# Logical Reasoning Question Bank

In the following figure small square represents the persons who know English, triangle to those who know Marathi, big square to those who know Telugu and circle to those who know Hindi. In the different regions of the figures from 1 to 4 are given.

निम्नलिखित आकृति में छोटा वर्ग अंग्रेजी जानने वाले व्यक्तियों का प्रतिनिधित्व करता है, त्रिकोण उन लोगों के लिए जो मराठी जानते हैं, बड़े वर्ग जो तेलुगु जानते हैं और सर्कल उन्हें जो हिंदी जानते हैं । आंकड़ों के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में 1 से 4 तक दिए गए हैं।
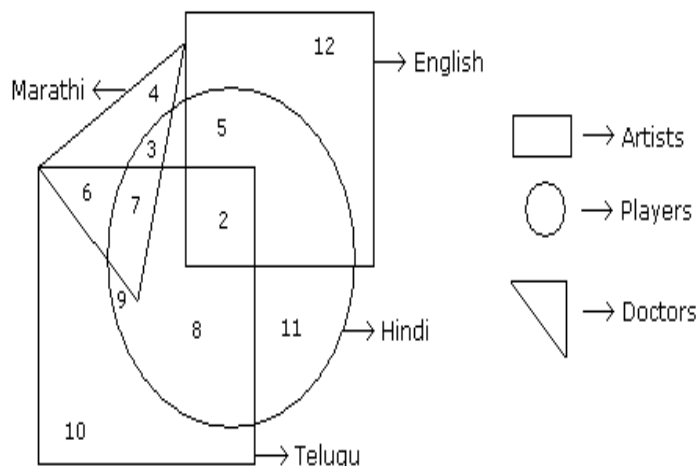
1. How many persons can speak English and Hindi both the languages only ?
    कितने लोग केवल अंग्रेजी और हिंदी दोनों भाषाएं बोल सकते हैं ?

    A. 5

    B. 8

    C. 7

    D. 18

2. How many persons can speak Marathi and Telugu both ?
    कितने व्यक्ति मराठी और तेलुगु दोनों में बोल सकते हैं ?

    A. 10

    B. 11

    C. 13

    D. None of these

3. How many persons can speak English, Hindi and Telugu ?
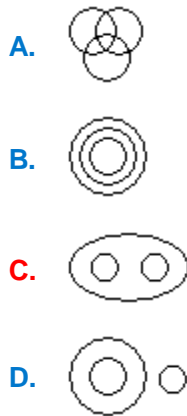   कितने व्यक्ति अंग्रेजी, हिंदी और तेलुगु बोल सकते हैं ?

    A. 8

    B. 2

    C. 7

    D. None of these

4. How many persons can speak all the languages ?
   सभी भाषाएं कितने व्यक्ति बोल सकते हैं ?

     A. 1

     B. 8

     C. 2

     D. None

5. Which of the following diagrams indicates the best relation between Hospital, Nurse and Patient ?
   निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा चित्र अस्पताल, नर्स और रोगी के बीच सबसे अच्छा संबंध दर्शाता है ?

   A.

   B.

   C.

   D.

6. Which of the following diagrams indicates the best relation between Mercury, Zinc and Metal ?
   निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा चित्र पारा, जस्ता और धातु के बीच सबसे अच्छा संबंध दर्शाता है ?

   A.

   B.

   C.

   D.
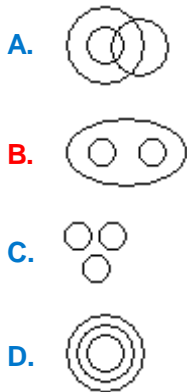
7. Which of the following diagrams indicates the best relation between Teacher, Writer and Musician ?
   निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा आरेख शिक्षक, लेखक और संगीतकार के बीच सबसे अच्छा संबंध दर्शाता है ?

   A.

B.

C.

D.

