

NMAT Logical Reasoning

Sample Paper – 9

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, **TIGER** is written as **REGIT**. How will **HORSE** be written in the same code?
- (A) ESROH
(B) ESORH
(C) ESRHO
(D) SEROH
- Q2.** In a certain code, **BIRD** is written as **CKUH** (the letters are shifted by increasing steps). How is **MOON** written in the same code?
- (A) NQRR
(B) NQRS



(C) NPRR

(D) NQRT

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

(A) T

(B) U

(C) W

(D) V

Q4. Find the next term in the number series: **3, 4, 8, 17, 33, ____**

(A) 50

(B) 54

(C) 56

(D) 58

Q5. Which letter lies exactly midway between the 5th letter from the left and the 19th letter from the left of the English alphabet?

(A) L

(B) M

(C) K

(D) N

Q6. In a certain code, **FLOW** is written as **6-12-15-23** (each letter replaced by its position in the English alphabet). How is **WOLF** written in the same code?

(A) 23-12-15-6

(B) 23-15-6-12

(C) 6-12-15-23

(D) 23-15-12-6

Part B: Arrangements and Puzzles



Directions (Q7–Q9): Six friends R, S, T, U, V and W sit around a circular table. Three of them face the centre and three of them face away from the centre (outside).

- R, S and T face the centre, while U, V and W face outside.
- U sits to the immediate left of R.
- S sits to the immediate right of U.
- W sits to the immediate left of S.
- W sits to the immediate right of T.
- V sits to the immediate right of R.

(For a person facing the centre, “left” is the seat in the clockwise direction and “right” the seat anticlockwise; for a person facing outside these two directions are reversed.)

Q7. Who sits to the immediate right of V?

- (A) U
- (B) T
- (C) R
- (D) S

Q8. Who sits third to the right of U?

- (A) R
- (B) V
- (C) S
- (D) T

Q9. How many persons sit between R and T when counted clockwise starting from R (not counting R and T)?

- (A) One
- (B) Two
- (C) Four



(D) Three

Directions (Q10–Q12): Five friends G, H, I, J and K are of five different ages, and they are ranked from oldest to youngest with no two of the same age.

- G is older than J but younger than I.
- J is older than H.
- H is older than K.
- Only one of the five friends is older than G.

Q10. Who is the oldest of the five friends?

- (A) I
- (B) G
- (C) J
- (D) H

Q11. Who is exactly in the middle when the five friends are arranged by age?

- (A) G
- (B) J
- (C) H
- (D) I

Q12. How many friends are younger than G?

- (A) Three
- (B) Two
- (C) Four
- (D) One

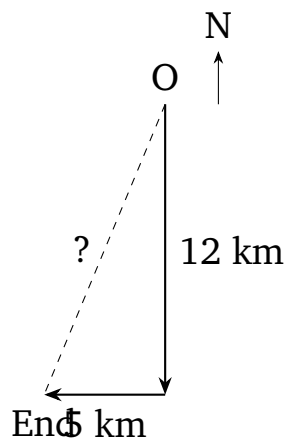
Part C: Blood Relations and Direction Sense

Q13. Pointing to a man, Rekha said, “His mother is the only daughter of my mother.” How is Rekha related to the man?



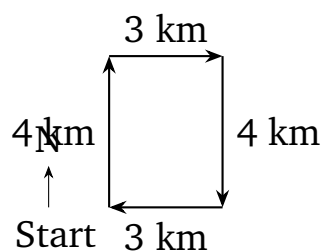
- (A) Mother
- (B) Sister
- (C) Aunt
- (D) Grandmother

Q14. A cyclist starts from point O and rides 12 km towards the South. He then turns right and rides 5 km. How far, and in which direction, is he now from O?



- (A) 17 km, South-West
- (B) 13 km, South-East
- (C) 13 km, South-West
- (D) 7 km, West

Q15. A person walks 4 km towards the North, then 3 km towards the East, then 4 km towards the South, and finally 3 km towards the West. How far is she now from her starting point?



- (A) 14 km
- (B) 6 km
- (C) 3 km
- (D) 0 km

Q16. P is the father of Q. Q is the sister of R. S is the mother of R. How is P related to S?

