NMAT Logical Reasoning

Sample Paper – 5

Duration: 40 Minutes **Maximum Marks: 108**

Instructions

- This paper contains **36** Multiple Choice Questions (Single Correct Answer), modelled on the Logical Reasoning section of **NMAT** by GMAC.
- Each correct answer carries **+3 marks**. There is **no negative marking** for incorrect or unattempted answers, so attempt every question.
- Only **one** option is correct. Choose the most appropriate answer.
- NMAT is a computer-based test with sectional time limits; attempt this practice paper in one timed sitting of about **40 minutes**.
- Use of mobile phones, calculators or electronic gadgets is strictly prohibited.

Part A: Coding-Decoding and Series

Q1. In a certain code language, **WIN** is written as **XKQ**. How will **RUN** be written in the same code?

(A) SWQ

(B) SWP

(C) TWQ

(D) SVQ

Q2. Find the next term in the letter series: **A, C, F, J, O, ____**

(A) T

(B) U

(C) V

(D) S

Q3. Find the next term in the letter series: **B, D, G, K, P, ____**

(A) V

(B) W

(C) U

(D) T

Q4. Find the next term in the letter series: **Z, Y, W, T, P, ____**

(A) L

(B) J

(C) M

(D) K

Q5. Which letter is the 5th letter to the right of the 12th letter from the left end of the English alphabet?

(A) P

(B) Q

(C) R

(D) O

Q6. In a certain code, **ROAD** is written as **URDG**. How will **BEND** be written in the same code?

(A) EHQF

(B) EHPG

(C) DHQG

(D) EHQG

Part B: Arrangements and Puzzles

Directions (Q7–Q9): A student attends six different subjects — Maths, Physics, Chemistry, Biology, English and History — on six days from Monday to Saturday, exactly one subject each day.

- Maths is scheduled on Monday.
- History is scheduled on Saturday.
- Biology is scheduled on Wednesday.
- Physics is scheduled immediately before English.
- Chemistry is scheduled immediately after Maths.

Q7. Which subject is scheduled on Thursday?

(A) Chemistry

(B) English

(C) Physics

(D) Biology

Q8. On which day is Chemistry scheduled?

(A) Monday

(B) Tuesday

(C) Thursday

(D) Friday

Q9. How many subjects are scheduled on the days that lie between Biology and History?

(A) One

(B) Two

(C) Three

(D) Four

Directions (Q10–Q12): Six children P, Q, R, S, T and U stand in a straight row, all facing North.

- P stands second from the left end.
- There are exactly three children standing between R and Q.
- S stands immediately to the right of Q.
- U stands immediately to the left of Q.
- T does not stand at either end of the row.

Q10. Who stands at the right end of the row?

(A) R

(B) Q

(C) U

(D) S

Q11. How many children stand between P and Q?

(A) Two

(B) Three

(C) One

(D) Four

Q12. Who stands immediately to the left of U?

(A) Q

(B) T

(C) P

(D) R

Part C: Blood Relations and Direction Sense

Q13. Pointing to a man, a woman said, "His mother is the only daughter of my mother." How is the woman related to the man?

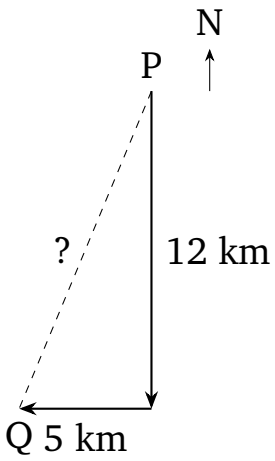
(A) Sister

(B) Aunt

(C) Grandmother

(D) Mother

Q14. A cyclist starts at point P, rides 12 km towards the South, then turns right and rides 5 km to reach point Q. What is the shortest distance between P and Q?



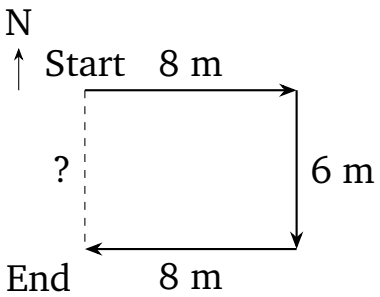
(A) 17 km

(B) 7 km

(C) 15 km

(D) 13 km

Q15. Facing East, a boy walks 8 m East, then turns right and walks 6 m, and again turns right and walks 8 m to reach a point. How far, and in which direction, is he now from his starting point?



(A) 8 m South

(B) 6 m South

(C) 10 m South-West

(D) 14 m South

Q16. In a certain notation:
"$A + B$" means A is the father of B;
"$A - B$" means A is the sister of B;
"$A \times B$" means A is the brother of B.
Which of the following means that **P is the uncle of Q**?

