit.

C – Either Assumption I or Assumption II is implicit.

D – Neither Assumption I nor Assumption II is implicit.

E – Both Assumptions I and II are implicit.

Practice Questions

1. Statement

If you want to give any advertisement, give it in newspaper X - A Tells B.

Assumptions

- I. B wants to publicise his products.*
- II. Newspaper X has a wide circulation.*

A - Only Assumption I is implicit.

B - Only Assumption II is implicit.

C - Either Assumption I or Assumption II is implicit.

D - Neither Assumption I nor Assumption II is implicit.

E - Both Assumptions I and II are implicit.

2. Statement

If you have any problems, bring them to me.

Assumptions

- I. I might solve your problems.*
- II. You have some problem.*

A - Only Assumption I is implicit.

B - Only Assumption II is implicit.

C - Either Assumption I or Assumption II is implicit.

D - Neither Assumption I nor Assumption II is implicit.

E - Both Assumptions I and II are implicit.

3. Statement

Most people who stop smoking gain weight.

Assumptions

I. If one does not stop smoking, one will not gain weight.

II. If one stops smoking, one will gain weight.

A - Only Assumption I is implicit.

B - Only Assumption II is implicit.

C - Either Assumption I or Assumption II is implicit.

D - Neither Assumption I nor Assumption II is implicit.

E - Both Assumptions I and II are implicit.

4. Statement

The government is making efforts to boost tourism in state X.

Assumptions

I. Tourism in state X dropped following political unrest

II. Special discounts in the air fare have been announced.

A - Only Assumption I is implicit.

B - Only Assumption II is implicit.

C - Either Assumption I or Assumption II is implicit.

D - Neither Assumption I nor Assumption II is implicit.

E - Both Assumptions I and II are implicit.

5. Statement

The company issued a notice saying – "Do not copy our software without our permission."

Assumptions

- I. The software can be copied.
- II. Such warnings will have some effect.

A – Only Assumption I is implicit.

B – Only Assumption II is implicit.

C – Either Assumption I or Assumption II is implicit.

D – Neither Assumption I nor Assumption II is implicit.

E – Both Assumptions I and II are implicit.

6. Statement

A asked B to take care of the affairs of the company in his absence.

Assumptions

- I. B may not accept this request of A.
- II. B has the requisite expertise to handle the affairs of the company.

A – Only Assumption I is implicit.

B – Only Assumption II is implicit.

C – Either Assumption I or Assumption II is implicit.

D – Neither Assumption I nor Assumption II is implicit.

E – Both Assumptions I and II are implicit.

7. Statement

A suggests B to get his child examined by a specialist doctor.

Assumptions

- I. Specialist doctors are able to diagnose better than ordinary doctors.*
- II. B's child has some special kind of ailment.*

A - Only Assumption I is implicit.

B - Only Assumption II is implicit.

C - Either Assumption I or Assumption II is implicit.

D - Neither Assumption I nor Assumption II is implicit.

E - Both Assumptions I and II are implicit.

8. Statement

The college administration has instructed all the students to stop using cell phones in the college premises.

Assumptions

- I. Students may stop using cell phones in the college premises.*
- II. Students may not stop using cell phones in the college premises.*

A - Only Assumption I is implicit.

B - Only Assumption II is implicit.

C - Either Assumption I or Assumption II is implicit.

D - Neither Assumption I nor Assumption II is implicit.

E - Both Assumptions I and II are implicit.

9. Statement

If you are a classical singer, we have a challenging job for you.

Assumptions

- I. You are a classical singer.*
- II. We need a classical singer.*

- A - Only Assumption I is implicit.*
B - Only Assumption II is implicit.
C - Either Assumption I or Assumption II is implicit.
D - Neither Assumption I nor Assumption II is implicit.
E - Both Assumptions I and II are implicit.

10. Statement

All the workers are instructed to reach the factory by 8.30 am..

Assumptions

- I. Some workers may not reach the factory at the given time.*
- II. Workers will take the instruction seriously.*

- A - Only Assumption I is implicit.*
B - Only Assumption II is implicit.
C - Either Assumption I or Assumption II is implicit.
D - Neither Assumption I nor Assumption II is implicit.
E - Both Assumptions I and II are implicit.

"It always seems impossible unless it is DONE!"



Topic 13 – Assertion Reasoning

Assertion Reasoning is another interesting branch of verbal reasoning questions. The questions under this topic are designed in a manner to check the ability of the students to determine a fact and the reasoning behind it.

An Assertion is a declarative / affirmative sentence which may either be true or false.

Reasoning is a sentence that tries to give reasons for the aforementioned assertion. The sentence presented as reasoning is also a fact that tries to justify the statement made in the Assertion.

In such questions, a statement (assertion) is given followed another statement (reasoning). Students have to read the assertion and determine if the reasoning statement is the correct reason for the assertion. The statements given as assertion and reasoning may / may not be true. Students are also supposed to determine the same.

For example –

Assertion

Increased level of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere melts the polar ice.

Reasoning

Higher the levels of carbon dioxide, higher is the temperature.

A – Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

B – Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

C – A is true but R is false.

D – A is false but R is true.

E – Both A and R are false.

Practice Questions

1. Assertion

When a piece of chalk I put in water, bubbles come out in all directions.

Reasoning

Chalk reacts exothermically in water.

A - Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

B - Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

C - A is true but R is false.

D - A is false but R is true.

E - Both A and R are false.

2. Assertion

The life expectancy in some European countries is very high.

Reasoning

European countries have low mortality rate.

A - Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

B - Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

C - A is true but R is false.

D - A is false but R is true.

E - Both A and R are false.

3. Assertion

The general health guidelines suggest that people should follow social distancing norms to prevent the spread of the COVID -19.

Reasoning

COVID - 19 affects the lungs and causes breathlessness in the patients.

A - Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

B - Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

C - A is true but R is false.

D - A is false but R is true.

E - Both A and R are false.

4. Assertion

We feel colder on mountains than on the plains.

Reasoning

Temperature increases with increase in the altitude.

A - Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

B - Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

C - A is true but R is false.

D - A is false but R is true.

E - Both A and R are false.

5. Assertion

The council of ministers hold office during the pleasure of the President.

Reasoning

The President can dismiss the ministers at his discretion.

A - Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

B - Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

C - A is true but R is false.

D - A is false but R is true.

E - Both A and R are false.

6. Assertion

In India, the post of the President is hierarchal and passes on from one generation to another of the same family.

Reasoning

India is the largest democracy in the world.

A - Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

B - Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

C - A is true but R is false.

D - A is false but R is true.

E - Both A and R are false.

7. Assertion

The intestines are the most important part of our digestive system.

Reasoning

The nutrients get absorbed in the Intestines.

A - Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

B - Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

C - A is true but R is false.

D - A is false but R is true.

E - Both A and R are false.

8. Assertion

North Korea is a Democratic Republic with Kim Jong Un as the prime Minister.

Reasoning

North Korea is the superpower of the world today.

A - Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

B - Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

C - A is true but R is false.

D - A is false but R is true.

E - Both A and R are false.

9. Assertion

Yes Academy is the most lived Academy amongst the CS students.

Reasoning

The teachers at Yes are completely dedicated to ensure the success of the students.

A - Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

B - Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

C - A is true but R is false.

D - A is false but R is true.

E - Both A and R are false.

10. Assertion

Vaccines prevent a lot of diseases.

Reasoning

Vaccines are prepared from a weakened strain of the micro-organism that causes the disease and hence, prepares the body to fight against them.

A - Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

B - Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

C - A is true but R is false.

D - A is false but R is true.

E - Both A and R are false.

"It always seems impossible unless it is DONE!"



Topic 14 - Drawing Inference and Conclusions

A Conclusion is a judgement or decision reached by reasoning.

An Inference is a conclusion reached on the basis of evidence and reasoning.

Deriving conclusion and inference is the act of reading a paragraph and logically deriving a judgement from the same. The reasoning and judgement making skills of students are tested here.

This topic contains various types of question sets which will be dealt with in the Practice Questions here.