- (A) Brother
- (B) Father
- (C) Husband
- (D) Son

Q17. A boy is facing East. He turns 90° in the clockwise direction, then 45° in the anticlockwise direction, and finally 180° . Which direction is he facing now?

- (A) South-East
- (B) North-East
- (C) North-West
- (D) South-West

Part D: Syllogisms

Q18. Statements: All keys are locks. Some locks are doors.

Conclusions:

- I. Some keys are doors.
- II. Some doors are locks.

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 books are pens. Some pens are red.

Conclusions:

I. Some books are red.

II. All pens are books.

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

Q20. Statements: All apples are fruits. All fruits are sweet.

Conclusions:

I. All apples are sweet.

II. Some sweet things are apples.

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: No cat is a dog. All dogs are pets.

Conclusions:

I. No cat is a pet.

II. Some pets are not cats.

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

Q22. Statements: All chairs are tables. No table is wooden.

Conclusions:



I. Some wooden things are chairs.

II. No chair is wooden.

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

Part E: Critical Reasoning and Verbal Logic

Q23. Statement: “Use the SwiftPay app to transfer money to anyone in just seconds.” — an advertisement.

Which of the following is an assumption **implicit** in the statement?

(A) No other payment app exists in the market.

(B) SwiftPay charges no fee at all.

(C) Nobody uses cash for payments any more.

(D) People are likely to be attracted by fast money transfers.

Q24. Argument: The college should introduce online classes, because this will increase student attendance.

Which of the following, if true, most **strengthens** the argument?

(A) Online classes require a good internet connection.

(B) In similar colleges, introducing online classes raised attendance sharply.

(C) Some teachers dislike teaching online.

(D) Online classes save students the time spent travelling.

Q25. Argument: Our shop should switch to the new LED bulbs, because they will cut our electricity bill.

Which of the following, if true, most **weakens** the argument?

(A) The new LED bulbs are widely available in the market.



- (B) The new LED bulbs consume almost the same power as the present bulbs yet cost far more.
- (C) LED bulbs generally last longer than ordinary bulbs.
- (D) LED light is brighter than the light of ordinary bulbs.

Q26. Statement: There has been a sharp rise in road accidents at a particular crossing, mostly because of over-speeding.

Which of the following is the most appropriate **course of action**?

- (A) Ban all vehicles from entering the city.
- (B) Do nothing, since drivers will learn to be careful on their own.
- (C) Install speed breakers and speed cameras at the crossing.
- (D) Widen every road in the city.

Q27. Statement I: The monsoon rains were far below average this year.

Statement II: The prices of vegetables rose steeply this year.

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) Statement I is the cause and Statement II is its effect.
- (C) The two statements are unrelated.
- (D) Both statements are effects of some other, unrelated cause.

Q28. Statement: “Students who sleep well the night before an exam usually perform better than those who stay awake all night.”

Which of the following inferences follows most logically?

- (A) Getting adequate sleep before an exam can help a student perform better.
- (B) Students who stay awake at night never pass an exam.
- (C) Sleep is the only factor that decides success in an exam.
- (D) Exams should be abolished altogether.



Q29. Statement: “All flights from the airport were delayed today because of the dense fog.”

Which of the following conclusions follows?

- (A) The dense fog disrupted flight schedules at the airport today.
- (B) Fog never affects the operation of flights.
- (C) The airport has no flights of its own.
- (D) Flights actually run faster in dense fog.

Q30. Statement: “To reduce paper waste, the office has decided to send all circulars to employees by email.”

Which of the following is an assumption **implicit** in the statement?

- (A) All the employees dislike reading printed circulars.
- (B) Employees are able to receive and read circulars sent by email.
- (C) Paper is no longer available in the market.
- (D) No employee ever reads the office circulars.

Part F: Analytical and Miscellaneous

Q31. Choose the option that best completes the analogy: **BIRD : NEST :: BEE : ?**

- (A) Hive
- (B) Honey
- (C) Flower
- (D) Sting

Q32. Find the odd one out.