Directions (8 - 12): In each of the following questions, a word is represented by only one set of numbers as given in any one of the alternatives. The sets of numbers given in the alternatives are represented by two classes of alphabet as in the two given Matrices. The columns and row of matrix - I are numbered from 0 to 4 and those of matrix - II from 5 to 9. A letter from these Matrices can be represented first by its row and then the column number e.g. , in a matrices for question 1 to 5 M can be represented by 14, 21 etc.; O can be represented by 20, 32 etc. similarly you have to identify the correct set for the word given in each question.

निर्देश (8 - 12): निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक प्रश्न में, एक शब्द को संख्या के केवल एक सेट

द्वारा दर्शाया जाता है, जैसा कि किसी एक विकल्प में दिया गया है। विकल्प में दिए गए संख्याओं के समूह को वर्णमाला के दो वर्गों द्वारा दर्शाया गया है जैसा कि दो दिए गए मैट्रिक्स में हैं। मैट्रिक्स - I की कॉलम और पंक्ति 0 से 4 तक गिना जाता है और मैट्रिक्स - II की 5 से 9 तक। इन मेट्रिसेस के एक अक्षर को पहले इसकी पंक्ति द्वारा दर्शाया जा सकता है और फिर कॉलम नंबर।

उदाहरण के लिए, प्रश्न 1 से 5 तक M के लिए एक मेट्रिसेस में 14, 21 आदि का प्रतिनिधित्व किया जा सकता है; O को 20, 32 आदि द्वारा दर्शाया जा सकता है। इसी तरह आपको प्रत्येक प्रश्न में दिए गए शब्द के लिए सही सेट की पहचान करनी होगी।

Matrix I					
	0	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**
0	F	O	M	S	R
1	S	R	F	O	M
2	O	M	S	R	F
3	R	F	O	M	S
4	M	S	R	F	O

Matrix II					
	5	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**
5	A	T	D	I	P
6	I	P	A	T	D
7	T	D	I	P	A
8	P	A	T	D	I
9	D	I	P	A	T

8. **MOST**

   (A) 40, 44, 22, 89

   (B) 33, 20, 11, 79

   (C) 21, 00, 03, 88

   (D) 02, 13, 34, 56

9. **ROAD**

   (A) 42, 32, 79, 58

   (B) 23, 32, 98, 99

   (C) 11, 13, 67, 69

   (D) 04, 20, 55, 78

10. **STOP**

   (A) 10, 56, 44, 97

   (B) 41, 68, 01, 77
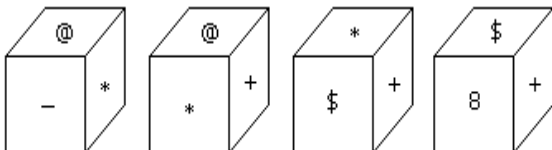
   (C) 22, 75, 32, 86

   (D) 33, 99, 42, 59

11. **FOAM**

   (A) 24, 01, 55, 22

   (B) 00, 01, 67, 33

   (C) 12, 13, 67, 23

   (D) 43, 52, 56, 33

12. **RAAM**

   (A) 40, 44, 22, 33

   (B) 33, 55, 55, 02

   (C) 23, 98, 79, 33

   (D) 02, 13, 34, 02

13. Which symbol will be on the face opposite to the face with symbol * ?
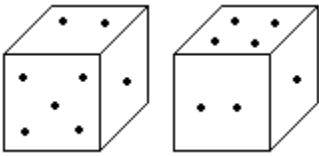प्रतीक * के विपरीत फलक पर कौन सा प्रतीक होगा ?