(A) $P + R - Q$

(B) $P - R + Q$

(C) $P \times R - Q$

(D) $P \times R + Q$

Q17. A man is walking towards the South. He turns to his left, then turns to his right, and finally turns to his left again. In which direction is he moving now?

(A) South

(B) West

(C) North

(D) East

Part D: Syllogisms

Q18. **Statements:** All cars are vehicles. Some vehicles are red.
Conclusions:
I. Some vehicles are cars.
II. Some cars are red.
Which of the conclusions follow(s)?

(A) Only conclusion I follows

(B) Only conclusion II follows

(C) Both I and II follow

(D) Neither I nor II follows

Q19. **Statements:** Some pens are red. All red things are bright.
Conclusions:
I. Some pens are bright.
II. All bright things are pens.
Which of the conclusions follow(s)?

(A) Only conclusion II follows

(B) Both I and II follow

(C) Only conclusion I follows

(D) Neither I nor II follows

Q20. **Statements:** All pens are inks. No ink is a pencil.
Conclusions:
I. No pen is a pencil.
II. Some pencils are inks.
Which of the conclusions follow(s)?

(A) Only conclusion I follows

(B) Only conclusion II follows

(C) Both I and II follow

(D) Neither I nor II follows

Q21. **Statements:** Some cups are plates. Some plates are bowls.
Conclusions:
I. Some cups are bowls.
II. All cups being bowls is a possibility.
Which of the conclusions follow(s)?

(A) Only conclusion I follows

(B) Both I and II follow

(C) Neither I nor II follows

(D) Only conclusion II follows

Q22. **Statements:** All lions are animals. All animals are living beings.
Conclusions:
I. All lions are living beings.
II. Some living beings are lions.
Which of the conclusions follow(s)?

(A) Only conclusion I follows

(B) Both conclusions follow

(C) Only conclusion II follows

(D) Neither I nor II follows

Part E: Critical Reasoning and Verbal Logic

Q23. **Statement:** "Enrol in our online course and master data analytics in just 30 days." — an advertisement.
Which of the following is an assumption **implicit** in the statement?

(A) Everyone in the country already knows data analytics.

(B) Online courses are the only way to learn any skill.

(C) Some people are interested in learning data analytics quickly.

(D) Thirty days is far too long to learn anything useful.

Q24. **Argument:** The company should move to a four-day work week, because this will increase employee productivity.
Which of the following, if true, most **strengthens** the argument?

(A) A four-day week would lower the office electricity bill.

(B) Employees enjoy having an extra day of free time.

(C) In trials at comparable firms, output per employee rose after moving to a four-day week.

(D) A four-day week simply means fewer working days.

Q25. **Argument:** We should advertise only on television, because television reaches the largest audience.
Which of the following, if true, most **weakens** the argument?

(A) Television advertising is a well-established method.

(B) Most of the company's target customers rarely watch television and instead use streaming services.

(C) Television advertisements are often memorable.

(D) The company can easily afford television advertising.

Q26. **Statement:** The number of road accidents at a particular junction has risen sharply this year.
Which of the following is the most appropriate **course of action**?

(A) The authorities should study the junction and install proper traffic signals and warning signs.

(B) The junction should be closed permanently to all traffic.

(C) All vehicles should be banned from the entire city.

(D) The rise in accidents should be ignored as unavoidable.

Q27. **Statement I:** A severe heatwave struck the region in the month of May.
Statement II: The sale of air conditioners rose sharply in May.
Which of the following best describes the relationship between the two statements?

(A) Statement II is the cause and Statement I is its effect.

(B) Both statements are effects of some other common cause.

(C) Statement I is the cause and Statement II is its effect.

(D) The two statements are entirely unrelated.

Q28. **Statement:** "Cities that invested in public parks reported higher levels of resident wellbeing than cities that did not."
Which of the following inferences follows most logically?

(A) Public parks are the only source of wellbeing for residents.

(B) Residents of cities with parks never feel unwell.

(C) Investing in public parks can contribute to residents' wellbeing.

(D) Cities without parks have no contented residents at all.

Q29. **Statement:** "Because of a nationwide strike by transport workers, all bus services in the state were suspended for the day."
Which of the following conclusions follows?

(A) The strike disrupted bus transport in the state that day.

(B) Buses never run anywhere in the state.

(C) Strikes always improve transport services.

(D) The state employs no transport workers at all.

Q30. **Statement:** "The library has introduced a mobile app so that members can reserve books from home."
Which of the following is an assumption **implicit** in the statement?

(A) No member of the library ever visits it in person.

(B) The app will completely replace all the librarians.

(C) At least some members can use a mobile app to reserve books.

(D) Printed books will soon disappear from the library.

Part F: Analytical and Miscellaneous

Q31. Choose the option that best completes the analogy: **DOCTOR : PATIENT :: LAWYER : ?**

(A) Client

(B) Court

(C) Judge

(D) Case

Q32. Find the odd one out.