- (A) Copper
- (B) Granite
- (C) Iron
- (D) Aluminium



- Q33.** In a certain code, **MIND** is written as **OKPF**. How is **BOLD** written in the same code?
- (A) DPNF
(B) DQMF
(C) DQNF
(D) CQNF
- Q34.** In a row of 25 children all facing North, Sita is 9th from the left end. What is her position from the right end?
- (A) 16th
(B) 15th
(C) 18th
(D) 17th
- Q35.** If “+” means “×”, “−” means “+”, “×” means “÷” and “÷” means “−”, then find the value of:

$$8 + 2 - 12 \div 4 \times 2$$

- (A) 24
(B) 28
(C) 26
(D) 22
- Q36.** In each row the third number is obtained from the first two by the same rule. Find the missing number.

3	4	24
5	2	20
6	3	?



- (A) 30
- (B) 32
- (C) 36
- (D) 40



Detailed Solutions

Q1.

Solution

Concept — Reversal coding: Compare the code word with the original to see how the letters are rearranged.

Step 1: Write TIGER and its code REGIT one above the other.

Step 2: T is the 1st letter and appears last in the code; R is the last letter and appears first.

Step 3: Reading TIGER backwards gives R-E-G-I-T, which is exactly the code. So the rule is: write the word in reverse order.

Step 4: Reverse HORSE letter by letter: E, S, R, O, H, giving **ESROH**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: ESORH swaps the middle letters O and R.
- Option C: ESRHO swaps the last two letters H and O.
- Option D: SEROH swaps the first two letters E and S.

Final Answer: HORSE is coded as ESROH $\Rightarrow$ A

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q1](#)

Q2.

Solution

Concept — Progressive shift: Find how far each letter has moved; the step may grow from letter to letter.

Step 1: Compare BIRD with CKUH. B $\rightarrow$ C is +1; I $\rightarrow$ K is +2; R $\rightarrow$ U is +3; D $\rightarrow$ H is +4.

Step 2: So the shifts are +1, +2, +3, +4 for the first, second, third and fourth letters.

Step 3: Apply the same shifts to MOON. First letter M+1 = N.

Step 4: Second letter O+2 = Q; third letter O+3 = R; fourth letter N+4 = R.

Step 5: Reading in order gives **NQRR**.

Why other options are wrong:



- Option B: NQRS shifts the last N by +5 instead of +4.
- Option C: NPRR shifts the first O by only +1.
- Option D: NQRT shifts the last N by +6.

Final Answer: MOON is coded as NQRR $\Rightarrow$ A

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q2](#)

Q3.

Solution

Concept — Letter series: Turn the letters into positions and study how the gaps change.

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

Step 2: The differences are $4 - 2 = 2$, $7 - 4 = 3$, $11 - 7 = 4$, $16 - 11 = 5$.

Step 3: The gaps increase by 1 each time: 2, 3, 4, 5, so the next gap is 6.

Step 4: The next position is $16 + 6 = 22$, and the 22nd letter of the alphabet is V.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: T is position 20, a gap of only 4.
- Option B: U is position 21, a gap of 5, repeating the previous step.
- Option C: W is position 23, a gap of 7, one too many.

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

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q3](#)

Q4.

Solution

Concept — Series with square differences: Look at the gaps between consecutive terms to spot a pattern.

Step 1: Terms: 3, 4, 8, 17, 33.

Step 2: Differences: $4 - 3 = 1$, $8 - 4 = 4$, $17 - 8 = 9$, $33 - 17 = 16$.

Step 3: These gaps are 1, 4, 9, 16, which are $1^2, 2^2, 3^2, 4^2$. The next gap is $5^2 = 25$.

Step 4: The next term is $33 + 25 = 58$.



Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: 50 needs a gap of 17, which is not a perfect square.
- Option B: 54 needs a gap of 21.
- Option C: 56 needs a gap of 23.

Final Answer: The next term is 58 $\Rightarrow$ D

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q4](#)

Q5.

Solution

Concept — Midway position: The letter midway between two positions is found by averaging their position numbers.

Step 1: The 5th letter from the left is E (position 5).

Step 2: The 19th letter from the left is S (position 19).

Step 3: The midway position is $\frac{5 + 19}{2} = \frac{24}{2} = 12$.

Step 4: The 12th letter of the alphabet is L.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: M is position 13, one past the middle.
- Option C: K is position 11, one short of the middle.
- Option D: N is position 14, two past the middle.

Final Answer: The middle letter is L $\Rightarrow$ A

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q5](#)

Q6.

Solution

Concept — Position coding: Each letter is replaced by its serial number in the English alphabet.

