JAGRAN Josh
Simplifying Test Prep

Directions (Qs. 1-5): In questions given below, Assumption 'A' is followed by Reasons RI and RII. Apply RI and RII to A and mark your answer as under:

(1) Only RI is the reason for A.

(2) Only RII is the reasons for A.

(3) Both RI and RII are the reasons for A.

(4) Neither RI nor RII is the reason for A.

1.

A. Since time immemorial more people have been killed or made to suffer in the name of religion than for any other reasons.

RI. The essence of religion is hatred in other religions.

RII. Those who lose their lives in the name of religion go straight to Heaven, so devotees do not mind losing their lives.

2.

A. Most of the columns of modern magazines are covered with news of political events.

RI. Readers are very much interested in political turmoil and scandals.

RII. It is not difficult to write about politics as one does not need originality.

3.

A. Only secularism in thought, word and deed can save India from chaos.

RI. Communal differences would only result in nots and destruction of life, faith and property.

RII. Our democracy demands an open mind and heart for moral, spiritual and physical uplift of the country.

4.

    A. Vice-Chancellors do not have a very comfortable time.

    RI. Students are always causing disciplinary problems.

    RII. When people become vice-chancellors they are very old.

5.

    A. TV does not give much coverage to activities undertaken by ex-Presidents and Prime Ministers.

    RI. Everyone salutes the chair.

    RII. Those persons do not perform any activity worth mentioning.

Directions (Qs. 6-10): Find the old-man out.

6.

(1) Idle

(2) Lethargic

(3) Lazy

(4) Subdued

7.

(1) Blackmail

(2) Forgery

(3) Snobbery

(4) Sabotage

8.

(1) Milk

(2) Orange

(3) Cotton

(4) Snow

9.

(1) Cement

(2) Brick

(3) Wall

(4) Stone

10.

(1) Raw

(2) Tasty

(3) Ripe

(4) Rotten

Directions (Q. 11-14): Match the following questions with (1), (2), (3) and (4) on the basis or similar relationship. The items may not be in the same order.

11. Car : road : petrol	(1) Post-office : hospital : city
12. Day : light : night	(2) Army : defence : navy
13. Music : dance : art	(3) Pen : ink : Paper
14. Body : livere : heart	(4) Life : alive : dead

Directions (Q. 15-19): A word arrangement machine when given an input line of words, arranges them following u particular rule in each step. The following is the illustration or the input and the steps or arrangement

Input: She was shot dead at her residence

Step I: at was shot dead she her residence

Step II: at her shot dead she was residence

Step III: at her she dead shot was residence

Step IV: at her she was shot dead residence

Step V: at her she was shot dead residence

Since the words are fully arranged, the machine stops. Otherwise it may go on till the words get fully arranged. Study the logic and answer the questions.

15. **In how many steps will the following input be fully arranged?**

   Input: India has always been a critical factor

   (1) Three

   (2) Four

   (3) Five

   (4) Six

16. **What would be the Step III for the following input?**

   Input: this is one thing on which I caution

   (1) I is one thing on which this caution

   (2) I is on one this which thing caution

   (3) I is on thing one which this caution

   (4) I is one thing which this caution

17. **If step II of an input reads "by he out the efforts made spells us," which of the following would be the last step?**

   (1) step III

   (2) step IV

(3) step V

(4) step VI

18. What could be the penultimate step for the following input ?

Input: You hardly see any motorised vehicle

(1) step I

(2) step III

(3) step IV

(4) step VI

19. What could be the step IV for the following input?

Input: 11w foliage along road can deceive you

(1) can foliage along road the deceive you

(2) can the you road along the deceive foliage

(3) can the you road foliage deceive along

(4) can the along road foliage deceive you

Directions (Q. 20-25): Study the following information and answer the questions given below:

In a certain code, the symbol for 0 (Zero is @ and for 1 is $. There are no other symbols for all other numbers greater than one. The numbers greater than 1 are to be written only by using the two symbols given above. The value of the symbol for 1 doubles itself every time it shift one place to the left. Study the following examples

'0' is written as @

'1' is written as $

'2' is written as $ @

.3' is written as $ $

'4' is written as $ @@ and so on

20. Which of the following numbers will be represented by $ $ @ $?

(1) 8

(2) 11

(3) 13

(4) 12

21. Which of the following will represent the value of 3 x 3 + 1?

(1) $ $ @ $

(2) $ @ $ @

(3) $ @ @ $ $

(4) $ $ $.

22. Which of the following numbers will be represented by $ @ @ @ $?

(1) 22

(2) 31

(3) 14

(4) 17

23. What is the average of $$$@@ and $$@@?

(1) $@@@@

(2) $$$$@

(3) $@S@@

(4) $@@$@

24. What is the value of [($@) + ($@) + ($@)] $^{\$@}$?

(1) $@@S@

(2) $@$@$

(3) $$$ x $$ - $@

(4) ($$)$^{\$@}$

25. What is the value of 1(8 + 16) + (4x3)] ^{3}?

(1) $@@S

(2) $$@@

(3) $$$@

(4) $@@@

Directions (106-110): In each question below, there are three statements followed by four conclusions numbered I, II, III and IV. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follow (s) from the given statement.