(A) Copper

(B) Iron

(C) Granite

(D) Aluminium

Q33. In a certain code, **TIGER** is written as **UJHFS**. How is **LION** written in the same code?

(A) MJPN

(B) MKPO

(C) MJQO

(D) MJPO

Q34. In a class of 40 students, Rahul ranks 15th from the top. What is his rank from the bottom?

(A) 26th

(B) 25th

(C) 27th

(D) 24th

Q35. If "$+$" means "$\times$", "$-$" means "$+$", "$\times$" means "$\div$" and "$\div$" means "$-$", then find the value of:

$$16 \div 4 + 5 \times 2 - 3$$

(A) 11

(B) 9

(C) 12

(D) 7

Q36. In each row the third number is obtained from the first two by the same rule. Find the missing number.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 2 & 3 & 7 \\ 4 & 5 & 21 \\ 6 & 7 & ? \end{array}$$

(A) 41

(B) 48

(C) 43

(D) 42

Detailed Solutions

Q1.

Solution

Concept — Letter coding with a growing shift: Compare each letter of the code with the original to find the pattern of shifts.

Step 1: In WIN $\rightarrow$ XKQ, compare letter by letter.

Step 2: W $\rightarrow$ X is a shift of $+1$; I $\rightarrow$ K is $+2$; N $\rightarrow$ Q is $+3$.

Step 3: The rule is: shift the first letter by $+1$, the second by $+2$ and the third by $+3$.

Step 4: Apply to RUN: R $\rightarrow$ S $(+1)$, U $\rightarrow$ W $(+2)$, N $\rightarrow$ Q $(+3)$, giving **SWQ**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: SWP shifts N by only $+2$.
- Option C: TWQ shifts R by $+2$ instead of $+1$.
- Option D: SVQ shifts U by only $+1$.

Final Answer: RUN is coded as SWQ $\Rightarrow$ $\boxed{\text{A}}$

Answer: (A) Go Back to Q1

Q2.

Solution

Concept — Letter series with growing gaps: Convert letters to positions and study the differences.

Step 1: Positions: A $= 1$, C $= 3$, F $= 6$, J $= 10$, O $= 15$.

Step 2: Differences: $3 - 1 = 2$, $6 - 3 = 3$, $10 - 6 = 4$, $15 - 10 = 5$.

Step 3: The differences increase by 1 each time: $2, 3, 4, 5$, so the next difference is 6.

Step 4: The next position is $15 + 6 = 21$.

Step 5: The 21st letter of the alphabet is **U**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: T is position 20, a gap of only $+5$.

- Option C: V is position 22, a gap of $+7$.
- Option D: S is position 19, a gap of $+4$.

Final Answer: The next term is U $\Rightarrow$ B

Answer: (B) Go Back to Q2

Q3.

Solution

Concept — Letter series with growing gaps: Look for a difference that increases by a fixed amount.

Step 1: Positions: B $= 2$, D $= 4$, G $= 7$, K $= 11$, P $= 16$.

Step 2: Differences: $4 - 2 = 2$, $7 - 4 = 3$, $11 - 7 = 4$, $16 - 11 = 5$.

Step 3: The differences rise by 1 each time, so the next difference is 6.

Step 4: The next position is $16 + 6 = 22$.

Step 5: The 22nd letter of the alphabet is **V**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: W is position 23, a gap of $+7$.
- Option C: U is position 21, a gap of $+5$.
- Option D: T is position 20, a gap of $+4$.

Final Answer: The next term is V $\Rightarrow$ A

Answer: (A) Go Back to Q3

Q4.

Solution

Concept — Decreasing letter series: Convert to positions and track a growing negative step.

Step 1: Positions: Z $= 26$, Y $= 25$, W $= 23$, T $= 20$, P $= 16$.

Step 2: Differences: $25 - 26 = -1$, $23 - 25 = -2$, $20 - 23 = -3$, $16 - 20 = -4$.

Step 3: The step decreases by 1 more each time, so the next step is -5.

Step 4: The next position is $16 - 5 = 11$.

Step 5: The 11th letter of the alphabet is **K**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: L is position 12, a step of only -4.
- Option B: J is position 10, a step of -6.
- Option C: M is position 13, a step of -3.

Final Answer: The next term is K $\Rightarrow$ $\boxed{\text{D}}$

Answer: (D) Go Back to Q4

Q5.

Solution

Concept — Alphabet positioning: Find the reference letter, then count the required number of steps to the right.

Step 1: The 12th letter from the left is L (position 12).

Step 2: "5th to the right" means add 5 to the position: $12 + 5 = 17$.