Step 1: Check the given code: F = 6, L = 12, O = 15, W = 23, so FLOW = 6-12-15-23. The rule is confirmed.

Step 2: The word WOLF is FLOW written backwards, so find the positions in the new order.



Step 3: $W = 23, O = 15, L = 12, F = 6$.

Step 4: Writing them in order gives **23-15-12-6**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: 23-12-15-6 swaps the codes for O and L.
- Option B: 23-15-6-12 swaps the codes for L and F.
- Option C: 6-12-15-23 is the code for FLOW, not WOLF.

Final Answer: WOLF is coded as 23-15-12-6 $\Rightarrow$ D

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q6](#)

Q7.

Solution

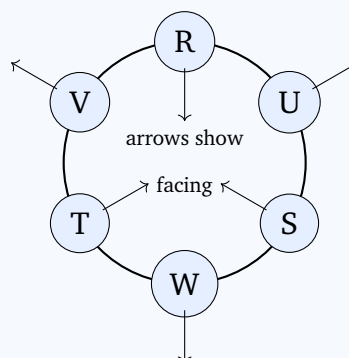
Concept — Mixed-facing circular seating: Place the friends step by step, remembering that “left” and “right” depend on which way each person faces.

Step 1: R faces the centre, so R’s left is the clockwise seat. “U to the immediate left of R” puts U clockwise-next to R.

Step 2: U faces outside, so U’s right is the clockwise seat. “S to the immediate right of U” puts S clockwise-next to U. So far, clockwise: R, U, S.

Step 3: “W to the immediate left of S” (S faces centre, left = clockwise) puts W clockwise-next to S. “W to the immediate right of T” (T faces centre, right = anticlockwise) puts T clockwise-before W. So the chain is R, U, S, W, T.

Step 4: “V to the immediate right of R” (R faces centre, right = anticlockwise) puts V anticlockwise-next to R, i.e. the last seat, giving the full clockwise order **R, U, S, W, T, V**.



Step 5: V faces outside, so V’s right is the clockwise seat. The seat clockwise from V is R. Hence **R** sits to the immediate right of V.



Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: U is not adjacent to V at all.
- Option B: T sits to the immediate left (anticlockwise) of V.
- Option D: S is two seats away from V.

Final Answer: R sits to the immediate right of V $\Rightarrow$ C

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q7](#)

Q8.

Solution

Concept — Counting from an outside-facing person: For U, who faces outside, “right” means the clockwise direction.

Step 1: The clockwise order is R, U, S, W, T, V.

Step 2: U faces outside, so moving to U’s right means moving clockwise.

Step 3: First to the right of U is S, second is W, third is T.

Step 4: So the person third to the right of U is T.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: R is on the anticlockwise side of U.
- Option B: V is fourth to the right of U.
- Option C: S is only first to the right of U.

Final Answer: T sits third to the right of U $\Rightarrow$ D

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q8](#)

Q9.

Solution

Concept — Counting on a circle: Use the fixed clockwise order and count the seats in between.

Step 1: The clockwise order is R, U, S, W, T, V.

Step 2: Start at R and move clockwise towards T: $R \rightarrow U \rightarrow S \rightarrow W \rightarrow T$.

Step 3: The persons lying between R and T are U, S and W.



Step 4: That is **three** persons.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: One would count only a single seat.
- Option B: Two misses one of U, S or W.
- Option C: Four would include T itself, the end point.

Final Answer: Three persons sit between R and T clockwise $\Rightarrow$ D

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q9](#)

Q10.

Solution

Concept — Ranking by age: Turn each clue into an order relation and combine them into one line.

Step 1: “G is older than J but younger than I” gives $I > G > J$ (using $>$ for “older than”).

Step 2: “J is older than H” gives $J > H$, and “H is older than K” gives $H > K$.

Step 3: Joining them: $I > G > J > H > K$.

Step 4: “Only one friend is older than G” confirms that just I is above G, so I is the oldest.

oldest	I
	G
	J
	H
youngest	K

Step 5: The oldest friend is **I**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: G has exactly one person (I) older than him.
- Option C: J is in the middle, not the oldest.
- Option D: H is fourth by age.

Final Answer: I is the oldest $\Rightarrow$ A

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q10](#)



Q11.

Solution

Concept — Middle of an ordered list: With five people, the third one from either end is the middle.