A   @

B $

C 8

D +

14. Two positions of dice are shown below. How many points will appear on the opposite to the face containing 5 points ?
पासा के दो स्थान नीचे दिए गए हैं। 5 अंक वाले फलक के विपरीत कितने बिंदु दिखाई देंगे ?
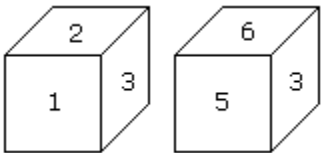

A 3

B 1

C 2

D 4

15. Which digit will appear on the face opposite to the face with number 4 ?
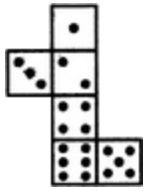नंबर 4 के विपरीत फलक पर कौन सा अंक दिखाई देगा ?
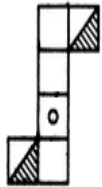

A 3

B 5

C 6

D 2/3

16. When the following figure is folded to form a cube, how many dots lie opposite the face bearing five dots ?
जब एक क्यूब बनाने के लिए निम्नलिखित आकृति को मोड़ दिया जाता है, तो पांच डॉट्स वाली फलक के सामने कितने डॉट्स होते हैं ?

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

17. Choose the box that is similar to the box formed from the given sheet of paper (X).
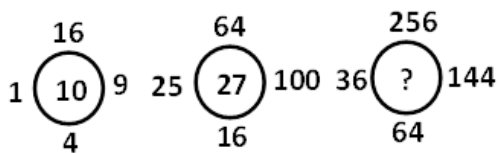उस बॉक्स को चुनें जो दी गई शीट (X) की शीट से बने बॉक्स के समान है।

(X)   (1)   (2)   (3)   (4)

A 1 and 3 only

B 1 and 4 only

C 2 and 4 only

D 3 and 4 only

18.

(A) 37   (B) 47

(C) 6   (D) 42

19.

2
3 (33) 2
4

3
4 (54) 2
5

6
3 (?) 5
4

(A) 94　　　　(B) 86

(C) 82　　　　(D) 78

20.

4
1 (30) 3
2

5
2 (42) 4
3

6
3 (?) 5
4
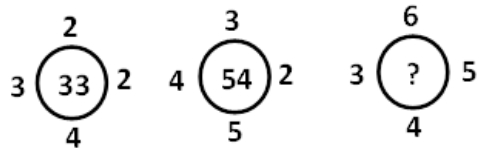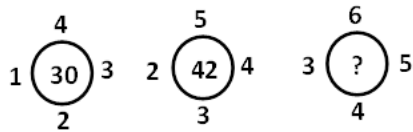
(A) 54　　　　(B) 45

(C) 35　　　　(D) 53

21. Statement

All Male are Boy.

All Boy are Naughty.

Some Boy are Serious.

Some Serious are Naughty.

Conclusion

(A) Some Male are Boy.

(B) All Naughty are Boy.

(C) Some Naughty are Serious.

(D) All Male are Boy.

(1) If only Conclusion A & B follows.

(2) If only Conclusion B follows.

(3) If either Conclusion A or Conclusion b follows.

(4) If only Conclusion A & C follows.

(5) If All Conclusion follows.

22. Statement

Some Pencils are Pens.

All Pencils are Game.

All Pens aer Oats.

Some Oats are Trains.

Conclusion

(A) Some Trains are Pencils.

(B) Some Pens are Oats.

(C) Some Trains are Game.

(1) If only Conclusion A & B follows.

(2) If only Conclusion B follows.

(3) If either Conclusion A or Conclusion b follows.

(4) If only Conclusion A & C follows.

(5) If All Conclusion follows.

23. Statement

No Man is Women.

No Women is Chair.

Some Chair are Dog.

Some Dogs are woman.

Conclusion

(A) Some Woman are Chair.

(B) Some Chair are Man.

(C) Some Dog are Man.

(D) No Chair is Man.

(E) Some Dog are not Man.

(F) No Woman is Dog.

(G) Some Man are not Dog.

(1) If only Conclusion A,B,C & D follows.

(2) If only Conclusion E follows.

(3) If either Conclusion A or Conclusion b follows.

(4) If only Conclusion A,B,C & G follows.

(5) If All Conclusion follows.

24. Statement

Some Tables are Chairs.

Some Chairs are Bike.

All Bike are Bat.

Conclusion

(A) Some Bat are Table.

(B) No Table is Bat.

(1) If only Conclusion 1 follows.

(2) If only Conclusion 2 follows.