Step 3: The 17th letter of the alphabet is **Q**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: P is position 16, only 4 steps to the right of L.
- Option C: R is position 18, 6 steps to the right of L.
- Option D: O is position 15, only 3 steps to the right of L.

Final Answer: The required letter is Q $\Rightarrow$ $\boxed{\text{B}}$

Answer: (B) Go Back to Q5

Q6.

Solution

Concept — Letter coding by a fixed shift: Find the constant shift from the sample word, then apply it.

Step 1: In ROAD $\rightarrow$ URDG, compare: R $\rightarrow$ U is $+3$, O $\rightarrow$ R is $+3$, A $\rightarrow$ D is $+3$, D $\rightarrow$ G is $+3$.

Step 2: The rule is: shift every letter forward by 3.

Step 3: Apply to BEND: B $\rightarrow$ E, E $\rightarrow$ H, N $\rightarrow$ Q, D $\rightarrow$ G.

Step 4: The code is **EHQG**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: EHQF shifts D by only $+2$.
- Option B: EHPG shifts N by only $+2$.
- Option C: DHQG shifts B by only $+2$.

Final Answer: BEND is coded as EHQG $\Rightarrow$ D

Answer: (D) Go Back to Q6

Q7.

Solution

Concept — Day scheduling: Fix the given days first, then use the "immediately before/after" clues.

Step 1: Maths is on Monday, History on Saturday and Biology on Wednesday.

Step 2: "Chemistry immediately after Maths" puts Chemistry on Tuesday.

Step 3: The only days left are Thursday and Friday, for Physics and English.

Step 4: "Physics immediately before English" fixes Physics on Thursday and English on Friday.

Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
Maths	Chem	Bio	Phys	Eng	Hist

Step 5: The subject on Thursday is **Physics**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Chemistry is on Tuesday.
- Option B: English is on Friday.
- Option D: Biology is on Wednesday.

Final Answer: Physics is scheduled on Thursday $\Rightarrow$ C

Answer: (C) Go Back to Q7

Q8.

Solution

Concept — Reading the schedule: Use the arrangement found above.

Step 1: The full schedule is Mon–Maths, Tue–Chemistry, Wed–Biology, Thu–Physics, Fri–English, Sat–History.

Step 2: Chemistry sits immediately after Maths, which is Monday.

Step 3: So Chemistry is scheduled on **Tuesday**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Monday is taken by Maths.
- Option C: Thursday is taken by Physics.
- Option D: Friday is taken by English.

Final Answer: Chemistry is on Tuesday $\Rightarrow$ $\boxed{\text{B}}$

Answer: (B) Go Back to Q8

Q9.

Solution

Concept — Counting between two fixed days: Identify the two days, then count the subjects strictly between them.

Step 1: Biology is on Wednesday and History is on Saturday.

Step 2: The days strictly between Wednesday and Saturday are Thursday and Friday.

Step 3: Thursday holds Physics and Friday holds English, which is **two** subjects.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: One would leave out either Physics or English.
- Option C: Three would wrongly include History itself.
- Option D: Four counts days outside the given range.

Final Answer: Two subjects lie between Biology and History $\Rightarrow$ $\boxed{\text{B}}$

Answer: (B) Go Back to Q9

Q10.

Solution

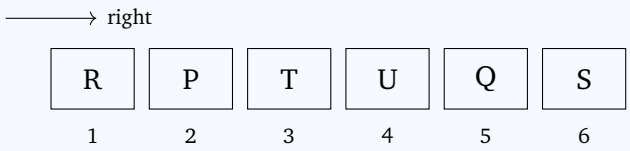
Concept — Linear arrangement: Build the row from the block of fixed neighbours, then use the "three between" clue.

Step 1: "U immediately left of Q" and "S immediately right of Q" give the block U, Q, S in that order.

Step 2: With six seats, this block can only sit at positions 4, 5, 6, so U $= 4$, Q $= 5$, S $= 6$.

Step 3: "Three children between R and Q" with Q at position 5 forces R at position 1 (seats 2, 3, 4 lie between).

Step 4: P is second from the left, so P $= 2$; the only seat left, position 3, goes to T, who is not at an end.



Step 5: The right-most seat (position 6) is occupied by **S**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: R is at the left end.
- Option B: Q is at position 5, not the end.
- Option C: U is at position 4.

Final Answer: S stands at the right end $\Rightarrow$ $\boxed{\text{D}}$

Answer: (D) Go Back to Q10

Q11.

Solution

Concept — Counting between two people: Use the row found above.

Step 1: The row (left to right) is R, P, T, U, Q, S.

Step 2: P is at position 2 and Q is at position 5.

Step 3: The children strictly between them are at positions 3 and 4, namely T and U.

Step 4: That is **two** children.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: Three would include Q itself.
- Option C: One misses either T or U.
- Option D: Four counts children outside the gap.