Step 1: The order from oldest to youngest is I, G, J, H, K.

Step 2: Counting from the oldest: 1st is I, 2nd is G, 3rd is J.

Step 3: The third position out of five is the exact middle.

Step 4: So the friend in the middle is J.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: G is second by age.
- Option C: H is fourth by age.
- Option D: I is the oldest, at one end.

Final Answer: J is exactly in the middle $\Rightarrow$ B

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q11](#)

Q12.

Solution

Concept — Counting below a person: Use the final order and count everyone ranked younger than G.

Step 1: The order is I, G, J, H, K from oldest to youngest.

Step 2: The friends younger than G are those after G in the list: J, H and K.

Step 3: Counting them gives **three** friends younger than G.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: Two would leave out one of J, H or K.
- Option C: Four would wrongly include I, who is older.
- Option D: One counts only a single friend below G.

Final Answer: Three friends are younger than G $\Rightarrow$ A

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q12](#)



Q13.

Solution

Concept — Blood relations: Work from the innermost phrase of the sentence outwards.

Step 1: “My mother” refers to Rekha’s mother.

Step 2: “The only daughter of my mother” must be Rekha herself, since she is the one and only daughter.

Step 3: The statement says “His mother is” that only daughter, so the man’s mother is Rekha.

Step 4: If Rekha is the man’s mother, then Rekha is the man’s **mother**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: A sister would be the man’s own generation, not his parent.
- Option C: An aunt would be a sister of one of his parents.
- Option D: A grandmother would be one more generation above.

Final Answer: Rekha is the man’s mother $\Rightarrow$ A

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q13](#)

Q14.

Solution

Concept — Direction sense with a right triangle: Track the turns, then use Pythagoras for the straight-line distance.

Step 1: The cyclist rides 12 km South from O.

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

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

Step 4: $12^2 + 5^2 = 144 + 25 = 169$, and $\sqrt{169} = 13$.

Step 5: The end point is to the South and West of O, so it is 13 km to the **South-West**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: 17 km simply adds the two legs.



- Option B: The end point is West of O, so it is South-West, not South-East.
- Option D: 7 km subtracts the legs instead of using the right triangle.

Final Answer: He is 13 km South-West of O $\Rightarrow$ C

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q14](#)

Q15.

Solution

Concept — Closed path: If the movements form a closed loop back to the start, the final distance is zero.

Step 1: She walks 4 km North, reaching a point 4 km above the start.

Step 2: She walks 3 km East, moving 3 km to the right.

Step 3: She walks 4 km South, cancelling the 4 km she went North.

Step 4: She walks 3 km West, cancelling the 3 km she went East.

Step 5: The North and South legs cancel, and the East and West legs cancel, so she is back at the starting point. The distance is **0 km**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: 14 km adds up all four legs.
- Option B: 6 km adds only two of the legs.
- Option C: 3 km ignores that the East and West legs cancel.

Final Answer: She is 0 km from the start $\Rightarrow$ D

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q15](#)

Q16.

Solution

Concept — Family tree: Draw the members and read off the link between P and S.

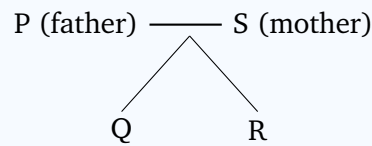
Step 1: P is the father of Q, so P is a parent of Q.

Step 2: Q is the sister of R, so Q and R are siblings and share the same parents.

Step 3: Since P is the father of Q, and Q and R are siblings, P is also the father of R.



Step 4: S is the mother of R. So P and S are the father and mother of the same children, which makes P the husband of S.



Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: A brother relation is not supported; P is a parent.
- Option B: “Father” describes P’s link to Q and R, not to S.
- Option D: A son cannot be the father of the children shown.

Final Answer: P is the husband of S $\Rightarrow$ C

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q16](#)

Q17.

Solution

Concept — Turning directions: Track the facing as a bearing, adding for clockwise turns and subtracting for anticlockwise turns.

Step 1: Facing East is a bearing of 90° (measured clockwise from North).

Step 2: A 90° clockwise turn gives $90^\circ + 90^\circ = 180^\circ$, which is South.

Step 3: A 45° anticlockwise turn gives $180^\circ - 45^\circ = 135^\circ$, which is South-East.