For example -

Read the following passage and choose the inference that follows -

Is it wrong for doctors to lie about their patients' illnesses? Aren't doctors just like any other people we hire to do a job for us? Surely, we would not tolerate not being told the truth about the condition of our automobile from the mechanic we hired to fix it, or the condition of our roof from the carpenter we employed to repair it. Just as these workers would be guilty of violating their good faith contracts with us if they were to do this, doctors who lie to their patients about their illnesses violate these contracts as well, and this is clearly wrong..

A - Doctors are just hired workers like mechanics and carpenters.

B - it is wrong for doctors to lie about their patients' illnesses.

C - Doctors are Gods on earth and therefor they should decide whether to tell the patient about their illness or not.

D - All of the Above

Practice Questions

Read the passage and answer the questions that follow -

Economic liberalization and globalization have put pressures on Indian industry, particularly on the service sector, to offer quality products and services at low costs and with high speed. Organizations have to compete with unequal partners from abroad. It is well recognized that developing countries like India are already behind other countries technologically, in many areas, although some of them, particularly India, boast of huge scientific and technical manpower. In addition to this, if an entrepreneur or industrialist has to spend a lot of his time, money and energy in dealing with unpredictable services and in negotiating with the local bureaucracy, it can have a significant dampening effect on business.

1. No other developing country except India claims that they have highly trained technical manpower.

- A. if you think the inference is 'definitely true'.*
- B. if you think the inference is 'probably true' though not definitely true in the light of the facts given.*
- C. if the data given is inadequate i.e., from the fact given you cannot say whether the inference is likely to be true or false.*
- D. if you think the inference is definitely false i.e., it contradicts the given facts.*

2. Official formalities are less cumbersome in almost all the countries except India.

- A. if you think the inference is 'definitely true'.*
- B. if you think the inference is 'probably true' though not definitely true in the light of the facts given.*
- C. If the data given is inadequate i.e., from the fact given you cannot say whether the inference is likely to be true or false.*
- D. If you think the inference is probably false though not definitely false in the light of the facts given.*

3. *India at present is to some extent at par with the developed countries in terms of technological development.*

- A. *if you think the inference is 'definitely true'.*
- B. *if you think the inference is 'probably true' though not definitely true in the light of the facts given.*
- C. *if the data given is inadequate i.e., from the fact given you cannot say whether the inference is likely to be true or false.*
- D. *if you think the inference is probably false though not definitely false in the light of the facts given.*

4. *Foreign companies are more equipped than domestic companies to provide quality service in good time.*

- A. *If you think the inference is 'definitely true'.*
- B. *if you think the inference is 'probably true' though not definitely true in the light of the facts given.*
- C. *if the data given is inadequate i.e., from the fact given you cannot say whether the inference is likely to be true or false.*
- D. *if you think the inference is probably false though not definitely false in the light of the facts given.*

Read the paragraph and answer the questions that follow -

Wind is an inexhaustible source of energy and aerogenerator can convert it into electricity. Through not much has so far been done in this field, the survey shows that there is a vast potential for developing wind as an alternative source of energy. The wind survey has four components -- direction, duration, speed and distribution. On this basis U.P. hill areas have been found an ideal place for setting up aerogenerators. In U.P. hills alone, as many as 58 sites have been identified.

1. Only the hilly areas of U.P. were surveyed for setting up aerogenerators

- a. Data inadequate*
- b. Definitely true*
- c. Probably false*
- d. Definitely false*

2. The survey was conducted under the government of U.P.

- a. Data inadequate*
- b. Definitely true*
- c. Probably false*
- d. Definitely false*

3. Wind, as a source of energy, can replace exhaustible sources of energy.

- a. Data inadequate*
- b. Definitely true*
- c. Probably false*
- d. Definitely false*

4. Energy by wind is a comparatively new emerging field.

- a. Data inadequate*
- b. Definitely true*
- c. Probably false*
- d. Definitely false*

A study of native born residents in Newland found that two-thirds of the children developed considerable levels of nearsightedness after starting school, while their illiterate parents and grandparents, who had no opportunity for formal schooling, showed no signs of this disability.

If the above statements are true, which of the following conclusions is most strongly supported by them?

- A. Only people who have the opportunity for formal schooling develop nearsightedness.
- B. The nearsightedness in the children is caused by the visual stress required by reading and other class work
- C. Children should stay at home to prevent developing nearsightedness.
- D. None of the above

Although most of the fastest growing jobs in today's economy require a college degree, many of the new jobs being created from home healthaide to desktop publisher require knowledge other than that gained from earning a degree. For workers in those jobs, good basic skills in reading, communication, and mathematics play an important role in getting a job and developing a career.

From the information given above it can be validly concluded that, in today's economy, -

- A. Skills in reading, communication, and mathematics play an important role in developing a career as a desktop publisher
- B. The majority of the new jobs being created require knowledge other than that gained from earning a college degree
- C. Both A and B
- D. None of the Above

"It always seems impossible unless it is DONE!"



Topic 15 – Analytical Reasoning and Decision Making

Analytical Reasoning and Decision Making is that branch of logical reasoning which tests the ability of the students to analyse a given set of facts and make decisions accordingly. In such questions, situational facts are provided which need to be analysed. Once that is done, students are expected to make decisions out of their analyses.

For example –

DIRECTIONS for questions 1 to 4 : Krishnapuram's town council has exactly three members: Arjun, Karn, and Bhim. During one week, the council members vote on exactly three bills: a recreation bill, a school bill, and a tax bill. Each council member votes either for or against each bill. The following is known:

- *Each member of the council votes for at least one of the bills and against at least one of the bills.*
- *Exactly two members of the council vote for the recreation bill.*
- *Exactly one member of the council votes for the school bill.*
- *Exactly one member of the council votes for the tax bill.*
- *Arjun votes for the recreation bill and against the school bill.*
- *Karn votes against the recreation bill.*
- *Bhim votes against the tax bill.*

1. If the set of members of the council who vote against the school bill are the only ones who also vote against the tax bill, then which one of the following statements must be true?

- A. Arjun votes for the tax bill.
- B. Karn votes for the recreation bill.
- C. Karn votes against the school bill.
- D. Bhim votes against the recreation bill.
- E. Bhim votes against the school bill.

2. If Karn votes for the tax bill, then which one of the following statements could be true?

- A. Arjun and Karn each vote for exactly one bill.
- B. Karn and Bhim each vote for exactly one bill
- C. Arjun votes for exactly two bills.
- D. Karn votes for the recreation bill.
- E. Bhim votes against the recreation bill.

3. Karn votes for exactly two of the three bills, which one of the following statements must be true?

- A. Arjun votes for the tax bill.
- B. Karn votes for the recreation bill.
- C. Karn votes for the school bill.
- D. Karn votes against the tax bill.
- E. Bhim votes for the school bill.

4. If one of the members of the council votes against exactly the same bills as does another member of the council, then which one of the following statements must be true?

- A. Arjun votes for the tax bill
- B. Kam votes for the recreation bill.
- C. Kam votes for exactly one bill.
- D. Bhim votes for exactly one bill.

Practice Questions

DIRECTIONS for questions 1 to 4 : A famous retail electronics showroom chain has six new mobile phone models - T, V, W, X, Y, and Z - each equipped with at least one of the following three options: digital camera, music player, and office document viewer. No mobile has any other option. The following conditions apply:

- A. V features both a digital camera and an office document viewer.
- B. W has digital camera and music player
- C. W and Y have no options in common.
- D. X has more options as compared to W
- E. V and Z have exactly one option in common
- F. T has fewer options as compared to Z.

1. For exactly how many of the six mobile phones is it possible to determine exactly which option each one has?

- A. Two B. Three C. Four D. Five E. Six

2. Which one of the following must be false?

- A. Exactly five mobile phones feature a music player.
- B. Exactly five mobile phones feature a document viewer.
- C. Exactly four mobile phones feature a music player.
- D. Exactly four mobile phones feature a digital camera.
- E. Exactly four mobile phones feature a document viewer.

3. If Z has no option in common with T but has at least one option in common with every other mobile phone, then which one of the following must be false?