(3) If either Conclusion 1 or Conclusion 2 follows.

(4) If neither Conclusion 1 nor Conclusion 2 follows.

(5) If both the Conclusion 1 and Conclusion 2 follows.

25. Statement

All Pen are Pencils.

All Pencils are Eraser.

Some Eraser are Book.

All Books are Copy.

Conclusion

(A) Some Erasers are Pen.

(B) No Eraser is Pen.

(1) If only Conclusion 1 follows.

(2) If only Conclusion 2 follows.

(3) If either Conclusion 1 or Conclusion 2 follows.

(4) If neither Conclusion 1 nor Conclusion 2 follows.

(5) If both the Conclusion 1 and Conclusion 2 follows.

Directions (Q. 26- 27): Each of the given questions has a statement with two arguments I and II represented. The student had to make strong arguments and to make weak arguments.

निर्देश (Q. 26- 27): दिए गई प्रत्येक प्रश्न में एक कथन है जिसके दो तर्क I और II निरूपित है। विद्यार्थी को मजबूत तर्क था कमजोर तर्क सुनिशिचत करना है।

26. Statement: Should there be an upper age limit of 65 years for contesting Parliamentary Legislative Assembly Elections ?
कथन: क्या संसदीय विधान परिषद के चुनाव लड़ने की अधिकतम आयु सीमा 65 वर्ष निर्धारित की जानी चाहिए ?

Argument: / तर्क:

I.   Yes, generally, people above the age of 65 lose their dynamism and willpower.
हाँ, सामान्यत: 65 वर्ष से अधिक आयु के व्यक्ति अपनी क्षमता तथा इच्छाशक्ति खो देते हैं।

II.   No, the life span is so increased that people remain physically and mentally active even upto the age of 80.
नहीं, व्यक्तियों का जीवनकाल बढ़ गया है तथा व्यक्ति 80 वर्ष की उम्र तक भी शारीरिक तथा मानसिक रूप से स्वस्थ रह सकते है।

Give answer / उत्तर दीजिये

(A) If only I argument is strong. / यदि केवल I तर्क मजबूत है।

(B) If only II argument is strong. / यदि केवल II तर्क मजबूत है।

(C) If Either I or II argument is strong. / यदि या तो I या II तर्क मजबूत है।

(D) If Neither I nor II argument is strong. / यदि न तो I न ही II तर्क मजबूत है।

(E) If both I and II argument is strong. / यदि I और II दोनों तर्क मजबूत है।

27. Statement: Is buying things on installments profitable to the customer ?
कथन: क्या वस्तुओं को किस्तों में खरीदना ग्राहक के लिए फायदेमंद होता है ?

Argument: / तर्क:

I. Yes, he has to pay less.
   हाँ, इस तरह से ग्राहक को कम पैसे खर्च करने होंगें।

II. No, paying stallment upsets the family budget.
   नहीं, किस्तों में व्यय करने से परिवार के बजट में नुकसान होगा।

Give answer / उत्तर दीजिये

(A) If only I argument is strong. / यदि केवल I तर्क मजबूत है।

(B) If only II argument is strong. / यदि केवल II तर्क मजबूत है।

(C) If Either I or II argument is strong. / यदि या तो I या II तर्क मजबूत है।

(D) If Neither I nor II argument is strong. / यदि न तो I न ही II तर्क मजबूत है।

(E) If both I and II argument is strong. / यदि I और II दोनों तर्क मजबूत है।

28. In which type of statement if one preposition is true the other will be false but if one is false the other will be undefined ?

    (a) Contradictory statement
    (b) Sub contrary statement
    (c) Sub alternation statement
    (d) Contrary statement

29. If the statement **"None but the brave wins the race" is false,** which of the following will be definitely true ?

    (a) All brave persons win the race.
    (b) Some person who win the race are not brave.
    (c) Some person who win the race are brave.
    (d) No person who wins the race is brave.