Step 4: A final 180° turn gives $135^\circ + 180^\circ = 315^\circ$, which is **North-West**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: South-East is only the facing after the first two turns.
- Option B: North-East would be a bearing of 45° .
- Option D: South-West would be a bearing of 225° .

Final Answer: He now faces North-West $\Rightarrow$ C

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q17](#)



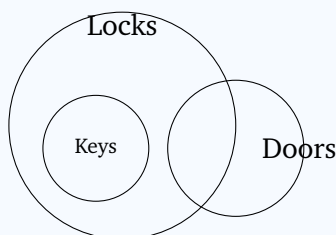
Q18.

Solution

Concept — Syllogism (all + some): An “all” statement joined to a “some” statement can be tested with a Venn diagram.

Step 1: “All keys are locks” places the key circle fully inside the lock circle.

Step 2: “Some locks are doors” makes the lock and door circles overlap, but the overlap need not reach the key circle.



Step 3: The keys sit on the far side of the lock circle, so no key need lie in the door overlap. Conclusion I (Some keys are doors) does not follow.

Step 4: “Some locks are doors” can be turned around to “Some doors are locks”, which is always valid. Conclusion II follows.

Step 5: Only Conclusion II follows.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: I is uncertain, so “only I” is wrong.
- Option C: Since I is uncertain, “both” is wrong.
- Option D: II clearly follows, so “neither” is wrong.

Final Answer: Only Conclusion II follows ⇒ B

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q18](#)

Q19.

Solution

Concept — Syllogism (some + some): Two “some” statements sharing a middle term give no certain link between the end terms.

Step 1: “Some books are pens” overlaps books with pens.

Step 2: “Some pens are red” overlaps pens with red things.



Step 3: The books that are pens and the pens that are red may be entirely different pens, so no book need be red. Conclusion I (Some books are red) does not follow.

Step 4: Conclusion II (All pens are books) is far too strong; only some pens were said to be books. It does not follow.

Step 5: Neither conclusion follows.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: I is not guaranteed by “some + some”.
- Option B: II reverses and over-states the first statement.
- Option C: Neither single conclusion holds, so “both” is wrong.

Final Answer: Neither conclusion follows $\Rightarrow$ **D**

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q19](#)

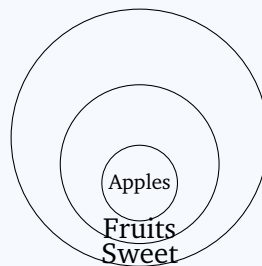
Q20.

Solution

Concept — Syllogism (all + all): When two “all” statements chain together, the end terms are linked.

Step 1: “All apples are fruits” places apples inside fruits.

Step 2: “All fruits are sweet” places fruits inside sweet things.



Step 3: Apples lie inside fruits, which lie inside sweet things, so every apple is sweet. Conclusion I (All apples are sweet) follows.

Step 4: Since all apples are sweet, at least those apples are sweet things, so “Some sweet things are apples” also follows. Conclusion II follows.

Step 5: Both conclusions follow.

Why other options are wrong:

- Options A and B: Each accepts only one conclusion, but both are valid.



- Option D: “Neither” ignores the clear chain of inclusion.

Final Answer: Both I and II follow $\Rightarrow$ C

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q20](#)

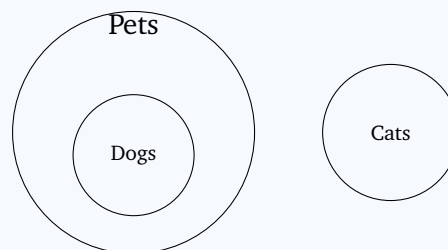
Q21.

Solution

Concept — Syllogism (no + all): Combine an exclusion with an inclusion using a Venn diagram.

Step 1: “No cat is a dog” keeps the cat and dog circles fully separate.

Step 2: “All dogs are pets” places the dog circle inside the pet circle.



Step 3: Dogs are pets, and no dog is a cat, so those dogs are pets that are not cats. Conclusion II (Some pets are not cats) follows.

Step 4: Cats may still lie inside the pet circle elsewhere, so “No cat is a pet” (Conclusion I) is not forced. It does not follow.