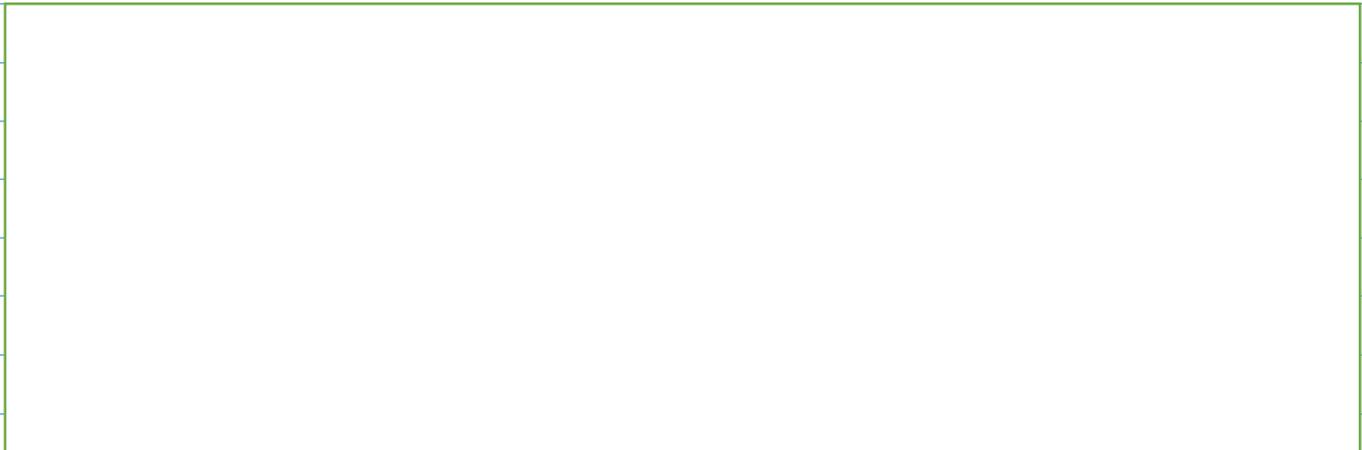
- A. T has digital camera
- B. Z has document viewer
- C. Exactly four of the six mobile phones have digital camera.
- D. Exactly four of the six mobile phones have document viewer.
- E. Exactly four of the six mobile phones have music player.

4. Suppose no two mobile phone models have exactly the same options as one another. In that case each of the following could be true EXCEPT:

- A. Exactly three of the six mobile phones have digital camera.
- B. Exactly four of the six mobile phones have music player.
- C. Exactly three of the six mobile phones have document viewer.
- D. Exactly four of the six mobile phones have document viewer.
- E. Exactly one mobile phone has all the features.

DIRECTIONS : M, N, O, P, Q and R belonging to the field of Marketing, HR, Finance, Operations, IT and IB are sitting across a circular table for a meeting such that each expert is sitting opposite another expert. Each expert belongs to exactly one of the mentioned fields. Further information is as follows -

- A. The Marketing expert is 3rd to the right of the IB expert*
- B. P is not an expert in either finance or IT and is sitting opposite R, the operations expert.*
- C. Q, the expert in IB is to the immediate left of the HR expert.*
- D. While N is an expert in IT, O is the Marketing Expert.*
- E. M is at a position which is not adjacent to the HR expert.*



- 1. The Marketing expert is sitting between experts from which areas?*
 - A. Finance and IB*
 - B. Operations and Finance*
 - C. HR and Operations*
 - D. Operations and IT*

- 2. Who is seated opposite the expert from IB?*
 - A. O*
 - B. M*
 - C. P*
 - D. R*

3. Which of the following is true about the position of the HR expert?

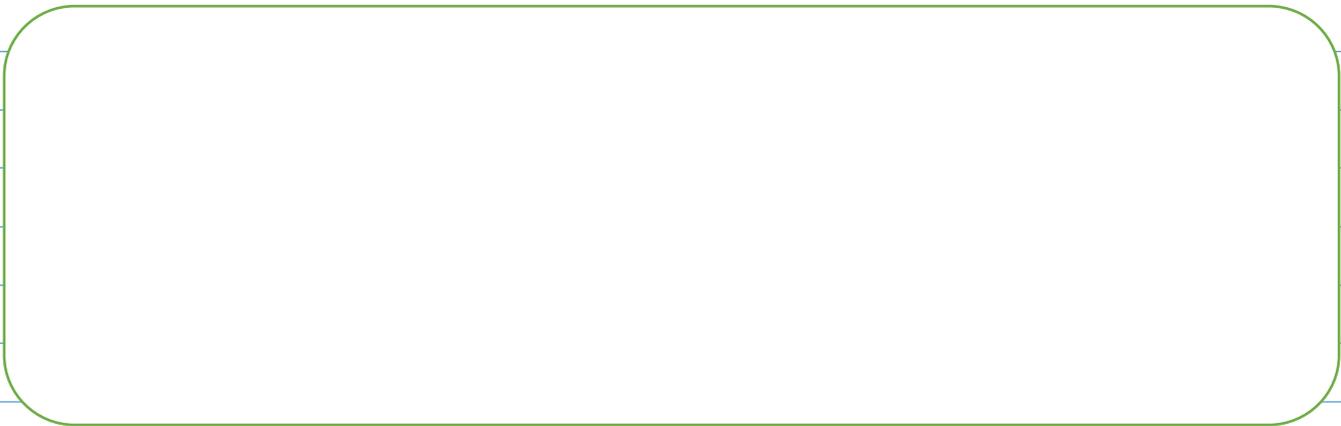
- A. To the immediate left of O
- B. 3rd to the left of the Operations expert
- C. 3rd to the right of M
- D. None of these

4. If a team is to be formed consisting of experts sitting consecutively, which among the following cannot be a possible team formed?

- A. ONP
- B. RON
- C. RNP
- D. MQP

DIRECTIONS : 6 books one each in English, Math, Science, History, Hindi and Sanskrit are to be arranged in a straight line on a bookshelf. Further conditions are as follows -

- A. There are exactly 2 books between Science and the Sanskrit books but the Sanskrit book is not at either end.*
- B. The history book is to the immediate right of the math book.*
- C. Counting from the left end of the arrangement, the English book is at the 3rd position and 2nd to the left of the science book.*



1. Counting from the right end of the arrangement, which book is to the immediate left of the 3rd book from the right?

- A. Sanskrit*
- B. Science*
- C. Math*
- D. History*

2. How many books are there between the Math and the Sanskrit books?

- A. 1*
- B. 2*
- C. 3*
- D. 0*

3. Which are the two books at the extreme ends??

- A. Science, History
- B. Science, Math
- C. Sanskrit
- D. None of these

4. Which book is to the immediate left of the Math book?

- A. Science
- B. History
- C. Sanskrit
- D. None of these.

DIRECTION : 5 STUDENTS Vaibhav, Vikas, Chirag, Muskan and Harish were seated in a row to take a Mock test. Each person belonged to a different subjects of CSEET from LR, BE, BC, CA and LA. Further conditions are as follows -

- A. Chirag's branch is BC and he is not seated at either ends
- B. The person with LA specialization is 2nd to the right of Muskan
- C. Vikas's branch is neither BE nor LR
- D. Harish is at the extreme right of the arrangement
- E. The person with BE specialization is at the middle position
- F. The CA is to the immediate left of Vikas.

1. Who is the person with CA specialization?

- A. Vikas
- B. Harish
- C. Vaibhav
- D. Cannot be determined

2. What is the specialization of the person sitting 4th from the left of the arrangement?

- A. CA
- B. BC
- C. LR
- D. Cannot be determined

3. Which of the following is true about Harish?

- A. To the immediate left of Muskan
- B. 2nd to the left of Vaibhav
- C. To the immediate left of Chirag
- D. 2nd to the left of Vikas

4. Who has a specialization in BE?

- A. Muskan
- B. Vaibhav
- C. Vikas
- D. Harish

"It always seems impossible unless it is DONE!"

