Logical Reasoning Question & Answers

Directions (1- 5): Some groups of letters are given, all of which, except one, share a common similarity while one is different. Choose the odd one out.

1.

a) Flower: Petal

b) Triangle : Angle

c) Cover : Page

d) Table : Leg

Answer (c)

Explanation: In all other pairs, second is a part of the first.

2.

a) Ostrich

b) Penguin

c) Emu

d) Owl

Answer (d)

Explanation: Out of the four except owl, all is flightless birds.

3.

a) Triangle

b) Trifle

c) Triathlon

d) Trilingual

Answer (b)

Explanation: Except (b), tri indicates 'three'.

4.

a) Volcanoes

b) Tsunamis

c) Tornadoes

d) Explosion

Answer (d)

Explanation: All except (d), are natural calamities.

5.

a) E/7

b) 1/13

c) N/17

d) X/26

Answer (c)

Explanation: In all other options, denominator is the numeric position of the alphabet plus 2.

Directions (6– 10): In each of the following questions, there is a certain relationship between two given words on one side of (: :) and one word is given on another side (: :)

while another word is to be found from the given alternatives, having the same relation with this word as the words of the given pair bear. Choose the correct alternative.

6. 12: 20 :: 30: __?

a) 40

b) 42

c) 50

d) 44

Answer (b)

Explanation: 12 is $3^2 + 3$

20 is $4^2 + 4$

30 is $5^2 + 5$

And $6^2 + 6 = 42$

7. United states: Bald eagle :: India : ?

a) Cheetah

b) Lion

c) Sparrow

d) Peacock

Answer (d)

Explanation: As Bald eagle is the national bird of US; similarly Peacock is the national animal of India.

8. 10.1: 1.01 :: 0.1: __? __

a) 1

b) 0.10

c) 0.01

d) 0.001

Answer (c)

Explanation: 10.1 is divided by 10 to get 1.01. Divide 0.1 by 10 to get 0.01

9. Kidney: Nephrology :: Brain: __? __

a) Cardiology

b) Physiology

c) Anatomy

d) Neurology

Answer (d)

Explanation: Study of Kidney is Nephrology and the study of brain is called Neurology.

10. F: 37 :: I : __?

a) 52

b) 27

c) 75

d) 82

Answer (d)

Explanation: F is the sixth letter in the series and square of 6 (6*6) + 1 is 37. I is the ninth letter and the square of 9 (9*9) +1 is 82.

11. In a certain code '415' means 'milk is hot'; '18' means 'hot soup'; and '895' means 'soup is brown'. What number will indicate the word 'brown'?

a) 9

b) 8

c) 5

d) 4

Answer (a)

Explanation: The code for 'hot' is 1. So, the code of 'soup' is 8. Now, the code for 'is' is 5. Hence, we can say that the code for 'brown' is 9.

12. If CEJQ is coded as XVQJ, then BDIP will be coded as:

a) WURQ

b) YWRK

c) WUPI

d) YWPI

Answer (b)

Explanation: The first 13 letters of the alphabet are coded by the 13 letters of the alphabet in reverse, i.e. https://www.freshersnow.com/previous-year-question-papers/

= A B C D E F G H I J K L M (first 13 letters)

= Z Y X W V U T S R Q P O N (13 letters in reverse)

It is obvious from the above coding scheme that:

B = Y, D = W, I = R and K = P or P = K

Therefore, B D I P will be coded as Y W R K.

13. If LODES is coded as 46321, how will you code the word DOES?

a) 1234

b) 4321

c) 3621

d) 3261

Answer (d)

Explanation: Here, you will observe that all the letters of DOES are included in the letters of LODES, for which you have the code D = 3, O = 6, E = 2, S = 1. Therefore DOES = 3621. So, the answer is (d).

Directions (14 – 16): In each question below are given three statements followed by three or four conclusions numbered I to IV. You have to take the two given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts. Read both the statements and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements, disregarding commonly known facts.