Step 5: Only Conclusion II follows.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: I fails, because cats may well be pets.
- Option C: Since I is uncertain, “both” is wrong.
- Option D: II clearly follows, so “neither” is wrong.

Final Answer: Only Conclusion II follows $\Rightarrow$ B

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q21](#)



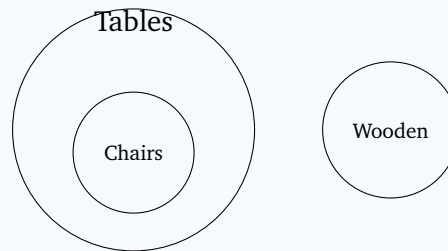
Q22.

Solution

Concept — Syllogism (all + no): An “all” statement joined to a “no” statement carries the exclusion across.

Step 1: “All chairs are tables” places the chair circle inside the table circle.

Step 2: “No table is wooden” keeps the table and wooden circles fully separate.



Step 3: Chairs lie inside the table circle, and no table is wooden, so no chair can be wooden. Conclusion II (No chair is wooden) follows.

Step 4: Since chairs are kept out of the wooden circle, “Some wooden things are chairs” (Conclusion I) is impossible. It does not follow.

Step 5: Only Conclusion II follows.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: I contradicts the diagram, so it cannot follow.
- Option C: Since I fails, “both” is wrong.
- Option D: II clearly follows, so “neither” is wrong.

Final Answer: Only Conclusion II follows ⇒ **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 promotes SwiftPay by stressing that money can be transferred “in just seconds”.

Step 2: Advertising the speed only works if the company believes that speed is



something users care about.

Step 3: So the implicit assumption is that people are likely to be attracted by fast money transfers (Option D).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The ad never claims no other app exists.
- Option B: Nothing is said about the app being free.
- Option C: The ad does not assume that cash has disappeared.

Final Answer: The implicit assumption is Option D $\Rightarrow$ D

Answer: (D) [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 that introducing online classes will increase attendance.

Step 2: Attendance rises only if online classes actually bring more students in.

Step 3: Option B shows that in similar colleges the same step raised attendance sharply, giving direct support.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Needing good internet is a hurdle, not support.
- Option C: Teachers disliking the idea does not help attendance.
- Option D: Saving travel time is a mild benefit but not direct evidence about attendance.

Final Answer: Option B most strengthens the argument $\Rightarrow$ B

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q24](#)



Q25.

Solution

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

Step 1: The argument recommends LED bulbs only because they will cut the electricity bill.

Step 2: If the chosen LED bulbs use almost the same power yet cost far more, the promised saving disappears.

Step 3: Option B removes the saving, directly undermining the only reason given, so it weakens the argument most.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Easy availability does not affect the bill.
- Option C: A longer life would support, not weaken, the switch.
- Option D: Brighter light is a benefit, not a weakness.

Final Answer: Option B most weakens the argument $\Rightarrow$ **B**

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q25](#)

Q26.

Solution

Concept — Course of action: A good course of action should directly address the cause of the problem in a practical way.

Step 1: The problem is a sharp rise in accidents at one crossing, caused mainly by over-speeding.

Step 2: A sensible response is to slow the traffic and deter speeding right at that crossing.

Step 3: Option C installs speed breakers and cameras at the crossing, which tackles the cause directly.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Banning all vehicles from the city is extreme and impractical.
- Option B: Doing nothing leaves the danger in place.
- Option D: Widening every road does not address over-speeding at this crossing.



Final Answer: Option C is the appropriate course of action $\Rightarrow$ C

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q26](#)

Q27.

Solution

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

Step 1: Statement I: the monsoon rains were far below average.

Step 2: Weak rains reduce crop output, which pushes vegetable prices up.

Step 3: Statement II: vegetable prices rose steeply. This is the natural result of the poor rains.

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

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Rising prices did not cause the weak rains.
- Option C: The two events are clearly linked, not unrelated.
- Option D: No third common cause is suggested here.

Final Answer: Statement I is the cause of Statement II $\Rightarrow$ B

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q27](#)

Q28.

Solution

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

Step 1: The statement links sleeping well before an exam with performing better.

Step 2: From this it is reasonable to infer that adequate sleep before an exam can help a student perform better.

Step 3: Option A states exactly this measured inference.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “Never pass” is far too strong a claim.
- Option C: Sleep is not stated to be the only factor.