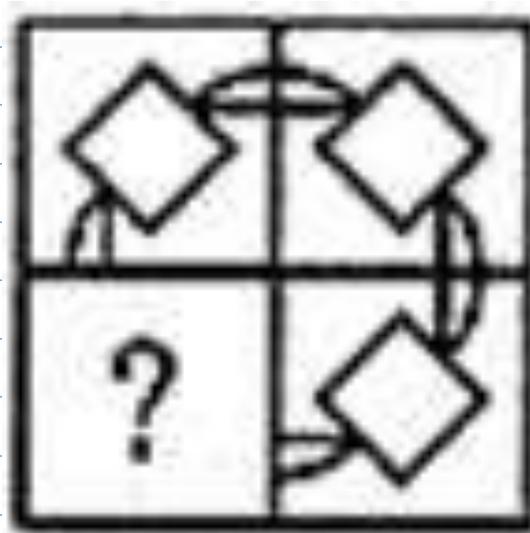


Topic 16 – Completion of Incomplete Pattern / Figure Matrix

Completion of Incomplete pattern questions are designed to test the visual ability of the students. Here, students are required to analyse a given set of figures and find the figure that completes the series.

The position for which the missing figure is required is generally marked with a "?".

For example -



A



B

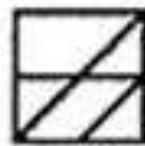
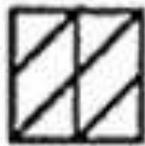
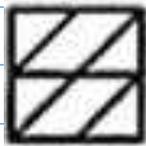
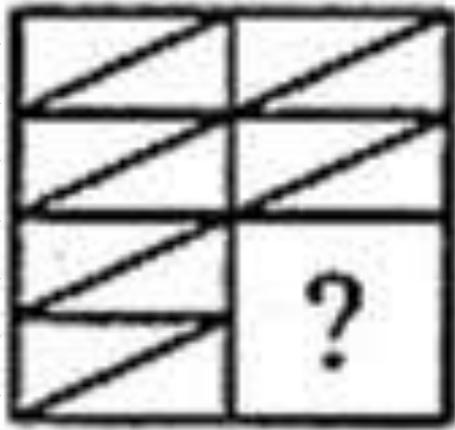


C



D

Practice Questions



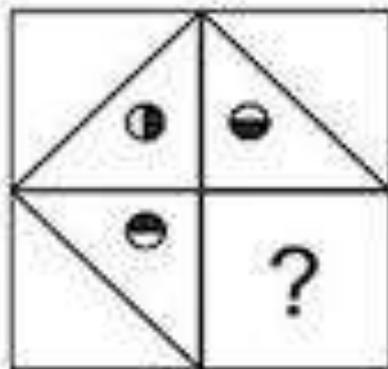
1.

A

B

C

D



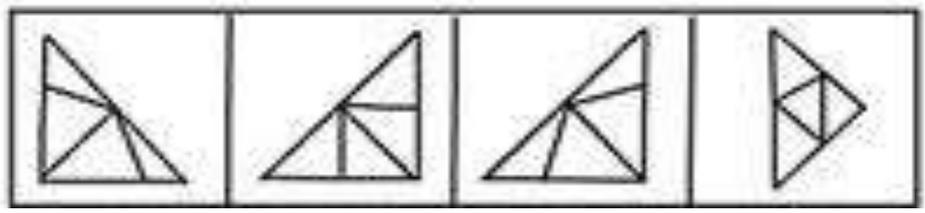
2.

A

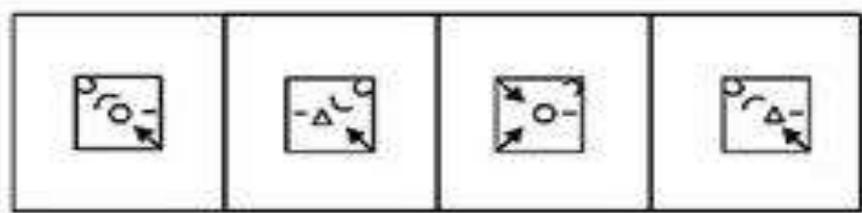
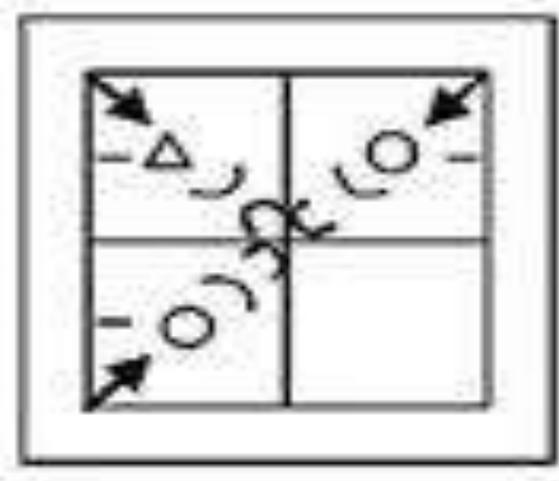
B

C

D



3. A B C D



4. A B C D



5.

A

B

C

D

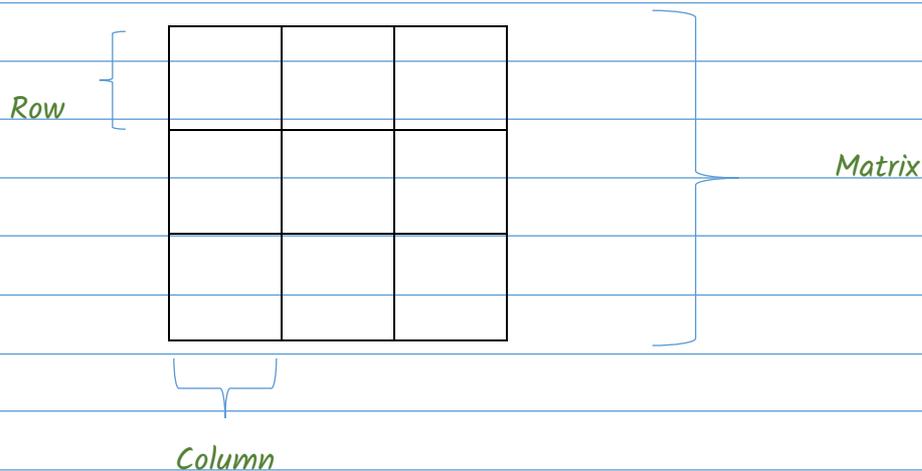
Figure Matrix

Figure Matrix is an advanced form of completion of incomplete pattern. A matrix is formed of Rows and Columns, Here different figures are given in the form of a matrix wherein some of the figures are missing. The figures given in the matrix are to be analysed and the missing figure is to be identified.

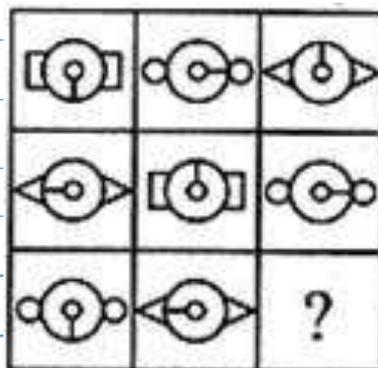
Matrix - Matrix is the representation of figures in the form of columns and rows.

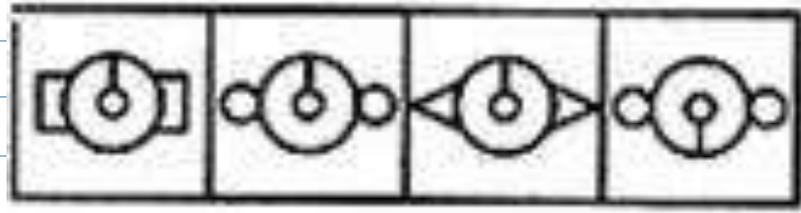
Column - Columns are the vertical boxes in a matrix.

Rows - Rows are formed of horizontal boxes.