14. Statements: All pencils are sharpeners. No sharpener is eraser. Some books are pencils.

Conclusions:

1. Some erasers are pencils.
2. Some erasers are books.
3. Some sharpeners are books.
4. No eraser is books.
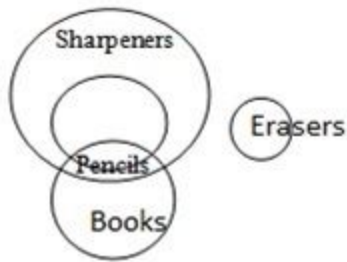
a) Only either II or III, and IV follow

b) Only either II or IV, and III follow

c) Only either II or IV, and I follow

d) Only either II or IV follows.

Answer (b)

Explanation:

Either II or IV will follow and II will definitely be true.

15. Statements: Some pigeons are eagles. All eagles are sparrows. Some sparrows are not pigeons.

Conclusions:

1. Some sparrows are pigeons.
2. All pigeons are sparrows.
3. All eagles are pigeons.
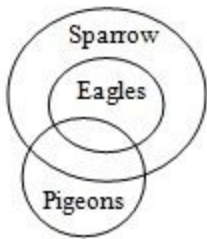
a) Only I follows

b) Only II follows

c) Only III follows

d) Both I and III follows

Explanation:

Only I is definitely true.

16. Statements: Some computers are laptops. Some laptops are mobiles. Some mobiles are calculators. (Banking)

Conclusions:

1. Some computers are calculators.
2. Some calculators are laptops.
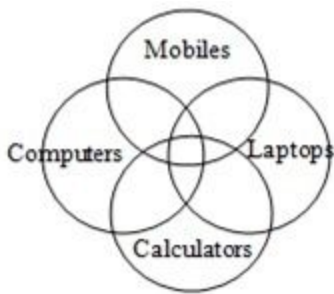3. Some mobiles are computers.

a) Only I follows

b) Only II follows

c) Only III follows

d) None follows

Answer (d)

Explanation:

None of the statement is necessarily true.

17. Ram facing south. He turns right and walks 40 metre. Then he turns right again and walks 20 metre. Then he turns left and walks 20 metre and then turning right walk 40 metre. Then he turns right again and walks 120 metre. In which direction he is from the starting point?
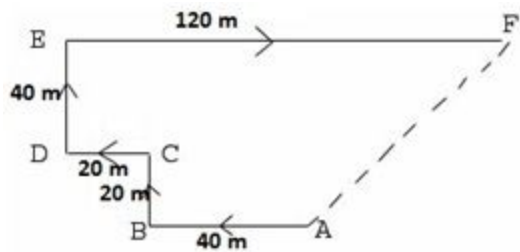
a) North-East

b) North-West

c) North

d) West

Answer (a)

Explanation:

18. Rajat goes towards east kilometers, and then he takes a turn to South west and goes 12 kilometres. He again takes a turn towards North West and goes 12kilometres. With respect to the point from where he started, where is he now?
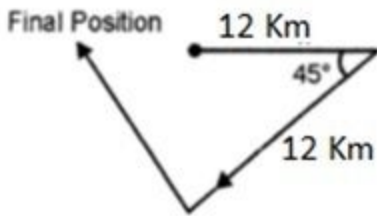
a) At the starting point.

b) In the west

c) In the east

d) In the North West.

Answer (b)

Explanation:

Final Position   12 Km
                    45°
                  12 Km

∴ Final Direction = West.

19. Ravi told Ram, "yesterday I defeated the only brother of the daughter of my grandmother". Whom did Ravi defeat?

a) Father

b) Brother

c) Son

d) Father –in –law

Answer (a)

Explanation: Daughter of grandmother –aunt, aunt's only daughter—father.

Directions (20 - 21): Read the following information carefully and answer the questions given below it:

E x K, means E is brother of K.

E – K, means E is mother of K.

E % K, means E is father of k.

20. Which of the following represents that' N' is the son of 'P '?

a) N x R %P

b) N%R x P

c) P % N x R

d) N-R % T

Answer (c)

Explanation: P%N, means P is father of N and N x R, means N is brother of R, thus N is the son of P.