- Option D: The statement says nothing about abolishing exams.

Final Answer: Option A is the logical inference $\Rightarrow$ A

Answer: (A) [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 flights were delayed today because of dense fog.

Step 2: This tells us that the dense fog disrupted the airport's flight schedules today.

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

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: The statement shows fog does affect flights.
- Option C: Delayed flights still exist; the airport clearly has flights.
- Option D: Nothing suggests flights run faster in fog.

Final Answer: Option A follows from the statement $\Rightarrow$ 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 office decides to send all circulars by email in order to cut paper waste.

Step 2: This plan works only if employees can actually receive and read circulars sent by email.

Step 3: Option B captures this necessary assumption.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The plan does not assume employees dislike paper.



- Option C: It does not assume paper has become unavailable.
- Option D: If no one read circulars, sending them at all would be pointless.

Final Answer: Option B is the implicit assumption $\Rightarrow$ **B**

Answer: (B) [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 nest is the home in which a bird lives.

Step 2: The relationship is “creature : the home it lives in”.

Step 3: The home in which a bee lives is a **hive**, so Option A completes the analogy.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: Honey is what a bee makes, not where it lives.
- Option C: A flower is where a bee gathers nectar, not its home.
- Option D: A sting is a body part of the bee, not a dwelling.

Final Answer: Bee : Hive 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 B).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Copper is a metal, like the others.
- Option C: Iron is a metal.
- Option D: Aluminium is a metal.



Final Answer: Granite is the odd one out $\Rightarrow$ B

Answer: (B) [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 MIND $\rightarrow$ OKPF, compare each pair: M $\rightarrow$ O is +2; I $\rightarrow$ K is +2; N $\rightarrow$ P is +2; D $\rightarrow$ F is +2.

Step 2: So the rule is to move every letter two steps forward.

Step 3: Apply to BOLD: B+2 = D; O+2 = Q; L+2 = N; D+2 = F.

Step 4: The code is DQNF.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: DPNF shifts the O by only +1.
- Option B: DQMF shifts the L by only +1.
- Option D: CQNF shifts the first B by only +1.

Final Answer: BOLD is coded as DQNF $\Rightarrow$ C

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q33](#)

Q34.

Solution

Concept — Position from the other end: If a row has N people and a person is r th from one end, then from the other end the position is $N - r + 1$.

Step 1: The row has $N = 25$ children, and Sita is 9th from the left.

Step 2: There are $9 - 1 = 8$ children to Sita's left.

Step 3: The number of children to her right is $25 - 9 = 16$.

Step 4: Her position from the right is $16 + 1 = 17$, which equals $25 - 9 + 1$.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: 16 counts only the children to her right, forgetting Sita herself.



- Option B: 15 subtracts one too many.
- Option C: 18 adds one too many.

Final Answer: Sita is 17th from the right $\Rightarrow$ D

Answer: (D) [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 $+$ $\rightarrow$ $\times$, $-$ $\rightarrow$ $+$, $\times$ $\rightarrow$ $\div$, $\div$ $\rightarrow$ $-$.

Step 2: Rewrite $8 + 2 - 12 \div 4 \times 2$ as $8 \times 2 + 12 - 4 \div 2$.

Step 3: Do multiplication and division first: $8 \times 2 = 16$.

Step 4: Also $4 \div 2 = 2$.

Step 5: Now add and subtract left to right: $16 + 12 = 28$, and $28 - 2 = 26$.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: 24 comes from mishandling the final subtraction.
- Option B: 28 stops before subtracting the 2.
- Option D: 22 subtracts an extra amount.

Final Answer: The value is 26 $\Rightarrow$ C

Answer: (C) [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: multiply the first two numbers and double: $3 \times 4 = 12$, then $12 \times 2 = 24$, which matches.

Step 2: Row 2: $5 \times 2 = 10$, then $10 \times 2 = 20$, which also matches.

Step 3: The rule is: third number = (first $\times$ second) $\times 2$.



Step 4: Row 3: $6 \times 3 = 18$, then $18 \times 2 = 36$.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: 30 does not fit the doubling rule.
- Option B: 32 does not fit either.
- Option D: 40 overshoots the correct total.

Final Answer: The missing number is 36 $\Rightarrow$ C

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q36](#)



Answer Key

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