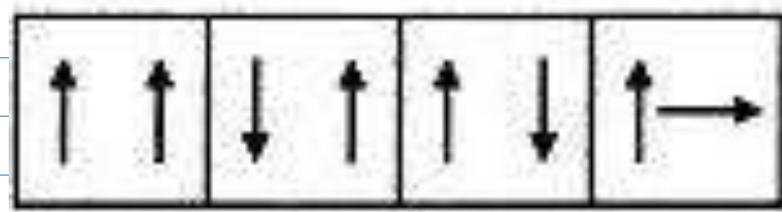
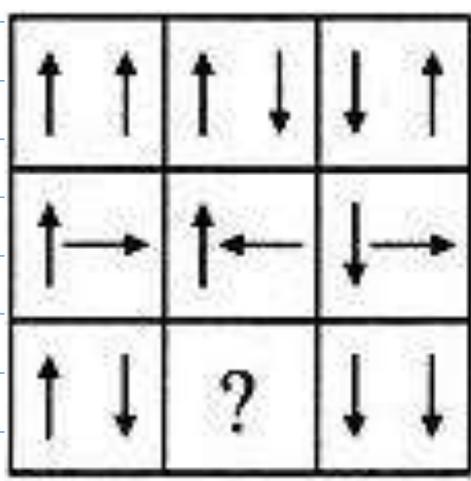
For Example -



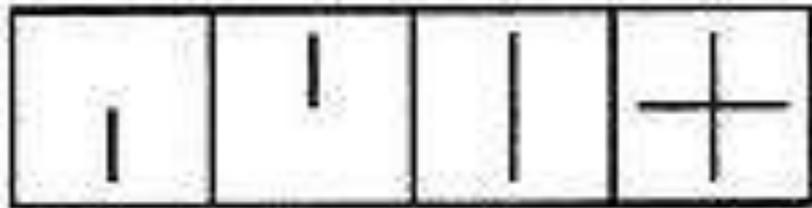
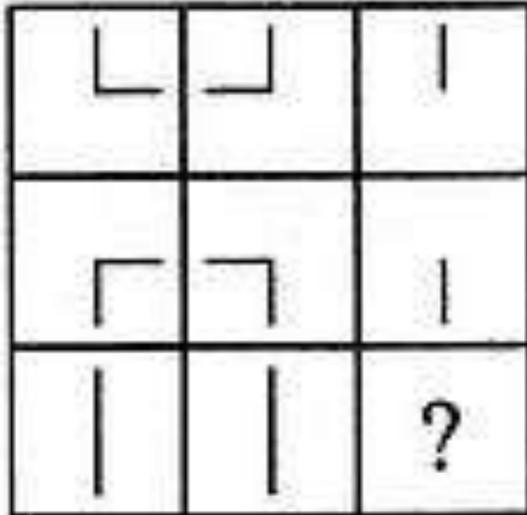


A B C D

Practice Questions



I. A B C D



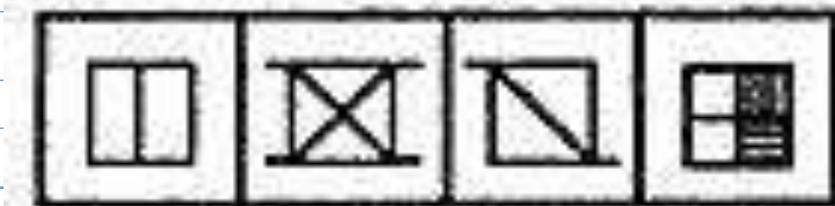
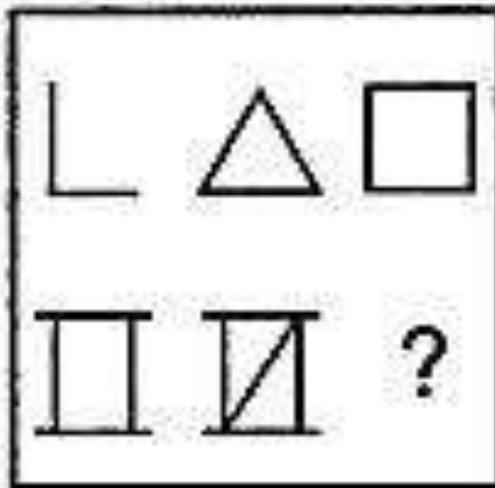
2.

A

B

C

D



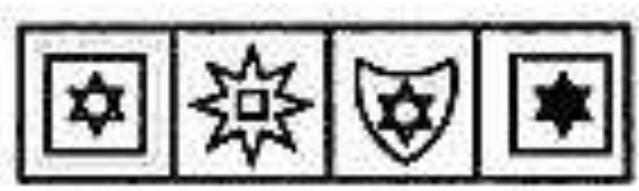
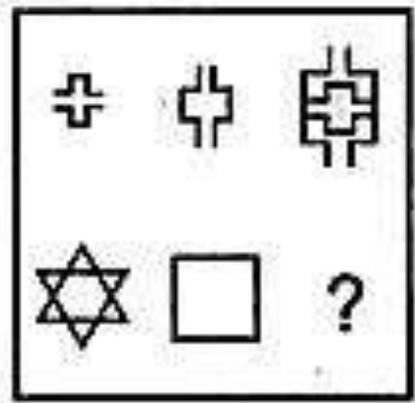
3.

A

B

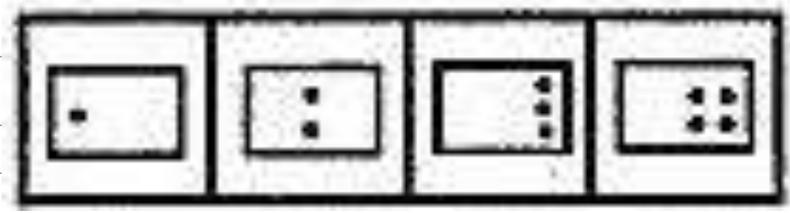
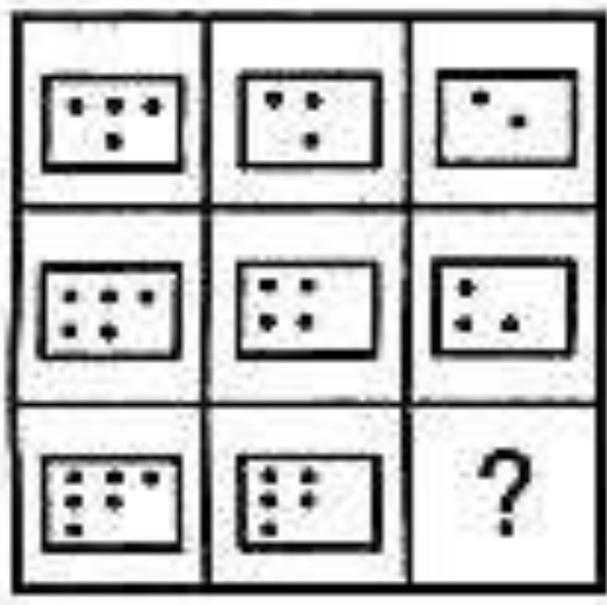
C

D



4.

A B C D



5.

A B C D

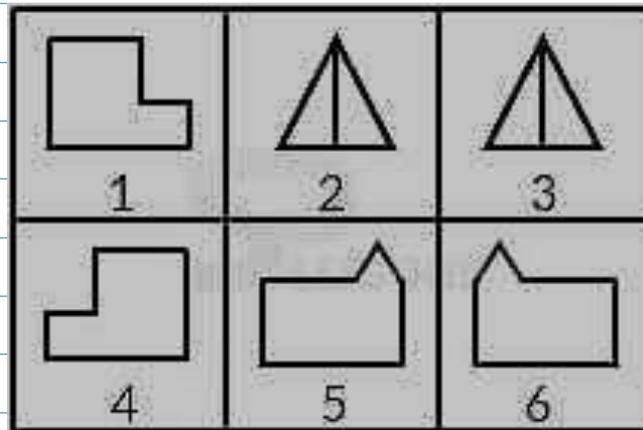
"It always seems impossible unless it is DONE!"



Topic 17 - Grouping

Grouping is that part of reasoning wherein the ability of students to identify similarities in a given set of figures is tested. Here, a number of images are shown in the question and the students are required to find certain similarities and divide the given figures in groups based on such similarities.

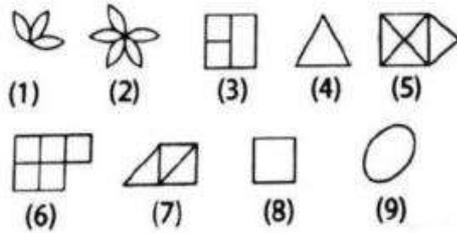
For example -



Divide the given figures in three sets of two figures each by using each figure once and select the correct option.