30. If the preposition **All men are poor is false,** which the following preposition can be claimed to be true ?

    (a) Some men are poor.
    (b) Some men are not poor.
    (c) No men is poor.
    (d) No poor person is men.

31. Among the following prepositions **two are related in such a way that way one is denial of the other.** Select the correct code.

(a) All girls are equal to boy.
(b) Some girls are equal to boy.
(c) Some girls are not equal to boy.
(d) No girls are equal to boys.
(a) a&b   (b) a&d   (c) c&d   (d) a&c

32. If the preposition **No women are honest is taken to be false,** which of the following will be certainly true ?

    (a) All women are honest.
    (b) Some women are honest.
    (c) Some women are not honest.
    (d) No honest person is women.

33. Among the following preposition **two are related in such a way that they can both be true both cannot be false.** select the right pair ?

    (a) Some corona are virus.
    (b) No corona is virus.
    (c) All corona are virus.
    (d) Some corona are not virus.

    (a) a&d   (b) a&c   (c) a&b   (d) c&d

34. Among the following statement **two are contradictory to each other.** Select the correct options.

    (a) All white are cow.
    (b) Some white are cow.
    (c) Some white are not cow.
    (d) No white is cow.

    (a) a&b   (b) a&c   (c) a&d   (d) b&c

35. If the statement **All mens are smart is true** which of the following statement is false ?

    (a) No mens are smart.
    (b) Some mens are smart.
    (c) Some mens are not smart.
    (d) All the smart are not men.

    (a) A only   (b) a&b   (c) a&c   (d) b&c

36. If the Statement **Some boy are cruel is false,** which of the following will be true ?

    (a) All boy are cruel.
    (b) Some boy are not cruel.
    (c) No boy is cruel.

(a) a&b   (b) a&c   (c) b&c   (d) only A

37. Both **cannot be true** at the same time but both **can be false** at the same time is-

    (a) Contradictor statement.
    (b) Sub contrary statement.
    (c) Sub alternation statement.
    (d) Contrary statement.

38. Both **cannot be false** at the same time but both **can be true** at the same time is-

    (a) Contradictor statement.
    (b) Sub contrary statement.
    (c) Sub alternation statement.
    (d) Contrary statement.

39. Both statements can **neither true nor false** at the same time ?

    (a) Contradictor statement.
    (b) Sub contrary statement.
    (c) Sub alternation statement.
    (d) Contrary statement.

40. If the universal is **true** then the particular will be ?

    (a) True
    (b) False
    (c) Undetermined
    (d) None of the above

41. If the particular is **false** then the universal will be ?

    (a) True
    (b) False
    (c) Undetermined
    (d) None of the above

42. If the Statement **Some woman are honest** is false which of the following will be True ?

    (a) All women are honest.
    (b) No women is honest.
    (c) Some women are not honest.
    (d) All women are Dishonest.

(a) only A   (b) only B   (c) a&b   (d) b&c

43. To which the term can be the sum total of the objects applied is it's

    a. Connotation
    b. Denotation
    c. Meaning
    d. Function

44. Denotation is some as

    a. Extension
    b. Intension
    c. Value
    d. Dictionary

45. **Determine the nature of following defination**--Poor means having an annual income Rs- 1000

    a. Persuasive
    b. Precising
    c. Stipulative
    d. Theoretical

46. **Determine the nature of following definition.** abortion mens the ruthless murdering of innocent being

    a. Lexical
    b. Persuasive
    c. Stipulative
    d. Theoretical

47. When the purpose of definition is to explain the use or eliminate the ambiguity this is called

    a. Stipulative
    b. Theoretical
    c. Lexical
    d. Persuasive

48. The definition that has a meaning that is deliberately assigned to some symbol is caused.

    a. Lexical
    b. Stipulative
    c. Pricising
    d. Persuasive

49. .... definition is also known as definition by comprehension.

a. Lexical
b. Intensional
c. Extensional
d. Theoretical

50. If we are talking about the class member of term . this is known as.

a. Stipulative
b. Theoretical
c. Lexical
d. Extensional