Final Answer: Two children stand between P and Q $\Rightarrow$ $\boxed{\text{A}}$

Answer: (A) Go Back to Q11

Q12.

Solution

Concept — Immediate neighbour: Read off the person one seat to the left of U.

Step 1: The row is R, P, T, U, Q, S.

Step 2: U is at position 4.

Step 3: The seat immediately to the left is position 3, occupied by **T**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Q sits to the right of U, not the left.
- Option C: P is at position 2, two seats from U.
- Option D: R is at the far left end.

Final Answer: T stands immediately to the left of U $\Rightarrow$ $\boxed{\text{B}}$

Answer: (B) Go Back to Q12

Q13.

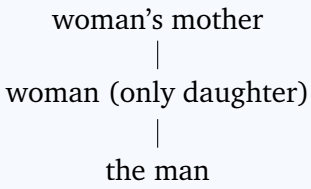
Solution

Concept — Blood relations: Work outward from the innermost phrase.

Step 1: "My mother" refers to the woman's own mother.

Step 2: "The only daughter of my mother" must be the woman herself, since she is her mother's only daughter.

Step 3: So "his mother" equals the woman, meaning the woman is the man's mother.



Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: A sister would be at the same generation as the man.
- Option B: An aunt would be the sister of a parent.
- Option C: A grandmother would be two generations above the man.

Final Answer: The woman is the man's mother $\Rightarrow$ $\boxed{\text{D}}$

Answer: (D) Go Back to Q13

Q14.

Solution

Concept — Shortest distance: The straight-line distance is the hypotenuse of the right triangle formed by the two perpendicular legs.

Step 1: The cyclist rides 12 km South.

Step 2: Facing South, a right turn makes him face West; he rides 5 km West.

Step 3: The two legs (12 km and 5 km) meet at a right angle, so the distance is $\sqrt{12^2 + 5^2}$.

Step 4: $12^2 + 5^2 = 144 + 25 = 169$.

Step 5: $\sqrt{169} = 13$, so P and Q are 13 km apart.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: 17 km adds the two legs directly.
- Option B: 7 km subtracts the legs.
- Option C: 15 km does not fit $\sqrt{169}$.

Final Answer: The shortest distance is 13 km $\Rightarrow$ $\boxed{\text{D}}$

Answer: (D) Go Back to Q14

Q15.

Solution

Concept — Net displacement: Add up movements along each axis and see what remains.

Step 1: Facing East, the boy walks 8 m East.

Step 2: A right turn makes him face South; he walks 6 m South.

Step 3: A second right turn makes him face West; he walks 8 m West, cancelling the 8 m he went East.

Step 4: The net movement is 0 m East–West and 6 m South.

Step 5: So he is 6 m due **South** of the start.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: 8 m South uses the wrong leg length.
- Option C: 10 m South-West ignores that the East and West legs cancel.
- Option D: 14 m South adds the legs instead of cancelling them.

Final Answer: He is 6 m South of the start $\Rightarrow$ $\boxed{\text{B}}$

Answer: (B) Go Back to Q15

Q16.

Solution

Concept — Coded relations: Decode each option and check who ends up as the uncle of Q. An uncle is the brother of a parent.

Step 1: An uncle of Q must be the brother of Q's father or mother.

Step 2: Read Option D, $P \times R + Q$: "$P \times R$" means P is the brother of R, and "$R + Q$" means R is the father of Q.

Step 3: So R is Q's father and P is R's brother, which makes P the uncle of Q.

Step 4: Option D expresses exactly the required relation.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: $P + R - Q$ makes P the father of R and R the sister of Q, so P is Q's father, not uncle.
- Option B: $P - R + Q$ makes P the sister of R (father of Q), so P is Q's aunt.

- Option C: $P \times R - Q$ makes P the brother of R, who is the sister of Q, so P is Q's brother.

Final Answer: $P \times R + Q$ shows P is the uncle of Q $\Rightarrow$ D

Answer: (D) Go Back to Q16

Q17.

Solution

Concept — Turning directions: A left turn rotates the facing direction 90° anti-clockwise; a right turn rotates it 90° clockwise.

Step 1: The man starts moving towards the South.

Step 2: A left turn from South makes him face East.

Step 3: A right turn from East makes him face South again.

Step 4: A final left turn from South makes him face **East**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: South was only the direction before the last turn.
- Option B: West would need a net anticlockwise turn from South by 180°.
- Option C: North would need a net turn of 180°.

Final Answer: He is now moving towards the East $\Rightarrow$ D

Answer: (D) Go Back to Q17

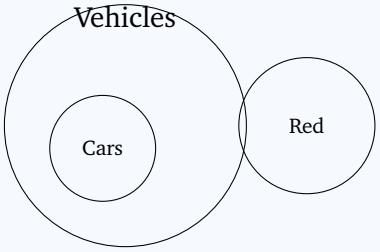
Q18.