26. Statements:

Some charts are darts.

All darts are carts,

Some carts are smarts.

Conclusions:

I.   Some charts are carts.

II. Some carts are darts

III. Some darts are smarts.

IV. Some smarts are charts.

(1) Only I and III follow

(2) Only II and III follow

(3) I and II follow

(4) I, III and IV follow

27. **Statements:**

All boxes are tables.

No desks are tables.

Some desks are curtains.

Conclusions:

I. No Boxes are desks.

II. Some Boxes are desks.

III. Some curtains are not boxes

IV. Some curtains are boxes.

(1) III and either I or II follow

(2) I and either III and IV follow

(3) Either I or II and either III and IV follow

(4) I and III follow

28. **Statements:**

No killer is a sweater.

No jacket is a sweater.

Some jacket are roses.

Conclusions:

I.   Some roses are sweters.

II. Some roses are not sweters.

III. No killer is a jucked.

IV. Some jackels are killers.

(1) Either I or II and III follows

(2) Either III or IV or II follow

(3) Either II and III follow

(4) Either 1 or U and either III or IV follow

29. Statements:

No student is decent

Some decent are bags.

All bugs are roses

Conclusions:

I.   Some bags are not students.

II. All bags are students.

III. Some decents are roses.

IV. All roses are decent.

(1) Only I follows

(2) Either I or II follows

(3) Either I or II and III follows

(4) I and III follow

30. Statements:

Some birds are stones.

Some tigers are birds.

All stones are grapes.

Conclusions:

I.   Some stones are birds.

II.   Some stones are not birds.

III.   Some grapes are birds.

IV.   Some tigers are stones

(1) I, II, and III follow

(2) I, III and IV follow

(3) Either I or II and III follow

(4) I and III follow

Directions (Q. 31-35): A researcher studying organic compounds has found that five different molecules. T, W, X, V and Z form chains according to the following rules:

A chain consists of three or more molecules, though the molecules in the chain are not necessarily different.

T is never found on either end of a chain. If W appears in a chain, it appears more than once.

X is never found next to y in a chain. W is never found on the end of a chain unless Z is found somewhere in the chain. If y appears in a chain, 2 appears also.

31. Which of the following is a possible chain of molecules?

(1) T X Y Z

(2) Y T X X

(3) W Z T Y

(4) W W X Z

32. Which of the followings is NOT a possible chain of molecules?

(1) X X T Z

(2) Z X W W Z S

(3) W X Z Y W

(4) Y W T Z X X

33. The chain W W T Y Z X can be changed into another chain by carrying out any one of the following EXCEPT

(1) replacing the T molecule with a w molecule

(2) replacing the Y molecule with an X molecule

(3) replacing the X molecule with a T molecules

(4) interchanging the T and the Z molecules

34. Which of the following is not a chain but could be turned into a chain by changing the order of the molecules?

(1) X Y T X

(2) T X X Y?

(3) W T T W

(4) W X X W Y

35. Which of the following sequences can be converted into a chain by adding Z and rearranging the molecules?

I.   X.Y X T

    II. **W T T Z**

    III. **X X Y W**

(1) I only

(2) I and III only

(3) III only

(4) I, II and III

Directions (Q. 36-40): In the following questions the symbols @, @, =, © and are used with the following meaning:

P @ Q means P is greater than Q.

P <u>@</u> Q means P is either greater than or equal to Q.

P = Q means P is equal to Q.

P © Q means P is smaller than Q.

P <u>©</u> Q means P is either smaller than or equal to Q.

For each questions you have to assume given statements to be true and then decide which of the two given conclusions is / are definitely true. Give answer

(1) If only conclusion II is true

(2) If either conclusion I or II is true

(3) If neither I nor II is true

(4) If both the conclusions I.

36. Statements: B @ V, K © C, C <u>©</u> B

    Conclusions: I. V @ C   **II.** B @ K

37. Statements : K @ T, S = K, T <u>©</u> R

Conclusions: I. S @ R   **II.** T = R

38. Statements: U = M, P @ U, M @ B

Conclusions: I. P = B   **II.** P @ B

39. Statements: L @ N, J © P, P @ L

Conclusions: I. J = L   **II.** P = N

40. Statements: H @ G, D @ E, H = E

Conclusions: I. D @ H   **II.** G © D

ANSWERS KEY

1) 4	11) 3	21) 2	31) 4
2) 1	12) 4	22) 4	32) 4
3) 4	13) 2	23) 3	33) 3
4) 1	14) 1	24) 4	34) 4
5) 2	15) 2	25) 4	35) 1
6) 4	16) 2*	26) 3	36) 1
7) 3	17) 3	27) 4	37) 3
8) 1*	18) 2	28) 4*	38) 2
9) 3	19) 2	29) 4	39) 3
10) 2	20) 3	30) 4	40) 4

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