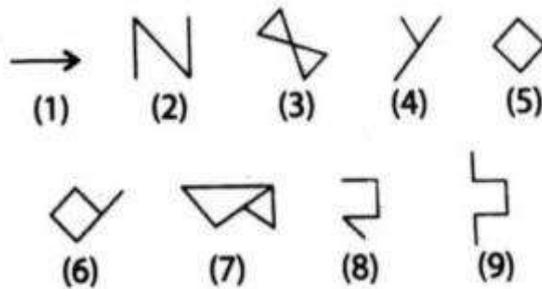
- (a) 1, 2 ; 5, 6 ; 1, 4
- (b) 1, 5 ; 4, 6 ; 2, 3
- (c) 2, 5 ; 1, 3 ; 4, 6
- (d) 1, 4 ; 6, 2 ; 3, 5

Practice Questions



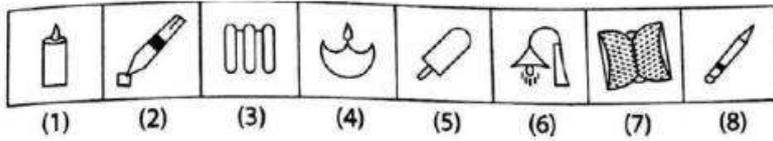
1. Divide the given figures in group of three figures each and select the option -

- A. (1, 2, 3) , (4, 8, 9) , (5, 6, 7)
- B. (4, 5, 7) , (3, 1, 2) , (6, 8, 9)
- C. (1, 2, 7) , (8, 9, 4) , (2, 3, 6)
- D. (3, 5, 6) , (8, 7, 4) , (1, 2, 9)



2. Group the given figures into three classes using each figure just once and select the option -

- A. (1, 2, 3) , (4, 8, 9) , (5, 6, 7)
- B. (4, 5, 7) , (3, 1, 2) , (6, 8, 9)
- C. (1, 2, 4) , (6, 9, 7) , (8, 3, 5)
- D. (3, 5, 6) , (8, 7, 4) , (1, 2, 9)



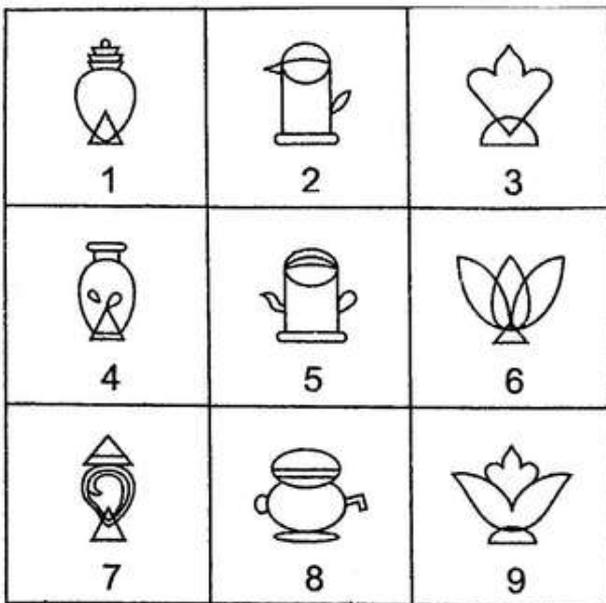
3. Group The given figures in three different sets -

A. (1, 4, 6) , (3, 5) , (2, 7, 8)

B. (4, 5, 7) , (3, 1, 2) , (6, 8)

C. (1, 2, 4) , (6, 7) , (8, 3, 5)

D. (3, 5, 6) , (8, 7, 4) , (1, 2)



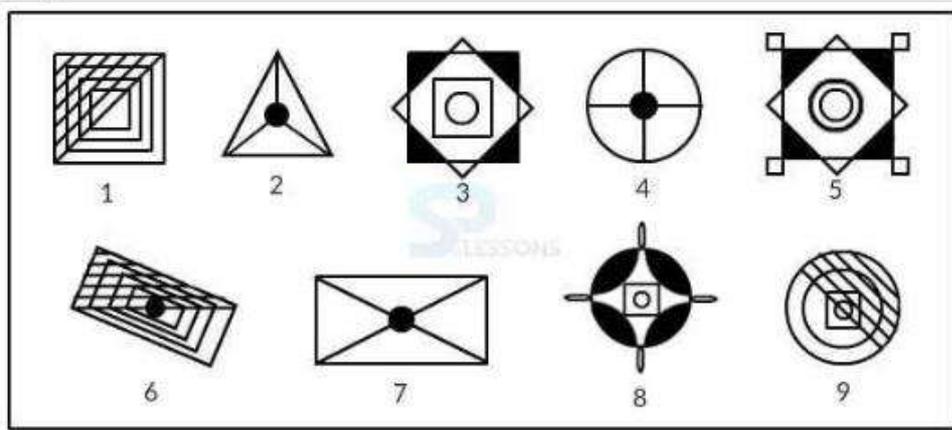
4. Group The given figures in three different sets -

A. (1, 4, 7) , (2, 5, 8) , (3, 6, 9)

B. (4, 5, 7) , (3, 1, 2) , (6, 8, 9)

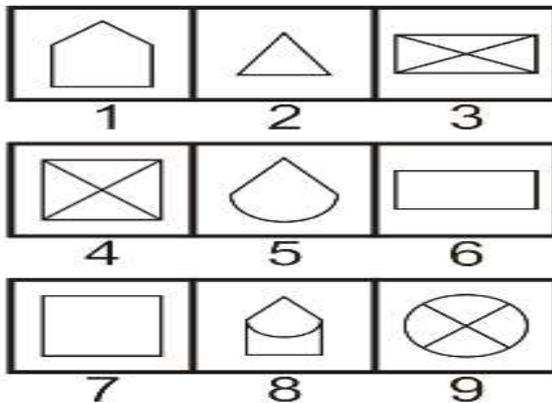
C. (1, 2, 7) , (8, 9, 4) , (2, 3, 6)

D. (3, 5, 6) , (8, 7, 4) , (1, 2, 9)



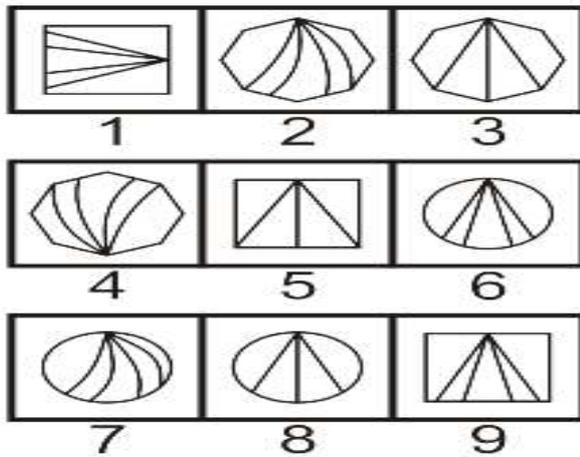
5. Group The given figures in three different sets -

- A. (1, 4, 7) , (2, 5, 8) , (3, 6, 9)
- B. (4, 5, 7) , (3, 1, 2) , (6, 8, 9)
- C. (1, 6, 9) , (2, 7, 4) , (5, 3, 8)
- D. (3, 5, 6) , (8, 7, 4) , (1, 2, 9)



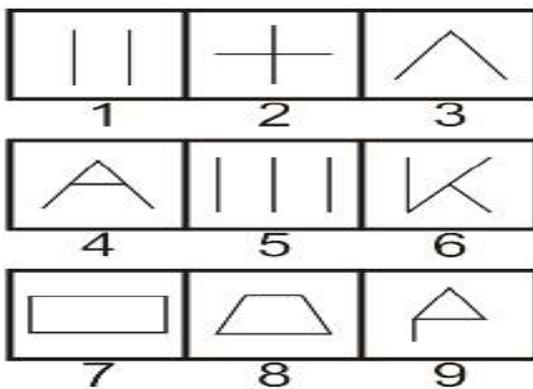
6. Group The given figures in three different sets -

- A. (1, 4, 7) , (2, 5, 8) , (3, 6, 9)
- B. (4, 5, 7) , (3, 1, 2) , (6, 8, 9)
- C. (3, 4, 9) , (2, 7, 4) , (5, 3, 8)
- D. (3, 5, 6) , (8, 7, 4) , (1, 2, 9)