Solution

Concept — Syllogism (all + some): Use a Venn diagram; "all" gives a definite converse "some", but a "some" overlap need not touch the smaller set.

Step 1: "All cars are vehicles" places the car circle inside the vehicle circle.

Step 2: "Some vehicles are red" overlaps the vehicle circle with the red circle.



Step 3: Since all cars are vehicles, at least those cars are vehicles, so "Some vehicles are cars" is a valid converse. Conclusion I follows.

Step 4: The red vehicles may lie entirely outside the car circle, so "Some cars are red" is not guaranteed. Conclusion II does not follow.

Step 5: Only Conclusion I follows.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: II is not forced, as the red overlap may miss the cars.
- Option C: II fails, so "both" is wrong.
- Option D: I clearly follows, so "neither" is wrong.

Final Answer: Only Conclusion I follows $\Rightarrow$ $\boxed{\text{A}}$

Answer: (A) Go Back to Q18

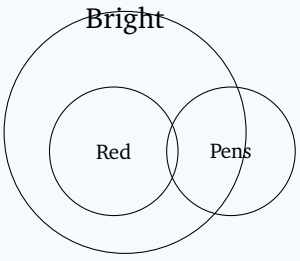
Q19.

Solution

Concept — Syllogism (some + all): The "some" can be carried across an "all", but the sweeping "all" cannot be reversed.

Step 1: "Some pens are red" overlaps the pen and red circles.

Step 2: "All red things are bright" places the red circle inside the bright circle.



Step 3: The pens that are red lie inside the bright circle, so those pens are bright. Conclusion I (Some pens are bright) follows.

Step 4: "All bright things are pens" is far too strong; many bright things need not be pens. Conclusion II does not follow.

Step 5: Only Conclusion I follows.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: II alone is invalid.
- Option B: II does not follow, so "both" is wrong.
- Option D: I clearly follows, so "neither" is wrong.

Final Answer: Only Conclusion I follows $\Rightarrow$ $\boxed{C}$

Answer: (C) Go Back to Q19

Q20.

Solution

Concept — Syllogism (all + no): Chain an inclusion with an exclusion.

Step 1: "All pens are inks" places the pen circle inside the ink circle.

Step 2: "No ink is a pencil" keeps the ink circle and the pencil circle completely separate.

Step 3: Since pens lie inside inks, and no ink is a pencil, no pen can be a pencil. Conclusion I (No pen is a pencil) follows.

Step 4: "Some pencils are inks" directly contradicts "No ink is a pencil", so Conclusion II cannot follow.

Step 5: Only Conclusion I follows.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: II contradicts the second statement.
- Option C: II fails, so "both" is wrong.
- Option D: I clearly follows, so "neither" is wrong.

Final Answer: Only Conclusion I follows $\Rightarrow$ $\boxed{A}$

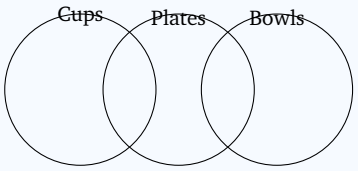
Answer: (A) Go Back to Q20

Q21.

Solution

Concept — Possibility syllogism (some + some): Two "some" statements give no definite link, but they often leave room for a possibility.

Step 1: "Some cups are plates" overlaps cups with plates; "Some plates are bowls" overlaps plates with bowls.



Step 2: The cups that are plates and the plates that are bowls may be different plates, so no cup need be a bowl. Conclusion I (Some cups are bowls) does not definitely follow.

Step 3: However, nothing forbids the cups from also being bowls; we can draw a diagram where every cup lies inside the bowl circle without breaking any statement.

Step 4: So "All cups being bowls is a possibility" is valid. Conclusion II follows.

Step 5: Only Conclusion II follows.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: I is not certain from "some + some".
- Option B: Since I is not certain, "both" is wrong.
- Option C: II is a genuine possibility, so "neither" is wrong.

Final Answer: Only Conclusion II follows $\Rightarrow$ $\boxed{\text{D}}$

Answer: (D) Go Back to Q21

Q22.

Solution

Concept — Syllogism (all + all): Follow the chain of inclusion and take the guaranteed converse.

Step 1: "All lions are animals" places lions inside animals.

Step 2: "All animals are living beings" places animals inside living beings.

Step 3: Lions lie inside animals, which lie inside living beings, so all lions are living beings. Conclusion I follows.

Step 4: Since all lions are living beings, at least those living beings are lions, so "Some living beings are lions" also follows. Conclusion II follows.

Step 5: Both conclusions follow.

Why other options are wrong:

- Options A and C: Each accepts only one conclusion, but both are valid.
- Option D: "Neither" ignores the clear chain of inclusion.

Final Answer: Both conclusions follow $\Rightarrow$ $\boxed{B}$

Answer: (B) Go Back to Q22

Q23.

Solution

Concept — Implicit assumption: An assumption is something taken for granted that must hold for the statement to make sense.

Step 1: The advertisement invites people to enrol by promising quick mastery of data analytics.

Step 2: Such an appeal only works if the advertiser assumes that some people actually want to learn data analytics quickly.

Step 3: So the implicit assumption is Option C.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: If everyone already knew analytics, the course would be pointless.
- Option B: The ad never claims online courses are the only method.
- Option D: The ad treats 30 days as attractively short, not too long.

Final Answer: The implicit assumption is Option C $\Rightarrow$ $\boxed{C}$

Answer: (C) Go Back to Q23

Q24.

Solution

Concept — Strengthening an argument: The best strengthener gives direct evidence that the action produces the claimed result.

Step 1: The argument claims a four-day work week will raise productivity.

Step 2: Direct support would show that such a change actually increased output elsewhere.

Step 3: Option C reports that comparable firms saw output per employee rise after moving to a four-day week, supporting the claim.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: A lower electricity bill is unrelated to productivity.
- Option B: Enjoying free time does not show more work gets done.
- Option D: Restating "fewer days" adds no evidence.

Final Answer: Option C most strengthens the argument $\Rightarrow \boxed{\text{C}}$

Answer: (C) Go Back to Q24

Q25.

Solution

Concept — Weakening an argument: The best weakener attacks the reason given for the action.

Step 1: The argument favours television only because it reaches the largest audience.

Step 2: If the company's own target customers rarely watch television, then the "largest audience" does not include the people who matter.

Step 3: Option B shows exactly this, undermining the reason offered.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Being well-established does not weaken the plan.
- Option C: Memorable ads would support television.
- Option D: Affordability also supports the plan.

Final Answer: Option B most weakens the argument $\Rightarrow \boxed{\text{B}}$

Answer: (B) Go Back to Q25

Q26.

Solution

Concept — Course of action: A good course of action should tackle the problem in a reasonable, practical way.

Step 1: The problem is a sharp rise in accidents at one junction.

Step 2: A sensible response is to study the junction and add proper signals and warning signs to make it safer.

Step 3: Option A does exactly this.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: Closing the junction permanently is extreme and impractical.
- Option C: Banning all vehicles from the city is wildly disproportionate.
- Option D: Ignoring the problem helps no one.

Final Answer: Option A is the appropriate course of action $\Rightarrow \boxed{A}$

Answer: (A) Go Back to Q26

Q27.

Solution

Concept — Cause and effect: Identify which event naturally brings about the other.

Step 1: Statement I: a severe heatwave struck in May.

Step 2: A heatwave drives people to buy cooling appliances.

Step 3: Statement II: air-conditioner sales rose in May, which is the natural result of the heatwave.

Step 4: So Statement I is the cause and Statement II is its effect (Option C).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Rising AC sales did not cause the heatwave.
- Option B: No separate common cause is suggested; the heatwave itself explains the sales.
- Option D: The two are clearly linked.

Final Answer: Statement I is the cause of Statement II $\Rightarrow \boxed{C}$

Answer: (C) Go Back to Q27

Q28.

Solution

Concept — Inference: A valid inference is a measured conclusion the statement reasonably supports.

Step 1: The statement links investment in public parks to higher resident wellbeing.

Step 2: From this it is reasonable to infer that such investment can contribute to wellbeing.

Step 3: Option C states exactly this moderate inference.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: "Only source" is far too strong.
- Option B: "Never feel unwell" overstates the claim.
- Option D: "No contented residents" is an extreme leap.

Final Answer: Option C is the logical inference $\Rightarrow$ $\boxed{C}$

Answer: (C) Go Back to Q28

Q29.

Solution

Concept — Statement and conclusion: A conclusion must follow directly from the wording of the statement.

Step 1: The statement says all bus services were suspended because of the transport workers' strike.

Step 2: This tells us the strike disrupted bus transport in the state that day.

Step 3: Option A restates this directly, so it follows.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: Suspension for one day does not mean buses never run.
- Option C: The statement shows strikes disrupt, not improve, services.
- Option D: A strike by transport workers shows the state does employ them.

Final Answer: Option A follows from the statement $\Rightarrow$ $\boxed{A}$

Answer: (A) Go Back to Q29

Q30.

Solution

Concept — Implicit assumption: The plan makes sense only if a certain belief is taken for granted.

Step 1: The library introduces an app so members can reserve books from home.

Step 2: This step is worthwhile only if the library assumes that at least some members can actually use such an app.

Step 3: Option C captures this assumption.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The app does not assume members stop visiting in person.
- Option B: Replacing all librarians is not implied.
- Option D: The disappearance of printed books is not assumed.