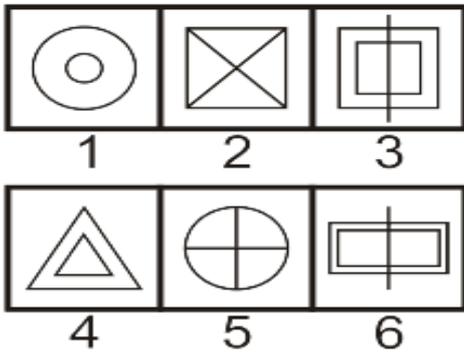
7. Group The given figures in three different sets -

- A. (1, 4, 7) , (2, 5, 8) , (3, 6, 9)
- B. (3, 5, 8) , (7, 4, 2) , (6, 1, 9)
- C. (3, 4, 9) , (2, 7, 4) , (5, 3, 8)
- D. (3, 5, 6) , (8, 7, 4) , (1, 2, 9)



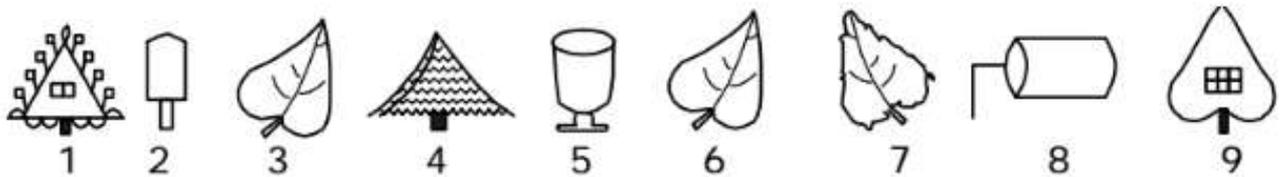
8. Group The given figures in three different sets -

- A. (1, 4, 7) , (2, 5, 8) , (3, 6, 9)
- B. (3, 5, 8) , (7, 4, 2) , (6, 1, 9)
- C. (3, 4, 9) , (2, 7, 4) , (5, 3, 8)
- D. (4, 5, 6) , (8, 7, 9) , (1, 2, 3)



9. Group The given figures in three different sets -

- A. (1, 4) , (2, 5) , (3, 6)
- B. (3, 5) , (4, 2) , (6, 1)
- C. (1, 6) , (2, 4) , (5, 3)
- D. (5, 6) , (2, 4) , (1, 3)



10. Group The given figures in three different sets -

- A. (1, 4, 9) , (2, 5, 7) , (3, 6, 8)
- B. (3, 5, 9) , (4, 2, 8) , (6, 1, 7)
- C. (1, 4, 9) , (2, 5, 8) , (6, 7, 3)
- D. (5, 6, 7) , (2, 4, 8) , (1, 3, 9)

"It always seems impossible unless it is DONE!"



Topic 18 – Mirror Image

Assertion Reasoning is another interesting branch of verbal reasoning questions. The questions under this topic are designed in a manner to check the ability of the students to determine a fact and the reasoning behind it.

In such questions, either the real image or the mirror age of a word / number / figure is given. Students are required to select the real image / mirror image of such word / number / figure from the options given.

For example –

Read the question and choose the correct option –

ANS43Q12

(1) AN24E012

(3) 2NAE4Q12

(2) 210E42NA

(4) 12Q4EANS

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

Trick??

Practice Questions

MALAYALAM

(1) MALAYALAM

(3) MALAYALAM

(2) MAJAYAJAM

(4) MAGAYAGAM

1. Choose the option containing the Mirror image of the word "MALAYALAM"

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

EFFECTIVE

(1) EVITCEFFE

(3) EFFECEVIT

(2) EVITCEFFE

(4) EFFECEVIT

2. Choose the option containing the mirror image of the word "EFFECTIVE"

A. 1

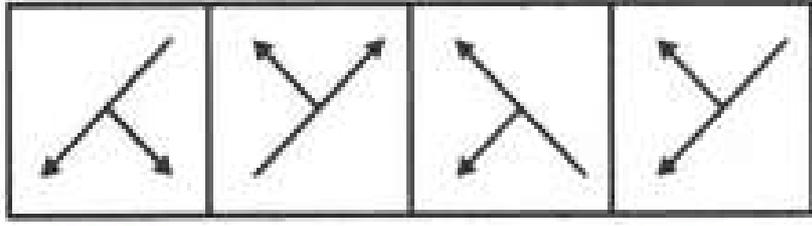
B. 2

C. 3

D. 4



(X)



(1)

(2)

(3)

(4)

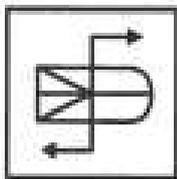
3. Choose the correct mirror image of the figure given as "X".

A. 1

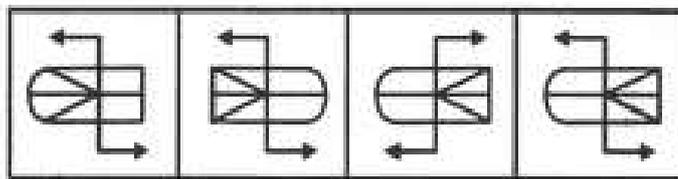
B. 2

C. 3

D. 4



(X)



(1)

(2)

(3)

(4)

4. Choose the correct mirror image of the figure given as "X".

A. 1

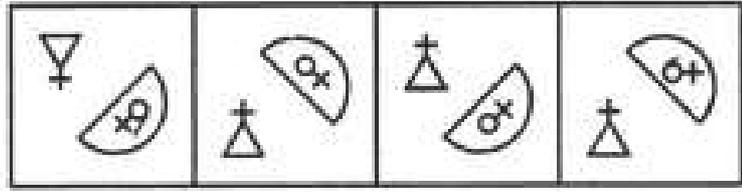
B. 2

C. 3

D. 4



(X)



(1)

(2)

(3)

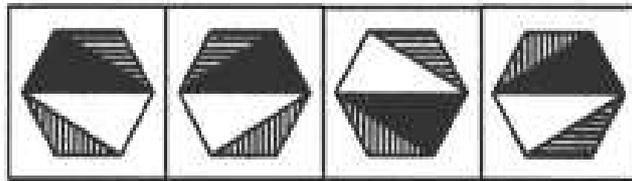
(4)

5. Choose the correct mirror image of the figure given as "X".

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4



(X)



(1)

(2)

(3)

(4)

6. Choose the correct mirror image of the figure given as "X".

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

UTZFY6KH

(1) HK9YFSTU

(3) HKθYεSTU

(2) ULSFY9KH

(4) HKθYεSTU

7. Choose the option containing the mirror image of "UTZFY6KH"

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

DL9CG4728

(1) DL9CG4728

(3) DL9CG4728

(2) 8574GCEJD

(4) 8574GCEJD

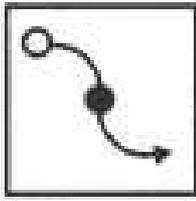
8. Choose the option containing the mirror image of "DL 9 CG 47 28"

A. 1

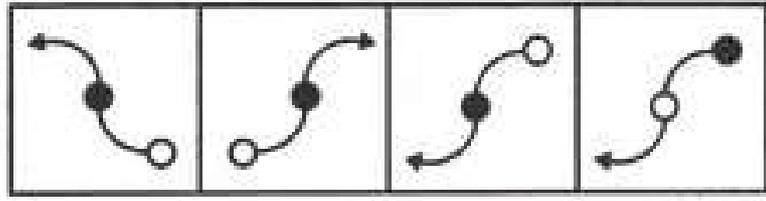
B. 2

C. 3

D. 4



(X)



(1)

(2)

(3)

(4)

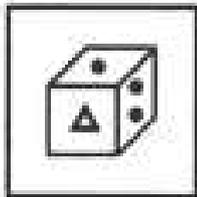
9. Choose the correct mirror image of the figure given as "X".

A. 1

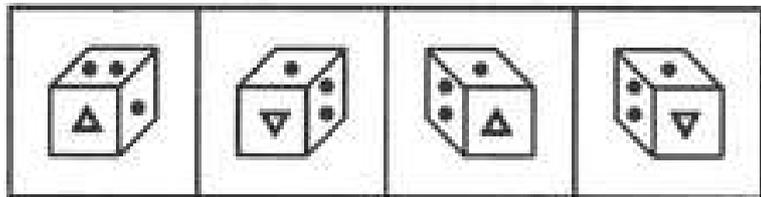
B. 2

C. 3

D. 4



(X)



(1)

(2)

(3)

(4)

10. Choose the correct mirror image of the figure given as "X".

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

"It always seems impossible unless it is DONE!"



Topic 19 - Clocks

Questions related to the topic Clocks are framed in a manner to test the analytical skills of the students. Here, the general concepts of a clock are used to frame questions.

In order to solve questions related to Clocks, the following points are required to be kept in mind -

1. Every clock consists of an "Hour" hand (smaller) and a "Minute" hand (bigger).
2. The dial of a clock is a circle whose circumference is divided into 12 parts, called the **Hour Spaces**. Each hour space is further divided into 5 parts, called the **Minute Spaces**. Therefore, the whole dial is divided into 60 minutes spaces.

3. The time taken by the hour hand to cover the distance of an hour space is equal to the time taken by the minute hand to cover the distance of 60 minute spaces.

In one hour - the hour hand covers 5 1 hour space = 5 minute spaces

In one hour - The minute hand covers 60 minutes paces.

Thus, in 60 minutes, the minute hand covers 55 more minute spaces than the hour hand.

4. The hour hand takes 12 hours to move around the circumference of the clock while the minute hand takes one hour to do so. Thus, the minute hand is 12 times faster than the hour hand.

5. Total central angle of the clock = 360°

No of minutes spaces = 60

Thus, angle between every minute space = 6°

6. Total Central Angle of the clock = 360°

No of Hour spaces = 12

Thus, angle between two hour spaces = 30°

7. Angle covered by the Minute hand -

- a. In one minute = 6°
- b. in one hour = 360°

8. Angle covered by the Hour hand -

- a. In one hour = 30°
- b. In one minute = $\frac{1}{2}^\circ$

9. In every hour, the Hour hand and the minute hand of a clock -

- a. Coincide - Once
- b. Are at a Right angle - Twice
- c. Are in opposite direction (in a straight line) - Once

10. No. of times the minute hand and the hour hand are at 180° or 0° -

- a. In 12 hours - 11 Times
- b. In 24 hours - 22 times

11. No. of times the minute hand and the hour hand are at 90° or any other angle -

- a. In 12 hours - 22 Times
- b. In 24 hours - 44 times

TRICK??!

$$\theta = \frac{11}{2}m - 30h$$

Where,

θ = Angle subtended between the minute hand and the hour hand

M = Minutes on the clock

H = Hours on the clock (lower)

Example -

What is the angle subtended between the minute and the hour hand when the time shown on the clock is 4.50 pm?

Practice Questions

1. At what time between 3 O'clock and 4 O'clock will the minute hand and the hour hand of a clock coincide with each other?

A. 3 h 16 $\frac{8}{11}$ m

B. 3 h 16 $\frac{4}{11}$ m

C. 3 h 22 m

D. 3 h 18 m

2. At what time between 5 O'clock and 6 O'clock will the minute hand and the hour hand of a clock be perpendicular to each other?

A. 5 h 10 $\frac{8}{11}$ m

B. 5 h 10

C. 5 h 10 $\frac{10}{11}$ m

D. 5 h 18 m

3. What is the angle between the minute hand and the hour hand of a clock at 3h 20m?

- A. 15°
- B. 30°
- C. 25°
- D. 20°

4. A clock is started at noon. By 10 minutes past 5, the hour hand has turned through?

- A. 145°
- B. 150°
- C. 155°
- D. 160°

5. An accurate clock shows 8 o'clock in the morning. Through how many degrees will the hour hand rotate when the clock shows 2 o'clock in the afternoon??

A. 144°

B. 158°

C. 180°

D. 168°

6. The angle between the minute hand and the hour hand of a clock when the time is 8.30, is -

A. 60°

B. 75°

C. 80°

D. 105°

7. How many times do the hands of a clock coincide in a day?

- A. 11°
- B. 12°
- C. 24°
- D. 22°

8. The angle between the minute hand and the hour hand of a clock when the time is 4.20, is:

- A. 0
- B. 10
- C. 5
- D. 20

9. How many degrees will the minute hand move in 480 seconds?

A. 48

B. 58

C. 40

D. 50

10. How many angles does the minute hand travel in between 4.40 pm and 6 pm?

A. 480

B. 420

C. 360

D. 540

"It always seems impossible unless it is DONE!"



Topic 20 - Calendar

Calendars is one of the most interesting topics of logical reasoning. Calendar is the system of putting dates in a systematic order. Questions from this topic are designed in a manner to test the ability of the students to analyse the system and solve the questions.

However, certain points that need to be kept in mind are -

1) There are two types of years - Ordinary Years and leap years. Ordinary Years consist of 365 days while Leap years consist of 366 days. Leap years occur at every 4th year.

Exception - The 100th year is NOT a leap year.

Exception to the Exception - Every 400th year is a leap year.

2) An ordinary year consists of 52 weeks and 1 Odd Day

A Leap year consists of 52 weeks and 2 Odd Days.

3) There are 12 months which contain different number of days from 28 to 31.

January, March, May, July, August, October, December - 31 days - 4 Weeks + 3 Odd days.

April, June, September, November - 30 days - 4 Weeks + 2 Odd Days

February (Leap Year) - 29 Days - 4 weeks + 1 Odd Day

February (Ordinary years) - 28 Days - 4 Weeks + 0 Odd days

4) Two years will have the same calendar if they have 0 Odd days between them.

(7 Odd Days = 1 Week)

5) There are 0 Odd days every 400 years.

TRICK!!!

Make use of the above points while solving questions related to Calendars!

For Example -

How many years have 29 days in February from 1900 to 2010?

- A) 25*
- B) 26*
- C) 27*
- D) 28*

January 1st, 2012 was a Sunday. What day will it be on the Independence Day of the Same year?

- A) Tuesday*
- B) Wednesday*
- C) Thursday*
- D) Friday*

Practice Questions

1. *1st Jan, 2006 was a Sunday. What day was it on 1st Jan, 2010?*

- a. Friday*
- b. Saturday*
- c. Sunday*
- d. Monday*

2. *Find the Day on 18th October 1916.*

- a. Monday*
- b. Tuesday*
- c. Wednesday*
- d. None of the Above*

3. The Calendar for the year 2007 will be repeated again in the year ---

- a. 2015
- b. 2016
- c. 2017
- d. 2018

4. On what dates of April, 2001 did Wednesdays fall?

- a. 5th, 12th, 19th, 26th
- b. 3rd, 10th, 17th, 24th
- c. 4th, 11th, 18th, 25th
- d. 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd, 29th

5. April 1st of a year is a Monday. Which other month of the same year will start with a Monday?

- a. May
- b. June
- c. July
- d. August

6. Shubham's birthday falls on 2nd March, which is a Monday. On what day will his wife Tanya's birthday fall if she was born on 19th September?

- a. Monday
- b. Sunday
- c. Friday
- d. Saturday

7. Find the Day on 18th October 1916 given that 18th October 1915 was a Monday

- a. Monday
- b. Tuesday
- c. Wednesday
- d. Thursday

8. Find the Day on 15th August 2025.

- a. Monday
- b. Tuesday
- c. Wednesday
- d. None of the Above

"It always seems impossible unless it is DONE!"



"It always seems impossible unless it is DONE!"



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CS Vaibhav Chitlangia

CS Vaibhav Chitlangia is a law graduate from ILS Law College, Pune and a Company Secretary with All India Ranks at all the three levels. He got All India Rank 15 in Foundation Programme (June 2016), All India Rank 22 in Executive Programme (June 2017) and All India Rank 04 in the Professional Programme (June 2018).

Vaibhav has an experience of working with one of India's best law firms for over 1.5 years where he dealt with the practical implications of corporate laws. He has also been guiding company secretary students since 2018 and has had an opportunity of teaching a number of students from across the country. His interests include Mergers and Amalgamations, Competition Laws and Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, amongst others. He also has prior experience in teaching subjects like Corporate Restructuring and Resolution of Corporate Disputes to the students of CS Professional Programme. He believes that

"the only impediment in the path of success is a person's own mindset; if that is controlled, every feat is achievable"



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