Final Answer: Option C is the implicit assumption $\Rightarrow$ C

Answer: (C) Go Back to Q30

Q31.

Solution

Concept — Analogy: Name the relationship in the first pair, then find the option that repeats it.

Step 1: A doctor provides professional service to a patient.

Step 2: The relationship is "professional : the person they serve".

Step 3: A lawyer provides professional service to a **client**, so Option A completes the analogy.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: A court is a place, not the person served.
- Option C: A judge is another official, not the person a lawyer serves.
- Option D: A case is the matter handled, not a person.

Final Answer: Lawyer : Client completes the analogy $\Rightarrow$ A

Answer: (A) Go Back to Q31

Q32.

Solution

Concept — Odd one out: Find the common category shared by all but one item.

Step 1: Copper, Iron and Aluminium are all metals.

Step 2: Granite is a rock, not a metal.

Step 3: So the odd one out is **Granite** (Option C).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Copper is a metal.
- Option B: Iron is a metal.
- Option D: Aluminium is a metal.

Final Answer: Granite is the odd one out $\Rightarrow$ $\boxed{\text{C}}$

Answer: (C) Go Back to Q32

Q33.

Solution

Concept — Coding by shift: Find the shift from the sample word, then apply it letter by letter.

Step 1: In TIGER $\rightarrow$ UJHFS, each letter moves forward by one: T$\rightarrow$U, I$\rightarrow$J, G$\rightarrow$H, E$\rightarrow$F, R$\rightarrow$S.

Step 2: The rule is $+1$ for every letter.

Step 3: Apply to LION: L$\rightarrow$M, I$\rightarrow$J, O$\rightarrow$P, N$\rightarrow$O.

Step 4: The code is **MJPO**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: MJPN leaves N unshifted.
- Option B: MKPO shifts I by $+2$.
- Option C: MJQO shifts O by $+2$.

Final Answer: LION is coded as MJPO $\Rightarrow$ $\boxed{\text{D}}$

Answer: (D) Go Back to Q33

Q34.

Solution

Concept — Rank from the other end: In a group of N, if a person is rth from the top, the rank from the bottom is $N - r + 1$.

Step 1: The class has $N = 40$ students and Rahul is $r = 15$th from the top.

Step 2: There are $15 - 1 = 14$ students above him.

Step 3: The students at or below him number $40 - 14 = 26$.

Step 4: So his rank from the bottom is $40 - 15 + 1 = 26$th.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: 25th forgets to count Rahul himself.
- Option C: 27th counts one student too many.
- Option D: 24th subtracts one too many.

Final Answer: Rahul is 26th from the bottom $\Rightarrow$ A

Answer: (A) Go Back to Q34

Q35.

Solution

Concept — Operator substitution: Replace each symbol by the operation it stands for, then evaluate using normal order of operations.

Step 1: The substitutions are $+ \to \times$, $- \to +$, $\times \to \div$, $\div \to -$.

Step 2: Rewrite $16 \div 4 + 5 \times 2 - 3$ as $16 - 4 \times 5 \div 2 + 3$.

Step 3: Do multiplication and division from left to right: $4 \times 5 = 20$.

Step 4: Then $20 \div 2 = 10$.

Step 5: Now add and subtract from left to right: $16 - 10 = 6$, and $6 + 3 = 9$.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: 11 comes from mis-ordering the operations.
- Option C: 12 ignores the substitution of symbols.

- Option D: 7 subtracts the final 3 instead of adding it.

Final Answer: The value is 9 $\Rightarrow$ B

Answer: (B) Go Back to Q35

Q36.

Solution

Concept — Number matrix: Find one rule that turns the first two numbers of a row into the third, then test it on every row.

Step 1: Row 1: $2 \times 3 = 6$, and $6 + 1 = 7$, which matches the third number.

Step 2: Row 2: $4 \times 5 = 20$, and $20 + 1 = 21$, which also matches.

Step 3: The rule is: third number $=$ (first $\times$ second)$+1$.

Step 4: Row 3: $6 \times 7 = 42$, and $42 + 1 = 43$.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: 41 is one less than the product, not one more.
- Option B: 48 does not fit the rule.
- Option D: 42 is the bare product, missing the $+1$.

Final Answer: The missing number is 43 $\Rightarrow$ C

Answer: (C) Go Back to Q36

Answer Key

Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans
1	A	2	B	3	A	4	D	5	B
6	D	7	C	8	B	9	B	10	D
11	A	12	B	13	D	14	D	15	B
16	D	17	D	18	A	19	C	20	A
21	D	22	B	23	C	24	C	25	B
26	A	27	C	28	C	29	A	30	C
31	A	32	C	33	D	34	A	35	B
36	C								